THE

# NEW UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

OR,

# GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION

OF ALL THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS,
FORTS, SEAS, HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, AND CAPES,

IN THE

*KNOWN WORLD*;

WITH

THE GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, AND RELIGION
OF THE INHABITANTS;

*THE EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF EACH COUNTRY*;

THE TRADE, MANUFACTURES, AND CURIOSITIES OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS,
*COLLECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS*;

THEIR LONGITUDE, LATITUDE, BEARINGS, AND DISTANCES,
*Aſcertained by actual Meaſurement, on the moſt authentic Charts.*

TOGETHER WITH AN ATLAS, CONTAINING TWENTY-SIX WHOLE-SHEET MAPS.

BY THE REV. CLEMENT CRUTTWELL.

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# PREFACE.

THAT part of GEOGRAPHY which is peculiarly adapted to the compoſition of a work like the preſent, is, perhaps, one of the moſt generally pleaſing in the whole circle of human ſcience: few perſons, who read or hear of events, or hiſtorical occurrences, will be ſatisfied without knowing the ſituation, and other circumſtances relating to the countries or towns, in which the ſeveral tranſactions took place; the reader becomes intereſted in the event, and almoſt a party in the ſcene: all things appear in his mind's eye; and as it were a ſpectator, in full ſecurity he beholds actions of glory and ravages of war. It is intended to deſcribe the world as it is; and in this reſpect the preſent Work affords a much greater degree of information than any other, at leaſt in the Engliſh language. In every article, truth, accuracy, and impartiality, have been conſidered as fundamental principles, and invariably purſued; with an endeavour to give of every country, city, or town, an adequate or proportionate account, with only ſo much of their ſeveral hiſtories as might immediately concern their political revolutions. A Gazetteer that is merely an abridgment, will, at one time or other, be of little uſe: for, who can predict what ſhall be the moſt important ſpots of the earth, to which public attention may be directed? Experience, ariſing from the preſent war, convinces us, that places of apparent inſignificance have grown into celebrity; while their name, ſituation, and connexion with other places, were before almoſt unknown, or greatly ſubject to miſrepreſentation. New diſcoveries in the Pacific and Atlantic Seas have added largely to the nomenclature of a Geographical Dictionary, opened new ſources of commerce, and given great room for reflexion to the philoſopher, the moraliſt, and the divine. The events of Europe and America have for the laſt twenty years been indeed important, producing changes in the political ſtate almoſt unheard of before; and the Editor has not failed, in the courſe of this Work, to avail himſelf of theſe changes. The reflexions made are few; every thing of party has been avoided, and every religious opinion treated with reſpect. Our plan is to include every part of the known world, that is capable of deſignation or deſcription; pointing out its ſituation, particular character, its form of government, or a reference to the government to which it is ſubject; its commerce, and productions; and the manners, dreſs, and peculiarities of the people, where thoſe are diſtinguiſhable as a claſs. In laying down ſituations, the diſtances have been carefully meaſured, and the moſt approved maps and charts have been conſulted for the important articles, *latitude* and *longitude*. In the accompliſhment of theſe objects, which have engaged the Editor's attention for ſome years, it was his aim to accumulate all that the preſent ſtate of knowledge affords. With this view, therefore, he had recourſe to the moſt approved and indiſputable authorities; to d'Anville, de Lille, Martiniere, Moreri, Robert de Vaugondy, Sanſon, Jaeger, Homann, Maier, Magini, de Wit, Muller, Viſcher, Camden, Buſching, Rennel, Bernouilli, Cook, Dalrymple, Berenger, Dutens, Arrowſmith, the New Atlas of France, publiſhed by the Directory; the Grand Map of Ruſſia, publiſhed in the Ruſſian language, by order of the late empreſs, &c. &c. with all the principal modern Voyages and Travels. To theſe may be added the communications of many gentlemen who ſerved abroad, have been perſonally acquainted with places not generally known, or imperfectly deſcribed, and who have pointed out ſources of information, ſuch as are not often to be met with. For the farther illuſtration of the Work, equal pains have been taken to prepare a ſeries of Maps, executed at a very great expence, and upon a ſcale ſufficiently large to conſtitute a Complete Atlas. In the body of the Work, the longitude is fixed according to the maps from whence the names of the different places were reſpectively taken. Thus Engliſh maps, for the moſt part, fix their meridian at Greenwich, or London; Spain is calculated from the Peak of Teneriffe; while the geographers of France univerſally place their meridian at Ferro. In the maps of our Atlas, the longitude is calculated from Greenwich. In England and Wales the miles marked to denote the diſtances are Engliſh ſtatute miles, 69½ to a degree. Every where elſe, unleſs particularly expreſſed, geographical miles (60 to a degree) are to be underſtood. A league is ſuppoſed to contain three of theſe miles; and one German, of which fifteen make a degree, contains our geographical miles.

## NOTE.—TO THE BOOK-BINDER.

Signature [4 H] of this WORK is cancelled—the Kingdom of NORWAY having been omitted in the ENGLISH EDITION.

# PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

THE earth on which we dwell, is but a ſmall part of one ſyſtem, or portion of the univerſe. According to the diſcovery of Copernicus, approved by ſir Iſaac Newton, and now univerſally adopted, the ſun is the centre of the ſyſtem, round which planets and comets move in different periods, and at different diſtances. The diameter of the ſun, is computed to be 890,000 miles, his ſuperficial content 2,488,461,360,000, and its ſolid content 369,121,768,400,000,000 cubic miles. The revolution round its own axis is performed in twenty-five days ſix hours.

*Planets* are celeſtial bodies, which revolve round the ſun as a centre, continually changing their poſition, with reſpect to other ſtars; and ſuppoſed to be opaque bodies. Till lately, aſtronomers obſerved only ſix, viz. Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Earth, Venus, and Mercury. Mr. Herſchel, a few years ſince, diſcovered a ſeventh, which in compliment to his patron, the king of England, he named the Georgium Sidus: foreign aſtronomers, however, call it by the name of the Diſcoverer.

Theſe planets move in different orbits round the ſun; Saturn in about thirty years, Jupiter in about twelve: Mars in two: Venus, the brighteſt of the planets, is never farther diſtant from the ſun than 42 degrees, and performs its courſe in about ſeven months; when it precedes the ſun, it is a morning ſtar: when it follows, it appears only in the evening. Mercury is ſtill nearer to the ſun than Venus, being never diſtant more than 28 degrees. The revolution of the earth forms our year.

That the earth, and the reſt of the planets move round the ſun as a centre, is evident from obſervation and reaſon, nay, to mathematical demonſtration. Mercury is 3000 miles in diameter, and it contains 28,274,400 ſquare miles, the ſolid contents are eſtimated at 14,137,200,000 cubic miles. Its diſtance from the ſun is 36,841,468 miles, and its revolution round the ſun is performed in 87 days twenty-three hours, moving at the rate of 109,699 miles and a fraction in an hour. The diameter of Venus is computed to be 9330 miles, its ſurface to be equal to 273,472,824 ſquare miles, and its ſolid contents to be 425,250,241,693 cubic miles. Its diſtance from the ſun is 68,891,486 miles, and its courſe round the ſun is performed in 224 days, ſeventeen hours, moving at the rate of 80,295 miles and a fraction in an hour, and turning round its own axis in twenty-four days eight hours. The form of the earth is nearly ſpherical, the courſe is elliptical, and the motion equal to 68,243 miles and a fraction in an hour; its diſtance from the ſun is computed to be 95,173,000; the diameter is 7970 miles, its ſurface contains 199,557,259 ſquare miles, and its ſolid contents are equal to 265,078,559,623 cubic miles. Mars is 5400 miles in diameter, its ſuperficies 91,608,956 ſquare miles, and its ſolid contents 82,448,140,400 cubic miles. Its diſtance from the ſun is 145,014,184 miles. It moves round the ſun in one year, 321 days, ſeventeen hours, at the rate of 55,287 miles in an hour; its revolution round its own axis is performed in twenty-four hours forty minutes. Jupiter's diameter is 94,000 miles, its ſuperficial content 27,759,077,600 ſquare miles, and its ſolid content 434,893,782,400,000 cubic miles; its diſtance from the ſun is 494,990,976 miles; its revolution round the ſun is performed in eleven years, 314 days, 18 hours, moving about 29,083½ miles in an hour, and round its own axis in nine hours fifty-ſix minutes Saturn's diameter is 78,000 miles, its ſuperficial content 19,113,494,400 ſquare miles, and its ſolid content 248,475,427,200,000 cubic miles. Its diſtance from the ſun 907,956,130 miles. Its courſe round the ſun is performed in twenty-nine years, 167 days, and ſix hours, moving at the rate of 22,101 miles and a fraction in an hour: its revolution round its own axis is unknown. The Georgium Sidus, or the Herſchel, is reckoned to be twice as large as Saturn, and is ſuppoſed to be rather more than eighty-three years in performing its revolution round the ſun, from which it is farther diſtant than any other planet yet diſcovered. Mercury and Venus are called inferior planets, becauſe they move within the earth's orbit, and are nearer the ſun. Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgium Sidus, are called ſuperior planets, becauſe they move without the earth's orbit, and are farther from the ſun.

Beſides the ſeven primary planets, there are ſecondary planets, called ſatellites, which move round the primary planets, in the ſame manner as theſe do round the ſun. The principal of theſe is the moon, the ſatellite of the earth; Jupiter has four, Saturn ſeven, and the Georgium Sidus two. The diameter of the moon is 2180 miles, its diſtance from the earth's centre 240,000 miles; its revolution round the earth is performed in twenty-ſeven days, ſeven hours, and forty-three minutes, moving at the rate of 2299 miles and near an half in an hour.

*The fixed ſtars* are diſtinguiſhed from the planets, by their continual twinkling. Theſe ſtars never change their ſituation with regard to each other, as the planets do. For though the revolutions of the earth occaſion an apparent motion of the heavens; yet, if any two fixed ſtars be obſerved at ſeveral intervals of time, they will always be found to preſerve the ſame poſition with reſpect to each other, during the whole courſe of the obſervation. Theſe ſtars are all ſuppoſed to be ſuns; each ſhining by its own light, and each ſituated in the centre of a ſyſtem, in which planets revolve round them, as round our ſun. The diſtance of the fixed ſtars from us is ſo great, that even the neareſt of them, which is Sirius, the dog-ſtar, never appears to vary in its dimenſions to our ſight, though the earth, in its annual revolution, is 195 millions of miles nearer to it, when in one part of its orbits than when in that which is oppoſite.

*Comets* are ſuppoſed to be ſolid opaque bodies of various magnitudes, like the planets from which they are diſtinguiſhed, principally by long tranſparent tails, reſembling a pale flame, and iſſuing from the part of the comet fartheſt from the ſun; they are ſuppoſed to move round the ſun, and croſs the orbits of the planets, in all manner of directions.

*Globes* are either terreſtrial or celeſtial; a terreſtrial globe is an artificial ſphere, on whoſe ſurface is delineated the principal countries of the earth, cities, iſlands, rivers, &c. in their proper ſituation, with the circles imagined to be on the ſurface of the earth. A celeſtial globe is intended to ſhew the ſituation of the fixed ſtars in their proportionate diſtances, together with the principal circles of the ſphere.

*The ecliptic* is a line or circle in the ſphere of the ſtars, under which the ſun apparently moves, and deſcribes his yearly courſe. It is called alſo, the ſun's orbit, or the *ſun's way* in the apparent motion from eaſt to weſt.

*Pole*, the point or extremity of the earth's axis: the two grand poles are the North or Arctic, and the South or Antarctic; each of theſe are 90 degrees from the equator. The altitude or elevation of the pole, is an arch of the meridian, intercepted between the pole and the horizon; this altitude or elevation is the ſame as the latitude; and the rule to diſcover it is to obſerve the greateſt and the leaſt meridian altitude of the Polar ſtar, with a quadrant: ſubtract the leaſt from the greateſt; the mean is the altitude required.

The *longitude* of a place, is an arch of the meridian, between one place and another, or the number of degrees eaſt or weſt, from the meridian or imaginary line drawn through a particular place from pole to pole.

The ſituation of the firſt meridian, or that point from which the longitude is taken, is arbitrary, and by different nations and different geographers fixed differently, ſometimes according to accidental circumſtances. It ſeems to have been a cuſtom among the ancient geographers to place it where they ſuppoſed was the moſt weſterly point of the habitable globe, and reckon the longitude only to the eaſt. But the places chiefly fixed on in maps and ſea journals, have been Greenwich by the Engliſh, Ferro by the French and many other nations, and the Peak of Teneriffe by the Dutch and Spaniards. Aſtronomers in general chooſe their place of obſervation for their firſt meridian.

In this GAZETTEER, the longitude is taken ſometimes from Greenwich, at others from Ferro and the Peak of Teneriffe, as found in the authors or maps ſtudied for the work, chooſing rather this method than run the riſk of the great number of miſtakes which might have been incurred in reducing every one to a common meridian.

The degrees of longitude are always gradually leſſening from the equator, as they approach to either of the poles.

*Latitude*—By latitude is underſtood the diſtance of any place from the equator, whether north or ſouth.

*Zodiac*—A faſcia, or band, of which the ecliptic forms the centre, and the extremes two parallel circles, which comprehend or bound the courſe of the ſun and planets. The ſun never deviates from the ecliptic: the planets do more or leſs: their greateſt deviations, called latitudes, are the meaſure of the breadth of the zodiac, according to ſome ſixteen, others eighteen, and others twenty degrees broad. The zodiac croſſing the equator obliquely, makes an angle of twenty-three degrees twenty-nine minutes, which is the ſun's greateſt declination. It is divided into twelve portions or ſigns, each containing thirty degrees.

*Zones*—Diviſions of the ſphere, with reſpect to the different degrees of heat found in different parts, contained between two parallel lines: they are termed torrid, temperate, and frigid. The torrid zone extends on each ſide of the equator to the tropics, that is, as far as twenty-three degrees twenty-nine minutes of north and ſouth latitude. The temperate zone or zones, for there are two, north and ſouth, extend from *Lat.* 23. 29. to 66. 31. The frigid zones occupy the remaining part of the globe towards the north and ſouth poles.

*Nadir*—That point of the heavens or the ſphere which is immediately under our feet, drawing a ſtraight line through the centre of the earth. The zenith and nadir are the two poles of the horizon, being each ninety degrees from it.

*Zenith*—The vertical point of the heavens immediately over our head, diametrically oppoſite the nadir.

*Horizon*—A circle of the ſphere, which divides the world into two parts or hemiſpheres, the one upper, viſible; the other beneath, and hidden: horizon is called rational or ſenſible; the true or rational horizon is a circle whoſe plane paſſes through the centre of the earth, and whoſe poles are the zenith and nadir, and divides the earth into two hemiſpheres. The ſenſible or viſible horizon is a leſs circle of the ſphere, which divides the viſible part of the earth and heaven from that which is inviſible.

*Climate*—Among geographers, is ſuppoſed to contain ſuch a part of the ſurface of the globe as is bounded between two circles, parallel to the equinoctial line, that the longeſt day in that part nearer the polar circle ſhall exceed the longeſt day in that part nearer the equator by ſome certain ſpace, viz. half an hour: the beginning of the climate is reckoned when the day is ſhorteſt. Climate is uſed likewiſe to ſignify the temperature of the air. Later geographers have given a table of twenty.

| Middle of | Longeſt day | | Latitude | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. Climate | 12 hours, | 30 minutes | 7. 18. | N. or S. |
| II. | 13 | - | 15. 36. | |
| III. | 13 | 30 | 23. 8. | |
| IV. | 14 | - | 29. 49. | |
| V. | 14 | 30 | 35. 55. | |
| VI. | 15 | - | 40. 32. | |
| VII. | 15 | 30 | 44. 42. | |
| VIII. | 16 | - | 48. 15. | |
| IX. | 17 | - | 53. 46. | |
| X. | 18 | - | 57. 44. | |
| XI. | 19 | - | 60. 39. | |
| XII. | 20 | - | 64. 44. | |
| XIII. | 22 | - | 65. 10. | |
| XIV. | 24 | - | 65. 54. | |

| | N. Lat. | Cont. Day | Cont. Night | S. Lat. | Cont. Day. | C. Night |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| XV. | 66. 53. | 31 days | 27 days | 66. 53. | 30 days | 28 |
| XVI. | 69. 30. | 62 | 58 | 69. 30. | 60 | 59 |
| XVII. | 73. | 93 | 87 | 73. | 89 | 88 |
| XVIII. | 78. 6 | 124 | 117 | 78. 6. | 120 | 118 |
| XIX. | 84. | 156 | 148 | 84. | 150 | 149 |
| XX. | 90. | 188 | 180 | 90. | 178 | 177 |

*Equator*—A great circle of the earth, which ſurrounds it in the centre, at an equal diſtance from the north and ſouth pole. It is ſo called, becauſe when the ſun is on it, the days and nights are equal, whence it is called the equinoctial line, and ſometimes ſimply the line. The line is ſuppoſed to divide the ſphere into two hemiſpheres, the north and the ſouth, from their reſpective ſituations, and is ninety degrees, called degrees of latitude, from each pole.

*Tropics*—Two circles of the ſphere ſo called, ſituated to the north and ſouth of the equator, each at the diſtance of twenty-three degrees twenty-nine minutes, being the ſun's greateſt declination. That to the north is called the tropic of Cancer, and that to the ſouth the tropic of Capricorn.

*Ocean*—The immenſe body of ſalt water which encompaſſes or bounds the whole globe of the earth. Sometimes it is applied to particular ſeas, as the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Frozen Sea. Perhaps it is not ſynonimous with ſea, as it would appear aukward and uncouth to ſay, Mediterranean Ocean, Caſpian Ocean, &c.

*Sea*—In oppoſition to land, is applied indiſcriminately with ocean, to ſignify the whole immenſe body of ſalt water which ſurrounds the globe; but is more particularly, and perhaps more properly, applied to a diſtinct part, as the Mediterranean Sea, the Baltic, the North Sea, &c.

*Strait*, or *Straight*, or *Streight*—A narrow channel or arm, which affords a paſſage from one ſea to another, or one gulf to another, as the Straits of Gibraltar, between the Atlantic and Mediterranean; the Straits of Magellan, between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

*Channel*—A narrow ſea, which either ſeparates an iſland from the continent, two iſlands or two continents from each other, or forms a ſeparation between country and country, as the Engliſh Channel, between England and France; the Briſtol Channel, between England and Wales, &c.

*Road*—A part of the ſea in which ſhips may anchor, at ſome diſtance from the ſhore, with different degrees of ſecurity, according to the different ſituations, and protection from the winds, which the neighbouring land may afford, as likewiſe from the ground on which the anchor is caſt.

*Gulf*—A part of the ſea, bounded by projections of land: perhaps where the extremities of the projecting points approach nearer to each other than in a bay: or when ſhut in by iſlands, &c. as in the Gulf of Perſia, the Gulf of Mexico, and many others; though the rule does not always hold good, the diſtinction between gulf and bay does not otherwiſe ſeem to be accurately aſcertained.

*Creek*—A ſmall bay or inlet of the ſea in general, but perhaps more properly applied in ſuch as admit a capability of landing.

*Bay*—A part of the ſea or river, formed by a projection of two extremities of the land, and this without reſpect to form or ſize, ſome being very large, as the Bay of Biſcay, the Bay of Honduras, &c.

*Lake*—A collection of water, ſurrounded by land on all ſides, and having no communication with the ſea, except by rivers: of thoſe, ſome are of vaſt extent, particularly in North America, ſuch as Lake Superior, the largeſt body of freſh water known. Some lakes are found filled with ſalt water, at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea: ſome lakes are not known to have any rivers either to diſcharge their waters or to ſupply more. Other lakes there are, which conſtantly diſcharge their water without any viſible ſupply, and others again receive, without any rivers being diſcovered through which their waters may be diſcharged.

*Iſland*—A tract of land ſurrounded by water, in the ſea, a lake, or river, as Great Britain, Ireland, Borneo, Madagaſcar, &c. New Holland is the largeſt iſland known.

*Iſthmus*—A narrow tract of land which connects two continents: the moſt celebrated of which are that of Suez, which unites Africa to the continent of Aſia, and that of Darien, between North and South America.

*Peninſula*—A tract of land joined to a continent, or larger extent of country, by a narrow ſtrait. Thus Africa, joined to the reſt of the vaſt continent by the Iſthmus of Suez, is a peninſula, ſo likewiſe is South America: and the Morea, or ancient Peloponneſus, united to the reſt of Europe by the Iſthmus of Corinth, is a peninſula. This term has been applied to the country of Hindooſtan, without the characteriſtic mark of Iſthmus, as the union with the continent is nearly equal in extent to any other ſide of the triangle.

*Cape*—A projection extending farther into the ſea than the reſt of the land, with which it is immediately connected. Capes are in general places of note to navigators.

*Promontory*—An elevated point of land, projecting into the ſea, ſynonimous with headland.

*Mole*—A large embankment in the ſea, extended to break off the force of the waves, and give ſecurity to veſſels at anchor in a harbour or road; ſometimes it has been applied to the harbour itſelf.

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# AN UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER AND GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

Ballygarth House

AA, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes near the town of Gruninghen in the Turgow; and runs into the lake of Greiffen.

AA, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes near the abby of Engelberg, in the canton of Underwald, croſſes that canton in its whole extent, and runs into the lake of the four cantons, near Bucks, oppoſite Gerſau.

AA, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in a mountain NW. of the city of Lucern, takes a northern direction, forming two ſmall lakes, paſſes by Lenzburg, and loſes itſelf in the Aar, about a league SW. of Brugg.

AA, a river of France, which riſes near Bourthe, a village in the department of Calais, paſſes by St. Omer, after which it divides into three branches; the middle one of which preſerves its name, ſeparating the department of the ſtraits of Calais from the department of the North, and falls into the ſea below Gravelines; that which runs to the left falls into the canal of Calais; the other to the right is called the Colme, and empties itſelf into the canals of Dunkirk and Mardick.

AA, a river of Brabant, which joins the Dommel, at Bois le Duc.

AA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Baltick, near Riga.

AA, or *Steenwycker Aa*, a river which riſes in the province of Overiſſel, and paſſing by Steenwycker divides into two branches, the ſouthern called the *Old Aa*, the other on the north called the *Niew Diep*, or *New Ditch*; both of theſe ſtreams run into the Gieter lake, which diſcharges itſelf into the Zuyder ſea near Blockzyl.

AA, or *Walt Aa*, or *Hawelte Aa*, riſes near a ſmall village called Weſterborg, in the province of Overiſſel, paſſes by Hawelte, a village from whence it receives its name; Meppel, &c. and runs into the Vecht at Swartſluys.

AA, *Muſſel Aa*, *Ruten Aa*, } Both theſe rivers riſe in the marſh of Bourtang, in the province of Overiſſel, on the borders of Munſter; after a ſeparate courſe of about four German miles, they unite in one ſtream, which takes the name of *Weſterwold Aa*, about five miles S. from Winſchotten, in the province of Groningen; the Weſterwold receives the Renſel near a place named Ulſten, and, after a farther courſe of two miles, loſes itſelf in the Dollart bay.

AA, *Vellicer Aa*, a river of Germany, which riſes near Velen, in the biſhopric of Munſter, paſſes by Bockolt, and runs into the Iſſel, between Anholt and Ulſt, in the county of Zutphen.

AA, is a name applied to a great many other rivers in Germany, but none of any great conſequence.

AACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Nellenburg, near a river of the ſame name; 32 miles NW. Conſtance. *Long.* 26. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

AACH, a river of Germany, which riſes not a great way from the town of Aach, in the circle of Swabia, and loſes itſelf in the lake of Zell, about two miles SW. from Radolſzell.

AAG-HOLM, *i. e. Aag Iſland*, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Norway, *Lat.* 58. N.

AAGGI-DOGIJ, a mountain of Amaſia, in Turkey, on the frontiers of Perſia, in the road from Conſtantinople to Iſpahan.

AAHUS, a diſtrict of Germany, in the biſhopric of Munſter and circle of Weſtphalia; bounded on the north by the country of Twente; on the eaſt by the countries of Horſtmar and Dulmen; on the ſouth by the river Lippe, and on the weſt by the county of Zutphen.

AAHUS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the river *Aa*, from which it receives its name; it is the capital of the country or diſtrict of Aahus, twelve miles NW. Coesfeld. *Long.* 24. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

AAIN-CHARIN, a village of Paleſtine, 2 leagues from Jeruſalem.

AAKIRKE, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Bornholm; in it is held the tribunal of juſtice.

AALAND, ſee *Aland*.

AALBORG, or *Aalbourg*, or *Alburg*, a city of Denmark, ſituated in North Jutland, about two Daniſh miles from the Schager Rack, on the South ſide of the gulf of Lymfort: It is the ſee of a biſhop, large and populous, and next to Copenhagen, the moſt opulent town in the kingdom, the harbour is ſafe and deep; the principal articles of commerce are herrings, grain, fire-arms, &c. *Long.* 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

AALBORG, a Dioceſe of Denmark, and moſt northern of Jutland, being a peninſula nearly ſeparated from the reſt of the kingdom by the gulf of Lymfort, about 30 leagues ſquare. It contains 13 bailiwicks and 177 pariſhes. The principal towns are Aalborg, the capital, Tyſted and Venſuſſel.

AALEN, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated in a valley on the river Kocher, forty miles NW. Augſburg. *Long.* 27. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

AALHOLM, a diſtrict or bailiwick of Denmark, in the iſland of Laland.

AALS, or *Als*, a town of Norway, in the diſtrict of Aggerhus, fixty-four miles NW. Chriſtiana.

AAR, a river of Germany, which riſes in the Comté of Blanckenheim, paſſes by Aremberg, Aldenaar, &c. and runs into the Rhine oppoſite Lintz.

AAR, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the Alps not far from the ſource of the Rhine, and after paſſing through the lakes of Brientz and Thun, runs into the Rhine near Zurzac.

AAR, or *Arr*, or *Arroe*, ſee *Arroe*.

AARAU, ſee *Arawu*.

AARBERG, or *Aarberc*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, ſituated on an iſland formed by two branches of the Aar. The principal town of a diſtrict which is called The County of Aarberg, though only a bailiwick, 4 leagues NW. Berne. *Long.* 24. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. N.

AARBURG, or *Arbourg*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern on the Aar. It is fortified and defended by a ſtrong caſtle ſituated on a rock, in which is a ſmall garriſon, commanded by the bailiff of the diſtrict, 9 leagues S. Baſle. *Long.* 25. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

**AARDALSFIORD**, a gulf on the weſt coaſt of Norway, in the province of Stavanger, and a little to the north of that town. It is ſometimes called *Buckenſiord*.

**AARET**, a town of Norway, eight miles S. Stavanger.

**AARHUS**, or *Harhus*, or *Arhuſen*, a city and ſeaport of Denmark, the ſee of a biſhop, erected firſt in the year 950. It is ſituated on a canal between the ſea and a large lake, which canal forms a harbour not deep but ſafe and commodious. The town is large and well peopled, with a conſiderable trade. The dioceſe contains ſeveral towns, the principal of which, beſides the capital, are Randers, Ebeltoft, Horſens, and Scanderborg, with 304 pariſhes: forty-eight miles S. Aalborg. *Long.* 9. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

**AARON**, a ſmall iſland or peninſula, on the NW. coaſt of France, on which the town of St. Malo is built.

**AARVANGEN**, ſee *Arwangen*.

**AAS**, a fortreſs of Norway, in the country of Aggerhus, twenty miles WSW. Chriſtianſand.

**AATTER**, a diſtrict or country of Arabia Felix, ſituated about the 18th degree of north latitude in the country of Yemen.

**ABA**, a city of Aſia, ſee *Ava*.

**ABACH**, a town of Germany in Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, the birth place of the emperor Henry II. Here is a medicinal ſpring, the waters of which are ſaid to have the ſmell and taſte of rotten eggs; four miles ENE. Kelheim. *Long.* 29. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 52. N.

**ABACO**, one of the Bahama iſlands. *Long.* 77. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

**ABADAN**, a town ſituated on the Perſian gulf, 15 leagues SSE. Baſſora.

**ABAHAI**, a country of Chineſe Tartary, containing two ſtandards which encamp round ſome lakes. *Long.* 1. 31. W. Peking. *Lat.* 44. N.

**ABAHANER**, a country of Tartary, inhabited by the Monguls near the Chineſe wall.

**ABAK**, a river of Siberia, which joins the Iſchim at Abatzkaia.

**ABAKAN**, a river which riſes in the mountains between China and Ruſſia, in *Long.* 105. 40. E. Ferro, and *Lat.* 51. 15. N. It joins the Eniſei, ſixteen miles S. from Abakanſk.

**ABAKANSK**, a town of Siberia, in the province of Kolivan, on the river Abakan: 340 miles E. Kolivan, 792 ESE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 109. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

**ABALAK**, a town of Siberia, ſixteen miles from Tobolſk.

*Abançay*, a river of Peru, in America, which runs into the Maragnon, 7 leagues and a half above its junction with the Apurima. *Long.* 55. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 8. S.

*Abançay*, a town of Peru, on the river Abançay, and principal place of a juriſdiction about 35 leagues in circumference: the country is fertile, and in ſome parts abundant in mines.

**ABANCOURT**, a town of France in the department of the North, and principal place of a canton: 1 league N. Cambray.

**ABANGA**, a town of Africa on the ſlave coaſt, in the country of Whidah.

**ABANJWAR**, or *Abauiwar*, a province of Upper Hungary, which takes its name from a caſtle about four German miles from Caſſovia, or Caſkau, the chief town.

**ABANO**, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, celebrated for its warm baths: 5 miles SW. Padua.

**ABARANER**, or *Abrener*, a town of Armenia, in Aſia, 28 leagues SE. Erivan.

**ABASA**, a town of Turkey, in the province of Romania, in the road between Adrianople and Conſtantinople.

**ABASCIA**, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Mingrelia, and loſes itſelf in the Phaſis, in the country of Abaſcie.

**ABASCIE**, a country of Aſia, bounded on the ſouth by the Black Sea, on the weſt by Circaſſia, on the north by the Ruſſian government of Caucaſus, and on the eaſt by Mingrelia. *Long.* 56 to 60. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43 to 40. N.

**ABATZKAIA**, a town of Siberia, ſituated on the Iſchim: 128 miles SSE. Tobolſk.

**ABB**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Temana, ſituated on a mountain of the ſame name: 63 miles NE. Mocha. *Long.* 44. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 58. N.

**ABBEFIORD**, a ſeaport town of Norway, ſituated on a bay, in the government of Aggerhuus: ſixteen leagues SW. Chriſtiana. *Lat.* 58. 44. N.

**ABBENSEN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen: five miles SW. Buxtehude.

**ABBEVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, ſituated on the river Somme; formerly the capital of the county of Ponthieu in Picardy. It was fortified in the year 980, by Hugh Capet. It was the birth place of Nicolas Sanſon, Pierre du Val, and Philip Briet, three celebrated geographers: 41½ leagues NNW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

**ABBEVILLE**, a county of South Carolina, in North America.

**ABBITIBBE**, a lake of North America, in Canada, ſituated 110 leagues WNW. Quebec. *Long.* 79. to 80. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 40. to 48. 50. N.

**ABBITIBBE**, a river of North America, which runs from the Abbitibbe lake to Hudſon's bay.

**ABBITIBBES**, Indians of North America, which take their name from the lake, near which they principally dwell.

**ABBOTS BROMLEY**, ſee *Bromley Abby*.

**ABBOTS LANGLEY**, a village of England, in the county of Hertford, the birth place of Nich. Brakſpear, afterwards Pope Adrian IV. 4 miles SW. from S. Albans.

**ABBOTSBURY**, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, near the ſea, it received its name from a celebrated abby there, before the Reformation; 7½ miles from Dorcheſter, and 127½ W. London.

**ABCAS**, ſee *Abaſcie*.

**ABCOUDE**, a town of the United Dutch States, between Amſterdam and Utrecht.

**ABDA**, a province of the Empire of Morocco, on the weſt coaſt towards the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape Cantin and Mogadore.

**ABDULINA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, ſixty miles NE. Orenburg.

**ABEGHERN**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, 10 leagues N. Schiras.

**ABEILE**, a river of Grand Tartary, in the province of Zagathai, which joins the Sihun, and runs with it into the Caſpian Sea.

**ABELLA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 11 leagues N. Balaguer.

**ABENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, twenty-two miles N. Aichſtatt.

**ABENHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, four miles NW. Worms.

**ABENOJA**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, 20 miles SW. Cividad Real.

**ABENRADE**, ſee *Apenrade*.

**ABENSPERG**, or *Abenſberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Abents: twenty miles E. Ingoldſtadt. *Long.* 29. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

**ABENTS**, or *Ambs*, or *Abſt*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, not far from Neuſtadt, in the circle of Bavaria.

**ABERAVON**, a ſeaport town of Glamorganſhire, South Wales, ſituated in Swanſea bay, 5½ miles S. Neath, 195 W. London.

**ABERBROTHWICK**, a town of Scotland, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt near the German Ocean, in the county of Angus, 7 miles S. Montroſe.

**ABERCONWAY**, or *Conway*, a town of North Wales, in the county of Carnarvon, with a good harbour at the mouth of the river Conway. In the year 1645, Aberconway caſtle, being fortified by Williams, archbiſhop of York, was ſeized by Sir John Owen, in virtue of a commiſſion given by prince Rupert. It was ſoon after retaken for the parliament by colonel Milton. 23 miles NE. Carnarvon, 235 W. London. *Long.* 4. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

**ABERCOUH**, or *Abercoueh*, a town of Perſia, 80 miles from Iſpahan.

**ABERCORN**, a town of Georgia, in North America, on the river Savanna.

**ABERDEEN**, a county or ſhire of Scotland, bounded on the ſouth by the river Dee, which divides it from Kincardineſhire, alſo Forfarſhire and Perthſhire; on the weſt by Inverneſsſhire; on the north-weſt by Bamffſhire; on the north by the frith of Murray; and on the eaſt by the Britiſh or German Ocean, extending near 70 miles long from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and near 30 in breadth, from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt. Its chief rivers are the Don, Dee, Yethan, Uggie. Its herring and ſalmon fiſheries are conſiderable. The chief towns are Old Aberdeen, New Aberdeen, Peterhead, Kintore, Inverarie, Strathbogie, and Old Meldrum.

**ABERDEEN**, a ſeaport town of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt, and on the north ſide of the river Dee, at its entrance into the German Ocean; the harbour is ſecured, or rather formed, by a ſtrong ſtone pier, but is only fit to receive ſmall veſſels. It carries on a very conſiderable trade; is well built, and populous: there are three churches, beſides epiſcopal places of worſhip; and a college, which with the college at Old Aberdeen, is termed an Univerſity, well frequented by ſtudents. In the year 1694, a battle was fought between the Royaliſts, under the command of the marquis of Montroſe, and the Scotch Covenanters, commanded by lord Burley, in which the latter were defeated with great loſs. In the year 1646, the marquis of Huntley beſieged the town; it was defended by lord Middleton, with 400 men, but ſoon ſurrendered. The military capitulated on honourable terms, but the town was given to pillage. The number of inhabitants is computed to be 20,000: 136 miles NNE. Edinburgh. *Long.* 1. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 22. N.

ABERDEEN *(Old)*, a town to the north of New Aberdeen, but almoſt joined to it by modern buildings, ſituated on the South ſide of the river Don: It has a market, diſtinct from New Aberdeen. It was once a biſhop's ſee; it has a college. Both theſe towns form one univerſity; in other reſpects they are totally independent of each other.

ABERDOUR, a town of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the Frith of Forth, in the county of Fife, 7 miles E. Dumferling.

ABERFORD, or *Aberforth*, a town of England, in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire; its principal trade is making of pins; it has a market on Wedneſday: 184 miles N. London, 7½ S. Weatherby.

ABERFRAW, or *Aberfrow*, a town of North Wales, in the iſland of Angleſea, near the ſea, on a river which is navigable for veſſels of 30 or 40 tons burthen; once the reſidence of the princes of Wales; the chief employment of the inhabitants is fiſhing, 13 miles ESE. Holy Head, 263 WNW. London.

ABERGAVENNY, a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, ſituated on the river Gavenny, at its union with the Uſk. Its principal trade is in flannels, manufactured by the people of the neighbourhood. It was once defended by walls and a caſtle, ſome ruins of which yet remain. The mountains near it, abound in iron ore, coal, and lime-ſtones; ſeveral iron works have been lately erected; the market is kept on Tueſday: 143 miles W. London, 43 W. Glouceſter. *Long.* 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 57. N.

ABERNETHY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth. It was formerly the capital of the country of the Picts, and erected into a biſhopric, transferred to S. Andrew: 6 miles SE. Perth.

ABERNETHY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Murray, 24 miles S. Forres.

ABERNETHY WATER, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Spey near Abernethy, in Murrayſhire.

ABERYSTWITH, a ſeaport town of Cardiganſhire, in South Wales, ſituated at the mouth of the Yſtwith, in the bay of Cardigan; principally ſupported by fiſhing and the coaſting trade: 202¼ miles W. London, 91. W. Worceſter. *Long.* 4. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

ABEX, a country of Africa, ſituated in Upper Ethiopia, and from its ſituation, bordering on the Red Sea, called The Coaſt of Abex. It is bounded on the eaſt by the Red Sea, on the ſouth by Abyſſinia, on the weſt by Abyſſinia and Nubia, and on the north by mountains, which ſeparate it from Egypt. It extends by the weſt ſide of the Red Sea, from the 17 to the 24 degree nearly, N. *Lat.*

ABIAGRASSO, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, 12 miles SW. Milan.

ABIN, a town and fortreſs of Arabia; ſixty miles NE. Aden.

ABINGDON, a town of England, in the county of Berks, ſituated on the river Thames, containing two pariſh churches. It is a borough town, and ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament; the ſummer aſſizes for the county are held here: there are two markets held here weekly, on Monday and Friday, toll free for corn; conſiderable quantities of malt are ſent from hence to London; and a number of hands are employed in manufacturing ſacking and ſailcloth. The election for the county members is held here. In the year 877, a bloody battle was fought near this town, between king Alfred and the Danes: 6 miles S. Oxford, 56 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

ABINGDON, a town of North America, in the ſtate of Maryland.

ABIRA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kirman: 23 leagues ESE. Sirgian.

ABISCAS, or *Abyſcas*, Indians of S. America, eaſtward of the audience of Lima.

ABISO, or *Abiſſo*, a river of Sicily, which riſes near Palazzuola, in the valley of Noto, where it is called *Atellara*, or *Atellari*, taking the name of Abiſo, a little before it falls into the ſea, between Syracuſe and Cape Paſſaro.

ABIVERD, a town of Tartary, ſituated in the deſert of Kivac.

ABIWERD, or *Baverd*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 35 leagues N. Meſhid.

ABLAC, or *Ablach*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, near Scheer, in the circle of Swabia.

ABLAKET, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, in a ſtate of decay, on a river of the ſame name: 180 German miles SE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 100. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

ABLAKET, a river of Ruſſian Tartary, which runs into the Irtiſch, near Kamenogorſka.

ABLIS, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, the principal place of a canton: 2¼ leagues W. Dourdan.

ABLITAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, 3 leagues from Tudello.

ALBON, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 3½ leagues SSE. Paris.

ABO, a ſeaport town of South Finland, and capital of the province, with a college and univerſity; the principal trade is in timber. It was erected into a biſhopric in the year 1226; the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linen, corn, timber, proviſions, &c. In the year 1713, it was taken by the Ruſſians, who committed great diſorders while they remained maſters of the place, till the year 1720. Peter carried away the library. In the year 1741, the Swediſh army laid down their arms to the Ruſſians, when Abo and all Finland were ceded to Ruſſia. In the year 1743, the city and part of the province were reſtored by the peace, called *the Peace of Abo*. *Long.* 22. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 28. N.

ABOARG, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, about two leagues from Anta.

ABONDANCE, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Chablais, ſituated on the river Drance, 3 miles from Geneva.

ABONO, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, ſituated on the coaſt of the Black ſea, in the government of Kutaiah.

ABONO, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the Paduan: 5 miles WSW. Padua.

ABORO, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, where is a grand market for gold, ivory, wax, &c.

ABORROW, a country or diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

ABOSI, a fortified town of Japan, in the province of Farima.

ABOUCAIS, a mountain of Arabia, 3 miles from Mecca.

ABOUILLONA, a lake with a town and iſland of Aſiatic Turkey, at the foot of Mount Olympus, in Natolia.

ABOUKIR, an iſland of Egypt, at the mouth of the Nile, Eaſt of Alexandria: it is uſually called *Biker* or *Bike*.

ABOURA, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, ſubject to the king of Aquambo.

ABOUSAID, a town of Egypt, 105 miles WSW. Girgé. *Long.* 30. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 47. N.

ABOUTIG, or *Aboutiche*, or *Abutich*, a town of Egypt, in the Thebais: 32 miles S. Manfalout.

ABOWSIR, or *Aboukir*, a town and caſtle of Egypt, 4 leagues W. from Alexandria.

ABRA, a town of Arabia; 49 German miles NW. Jamama.

ABRAMBO, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt: 9 leagues from the ſea.

ABRANTES, a town or city of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, on the right bank of the Tagus; containing four pariſh churches, beſides convents: 22 leagues NE. Liſbon. *Long.* 10. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 21. N.

ABREGA, a town of Iſtria: 10 miles N. Rovigno.

ABRENAR, ſee *Abaraner*.

ABRETS *(Les)*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, the chief place of a canton: 1 league W. from Pont de Beauvoiſin.

ABROBANIA, or *Abrughania*, a town of Tranſilvania, and capital of a county or diſtrict of the ſame name: 5 German miles WNW. Weiſenburg.

ABROKO, a town of Africa, in the country of Soke, on the Gold Coaſt.

ABROLHOS, a ſhoal or bank in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Brazil, in South America. *Long.* 38. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 22. S.

ABRON, a river of France, which runs into the Acolin, a little before its conflux with the Loire.

ABRUZZO, a country of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, anciently inhabited by the Sabines and the Samnites. It is now divided into Abruzzo Citra, and Abruzzo Ultra, the river Peſcara being the boundaries between them.

ABRUZZO CITRA, or *Abruzzo on this ſide the Peſcara*, a province of Italy, in the dominions of the king of Naples. It is bounded on the north-weſt and weſt by the Abruzzo Ultra, on the north-eaſt by the Adriatic Sea, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the Moliſe, and on the ſouth-weſt by the country of Lavora. The principal towns, Cheti, Lanciano, both Archbiſhoprics; Salmona, Civita Borella, Ortona-a-mare, Biſhoprics; Peſcara, Francaville, &c.; beſides the Appenine, there are two other mountains called Monta Maiella, and Monte Cavallo. The rivers are the Peſcara, Lenta, Foro, Moro, Feltrino, Sangro, Aſinella, and Trigno. The air is cold but ſalubrious, the tops of the mountains are always covered with ſnow. The land is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, and other grain, wine, oil, fruit, and abundance of ſaffron. In the woods are a great number of deer, wolves, and bears.

ABRUZZO ULTRA, or *Abruzzo beyond the Peſcara*, is bounded on the north-weſt by the Marquiſate of Ancona and the Duchy of Spoleto, on the ſouth-weſt by the Sabine and the Campana di Roma, on the ſouth-eaſt by Abruzzo Citra, and on the north-eaſt by the Adriatic Sea. The principal towns are Aquila, the capital, Atri, Campli, Civita di Penna, Teramo, and Civita di Cali, or Civita Ducale. The five firſt are biſhops' ſees. The country is cold and mountainous, being croſſed by the Appenines; but fertile in corn, fruit, ſaffron, and hemp; and nouriſhes a great number of animals both wild and tame. The rivers are the Velino, Turano, Garigliano, Tronto, Piomba, Nora, and Peſcara.

ABS, an ancient town of France, formerly the capital of the Vivarais, and the ſee of a biſhop; now there is little beſides ruins remaining of its ancient grandeur.

ABSDORFF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: two German miles ESE. Leutmiſchl.

ABSTEINACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: ſeven miles NNE. Heidelberg.

ABSTORFF, a town of Germany, in Auſtria: ſeven miles S. Sonneberg.

ABSTORFF, a town of Germany, in Auſtria, on the Zeya, five miles S. Ziſtertzdorff.

ABSTOTTEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles S. Tuln.

ABSWANGEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: twelve miles S. Konigſberg.

ABTENAU, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg: twenty miles SSE. Saltzburg.

ABTSGMUND, or *Abtſgemund*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: 1½ German mile SW. Elwangen.

ABU ARISCH, a principality of Arabia, in the county of Tehama, by the ſide of the Red Sea; it is every where barren, except where watered by rivers, which run from the mountains of Yemen. The principal places are Abu-Ariſch, the capital, and Gezan, a ſea-port.

ABU-ARISCH, a city of Arabia, in a principality of the ſame name; it is ſurrounded with walls, and is the ſeat of a ſheriffe: twenty leagues N. Loheia. *Long*. 42. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 16. 45. N.

ABU-GIRGE, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: eighty-two miles S. Cairo. *Long*. 48. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 28. 33. N.

ABUD, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 4 German miles E. Dsjebî.

ABUR, a mountain of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 4 German miles WSW. Kataba.

ABURENA, a country of North America, in new Spain, ſouth of the province of Veragua.

ABUSCHUREIA, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea: 3 leagues from the coaſt of Arabia. *Long*. .1. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 16. 54. N.

ABUTCHA, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Yana. *Long*. 150. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 66. 30. N.

ABYDOS, a town of Turkey, on the Aſiatic ſide of the Dardanelles, with a caſtle to defend the ſtraight between the Archipelago and the Propontis: 10 miles SSW. Gallipoli. *Long*. 44. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 7. N.

ABYSSINIA, a large country and kingdom of Africa, about three hundred leagues long, and 280 broad; bounded on the eaſt by the Red Sea, on the North by Nubia, on the weſt by Nigritia, and on the South by Cafraria. It is divided into twelve provinces, Maſuah, Tigré, Samen, Begemder, Amhara, Walaka, Gojam, Damot, Maitſha, Dembea, Kuara, and Nara; the principal towns or cities are Gondar, the metropolis of Abyſſinia, Dixan, Axum, and Maſuah. Among the rivers, the principal is the Nile. The country is exceeding mountainous, but fertile wherever land can be cultivated. The air in the vallies is extremely warm, but more temperate on the mountains. The rainy ſeaſon continues ſix months, from April to September, after which is an uninterrupted ſeries of fine weather; no country produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, wild or tame; of the tame, the principal are of the cow kind and ſheep; the wild ſort are the gazel or antelope, jackal, wild hog, elephant, rhinoceros, giraffa or camelopard, lion, leopard, hyena, bohur, faſſa, fecho, madequa, and many others; the crocodile, and hippopotamos, are found in all their large rivers. Among the birds, are reckoned ſeveral ſpecies of the eagle and hawk, the golden gooſe, or gooſe of the Nile, and a vaſt number of others, which frequent both the vallies and mountains. Of the inſects, the moſt remarkable is a fly, called zimb or tſaltſalya, a little larger than a bee, which proves dreadfully tormenting, and even deſtructive to every quadruped, both wild and tame, and from which they can eſcape only by flying from the rich lands to the deſerts, during the whole of the rainy ſeaſon. Among the vegetable productions, may be reckoned the papyrus, the plant from which paper was firſt made by the Egyptians, after the diſuſe of hieroglyphics; the baleſſan, or balm, called alſo balm of Gilead, the ſaſſa, the myrrh tree, the enſete, ſeveral ſpecies of the mimoſa, the kol-quall, the rack, the coffee-tree, the wooginos, cuſſo, teff, of which bread is generally made, and wheat. To prevent rebellion, the children of the kings, at a certain age, are confined to a mountain as a priſon, the mountain of Wechne having of late years been ſet apart for that purpoſe: the crown of Abyſſinia is hereditary as to family, but elective as to perſon, and it has ſometimes happened, that an infant has been elected, under the age of impriſonment, inſtead of ſending for an elder prince from the mountain. The profeſſed religion of the country is chriſtianity, but mixed with many Pagan and Jewiſh ceremonies. The capital puniſhments are crucifixion, flaying alive, ſtoning, and plucking out the eyes. *Long*. 26. to 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 6. to 20. N.

ACA, or *Acba*, a diſtrict or country of Africa, on the confines of Lybia, conſiſting of three towns near each other. It was formerly populous and rich, but is much impoveriſhed by wars; the principal produce is dates.

ACADIA, ſee *Nova Scotia*.

ACALZIKE, a town and fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey: ſituated in *Long*. 62. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. 30. N.

ACALZIKE, in the country of Georgia: 120 miles WSW. Teflis.

ACAM, or *Akam*, a country of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, near the ſource of the Volta.

ACAMBOU, or *Aquamboe*, a country of Africa, and one of the moſt powerful kingdoms on the coaſt of Guinea. The country is populous, and the commerce conſiderable; the people are brave and fond of war, inclined to rapine and cruel. *Long*. about 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 6. N.

ACAPALA, a town of N. America, in New Spain: 5 leagues NW. from Chiapa.

ACAPAM, or *Acaparami*, a town of Aſia, on the coaſt of the Euxine Sea.

ACAPULCO, a ſea-port town of America, in the Pacific Ocean, with an excellent bay, and the beſt harbour on the weſtern coaſt of Spaniſh America, free and open for veſſels of any burthen. A large ſhip ſails every year from this port to Manilla, the principal of the Philippine Iſlands, carrying cochineal, quick-ſilver, cocoa, but chiefly ſilver; and returning loaded with ſpices, muſlins, china, ſilk, and other products and manufactures of Aſia. In the year 1580, this city was taken and plundered by Sir Francis Drake: 80 leagues S. Mexico. *Long*. 101. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 10. N.

ACARAGA, a river of S. America, which joins the Uraguay, at the town of Aſſumption.

ACARI, a cape and port of S. America, on the coaſt of Peru. The harbour is good, but little frequented. *Long*. 74. 40. W. *Lat*. 15. 50. S.

ACARIEZ, a ſmall iſland in the Turkiſh Archipelago: 1 league E. Naxia.

ACARNA, a town of Turkey, in Livadia: 16 leagues NW. Lepanto.

ACASABASTLAN, or *Acaſabatlan*, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and province of Guatimala, near the ſource of a river of the ſame name. The neighbourhood produces ſarſaparilla, cocoa, caſſia, and excellent fruit: 30 leagues NE. Guatimala.

ACASABASTLAN, a river of N. America, which runs into the Golfo Dolce.

ACAXULTA, a ſea-port town of N. America, in New Spain, in the province of Guatimala.

ACBOULAC, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak, 30 leagues N. Amadan.

ACCADIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra, 20 miles N. Conza.

ACCETURA, a town of Naples, in the province of Baſilicata, 19 miles SSE. Acerenza.

ACCOLORETTO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, 7 miles SW. Todi.

ACCOMAC, the name of a county in the ſtate of Virginia, in N. America.

ACERENZA, or *Cirenza*, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and capital of the Baſilicata. *Long*. 33. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 48. N.

ACERNO, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and juriſdiction of the Principato Citra, ſituated in a valley, ſurrounded with mountains, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno, 14 miles ENE. Salerno. *Long*. 32. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 45. N.

ACERRA, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Naples, 8 miles NNE. Naples. *Long.* 31. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 55. N.

ACH, or *Aach*, a town of Germany, ſee *Aach.*

ACHA, a river of Germany, which riſes about 2 German miles S. from Kitzbuhl, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, and, after forming a conſiderable lake called the *Aichen Sea*, or *Chien Sea*, it takes the name of *Altza*, and empties itſelf into the Iſer, 2 German miles S. of Tolz, in Bavaria.

ACHA, a river of Germany, which riſes near Fridberg, in the circle of Bavaria, paſſes by Rain, and runs into the Danube, 2 German miles below Donauwert.

ACHASSES, a river of France, which runs into the Rhone, near Viviers.

ACHEEN, *Achen*, or *Achem*, a kingdom of Aſia, in the northern part of Sumatra, extending over more than half the iſland; it contains ſeveral conſiderable towns.

ACHEEN, the capital of the country ſo called, and reſidence of the king, ſituated on the north-weſt part of the iſland of Sumatra; it is ſaid to be a league in circumference, and is ſituated about half a league from the ſea, on a large river, with a ſafe harbour, very commodious for commerce, which the inhabitants carry on with the Engliſh, Dutch, Danes, and Chineſe. *Long.* 95. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 22. N.

ACHERE LE MARCHE, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, 1 league NNW. Neuville aux Bois.

ACHILBEG, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, near the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, a little to the ſouth of Achill.

ACHIL-HEAD, a cape or promontory on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Achill. *Long.* 10. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 51. N.

ACHILL, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, near the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, 33 miles SW. from Killala.

ACHLEITTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, on the Danube, 4 leagues, ESE. Ens.

ACHMIM, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile, 205 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 31. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

ACHONRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 16 miles WSW. Sligo. It gives name to a dioceſe, which extends about 30 miles ſquare, and contains 27 pariſhes, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo.

ACHSTEDE, or *Akſtede*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, 2 leagues N. Bremen.

ACHSTETTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, 2 leagues NW. Augſburg.

ACHTIRKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov, 10 German miles WSW. Charkov.

ACHTUBA, a river of Ruſſia, which takes its courſe from the Volga, about 4 leagues above the town of Tzaritzin, and runs parallel with that river to Kraſnoijar, near which place it joins it again and runs with it into the Caſpian Sea.

ACKEMIN, or *Akmin*, or *Aguemin*, or *Achemin*, ſee *Achmim.*

ACKEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, on the Elbe, 2 leagues W. Deſſau.

ACO, a town of S. America, in Peru, in the juriſdiction of Guanuco.

ACOBA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: four miles S. Leiria.

ACOLASTRE, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, 2 leagues above Nevers.

ACOLIN, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, 2 leagues below Decize.

ACOMA, or *St. Eſtevan de Acoma*, a town of N. America, in New Mexico, ſituated on a mountain. *Long.* 92. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 7. N.

ACONCAGUA, a river of Chili, in S. America, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 75. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. S.

ACONCAGUA, a village or town of Chili, in S. America, which gives name to a juriſdiction, in a fertile country, ſituated at the foot of the Cordeleires, on a river of the ſame name.

*Açopas*, or *Aſoupas*, a town of Perſia, in the road from Schiras to Iſpahan, 23 leagues N. Schiras.

ACQUA DELLA FICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, 15 miles W. Squillace.

ACQUA NEGRA, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the frontiers of Breſſan, 2 miles NNE. Caneto.

ACQUA NEGRA, a town of Italy, in the Cremoneſe, near the conflux of the Adda, and the Po, 3 miles W. Cremona.

ACQUA SPARTA, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtates of the church in Umbria, 10 miles W. Spoleto.

ACQUA VIVA, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, 8 miles NNW. Rome.

ACQUA VIVA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the country of Bari, 9 miles SSE. Bittetto.

ACQUA VIVA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the country of Moliſe, 19 miles W. Moliſe.

ACQUA VIVA, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, at the head of the Ragnola, a ſmall river which runs into the Gulf of Venice, 10 miles NE. Aſcoli.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a town of Italy, in the eſtates of the church and territory of Orvieto, the ſee of a biſhop: ſituated on an eminence, near the river Paglia, 9 miles W. Orvieto.

ACQUARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra, 13 miles SW. Cangiano

ACQUARIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, ſituated on a mountain, on the ſouth ſide of the river Panaro; celebrated for its medicinal waters, 18 miles SW. Modena.

ACQUI, a town or city of Italy, in the Montferrat, ſituated on the north bank of the Bormia: it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Milan, and celebrated for its hot baths. It was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1745; and retaken in the year 1746; 10 leagues NW. Genoa. *Long.* 26. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

ACRA, or *Acara*, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in the kingdom of Acambou, on the coaſt of Guinea. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 5. 40. N.

ACRAGA, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, near Girgenti.

ACRE, or *St. John d'Acre*, a ſea-port town of Paleſtine, and ſee of a Greek biſhop, ſuffragan of Tyre. It was taken and retaken ſeveral times in the wars of the cruſades, but finally remained in the poſſeſſion of the Turks. It is the reſidence of a pacha, and gives name to a pachalic, of which it is the capital: 8 leagues S. Tyre, and 15 N. Jeruſalem. *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 40. N.

ACRI, a town of Naples, in the Calabria Citra: 5 miles E. Scalea.

ACRISTIA, a town of Sicily: 23 miles WNW. Mazara.

ACRON, or *Akron*, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt; not extenſive, but fertile, and abounding in game. It is divided into two ſtates; one an ariſtocracy, the other governed by a king; united, but each independent of the other. The Dutch have a fort, with two batteries, in a town called *Apam*, or *Apang*: the ſituation is advantageous for trade.

ACROTERI, a town of Turkey, in the iſland of Santorin: 1 mile WSW. Scaro.

ACSIKATH, or *Acſiket*, or *Achſikat*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Samarcand, on the river Sir: 70 leagues NNE. Samarcand, and 23 S. Tuneat.

ACSU, or *Akſu*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia: five leagues W. Iſnick.

ACSU, or *Akzu*, a town of Turkeſtan; 40 leagues from Yarkan, the capital of Caſchgar.

ACUL, a ſmall port on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo.

ACUMULI, a town of Naples, in the Abruzzo Ultra, on the weſt ſide of the Tronto: 17 miles NW. Aquila. *Long.* 31. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 36. N.

ACY, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: 1 league SE. Soiſſons.

ADA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the country of Natolia, about a league from the river Sakkaria, or Zacarat, in the road from Conſtantinople to Iſpahan.

ADAGUESA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Vero: 4 leagues from Balbaſtro.

ADAJA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Duero, between Simancas and Tordeſillas.

ADAM, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia: 10 miles NNW. Galatz.

ADAM's PEAK, a mountain in the iſland of Ceylon, ſo called by Europeans, and by the natives of Hamalel; about twenty leagues from the coaſt, and viſible by veſſels at ſea, about as far from the land. The Gentoos often viſit it as pilgrims, being perſuaded that the place is holy: 32 miles S. Candi. *Long.* 80. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 6. N.

ADAMAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 7 leagues from Cordova.

ADAMSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: 1 league E. Lippehne.

ADANA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the country of Caramania, the reſidence of a pacha; not far from the Mediterranean Sea: 7 leagues E. Tarſus; 30 NW. Aleppo. *Long.* 53. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 55. N.

ADAOUS, a people of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt.

**ADDA**, a river which riſes in the Mount Braulis, in the country of the Griſons, and county of Bormio, and runs into the Po, near Cremona.

**ADDISON**, the name of a county in the ſtate of Vermont, in N. America.

**ADEGEM**, a town of Flanders: 5 leagues E. Bruges.

**ADEL**, a country of Africa, once a part of Abyſſinia, but now a ſeparate kingdom, on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, at the entrance of the Red Sea, about 200 leagues in length; the principal towns are Adel, Zeila, Auça Gurella, and Barbera. The chief traffic conſiſts in gold-duſt, ivory, frankincenſe, and ſlaves.

**ADELBERG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 2 leagues SE. Schorndorff.

**ADELBERG**, or *Adelſperg*, a town of Germany, in Lower Carniola, ſituated on a mountain, near the river Alben: 4 leagues ENE. Trieſte.

**ADELMANSFELDEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: 2 leagues W. Elwangen.

**ADELNAU**, or *Odelno*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: 7 leagues SW. Kaliſh.

**ADELPHI**, a ſmall iſland, in the Grecian Archipelago, about a league ESE. Scopelo.

**ADEN**, a ſmall ſtate of Arabia Felix, bounded on the ſouth by the Indian Ocean, on the weſt and north by the dominions of the imam, and on the eaſt by the country of Jafa. It was formerly ſubject to the imam, but, from the year 1730, it has been governed by an independent ſcheich.

**ADEN**, a ſeaport town of Arabia Felix, with a good harbour, but little commerce. It gives name to a country of which it is the capital. *Long.* 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

**ADENDA**, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Temſena.

**ADERBORGH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: 3 leagues NW. Stetin.

**ADERCAN**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: 20 leagues NE. Laar.

**ADERCAN**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 45 leagues S. Schiras.

**ADERNO**, a town of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Etna, in the valley of Demona: 17 miles WNW. Catania.

**ADERSLEBEN**, a town of Germany, in the principality of Halberſtadt: ſixteen miles SE. Halberſtadt.

**ADGADNA**, a town on the iſland of Guan, one of the Mariana Iſles, in the South Sea.

**ADHERGAT**, a town of Syria, on the frontiers of Arabia.

**ADJAZZO**, or *Ajazzo*, a town on the weſt coaſt of Corſica, and north ſide of a gulf, to which it gives name. The town is populous, and, by ſome, conſidered as the capital of the iſland: 11 leagues SW. Corte. *Long.* 26. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 54. N.

**ADIGE**, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Alps; paſſes by Tyrol, Brixen, Trente, Verona, and runs into the Adriatic ſea, 8 leagues S. Venice.

**ADJI**, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Hoogly, 6 miles W. from Kiſhenagur, in the province of Bengal.

**ADINSEIK**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, 3 leagues SE. Artaki.

**ADJODIN**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Subah of Moultan: 95 miles E. Moultan, 68 S. Lahore.

**ADIRBEITZAN**, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by Georgia, on the eaſt by the Caſpian Sea, on the ſouth by the province of Gilan and the Irak-Agemi, and on the weſt by Armenia. The chief towns are Tauris and Schamachia.

**ADLWANG**, a town of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Auſtria, 3 leagues SW. Steyr.

**ADMIRAL'S COVE**, a creek in the bay of Formoſa, on the eaſt ſide of Newfoundland.

**ADMIRALTY BAY**, in the ſouthernmoſt iſland of New Zealand, between Cape Stephens and Cape Jackſon.

**ADMIRALTY ISLANDS**, a number of ſmall iſlands, at the entrance of Admiralty Bay, in New Zealand.

**ADMONT**, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 2 leagues NE. Rottenmann.

**ADOLFSECK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine: 8 miles W. Idſtein.

**ADOM**, or *Theten*, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the Danube: 4 leagues SW. Offen.

**ADOM**, a country of Africa, in the interior part of the Gold Coaſt, on the river Sama.

**ADONI**, a diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda.

**ADONI**, a town of Hindooſtan, which gives name to a diſtrict in the country of Golconda: 188 miles N. Seringapatam, 16 SSW. Rachore. *Long.* 77. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 37. N.

**ADONIS**, a river of Africa, which riſes in the mountains, SW. of Tetuan, and runs into the ſea, between Arzilla and Tangier.

**ADOUR**, a river of France, which diſcharges itſelf into the Bay of Biſcay at Bayonne.

**ADRA**, a ſea-port town of Spain, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, in the kingdom of Grenada, defended by a ſtrong citadel: 15 leagues SE. Grenada. *Long.* 16. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. N.

**ADRAGNO**, a town of Sicily: 20 miles ENE. Mazaro.

**ADRAMITI**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia: 21 leagues N. Smyrna, on the eaſt coaſt of a gulf, to which it gives name. *Long.* 44. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 34. N.

**ADRAND**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 10 leagues E. Amadan.

**ADRIA**, a town of Italy, in the Poleſin de Rovigno on the Tartaro, in the Venetian ſtates. It gives name to the gulf or ſea, called the *Adriatic.* It was formerly a place of conſiderable grandeur and conſequence: it is yet the ſee of a biſhop, but much reduced by frequent inundations, and the inhabitants are chiefly fiſhermen, 5 leagues E. Rovigno.

**ADRIANOPLE**, or *Andrinople*, a city of European Turkey, in Romania, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, under the patriarch of Conſtantinople, ſituated on the river Mariſa; it was taken from the Chriſtians in the year 1362, by Amurath I; thirty-eight leagues WNW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 44. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

**ADRIATIC SEA**, a gulf of the Mediterranean ſea, between Greece and Italy, extending from *Lat.* 40. to 45. 55. N. There are many iſlands in it, and many bays or ſmall gulfs on each coaſt. It is alſo called the Gulf of Venice.

**ADVENTURE ISLAND**, in the ſouth Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 144. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 5. S.

**ADVENTURE BAY**, on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 147. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 23. S.

**ADUR**, a river of England, which runs into the ſea at New Shoreham, on the coaſt of Suſſex.

**ADZENETA**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, ſituated on a mountain, on the frontiers of Aragon.

**ADZUD**, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 9 miles WSW. Birlat.

**AEDLHOLZEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, celebrated for its medicinal baths: 4 miles S. Traunſtein.

**AEGEAN SEA**, now generally called the Archipelago.

**AERDING**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſeven leagues S. Landſhut.

**AESCHY**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern: two leagues SE. Spiek.

**AEVSKAIA**, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, ſituated on the Irtiſch: twenty leagues NW. Tara.

**AFFANG**, a town of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Auſtria: three leagues W. Steyr.

**AFFAR**, a town of Arabia Felix: fourteen German miles E. Loheia.

**AFFLENK**, a town of Germany, in Stiria, two leagues N. Pruck.

**AFRICA**, a ſea-port town of Tunis, on the coaſt of Barbary: thirty leagues SE. from Tunis. *Long.* 11. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

**AFRICA**, one of the four principal diviſions of the globe, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean; on the eaſt by the iſthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Sea; on the ſouth, by the ſouthern Pacific Ocean; and on the weſt, by the Atlantic. It extends from 37 4. S. *Latitude*, to *Lat.* 37. N. about 4300 miles; the greateſt breadth from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui 3500 miles. Its form has been compared to a pyramid, the Cape of Good Hope being ſuppoſed the ſummit, and the northern coaſt along the Mediterranean its baſe. Africa may very properly be divided into four parts, firſt, the country of the whites, which includes Egypt, the ſtates of Barbary, and Sahara or the deſart; ſecondly, the country of the blacks, in which are included Nigritia, Guinea, and Nubia; thirdly, Ethiopia, which is ſubdivided into upper, or Abyſſinia, and lower, which contains the countries of Congo, Monomotapa, and Zanquebar; and, fourthly, the iſlands round the coaſt of Africa, (viz.) Malta in the Mediterranean, the Canaries, Cape de Verd Iſlands, and St. Thomas in the Atlantic; Madagaſcar and Socotara in the Indian Ocean. Though ſituated for the moſt part under the torrid zone, and the climate very hot, the coaſts are well peopled, and divers parts of the interior country not leſs ſo; the heat, which is inſupportable to a ſtranger, a native bears without inconvenience; ſome diſtricts are exceedingly abundant, where ſingular plants are found, and where numerous flocks feed in rich paſtures; while under the ſame latitude, are vaſt deſarts covered with burning ſand. Among the animals found there, are the lion, the elephant, the tyger, the panther, the rhinoceros, the giraffa, or camelopard, the camel, the zebra, the antelope, the wild horſe, the jerboa, the ſea-horſe, the civet cat, &c. divers kinds of apes, crocodiles, oſtriches, ſerpents, ſome of an enormous ſize. Eagles, with an infinite variety of other birds, inſects, and fiſh; they have mines of ſalt, white, grey, and red; antimony is found in their lead mines; divers mountains produce ſulphur, but the riches moſt ſought for by other nations, are their mines of gold and ſilver: the principal objects of commerce with Africa, are wheat, dates, fruit, ſome medicinal plants, the wines of the Canaries, and Cape Verd Iſlands, gum, gold-duſt, ivory, ſpices, and pepper, to which may be added, the traffic for ſlaves for the Weſt Indies. The principal rivers of Africa, are the Niger, the Senegal, the Gambia, the Laira, the Coanza, and the Nile; the principal mountains are the Atlas, the mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leona.

AFWESTAD, a mine-town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia.

AGADAK, one of the Fox iſlands in the northern Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 195. E. Ferro. *Long.* 53. 35. N.

AGADES, a kingdom of Africa, in Nigritia, S. of Sahara.

AGAIE, a ſmall ſeaport of France, in the department of the Var, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: two leagues from Frejus.

AGALLEGA, or *Gallega*, an iſland of Africa, in the Southern ocean, near the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 54. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 12. N.

AGAPHONOVA, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 173. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 55. N.

AGATHONISI, a ſmall iſland of the Grecian Archipelago, about a league S. from the iſle of Samos.

AGATTEN, or *Gatten*, or *Gato*, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea: 80 miles S. Benin.

AGATU, one of the Fox iſlands, in the northern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 192. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

AGAU, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, dependent on the Emperor of Abyſſinia.

AGDE, a town of France, in the department of Herault, about one league and a half from the mouth of the Herault: 7 leagues NE. Narbonne, 198 S. Paris. *Long.* 43. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 8. N.

AGEA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: thirty-five leagues E. Iſpahan.

AGEDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, between Oporto and Coimbra.

AGEN, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Lot and Garonne; ſituated on the Garonne, in a fertile country; it was, before the revolution, the capital of a country called Agenois: thirty-ſix leagues E. Bourdeaux, 156 SSW. Paris. *Long.* 18. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 12 N.

AGER, a river of Auſtria, which runs into the Traun, about a league N. from Schwannaſtatt.

AGER, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſituated at the foot of a mountain on the Noguera: four leagues and a half from Balaguer.

AGERHUUS, a bailiwick of Norway, and one of the five principal governments of the kingdom, which takes its name from a caſtle ſituated on a bay about a league W. from Anſlo, or Chriſtiana. This caſtle is the general reſidence of the governor.

AGERSOE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Greater Belt: two leagues S. Corſoer.

AGGI, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Aras, near Chambe, in the province of Adirbeitzan.

AGGILE, a town of Pruſſia, thirteen leagues ENE. Konigſberg.

AGGSPACH, a town of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Auſtria: twelve leagues W. Vienna.

AGHADOE, a village of Ireland, anciently a biſhop's ſee, now united with Ardfert: an archdeaconry, and the ruined walls of a church in this place, with a round tower, are all the memorial of the biſhopric which now remain.

AGHENISH, an iſland of Ireland, in the river Shannon: ſixteen miles below Limerick.

AGHRIM, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway. On the 12th July, 1692, a battle was fought near this town, between the Iriſh ſoldiers of James II, under the command of General St. Ruth, and the Engliſh under the command of general Ginckle; in which the latter obtained a complete victory. General St. Ruth and 4000 men were killed, and 600 taken priſoners; of the Engliſh only about 800 were killed: 39 miles N. Limerick, and 28 E. Galway.

AGHRIS POINT, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and northern coaſt of the county of Sligo: eleven miles W. Sligo. *Long.* 9. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 17. N.

AGIA LAURA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: nineteen miles SE. Saloniki.

AGIASOLUK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-one miles SSE. Smyrna.

AGIGENSALON, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the road from Conſtantinople to Iſpahan, a day's journey from Tocat.

AGIMERE, a country of Hindooſtan; bounded on the eaſt by Agra, on the north by Delhi, on the ſouth by Guzerat, and on the weſt by the ſandy deſerts which are between it and the Indus: It is of a conſiderable extent, and contains many ſmaller ſtates or governments; as Agimere proper, Rampour, Joodpour, Rantampour, Joinagur, Banſwaleh, Nagore, and Bickaneer.

AGIMERE, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a ſubah of the ſame name; ſituated in a pleaſant valley, ſurrounded on all ſides by high mountains. It is ſix miles in circumference, and defended by walls, towers, and a ſtrong fortreſs: 170 miles WSW. Agra; 178 SW. Dehli. *Long.* 75. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 24. N.

AGINCOURT, or rather *Azincour*, a village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, near which Henry V, king of England, with an army of 22,000 men, gained a complete victory over an army of 60,000 Frenchmen. The loſs of the Engliſh amounted to about 1700 private men, and the duke of York, the king's uncle; while the loſs on the ſide of the French, beſides 120 lords, carrying banners, and ſeveral princes of the blood, amounted to 8000 gentlemen of family, and 2000 private men killed, and 14,000 priſoners. This battle was fought the 25th of Oct. 1415: 7 miles N. Heſdin, and 11 E. Montreuil.

AGINSKA, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Uda. *Long.* 116. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

AGIOI SARANTA, a town of Turkey, in the iſland of Candy, 16 miles S. Settia.

AGISYMBA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

AGLA, or *Aguila*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſituated near the river Guarga.

AGLASOUN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey: eight miles SW. Iſbarteh.

AGLIA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and marquiſate of Ivrea: ſeven miles S. Ivrea.

AGLONE, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Minnie, near Proeculs.

AGMET, or *Agmat*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, ſituated on the weſtern declivity of Mount Atlas, near a river of the ſame name: ſix leagues S. from Morocco.

AGMONDESHAM, or *Amerſham*, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, in the road from London to Ayleſbury, with manufactures of lace, ſacking, and cotton. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: the market on Tueſdays: twenty-ſix miles NW. London.

AGNADELLO, or *Aignadello*, a village of Italy, in the Milaneſe, near which Louis XII. king of France, defeated the Venetians, commanded by the Comte de Peteliane, in May, 1509. In Auguſt, 1706, another battle was fought in the ſame place, when the duke of Vendôme defeated prince Eugene. It is ſituated on a canal, between the Adda and Serio, four leagues N. Lodi.

AGNANO, a remarkable lake of Naples, in the country of Lavora, about three miles in circumference; on the verge of which, are warm baths, called the baths of Agano, or more uſually the baths of S. Germain, and the grotto del Cane; the vapours of which, prove fatal to animals held too long over it.

AGNETTEN, a town of Tranſilvania, on the river Herpach, or Horpach: ten miles WNW. Fogaras.

AGNO, or *Patria*, a river of Naples, which runs into the ſea, about ſeven or eight miles N. from Puzzuoli.

AGNON, a town of Sicily, between Leontini and Catania, now in ruins.

AGNONA, or *Anglano*, a town of Naples, in the Abruzzo Citra, nine miles SSE. Civita Borella.

AGOAS BELLAS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: three leagues and a half NE. Thomar.

AGOAS DE MOURA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: four leagues and a half NE. Setuval.

AGOAS OUENTAS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: ſeven leagues ENE. Abrantes.

AGOBEL, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Hea.

AGOBEL, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen: four leagues from Oran.

AGOGA, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt.

AGOGLIASTRO, or *Aguilaſtro*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean: three miles N. from Cape Barboraſſa, in the iſland of Sardinia.

AGON, an iſland of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour. *Long.* 18. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 20. N.

AGORO, a town of Italy, ſituated on the river Cordevol, part in the Treviſane, and part in the Belluneſe, on the frontiers of the Tyroleſe: 21 miles WNW. Belluno.

**AGOSTA**, a town of Sicily, ſituated near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland, on a peninſula, which ſerves as a mole for an excellent harbour. The town was deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1698, but has ſince been rebuilt: ſix leagues N. Syracuſa. *Long.* 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

**AGOSTA**, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Dalmatia, about 18 miles in circumference: three leagues SW. from the iſland of Curzola. *Long.* 35. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 2. N.

**AGOUNA**, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, about fifteen leagues in extent, from Mount Diabola to the kingdom of Aquambo.

**AGOUT**, a river of France, which runs into the Tarn near Rabaſteins.

**AGRA**, a ſoubah or province of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north by the province of Delhi, on the eaſt by Oude, on the ſouth by Malwa, and on the weſt by Agimere: about 175 miles in length, and not much leſs in breadth.

**AGRA**, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river Jumnah. It began to increaſe in the 16th century, under the auſpices of the emperor Acbar, who called it Acbarabad: and in the laſt century, and beginning of this, was one of the largeſt and moſt celebrated cities of India, being fourteen miles in circumference; regularly fortified in the Indian manner, with a fine citadel, built of red free ſtone; it is now going faſt to ruins: *Long.* 78. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 15. N.

**AGRADO-ILHEA**, a town of Africa, in Lower Guinea.

**AGRAKOVA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, ſituated on the coaſt of the White Sea, 17 German miles W. Archangel.

**AGRAM**, or *Zagrab*, a town of Hungary, in Croatia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Colocza, on the frontier of Cilley and Carniola: twenty leagues NW. Gradiſca.

**AGRAMONT**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſituated on a mountain near a ſmall river, and capital of a diſtrict: ten leagues from Lerida.

**AGRATULCO**, a ſeaport town of North America, in Mexico, near the Southern Ocean, in the province of Guaxaca, with a large and convenient harbour. *Long.* 81. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 10. N.

**AGREDA**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the frontiers of Aragon; three leagues SW. from Taracona.

**AGREDA**, a town of South America, in the country of Popayan: thirty-five leagues from the South Sea, and forty N. from Quito.

**AGRIGAN**, or *Iſland of Xavier*, one of the Ladrones or Mariana iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean: ſixteen leagues in circumference. *Long.* 146. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 40. N.

**AGRIMONTE**, or *Agromento*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: eight miles W. Turſi.

**AGRIOMELA**, a river of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly, which runs into the ſea, near Zeiton.

**AGRO**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tigré.

**AGROPOLI**, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra, on the eaſt ſide of the gulf of Salerno: twenty-ſix miles WSW. Cangiano: twenty-two miles SSE. Salerno. *Long.* 32. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 22. N.

**AGVEH**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 8 leagues NE. Izmid.

**AGUADA**, a river of Spain, which runs into the Duero, a little to the eaſt of Lamego.

**AGUADA DE SALDANA**, a gulf on the coaſt of Africa: 15 leagues N. from Table Bay.

**AGUADIR-TOMA**, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, in the province of Sus, 13 leagues S. Santa Cruz.

**AGUELAON**, one of the Laccadive iſlands, in the Indian ſea. *Long.* 73. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. N.

**AGUEPERSE**, or *Aigueperſe*, a town of France, in the department of Pue-de-Dôme, chief place of a Canton, in the diſtrict of Riom: ſeven leagues NNE. Riom.

**AGUIGAN**, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean: four leagues SW. Tinian.

**AGUILAR**, a town of Spain, in the ſouth part of Navarre, on the frontiers of Biſcay: four leagues SW. Eſtella.

**AGUILAR DEL CAMPO**, a town of Spain, in old Caſtile, on the confines of Navarre, ſituated on the Alhama: three leagues from Calahorra.

**AGUL**, a river of Ruſſian Siberia, which runs into the Kan. *Long.* 113. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

**AGUNA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin.

**AHONI**, a ſeaport town of Africa, on the coaſt of Benin.

**AHOUAS**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kuziſtan: 58 leagues WSW. Iſpahan.

**AHR**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 11 leagues N. Ardevil.

**AHRABAN**, a town of Aſia, in the province of Diarbekir: thirty leagues S. Diarbekir.

**AHRENSBECK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein: twelve miles NNW. Lubeck.

**AHRENSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 6 miles SSE. Potzdam.

**AHRWEILER**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn: eight leagues NW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

**AHSA**, or *Ahaſa*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kuziſtan, on the Tigris: 57 leagues W. Iſpahan: 30 N. Baſſora.

**AHUN**, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gueret: three leagues SE. Gueret.

**AHUS**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schoren, ſouth Gothland, ſituated on the river Helge: two leagues SSE. Chriſtianſtadt.

**AIA**, or *Allia*, a river of Italy, which unites with the Tiber, nineteen miles above Rome.

**AIA**, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tiber, near Magliano, in the Sabina.

**AJABIRE**, or *Ajavira*, a town of South America, in Peru: thirty-five leagues S. Cuſco.

**AJACCIO**, or *Ajazzo*, ſee *Adjazzo*.

**AJAN**, or *Ajen*, a country on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, extending from Magadoxo, to Cape Guardafui, 1500 leagues. *Lat.* 2. to 12. N. It is divided into ſeveral ſtates or kingdoms; the principal of which are Adel or Zeila, and Magadoxa. All the eaſtern coaſt of Ajan is ſaid to be ſandy and barren, but to the north, the country becomes more fertile, producing great plenty of all ſorts of proviſions, in which it drives a great commerce, and more particularly in an excellent breed of horſes, in great requeſt; which foreign merchants take in great numbers in exchange for ſilks, cottons, and other cloths.

**AIANDUN**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: eight leagues WSW. Sinope.

**AIASH**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: eight leagues W. Angura.

**AJAZZO**, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, on the borders of Syria; ſituated on an eminence; near it is a warm medicinal ſpring: ten leagues N. Antioch.

**AICHA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſituated on the Paar: four leagues ENE. Augſburg. *Long.* 28. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 26. N.

**AICHBERG**, a town of Germany, in Stiria: four miles SSE. Fridberg.

**AICHBERG**, a town of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Auſtria: eight miles NW. Efferding.

**AICHKIRCHEN**, a town of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles WNW. Schwannaſtat.

**AICHLBERG**, a town of Germany, in Carinthia: four leagues WSW. Willach.

**AICHSTADT**, a city of Germany, ſituated on the Altmuhl, in the circle of Franconia, the ſee of a biſhop, who is a ſovereign prince; the dioceſe extends about fourteen leagues in length, and ſeven in breadth: ten leagues NNE. Augſburg. *Long.* 28. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.—In the year 1704, this city refuſed to admit the French troops; but being ſoon after taken by ſurpriſe, the garriſon, conſiſting of 900 Bavarian recruits, were put to the ſword, and the town given up to be plundered.

**AICHSTADT OBER**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, on the Altmuhl: one league W. Aichſtadt.

**AIDHAB**, or *Gaidhab*, a town of Africa, and ſeaport of Nubia, on the coaſt of the Red Sea. *Long.* 53. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 12. N.

**AIDONA**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, four miles NE. Piazza.

**AIELLO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, with a conſiderable ſigniory, which has the title of Duchy: nine miles SSW. Coſenza.

**AIETA**, a town of Naples, in the Calabria Citra: ſeven miles NNW. Scalea.

**AIGEN**, a town of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Auſtria, on the confines of Bohemia: eight leagues NW. Steyregg; 35 W. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

**AIGLANDE**, a town of France, in the department of the channel, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo; four leagues NE. Coutances.

**AIGLE (L')**, a town of France, and capital of a diſtrict, in the department of Orne: 7 leagues NE. Sees: 10½ NE. Alençon. *Long.* 18. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

**AIGLE**, a town of Swiſſerland, with a caſtle, in the canton of Berne, formerly a lordſhip, but at preſent under the juriſdiction of the canton;

ſituated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Rhone, about a league below it: 12 leagues ENE. Geneva. *Long*. 24. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 22. N.

**AIGLE**, a river of France, which runs into the Loir, between Chateaudun and Cloye.

**AIGN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, near which is a medicinal ſpring: 2 miles SE. Saltzburg.

**AIGNAN**, a town of France, in the department of Gers, principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogaro: 7 leagues W. Auch.

**AIGNEY LE DUC**, a town of France, in the department of the Cote d'Or, and diſtrict of Chatillon: four leagues and a half SSE. Chatillon.

**AIGRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ruffec: five leagues and a half N. Angouleſme.

**AIGREFEUILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cliſſon: three leagues and a half S. Nantes.

**AIGUES**, a river of France, which empties itſelf into the Rhone, near Orange.

**AIGUES-MORTES**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nimes, four leagues and a half ESE. Montpellier.

**AIGUES VIVES**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Somieres: 5 leagues NE. Montpellier.

**AIGUIBELLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Drome: 2 leagues SE. Montelimart.

**AIGUIBELLO**, a town of Savoy, ſituated on the river Arc, in Savoy Proper, on the confines of Maurienne: 5 leagues E. from Chamberry.

**AIGUILLON**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonneins: 4 leagues NW. Agen.

**AIGUINES**, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: five leagues and a half NE. Barjols.

**AIGURANDE**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Chatre: 8¼ leagues S. Chateauroux.

**AIKES**, a town of Tranſilvania, ſix leagues NE. Clauſenburg.

**AILAH**, a town of Arabia, in ruins, on the NW. coaſt of the gulf of Akaba: thirty-ſix leagues E. Suez.

**AILAN**, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Penzinſkaia gulf, near Oklanſk.

**AILLANT-SUR-THOLON**, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ivigny: 3½ leagues NW. Auxerre.

**AILLAS**, a village of France, in the department of the Gironde, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bazas: 2 leagues NE. Bazas.

**AILLY**, a village of France, in the department of the Somme, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville: 5 leagues WNW. Amiens.

**AILLY**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdidier: 3 leagues SSE. Amiens.

**AILSA**, a rocky iſland, near the iſland of Bute, in Scotland, about two miles in circumference, only the reſort of the ſea fowl.

**AIMAKAN**, a river of Siberia, which runs into the ſea of Ochotſkoi. *Long*. 157. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 44. N.

**AIMO**, or *Aymo*, a town of Savoy, 6 leagues ENE. Mouſtier.

**AIMOUTIER**, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Leonard, 7 leagues SE. Limoges.

**AIN**, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Saône and Loire and the Jura, on the eaſt by Swiſſerland and Savoy, now the department of Mont Blanc, on the ſouth by the river Rhône, which ſeparates it from the department of the Iſere, and on the weſt by the river Saône, which divides it from the departments of the Indre and Loire, and the Saône and Loire; about 45 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from 30 to 45 north to ſouth. This department is compoſed of a part of Burgundy, containing, before the revolution, the countries of Gex, Dombes, and Breſſe. Bourg en Breſſe is the capital.

**AIN**, a river of France, which gives name to one of the departments. It riſes in Mount Jura, near Nozeroi, and runs into the Rhone 5 leagues above Lyons.

**AIN**, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak, thirty leagues W. Baſſora.

**AIN GEBEL**, a town of Aſia, in the province of Diarbekir, 16 leagues SW. Moſul.

**AINAD**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut.

**AINAY-LE-CHATEAU**, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cerilly, eight leagues NW. Moulins.

**AINCREVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Stenay, 1 league SW. Dun.

**AINEB-GUL**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 40 miles NW. Degnizlu.

**AINOD**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, 8 miles N. Cilley.

**AINSA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, ſituated on the river Ara, near its conflux with the Cinca, 6 leagues N. Balbaſtro.

**AIOMAMA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romelia: fourteen leagues SE. Saloniki.

**AIRANO**, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ten leagues SE. Como.

**AIRDRIE**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk: 9 miles E. Glaſgow, and twenty-eight W. Edinburgh.

**AIRE**, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Sever, ſituated on the Adour: five leagues SE. Mont de Marſan.

**AIRE**, a town of France, in the department of the ſtraits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer, ſituated on the Lis: ſeven poſts SE. Calais.

**AIRE**, in the department of the Straits of Calais. This town is ſtrong, and ſituated in the midſt of a moraſs. In the year 1641, it was taken from the Spaniards, who retook it ſoon after. In the year 1676, it was again taken by the French, after a ſiege of five days, and ceded to France by the peace of Nimeguen. In the year 1710, it was beſieged by the duke of Marlborough; the trenches were opened on the 12th of September, and the garriſon, conſiſting of 3628 men, ſurrendered on the 10th of November, having loſt 4000: the loſs of the beſiegers was 6000.

**AIROLA**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri: 6 leagues N. Altorff.

**AIRON**, a river of France, which runs into the Loire near Deciſe.

**AIRONA**, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on the borders of the Bergamaſco: thirteen miles W. Bergamo.

**AIRTH**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, near the Forth: ſix miles SE. Stirling, and twenty-eight W. Edinburgh.

**AIRVAULT**, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thouars, 4 leagues NNE. Partenay.

**AISA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, two leagues and a half N. Jaca.

**AISCH**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, about two miles NW. from Forcheim.

**AISE**, or *Laiſe*, a river of France, which runs into the Orne, three leagues above Caen.

**AISEAU**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, with a ſigniory in the biſhopric of Leige, three miles ESE. Chaſtelet.

**AISEREY**, a town of France, in the department of the Cote d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean de Loſne, three leagues SSE. Dijon.

**AISEY-LE-DUC**, a town of France, in the department of the Cote d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon, two leagues and a half S. Chatillon.

**AJSEDABAD**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi, 22 leagues NNE. Amadan.

**AISNE**, a river of France, which gives name to a department; it riſes in Champagne, and joins the Oiſe near Compiegne.

**AISNE**, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the North, on the eaſt by the departments of the Marne and the Ardennes, on the South by the departments of the Seine and Marne, and on the weſt by the departments of the Oiſe and the Straits of Calais; about 70 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and from 22 to 45 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. This department is compoſed of, what before the revolution was a part of Picardy, the Laonnois and Soiſſonois. Laon is the capital.

**AITONA**, a town in Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the borders of Aragon: one league from Lerida.

**AITTERBACH**, a river of Auſtria, which runs into the Traun, two miles above Wels.

**AIX**, a city of France, and capital of the department of the mouths of the Rhone; before the revolution, it was the capital of Provence, the ſeat of a parliament, and ſee of an archbiſhop; it is ſituated on a plain, near the river Arc: ſixteen leagues SE. Avignon, 190 SSE. Paris. *Long*. 23. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 31. N.

**AIX**, a town of Savoy, ſituated on the lake of Bourget, with a ſmall diſtrict, to which the title of Marquiſate is annexed: its medicinal waters are in much repute; the baths are ſaid to have been erected by the Romans: 4 leagues N. Chambery. *Long*. 23. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 40. N.

**AIX**, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of France, in the Atlantic Ocean, between the Iſle of Oleron and the continent. It was taken by the Engliſh in the year 1757, but ſoon after abandoned: four leagues SSW. Rochelle. *Long*. 1. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 46. 5. N.

**AIX EN OTHE**, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ervy: five leagues W. Troyes.

**AIX-LA-CHAPELLE**, a city of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: the emperor Charlemagne made it the ſeat of his empire, and is buried in the church of Notre Dame. It is a free city, with a juriſdiction about a league in circumference: the mineral waters are much in repute. It was taken by the French in 1792, who were driven from it by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, on the 3d of March, 1793, after a battle, in which they loſt 4000 killed, and 1600 priſoners. In the year 1794, they took it again: ten leagues W. Cologn, ſix E. Maeſtricht, nine NE. Liege. *Long.* 23. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

**AIX D'ANGUILLON**, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges: three leagues NE. Bourges.

**AIX**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoges on the Vienne: two leagues WSW. Limoges.

**AIZENAY**, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Roche-ſur Yonne: 10 leagues S. Nantes.

**AIZU**, a town of Japan, and capital of a ſmall kingdom, or country of the ſame name.

**AKABA**, a gulf, or arm of the Red Sea, formed by a tongue of land, part of Arabia, which ſeparates this gulf from the gulf of Suez: about thirty leagues long, and three wide.

**AKABAR**, or *Calaat el Akaba*, a town of Arabia, on the gulf to which it gives name: 57 leagues S. Jeruſalem, 53 leagues E. Suez.

**AKACHAN**, a river of Siberia, which joins the Judoma. *Long.* 157. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 8. N.

**AKALZIKA**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Satabago, a country of Georgia: 130 miles SW. Teflis, and 120 NNW. Erivan.

**AKANIMIMA**, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt, near Cape Apollonia.

**AKAOT**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the diſtrict of Berar: 25 miles W. Ellichpour, 74 E. Burhampour. *Long.* 77. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 13. N.

**AKASAKI**, a town of Japan, in the province of Mikava.

**AKASI**, a town of Japan, in the province of Farima.

**AKASSEB-ASSELAM**, a town of Egypt, which forms the boundaries of the two great quarters of the world, Aſia and Africa.

**AKAST**, a town of Arabia, twenty-five leagues E. Jeruſalem.

**AKBEIK-BABA**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia: 12 leagues N. Kutaja.

**AKEARADI**, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

**AKERMAN**, or *Bielgorod*, a town of Beſſarabia, ſituated on the coaſt of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dnieſter: 36 leagues SW. Otchakoc, 31 WSW. Kerſon, 22 SE. Bender. *Long.* 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 8. N.

**AKERSUND**, a bay on the coaſt of Norway: 10 leagues WNW. Frederichſtadt.

**AK-HISSAR**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia: 13 leagues ESE. Pergamo.

**AKI**, a province of Japan, in the weſtern part of the iſland of Niphon, with a town of the ſame name.

**AKIM**, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

**AKIURECK**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia: 8 leagues ESE. Kaſtamoni.

**AKKIA**, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Eaſt Greenland. *Long.* 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 38. N.

**AKKIALI**, a town of European Turkey, in Romania: 8 miles E. Burgas.

**AKQUEDAN**, a town of Africa, with a Dutch factory, on the Gold Coaſt.

**AKRIDA**, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, ſituated on the Drino, 124 leagues W. Conſtantinople, 45 leagues SE. Raguſa. *Long.* 38. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

**AKRON**, ſee *Acron*.

**AKSCHINSKA**, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia: 16 leagues S. Doroninſk.

**AKSERAI**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 leagues ENE. Konieh, or Cogni. *Long.* 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 26. N.

**AKSHEHR**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 23 leagues W. Konieh. *Long.* 49. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 26. N.

**AKSHEHSHAR**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: nine leagues SW. Eregri.

**AKSU**, a province of Aſia, in Tartary, north of Kaſkgar: 120 leagues long, and 25 wide.

**ALA**, a town of Japan, in the province of Satzuma.

**ALA, AL**, a town of Arabia, 21 leagues NE. Hagiaz.

**ALABA**, or *Alava*, a province of Spain, bounded on the north and weſt by Biſcay, on the ſouth by a part of Old Caſtile, Rioja, and Navarre, and on the eaſt by Guipuſcoa; the principal towns are Vittoria, Salviaterra, and Trevigno.

**ALADA**, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 97. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 27. N.

**ALADULIA**, a country of Aſia, called by the Turks *Dulgadir*, or *Dulcadir*, bounded on the north by Armenia, on the eaſt by Perſia, on the ſouth by Syria, and on the weſt by Caramania; the principal city is Maraſch. It was formerly an independent kingdom, but is now a province of Turkey.

**ALAGNON**, a river of France, which runs into the Allier, between Brioude and Iſſoire.

**ALAGOA**, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, where the Portugueſe have an eſtabliſhment.

**ALAGOA**, a town of South America, in the country of Brazil, and government of Fernambuc.

**ALAGON**, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountain of Leon, near Monleon, and runs into the Tagus, a little above Alcantara.

**ALAGON**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, on the Xalon, four leagues from Saragoſſa.

**ALAH-SEHR**, or *Alah-Scheher*, the ancient *Philadelphia*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. It is the ſee of a Greek biſhop: 60 miles E. Smyrna. *Long.* 46. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 24. N.

**ALAIGNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoux: 2 leagues NW. Limoux.

**ALAIS**, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gard; large, and well peopled, ſituated on the river Gard, at the foot of the Cevennes. Near it are vitriolic mines; ſeven poſts N. Montpellier, and ſeventy-nine SSE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.—On the 28th of July, 1792, this town felt the rage of a civil commotion, by the maſſacre of ſome of the inhabitants.

**ALAMAN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: three leagues NE. Nion.

**ALAMBAY**, one of the Sonda iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean: thirty leagues S. Borneo.

**ALAMEH**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 53 leagues S. Kutaja. *Long.* 49. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 35. N.

**ALAMPOU**, a kingdom of Japan, otherwiſe called *Ningo*.

**ALAN**, a town of Perſia, in Turkeſtan.

**ALAN**, or *Camel*, a river of England, which riſes a little to the North of Camelford, and runs into the ſea, two miles below Padſtow in Cornwall.

**ALANCH**, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone: four leagues S. Aix, two NE. Marſeilles.

**ALAND**, or *Alandt*, an iſland belonging to Sweden, in the Baltick, about forty leagues in circumference, encompaſſed with ſmall iſlands and rocks; it was anciently independent, but now makes part of Finland: Caſtleholm is the principal place. *Long.* 37. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 18. N.—This iſland was taken by the Ruſſians, in the year 1714; in the year 1743, it was again taken by the Ruſſians; but a large body of Swedes being ſent from Stockholm, defeated the Ruſſian troops, in number about 1200, killing the greater part, and making the reſt priſoners.

**ALAND**, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elbe, near Snackenburg, in the principality of Lunenburg.

**ALANDSBAY**, on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, between Waterford harbour and Tramore bay: eight miles S. Waterford.

**ALANDSHAGE**, a cape, at the ſouth extremity of the iſland of Amack: eight miles S. Copenhagen.

**ALAPAEV**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, on the river Tagil, 80 miles NNE. Ekaterinburg. *Long.* 79, E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. N.

**ALARCON**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Xucar: ten leagues S. from Cuença.

**ALARO**, a river of Italy, which runs into the ſea near Cape Stilo, in Calabria Ultra.

**ALASCHA**, a peninſula, on the weſt coaſt of North America, extending into the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 196. to 202. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. to 57. N.

**ALASSAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive: 2½ leagues NNW. Brive, four W. Tulle.

**ALATAMAHA**, or *Oltamawhaw*, a river of North America, in Georgia, which runs into the ſea, 20 leagues S. of the river Savannah.

**ALATIV**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, 80 miles WNW. Simbirſk. *Long.* 64. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 45. N.

**ALATOR**, a river of Ruſſia which runs into the Sura, near Alativ, in the government of Simbirſk.

**ALATRI**, or *Alatro*, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the church and Campagna di Roma, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope: four miles NW. Veroli. *Long.* 31. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 14. N.

**ALAUSI**, or *Atuaſi*, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of Cuença, in Terra Firma.

**ALAUT**, or *Alt*, a river which riſes in the NE. part of Tranſilvania, on the borders of Moldavia, and runs into the Danube, oppoſite Nicopolis in Bulgaria.

**ALAZEIA**, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 160. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 40. N.

**ALAZEISKOI**, a ſettlement in Siberia, on the river Alazeia, 30 leagues WNW. Niznei Kovinſkoi. *Long.* 162. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

**ALB**, a river of Germany, which riſes three miles WNW. Wildbad, in the circle of Swabia, and runs into the Rhine, about 5 miles WNW. Durlach.

**ALBA**, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, and principality of Piedmont, ſituated on the Tanaro, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Milan; the dioceſe is of conſiderable extent. Beſides the cathedral, it has three parochial, and three other churches, with ſeveral convents: 18 miles SE. Turin. *Long.* 25. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.—This city was taken by the French in the month of April, 1796.

**ALBA JULIA**, ſee *Weiſſemburg*.

**ALBA REGALIS**, ſee *Stuhl Weiſſemburg*.

**ALBACETE**, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, ſituated in a fertile country; the inhabitants are employed chiefly in manufacturing of wares of iron and ſteel: 80 miles SW. Valencia, 8 NW. Chinchilla. *Long.* 14. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 52. N.

**ALBACH**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 55 leagues SW. Tauris.

**ALBACHSEN**, or *Albaſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, 3 miles N. Corvey.

**ALBAN**, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: 5 leagues ESE. Alby.

**ALBANELLA**, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra: 20 miles SE. Salerno.

**ALBANIA**, a province of European Turkey, comprehending the ancient Illyricum and Epirus, ſituated on the coaſt of the Adriatic; bounded on the north by Servia and Dalmatia, on the eaſt by Macedonia, on the ſouth by Livadia, and on the weſt by the Adriatic. Its length is about eighty leagues, and its breadth about twenty. It was formerly an independent kingdom, and the laſt prince was John Caſtriot, called Scanderbeg, who at his death bequeathed his kingdom to the Venetians; but they being unable, or unwilling, to defend it, it has from that time been under the dominion of the Turks, except a ſmall part on the coaſt, which yet belongs to the Venetians, and is divided by them into ſangiacks, or governments. The land is fertile, but thinly peopled, and badly cultivated. The inhabitants are, in general, excellent horſemen, and form ſome of the beſt troops in the grand ſignior's army. The principal towns are Durazzo, Scutari, Drivaſto, Dulcigno, Croya, Cataro, Antivari.

**ALBANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of the Baſilicata: 13 miles SSE. Acerenza.

**ALBANO**, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, the ſee of a biſhop, held immediately under the pope; built near the ruins of the ancient Alba, celebrated for the conteſt between the Horatij and Curiatij: 14 miles SSE. Rome, and 8 W. Veletri.

**ALBANY**, a diſtrict of Scotland, more uſually called *Breadalbane*, ſee *Breadalbane*.

**ALBANY**, a county of the ſtate of New York, in North America.

**ALBANY**, a city of North America, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the ſtate of New York, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Hudſon's river; firſt ſettled by the Dutch. It contains about 600 houſes, and about 4000 inhabitants: 160 miles N. from New York. *Long.* 74. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 36. N.

**ALBARAZIN**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, ſituated on the Guadalaviar, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Saragoſſa, and celebrated for the excellent wool of the ſheep bred in the vicinity: five leagues W. Teruel; forty E. Madrid. *Long.* 15. 20. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 32. N.

**ALBAS**, a town of France, in the department of Lot: 3 leagues W. Cahors.

**ALBASANO**, a town of European Turkey, in Albania: 132 leagues W. Conſtantinople, 15 E. Durazzo. *Long.* 38. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

**ALBEC**, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Rhine, near Furſtenau.

**ALBECK**, or *Albeg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Floz, in the territory of Ulm: 5 miles NE. Ulm, eight WNW. Augſburgh. *Long.* 27. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

**ALBEGNA**, a river of Tuſcany, which runs into the ſea near Orbitella.

**ALBEKIRK**, a town of Holland, one league and a half SW. Medemblick.

**ALBEL**, a town of Spain, on the river Iregua, in the country of Rioxa.

**ALBELDA**, a river which riſes near Bormio, and runs into the Rhine, near Bergun.

**ALBEMARLE**, a county of the ſtate of Virginia, in North America.

**ALBEMARLE**, ſee *Aumale*.

**ALBEMARLE SOUND**, an inlet of the ſea, on the eaſt coaſt of North America, in North Carolina, at the mouths of the rivers Roanoke, Meherring, Nottaway, or Wianoke, &c.

**ALBEN**, a town of Germany, in the province of Inner Carniola: 2 miles NW. Cirknitz.

**ALBEN-SEE**, a lake of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Auſtria: 13 miles W. Windiſh-Garten.

**ALBENGA**, or *Albengua*, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Genoa. This town was burnt by the Piſans, in the year 1175, but ſoon rebuilt; the environs are fertile, but the air is unwholeſome: ten leagues SW. Genoa, and four NE. Oneglia. *Long.* 25. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. N.

**ALBENGA**, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Genoa, oppoſite the town of Albenga; it is alſo called *Gallinara*.

**ALBENQUE, (L')**, a town of France, in the department of Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cahors: two leagues and a half SSE. Cahors, and ſix and three quarters NNE. Montauban.

**ALBERCHE**, a river of Spain, which runs into the Tagus, a little above Talavera.

**ALBERDORF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Bulckau: ſeven miles E. Schrattental.

**ALBERONE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: eight miles SSE. Volturara.

**ALBERT**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Peronne: five leagues NE. Amiens, four NW. Peronne.

**ALBERTON**, or *Port Albert*, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barca, on the confines of Tripoli: 50 leagues from Alexandria.

**ALBESTROFF**, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte: three leagues NNE. Deuze.

**ALBETROSS**, a craggy projection, on the coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 184. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 4. S.

**ALBI**, or *Albie*, a town of Savoy, in the Genevois: nine miles NNE. Aix.

**ALBI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the province of Abruzzo Ultra: ſix miles W. Celano.

**ALBIANI**, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

**ALBIN**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aveiron: ſix leagues NW. Rhodez.

**ALBINEN**, or *Alpen*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais: 22 miles E. Sion.

**ALBION**, a name ſometimes given to the iſland of Great Britain.

**ALBION** *(New)*, a name given by ſir Francis Drake to California.

**ALBIS**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich: 3 miles SW. Zurich.

**ALBISOLA**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 5 miles NE. Savona.

**ALBO**, a river of Africa, on the eaſtern boundary of the Gold Coaſt.

**ALBONA**, a town of Iſtria, belonging to Venice, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, near the gulf of Carnero: 16 miles E. Rovigno.

**ALBONA**, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po: 9 miles ESE. Lumello.

**ALBONNAL**, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: ſix leagues ENE. Motril.

**ALBOR**, or *Alvor*, a mountain of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, with an old caſtle, where John II. king of Portugal, died in the year 1495: one league W. Lagos.

**ALBORAN**, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Fez. *Long.* 2. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. N.

**ALBOROUGH.** See *Aldborough*.

**ALBOUZEME**, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary. *Long.* 2. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

**ALBRECHTSPERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles W. from S. Polten.

**ALBREDA**, a town of Africa, in the country of Senegal.

**ALBRET**, a town of France, in the department of the Landes; before the revolution, the capital of a ſmall country in Gaſcony: 5 leagues SSW. Bazas, and 4 N. Mont de Marſan.

**ALBUFERA**, a lake on the eaſtern coaſt of Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean: 3 leagues from Valentia.

**ALBUNUELAS**, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 4 leagues E. Alhama.

**ALBUOLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 8 miles S. Potenza.

**ALBUQUERQUE**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and province of Eſtramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, defended by a ſtrong caſtle, ſituated on a mountain; the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in wool and cloth: 7 leagues N. Badajoz.—In the year 1705, this town was taken by the Portugueſe.

**ALBY**, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Tarn; before the revolution, it was the capital of a ſmall country in Upper Languedoc, called *The Albigeois*; the ſee of an archbiſhop, and a royal tribunal of juſtice: it is ſituated on the Tarn, 7 leagues N. from Caſtres, 13 NE. Thoulouſe. *Long.* 19. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 55. N.

*Alcaçar Ceguer*, or *Zeguer*, or *Seguar*, a town and fortreſs of Africa, on the coaſt of Fez, built by Almanſor II. between Tangiers and Ceuta. It was taken by Alphonſo, king of Portugal, in the year 1458, but abandoned ſoon after. *Long.* 12. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

*Alcaçar de Guete*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 7 leagues from Cuença.

*Alcaçar do Sal*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſituated on the river Caldaon, ſix leagues from the ſea, on the confines of Alentejo; defended with walls and a caſtle, which paſſes for impregnable; it contains about 400 inhabitants, chiefly employed in making ſalt: 38 miles SE. Liſbon, and 26 E. Setuval.

*Alcaçar-quiber*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Garb, ſituated on the river Lucos. It was beſieged by the Portugueſe in 1503, without ſucceſs; near it Don Sebaſtian, king of Portugal, loſt his life, in a battle againſt the Moors, in the year 1578: 12 leagues S. Tangier.

ALCALA DE LOS GAZULES, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, ſituated on a mountain, ſurrounded on all ſides by a beautiful and fertile plain, with an ancient caſtle: ten miles ENE. Medina Sidonia.

ALCALA DE GUADAIRA, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the Guadaira: 4 leagues NE. Seville.

ALCALA DE HENARES, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the river Henares, celebrated for its univerſity, founded by cardinal Ximenes, archbiſhop of Toledo. Without the town is a fountain, the water of which is ſo excellent, as to be in conſtant uſe at the king's table: 4 leagues E. Madrid, 14 NE. Toledo. *Long.* 14. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

ALCALA REAL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Jaen: 12 leagues SE. from Cordova, 6 leagues SW. Jaen.

ALCALA DEL RIO, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the Guadalquiver: 2 leagues above Seville.

ALCAMO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, near the gulf of Caſtel-a-Mare: 3 miles from the ſea coaſt, and 20 SW. from Palermo.

ALCANDRO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſituated on the Ebro: 4 leagues from Calahorra.

ALCANI, or *Alcan*, a town of Africa, in Egypt, on the weſtern branch of the Nile: 30 miles NNW. Cairo.

ALCANITZ, or *Alcaniz*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, on the river Guadaloupe, near the frontiers of Catalonia: 15 leagues SE. Saragoſſa. *Long.* 17. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 10. N.

ALCANIZOS, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, on the frontiers of Portugal: 9 leagues W. Zamora.

ALCANTARA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, ſituated in a fertile country, on the river Tagus: the knights of Alcantara take the title of their order from this town: 45 leagues WSW. Madrid, 38 W. Toledo. *Long.* 11. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat* 39. 32. N.

ALCANTARA, or *Alcantarilla*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, near the Guadalquiver: 5 leagues from Seville.

ALCARAZ, a town of Spain in New Caſtile, ſituated on the river Guardamena, and ſurrounded with mountains, called Sierra de Alcaraz, defended by a ſtrong caſtle: 18 leagues E. Civdad Real. *Long.* 14. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 56. N.

ALCARIZ, a town of Spain, in the province of Gallicia, on the river Arnoya: 8 miles S. Orenſe.

ALCATRASES, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, 21 leagues from Acapulco. *Long.* 102. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

ALCAUDETE, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, and country of Cordova, in the road from Corduva to Jaen: 18 miles W. Jaen.

ALCESTER, or *Alnceſter*, an ancient town of England, in the county of Warwick, ſituated at the union of the rivers Aln and Arrow; the principal manufacture is making needles, the market is on Tueſday, and conſiderable for corn: 8 miles NW. Stratford upon Avon, and 102 NW. London.

ALCMAER, a town of the United Netherlands, in the ſtate of Holland, ſituated near Schermeer, one of the largeſt lakes of North Holland, not much above a league from the ſea, with a canal into the Ye, and thence to Amſterdam. The land about the town was formerly full of Moraſſes, but being now drained, is become exceeding good meadow land: 8 leagues NNW. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

ALCOBACA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura; with a celebrated ciſtertian abby, built by Alphonſo I. the general ſepulchre of the kings of that country: 6½ leagues NE. Peniche.

ALCOLEA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, on the Cinca: 15 miles S. from Barbaſtro.

ALCOLEA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, near the Guadalquivir: ſix miles N. Carmona.

ALCONCHEL, a fortreſs of Spain, in Eſtramadura, taken from the Portugueſe, in the year 1709: 16 miles N. Xerxes de los Caballeros.

ALCOUCHETE, a town of Portugal, on the ſouth coaſt of the Tagus, in the province of Eſtramadura: 10 miles E. Liſbon.

ALCOUTIN, or *Alcoytin*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, ſituated on a ſmall iſland in the Guadiana: it is ſmall, but defended by one of the beſt caſtles in the kingdom: 6½ leagues NNE. Tavira.

ALCOY, a river of Spain, which runs into the Gulf of Valentia: 3 miles NE. Gandia.

ALCOY, a town of Spain, in the province of Valentia: 20 miles N. Alicant.

ALCUDIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 8 miles NW. St. Felipe.

ALCUDIA, a town of the iſland of Majorca, on the north-eaſt coaſt, with a conſiderable bay to which it gives name, in which is good anchorage in four, five, and ſix fathoms water. *Long.* 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

ALCUESAR, a town of Spain, in the province of Arragon: 4 leagues N. Barbaſtro.

ALDAN, a river of Siberia, which riſes on the borders of China. *Long* 143. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 50. N. taking a north-eaſt courſe to *Lat.* 63. when it changes its courſe to WNW. and at *Long.* 146. 10. E. *Lat.* 63. 25. N. it joins the Lena.

ALDBOROUGH, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a commodious harbour for fiſhermen. The ſea has heretofore made conſiderable encroachments on the town: it is a corporation, and returns two members to the Britiſh parliament. It has a market on Saturday: ninety-three miles and a half NE. London, forty-eight NE. Colcheſter.

ALDBOROUGH, a town of England, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, on the river Ouſe, formerly a Roman ſtation, and a magnificent town, little veſtiges of which are now viſible; it ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 2 miles SW. Boroughbridge, 15 NW. York, and 205 N. London.

ALDE, or *Olde*, a ſmall iſland, on the weſt coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 22. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 25. N.

ALDEA GALLEGA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſituated in a creek on the ſouth coaſt of the Tagus: 3 leagues SE. Liſbon.

ALDEA EL MURO, or *Aldea del Poco*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the frontiers of Aragon: 2 leagues E. from Soria.

ALDEA DEL RIO, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, and country of Cordova, ſituated on an eminence, on the ſouth ſide of the Guadalquiver: 4 leagues WSW. Andujar 8 NW. Cordova.

ALDEGO, a river of Italy, which riſes near Montebello, in the Vicentin, and loſes itſelf in the Adige, between Zerpano and Albaredo.

ALDENAHR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: 9 leagues WNW. Coblentz, 8 S. Cologn. *Long.* 24. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

ALDENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn, 10 leagues S. Cologn, 7 W. Andernach. *Long.* 24. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.

ALDENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 4 leagues NE. Cologn.

ALDENBURGH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Bernburgh: 2 miles N. Bernburg.

ALDENHOVEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 3 miles WSW. Juliers.

ALDERBURY, a town, or conſiderable manufacturing village of England, in the county of Wilts: two miles and a half SE. Saliſbury.

ALDERHOLM, an iſland of Sweden, at the mouth of the river Gefle, in the gulf of Bothnia: 80 miles N. Stockholm.

ALDERNEY, a ſmall iſland, in the Engliſh channel, ſeparated from the coaſt of France only by a narrow channel of the ſea, called the Race of Alderney; about four miles long from eaſt to weſt. It has a harbour for ſmall veſſels only, on the ſouth ſide. There are many rocks near the iſland, and the paſſage of the Race is particularly dangerous in ſtormy weather: ſeven leagues and a half NE. Guernſey, three and a half WNW. La Hogue. *Long.* 2. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49 30. N.

ALDOURIE, a village of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, near the north-eaſt coaſt of Loch Neſs, where the royaliſts, under the marquis of Montroſe, obtained a victory over the Scotch covenanters, on the 15th of May, 1645: 5 miles SW. Inverneſs.

ALDSTATT, a town of Pruſſia, near Prenſchmark.

ALDSTONE, or *Alſton-Moor*, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated on a hill, near the river Tyne, on the borders of Northumberland. The pariſh is ſmall; but on account of the lead mines, exceedingly populous. The lands are held on leaſe, granted in the beginning of the laſt century for one thouſand years, at preſent under the governors of Greenwich hoſpital; being part of the forfeited eſtates of the earl of Derwentwater; more than a thouſand hands are employed in the lead works. The town has a plentiful market, held weekly on Saturday: 19 miles from Penrith, and 304 N. London.

ALDUDES, mountains, part of the Pyrenees, in the country of Lower Navarre, between Pampeluna, and St. Jean Pié de Port.

ALE, a kingdom of Africa, in Nigritia.

ALE, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tiviot: 3 miles NNW. Jedburgh.

ALED, a river of Wales, which runs into the Elwy, in Denbighſhire.

ALEGRE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en-Velay: 5 leagues SE. Brioude, 4 NE. Le Puy-en-Velay.

ALEGRETE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the river Caia: 2½ leagues SE. Pont-Alegre.

ALEKSANDROV. ſee *Alexandrov*.

ALEKSEVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the goverument of Simbirſk: 30 leagues SE. Simbirſk. *Long*. 68. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 15. N.

ALEKSIEPSKOE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov: 37 leagues NE. Saratov.

ALEKSIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula on the Occa: 9 leagues NE. Kaluga. *Long*. 54. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 44. N.

ALEN, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Dee, 4 miles from Wrexham.

ALEN, or *Ahlen*, or *Alem*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 13 miles SSE. Munſter. *Long*. 25. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 40. N.

ALENBY, a town of Norway: 50 miles S. Drontheim.

*Alençon*, a city of France, and capital of the department of Orne, on the river Satre: two poſts and a half S. Seez, and twenty three and a half WSW. Paris. *Long*. 17. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 26. N.

ALENDIN, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco.

ALENSTEIG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles S. Bohmiſh Waidhoven.

ALENT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles WNW. Baden.

ALENTEJO, a province of Portugal, ſituated between the rivers Tagus and Guadiana; bordering on Spain, about 36 leagues long, and 34 broad. It is from its fertility, called the granary of Portugal. The principal towns are Evora, Elvas, Campo-Mayor, Olivença, Villa-Vicioſa, Eſtremos, Moura, Caſtello-do-Vide, Mouraon, Serpa, and Aronches.

ALEPPO, a town or city of Syria, in the dominions of the Grand Signior, called by the Turks, *Haleb*; the capital of a province, and reſidence of a pacha; ſuppoſed to be the ancient Berrœa. It was taken by the Saracens, from the emperor Heraclius, in the year 637. It is ſituated on a vaſt plain, by the ſide of a ſmall river. As a place of commerce, it is the emporium of Armenia and Diarbekir; ſends caravans to Bagdat and Perſia; communicates with the Perſian gulf and India, by Baſſora; with Egypt and Mecca, by Damaſcus; wi[illegible]e, by Alexandretta and Latakia: commerce is principally tranſacted by barter. The French, Engliſh, Venetian, Leghorn, and Dutch merchants, have their conſuls reſiding there. The number of inhabitants, about a hundred thouſand. The pachalic of Aleppo extends from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean, its principal produce is wheat, barley, and cotton; but the greateſt part of the lands, though naturally fertile, are uncultivated. In the ancient regiſters, they enumerated three thouſand two hundred villages; while at preſent, they ſcarcely find four hundred: 90 leagues N. Jeruſalem: 50 N. Damaſcus. *Long*. 54. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. 40. N.

ALER, a river of Siberia, which joins the Atiga at Aleurſka.

ALERIA, a town of Corſica. It was formerly a conſiderable city, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Piſa; but has been abandoned on account of its unhealthy ſituation, and is reduced to about ten houſes and a church: 7½ leagues SE. Corte.

ALESBURY, ſee *Ayleſbury*.

ALESHAM, or *Ayleſham*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, near the river Thyrn: 12 miles N. Norwich; 35 E. Lynn, and 121 NNE. London.

ALESONE, a town of European Turkey, 20 miles NW. Lariſſa.

ALESSANO, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Otranto: 12 miles SSW. Otranto, and 199 ESE. Naples. *Long*. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 12. N.

ALESSIO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, near the mouth of the Drin; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Durazzo: 32 leagues SE. Raguſa; 11 N. Durazzo; 142 W. Conſtantinople. *Long*. 37. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 10. N.

ALET, a city of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoux, near the Pyrenées, on the river Aude. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Narbonne: one league and a quarter S. Limoux; eleven WSW. Narbonne. *Long*. 19. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 59. N.

ALEVAIA, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Penzinſkoi Sea. *Long*. 175. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 62. N.

ALEURSKA, a town of Siberia, at the conflux of the Agila and Aler: 64 miles NE. Nertchinſck.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, a range of iſlands, in the North Atlantic Ocean, ſituated to the weſt of the continent of North America, belonging to Ruſſia, and valuable chiefly for the ſkins of animals found there, particularly the ſea-otter, extending near 700 miles from eaſt to weſt, from *Long*. 195. to 213. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. N.

ALEXANDRETTA, or *Scanderoon*, a ſeaport of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, and particularly connected with that city; rather a village than a town, in which, ſays a traveller, tombs are more numerous than houſes. The only inducement which merchants have to trade there, is the goodneſs of the anchorage, the beſt on the coaſt, for the air is exceedingly unwholeſome, and inhabitants are every year viſited with an intermitting fever of a moſt malignant kind, principally from May to September; but the town is never wholly exempt from this dreadful peſtilence: 28 leagues W. Aleppo. *Long*. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 35. N.

ALEXANDRIA, a famous city and ſeaport of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great, 332 years before Chriſt. It was taken from the Chriſtians by Amrou Ebn el Aas, general of the Caliph, in the middle of the ſixth century, after a ſiege of fourteen months, in which he loſt 23,000 men. It then contained four thouſand baths, twelve thouſand venders of vegetables, four thouſand Jews, who paid tribute, &c. but what is ſtill more to be regretted in its loſs, the library, in which ſucceſſive kings had collected more than four hundred thouſand manuſcripts, all of which were ordered to be deſtroyed by this ignorant Arabian. In its modern ſtate, it is the emporium of a very conſiderable commerce, the harbour for all the commodities of Egypt, by the Mediterranean, except the rice of Damietta. The Europeans have eſtabliſhments there, where factors diſpoſe of the merchandize by barter. Veſſels are conſtantly to be met with from Marſeilles, Leghorn, Venice, Raguſa, and the dominions of the Grand Signior; but it is not ſafe to winter there. The town is ſupplied by means of a canal from Faoua, which brings the water of the Nile to reſervoirs in the time of its inundation, to ſerve the year. It is this canal which makes Alexandria a part of Egypt, for from its ſituation without the Delta, it really belongs to Lybia. The Turks call it *Scanderia*, or *Eſcanderia*: 11 leagues SW. Roſetta: 32 NNW. Cairo. *Long*. 47. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 31. 11. N.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the right ſide of the Potomac: 80 miles N. Richmond, and 10 S. from the new city of Waſhington.

ALEXANDRIA DE LA PAGLIA, a city of Italy, and capital of the country of Alexandrin, with a caſtle, built in the year 1178, in honour of Pope Alexander III. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan. Prince Eugene took it, in October 1706. It was taken by the French in 1745, but retaken by the king of Sardinia in 1746, to whom it had been aſſigned by the peace of Utrecht: 38 miles E. Turin: 37 SSW. Milan. *Long*. 26. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 48. N.—This town and fortreſs was put into the hands of the French, in the month of April, 1796, as one of the hoſtages of peace between the republic of France, and the king of Sardinia.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of New Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the borders of Poland: 70 miles W. Ekaterinoſlav. 150 SW. Kiov. *Long*. 50. 40. E. Ferro. Lat 48. 25. N.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 50 miles ENE. Lucko.

ALEXANDRIN, a ſmall country of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, in the environs of Alexandria de la Paglia, to which it owes its name.

ALEXANDROV, a town of Kuban Tartary, in the Ruſſian government of Caucaſus: 16 leagues WNW. Ekaterinograd.

ALEXANDROV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir: 16 leagues E. Moſcow. *Long*. 56. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 55. 45. N.

ALEXANDROVSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Dnieper: 40 miles below Ekaterinoſlav: 38 leagues NE. Cherſon: 36 NNE. Perecop: 152 WNW. Azoph. *Long*. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 35. N.

ALEXANDROVSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: 28 leagues NW. Cherſon: 21 NNW. Otchakov, and 153 W. Ekaterinoſlav.

ALEXINTA, a town of European Turkey, in Servia: 6 leagues NNE. Niſſa.

ALFACAR a town of Spain: 5 miles NE. Grenada.

ALFACHS, or *Alſaques*, a ſea-port town of Spain, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, in the province of Catalonia, ſituated on an iſland of the ſame name, at the mouth of the Ebro: 3 leagues S. Tortoſa.

ALFAQUES, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

ALFARO, a town of Spain, in the province of Old Caſtile, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Ebro, on the borders of Navarre: 7 miles E. Calahorra, and 9 NW. Tudela.

**ALFAYATES**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſituated on an eminence, on the confines of Spain: though walled and defended with a caſtle, it contains only one pariſh, and about 200 inhabitants: 150 miles NE. Liſbon. *Long.* 12. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 9. N.

**ALFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: four miles N. Neidenau.

**ALFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim, on the Leine: 30 miles S. Hanover, and 15 S. Hildeſheim.

**ALFELDHA**, a mountain of Perſia, in the province of Kirman: 12 leagues S. Sirgian.

**ALFERE**, a town of Arabia: 24 leagues S. Medina.

**ALFIDENA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 15 miles SSE. Sulmona.

**ALFORD**, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, about 6 miles from the ſea. It has a market on Tueſday: 23½ miles, NNE. Boſton: 30 miles E. Lincoln, and 138½ miles N. London.

**ALFORD**, a village of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, where the marquis of Montroſe defeated the Scotch Covenanters on the 2d of July, 1645: 15 miles W. Inverary.

**ALFRETON**, a town of England, in the county of Derby. It has a conſiderable corn market held on Friday, though in the charter granted for Monday: 9 miles SW. Mansfield; 15 N. Derby; and 141¼ miles N. London.

**ALGAIRA**, or *Aliara*, a river of Spain, which joins the Cabriel, a little before its conflux with the Xucar.

**ALGARVA**, the moſt ſouthern province of Portugal, anciently a kingdom; bounded on the weſt and ſouth by the Atlantic; on the eaſt, by the Guadiana, which ſeparates it from Spain; and on the north, by Alentejo. It is mountainous, but fertile: the principal towns are Sylves, Tavira, Lagos, and Faro, &c.

**ALGAS**, a river of Spain, which runs into the Matarana, near Nonaſpe, in Arragon.

**ALGAYIOLA**, or *Argogliola*, a ſea-port town of Corſica, on the weſt coaſt, at the mouth of the river Aregno: 6 miles NNE. Calvi; 38 SW. Baſtia.

**ALGEMISI**, a town of Spain, in the country of Valencia, near which grow great quantities of what the people there call Pita; of which they make cordage, and the Catalans ſpin a thread fine enough for lace. It is ſituated not far from the river Xucar: 6 leagues S. Valencia, and 5 NNW. Gandia.

**ALGEO**, or *Carbon*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the ſea, eight miles WSW. Olimpia, a town in the Morea.

**ALGERI**, or *Algher*, or *Algieri*, a populous city of Sardinia, ſituated on a mountain, near the weſtern coaſt; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Saſſari: 18 miles S. Saſſari: 79 NW. Cagliari. *Long.* 26. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 31. N.

**ALGESHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine: 14 miles W. Mentz.

**ALGEZIRA**, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, on the coaſt in the Straits of Gibraltar, formerly a conſiderable port, but now gone to decay: 5 miles W. Gibraltar.—In the year 1342, Alphonſo, king of Caſtile, laid ſiege to this town, then in the poſſeſſion of the Moors, and though aſſiſted by troops from the kings of England and France, and by money from the pope, could not compel the inhabitants to ſurrender, till the end of the year 1344, when they had conſumed all their proviſions and warlike ſtores. In this ſiege, it is ſaid, the Spaniards firſt made uſe of gunpowder and ball.

**ALGEZIRA**, or *Alzira*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, ſituated on a ſmall iſland, in the river Xucar: 20 miles S. Valencia.

**ALGEZUR**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, at the mouth of a ſmall river, near the Atlantic Ocean: 17 miles NW. Lagos.

**ALGHEMI**, a country of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt.

**ALGIERS**, a country of Africa, on the ſouth coaſt of the Mediterranean, forming a conſiderable part of the ancient Mauritania Tingitana, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, on the eaſt by Tunis, on the weſt by Morocco, and on the ſouth by the Atlas: about 460 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and from 40 to 100 in breadth. The principal town or city is Algiers. The country is fertile, but ill cultivated.

**ALGIERS**, a city of Africa, and capital of a country of the ſame name; ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, and built on the ſide of a mountain, on which are erected forts for its defence. The town is ſuppoſed to contain about 150,000 inhabitants, and 15000 houſes. It was taken from the Chriſtians by the Corſair Barbaroſſa, in the year 1516. It was burned by the Engliſh, in the year 1655, and in 1670; Charles V. beſieged it without ſucceſs in 1688. *Long.* 19. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 49. N.

**ALGONQUINS**, Indians of North America, inhabiting about lake Ontario.

**ALGOW**, a country of Germany, in the circle of Swabia; bounded on the north by the Danube, on the eaſt by the Leck, on the weſt by the Hegow and the lake of Conſtance, and on the ſouth by the county of Tyrol. It includes the marquiſate of Burgaw; the counties of Bregents and Montfort; the territory of the biſhop of Augſburg; the abby of Kempten; of the counts of Fugger, Waldburg, Konigſeck, and Mindleheim; with the cities of Augſburg, Kempten, Memmingem, Iſny, Lindaw, Biberac, and Wangen.

**ALGUEL**, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Hea.

**ALHAMA**, a town of Spain in the province of Grenada, ſituated on the river Motril, in a valley, ſurrounded with mountains; near it are celebrated warm baths, much frequented: 25 miles SW. Grenada, and 28 NE. Malaga.—This town was taken from the Moors, in the year 1482, by king Ferdinand, after an obſtinate and bloody reſiſtance.

**ALHAMA**, a town of Spain in the country of Cordova, near the Sierra Morena: nine leagues N. Cordova.

**ALHAMA**, a town of Spain, in the country of Arragon, celebrated for its medicinal waters and baths: 8 miles S. Calataiud.

**ALHAMA**, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, near Alfaro.

**ALHAMA LA SECA**, a town of Spain, in the country of Grenada, ſituated on the river Almoria: 10 miles NNW. Almeria.

**ALHAMBRA**, a town of Spain, in the country of Arragon: 7 miles N. Teruel.

**ALHAMBRA**, a river of Spain, which joins the Guadalaviar, at Teruel.

**ALHANGA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: 3 leagues N. Merida.

**ALHAUR**, a river of Aſia, which runs into the Sakkaria, 8 miles S. Ameria.

**ALHAUS**, a town of Pruſſia: 4 miles S. Culm.

**ALI**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Georgia: 50 miles W. Teflis.

**ALI**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Georgia, and province of Satabago: 22 miles SW. Akalzika.

**ALIABAD**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Taberiſtan: 10 leagues SSE. Ferabad.

**ALJAKI**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 20 miles SE. Czerkaſy.

**ALLANNELO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 27 miles E. Potenza.

**ALIANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 23 miles SE. Potenza.

**ALIANO**; a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the country of Lavora: 2 miles W. Gaeta.

**ALIANSKOI**, a fort of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan: 120 miles SSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 97. 20. E Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

**ALIBANI**, or *Alibinali*, a town of Arabia: 140 miles SE. Amanzirifdin.

**ALIBEG REVI**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 8 leagues E. Siliſtria.

**ALICA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 29 miles WSW. Florence.

**ALICANT**, a ſea-port town of Spain on the Mediterranean, in the kingdom of Valencia, at the bottom of the gulph, to which it gives name. It is well built and populous. The bay is ſheltered on the eaſt by the Cape de la Huerta, and to the weſt by Cape Saint Paul, and the iſland of Tabarca. Veſſels anchor about a mile from the mole, in ſix, ſeven, eight, and ten fathom water, and may enter and go out with any wind. The mole is large and commodious. One of the circumſtances which has moſt contributed to the riches and commerce of Alicant, is the duties of entry being leſs there than at Valencia and Carthagena. This diminiſhed the commerce of theſe two cities, in favour of the former, from which all the veſſels that carry on the trade between Spain and Italy, are fitted out. The commerce conſiſts in barilla, antimony, alum, aniſeed, cumminſeed, dried fruit, wool, and wine, particularly that called Tent, or Alicant. Of 961 veſſels which arrived at this port in the year 1782, 600 were Spaniſh; the greater part Catalonians. Linens from France, Swiſſerland, and Sileſia, and camblets and woollens from France, are the chief imports. The mountain on which the caſtle is built, and at the foot of which the city ſtands, is formed of white earth, and being wiſible a great way at ſea, ſerves as a guide to pilots. The bay of Alicant is ſaid to have been the famous gulph of Ilici, ſo called from a Roman colony, now Elche; but the declining ſtate of that port, and the improvement of Alicant, gave it the name it now bears; it begins at Cape St. Martin, and terminates at Cape Palos: 26 leagues S. Valencia, and 17 NE. Carthagena. *Long.* 16. 10. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 22. N.—In the year 1705, this town refuſing to acknowledge the archduke Charles as king, was bombarded by the Engliſh, and taken by ſtorm. In the month of December 1708, it was beſieged by the troops of king Philip, under the command of Chevalier d'Asfeldt; but no advantages being gained for three months, the chevalier ordered a rock to be undermined, and in the hollow 200 barrels of gunpowder to be conveyed. The governor of the town, Syburg, was informed of this, and ſummoned to ſurrender: after refuſing three times to capitulate, the exploſion took place, and buried the governor, and many of the officers, with 36 of the centinels, in the ruins. Notwithſtanding which, colonel d'Albon, who ſucceeded to the command, reſolved to defend the place to the laſt extremity; but the fleet which arrived, not being able to afford the garriſon any relief, he was obliged to ſurrender on the 5th of April, 1709.

ALICATA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto: 19 miles ESE. Girgenti, and 60 SW. Catania.—In the year 1553, this town was taken by the Turks, aſſiſted by the French.

ALICUN, a town of Spain in the country of Grenada, celebrated for its medicinal waters and baths: 4 leagues from Grenada.

ALICURI, one of the Lipari iſlands in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Sicily; it is ſmall, and chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen: 15 miles W. Lipari.

ALISI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: five miles N. Capua.

ALINGRAHS, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Gothland: 5 miles S. Bahus.

ALISE, or *Aliſe Ste. Reyne*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, eight miles NE. Semur-en-Auxois.

ALJUBAROTA, or *Aljubaroca*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, near which Juan I. king of Portugal, obtained a ſignal victory over the king of Caſtile, on the 14th of Auguſt, 1385. They report that 12,000 Caſtilians were left dead on the field, beſides a great number of priſoners: 3½ leagues S. Leyria.

ALJUCEN, a ſmall river of Spain, which runs into the Guadiana, not far from Montanchet, in Leon.

ALJUSTREL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 16 miles WSW. Beja.

ALIXEN, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: 2 leagues ENE. Valence.

ALKAISAR, a fortreſs of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak: 106 miles W. Bagdat.

ALKAMARE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi: 28 leagues E. Bagdat.

ALKETH, one of the Pelew Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean.

ALKMAR, a ſmall iſland near the iſland of Java, within ſight of Batavia.

ALLA, a river of Poland, in Ducal Pruſſia, which runs into the Pregel, about 5 leagues above Konigſberg.

ALLA, a town of the Tyroleſe, on the Adige, taken by the French, in the month of September, 1796: 17 miles S. Trent, and 18 N. Verona.

ALLA-HABAD, a province of Hindooſtan, about 160 miles in length, and 120 in breadth; bounded on the eaſt by the province of Bahar, on the north by Oude, on the ſouth by Berar, and on the weſt by Malwa and Agra. The principal cities are Alla-Habad, Benares, and Jionpour.

ALLAHABAD, a city of Hindooſtan, between the Ganges and the Jumna, at their conflux, compoſed of two towns, the old and new; the latter about a mile long, and half a mile wide, ſituated nearer the Jumna than the Ganges. The old town, with a magnificent citadel, is near the Ganges: 300 miles S. Dehli: 222 SE. Agra. *Long.* 82. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 27. N.

ALLAKNANDARA, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Ganges, about 20 miles S. Sirinagur.

ALLAMP, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toul: 3 leagues S. Toul.

ALLAN, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Forth, near Stirling.

ALLAN WATER, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed, about a mile NW. Melroſs.

ALLANCHE, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Murat: 2½ leagues N. Murat, and 4½ NNW. St. Flour.

ALLEGANY, the name given to one of the counties in the ſtate of Pennſilvania, North America. Pittſberg is the capital town.

ALLEGANY, or *Ohio*, a river of North America, which riſes in the Allegany mountains, in the ſtate of New York, and runs into the Miſſiſſippi. See *Ohio*.

ALLEGANY, mountains of North America, which extend from Hudſon's river to Georgia, in broken ridges, under different names.

ALLENBOURG, a town of Pruſſia: 8 leagues ESE. Konigſberg.

ALLENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: 8 leagues W. Mulhauſen, and 15 WNW. Erfurt. *Long.* 27. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

ALLENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and country of Upper Heſſe: 6 miles NE. Gieſſen, and 8 S. Marpurg.

ALLENSTEIN, or *Olſchnech*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland: 18 leagues S. Konigſberg.

ALLENIROP, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia, on the Sorbeck: 3 leagues S. Arenſburg.

ALLER, a river of Germany, which riſes in the duchy of Magdeburg; paſſes by Luneburg, Gifhorn, Zell, &c. and joins the Weſer a little below Verden.

ALLERBURG, a town of Ducal Pruſſia, on the Alla, near its conflux with the Pregel.

ALLERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of a bailiwick, in the principality of Oettingen: 5 miles S. Oettingen.

ALLERSPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia: 6 leagues S. Nuremberg.

ALLERTSPERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles N. Bavarian Waidhoven.

ALLESANI, a town of Corſica: 13 miles ENE. Corte.

ALLEVARD, a town of France, in the department of Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 6 leagues NNE. Grenoble.

ALLEX, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſt, on the north ſide of the Drome: 10 miles S. Valence.

ALLIER, a river of France, which gives name to one of the departments. It riſes near Chateau Neuf de Randon, in the department of Lozere, and joins the Loire: three miles W. Nevers.

ALLIER, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Cher and the Nyevre, on the eaſt by the departments of the Saône and Loire and Rhône and Loire, on the ſouth by the department of the Puy de Dôme, and on the weſt by the departments of the Creuſe and the Cher: 60 miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, and 35 in its mean breadth, from north to ſouth: the river Allier croſſes in the centre from ſouth to north. This department is compoſed of what, before the revolution, was called *Bourbonnois*. Moulins is the capital.

ALLOA, a town of Scotland, in the county of Clackmannan: 2 miles W. Clackmannan, and 6 SE. Stirling.

ALLOS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barcelonette: 4 miles N. Colmars, and 9 S. Barcelonette.

ALLOUAY CREEK, a river or bay of North America, in the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, which empties itſelf into the Delaware.

*Alloué*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Confolent, on the Charente: 2 leagues W. Confolent.

ALLOW, a river of England, in Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne, between Hexham and Newcaſtle.

ALLSAINTS, a bay of South America, on the coaſt of Brazil, ſecure and large enough for a fleet of ſhips: *Long.* 38. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 10. S.

ALLSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: 26 miles N. Weimar, and 5 SSE. Sangerhauſen.

ALLUDSJE, a town of Arabia: 14 miles ENE. Beit el Fakih.

ALLUMBADDY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of the Myſore: 63 miles E. Seringapatam; 50 S. Bangalore.

*Almaçaran*, a town and fortreſs of Spain, in the province of Murcia, ſituated on the Mediterranean: there are ſome rich alum mines in the neighbourhood: 6 leagues W. Carthagena; 8 S. Murcia.

ALMADEN, a town of Spain, in the province of la Mancha, celebrated for the mines of quickſilver in its neighbourhood: 13 leagues SW. Civdad-Real.

ALMADIA, a fortreſs of Aſia, in the province of Kurdiſtan: 50 miles SW. Betlis.

ALMADRONIS, a town or village of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, not far from Cape Spartel.

ALMAGRO, a town of Spain in new Caſtile: 3 leagues ESE. Civdad-Real.

ALMAGUER, a town of South America, in the country of Popayan.

ALMANSOR, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſituated on the river Guir.

ALMANZA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, on the frontiers of Valencia, near which the marechal duke of Berwick obtained a victory over the Engliſh and Portugueſe, under the command of the earl of Galway, 25th April, 1707: 5 leagues NNW. Villena, and 17 SW. Valencia.

ALMARAZ, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſituated on the north ſide of the Tagus: 6 leagues SSE. Plaſencia, and 8 ESE. Coria.

ALMAZAN, a town of Spain, in old Caſtile, on the Duero; remarkable for being the place where the treaty of peace was ſettled between Henry, king of Caſtile, and Peter IV. king of Aragon, in the year 1375: 6 leagues S. Soria.

ALME, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lippe, near Elſen, in the biſhopric of Paderburn.

ALMEDINA, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the edge of Mount Atlas: 30 leagues from Morocco, now in ruins.

ALMELOO, a town of the United Netherlands, in the country of Overiſſel; ſituated on a branch of the Regge: 8 leagues ENE. Deventer.

ALMEN, a town of the United Netherlands, in the country of Zutphen, ſituated on the Berckel: 2 leagues E. Zutphen.

ALMENDRO, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: 6 leagues NNE. Ayamonte.

ALMENDROLEJO, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: 4 leagues S. Merida.

ALMENHAUSEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 5 leagues SSE. Konigſberg.

ALMERIA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the country of Grenada, commodiouſly ſituated at the mouth of the river Almoria; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Grenada: 18 leagues SE. Grenada; 15 S. Baza. *Long*. 14. 7. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 36. 50. N.

ALMERIA, a town of North America, in New Spain, ſituated on the coaſt of Mexico: 60 leagues E. Mexico; twenty N. Vera Cruz. *Long*. 97. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 20. 18. N.—In the year 1146, this town was taken from the Moors, by the Caſtilians, aſſiſted by the Genoeſe. The town was given to be plundered, and the Genoeſe were rewarded with a diſh made of a ſingle emerald, of more value than the reſt of the ſpoil.

ALMEYDA, or *Almeda*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 113 miles E. Liſbon. *Long*. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 30. N. A ſevere battle was fought near this town, in the year 1663, between the Spaniards and Portugueſe.

ALMEYRIM, or *Almerin*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: 1 league SE. Santaren.

ALMIRON, a town of European Turkey, in the iſle of Candy: 6 miles NW. Retimo.

ALMISSA, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia: 16 miles S. Spalatro.

ALMODAVAR, a town of Spain, in Arragon: 3 leagues SW. from Hueſca.

ALMODAVAR DEL CAMPO, a town of Spain, in the province of la Mancha, New Caſtile, at the foot of the Sierra Morena, with a caſtle; 6 leagues S. Civdad Real.

ALMOI, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 8 leagues SW. Raſtenburg.

ALMONACID, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 3 leagues SE. Toledo.

ALMOND, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Forth, 5 miles W. from Leith.

ALMONTE, a river of Spain, which runs into the Tagus, not far from Truxillo.

ALMONTE, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: 13 miles SE. Moguer.

ALMORA, a country of Aſia, between the mountains of Thibet and Hindooſtan, north of the province of Rohilcund. The principal towns are Rampour and Coſpour.

ALMORIA, a river of Spain which riſes in the Sierra Nevada: about 2 leagues S. Guadix, and runs into the Mediterranean, near Almeria; called at firſt, *Boleduy*, but changes its name a little above Alhama le Seca.

ALMOUT, a town of Perſia, in the province of Taberiſtan: 32 leagues SW. Ferebad.

ALMSHADEN, a town of Arabia: 80 miles NE. Hagiaz.

ALMSTAD, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 3 miles from the Baltic, and 4 E. from Chriſtianſtadt.

ALMUNECAR, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the country of Grenada; with a good harbour, on the Mediterranean, defended by a ſtrong citadel: 11 leagues E. Malaga; 12 SSW. Grenada. *Long*. 13. 5. E. Teneriffe. *Lat*. 36. 30. N.

ALMUNHA, or *Almunia*, a town of Spain, in the country of Aragon, near the Xiloca: 4 leagues NE. Calataiud.

ALNAPEST, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: 19 miles NNE. Ballyſhannon.

ALNE, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, in Warwickſhire, on the borders of Worceſterſhire: 4 miles NE. Eveſham.

ALNE, a river of England, which runs into the North Sea, at Alnemouth.

ALNEMOUTH, or *Alemouth*, a ſea-port town of England, for ſmall veſſels, in the county of Northumberland, which carries on a conſiderable trade with Holland: 4 miles SE. Alnewick, and 15 N. Morpeth. *Long*. 1. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 25. N.

ALNEWICK, or *Alnwick*, a town of England, and county town of Northumberland, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, near the river Alne. In 1448, the town was burned by the Scots. Near the town was an abby, and a caſtle, the ſeat of the duke of Northumberland. It has a market weekly, on Saturday: 18 miles S. Morpeth: 30 S. Berwick, and 305½ N. London.

ALNEY, an iſland of England, in the river Severn, and county of Glouceſter, remarkable for an interview between Canute the Dane, and Edmund Ironſide, near the city of Glouceſter.

ALOA, a town of Scotland, in the county of Clackmannan: 1½ mile NW. Clackmannan.

ALOMAYO, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, and juriſdiction of Guamalies.

ALOST, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the river Dender: 10 leagues S. Antwerp.—In the year 1576, this town was taken and ſacked by the troops which had revolted from Spain. Six years after, it was taken by the duke of Alençon, brother of Henry III. king of France, whom the ſtates of the confederate provinces had called in to their aſſiſtance. It afterwards fell into the power of the Engliſh, by whom it was ſold to the duke of Parma. In the year 1667, Louis XIV. became maſter of it, and reſtored it to Spain, but not before the fortifications were deſtroyed. In the year 1706, it ſurrendered to the duke of Marlborough. Its magiſtracy formerly held juriſdiction over 172 villages.

ALPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn: 8 miles SW. Weſel, and 50 NNW. Cologn.

ALPAHANO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 3 leagues NNW. Pontalegre.

ALPIGNAN, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Dora: 5 miles W. Turin.

ALPNACH, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Underwalden: 6 miles S. Lucerne.

ALPON VECCHIO, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adige, a little above Albaredo.

ALPS, a ridge of mountains, which divide Italy from France and Germany. They commence on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, near Monaco, between the ſtate of Genoa and the county of Nice, and terminate at the Gulf of Carnero, in the Adriatic. They are called by different names in different parts. Two departments of France, Upper and Lower Alps, take their name from theſe mountains. They are formed out of what was heretofore called Dauphiny, and a part of Provence. Gap is the capital of the department of the Higher Alps; and Digne, the capital of the department of the Lower Alps.

ALPSEE, a lake of Swiſſerland, being a continuation of the lake of Lucern.

ALPUXARAS (*Los*), mountains of Spain, in the kingdom of Grenada; extending from Velez to Almeria, being about 17 leagues in length from eaſt to weſt, and 11 in breadth from north to ſouth; and ſo high, ſays Vairac, that their ſummits are viſible, not only from Gibraltar, but likewiſe from the coaſt of Africa, between Ceuta and Tangier.

ALRESFORD, a town of England, in the county of Hants, ſituated on a ſmall ſtream, which was, by means of a large pond as a reſervoir, with locks and aqueducts, formerly made navigable for barges and lighters to Southampton; but for ſeveral centuries, the navigation has reached no farther than Wincheſter. It holds a weekly market on Thurſday: 57½ miles SW. London; 7½ NE. Wincheſter; 31 S. Reading; and 31 W. Guildford.—On the 29th of March, 1644, a battle was fought near this town, between the troops of Charles I. commanded by lord Hepton, and the parliament forces, under ſir William Waller, in which the latter had the advantage.

ALSACE, before the late revolution, was a province of France; bounded on the eaſt by the Rhine, on the ſouth by Swiſſerland, and part of Franche Comté, on the weſt by Lorraine, and on the north by the palatinate of the Rhine, and is accounted one of the moſt fertile countries in Europe. It was divided into Upper and Lower Alſace. Straſburg was conſidered as the capital of the whole. It anciently belonged to the kings of France, till the time of the emperor Otho I. Otho the III. erected it into a landgraviate, and it was veſted in the houſe of Auſtria. By the treaty of Munſter, in 1648, it was reſtored to France, and farther confirmed by the peace of Ryſwick. By the late diviſion of France, this country forms two departments, the Upper and the Lower Rhine; Colmar is the capital of the former, and Straſburg of the latter.

ALSCHAUSEN, or *Aleſhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Wehringen: 3 leagues S. Buchau.

ALSEN, an iſland belonging to Denmark, in the Baltic, near the coaſt of Sleſwick, to which it belongs: ſeparated from the main land by a narrow channel, called Alſen-Sund: 6 leagues long, and 2 wide. *Long*. 9. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 55. N.

ALSENS, a river of Germany, which runs into the Ill, near Pludentz.

ALSENS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and Duchy of Deux Ponts: 28 miles W. Worms, and 6 ENE. Meiſſenheim.

ALSENZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg: 7 miles S. Creutznach, and 40 NW. Manheim.

ALSFIELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Upper Heſſe: 18 miles E. Marburg: 50 NE. Francfort on the Main. *Long.* 26. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

ALSHEDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, with a gold mine in its neighbourhood.

ALSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: 10 miles N. Worms.

ALSIND-SUND, or *Alſend-Sound*, a narrow channel of the ſea, which ſeparates the iſland of Alſen from the main land of Denmark.

ALSITZ, a river of the Netherlands, which paſſes by the city of Luxemburgh, and runs into the Sour, near Dicrich.

ALSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Anhalt-Deſſau: 9 miles SSW. Bernburg. *Long.* 29. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

ALSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: 22 miles S. Magdeburg.

ALSTADT, a town of Pruſſia, in the Oberland, near Preuſchmark.

ALSTER, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elbe, near Hamburgh.

ALSTON MOOR, ſee *Aldſtone.*

ALSWANGEN, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland: 4 leagues W. Goldingen.

ALT, a river of England, which runs into the Iriſh ſea, 7 miles W. Ormſkirk, in Lancaſhire.

ALT-CLOSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and Duchy of Bremen: 12 miles SE. Stade.

ALT-RANSTADT, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, remarkable for a treaty between Charles XII. of Sweden, and Auguſtus II. king of Poland, in 1706: 2 leagues from Leipſic.

ALTA, a town of Sweden, in Helſingland, on the frontiers of Geſtricia.

ALTAMIRA, a village of Spain, in Gallicia, on the river Tamara. It gives a title of comte and grandee of Spain: 5 leagues W. St. Jago de Compoſtella.

ALTAMURA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Bari, at the foot of the Apennines: 6 miles NE. from Gravina.

ALTAVELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 7 miles S. Benevento.

ALTAVILLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 18 miles SE. Salerno.

ALTCHIRCK, ſee *Altkirk.*

ALTDORFF, ſee *Altorff.*

ALTE-FEBR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and iſle of Rugen: 3 miles WSW. Bergen.

ALTEA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the Mediterranean, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Valencia: 8 leagues NE. Alicant, and 17 S. Valencia. *Long.* 17. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 36. N.

ALTEN, or *Altenbotten*, a gulf of Norway, on the coaſt of Finmark, in the government of Wardhus.

ALTENA, or *Altona*, a ſea-port of Germany, in Holſtein, on the Elbe, in a ſituation favourable for commerce. It was burned down by the Swedes, under the command of count Steinbock, in 1712. It has been rebuilt and ſurrounded with walls. It is the port of the Daniſh Eaſt-India Company: half a league W. Hamburg.

ALTENA, a town of Flanders: 5 leagues NE. Dendermond.

ALTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, near the ſource of the Ocker, in the Hartz Foreſt: 8 miles S. Goſlar.

ALTENBECKEN, or *Alten Beiken*, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn: 3 miles E. Lipſpring.

ALTENBERG, a town of Germany in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles S. Weitſburg.

ALTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: 6 leagues S. Dreſden.

ALTENBURG, or *Owar*, a town of Hungary, 17 miles S. Preſburg, 40 SE. Vienna. *Long.* 41. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 56. N.—In the year 1529, that town was taken by the Turks, and in 1605 it was burned by them. In 1619, it was much injured by Bethlen Gabor.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Sann: 8 miles SSW. Windiſh Gratz.

ALTENBURG, or *Oldenburg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, on a river, which runs into the Baltic, about 3 leagues to the eaſt, 19 leagues north-eaſt Hamburg, and 14 eaſt Renſburg. *Long.* 10. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, the capital of a principality: 20 miles S. Leipſic, 52 W. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: 2 miles NW. Bruchſal, and 9 SSE. Spire.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine: 2 miles NW. Wetzlar, and 2 NE. Braunſels.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 9 miles NE. Glurns.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles SW. Horn.

ALTENBURG, in the circle of Leipſic. In the year 1430, this town was burned by the Huſſites, and in 1632 was taken by the Imperialiſts.

ALTENBURG, TEUTSCH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near Hainburg.

ALTENHAFEN, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a citadel on the Gurck: 4 miles N. from S. Veit.

ALTENHOVEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: 4 miles E. Lint.

ALTENKIRCHEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Sayn, 15 miles NNE. Coblentz. *Long.* 25. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.—On the 1ſt of June, 1796, the French republican general Kleber, ſurpriſed the van of the Auſtrian army, under the prince of Wurtemberg, near this town, and totally defeated it, with the loſs of 2400 killed, and 3000 taken priſoners. On the 9th of September in the ſame year, the French were defeated, after a ſevere engagement, near the ſame place, by the Auſtrians, under general Hotze, the French general Marceau was killed.

ALTENKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the iſland of Rugen: 16 miles N. Bergen.

ALTENMARCKT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 14 miles NE. Rottenmanu.

ALTENMARCKT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SW. Baden.

ALTENMARCKT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 24 miles E. Steyregg, and 58 W. Vienna.

ALTENMARCKT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, near Radſtadt.

ALTENMARCKT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 26 miles NW. Saltzburg, and 9 NNW. Traunſtein.

ALTENRIFF, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Friburg: 6 miles S. Gruyeres.

ALTENSTAIG, a town of Germany in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, 24 miles SW. Stuttgart, 32 E. Straſburg. *Long.* 26. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 31. N.

ALTENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Sulzbach: 7 miles E. Weiden.

ALTENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch: 2 miles NW. Feldkirch.

ALTENWIED, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the archbiſhopric of Cologn: 15 miles N. Coblentz, 5 E. Lintz, and 26 SE. Cologn.

ALTER DO CHAON, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 12 miles W. Pontalegre, and 84 ENE. Liſbon. *Long.* 11. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

ALTERE, a town of Flanders: 4 leagues W. Ghent.

ALTERIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 17 miles ENE. Coſenza.

ALTESSAN, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 3 miles N. Turin.

*Althée*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Craon: 4 leagues SSW. Laval.

ALTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 8 miles E. Branau, and 17 SSW. Paſſau.

ALTILIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 11 miles S. Coſenza.

ALTIN, a mountain of Ruſſian Siberia, 140 miles SSE. Biiſk. *Long.* 105. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

ALTIN, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 9 miles S. Langiano.

ALTKIRCH, a town of France, and chief place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Rhine, ſituated on an eminence, near the river Ill: 5 leagues W. Bale, 9 S. Colmar. *Long.* 24. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 8. N.

ALTMANSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 12 miles NE. Ingoldſtadt.

ALTMUHLMUNSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 17 miles NNE. Ingoldſtadt.

ALTMUHL, a river of Germany, which riſes near Burg Bernheim, in the margraviat of Culmbach, and runs into the Danube, at Kelheim, in the circle of Bavaria.

ALTMUNSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 8 miles SE. Aicha, 20 NW. Munich.

ALTO RHŒTIA, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons, near the town of Toſſano.

ALTOMONTE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the province of Calabria Citra: 10 miles SW. from Caſſano.

ALTON, a town of England, in the county of Hants, on the river Wye, in the road from London to Southampton. It has a market on Saturday: 17½ miles ENE. Wincheſter, and 47½ WSW. London.

ALTONA, ſee *Altena*.

ALTORFF, or *Altdorff*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri, of which it is the chief place, ſituated on the river Ruſs, where it empties itſelf into the lake of the Four Cantons; in this town, the tyrant Geſler expoſed his hat to be ſaluted, which, with other enormities, laid the foundation of the liberties of Swiſſerland: and near this town, the cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwald, agreed to a perpetual alliance, that ſerved as a baſe for the illuſtrious confederation which enſued: 20 miles SE. Lucerne, and 33 S. Zurich. *Long.* 26. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

ALTORFF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, 5 miles ENE. Henneburg.

ALTORFF, or *Altdorff*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia: 12 miles ESE. Nuremberg, 34 ENE. Anſpach. *Long.* 29. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

ALTRINGHAM, or *Altrincham*, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated on a canal, which runs from Mancheſter to Runcorn, Lynn, Warrington, &c. It has a weekly market on Tueſday: 7 miles SE. Mancheſter, 180½ NW. London.

ALTSOL, a town of Hungary, 6 miles SSW. Neuſol, and 100 E. Vienna.

ALTSTATT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margraviat of Meſſein, near Stolpen.

ALTSTED, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 5 miles NW. Ahus.

ALTSTETTEN, or *Alſtetten*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Upper Rhinthal: 7 miles E. Appenzel.

ALTUN SOU, a river of Aſia, which runs into the Tigris, 10 miles above Tecrit, in the province of Kurdiſtan.

ALTUN-TASH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles NW. Kutaja.

ALTZENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: 5 miles SE. Hanau.

ALTZEY, or *Alzey*, or *Altzheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the Lower Palatinate, on a ſmall brook, which runs into the Saltz: 3 miles SW. Odernheim, and 14 NW. Worms.

ALVA DE ALISTA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, not far from Zamora.

ALVA DE TORMES, a town of Spain, in the country of Leon, and province of Salamanca, on the frontiers of Eſtramadura: 8 leagues SSE. Salamanca.

ALVANNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: 3 leagues E. Trevigno.

ALVAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Mewat: 60 miles SSW. Delhi.

ALVARADO, a town of North America, in the province of Guaxaca, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name: 40 miles SE. Vera Cruz. *Long.* 78. 50. W. Ferro, *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

ALVERD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Taberiſtan: 20 leagues SSW. Ferabad.

ALVERNO, a mountain of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany; 10 miles N. Borgo San Sepulcro.

ALVIDONA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and principality of Calabria Citra: 9 miles NE. Caſſano.

ALVIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: 10½ miles E. Capua.

ALVITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: 6 miles E. Sora.

ALVOREDO, an iſland of South America, near the coaſt of Paraguay. *Long.* 49. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 43. S.

ALUNKAN, or *Arroukage*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Zabuliſtan: 100 miles S. Candahar.

ALWEIL, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, 7 miles long, and 1½ wide: 7 miles SE. Arau.

ALWEN, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Dee: 7 miles NNE. Bala, in Merionethſhire.

ALYMOHAU, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, and Circar of Champaneer: 100 miles NE. Surat, and 32 ESE. Champaneer.

ALZA, a river of Germany, which runs into the Inn, 6 miles E. New Oeting, in the Circle of Bavaria.

ALZATO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Coma, in the Milaneſe: 4 miles S. Coma.

ALZBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles W. Schwannaſtatt.

ALZEY, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the Lower Palatinate: 28 miles NW. Worms, and 10 NE. Lautreck.

ALZIRA, ſee *Algezira*.

ALZON, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vigan: 15 miles NNE. Lodeve.

ALZON, a river of France, which runs into the Gard, about a league below Uzes.

ALZONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: 2½ leagues W. Carcaſſonne, 3½ E. Caſtelnaudary.

AMA, or *Aman*, a town of Syria, once the beautiful and rich city of Apamea, now almoſt in ruins, 92 miles N. Damaſcus. *Long.* 54. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. N.

AMA, or *Hama*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 8 miles SW. Liege.

AMACK, an iſland of Denmark, divided from Seeland by a narrow channel, over which are two bridges, which form a communication with the city of Copenhagen. It contains ſeveral villages, and about 800 inhabitants.

AMACUSA, an iſland and principality of Japan, with a town of the ſame name. *Long.* 147. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 25. N.

AMADAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi, 85 miles NE. Iſpahan. *Long.* 48. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 20. N.

AMADIA, a fortreſs of Aſia, in the province of Kurdiſtan: 50 miles SW. Betlis.

AMAGOR, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Hea.

AMAILLOU, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Partenay: 3 leagues SE. Breſſuire.

AMAL, a ſea-port of Sweden, in the province of Thalland on the Wener lake, with a good harbour. *Long.* 30. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. N.

AMALAEVA, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 146. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 10. N.

AMALAGAN, or *Iſland of Conception*, one of the Mariana Iſlands, about 6 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 145. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. N.

AMALFI, or *Amalphi*, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Principato Citra, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Gulf of Salarno, the ſee of an archbiſhop: 10 miles SW. Salerno, and 35 S. Benevento. *Long.* 32. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 35. N.

AMAN, a ſea-port town of Africa, on the Atlantic, between Cape Ger, and Cape Cantin, in the kingdom of Morocco.

AMAN, a country in the iſland of Sumatra, about the centre of the iſland.

AMANCE, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nancy: 3 leagues SW. Chateau-Salins, and 1¾ NE. Nancy.

AMANCE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Juſſey: 4 leagues W. Luxeuil, and 2 E. Juſſey.

AMANGUCHI, a town of Japan, the capital of the kingdom of Nangaro, and one of the richeſt towns in Japan.

AMANIBO, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 53. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 57. N.

AMANTEA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the weſt coaſt of Calabria Citra: 12 miles SW. Coſenza. *Long.* 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 15. N.

AMANZIRIFDIN, a town of Arabia, 440 miles E. Mecca, and 584 NE. Mocha. *Long.* 67. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 25. N.

AMAPALLA, a town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, ſituated on an iſland, at the north ſide of the entrance into the gulf of Amapalla, or Fonſeca. *Long.* 91. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

AMAPALLA, a large bay or gulf, on the weſt coaſt of America, between the provinces Guatimala and Nicaragua, communicating with the Pacific Ocean, by a large opening or mouth. It is nearly 20 leagues in length, and from 3 to 10 in breadth. It is called the *Gulf of Amapalla*, from the town and iſland of that name. It is alſo called the *Gulf of Fonſeca*.

AMARANTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, on the river Tamaga: 23 miles SE. Braga, 30 ENE. Oporto. *Long.* 10. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 19. N.

AMARUMAYE, a river of America, which riſes in the Cordeliere mountains, and after a courſe of 400 leagues, joins the river of the Amazons, in *Lat.* 5. S.

AMASIA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, ſituated on a river, which empties itſelf into the Black Sea, ſaid to be the native place of the geographer Strabo: 200 miles E. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 50. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 16. N.

AMATIQUA, a gulf in the bay of Honduras, between Cape Three Points and Dolce Gulf. *Long.* 89. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 24. N.

AMATITLAN, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala: 10 miles SE. Guatimala. *Long.* 74. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 20. N.

AMATO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, on a river of the ſame name: 7 miles SE. Nicaſtro.

AMATO, a river of Italy, which diſcharges itſelf into the ſea: 3 miles S. St. Euſemia, on the weſt coaſt of Calabria Ultra.

AMATTA DO BRAZIL, a town of South America, in the country of Brazil, and government of Fernambuca.

AMATTA-FOA, or *Toofooa-Ama*, or *Kama*, an iſland in the ſouthern Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Cook in 1774, about 5 leagues in circumference, and 11 from Anamocka.

AMAYA, a town of Spain, at the foot of a rocky mountain, in the country of Leon: 4 leagues from Aquilar del Campo.

AMAZON, a river of South America, one of the largeſt in the world. It runs a courſe from weſt to eaſt of about 3000 miles, and receives near 200 other rivers, many of which have a courſe of 5 or 600 leagues, and ſome of them not inferior to the Danube or the Nile. The breadth of this river at its mouth, where it diſcharges itſelf by ſeveral channels into the ocean, almoſt under the equator, is 150 miles; and 1500 miles from its mouth, it is 30 or 40 fathoms deep. In the rainy ſeaſon, it overflows its banks, and waters and fertilizes the adjacent country.

AMAZONIA, a country of South America, bounded on the north by Terra Firma and Guiana, on the eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean and Brazil, on the ſouth by La Plata, and on the weſt by Peru, 400 leagues in length, and 320 in breadth; inhabited by numerous Indian nations.

AMBARES, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourdeaux: 5 miles NE. Bourdeaux.

AMBAXAC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoges: 10 miles NE. Limoges.

AMBEEZES, or *Amboiſes*, or *Ambozes*, an iſland of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Benin. *Long*. 10. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 4. 15. N.

AMBER, a river of Germany, which runs into the Iſer, near Moſburg, in Lower Bavaria.

AMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 32 miles N. Ratiſbon, 32 E. Nuremberg, and 92 N. Munich. *Long*. 29. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 25. N.—In the year 1703, this town was ſeized by the emperor, the elector being put under the ban of the empire. In the year 1743, it was taken by the Auſtrians; it was taken by the French, in the campaign of 1796, and in the ſame year General Jourdan was defeated there.

AMBERIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Rambert: 8 leagues NE. Lyons, 1¼ W. St. Rambert. *Long*. 23. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 58. N.

AMBERT, a town of France, and chief place of a diſtrict, in the department of Puy-de-dome, ſituated on the river Dore: 7 leagues E. Iſſoire, 10½ SE. Clermont. *Long*. 21. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 33. N.

AMBIERLE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: 8 miles NW. Roanne.

AMBIL, one of the ſmaller Philippine Iſlands, with a volcano, near the iſland of Luban.

AMBLAUW, or *Belauw*, one of the Molucca Iſlands, about 4 leagues in circumference: 2 leagues S. Bourro.

AMBLESIDE, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, near the lake called Winander Meer. It has a market weekly, held on Wedneſday: 13½ N. Kendal, and 271 N. London.

AMBLETEUSE, a ſea-port town of France, in the Engliſh channel, in the department of the Straits of Calais: 1½ league N. Boulogne.

AMBLEVE, a river in the duchy of Luxemburg, which paſſes by Stavelo, Malmedy, &c. and runs into the Ourt: 10 miles N. Durbuy.

AMBOES, or *Ambous*, a people of Africa, in lower Guinea.

AMBOISE, a town of France; and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 4 leagues E. Tours, 6 SW. Blois. *Long*. 18. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 25. N.

AMBON, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan: 3 leagues SE. Vannes.

AMBOTE, a town of Poland, in Samogitia, on the river Wardana: 28 miles NNW. Mednik.

AMBOTEN, a town of the duchy of Courland: 8 leagues S. Goldingen.

AMBOURNAY, a town of France in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Rambert: 9 leagues NE. Lyons, 1½ NW. St. Rambert. *Long*. 23. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 1. N.

AMBOY, or *Perth Amboy*, a city of North America, in the ſtate of New York, and county of Middleſex, ſituated on a neck of land, between Rariton river, and Arthur Kull Sound; it lies open to Sandy Hook, and has one of the beſt harbours in the United States of America: 168 miles from New York, and 168 from Philadelphia. *Long*. 74. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 40. 35. N.

AMBOYNA, one of the Molucca Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, 24 leagues in circumference. The chief produce for commerce is cloves. *Long*. 127. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 4. 30. N.—This iſland was taken by the Engliſh, under the command of rear-admiral Rainier, on the 16th February, 1796. In the treaſury were found 81,112 rix-dollars, and among the ſtores 515,940 pounds weight of cloves.

AMBRAS, or *Ombras*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 4 miles E. Innſpruck.

AMBRAVETTY, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Cauvery: 8 miles ENE. Carroor.

AMBRESBURY, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, built on the place where a number of Britons were treacherouſly murdered by Hengiſt the Saxon; it has a weekly market on Friday: near it is the celebrated monument of antiquity, called Stonehenge: 8 miles N. Saliſbury, and 78 WSW. London.

AMBRIERES, a town of France in the department of Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mayenne: 2 leagues N. Mayenne, and 1½ WSW. Laſſay. *Long*. 17. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 24. N.

AMBRYM, one of the New Hebrides iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 50 miles in circumference. *Long*. 168. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 16. 10. S.

AMCHITCHE, one of the Fox Iſlands in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 196. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 22. N.

AM-EIS, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the Drave: 5 miles WSW. Lavamund.

AMEDABAD, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of the Mahratta country of Guzerat: 108 miles N. Surat, 260 SSW. Agimere. *Long*. 72. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 23. N.

AMEDAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Taberiſtan: 20 leagues SSW. Amol.

AMEDNAGUR, a country or ſoubah of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north by Candeiſh and Malwa, on the weſt by the Gatte or Balagat Mountains, on the ſouth by Bejapour or Viſiapour, and Tellingana, and on the eaſt by the province of Berar.

AMEDNAGUR, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a ſoubah of the ſame name, ſituated at the foot of the Balagat Mountains: 105 miles NNW. Viſiapour, 63 NE. Poonah. *Long*. 74. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 6. N.

AMEENABAD, or *Aminabad*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore: 30 miles N. Lahore. *Long*. 72. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 31. 30. N.

AMELANDT, an iſland in the German Ocean, about 2 leagues N. from the main land of Frieſland, 4 leagues long, and 1 wide. *Long*. 6. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 30. N.

AMELBUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 6 miles S. Munſter.

AMELIA, a county of Virginia, in North America, which furniſhed 1125 men to the national militia.

AMELIA, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtates of the church, and duchy of Spoleto: 14 miles S. Todi.

AMENDOLARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 14 miles NE. Caſſano.

AMENEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: 5 miles ESE. Marpurg, 48 NNE. Mentz.

AMENY, one of the Laccadive Iſlands, ſituated in the Indian Sea. *Long*. 72. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 11. 37. N.

AMER, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar: 1½ mile E. Tubingen.

AMAGA, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Aldan. *Long*. 153. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 62. 10.

AMERIA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia: 72 miles E. Kataja. *Long*. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 25. N.

AMERICA, the largeſt grand diviſion of the known world, is bounded, as far as yet has been diſcovered, on all ſides by the ocean, and extends from the 80th degree of north latitude, to the 56th ſouth, and from the 35th, to the 136th weſt longitude from Greenwich. It is divided into North and South America, united by an iſthmus, called the Iſthmus of Darien, which in the narroweſt part, is ſcarcely 60 miles acroſs, about the 7th degree of north latitude. North America comprehends the countries of Labrador, or New Britain, Canada, Nova Scotia, the United States, Louiſiana, Mexico, New Mexico, and California, with the iſlands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John, the Bermudas, the Bahama, and the Weſt India iſlands: South America is divided into the countries of Terra Firma, Guiana, Amazonia, Brazil, Paraguay, Patagonia, Chili, and Peru. To Chriſtopher Columbus, Europe is indebted for a diſcovery which has been the ſource of ſo much riches and commerce. His firſt voyage was in 1491. Neverthleſs, it received its name from Americus Veſpucius, a Florentine, who diſcovered the continent, ſouth of the line, in 1497. Under the ſame latitude, the cold of America is much greater than in the countries of Europe; it is almoſt inſupportable in Labrador, though under the ſame latitude as England; it is much greater in Canada than

France, which is not farther from the Pole; and the winter of Penſilvania, is much more ſevere than that of Portugal, though under the ſame climate. North America contains few mountains; in the countries beſt known, the Apalachian, or Allegany, are the chief; but in South America, the mountains called Andes, or Cordelieres, ſurpaſs both in extent and height, thoſe of the other parts of the globe; their length, from the Iſthmus of Darien, to the Straits of Magellan, is not leſs than 1500 leagues, dividing the whole of South America into eaſt and weſt, and the greateſt height, 20,608 feet above the level of the ſea. The rivers Miſſiſſippi, Ohio, Ouabache, Hudſon, Delawar, Penobſcot, St. Lawrence, and others equal to the Danube or the Rhine, have their ſource in North America. In South America are two of the largeſt rivers in the world, the Amazon and La Plata, beſides the Oronoco, Para, Uraguay, and many others. Some of the lakes of North America, may be called ſeas of freſh water. A continent ſo vaſt, muſt naturally be various in its ſoil and productions. In the moſt northern and moſt ſouthern parts, the countries are cold, ſterile, and deſert; while in the centre, nature ſeems to have amaſſed her treaſures; here are found the richeſt metals, minerals, medicinal plants, fruits, and trees, known no where elſe; diamonds, pearls, emeralds, amethiſts, and other precious ſtones, are produced in ſuch abundance, as to leſſen their value; with other articles of inferior price, but more utility, as cochineal, indigo, ſalt-petre, log-wood, mahogany, and other valuable woods, pimento, rice, ginger, cotton, medicinal balſams, Peruvian bark, mechoacan, ſaſſafras, tamarinds, caſſia, tobacco, furs, amber, and many roots and plants, unknown before the diſcovery of this new world. In the midſt of this abundance, America wanted a great many things uſeful and neceſſary; the Europeans found neither corn, wine, or oil; the inhabitants, for the moſt part, ate only roots and fruits; their only drink water; they had neither ſheep, goats, cows, aſſes, or horſes. The inſects are numerous and offenſive; their reptiles, many of them venomous, and their bite mortal. The birds of America are ſaid to be leſs beautiful than thoſe of Aſia and Africa, but their notes are more melodious and more varied. The ſeas, the lakes, and the rivers, are remarkable for the variety and number of their fiſh. The native Americans, in general, are of a copper colour, their hair black, thick, long, and without curl; in ſtature tall, ſtraight, and well proportioned; their viſage, broad, and features regular, but often disfigured by the means they uſe to appear more beautiful or more terrible; their vices are inſenſibility, hardneſs of heart, and love of revenge; their virtues are courage, attachment to their country, and a conſtant ſentiment, which renders them always contented with their condition: their principal enjoyments ſeem to be dancing, gaming, and drinking. Subordination ſeems very imperfect, their chiefs have little authority, eſpecially in peace; wars are frequent, and their ſpirit of revenge makes them often commit atrocious actions. From this general deſcription of the American natives, we muſt however, except the two empires of Mexico and Peru. As to their religion, they all ſeem more or leſs to have an idea of a ſuperior and inviſible being, and a future ſtate. If this, however, be the character of the uneducated Indians, Europe has, from her cities, furniſhed colonies, ſome of which have, and the reſt in time will, become independent ſtates, and rival, if not excel the old world in commerce and in arts, but theſe times cannot probably be near.

AMERPOUR, a town of Aſia, in the country of Morung: 110 miles NE. Patna. *Long.* 87. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 37. N.

AMERSFORT, a town of the United Netherlands, in the ſtate of Utrecht, ſituated on the river Ems: 11 leagues ESE. Amſterdam, and 5½ NE. Utrecht. *Long.* 5. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

AMERSHEM, ſee *Agmondeſham.*

AMETZ, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Longwy: 3 leagues WNW. Thionville, and 3 SE. Longwy.

AMEVILLE, a town of Savoy, in the valley of Aoſta, near the Doria: 2 miles W. Aoſta.

AMGINSKAIA, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia, ſituated on the river Amga: 100 miles SE. Yakutſk.

AMHARA, a country of Abyſſinia, divided into 36 diſtricts. In it are diſcovered mines of copper, tin, and lead.

AMHERST, one of the Magdalen iſlands in the gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 61. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 15. N.

AMHERST, one of the counties of Virginia, in North America. It ſent 896 men to the national militia.

AMID, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 60 miles from Tocat, and 14 from Amaſia.

AMIENS, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Somme; before the revolution, it was the capital of Picardy, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Rheims. It is ſituated on the Somme, ſeveral branches of which run through the town: 36 leagues S. from Calais; 31 N. from Paris. *Long.* 19. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 53. N.—In the year 1597, this city was taken by the Spaniards; ſome ſoldiers were ſent from the governor of Dourlens, in the diſguiſe of peaſants going to ſell fruit, and gained admittance on Sunday, March 10th; being ſoon followed by other troops, the city ſurrendered. It was ſoon after beſieged and retaken by the French, aſſiſted by ſome Engliſh, under the command of General Biron.

AMIRANTE BAY, a gulf or bay on the north coaſt of the Iſthmus of Darien, in the province of Veragua. *Long.* 82. 30. W. Greenwich. Lat. 9. 5. N.

AMISLOWES, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 10 miles WSW. Biezow.

AMITERNO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, in ruins: 2 miles N. Aquila.

AMMANO, a town of Japan, in the province of Fida.

AMMERCOT, a town of Hindooſtan, ſituated in a ſandy deſert: 138 miles NE. Nuſſerpour; 256 S. Moultan. *Long.* 70. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 40. N.

AMMEREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and duchy of Juliers: 6 miles ENE. Ruremond.

AMMERSEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 12 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad: 80 miles W. Salzburg.

AMMESPACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Erlebach, near the Erlaph ſee, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the borders of Stiria.

AMOER, or *Amour*, ſee *Amur.*

AMOL, a city of Aſia, in the country of the Uſbecks, ſituated on the Gihon: 295 miles N. Herat; 115 W. Samarcand, *Long.* 60. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

AMOL, or *Amul*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan, on the river near the ſouth coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, containing about 800 inhabitants, with ſome manufactures of printed cotton. In the neighbourhood are ſome iron mines, and cannon founderies: 180 leagues N. Iſpahan, and 30 NE. Caſbin.

AMONA, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic: 3 miles S. of the Po.

AMOND, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Llwghor.

AMOOD, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat: 51 miles N. Surat: 58 S. Amedabad.

AMORA, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irack, ſituated on the Tigris: 120 miles SE. Bagdat.

AMORBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: 12 miles NE. Heidelburg.

AMORGO, one of the iſlands belonging to Turkey, in the Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

AMOTAPE, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, near the ſea coaſt.

AMOU, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of S. Sever: 5 leagues S. Tartas, and 4½ SW. S. Sever.

AMOY, an iſland, near the ſouthweſt coaſt of China. *Long.* 118. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 30. N.

AMPEZO, a town of Germany, in the country of Tyrol; it was ceded to Auſtria by the Venetians, in the year 1505: 12 miles S. Bruneck.

AMPLEPIUS, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: 4 leagues ESE. Roanne; 5 W. Villefranche.

AMPOSTA, a town of Spain in Catalonia, ſituated on the Ebro, 3 leagues from its mouth: 7 miles S. Tortoſa.

AMPTHILL, a town of England, in the county of Bedford: 12 miles N. Dunſtable, and 45½ N. London.

AMPUDIA, a ſmall place of Spain, in the country of Leon. In the time of the Goths, a conſiderable city, and ſee of a biſhop: 10 miles N. Valladolid.

AMPURIAS, a ſea port town of Spain, and capital of a diſtrict, called Ampurdan, in Catalonia, on the mouth of the Fluvia. It was anciently the ſee of a biſhop: 15 miles E. Gerona; 58 NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 10. N.

AMPUZITZA, a town of Beſſarabia: 26 miles WNW. Iſmael.

AMRAN, a town of Arabia: 20 miles NW. Sana.

AMRAS, a caſtle or palace of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, ſituated at the foot of a mountain: 2 miles SE. Innſpruck.

AMSBEG, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri: 7 miles S. Altorff.

AMSOING, a place in the duchy of Luxemburg, where, on the 12th of Auguſt, 1792, a battle was fought between the French and the armies of Auſtria and Pruſſia, in which 4500 of the combined forces were killed, and 3000 taken priſoners, with 30 pieces of battering cannon, and all the baggage; 600 emigrants were ſhut up in Longwy; the French had 900 killed in the action: near Longwy.

AMSOMOE, an iſland in the German Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of Denmark. *Long.* 8. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

**AMSTEL**, a river of Holland, which joins the Ye at Amſterdam.

**AMSTELVEEN**, a town of Holland, 2 leagues S. from Amſterdam.

AMSTERDAM, the capital of Holland, and of all the United Dutch States; is ſituated on the river Amſtel, at its conflux with the river Ye or Wye, which forms a port, capable of receiving 1000 large veſſels, about two leagues from the Zuyder ſea. It takes its name from Amſtel and Dam, being as it were the dam or dyke of the Amſtel. In the beginning of the 13th century, it was the reſidence only of a few fiſhermen; but ſoon after growing populous, the earls of Holland gave it the titles and privileges of a city; and in the year 1490, it was ſurrounded by a wall of brick, by order of Mary of Burgundy, to defend it from the incurſions of the inhabitants of Utrecht, who had quarrelled with the Hollanders. It has been frequently enlarged, particularly in the years 1593, 1595, 1601, 1612, 1650, and 1675, at which laſt date it was extended to its preſent ſize, and ſurrounded by a wall and a large ditch, 80 feet wide, full of running water; the walls were fortified with 26 baſtions: there are 8 gates towards the land, and 1 towards the water. The city at preſent is ſuppoſed to contain 250,000 inhabitants: 44 leagues from Bruſſels, 49 from Liege, and 112 from Paris. *Long.* 22. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

AMSTERDAM, an uninhabited iſland in the Frozen Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Spitzbergen.

AMSTERDAM, an iſland in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 75. 15. E. Greenwich. Lat. 37. 55. S.

AMSTERDAM, or *Tongataboo*, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 174. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 9. S.

AMSTOSS, a place of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Appenzell, on the frontiers of Rhinthal, where the Appenzellois vanquiſhed Frederick, duke of Auſtria, in the year 1405. A chapel was built on the ſpot, to preſerve the memory of this glorious event, and they have an anniverſary ſermon on the occaſion, on the 3d of May, old ſtyle: 4 miles SW. Reineck.

AMSTOTTEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SW. Ips.

AMTSZELL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: 8 miles E. Ravenſburg.

AMU, or *Gihon*, or *Jihon*, ſee *Jihon*.

AMUL, ſee *Amol*.

AMUL, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Tuba: 48 miles ESE. Abakanſk.

AMUR, a river, which riſes in Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 127. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. N. It paſſes by Nertchinſk, where it takes the name of Schilka; it is joined by the Argun, at *Long.* 139. and by the Songari Oula, at *Long.* 149. *Lat.* 48. and runs into the N. Pacific Ocean, oppoſite the iſland of Saghalien. *Long.* 160. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

AMWELL, a village of England, in the county of Herts, in which is the ſpring that ſupplies the New River with water, aſſiſted by a cut from the river Lee: this new river or canal, was deſigned by Sir Hugh Middleton, in the year 1606, to ſupply a part of the city of London with water. The undertaking was highly beneficial to the public, and is now become exceedingly ſo to the proprietors: 21 miles N. London, and 1 SW. Ware.

ANA, or *Anna*, a town of Arabia Deſerta, ſituated on the Euphrates, in a mountainous but fertile country, which produces abundance of corn, olives, dates, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, &c. It contains about 4000 houſes, few above one ſtory, and is a general reſort of the Arabian robbers, who watch the caravans which paſs to and from Bagdat, Damaſcus, Aleppo, &c. 260 miles E. Damaſcus, and 300 SE. Aleppo. *Long.* 58. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

ANADIR, a river of Siberia, which riſes in a lake. *Long.* 187. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 20. N. and runs into the Anadirſkaia gulf, in *Long.* 195. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. N.

ANADIRSKAIA GULF, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the coaſt of Siberia, extending from Cape Apoſtola Thadeia, *Long.* 196. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 68. to the iſland of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 205. *Lat.* 68. 25. N.

ANADIRSKOI, a town of Siberia, on the river Anadir. *Long.* 183. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. N.

ANAFA, or *Dar Beyda*, a town of Africa, on the Weſtern coaſt of Morocco, which formerly belonged to the Portugueſe, and was then very populous, and ſituated in one of the moſt beautiful parts of the kingdom. It has a ſmall port, but the whole is now a heap of ruins: 30 miles SSW. Salee.

ANAGADA, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, ſo low, as to be almoſt covered with high tides. *Long.* 64. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 38. N.

ANAGNI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: 11 miles W. Alatri, and 28 SE. Rome.

ANALATIVA, a ſmall iſland, near the north-weſt point of the iſland of Ceylon.

**ANAMABOA**, or *Jamiſſia*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, where the Engliſh have a fort; the country about is fertile, and produces plenty of corn, but the principal trade is in gold and ſlaves.

ANAMBA, an iſland in the Indian Sea, weſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 106. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 58. N.

ANAMOOKA, or *Rotterdam*, one of the new iſlands, called the *Friendly Iſlands*, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 174. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 15. S.

ANAMSAGAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapoor: 51 miles E. Baddammy, and 71 SE. Galgala.

ANANES, three ſmall iſlands in the Grecian Archipelago, about 3 leagues SW. of the iſland of Milo.

ANANTPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 85 miles NE. Chitteldroog: 140 NNE. Seringapatam.

ANAPES, a town of Flanders, 1 league from Liſle.

ANASTAMIA, a conſiderable ſea-port town of Japan, the principal commerce is in wood.

ANATAKAN, one of the uninhabited Ladrone Iſlands: 25 leagues N. Tinian. *Long.* 145. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 42. N.

ANATOLIA, a province of Turkey in Aſia. See *Natolia*.

ANATTOM, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, and the moſt ſouthern of thoſe called New Hebrides. *Long.* 170. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 3. S.

ANBORD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Koraſan: 50 leagues NE. Meſhid.

ANCARANO, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, ſituated on the Tronto: 6 miles E. Aſcoli.

ANCASTER, a village of England, in the county of Lincoln, which was formerly a Roman ſtation, many veſtiges of which are now viſible: 5 miles W. Sleaford, and 7 NNE. Grantham.

ANCENIS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Loire. It was one of the nine ancient baronies of Bretagne, belonging to the noble houſe of Bethune-Chabot. It is ſituated on the Loire: 4½ poſts NE. Nantes, and 48¼ SW. Paris. *Long.* 16. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

ANCERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-duc: 1 league E. St. Dizier, and 3 SSW. Bar-le-duc.

ANCERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morhange: 3½ leagues WNW. Morhange, and 3½ ESE. Metz.

ANCHA, a town of Aſia, in Mingrelia, 120 miles NE. Trebiſond.

ANCHA, a town of Aſia, in the country of Georgia, and province of Satabago: 68 miles SW. Akalzika.

ANCHEDIA, an iſland near the weſtern coaſt of India. *Long.* 17. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. N.

*Ancigné*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melle: 5½ leagues SSE. Niort.

ANCINALE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 7 miles SSE. Squillace.

ANCIZAN, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Barthe de Neſte: 5 leagues SSE. Bagneres.

ANCLAM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Higher Pomerania, which was formerly ranked among the Anſeatic towns; the country about it is exceedingly fertile: 14 leagues NW. Stettin. *Long.* 31. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

ANCOBER, or *Ankobar*, or *Gold River*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, between the Gold Coaſt and the country of Axim; there is a good harbour at its mouth. *Long.* about 40 minutes W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 48. N.

ANCOBER, or *Ankobar*, a town and diſtrict of Africa, ſituated at the mouth of the river ſo called.

ANCONA, a country of Italy, with the title of Marquiſate, in the eſtates of the church, bounded on the north and eaſt by the Adriatic, on the ſouth by Umbria and Abruzzo Ultra, and on the weſt by the duchy of Urbino. The air is groſs, but the land fertile; about 22 leagues long, and 16 wide; along the coaſts, towers are built, with cannon, to keep off corſairs. The chief rivers are the Fiumelino, Aſpido, Tingo, or Tenna, Ragnola, and Tronto. The principal towns are Ancona, Aſcoli, Camerino, Fermo, Jeſi, Loretto, Macerata, Monte Alto, Oſimo, &c.

ANCONA, a city and ſea-port of Italy, in the Adriatic, and capital of a country, with the title of Marquiſate, in the eſtates of the church, ſaid to have been built by ſome Syracuſans, who fled from the tyranny of Dionyſius. It is a free port, with a convenient harbour: the chief exports are grain, wool, and ſilk. It is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: 107 miles NNE. Rome. *Long.* 31. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.—This city was taken on the 4th of June, 1796, by the French, under Buonaparte.

ANCY LE DUC, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire : 1 league N. Marcigny les Nonains.

ANCY LE FRANC, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonnerre : 8 leagues E. Auxerre, and 3 SE. Tonnerre.

ANDAGAYLAS, a country of South America, in Peru ; the territory is large, and abounds in cows, and is fertile in corn, fruit, and ſugar.

ANDAGIRI, or *Andigri*, a diſtrict of the iſland of Sumatra, with a populous town of the ſame name, ſituated on a river commodious for trade ; the chief article is pepper, with which this diſtrict abounds.

ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain, divided into Upper and Lower ; Upper Andaluſia comprehends the kingdom of Grenada ; Lower Andaluſia comprehends three kingdoms, Jaen, Cordova, and Seville. Conſidered as a particular province, it is moſt weſterly of the ſouthern part of Spain, and is bounded on the north by Eſtramadura and La Mancha, on the eaſt by Murcia, on the ſouth by the ſea and the Straits of Gibraltar, and on the weſt by Portugal ; 90 leagues in its utmoſt length from Ubeda to Ayamonte, and about 60 wide. Lower Andaluſia is, without doubt, one of the fineſt countries of Spain, the richeſt and moſt fertile ; a large extent of ſea-coaſt, and including the very flouriſhing cities, Seville and Cadiz. The principal rivers are Guadalquiver, Xedil, Odier, or Odiel, and Rio Tinto. For *Upper Andaluſia*, ſee *Grenada*.

ANDALUSIA (*New*), a country of South America, in the eaſt part of Terra Firma, the boundaries of which are indefinite, but according to the moſt moderate limits, extends 500 miles from north to ſouth, and about 270 from eaſt to weſt. The interior country is woody and mountainous, variegated with fine vallies, that yield corn and paſturage. The produce of this country conſiſts chiefly in dying drugs, gums, medicinal roots, brazil-wood, ſugar, tobacco, and ſome valuable timber. To theſe commodities we may add pearls, for which the Spaniards uſed to fiſh along this coaſt to Carthagena. Comana, Cumana, or as ſome writers call it, New Corduba, is the capital of New Andaluſia, ſituated in 9 degrees, 55 minutes of north latitude, about 9 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

ANDAMAN, two iſlands ſo called in the Gulf of Bengal, the Great and Little. The Great Andaman is about 50 leagues long and 8 wide. The little Andaman is about 8 leagues in length, and 5 in breadth ; the inhabitants are of a gentle, harmleſs diſpoſition, they eat no fleſh, and employ themſelves in cultivating their lands, and raiſe great plenty of rice and fruit, which they ſell to European veſſels, that paſs that way. The Great Andaman lies in *Long*. 92. 40. to 93. 15. E. Greenwich, and *Lat*. 11. 22. to 13. 55. N. The Little Andaman lies about 10 leagues S. of the other.

ANDAMAS, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kuziſtan : 45 leagues W. Iſpahan.

ANDANCE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Mezen, on the Rhone : 20 miles N. Valence, and 12 N. Tournon.

ANDARAX, a town of Spain, in the country of Grenada : 6 leagues NW. Almeria.

ANDAYE, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, near the mouth of the Bidaſſoa, on the borders of Spain, with ſtrong fortifications : 5 miles SW. St. Jean de Luz.

ANDEAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Billſaw : 30 miles ENE. Billſah, 120 S. Agra.

ANDEL, a town of France, in the department of the Northern Coaſt, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lamballe : 7 miles E. St. Brieuc.

ANDELINGEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich : 17 miles NNE. Zurich.

ANDELLE, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, about 10 miles above Rouen.

ANDELOT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont, on the river Rougnon : 10 miles NNE. Chaumont.

ANDELSPACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, near Scheer.

ANDELYS LE GRAND, a town of France, principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Eure : 17 miles NNE. Evreux. *Long*. 19. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 15. N.

ANDENES, a ſmall iſland of Norway, in the North Sea, with a town of the ſame name. *Long*. 32. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 69. 30. N.

ANDERA, a beautiful village of Egypt, on the Nile, near which are found ſeveral monuments and ruins, veſtiges of former grandeur and magnificence.

ANDERAB, a town of Uſbeck Tartary, ſituated at the foot of the mountains which ſeparate India and Perſia from great Bucharia : merchants who travel from Bukkaria to India, muſt paſs by this town, the countries being every where elſe ſeparated by inacceſſible mountains.

ANDEREB, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak ; 28 leagues NW. Amadan.

ANDER-ESCH, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg : 2½ leagues S. Luxemburg.

ANDERLECH, a town of Brabant, 3 miles SW. from Bruſſels.

ANDERNACHT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, formerly a free and imperial city ; it belongs now to the elector of Cologn, and a toll is levied on travellers to ſupport the walls ; the trade is principally in tiles, timber, and mill-ſtones, conveyed by the Rhine, near which the town ſtands. In its neighbourhood are three medicinal ſprings : 2 leagues NW. Coblentz, and 8½ SSE. Cologn. *Long*. 34. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 29. N.—In the year 1632, this town was taken by Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. In the year 1702, it was taken by the prince of Heſſe.

ANDERSKOW, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand : 1 mile SE. Slagelſe.

ANDERSON'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 167. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 63. 10 N.

ANDES, mountains of South America. This ridge begins in the Terra Magellanica, the ſouthernmoſt country of South America, traverſes the kingdom of Chili, the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Peru, and Quito ; where contracting themſelves as it were for a paſſage through the Iſthmus of Darien, they again expand their ample dominions, and continue their courſe through the provinces and kingdoms of Nicaragua, Guatemala, Coſta Rica, St. Miguel, Mexico, &c. with ſeveral arms for ſtrengthening, as it were, the conjunction between the northern continents of America. In the province of Quito, the Andes form a double chain, and between theſe two ridges, the city of Quito, and a large extent of fertile land, are ſituated. The mountains which form the Andes, extend above 5000 Engliſh miles in length : nor is their height leſs remarkable than their extent ; their ſummit are always covered with ſnow, even in the midſt of the torrid zone. In many of them are volcanoes, and the greater part of them mines of the moſt precious metals.

ANDESAGE, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeneuve d'Agen : 10 miles NE. Agen.

ANDEZEIOW, or *Dederzeiow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow : 52 miles SSW. Cracow.

ANDILLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia : 6 leagues from Alicant.

ANDLAU, a river of France, which riſes near the town ſo called, and runs into the Ill, near Fegerſheim, in the department of the Lower Rhine.

ANDLAU, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on a mountain, and defended by a caſtle : 18 miles SSW. Straſburg, 8 NW. Schlettſtatt. *Long*. 25. 10. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 24. N.

ANDORA, a town of Italy, in the country of Genoa : 2 miles NE. Oneglia.

ANDORNO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and lordſhip of Vercelli : 15 miles NNE. Ivrae, and 25 NW. Vercelli.

ANDORRA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſituated in a valley, to which it gives name, in the county of Cerdagne ; the valley is ſurrounded with the Pyrenées, and made formerly a part of the county of Foix, to which it joins ; it is fertile and watered by a ſmall river called Balira, which runs into the Segra : 3 leagues N. Urgel.

ANDOSILLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre : 2 leagues from Calahorra.

ANDOVER, a borough town of England, in the county of Hants, which ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament, ſituated on a ſmall river called the Ande. It has a market weekly held on Saturday ; there is a manufacture of ſhalloons, and a conſiderable trade carried on in malting. A navigable canal is making from this town to Southampton : 18 miles ENE. Saliſbury, and 65 W. London.

*Andouillé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laval, near the river Ernée : 6 miles N. Laval.

ANDRARUM, or *Anderum*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen : 14 miles S. Chriſtianſtadt.

ANDREA, a town of Africa, in upper Guinea, about a quarter of a mile from the river Meſurado, and 8 miles from its mouth ; it contains about 40 or 50 houſes, its principal riches are palm wine and rice ; they trade alſo in ivory and ſlaves.

ANDREASBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Grubenhagen ; in its environs are ſome conſiderable iron mines : 12 miles from Goſlar, and 12 from Northauſen.

ANDREEVNA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav : 48 miles SSE. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long*. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 50. N.

ANDRES, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, 60 miles E. from Angura.

ANDRETTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Ultra ; 6 miles N. Conza.

**ANDREVSKAIA**, a bay on the coaſt of Siberia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long*. 124. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 76. 20. N.

**ANDRIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Trani. It is ſituated in a valley, about 4 miles from the coaſt of the Adriatic; 5 miles WSW. Trani. *Long*. 34. 3. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. 16. N.

**ANDRINOPLE**. See *Adrianople*.

**ANDRIPOURA**, or *Indripoura*, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, and capital of a country of the ſame name, ſituated on a rapid river; 60 miles NW. Bencoolen. *Long*. 101. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 2. 15. S.

**ANDROS**, an Iſland of Turkey, and one of the moſt beautiful and fertile of the Greek Archipelago. It produces oranges, citrons, grapes, olives, jujebs, pomegranates, figs, &c. but its principal riches ariſe from ſilk. The iſland pays about 55,000 crowns a-year to the port; it is governed by an Aga, who reſides in the iſland; beſides Andros, the capital, there are 26 ſmall towns and villages. It is about 8 leagues long, and 2 broad. *Long*. 42. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 50. N.

**ANDROS**, the capital of the iſland ſo called, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt. *Long*. 42. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 45. N.

**ANDRUSA**, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 20 miles NE. Navarin.

**ANDUJAR**, or *Anduxar*, a town or city of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſituated in a plain, on the Guadalquivir, over which is a bridge; on the confines of Jaen and Cordova; it is built on the ruins of the ancient town called Andujar el Viejo, which was the Illurgis, or Illiturgis, or Forum Julium, of the Romans. It is large and rich, defended with a caſtle, and adorned with ſome beatiful churches and convents. The environs abound in wheat, wine, oil, honey, divers ſorts of fruit and game, 7 leagues NW. Jaen. *Long*. 12. 37. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 38. 9. N.

**ANDUZE**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alais: 7 leagues NW. Niſmes, and 2½ SW. Alais.

**ANEIO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 8 miles SW. Brindiſi.

**ANET**, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire: and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dreux, near the Eure: 8 miles NNE. Dreux.

**ANFANT**, a town of Perſia, 30 miles NW. Zareng.

**ANGAD**, a barren deſert of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, 28 leagues long, and 18 wide, formerly the weſt part of the province of Tremecen, in the road to Fez: there are a few villages or towns, inhabited by Arabs, the chief of which are Guagida, Tenzegzet, and Zezil.

**ANGARA**, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the lake Baikal, and runs into the Eniſei, not far from the town of Eniſeiſk.

**ANGARA VERCH**, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Baikal Lake. *Long*. 127. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 55. 10. N.

**ANGAREAS**, a diſtrict of South America, in Peru, the air is good, and the ſoil fertile in grain and fruit, and the inhabitants raiſe a great number of cattle.

**ANGASA**, an iſland of Africa, in the Indian Sea, eaſtward of Madagaſcar. *Long*. 58. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. S.

**ANGELL**, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Douye.

**ANGELOS**, a town of Mexico. See *Peubla de los Angelos*.

**ANGELY** *(L')*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 4 miles SW. Charleroy.

**ANGER**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles NNE. Graz.

**ANGER**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles S. St. Polten.

**ANGERAP**, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Pregel, near Georgenburg.

**ANGERBACH**, a river of Germany, which runs into the Havel, near Potzdam.

**ANGERBURG**, a town of Pruſſia, on a lake, to which it gives name: 16 leagues SE. Konigſberg.

**ANGERMANLAND**, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Bothnia and Lapland, on the eaſt by the gulf of Bothnia, on the ſouth by Medelpal, and on the weſt by Jempterland, and a ſmall part of Norway: it is full of mountains and foreſts, about 80 miles ſquare.

**ANGERMANN-FLOTT**, a river of Sweden, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia.

**ANGERMUND**, a town of the duchy of Courland: 16 miles NE. Piltyn.

**ANGERMUND**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 7 miles N. Duſſeldorp.

**ANGERMUND** *(New)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper-Saxony, and Uckermark of Brandenburg: 36 miles NE. Berlin. *Long*. 51. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 1. N.

**ANGERO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Principato Citra: 11 miles WNW. Salerno.

**ANGEROT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 9 miles N. Duſſeldorp.

**ANGERS**, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Mayne and Loire: ſituated on the Mayne: before the revolution, it was the capital of Anjou, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tours; an univerſity was founded in the year 1246, and an academy of the belles lettres in 1685. The firſt walls of this city were built by John, king of England, who was count of Anjou, which were deſtroyed by Louis VIII. whoſe ſon rebuilt them in their preſent form, in the year 1232; the city contained 16 pariſh churches, and ſeveral religious houſes; the cathedral is a beautiful pile of building; the caſtle is built on a rock, and was originally deſigned as a defence againſt the Engliſh, after Anjou was ſurrendered to France; the houſes are all covered with ſlate, furniſhed by quarries in the neighbourhood. They compute 30,000 inhabitants in Angers: 10½ poſts ENE. Nantes, 11½ SW. Mans, and 35 SW. Paris. *Long*. 17. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 28. N.—On the 12th of June 1793, this city was taken by the royaliſts of la Vendee, but loſt ſoon after: in the month of December, it was beſieged by the royaliſts, under general Gaſton, but relieved by the republicans under general Roſſignol.

**ANGERVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtampes, 2 poſts S. Eſtampes, and 8½ S. Paris.

**ANGERVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Montivilliers: 2½ leagues NE. Montivilliers.

**ANGHIARI**, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, on the right bank of the Adige, where in the months December, 1796, and January 1797, 2 battles were fought between the Auſtrians and the French, in both which the Auſtrians were defeated with the loſs of 2000 priſoners, and 16 pieces of cannon: 21 miles SE. Verona, and 24 E. Mantua.

**ANGHIERA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, erected into a comté by the emperor Wenceſlaus, in 1397, and had formerly powerful lords of its own, which, beſides the town of Anghiera, were poſſeſſed of Arona, Domo d'Oſcella, Margozzo, and ſome others, with a diſtrict, fertile and well peopled: 28 miles NW. Milan. *Long*. 26. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 18. N.

**ANGLE**, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sables d'Olonne: 10 miles WSW. Luçon.

**ANGLE**, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmorillon, on the Creuſe: 25 miles E. Poitiers.

**ANGLEN**, or *Angelen*, a ſmall country of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, from 16 to 20 miles in length, and little leſs in breadth, ſituated between Flenſburg and Sleſwick; it belongs for the moſt part to the duke of Sleſwick-Gottorp. Many authors ſuppoſe, that from the people of this ſmall country the Engliſh originated; being called in to aſſiſt the Britons againſt invaders from Norway, they in proceſs of time became maſters of the country, and gave it the name it now bears, England.

**ANGLES**, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pons: 3 leagues WNW. St. Pons.

**ANGLESEA**, a county and iſland of North Wales, in the Iriſh ſea, ſeparated from the main land by a ſtrait or narrow channel, called *The Menai*. It is about 24 miles long, and 14 broad; the principal towns are Beaumaris, Newburg, and Holyhead; memorials of the ancient Druids are now to be ſeen. The ſoil is tolerably fertile, and the inhabitants raiſe a great number of cattle and ſheep; a rich copper mine is worked in a mountain, called *Paris Mountain*, which is ſaid to yield vaſt quantities of ore.

**ANLESQUEVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieppe: 16 miles N. Rouen.

**ANGLET**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, celebrated for its wine: 1 league from Bayonne.

**ANGLURE**, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sezanne: 3 leagues SSE. Sezanne.

**ANGOI**, a province of Africa, between the river Zaira, and the country of Loango. The people are ſavage, and the land little cultivated; the coaſts abound with fiſh, and the foreſts with apes and other animals. The principal town is Bamankoi.

**ANGOLA**, a country of Africa, formerly called *Abonda*, or *Ambonda*, and afterwards *Dongo*, but now generally *Angola*, a name given to it by the Portugueſe. It is ſituated to the ſouth of Congo, between the 8th and 16th degree of ſouth latitude, including Benguela, fixing the ſouth extremity at Cape Negro. The Portugueſe have conſiderable poſſeſſions in this country, and in ſome of the provinces are great numbers who profeſs Chriſtianity, the reſt are idolaters. The country produces millet, beans, oranges, lemons, and other fruits: the animals are ſimilar to thoſe of the other parts of Africa. The chief traffic with the Europeans is for ſlaves.

ANGOTE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and province of Pango.

*Angouleſme*, a city of France, and capital of the department of Charente; before the revolution, the capital of Angoumois, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bourdeaux. It is ſituated on a rock, near the river Charente. It contains 12 pariſhes, and about 8000 ſouls; the cathedral was deſtroyed in the civil wars about the year 1562, and was rebuilt in the year 1628: 17½ poſts NNE. Bourdeaux, and 58½ SSW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 39. N.

ANGOUMOIS, before the revolution, a country of France, bounded on the eaſt by Limoſin, and Marche, on the north by Poitou, on the weſt by Saintonge, and on the ſouth by Périgord, from 15 to 18 leagues in length, and about 15 or 16 broad. Its principal rivers are the Charente and the Touire; there are many iron mines in the province, and the ore is eaſily wrought; and the land is fertile in corn, ſaffron, wine, and fruits; beſides the capital, Angoulême, the principal towns are Cognac, Jarnac, Châteauneuf and Rochefoucaut.

ANGOUSTRINA, a town of France, in the department of the eaſtern Pyrenées, and chief place in the diſtrict of Prades, on the frontiers of Spain: 4 miles NE. Puycerda, and 8 W. Mont Louis.

ANGRA, a ſea-port town on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Tercera, one of the Azores, of which it is the capital, ſituated in a bay between two mountains, each defended by a caſtle. *Long.* 27. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 38. N.

ANGRA DOS REYES, a town of South America, in Braſil, ſituated at the bottom of a large bay, to which it gives name: 12 leagues W. from Rio Janerio.

ANGRA, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic: 5 leagues S. from Cape St. John.

ANGROGNA, a pariſh of Piedmont, watered by a river, to which it gives name, for the moſt part mountainous, but producing excellent fruit, particularly cheſnuts. It is a valley ſurrounded by immenſe mountains, to which acceſs is only by two paſſes. At the village called *La Tour*, the old barde or valley preachers uſed to officiate, and fit youths for the miniſtry before the reformation, without obſtruction.

ANGUILARA, a town of Italy, belonging to the Venetian ſtates in the Paduan: 12 miles S. Padua.

ANGUILLA, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, with anchorage on the ſouth-ſide: 20 leagues N. St. Chriſtopher's. *Long.* 63. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 21. N.

ANGUILLARA, a town of Italy, in the eſtates of the church, and the province of Patrimonio. ſituated on a ſmall river near the lake of Bracciano: 12 miles NW. Rome.

ANGURA, or *Enguri*, or *Ankeria*, or *Ankora*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, formerly the celebrated Ancyra, and at preſent one of the chief towns of Natolia. It was beſieged and taken by Timur Beck, in 1402, after defeating Bajazet, and taking him priſoner in a battle fought near it: 212 miles ESE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 51. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 32. N.

ANGUS, or *Forfar*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Aberdeenſhire, on the north-eaſt by Kincardineſhire, on the eaſt by the German Ocean, on the ſouth by the Tay, which divides it from the county of Fife, and on the weſt by the county of Perth. It is about 40 miles in length from north to ſouth, and 30 from eaſt to weſt. In it are mines of lead and iron, but its chief exports are corn, linen, freeſtone, and ſlate; the principal towns are Forfar, Montroſe, and Dundee.

ANHALT, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, about 20 leagues long, and 5 broad; bounded on the north by the duchy of Magdeburg, on the eaſt by the electorate of Saxony, on the ſouth by the county of Mansfield, and on the weſt by the principality of Halberſtadt. The ſoil is good and fertile in grain and hops. There are mines which yield lead, copper, ſilver, iron, coals, ſulphur, vitriol, alum, ſaltpetre, and other minerals; beer forms a conſiderable article of trade. It takes its name from an old caſtle, now gone to decay. The houſe of Anhalt, one of the moſt illuſtrious of Germany, is divided into four branches, viz. Anhalt Deſſau, Anhalt Bernburg, Anhalt Cothen, and Anhalt Zerbſt. The religion of the three former is Calviniſm; the inhabitants of the latter are chiefly Lutherans. The principal towns are Deſſau, Bernburg, Cothen, and Zerbſt. The principal rivers are the Elbe, the Milda, or Mulda, the Saala, the Whipper, the Seike, &c.

ANHOLT, a town of the Netherlands, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Gueldres, ſituated on the old Iſſel: 20 miles E. Nimmegen. *Long.* 23. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

ANHOLT, an iſland of Denmark, ſituated in the Cattegat, ſurrounded with ſand banks, and dangerous to ſeamen, for which reaſon there is a light-houſe on it. *Long.* 11. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 38. N.

ANIAN STRAITS, between the NE. extremity of Aſia, and the NW. extremity of America. See *Beering's Straits.*

ANIANE, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve: 13 miles WNW. Montpellier, and 11 ESE. Lodeve. *Long.* 21. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 41. N.

ANJAR, a town of Aſia, in Syria, between Aleppo and Alexandretto.

ANIERES, a town of France: 1 league NW. Paris.

ANIKAN, or *Inghenifian*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, where the Engliſh and Portugueſe have both a factory and fort.

ANIMALLY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Coimbetore country: 35 miles W. Daraporum, and 18 S. Coimbetore. *Long.* 77. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

ANIMANCY, or *Anime*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, ſituated at the foot of the Atlas: 13 leagues E. Morocco.

ANIOIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: 13 miles SE. Nicotera.

ANJOU, before the revolution, a province of France: 30 leagues in length, and 20 in breadth, bounded on the north by Maine, on the weſt by Bretagne, on the ſouth by Poitou, and on the eaſt by Touraine. The chief towns were Angers, la Flêche, Chateau Gontier, Saumur, Baugé, Montreuil-Bellay, Briſſac, &c. It is watered by a great number of rivers, but 6 only are navigable; the Loire, which runs through the middle of the province, the Vienne, the Thoue, the Loir, the Mayenne, and the Sarte; the climate is temperate, and the country diverſified with hills, plains, and foreſts, of which they reckon 53 of oaks and beech. The productions of the land are wines (chiefly white) wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, almonds, cheſnuts, and moſt kind of fruits. It feeds a great number of oxen, cows, and ſheep. Coals are dug in ſeveral pariſhes. There are quarries of marble, and freeſtone, and the beſt ſlate in the kingdom. The commerce of Anjou conſiſts principally in wine, brandy, grain, cattle, cloth, ſtuffs, ironmongery, &c. The departments of Mayne and Loire, the Sarte, and the Mayenne, contain a part of this province.

ANIZE, a town of Arabia, 200 miles NW. Jamama.

ANIZY LE CHATEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chauny: 8 miles NE. Soiſſons, and 10 SE. Chauny.

ANKER, a river of England, which riſes about 1½ mile SW. of Hinkley, in Leiceſterſhire, and joins the Tame, at Tamworth in Warwickſhire.

ANKEVEEN, a town of the United Netherlands, in the ſtate of Utrecht: 1½ mile SW. from Naerden.

ANKUN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt, ſo near to Zerbſt, as to be called a ſuburb to that city, but has a corporation of its own.

ANLEZY, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Decize: 15 miles E. Nevers.

ANN ARUNDEL, a county of Maryland, one of the United States of America, containing 2229 free males, above 18 years of age, in the year 1782.

ANNA, ſee *Ana.*

ANNABERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles E. Efferding.

ANNABERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Ertzeburg, and electorate of Saxony: 5 miles SSW. Wolkenſtein.

ANNABURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, 16 miles ESE. Wittenburg. *Long.* 30. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 41. N.

ANNAGH, an iſland on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, about 5 miles in circumference, between the iſle of Achil, and the main land of the county of Mayo. *Long.* 9. 39. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 58. N.

ANNAGH, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, in Lough Conn, in the county of Mayo: 8 miles from Killala.

ANNAGH ISLAND, a ſmall peninſula on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and weſt coaſt of the county of Mayo.

ANNAGH UAN, a ſmall iſland on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Galway: 22 miles W. Galway.

ANNAMOGKA, ſee *Anamooka.*

ANNAN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, ſituated on the left bank of a river, of the ſame name, near its entrance into the Solway Frith, containing about 500 inhabitants, with ſome trade in wine and corn: veſſels of 250 tons can ſail within half a mile of the town, and veſſels of 60 tons can come up to the bridge. Here was anciently a caſtle demoliſhed by order of Parliament, after the acceſſion of James VI. to the crown of England. In the reign of Edward VI. this town ſuffered greatly by the Engliſh, under the command of Wharton, lord preſident of the Marches, by whoſe order the church, which had been fortified by the Scots, was deſtroyed, and the town burned: 14 miles SE. Dumfries, and 56 S. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 2. N.

ANNAN, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the north part of the county of Dumfries, about 3 miles north from Moffat, and runs into Solway Frith, about 2 miles below Annan.

ANNANDALE, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, ſituated on both ſides of the river Annan, from which it receives its name.

ANNAPOLIS, a city of America, and capital of the ſtate of Maryland. It was firſt called *Severn*, the name of the river at the mouth of which it was built; the commerce is not very conſiderable. The houſes are generally large and elegant. The deſign of thoſe who planned the city, was to have the whole in the form of a circle, with the ſtreets like rays beginning with the Stadt-houſe. The principal part of the buildings are arranged agreeable to this plan. The Stadt-houſe is the nobleſt building of the kind in America: 30 miles from Baltimore.

ANNAPOLIS, a ſea-port town of Nova Scotia, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the bay of Fundy. The harbour is large, ſafe, and commodious; but the entrance is narrow and difficult, through a ſtrait called *The Gut of Annapolis*; the currents and tides oblige mariners to uſe the utmoſt precaution. In the middle of the harbour is an iſland, called *Goat Iſland*, and every where found from 4 to 5 fathoms water.

ANNECY, a city of Savoy, and capital of the Genevois, ſituated on a fine lake, to which it gives name at the mouth of the river Sier, which paſſes through it. It is the ſee of a biſhop, removed from Geneva at the reformation, whoſe dioceſe likewiſe includes Faucigny, Chablais, and Gex. The lake is above 10 miles long, and not quite 3 wide: 19 miles S. Geneva; 21 NNE. Chambery. *Long.* 23. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 56. N.

ANNECY *(Old)*, a village, formerly a conſiderable town: half a league NE. Annecy.—In the year 1630, this town was taken by the French, and again in the year 1690.

ANNET, one of the ſmaller Scilly iſlands, near the SE. coaſt of England, about half a league W. from S. Agnes iſland.

ANNOBON, an iſland of Africa, near the coaſt of Guinea, diſcovered by the Portugueſe, in 1526, about 6 leagues in circumference. It is high and mountainous, and exceedingly fertile; the principal productions are oranges, pine apples, bananas, cocoas, rice, millet, and cotton. *Long.* 24. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 1. 45. N.

ANNONAY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: 4 leagues NW. Tournon, and 11 N. Privas. *Long.* 22. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

ANNOT, or *Anot*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane: 2 leagues W. Entrevaux, and 3 NE. Caſtellane.

ANOPSHEER, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Oude: 50 miles ESE. Delhi. *Long.* 78. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 20. N.

ANOTTA BAY, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 19. N.

ANSA, or *Alſa*, a river which paſſes by Aquilea, in the country of Friuli, and runs into the Adriatic, between Grado, and Marano.

ANSAUVILLERS, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breteuil: 5 miles SSE. Breteuil.

ANSE, a town of France in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: 4 leagues N. Lyons.

ANSLO, ſee *Chriſtinia*.

ANSON's, or *Lord Anſon's Iſland*, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 153. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 15. S.

ANSPACH, or *Onolzbach*, a marquiſate or principality of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, bounded by the principality of Bayreuth, and the biſhopric of Bamberg and Wurtzberg. The ſoil is ſandy but tolerably fertile; and produces conſiderable quantities of corn and tobacco. There are iron mines, and ſeveral medicinal ſprings. The principal rivers which water this country, are the Retzat, Rednitz, the Almuhl, the Jaxt, the Sulz, and the Tauber; a ſmall part of it lies on the Mayn, which produces good wine. The principal towns are Anſpach, Schwabach, Roth, Gunzenhauſen, Waſſertrudingen, Heilſbrun, and Feuchtwang.

ANSPACH, a city of Germany, and capital of the principality ſo called, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated on the Retzat: 13 miles SW. Nuremberg. *Long.* 28. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 11. N.

ANSTRUTHER, a ſea-port town of Scotland, and a royal borough, ſituated on the eaſtern part of the county of Fife, towards the German ſea. It is divided into two towns, Eaſter and Weſter, by a ſmall river; the harbour is capable of receiving only ſmall veſſels. Twenty veſſels, amounting in the whole to 1172 tons, are employed in the commerce of this place; and conſiderable quantities of fiſh are caught and ſent to Cupar, Edinburg, and Glaſgow; though none of the inhabitants come under the denomination of fiſhermen, except in the herring ſeaſon, when 4 boats are fitted out, and manned by the tradeſmen of the place, and ſome mariners: 13 miles SE. Cupar. *Long.* 2. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 12. N.

ANTA, or *Hanta*, or *Anten*, a canton or province of Africa, about 10 leagues in length. It is well watered, and produces excellent rice, maize, ſugar canes, oil, and palm wine, pine apples, oranges, and lemons. Elephants are numerous; and among reptiles, are ſerpents of an enormous ſize. *Long.* 17. 45. to 18. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* about 4. 40. N.

ANTAB, a town of Syria: 42 miles S. Aleppo.

ANTANDRO, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 12 miles WNW. Andramiti.

ANTE, a river of France, which runs into the Dive at Colliboeuf, in the department of the Calvados.

ANTEQUERA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Grenada, built by the Moors, on the ruins of the ancient Singilia, divided into parts or quarters, one of which is ſituated on a hill much above the reſt, where are the caſtle and the houſes of the nobility; in the neighbourhood are quarries of excellent ſtone for building, and great quantities of natural ſalt, enough to furniſh the whole province: 26 miles NNW. Malaga, and 54. W. Grenada. *Long.* 12. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 6. N.—In the year 1410, this town was taken by Ferdinand ſon to Martin, king of Aragon, from the Moors, by ſtorm.

ANTEQUERA, a town of North America. See *Guaxaca*.

ANTHON, a town. See *Villette d' Anthon*.

ANTHONY CAVE's ISLAND, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 152. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 10. S.

ANTI PAXU, a ſmall iſland of the Grecian Archipelago, a little to the ſouth of the iſland of Paxu.

ANTIBES, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Graſſe. It was the ſee of a biſhop, in the firſt ages of Chriſtianity, but removed by Pope Innocent IV. to Graſſe, in the year 1250, on account of the piratical Moors of Africa and Spain, who ſeveral times ſacked the town, and plundered the inhabitants. The harbour is only capable of receiving ſmall veſſels; 4 poſts SW. from Nice, and 122 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 24. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.—In the year 1746, this town was beſieged on the land ſide by the Auſtrians, and at ſea by the Engliſh. It was bombarded from the 26th of December, till the 20th of January, but without ſucceſs; and though the town was half reduced to aſhes, it held out till relieved by Marſhal Belleiſle.

ANTICOSTI, an iſland of North America, in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, about 80 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and in the middle where wideſt about 20, but gradually leſſening towards each end; the ſoil is ſandy, and in general barren. *Long.* 61. 30. to 64. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 10. to 49. 46. N.

ANTIGAREEA, an iſland, near the weſt coaſt of the peninſula of India, in the tract called *The Pirates' Coaſt*: 10 leagues N. Gheria.

ANTIGNANA, a town of Iſtria: 2½ miles NNE. Pedena.

ANTIGOCA, or *Antigonia*, a town of European Turkey: 60 miles N. Janiſſa.

ANTIGUA, an iſland of the Weſt-Indies, which is upwards of 50 miles in circumference, and contains 59,838 acres of ground, of which 34,000 are appropriated to the growth of ſugar, and paſturage annexed; its other principal commodities are cotton, wool, and tobacco. Antigua is divided into 6 pariſhes, and 11 diſtricts, and contains 6 towns and villages, St. John's, the capital, Parham, Falmouth, Willoughby Bay, Old Road, and James Fort; of which the two firſt are legal ports of entry. No iſland in this part of the Weſt Indies, can boaſt of ſo many excellent harbours. Of theſe, the principal are Engliſh harbour, and St. John's; both well fortified, and at the former, the Britiſh government has eſtabliſhed a royal navy-yard and arſenal, and conveniencies for careening ſhips of war. *Long.* 61. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

ANTILIBANOS, mountains of Aſia, eaſt of Libanus: they are in fact a continuation of the ſame chain.

ANTILLES, a name given by foreign geographers to ſome of the Weſt India iſlands; but in the application they are not agreed, nor in the meaning of the word; being by ſome applied to the Caribean iſlands; by others divided into the Greater Antilles; comprehending under this name, Cuba, Hiſpaniola, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the Leſs, comprehending Aruba, Curaçoa, Bonair, Margaretta, and ſome others near the coaſt of Terra Firma. The laſt has been moſt generally received though perhaps both improper.

ANTILLON, a town of Spain, in the country of Navarre: 5 leagues from Balbaſtro.

**ANTIMILO**, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: 5 leagues NW. Milo.

**ANTIOCH**, or *Antakia*, a ſea-port town of Syria, built by Seleucus Nicanor, is now reduced from its ancient ſplendour, and become a poor and ruinous town, ſituated on the ſouthern bank of the Orontes or Ell-Aaſi, as it is called by the Turks, about 6 leagues from its mouth. It was once eſteemed the third city of the world; the reſidence of ſeveral emperors, the ſeat of learning and politeneſs, and the place where the diſciples of the goſpel were firſt called Chriſtians: 15 leagues ENE. Aleppo. *Long*. 56. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 36. 10. N.

**ANTIOCHE** (*Pertius de*), a channel in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of France, between the iſland of Re, and the iſland of Aix.

**ANTIOCHETTA**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, on the ſea coaſt of Caramania: 88 miles S. Cogni.

**ANTIPAROS**, one of the Greek iſlands in the Archipelago, about 16 miles in circumference. In it is a remarkable grotto, much admired and ſpoken of by travellers, and by ſome produced in evidence of the vegetation of ſtones. It takes its name from its ſituation oppoſite Paros, from which it is only about 4 miles to the weſt.

**ANTIPATER**, or *Caphar Saba*, a ſeaport town of Syria, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Mediterranean: 6 leagues SSW. Jaffa.

**ANTIPAXU**, or *Antipachſu*, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Albania, a little to the ſouth-eaſt of Paxu.

**ANTIPINO**, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Saratov, on the Volga, 100 miles S. Saratov.

**ANTIPSERA**, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: 2 miles from the iſland of Ipſera.

**ANTITAURUS**, a mountain of Aſiatic Turkey, being a continuation of Mount Taurus, extending to the Euphrates.

**ANTIVARI**, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. It is ſtrong, but thinly inhabited. It was anciently the ſee of an Archbiſhop, under the firſt kings of Dalmatia; but when that kingdom was deſtroyed, it fell to the Venetians, from whom it was taken by the Turks in the latter end of the 16th century, in whoſe poſſeſſion it yet remains: 8 miles NW. Dulcigno; 38 SE. Raguſa. *Long*. 36. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 25. N.

**ANTLESTORF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles E. Entzerſtorrff.

**ANTOING**, a town of the Netherlands, in the Comté of Hainaut, near the Scheldt: 1½ league SE. Tournay.

**ANTONGIL BAY**, on the eaſt ſide of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long*. 49. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 16. S.

**ANTONIENBERG**, one of the higheſt parts of the Swiſs Alps, in the Valais.

**ANTONIO PORT**, a bay or harbour on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica: 2 leagues WNW. from North eaſt Point.

**ANTONNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perigueux, on the Ille: 5 miles E. Perigueux.

**ANTONOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Minſk: 16 miles SSE. Mozyr.

**ANTONY**, a town of France: 2 leagues S. Paris.

**ANTRAIGUE**, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron: 10 miles W. Privas.

**ANTRAIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dol: 7 leagues NNE. Rennes, and 4 SE. Dol.

**ANTRIM**, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter; bounded on the north and eaſt by the ſea, on the ſouth by the county of Down, and on the weſt by that of Londonderry, 45 miles in length from North to South, and 24 from eaſt to weſt; the principal towns are Belfaſt, Carrickfergus, Antrim, Liſburn, Ballymena, and Ballymoney. The principal river is the Bann. The number of houſes are computed at 21,922, and the number of inhabitants are 160,000. It returns twelve members to Parliament, viz. two for the county, and for Antrim, Belfaſt, Liſburn, Carrickfergus, and Randalſtown, two each.

**ANTRIM**, a town of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name, ſituated at the NE. part of Lough Neagh, from whence is a communication to the ſea northward by the Bann, and eaſtward by the river called *Six mile water*, and ſouthward by the Newry canal. It is a place of ſome trade, a corporation, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 12 miles NW. Belfaſt; 43 SE. Londonderry, and 84 N. Dublin. *Long*. 6. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 43. N.

**ANTROLOGO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 11 miles NE. Venoſa.

**ANTRUM**, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the Valais, a part of the Alps, which may be paſſed from the Valais into the Milaneſe.

**ANTULLY**, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun: 5 miles SE. Autun.

**ANTWERP**, the capital of a marquiſate in Brabant, is ſituated in a large plain, on the eaſtern ſide of the Scheldt, which has here ſufficient depth and width to admit veſſels of great burthen cloſe to the quay, and even by means of canals cut through the town, veſſels may be brought to unload at the very doors. The commerce of this city rather more than two centuries ago, was ſuperior to that of any other ſtate in Europe, 2,500 merchant veſſels arriving in its port in one year; and it is recorded in the annals of the place, that the value of the merchandize imported in the year 1550, amounted to 133 millions of gold; and as a proof of the riches and magnificence of its merchants, they relate that a certain merchant named John Daens, having lent the emperor Charles the V. a million of gold, invited him to dinner; when after a royal entertainment, he threw the emperor's bond into the fire, made of cinnamon. But ſince that time, when the United Provinces threw off the yoke of the Spaniſh government, having got poſſeſſion of the entrance of the Scheldt, they built forts on the ſides, and ſunk obſtructions in the channel to prevent a free navigation; in conſequence of which the commerce of Antwerp has been ruined, and graſs grows before the warehouſes of thoſe who had been the greateſt merchants in the univerſe. It is ſtill however a large and handſome city, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Malines. The ſtreets are in general wide and ſtraight, and ſurrounded by a wall and regular fortifications: the citadel, of a pentagon form, was built by order of the duke of Alva, on a riſing ground, to keep the citizens in awe. During the civil wars in the 16th century, this city ſuffered conſiderably. In 1566, the Proteſtants pillaged the churches with extreme fury. In 1576, the Spaniſh ſoldiers mutinied on account of their pay, and joined the rebels, ſurpriſed the city, and made dreadful ſlaughter of the inhabitants; the townhouſe, and many other magnificent buildings, with 600 houſes were burned to aſhes, and upwards of 10,000 perſons killed and wounded. This calamity began on the 4th of November, and the pillage of the city continued three days. In the year 1585, the city took part with the prince of Orange, and was commanded by Philip de Marnix, baron of Ste. Aldegonde, who had been the prince's confidential friend, and one in whom the citizens eſpecially repoſed great faith. The prince of Parma was at that time general of the Spaniſh forces, and laid ſiege to Antwerp. Never, they ſay, was a place better attacked, or better defended; but at the end of a year, being driven to great diſtreſs for want of proviſions, the beſieged were obliged to capitulate, and the ſovereignty of the king of Spain was again acknowledged at Antwerp. After this the proteſtants, to avoid the government of an arbitrary Catholic prince, removed with their families and effects to Amſterdam and other places, where they might be allowed liberty of conſcience, and a free exerciſe of their religion. This was the firſt blow to the commerce of Antwerp, and from this time that of Amſterdam increaſed, which laſt city it is ſaid uſed every underhand method in its power to prevent aſſiſtance being given to her rival during the ſiege. At the treaty of Munſter, when a peace was concluded between Philip IV, and the United Provinces, when the independence of thoſe provinces was acknowledged and guaranteed, Antwerp ſeems to have fallen a ſacrifice for a peace offering; for, by an article of that treaty, it was agreed, that no large merchant veſſel ſhould ſail up to Antwerp, without firſt unloading her cargo in one of the ports of Holland, from whence the merchandize might be conveyed to Antwerp in barges, or ſmall veſſels. This gave a death blow to its commerce, ſince which it has never revived. The late emperor, Joſeph, made a pretence again opening the navigation of the Scheldt, but for want of reſolution, conduct, or power, the ſcheme proved abortive. The late threatened plan of opening the Scheldt by the French, which was, at leaſt, the oſtenſible reaſon for England's taking up arms, is well known. The navigation was declared free in the month of Auguſt 1794. Antwerp was taken by the French in November, 1792, and the citadel ſurrendered priſoners of war the 29th of that month; the French evacuated it in March following. In July 1794, it ſurrendered to the republican troops again: 25 miles N. Bruſſels, and 75 S. Amſterdam. *Long*. 21. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 12. N.

**ANVERSA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: 5 miles W. Solmona.

**ANUI BOLSCHE**, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Kolima: 8 leagues E. Niznei Novimſkoi.

**ANUI, SACHOI**, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Kolima, 9 leagues E. Niznei Novimſkoi.

**ANUISKAIA**, a fortreſs of Siberia: 50 miles WNW. Biiſk. *Long*. 101. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. N.

**ANWEILLER**, a town ſituated in the duchy of Deux Ponts, ceded to France by the treaty of Weſtphalia: 8 miles W. Landau.

**ANXI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 8 miles SE. Potenza.

**ANZA**, a river of Italy, which runs into the *Toſa*, near Ugogna, in the principality of Piedmont.

**ANZIKO**, a country of Africa, divided from Congo by the river Zaira. The people are deſcribed as eaters of human fleſh, which they publicly expoſe on their ſhambles for ſale.

**ANZUQUIAMA**, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon.

**AOAYS**, a town of Spain, in Navarre, ſituated on the river Yrate: 5 leagues from Sangueſa, and 7 from Pampeluna.

**AOCHARA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, between Tenez and Sercelles.

**AOSTA**, a city of Savoy, ſituated at the foot of the Pennine and Greek Alps, which join in this place in a valley to which it gives name, on the grand Doria; the valley is about 30 miles in length, and fertile in paſturage and fruit. On the decline of the Roman empire, when the Barbarians invaded Italy, this country became ſubject firſt to the Goths, then to the Lombards, and the latter choſe Aoſta for the capital of a duchy, at the ſame time that they named Turin the capital of another duchy. On the deſtruction of the kingdom of Lombardy, Aoſta came under the power of the French and the Burgundians, from whom it paſſed to the marquis of Ivrea, lieutenant general of the army of the German emperor, on the confines of Italy. It came at length to the houſe of Savoy, either by grant or deſcent. The town is ſurrounded with a wall, which is much decayed. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Tarentaiſe. Beſides the cathedral, it has one collegiate and three pariſh churches. There are ſeveral veſtiges of Roman grandeur, ſuch as the remains of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, erected to the honour of Auguſtus Cæſar, &c. 25 miles NW. Ivrea, and 50 NNW. Turin. *Long.* 25. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

**AOUSTE**, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſt, ſituated on the Drome, 15 miles SE. Valence, and 2 SE. Creſt.

**AOUTOS**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 44 miles WNW. Burgas.

*Aoyça*, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 4 leagues from St. Eſtevan, and 5 from Pampeluna.

**APALACHIA**, a ſea-port town of Florida, ſituated in a bay or mouth of a river of the ſame name: 130 miles E. Penſacola. *Long.* 66. 42. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 43. N.

**APALACHICOLA**, a river of North America, which riſes in the ſtate of Georgia, and runs into the gulf of Mexico, between George's Iſland and Cape St. Blas, forming in its courſe a boundary between Eaſt and Weſt Florida.

**APALACHICOLA**, a town on the river ſo called, in Eaſt Florida: 200 miles NE. Penſacola.

**APAM**, or **APANG**, a town of Africa, in the country of Akron, on the Gold Coaſt, where the Dutch built a fort, principally inhabited by fiſhermen; the ſituation is ſaid to be convenient for commerce.

**APAMEA**, ſee *Ama.*

**APAMIS**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, the ſee of a Greek biſhop. It was anciently called *Apamea*, and is ſituated on the Meander, now Mindra: 100 miles W. Eſkihiſſar.

**APANORMIA**, a town of the iſland of Santorin, in the Archipelago: 6 miles NNW. Scaro.

**APEE**, an iſland, one of the new Hebrides, about 20 leagues in circumference, ſituated in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 168. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 45. S.

**APELCHE**, or *Apelſchebuel*, a town of the United Netherlands, in the country of Frieſland: 12 leagues S. Lewarden.

**APENNINE**, a chain of mountains of Italy, extending from the Alps in the ſtate of Genoa to the ſouthern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. Although this whole chain goes by the general name of Apennine, it takes different names in different places, as Monte Semola, in the ſtate of Genoa, on the confines of Nice, Monte Acuto, likewiſe in the ſtate of Genoa, Monte Bergera, or Bergora, near Savona, &c.

**APENRADE**, a ſea-port town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, ſituated at the bottom of a bay, ſurrounded with hills which form a good harbour, deep and ſecure. The inhabitants are much employed in fiſhing; it is beſides a place of conſiderable trade. *Long.* 27. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

**APHIOM KARA-HISSAR**, or *Kara-biſſar*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, ſituated on the Mindra, defended by a caſtle, on an eminence: 56 miles S. Kutaja. *Long.* 48. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 21. N.

**APICE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra: 7 miles ESE. Benevento.

**APIDANO**, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Peneus, near Lariſſa.

**APLEBECK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 3 miles S. Dortmund.

**APLOGA**, a diſtrict of the kingdom of Whidah, on the Slave Coaſt, in Africa, where a regular market is held for ſlaves, cows, ſheep, goats, birds, apes, cloth, cotton, calicoes, ſilk, ſtuffs, china, mercury, gold in duſt and ingots, &c.

**APOLDA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and principality of Weimar; 8 miles NW. Weimar; 40 SW. Leipſick. *Long.* 29. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

**APOSTOLA THADEIA**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Siberia, at the weſt end of the Anadirſkoi gulf, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 196. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. N.

**APPACK** or *Appagh*, a town of Africa, in the country of Adra, on the Slave Coaſt.

**APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS**, the ſame as *Allegany Mountains*; which ſee.

**APPAMATOX**, a river of Virginia, in North America, which runs into James river.

**APPELDOORN**, a town of the United Netherlands, in the duchy of Gueldres: 4½ leagues NW. Zutphen.

**APPENZEL**, a town of Swiſſerland, and principal place of a canton, to which it gives name: 40 miles E. Zurich. *Long.* 27. 6. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

**APPENZEL**, one of the cantons of Swiſſerland, ſurrounded by the Rhinthal, and the lands belonging to the abby of St. Gal, about 10 leagues in length from eaſt to weſt, and from 6 to 7 in breadth; the whole country is a maſs of hills and mountains. It is divided into 12 communities, 6 of which are Proteſtants, and 6 Roman Catholics. It forms the 13th canton, being the laſt in the union, The climate is generally cold, and ſubject to ſudden changes. At the treaty of Union, in 1597, they reckoned 2782 men able to bear arms among the Catholics, and 6322 among the Proteſtants; at this time they eſtimate the population to be 13,000 ſouls of the former, and 38,000 of the latter, 51,000 in the whole; a ſurpriſing number for a country of no more than 60 ſquare leagues, and great part of that compoſed of glaciers, inacceſſible rocks, and precipices.

**APPIANO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 20 miles NNW. Milan.

**APPIDAMISCHKEN**, a town of Pruſſia, 9 miles SE. Gumbinnen.

**APPLE-ISLAND**, a ſmall uninhabited iſland of North America, in the river St. Lawrence.

**APPLEBY**, or *Apulby*, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, a corporation and a borough, which ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, ſituated near the river Eden. It has a free grammar-ſchool, endowed with a ſalary of 120l. a-year, there is likewiſe an hoſpital for 13 widows. Appleby is the county town, and the aſſizes are held there every year in Auguſt; 30 miles S. Carliſle, and 266½ N. London.

**APPLECROSS**, a village of Scotland, ſituated on a bay to which it gives name, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Roſs: 52 miles W. Dingwall.

**APPLEDORE**, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Devon, in Barnſtaple bay, where the Danes landed under Hubba, in the time of Alfred: 10 miles W. Barnſtaple, and 201 W. London.

**APPLEDORE**, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the river Rether: 9 miles W. New Romney, and 54 ESE. London.

**APPLESHAW**, a village of England, in the county of Hants, celebrated for its annual ſheep fair: 4 miles from Andover.

**APPROUAGE**, or *Approuak*, a river of South America, in the country of Guiana, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 35. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 4. 20. N.

**APPROUAGE**, or *Approuak*, a town of South America, in the country of Guiana, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name.

**APREMONT**, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Challans: 5 leagues N. Sables d'Olonne, and 2½ SE. Challans.

**APREY**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: 8 miles SW. Langres.

**APRIGLIANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 7 miles SE. Coſenza.

**APRIO**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, ſituated on the Lariſſa, between Trajanopolis and Rhodoſto.

**APT**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Aix; the cathedral is ſaid to be one of the oldeſt in France, and a council was held here in 1365. It is ſituated on the river Calavon: 9 leagues E. Avignon, and 7 N. Aix. *Long.* 23. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 52. N.

**APURIMA**, or *Apurimac*, a river of South America, which riſes 10 miles ſouth from Arequipa, in Peru, and runs into the Ucayal. *Long.* 64. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

AQUA, a province of Africa, in the country of Guinea, on the Gold Coaſt, bounded on the ſouth by the country of Fantin, on the north-eaſt by Dinkira, and on the weſt by the river of Chama, or St. John, which ſeparates it from Juffet.

AQUAFFO, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, where there is a ſlave-market, to the weſt of Cape Coaſt Caſtle.

AQUALLA, a town of Africa, in the country of Soko, on the Gold Coaſt.

AQUAMBOU. See *Acambou*.

AQUATACCIO, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tiber, about a mile from Rome.

AQUI, or *Aquita*, a town of Japan, in the ſouth part of the iſland of Niphon.

AQUIGUI, or *Acquigni*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: 1 league from Louviers.

AQUILA, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Abruzzo Ultra, ſituated on a mountain, near the river Peſcara; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Chieti, but ſubject only to the pope. In the year 1703, great damage was done by an earthquake, 2,400 perſons periſhed, and 1500 were dangerouſly wounded; 800 were ſwallowed up, together with the church, in which they had taken refuge; the greateſt part of the houſes were thrown down, and the walls of the town much damaged: 50 miles NE. Rome, and 93 N. Naples. *Long.* 31. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 19. N.

AQUILEA, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, formerly very rich and flouriſhing, the ſee of a patriarch, but now in a ſtate of decay. It was taken and ſacked by Attila, in 452. It was again taken by the duke of Bavaria, in 948: 18 miles SSW. Goritz, and 20 S. Friuli. *Long.* 31. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 55. N.

AQUINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: 13 miles SSE. Sora.

AQUITAINE, a large country of ancient France. See *Guienne*.

AQUIZEBA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Orio, a little below Toloſa, in the country of Guipuſcoa.

ARA, a river of Spain, which joins the Cinca at Ainſa, in Aragon.

ARABAT, a town of Crim Tartary, on the borders of the ſea of Azoph: 60 miles SE. Perekop.

ARABAZARI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 16 miles NE. Alameh.

ARAB-HISAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles NW. Mogla.

ARABIA, one of the moſt conſiderable countries of Aſia, is bounded on the weſt by the Red Sea, the Iſthmus of Suez, Paleſtine, and Syria; on the north by the Euphrates, on the eaſt by the gulf of Perſia and the ſea, and on the ſouth by the Straits of Babelmandel and the ſea. Europeans have divided it into three parts, named from their ſuppoſed qualities, Arabia Deſerta, Arabia Petræa, and Arabia Felix. Arabia extends from *Lat.* 12. 30. to 31. 30. N. and from *Long.* 52. to 77. E. Ferro, about 1350 miles from N. to S. and 1620 from E. to W. In ſome provinces of Arabia, the heat is exceſſive; but, in this country, as in moſt others, the varying degrees of elevation, the relative ſituations of places, and the nature of the ſoil, occaſion conſiderable varieties of temperature. In the deſerts, diverſified here and there only by bare rocks, and in theſe flat plains, there is nothing to ſoften the force of the ſun's rays, but all vegetables are burnt up, and the ſoil is every where reduced to ſand. In the interior country, the temperature of the atmoſphere is very different. The great ranges of lofty mountains attract vapours, and theſe falling down in plenteous rains, cool the air and quicken vegetation. The cold occaſioned by the height of the country, produces falls of ſnow, but this never lies long upon the ground. The rainy ſeaſons, which are regular in the countries between the tropics, are diverſified here. Weſtward, in Yemen, the rainy ſeaſon comes on in the month of June, and terminates in the middle of September. In the eaſtern part of theſe mountains, thoſe rains fall between the middle of the month of November, and the middle of February. In Hadramaut and Oman, to the ſouth, the rainy ſeaſon laſts from the middle of February to the middle of April. Theſe regular rains render the vallies lying among the mountains fertile and delightful. Arabia enjoys the proſpect of conſtant verdure, not but that moſt of the trees ſhed their leaves, and the annual plants wither, and are reproduced; but the interval between the fall of the leaf in one year, and the reproduction of new leaves for the next, is ſo ſhort, that the change is hardly obſervable. Continual verdure is peculiar to thoſe countries in which there are no froſts, but a rainy ſeaſon inſtead of our winter. From the ſingular local ſituation of Arabia, the inequalities in the nature of its lands may, without farther information, be inferred. Theſe inequalities are indeed very remarkable; on one ſide are frightful deſerts, and on the other fertile and delightful vales. The ſandy belt which encircles this peninſula, is almoſt entirely barren, and preſents one unvaried picture of deſolation. This belt, denominated Tehama, begins at Suez, and extends round the whole peninſula, to the mouth of the Euphrates. It bears every mark of having been anciently a part of the bed of the ſea. It contains large ſtrata of ſalt, which in ſome places even riſe up into hills. The product of Arabia is aloes, caſſia, ſpikenard, frankincenſe, myrrh, manna, and other valuable gums; cinnamon, pepper, cardamom, dates, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, and other fruits; honey and wax in plenty; and in their ſeas, they have great quantities of the beſt coral and pearls. In Arabia, are abundance of all the domeſtic animals common in hot countries. The Arabians breed horſes, mules, aſſes, camels, dromedaries, cows, buffaloes, ſheep, and goats. In the fertile provinces, wild fowls are ſo plentiful, that they are ſold at a trifling price. Of all their domeſtic animals, it is well known that the Arabians put the greateſt value on their horſes. Of theſe they have two great branches, the Kadiſchi, whoſe deſcent is unknown, and the Kochlani, of whom a written genealogy has been kept for 2000 years. The Kadiſchi are in no better eſtimation than our European horſes, and are uſually employed in bearing burthens, and in ordinary labour. The Kochlani are reſerved for riding ſolely. They are highly eſteemed, and conſequently very dear. They are ſaid to have derived their origin from king Solomon's ſtuds: however this may be, they are fit to bear the greateſt fatigues, and can paſs whole days without food. They are alſo ſaid to ſhow uncommon courage againſt an enemy: it is even aſſerted that when a horſe of this race finds himſelf wounded, and unable to bear his rider much longer, he retires from the fray, and conveys him to a place of ſecurity. If the rider falls upon the ground, his horſe remains beſide him, and neighs till aſſiſtance is brought. Among the wild animals, are rock goats, gazelles, or antelopes, jerboas, monkeys without tails, leopards, ounces, wild boars, wolves, and foxes; tame fowls are very plentiful, and all ſorts of poultry in great abundance; eagles, falcons, and vultures, are met with in Arabia; there are ſeveral ſorts of ſerpents, ſome noxious and ſome innocent, but the moſt formidable is that called bætan, a ſmall ſlender creature, whoſe bite is inſtant death. Among the inſects may be reckoned locuſts, which are ſometimes brought from the deſerts of Lybia in ſuch multitudes, as to darken the air, and appear at a diſtance like clouds of ſmoke. The noiſe they make in flying is frightful and ſtunning, like that of a water-fall. When ſuch a ſwarm falls upon a field, it is waſted and deſpoiled of its verdure. The pulſe and date trees ſuffer greatly from the locuſt, but the corn, either ripe or nearly ſo, is too hard for their uſe, and they are obliged to ſpare it. A ſmall inſect, named Arda, of the bulk of a grain of barley, is another ſcourge of Arabia, and of hot countries in general. On account of ſome general reſemblance, many travellers repreſent this inſect as an ant, and ſpeak of it under this name. Its inſtinct diſpoſes it to travel only by night, through a ſort of galleries, which it forms as it proceeds, of fat earth; after reaching the end of its journey, it corrodes and deſtroys every thing, victuals, clothes, and furniture. They live and work together like ants.

ARABIA DESERTA, now called *Berii Arbiſtan*, and *Beriara*, is bounded on the eaſt by Diarbekir and the Perſian province of Irak, on the north by Syria and the river Euphrates, on the weſt by Paleſtine and Arabia Petræa, and on the ſouth by Arabia Felix. This country is for the moſt part deſert, being interſected almoſt every where by high barren mountains, and many of its plains nothing but great ſands and heaths, through ſome of which neither men, beaſts, birds, trees, graſs, or paſture, are to be ſeen: the lands, however, that lie to the eaſt along the river Euphrates, afford both plants and food for the inhabitants of ſome cities and towns ſeated on that part; and there are ſome plains and vallies that feed great numbers of ſheep, goats, and other ſmall cattle, which love to browze upon ſuch dry lands; but larger cattle, except camels, can find here no ſubſiſtence. The method of the inhabitants of the deſert, is to ſeek after freſh paſtures near rivers, lakes, or other places where they can find water for themſelves and cattle; and when they have cleared the ground, to look out for another. They acknowledge no other government than that of their own emirs or princes; and ſeldom, if ever, have any commerce, much leſs alliance, with the Turks and Moors, whom they look upon as baſtards, and the uſurpers of their inheritance. Their emirs have each of them a certain number of cheikhs under them, according to the extent of their dominions. Some of theſe Arabs, by the name of Bedoui, have ſpread themſelves as far as Egypt, roving from place to place with their wives, children, and cattle. The children go quite naked, the women wear only a kind of blue long ſhift, and the men a coarſe long jacket, reaching down to their knees. They all profeſs the Mahometan religion, but give themſelves little trouble about the diſputed meanings of the Alcoran. They have neither laws, lawyers, nor judges, amongſt them. The cheikhs reconcile all their differences, and the emir is the only perſon to whom they appeal from their ſentence: Ana is the capital.

ARABIA PETRÆA, or the *Stony*, the moſt weſtern of all the Arabias, is bounded on the north by Paleſtine, on the eaſt by Arabia

Deſerta and part of Arabia Felix, on the ſouth by Arabia Felix, and on the weſt by the Red Sea and the Iſthmus of Suez; its extent from north to ſouth computed to be 180 miles, and from eaſt to weſt 150. It was called *Petræa*, or *Stony*, from its rocks, though ſome rather derive it from Petra, its ancient capital, now commonly ſuppoſed to be Harach, or Horac, lying on the iſthmus, near the frontiers of Egypt. Though, in moſt reſpects, it much reſembles Arabia Deſerta for its ſtony, ſandy, and barren ground, yet it yields, in ſome parts, ſufficient nouriſhment for cattle, whoſe milk and camel's fleſh is the chief food of its inhabitants. There are ſome other parts which are quite uninhabited and impaſſable.

ARABIA FELIX, or *The Happy*, by far the moſt conſiderable of the three, is called by the inhabitants *Yemam*, or *Yaman*; it was called *Felix*, or *Happy*, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, becauſe it abounded in corn, cattle, vines, and odoriferous ſpices of all kinds. It was alſo called *Sacred*, on account of the fine gums and aromatic woods employed in ſacrifices, which it produced.—Felix, or Happy, is, according to Nieubuhr, a title unknown to the Arabians, who divide the country into ſix provinces, viz. Hedjas, Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, Lachſa, or Hadsjar, and Nedsjid; the principal cities are Mecca, Medina, Mocha, Loheia, &c.

ARABKIR, a town of Aſia, in the province of Caramania: 105 miles SE. Yurcup.

ARACAN, or *Arrakan*, or *Reccan*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Meckley, on the eaſt by Burmah, on the ſouth by Pegu, and on the weſt by the Bay of Bengal, about 510 miles long, and from 20 to 200 broad. The air is good, the country abounds with meadows and paſture lands, well watered with rivers and brooks; the plains are exceedingly fertile, and the mountains green all the year round, though from Auguſt to October, which is their winter, the weather is for the moſt part wet and ſtormy. It produces great quantities of rice, cocoa nuts, bananas, oranges, and many other kinds of excellent fruit. The people of Aracan trade very little by ſea, what trade they have is brought home to them by merchants of diſtant countries; the principal articles of ſale are lead, tin, ſticklack, elephants, and elephants' teeth, and ſometimes precious ſtones; this commerce is carried on by the Mahometans, who are ſettled here in great numbers. The inhabitants are idolaters, and worſhip devoutly their images, made of clay baked in the ſun. The principal city is Aracan; and the principal river bears the ſame name.

ARACAN, a city of Aſia, and capital of a country of the ſame name, containing about 100,000 inhabitants; a river, called alſo *Aracan*, runs through it, and waters the ſtreets by means of ſeveral arms or canals, into which it is divided. The houſes are very low; that of the king is very large and richly ornamented: 240 miles SE. Calcutta. *Long.* 93. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 38. N.

ARACAN, a river of Aſia, which runs into the bay of Bengal; about 9 leagues below the city of Aracan.

ARACENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, ſituated near the Sierra Morena, in the country of Seville, with a caſtle on an eminence: 10 leagues NNW. from Seville.

ARACLEA, a ſea-port town of European Turkey, in Romania, ſituated on the north-weſt coaſt of the ſea of Marmora, called by the Turks *Erekli*: 15 leagues W. Conſtantinople.

ARAD, a town of Hungary, on the river Mares: 24 miles N. Temeſwar.—In the year 1685, a battle was fought near this town, between the Germans and the Turks, in which the latter were defeated, 7000 men, all that remained alive being made priſoners.

ARADI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 16 miles NW. Kaſtamoni.

ARAFAT, a mountain of Arabia, about 4 or 5 miles from Mecca.

ARAGON, a country which was once an independent kingdom, but now united with Spain, and forms a very conſiderable part of that monarchy. It is bounded on the north by the Pyrenées, which ſeparate it from France; on the north-weſt by Navarre; on the weſt by Caſtile; on the ſouth by Valencia; and on the eaſt by Catalonia. It contains 70 towns, only 8 of which are conſiderable, viz. Saragoſſa, Albarazin, Balbaſtro, Calataiud, Daroca, Jacca, Taraçona, and Teruel. The rivers are the Ebro, Cinca, Segra, Gallego, Iſuela, Xalon, Xiloca, Aragon, and ſome other ſmall ones. The air is pure and ſerene, but it often wants water, having neither ſprings or wells, ſo that the principal ſupply is from rain preſerved in ciſterns. The country is generally dry, ſandy, mountainous, and ſtony. Some of the valleys are, however, very fertile, and produce wheat, flax, ſaffron, grapes, olives, and other fruits; ſalt mines abound, and it is ſuppoſed that mines of ſilver were wrought formerly, as we read that the Roman general Marcellus exacted from this country, a contribution of 300 talents of that metal, and Gracchus deſtroyed 300 towns, a proof of the wealth and multitude of the inhabitants.

ARAGON, a river of Spain, which riſes in the Pyrenées, paſſes by Jacca, Sangueſa, &c. and runs into the Ebro, between Calahorra and Tudela.

ARAGON, a town of Arabia: 100 miles ESE. Sanaa.

ARAGUA, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Cumana.

ARAL, a lake or inland ſea of Aſia, in the country of the independent Tartars, about 250 miles long, and 120 broad. The Tartars have turned the courſe of the river Sihon and Gihon from the Caſpian ſea to this lake, to prevent the incroachments of pirates. *Long.* 74. 50. to 79. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 45. to 46. 40. N.

ARAM, a town of Arabia: 38 miles N. E. Chamir.

ARAMASCHEVA, a town of Siberia: 30 leagues S. Toboliſk.

ARAMITS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées; and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Oleron, on the Vert: 7 miles SW. Oleron.

ARAMO, a town and fortreſs of South America, in the country of Chili, near the Pacific Ocean.

ARAMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaucaire, on the weſt ſide of the Rhone: 8 miles below Avignon.

ARAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 35 leagues N. Iſpahan.

ARANAS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland.

ARANAS, a river of Spain, which runs into the Agra: 1 league below Pampeluna.

ARANCE, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Rambert: 8 miles E. Ambronay.

ARANDA, a town of Spain, in Aragon: 19 miles NW. Calataiud.

ARANDA DE DUERO, a town of Spain, in old Caſtile, on the Duero: 30 leagues N. Madrid, and 11 S. Burgos.

ARANDON, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Tour du Pin: 10 miles S. St. Sorian.

ARANGHERA, one of the Biſſagos iſlands in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Grande, near the coaſt of Africa.

ARANJUEZ, a village, and royal palace of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſituated on the Tagus: 6 leagues NE. Toledo, and 10 S. Madrid.

ARANJUEZ, a town of South America, in Mexico, and province of Coſta Rica.

ARANNOS, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 3 leagues from St. Eſtevan.

ARANTA, a ſea-port town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Arequipa, the harbour is deep, but the entrance narrow: 10 leagues SW. Arequipa.

ARANYVAR, a fortreſs of Tranſilvania, in the county of Weiſſemburgh, on the north ſide of the Maros: 6 miles N. Millenbach.

ARAQUES, a town of Spain, in Aragon: 4 leagues NNW. Jaca.

ARAQUIL, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 5 leagues W. Pampeluna.

ARARAT, a mountain of Aſia, in Armenia, very lofty and ſteep: the ſummit is inacceſſible, and always covered with ſnow. It is by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ſame on which Noah's Ark reſted after the flood: 20 leagues S. Erivan.

ARAS, a river of Aſia, which paſſes through Armenia and Perſia, and empties itſelf into the Kur.

ARASENG, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 10 leagues S. Caſbin.

ARASSI, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa; it is a place of ſome trade, and well peopled: veſſels are to be hired here for Genoa, or any part of Italy. *Long.* 25. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

ARAVACOURCHY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 17 miles SW. Carroor; 23 N. Dindigul. *Long.* 78. 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 45. N.

ARAUCO, a fortreſs of South America, in Chili, ſituated near the mouth of a river in a valley to which it gives name. The inhabitants of the valley are Indians, called Arauques, who, in the year 1599, took and burned the town and fort of Baldivia, and threatened the reſt of the country. The Spaniards concluded a peace with them in 1650.

ARAVITA, a town of Spain, in the country of Cordova: 16 leagues from Cordova.

ARAW, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, on the right ſide of the Aar, from which it receives its name, in a fertile country; it contains about 1700 ſouls. The principal manufactures are cotton, cotton-ſtuffs, printed linens, cutlery, and tanning: 21 miles SE. Bâle. *Long.* 25. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 23. N.

ARAXA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Orio at Toloſa.

ARBA, an iſland belonging to the ſtates of Venice, near the coaſt of Dalmatia.

ARBA, a town on the iſland of the ſame name, belonging to the Venetians, the ſee of a biſhop.

ARBAEJN, a town of Arabia: 12 miles N. Zebid.

ARBECA, a town and caſtle of Spain, in Catalonia: 10 miles E. Lerida.

ARBEGEN, a town of Tranſilvania: 7 miles N. Stoltzenberg.

ARBENGIAN, a town of Tartary, in the country of Zagatai, and territory of Samarcand.

ARBESPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SW. Zwetl.

ARBESTAAL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles N. Brugg.

*Arbiça*, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 10 leagues WNW. Pampeluna.

ARBIS, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadillac: 17 miles SE. Bordeaux.

ARBOGA, or *Arbogen*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland, remarkable for a ſynod held there in 1297, under Nicolas, archbiſhop of Upſal.

ARBOIS, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and principal town of a diſtrict, celebrated for the excellent wine made in its environs: 8 leagues NNE. Lons le Saunier. *Long.* 23. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 54. N.

ARBON, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Turgow, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Lake of Conſtance. The principal part of the inhabitants are Proteſtants: 14 miles SE. Conſtance.

ARBOUC, a town of Arabia: 116 miles NW. Mecca.

ARBOUCAVE, a town of France, in the department of Landes: 4 leagues SE. St. Sever, and 4½ ENE. Orthez.

ARBRE COCHE, an iſland in the north part of lake Michigan, in Upper Canada. *Long.* 85. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 25. N.

ARBRESLE (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of the Camp-de-Lyon: 9 miles NW. Lyons.

ARC EN BARROIS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: 14 miles NW. Langres.

ARC SUR TILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon, on the river Tille: 7 miles ENE. Dijon.

ARC, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Iſere: 4 leagues from Montmelian.

ARC, a river of France, which paſſes near Aix, and loſes itſelf in the lake of Martigues, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone.

ARCADIA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, in a gulf to which it gives name, open to the Mediterranean ſea: 6 leagues N. Navarin. *Long.* 39. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 22. N.—In the year 1770, this town was taken by the Ruſſians, under prince Dolgorucki, with 2000 Turks priſoners, and three pieces of cannon.

ARCANO, a town of Italy, belonging to the Venetian ſtates, in the province of Friuli: 11 miles W. Udina.

ARCE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: 6 miles S. Sora.

ARCELES, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ceret: 4 leagues SE. Perpignan, and 4 ENE. Ceret.

ARCES, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ceret: 7 leagues SSW. Perpignan, and 2 SW. Ceret.

ARCH, or *Arco*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the Sarca: 12 miles W. Trent.

ARCHANGEL, a ſea-port town of Ruſſia, and capital of the government to which it gives name. All the neceſſaries of life, meat, game, and great varieties of excellent fiſh, are in the greateſt plenty, and cheap. It is ſituated in the Dwina, about eight leagues from the White Sea; there is a regular poſt between Archangel and Peterſburg, and what perhaps may appear remarkable, great quantities of mutton and beef are ſent to the markets of Peterſburg, during the winter. The government of Archangel is bounded on the north by the Frozen Sea, on the eaſt by the government of Tobolſk, on the ſouth by the government of Vologda and Olonetz, and on the weſt by the dominions of Sweden, and extends from *Long.* 45. to 85. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. to 70. N. The country is cold, marſhy, woody, and mountainous: the other principal towns, beſides Archangel, are Kola, Oneg, Pineg, and Mezen. The principal rivers are the Dwina, the Vokſcha, the Mezen, and the Petchora.

ARCHANGELSKOI, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the conflux of the Tangui and the Oka: 116 miles NE. Udinſk. *Long.* 119. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

ARCHE (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive: 2 leagues SW. Brive.

ARCHI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 8 miles S. Lanciano.

ARCHIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pons: 5 leagues S. Saintes. *Long.* 17. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 34. N.

ARCHIDONA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, with an ancient caſtle: 2 leagues E. Antequera.

ARCHIDONA, a town of South America, in Peru, built by the Spaniards, in the province of Canela.

ARCHIPELAGO, a part of the Mediterranean ſea; bounded on the north by Romania, on the eaſt by Natolia, on the weſt by Livadia and the Morea, and on the ſouth by the iſland of Candy. It was formerly called the Ægean ſea. It divides, as far as it extends, Europe from Aſia, and belongs equally to both; of the many iſlands which it contains, thoſe which are neareſt the coaſt of Natolia, are called Aſiatic; the reſt are conſidered as belonging to Europe. Upwards of forty of theſe iſlands are reckoned conſiderable: there are many bays and harbours on the coaſts of each ſide, as well as in ſeveral of the iſlands. There are alſo many rocks found in the Archipelago. *Long.* 41. to 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 30. to 40. 40. N.

ARCHIPELAGO, is a term looſely applied to a group of iſlands in any ſtrait or narrow ſea.

ARCIS SUR AUBE, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and principal place of a diſtrict: 5 leagues N. Troyes. *Long.* 21. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

ARCISA, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe: 11 miles W. Como.

ARCO, ſee *Arch.*

ARCOLE, a village of Italy, in the Veroneſe, where, in the month of November, 1796, a bloody battle was fought between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the former were defeated, loſing 5000 priſoners, beſides a great number of killed and wounded. The loſs on the ſide of the French was likewiſe great. This battle is thought to have determined the fate of Italy: 15 miles ESE. Verona.

ARCONATO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 18 miles W. Milan.

ARCONCEY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arnay le Duc: 5 miles N. Arnay le Duc.

ARCOS, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, ſituated on a ſharp rock near the Guadalete, fortified by art and nature: 40 miles S. Seville, and 17 N. Medina Sidonia. *Long.* 12. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 49. N.

ARCOS, a town of Spain, in old Caſtile, on the borders of Aragon, on the river Xalon, 3 leagues above Medina Celi.

ARCOT, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of the Carnatic, ſituated on the river Paliar. In a diſpute among ſome of the native princes of India, colonel Clive, with a ſmall party of Engliſh, took poſſeſſion of Arcot, in the year 1751, for Mahommed Ali Khan, ſon of Anawerdi Khan, the nabob of Arcot, who had been killed in battle. The French attempted in vain to wreſt it from him, but were compelled to raiſe the ſiege. In the year 1760, in a quarrel with the nabob, it was taken by colonel Coote, after defeating the French at Wandewaſh; and the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war after the batteries had been opened againſt it from the 2d to the 6th of February: 55 miles WSW. Madras, and 65 NNW. Pondicherry. *Long.* 79. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

ARCS (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan: 10 miles W. Frejus.

ARCUEIL, a town of France: 1 league from Paris.

ARDA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 60 miles S. Filippopoli.

ARDA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza: 10 miles N. Trajanopoli.

ARDACHER, or *Ardagger*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near the Danube: 10 miles SW. Ips.

ARDAGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, which gives name to a biſhopric, about 60 miles in length, and from 5 to 18 in breadth, including 37 pariſhes in the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, Sligo, Roſcommon, Longford, and Weſtmeath. There is no cathedral or epiſcopal place of reſidence. It has been uſually united with Kilmore, but in the year 1741, was annexed to the archbiſhopric of Tuam: 5 miles SE. Longford.

ARDAL, a town of Norway: 24 leagues N. Chriſtiana.

ARDATOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk: 92 miles W. Simbirſk. *Long.* 63. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 45. N.

ARDATOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Nize Gorodſkoi: 60 mile SSW. Niznei-Novgorod. *Long.* 60. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

ARDEBIL, or *Ardevil*, a town of Aſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. *Long.* 47. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

ARDEBIL, *Little*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 18 leagues N. Schiras.

ARDEBIL, one of the moſt ancient and celebrated towns in Perſia ſituated in the midſt of a large plain, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains,

tains, which form a kind of amphitheatre. Ardebil has been the reſidence of many kings: it is an open town, without walls; the grand ſquare, called *Meidan*, is large, with a grand caravanſera and various conveniences for merchants who frequent the city from Turkey, Tartary, Hindooſtan, and other countries; and near it is a Baſar, in which are ſold the moſt precious merchandize of the country's produce and manufacture, as well as other articles, European and Aſiatic. In one of the churches is the tomb of Schek Sefi, a celebrated ſaint, which is an inviolable aſylum, and conſtantly viſited by pilgrims from all parts of Perſia. Caravans are frequently going to and from Conſtantinople and Smyrna.

ARDECAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 43 leagues E. Iſpahan.

ARDECHE, a river of France, which gives name to one of the departments, and riſes 3 leagues from Langogne, and runs into the Rhone, about a league above Pont St. Eſprit.

*Ardêche*, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Rhône and Loire, on the eaſt by the Rhône, which ſeparates it from the department of the Drôme, on the ſouth by the department of the Gard, and on the weſt by the departments of the Lozere and the Upper Loire; about 65 miles from north to ſouth, and from 15 to 32 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. Before the revolution, it was a province of Languedoc, called *Vivarais*. It takes its preſent name from the river Ardêche, which waters the ſouth part of it. Privas is the capital.

ARDEE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It returns two members to the Iriſh Parliament: 10 miles SW. Dundalk, and 33 N. Dublin.

ARDEN, or *Ardon*, a country of Swiſſerland, and one of the bailiwicks of the Valais.

ARDENBURGH, a town of Flanders, and formerly one of the moſt conſiderable maritime towns of the country; but now much fallen to decay: 4 leagues NE. Bruges, and 2 SE. Sluys.—In the year 1604, this town was taken from the Spaniards, by prince Maurice of Naſſau, and the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war.

ARDENELLA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Coimbetore: 24 miles N. Damicotta: 40 S. Seringapatam.

ARDENNES, a foreſt of Germany and France, formerly of a great extent, comprehending, according to ſome, all the country between the Meuſe and the Rhine, and according to others all between the Rhine and the Scheldt; what now remains is ſituated principally on both of the Meuſe, from Montmedy to the biſhopric of Liege. One of the departments of France takes its name from this foreſt; the principal towns are Mezieres, Sedan, Grandpre, Vouziers, Rethel, Rocroy, Donchery, and Givet.

ARDENNES, a department of France, bounded on the north by a part of Hainau, Liege, and Luxemburg, on the eaſt by Luxemburg and the department of the Meuſe, on the ſouth by the department of the Marne, and on the weſt by the department of the Aiſne; about 50 miles from north to ſouth, and 45 from eaſt to weſt. It is the north part of what was before the revolution, called *Champagne*. Mezieres is the capital.

ARDENSAN, a town of Aſia, in the province of Aladulia: 38 miles NW. Arzingan.

ARDER, ſee *Ardra*.

ARDERO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the province of Calabria Ultra: 7 miles S. Gierace.

ARDFERT, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. It gives title to a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe extends over the whole county of Kerry, and part of the county of Cork. It was anciently the capital of the county, with an univerſity in high credit, but now is no more than a village, yet returns two members to the Iriſh parliament. The ſee is united to Limerick: 4 miles NNW. Tralee.

ARDIERE, a river of France, which runs into the Saone, in the principality of Dombes.

ARDILA, a river which riſes in Spain, and empties itſelf into the Guadiana, near Moura, in Portugal.

ARDMORE, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, in a bay to which it gives name, in St. George's channel: 8 miles SSW. Dungarvon.

ARDNAGLASS, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and northern coaſt of the county of Sligo: 2 leagues SW. Sligo.

ARDONA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 12 miles N. Aſcoli.

ARDRA, or *Arder*, a kingdom of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt, the country is repreſented as extenſive, populous, and fertile; but not much known. It is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Volta.

ARDRE, a river of France, which joins the Loire at Nantes.

ARDRES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Calais. It was taken by the Spaniards, in 1596, and reſtored two years after at the peace of Vervins. Between Ardres and Guines, was the celebrated meeting of Henry the VIII, of England, with Francis I, king of France, in 1520: 2 poſts SE. Calais, and 3 NW. St. Omer.

ARDRES, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoire, on a ſmall river which runs into the Allier: 9 miles SW. Iſſoire.

ARDROSSAN, a pariſh of Scotland, in which the town of Saltcoats is ſituated; it takes its name from a ſmall promontory in the weſt coaſt of the county of Ayr, which terminates in a ridge of rocks running into the ſea: 12 miles NNW. Ayr.

AREBICO, a town of the iſland of Porto Rico: 10 leagues from the town of St. John.

AREBO, or *Arbon*, a town of Africa, and capital of Benin, large and well peopled. The Engliſh and Dutch have factories here: 60 miles from the ſea.

ARECA, an iſland of Aſia, in the Gulf of Perſia, about 3 leagues long, and 1 wide. The Dutch attempted to eſtabliſh a factory, and build a fort, but they were expelled by the Perſians: 1 league SW. Ormus.

AREKEA, a ſea-port town on the coaſt of Africa, in the Red Sea: 55 miles from Suaken.

AREMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, capital of a duchy to which it gives name, ſituated on the Ahr, in the Eiffel. It was erected into a principality by Maximilian II, in favour of John de Ligne, lord of Barbançon, who took the name of Aremberg: 16 miles SSW. Bonn, 52 ESE. Liege, and 26 S. Cologn. *Long.* 24. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

ARENA, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, near the town of Mazara.

ARENA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 16 miles E. Nicotera.

ARENDONCK, a town of Brabant: 2 leagues E. Turnhout.

ARENDSEE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and old mark of Brandenburg: 10 miles W. Seehauſen.

ARENSBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Weſtphalia, with a caſtle, the capital of a county, incorporated with the electorate of Cologn. It is ſituated on the Roer, and is divided into the Old and New town: 48 miles NE. Cologn, and 40 SSE. Munſter. *Long.* 25. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

ARENSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenberg: 5 miles N. Rinteln.

ARENSBERG, a ſea-port town of Ruſſia, ſituated on the iſland of Ezel, in the Baltic, 96 miles SW. Revel.

ARENSWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 94 miles NE. Berlin, 50 NNE. Kuſtrin. *Long.* 33. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

ARENUSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 16 miles W. St. Severina.

AREQUIPA, a ſmall diſtrict of South America, in Peru. The climate is good, and the land fertile, and always covered with grain and rich verdure; the abundant paſtures ſupport great quantities of cattle. The principal towns are Arequipa and Aranta.

AREQUIPA, a town or city of South America, the ſee of a biſhop, erected in 1609. The town was founded by Francis Pizarro. The houſes are well built, and the number of inhabitants computed at 40,000. Near it is a volcano, and the country is ſubject to frequent earthquakes; but this evil ſeems to be overbalanced by the mildneſs of the climate, and the beauty and fertility of the country round about. *Long.* 54. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 30. S.

ARES, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 11 miles SW. Tyrol.

ARESCHE, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arbois: 6 miles E. Arbois.

AREVALILLO, a river of Spain, which runs into the Adaja, a little above Arevalos.

AREVALOS, a town of Spain, in old Caſtile, on the confines of Leon, between the rivers Adaja and Arevalillo: 6 leagues SE. Medina del Campo.

AREZIBO, a town in the iſland of Porto Rico: 3 leagues from St. John.

AREZZO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Florence, but exempt from his juriſdiction. In the time of the Romans it was a place of conſiderable trade, and when Scipio paſſed into Africa, this town ſupplied his army with 120,000 buſhels of wheat: 34 miles SE. Florence; 25 ENE. Sienna. *Long.* 29. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

ARFARA, one of the ſmaller of the Shetland Iſlands; half a mile S. Yell.

**ARFEUILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet: 4 leagues E. Cuſſet, and 4 S. Donjon.

**ARGA**, a river of Spain, which joins the Aragon, near Peralta, in the province of Navarre.

**ARGANA**, a town of Aſia, in Armenia: 40 miles WNW. Diarbek.

**ARGANCY**, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz: 3 leagues S. Thionville, and 1¼ N. Metz.

**ARGAROSSA**, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Iſere: 3 miles NW. Monſtier.

**ARGASCH**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk: 64 miles WSW. Simbirſk. *Long*. 64. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 55. N.

**ARGE**, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris: 170 miles NW. Baſſora.

**ARGE**, a river of Lithuanian Pruſſia, which runs into the Nemonin: 4 miles NW. Wipe.

**ARGELES**, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ceret, near the Mediterranean Sea: 12 miles S. Perpignan.

**ARGELLEZ**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées: 7 leagues SSE. Pau. *Long*. 17. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. N.

**ARGENCES**, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: 5 leagues W. Liſieux, and 2½ ESE. Caen.

**ARGENFELS**, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: 17 miles NNW. Coblentz.

**ARGENS**, or *Argentz*, a river of France, which runs into the ſea near Frejus.

**ARGENT**, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aubigny: 4 leagues W. Chatillon ſur Loire, and 1½ N. Aubigny.

**ARGENTA**, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Adriatic: 6 miles N. Durazzo.

**ARGENTAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: 4 leagues SE. Tulle.

**ARGENTAN**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Orne: 4 leagues S. Falaiſe, and 6½ N. Alençon. *Long*. 17. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 44. N.

**ARGENTEAU**, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg: 2 leagues W. Dalem.

**ARGENTERO**, a mountain of European Turkey, between Bulgaria and Macedonia.

**ARGENTEUIL**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Germain: 8 miles NW. Paris.

**ARGENTEUIL**, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 3 leagues from Tonnerre.

**ARGENTHAL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Simmeren: 40 miles E. Treves, and 4 SE. Simmeren.

**ARGENTIERA**, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about 18 miles in circumference. This iſland was the place of rendezvous for the French corſairs, when they came to pillage the Turks. The country is dry and mountainous, and produces only rye and cotton: 1 league NE. from the iſland of Milo.

**ARGENTIERA**, a town of Italy, belonging to the Venetian ſtates in the Cadorin: 11 miles NNW. Pieve di Cadora.

**ARGENTIERE** *(L')*, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briançon, on the Durance: 9 miles N. Mont Dauphin.

**ARGENTINA**, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne, near the river Arc: 16 miles ESE. Chambery; 13 miles N. St. Jean de Maurienne.

**ARGENTINA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, at the foot of the Apennines: 10 miles SW. Biſignano.

**ARGENTON**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre: 5 leagues SSW. Chateauroux, and 6¼ W. la Chatre. *Long*. 19. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 35. N.

**ARGENTON LE CHATEAU**, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thouars: 7 leagues N. Partenay, and 3 W. Thouars. *Long*. 17. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 59. N.

**ARGENTON LES EGLISES**, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres: 4 miles N. Thouars, and 8 miles NE. Argenton le Chateau.

**ARGENTRE SUR LAVAL**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laval: 4 miles E. Laval.

*Argentre ſous Vitré*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitré: 7 miles NNE. la Guerche.

**ARGIA**, a town of Arabia Deſerta: 200 miles SSE. Ana.

**ARGILLY**, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune: 15 miles S. Dijon.

**ARGIRO CASTRO**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 26 miles NW. Lepanto.

**ARGISCH**, a town of Wallachia, on the frontiers of Tranſilvania: 8 miles N. Helmanſtat, and 8 S. Tergowitz.

**ARGLAS**, a town of Ireland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Down: 6 miles SE. Downpatrick.

**ARGOL**, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaulin: 2 leagues NW. Chateaulin, and 5½ N. Quimper.

**ARGONNE**, a country of France, before the revolution, about 20 leagues in length, between the Meuſe, the Marne, and the Aiſne. St. Menehold was the capital.

**ARGOS**, a town of Turkey, in the Morea, once the capital of a kingdom, to which it gives name. The Turks took it from the Venetians, under Mahomet II.: 20 miles S. Corinth, and 64 SSE. Lepanto. *Long*. 40. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 45. N.

**ARGOSTOLI**, a ſea-port in the iſland of Cephaloni, and the beſt in the iſland, the reſidence of a proveditor; the port is large, but the anchorage not firm: 8 miles WSW. Cephaloni.

**ARGOUGES**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: 4 leagues S. Avranches.

**ARGOW**, or *Argau*, a country of Swiſſerland, ſituated on the river Aar, including a conſiderable part of the canton of Berne, and confiſcated to that ſtate, by the excommunication of Frederick, duke of Auſtria, and ſince confirmed by his ſucceſſors.

**ARGU**, a town of Syria: 5 miles SE. Damaſcus.

**ARGUEDAS**, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 2½ leagues from Tudella.

**ARGUEIL**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gournay: 6 leagues NE. Rouen, 3 WNW. Gournay.

**ARGUIN**, an iſland of Africa, in the Atlantic near the coaſt of Senegambia, 10 leagues SE. from Cape Blanco. It was diſcovered by the Portugueſe, in 1444. It has a conſiderable bay and a fort. *Long*. 17. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 20. 20. N.

**ARGUN**, or *Argunia*, or *Ergoné*, a river which riſes from a lake in Chineſe Tartary, called *Coulon-Nor*, or *Dalai*, ſituated *Long*. 137. E. Ferro, *Lat*. 49. and joins the Amur in *Long*. 139. *Lat*. 53. This river forms the boundaries of the Ruſſian and Chineſe empires, according to the treaty of Nertchinſk; in this river there is a good pearl fiſhery, and ſeveral ſilver mines near its banks.

**ARGUNSKOI**, a town of Siberia, ſituated on the Argun, on the confines of China: 130 miles E. Nertſchinſk. *Long*. 138. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 50. N.

**ARGY**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon ſur Indre: 3½ leagues E. Chatillon.

**ARGYLE**, a town of Nova Scotia, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt: 22 miles W. Sherburn.

**ARGYLE**, or *Inverary*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the county of Inverneſs, on the eaſt by the counties of Perth, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Air, on the ſouth and weſt by the ſea; great part of the county is in iſlands, the whole interſected by bays or arms of the ſea, called lochs. It is very mountainous, but feeds a great number of cattle, ſheep, and deer; and the coaſts abound with fiſh. The chief towns are Inverary and Campbeltown.

**ARI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 5 miles SE. Civita di Chieti.

**ARIANO**, a town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, belonging to the pope: 24 miles NE. Ferrara.

**ARIANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Ultra: 12 miles E. Benevento.

**ARICA**, a ſea-port town of South America, in the province of Peru, with a good harbour, open to the Pacific Ocean: in this port the ſilver from the mines of Potoſi is ſhipped for Europe. In the beginning of the year 1578, Sir Francis Drake entered the bay, and made a prize of upwards of forty bars of ſilver, each weighing twenty pounds. Near it is a mountain of rock-ſalt, great quantities of which are dug and ſent to all parts of the coaſt. *Long*. 71. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 26. S.

**ARIDANA**, a town of Arabia: 10 miles SW. Mecca.

**ARIDSONG**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 152 miles N. Carmandu. *Long*. 84. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 30. 40. N.

**ARIEN**, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Italy: 3 leagues N. Venice.

ARIENZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: 14 miles NE. Naples.

ARIGNA, iron mines and works of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, near Lough Allen: 14 miles SE. Sligo.

ARIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, on the river Arno, between Florence and Arezzo.

ARIGNAY, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Gaudens: 5 leagues W. Rieux, and 3 NNE. St. Gaudens.

ARIMA, a town of Japan, in a country of the ſame name. *Long*. 147. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 31. 45. N.

ARINTHOS, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orgelet: 2½ leagues S. Orgelet.

ARJONA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, on the Rio Frio: 2 leagues S. Andujar.

ARIS, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia: 74 miles SSE. Koniſberg.

ARISH (EL), a town of Egypt, near a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, in the road from Catieh to Gaza: 42 miles ENE. Catieh, and 115 NE. Suez.

ARITZAR, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: 10 miles S. Viddin.

ARJUZAN, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tartas: 12 miles N. Tartas.

ARIZA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, ſituated on the Xalon: 8 leagues above Calataiud.

ARKADINSKAIA, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, in the country of the Koſſacks, on the river Medveditza: 240 miles NE. Azoph, and 124 SW. Saratov. *Long*. 60. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 10. N.

ARKIKO, or *Ercocco*, or *Erkiko*, ſee *Arckea*.

ARKIT-KAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 18 miles E. Akſhehr.

ARKLOW, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels: 12 miles S. Wicklow.—June 13th, 1798, in the late rebellion an action took place there between the King's troops, commanded by General Needham, and the rebel army: Captain Knox, of the yeomanry, was killed, and a few wounded. There were a great number of the rebels killed and wounded, and the remainder totally routed.

ARKLOW BANK, ſand banks in the Iriſh Sea, about 10 miles in length, but hardly one in breadth: 5 miles from the coaſt of Ireland, the town of Arklow being nearly oppoſite the centre.

ARL (GROSS), a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Salzburg: 10 miles SW. Radſtadt, and 38 SSE. Saltzburg.

ARL (GROSS), a river of Germany, which runs into the Salza, about 6 miles SW. from the town of St. John, in the biſhopric of Salzburg.

ARL, KLEIN, a river of Germany, which runs into the Salza, near the town of St. John.

ARLANT, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ambert: 3 leagues S. Ambert.

ARLANZA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Piſuerga, between Valencia and Valladolid.

ARLANZO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, 3 leagues from Lerma.

ARLANZON, a river of Spain, which joins the Arlanza near Palenzuela.

ARLAY, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons-le-Saunier: 5 miles N. Lons-le-Saunier.

ARLBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the Tyroleſe, between Bregentz and the lake of Conſtance: it is a part of the Alps.

ARLE, a river of Denmark, which runs into the North Sea: 4 miles S. Bredſtede.

ARLEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, ſituated on a mountain: 8 miles NW. Landeck.

ARLES, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ceret: 18 miles SW. Perpignan. *Long*. 20. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 27. N.

ARLES, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone; before the revolution it was the ſee of an archbiſhop. Many councils have been held here, particularly one in 314, againſt the Donatiſts. The country round it is fertile, and produces corn, wine, manna, oil, and fruit, of various kinds. There are ſeveral monuments of antiquity yet remaining, particularly an amphitheatre and an obeliſk. Conſtantine was much pleaſed with the ſituation of Arles, and for ſome time made it the ſeat of his empire: 7 poſts NW. Marſeilles, and 86 SSE. Paris. *Long*. 22. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 41. N.

ARLESHEIM, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle: 3 miles S. from Bâle.

ARLEUX, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Douay: 8 miles NW. Cambray.

ARLON, a town of the Netherlands, in the comté of Chini, annexed to the duchy of Luxemburg, ſituated on a hill near the ſource of the river Semoy: 13 miles E. Luxemburg, and 14 S. Baſtogne. *Long*. 23. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 53. N.—On the 9th of June, 1793, the Auſtrians were defeated near this town by the French, under general Laage, with the loſs of an immenſe quantity of military ſtores: and on the 28th of April, 1794, the town itſelf was taken by general Jourdan.

ARLY, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Iſere, near Conflans.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter; is bounded on the north by the county of Tyrone and Lough Neagh, on the eaſt by the county of Down, on the ſouth by Louth, and on the weſt by the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan; 25 miles from north to ſouth, and 15 from eaſt to weſt, about 283 ſquare miles. It contains 21,983 houſes, and the inhabitants are eſtimated at 120,000. The linen manufacture flouriſhes in this county; the principal towns are Armagh, Lurgan, Blackwater Town, and Portadown: the face of the country is diverſified with hills, but the ſoil is fertile, and generally well cultivated. Six members are returned to parliament, two for the county, two for Armagh, and two for Charlemont.

ARMAGH, a city of Ireland, and capital of the county ſo called, the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is lord primate of all Ireland. St. Patrick founded the ſee in the year 444. This city was much decayed, but by the munificence of lord Rokeby, the archbiſhop, it has been conſiderably increaſed; he has built a handſome palace, and a noble houſe for the ſchool, which is a royal foundation; to which he added a public library for the promotion of ſcience. He has alſo erected an obſervatory, with a liberal income for an aſtronomer, ſecuring the endowments by ſeveral acts of the legiſlature: 62 miles N. Dublin, and 46 SSE. Londonderry. *Long*. 6. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 21. N.

ARMAGIA, a town of Arabia: 68 miles S. Cathem.

ARMAGNAC, a province of France, ſo called before the late new diviſion, bordered on the eaſt by Languedoc, on the north by Agénois and Condomois, on the weſt by Gaſcony, and on the ſouth by Bigorre and Béarn; it is about 22 leagues in length, and about 16 in breadth, and is divided into Upper, towards the Pyrenées, and Lower towards Gaſcony; the land is tolerably fertile, and the commerce conſiderable in brandy, wine, wool, flax, &c. Auch is the capital city.

ARMANCE, a river of France, which runs into the Armançon, near St. Florentin, in the department of the Yonne.

*Armançon*, or *Armanſon*, a river of France, which riſes near Semur-en-Auxois, and runs into the Yonne, near Ivigny.

ARMENIA, a country of Aſia, bounded on the weſt by the Euphrates, on the ſouth by Diarbekir, on the eaſt by Perſia, and on the north by Georgia. It is one of the moſt healthy and fertile provinces in Aſia; the climate temperate and the ſoil rich, and watered by many large rivers, on which account ſome interpreters have made it the ſeat of Paradiſe, or the Garden of Eden in the Scriptures. The frontiers are mountainous but ſtill fertile. It had formerly kings of its own, but is now partly ſubject to Perſia, and partly to the Turkiſh empire; that part of Armenia ſubject to the Perſians, is generally called Upper, or Grand Armenia, and ſometimes Eaſtern; while the other, which is ſubject to Turkey, goes by the name of Weſtern, Lower, or Little Armenia. The inhabitants are ſober and induſtrious; and Armenian merchants are found almoſt in every capital town of Aſia and Europe. They are Chriſtians, but charged with being Eutychians; their clergy are compoſed of patriarchs, archbiſhops, biſhops, doctors, preachers, and monks. Erzerum is the capital of Armenia.

ARMENTEQUI, or *Armenza*, a village of Spain, in the country of Alava, once a city and ſee of an archbiſhop, but now only a ſmall place: 1 mile from Vittoria.

ARMENTIERES, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lille, ſituated on the Lys. It was taken and retaken ſeveral times in the wars between France and Spain. Lewis XIV. deſtroyed the fortifications in 1667: 8 leagues E. St. Omer, and 2½ W. Lille.

ARMENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 20 miles SSE. Potenza.

ARMET, a town on the iſland of Nouſſa Laout, one of the Molucca iſlands.

ARMIRA, a ſea-port town of European Turkey, on the weſt ſide of the gulf of Volo, on the coaſt of Theſſaly: 10 miles S. Volo. *Long*. 40. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 20. N.

ARMIRA, a town of South America, in Guiana: 4 leagues from Cayenne.

ARMONA, a town of the iſland of Negroponte: 22 miles SE. Negroponte.

ARMSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 7 miles ESE. Verden.

**ARMUYDEN**, or *Arnemuden*, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Zealand, ſituated on the eaſtern ſide of the iſland of Walcheren. It was anciently conſiderable enough to be divided into the Old and New town; the conveniences of the port, with the depth of water, and its proximity to the ſea, drawing a great deal of commerce to it. The ſea has ſeveral times done conſiderable damage, particularly in 1438. In 1571, it was ſurrounded with walls, and had the privileges of a city granted; the trade, chiefly in ſalt, is now not conſiderable. Its harbour being choaked up, the ſea is made navigable by means of a canal to Middleburg, from which city Armuyden is diſtant 1 league E. and 2 NNE. from Fluſhing. *Long*. 3. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 31. N.

**ARNAU**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz on the Elbe: 9 miles W. Trautenau.

**ARNAUT BELIGRAD**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 40 miles NE. Valona.

**ARNAY LE DUC**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Côte d'Or: 25 miles SW. Dijon, and 24 S. Semur en Auxois.—On the 20th of February, 1792, the aunts of Louis XVI. were ſtopped by the municipality of this town, in their journey to Italy; but, after ſome delay, were permitted to proceed.

**ARNDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Saltzbach: 4 miles E. Kemnar.

**ARNEBERG**, or *Arneburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and the Old Mark of Brandenburg: 50 miles W. Berlin. *Long*. 29. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 45. N.

**ARNEDO**, a ſea-port town of South America, on the coaſt of Peru, with a good harbour on the Pacific Ocean: 9 leagues N. Lima. *Long*. 76. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 11. 38. N.

**ARNEE**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 14 miles S. Arcot, and 52 NW. Pondicherry.

**ARNEN**, or *Arnem*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais: 35 miles E. Sion.

**ARNESEIO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari: 7 miles WSW. Andria.

**ARNFELS**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles SE. Landſpurg.

**ARNGITZES**, a town of Walachia: 42 miles SSE. Hermanſtadt.

**ARNHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: 14 miles S. Corbin, and 24 E. New Stettin.

**ARNHEIM**, a town of the United Netherlands, and capital of a fourth quarter of Guelderland, called *Weluwe*, is ſituated on the north ſide of the Rhine, near its union with the Iſſel, large, ſtrong, and populous: 30 miles E. Utrecht, 45 SE. Amſterdam. *Long*. 23. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. N.—In the year 1585, this town was taken from the Spaniards, by the count of Meurs, a commander of the Dutch States. In the year 1672, it was taken by the French, under Marſhal Turenne.

**ARNO**, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Apennine Mountains, in the duchy of Tuſcany, paſſes by Florence, Piſa, &c. and enters the Mediterranean: 12 miles N. Leghorn, and 4 below Piſa, to which place it is navigable for ſmall veſſels.

**ARNOLDSGRUN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: 4 miles E. Oelſnitz.

**ARNOLDSTEIN**, or *Arlſtein*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia: 7 miles SW. Willach.

**ARNON**, a river of France, which runs into the Cher, not far from Vierzon.

**ARNOSORA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 12 miles SE. Salerno.

**ARNOTA**, a town of Walachia: 18 miles W. Kimnick.

**ARNOYA**, a river of Spain, which runs into the Minho, near Rivadavia, in Gallicia.

**ARNSBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt: 3 miles SE. Sonderſhauſen.

**ARNSBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle and county of Solms-Braunfels: 3 miles NE. Muntzenberg, and 6 SSE. Gieſſen.

**ARNSFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of Erzgebirg: 5 miles L. Wolkenſtein.

**ARNSHAUG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 1 mile S. Neuſtadt.

**ARNSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 20 miles NW. Worms, and 14 SW. Mentz.

**ARNSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg, on the Gera: 12 miles S. Erfurt, and 20 SW. Weimar. *Long*. 28. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 40. N.

**ARNSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, and county of Mansfeld, between Mansfeld and Quedlimburg.

**ARNSTORF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Maultern.

**ARNTSEE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the ſide of a deep lake, formed by an earthquake in the year 811.

**ARO**, a river of Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean: 2 leagues S. from Palamos, in Catalonia.

**AROCHE**, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, and country of Seville, on the frontiers of Eſtramadura, ſituated near a chain of mountains, to which it gives name, that extends along Spaniſh Eſtramadura, to the frontiers of Portugal: 46 miles NW. Sevil.

**AROKHAGE**, or *Arroukhage*, a city and capital of a country of Aſia, to which it gives name: 100 miles S. Candahar. *Long*. 65. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 30. 40. N.

**AROLSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: 29 miles SSE. Paderburn, 38 WSW. Gottingen. *Long*. 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 15. N.

**AROMAZ**, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orgelet: 14 miles S. Orgelet.

**ARON**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 2 leagues from Cachan.

**ARONA**, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, belonging to Piedmont, on the ſide of a hill, near the weſt coaſt of lake Maggiora; the environs are exceedingly fertile, and its wines much ſought for: 23 miles SSE. Domo d'Oſcella, and 17 NNW. Novara.

**ARONABABAD**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 20 leagues S. Iſpahan.

**ARONCHES**, or *Arronches*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, it is walled and defended with a caſtle, though only one pariſh, with about 600 inhabitants: 95 miles E. Liſbon. *Long*. 11. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 58. N.

**ARONDE**, a river of France, which runs into the Oiſe, oppoſite Compiegne.

**AROSBAY**, or *Sammanat*, a town of the iſland of Madura.

**AROUKORTCHIN**, a country of Tartary, near the great wall of China.

**AROW**, iſlands in the Indian Sea, dependent on the iſland of Banda, ſituated about *Lat*. 7. 10. S.

**ARPAIA**, a town or village of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Ultra: 6 miles SSW. Benevento.

**ARPAJON**, or *Arpajou*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Corbeil: 16 miles S. Paris.

**ARPA-SOU**, a river of Perſia, between Erivan and Tauris.

**ARPENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg: 9 miles S. Saltzwedel.

**ARPI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 14 miles W. Manfredonia.

**ARPINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: 10 miles N. Caſano.

**ARQUA**, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, where the celebrated Petrarch was buried: 10 miles S. Padua.

**ARQUATA**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, ſituated on the Scrivia: it is a fief of the empire: 25 miles N. Genoa.

**ARQUE**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer: half a league SE. St. Omer.

**ARQUENON**, a river of France, which paſſes by Jugon, in the department of the North Coaſts, and runs into the Engliſh Channel, about 13 miles N. of that town.

**ARQUES**, a river of France, which paſſes by the town of that name, in the department of the Lower Seine, and runs into the Engliſh channel near Dieppe.

**ARQUES**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieppe: 1 league SE. Dieppe.

**ARQUES**, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoux: 3 leagues SE. Limoux.

**ARRACOURT**, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Salins: 5 miles SSE. Marſal, and 5 S. Chateau Salins.

**ARRADES**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its baths.

**ARRADON**, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Vannes: 3 miles SW. Vannes.

**ARRAI**, a town of Japan, in the province of Tootomi, or Jenſiju.

**ARRAN**, a province of Perſia, ſituated between Georgia, Adirbeitzan, and Shirvan, it is ſurrounded with mountains.

**ARRAU**, an iſland on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, of an oval form, 20 miles in length, and, where broadeſt 12 wide; it contains ſeveral villages, and about 7000 inhabitants; the centre of the iſland is mountainous, on a part of which, called *Goatfield*, exceedingly ſteep, have been found topazes, and pebbles capable of poliſh. There are ſeveral lochs and rivers where ſalmon are caught, and many ſorts of fiſh abound on the coaſts. The inhabitants raiſe a number of cattle, ſheep, and goats. The climate is ſevere but healthy. *Long.* 5. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

ARRAN ISLANDS, or *South Arran Iſlands*, three iſlands near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the Atlantic, at the mouth of Galway Bay, extending about 10 miles in length, from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt. *Long.* 9. 30. to 9. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 2. to 53. 8. N.

ARRANMORE, an iſland on the Atlantic, near the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland, about 7 miles in circumference. *Long.* 8. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. N.

ARRANMORE, one of the largeſt of the ſouth Arran Iſlands, about 5 miles long, and 2 broad.

ARRAS, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Straits of Calais, ſituated on the Scarp. Before the revolution, Arras was the capital of Artois; it was taken by the French king Lewis XIII. and annexed to France in 1640. It contained 11 pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral. The fortifications are the work of the celebrated Vauban: 9 leagues NW. Cambray, and 44 N. Paris. *Long.* 20. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 17. N.

ARRATS, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, about 2 miles NW. Auvillard, in the department of the Lot and Garonne.

ARREAU, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Barthe-de-Neſtes: 13 miles SE. Bagneres en Bigorre, and 23 SSE. Tarbes.

ARRENS, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argellez, on the Garonne: 8 miles SW. Argellez.

ARIANA, a village of Africa, in which remain ſome of the ruins of ancient Carthage.

ARRIEGE, a river of France, which riſes in the Pyrenées, paſſes by Foix, Pamiers, Savarden, St. Gabelle, &c. and joins the Garonne about 2 miles from Toulouſe. Gold is found in ſeveral parts of this river, particularly near Pamiers. It gives name to one of the departments in the new diviſion of France.

ARRIEGE, a department of France, bounded on the north and north-weſt by the department of the Upper Garonne, on the eaſt by the department of the Aude, on the ſouth-eaſt by the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées, and on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the Pyrenées, which ſeparate it from Spain: about 50 miles in length, and 36 in breadth. This department is compoſed of what, before the revolution, was called *Conſerans* and *Foix*. The river Arriege croſſes it from ſouth to north. Taraſcon is the capital.

ARRIENES, a mountain of France, in the department of the Calvados, remarkable for the reſort of birds of prey, ſuch as eagles, falcons, kites, &c. 1 league from Falaiſe.

ARRIGNO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 8 miles E. Calvi.

ARRION, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 30 leagues SE. Tauris.

ARRION, or *Carrion*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Piſuerga, near its union with the Duero.

ARRO, a river of England, which runs into the Lug, near Leominſter in Herefordſhire.

ARROE, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, containing three pariſhes and many gentlemen's ſeats; it is mountainous, but interſected with fertile vallies. It lies ſouth of the iſland of Funen, and weſt of Langelandt. *Long.* 28. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

ARROE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt; weſt of Funen, near the eaſt coaſt of Sleſwick. *Long.* 27. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

ARROESKIOSPING, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Arroe: 9 miles SW. from Aſſens, in the iſland of Funen.

ARROJA DE ST. SERVAN, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: 3 miles S. Merida.

ARROIS, a village of Scotland, in the iſland of Mull.

ARRON, or *Aron*, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Decize.

ARRONCHES, ſee *Aronches*.

ARROS, a river of France, which runs into the Adour, near Aire, in the department of Landes.

ARROU, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaudum: 7 leagues SSW. Chartres.

ARROUKAGE, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar, ſee *Arokhage*.

ARROUX, a river of France, which riſes near Arnay le Duc, and runs into the Loire, between Digoin and Motte St. Jean, in the department of the Saone and Loire.

ARROW (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: 14 miles S. Sligo.

ARROW, a river, which runs from the lake ſo called to the ſea: 5 miles SW. Sligo.

ARS, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aubuſſon: 5 miles NW. Aubuſſon.

ARS, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea near Cape Finiſtere, in Galicia.

ARS, a town of France, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ré: 2 leagues W. St. Martin de Ré. *Long.* 16. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

ARSAGO, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe: 4 leagues N. from Milan.

ARSCHOT, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the Demer, erected into a duchy by the Emperor Charles V. in the year 1533: 10 leagues SW. Antwerp, and 20 NE. Mons.

ARSEMINI, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 7 miles SW. Cagliari.

ARSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan: 40 miles NNE. Kazan. *Long.* 67. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

ARSENVAL, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-ſur-Aube: 23 miles E. Troyes.

ARSOFFA, a fortreſs of Syria, 90 miles SE. Aleppo.

ARSUF, a ſea-port town of Paleſtine, 6 miles NE. from Joppa.

ARTA, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schwitz, on the ſouth borders of the lake of Zug.

ARTA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the gulf of Arta, near the town ſo called.

ARTA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, on the river Aſdhas, near a gulf to which it gives name. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in tobacco and ſkins. The gulf is on the eaſt ſide of the Adriatic, 100 miles NW. Livadia, 360 WNW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 38. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

ARTAKI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the ſouth coaſt of the ſea of Marmora: 40 miles E. Gallipoli, and 76 SW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 45. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

ARTAKUI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 48 miles NW. Gallipoli.

ARTAMOVA, a town of Siberia, 120 miles SSE. Tobolſk.

ARTAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 24 miles S. Akſerai.

ARTANA, or *Ortana*, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 5 leagues from Pampeluna.

ARTAVIVA, a town of Aſia, in Mingrelia: 110 miles NE. Trebiſond.

ARTAXATE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Erivan, on the river Araxes, now in ruins.

ARTENAY, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Neuville: 11 miles N. Orleans.

ARTERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: 10 miles SW. Eiſzleben, and 29 NNE. Erfurt. *Long.* 28: 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 17. N.

ARTHA, a river of South Wales, which runs into the ſea: 10 miles S. Aberiſtwyth, in Cardiganſhire.

ARTHES, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orthes: 5 leagues NW. Pau.

ARTHUR KULL, or *Newark Bay*, formed by the union of the Poſaik and Hakkenſak rivers, weſt of the city of New York in North America.

ARTINGAL, one of the Pelew Iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean.

ARTOIS, a province of France before the revolution; bounded on the north by Flanders, on the weſt and ſouth by Picardy, and on the eaſt by Hainaut and the Cambreſis, about 25 leagues in length, and 12 in breadth. The commerce is principally in grain, wool, coleſeed, oil, and hemp. It was one of the firſt countries conquered by the French, and was erected into a comté by St. Louis, and given to one of the princes of the blood. It is now principally included in the department of the Straits of Calais.

ARTON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Paimbœuf: 17 miles SW. Nantes.

ARTONNE, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riom: 5 leagues N. Clermont, and 2½ leagues N. Riom.

ARTRO, a river of North Wales, which runs into the ſea, a little below Llanbeder in Merionethſhire.

ARTZBACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Enns, 4 miles S. Reiffling, in the duchy of Stiria.

ARTZBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near the Enns: 12 miles SE. Steyr.

ARU, or *Arioe*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian Sea, between the iſland of Sumatra and the peninſula of Malacca.

ARVA, a town and caſtle of Hungary, the capital of a county: 14 miles N. Roſenberg.

ARVA, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Waag: 11 miles N. Arva.

ARUBA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran, near a cape of the ſame name, on the Indian Ocean: 30 leagues E. Mecran.

ARUBA, or *Oruba*, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies, near the coaſt of Terra Firma, about 5 leagues in circumference: 14 leagues W. Curaſſoa.

ARUDY, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Oleron: 11 miles S. Pau.

ARVE, a river of Savoy, which riſes from the Alps in the county of Faucigny, and runs into the Rhone near Geneva.

ARVICITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the eaſt coaſt of Calabria Ultra: 4 miles S. Stilo.

ARUN, a river of England, which runs into the ſea at Little Hampton in Suſſex, celebrated for red mullets caught in it.

ARUNDEL, a town of England, on the river Arun, which gives it its name; it is a corporation and borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament; the corporation conſiſts of a mayor and twelve burgeſſes, &c. it has two markets weekly, on Thurſday and Saturday. Veſſels of 100 tons can come up the river to the town. On the north-eaſt part of the town ſtands the caſtle, which confers the honour of earldom on its owner, without creation, the property of the duke of Norfolk. It has always been a place of ſtrength: a garriſon was held here to preſerve it for the ſervice of Charles I. but compelled to ſurrender to Sir William Waller in 1643; 63 miles S. London.

ARUNDEL, a town of North America, in the province of Main, belonging to the ſtate of Maſſachuſſet.

ARWANGEN, a town and caſtle of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, ſituated on the Aar: 12 miles E. Soleure.

ARYS, a town of Italy, belonging to the republic of Venice, in the province of Friuli: 10 miles WSW. Palma la Nuova.

ARZAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orthes: 5 leagues N. Pau.

ARZAMAS, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Nize-Gorodſkoi: 48 miles S. Niznei-Novgorod. *Long*. 61. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 55. 20. N.

ARZANNO, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimperlè: 5 miles ENE. Quimperlè.

ARTZBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth: 7 miles E. Wonſiedel.

ARZENGAN, or *Arzingan*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia. It was taken by the Mogul Tartars in 1242: 80 miles SW. Erzerum.

ARZES, a town of the iſland of Cyprus, formerly a conſiderable city, and ſee of a Greek biſhop, but ſince the poſſeſſion of the iſland by the Turks, reduced to the condition of a village.

ARZILLA, a ſea-port town of Africa, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, in the empire of Morocco, firſt built by the Romans. It was anciently ſubject to the Goths, from whom it was taken by the Mahometans, who held it till it was taken and burned by the Engliſh, at the ſolicitation of the Goths. After that it remained waſte and uninhabited for thirty years. It was rebuilt by the califfs of Cordova with greater magnificence than before. In the year 1470, it was taken by Alphonſo, king of Portugal; but abandoned about the end of the ſixteenth century: 5 leagues S. Tangiers.

ASA, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube, 2 miles N. Efferding.

ASABRA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Arragon, near Morillo.

ASAD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 47 leagues NE. Schiras.

ASAD-ABAD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, on the frontiers of Kurdiſtan, large and well peopled: 22 leagues NNE. Amaden.

ASANCHIF, a town of Aſia, in the country of Diarbeker, ſituated on the Tigris, on the borders of Armenia.

ASARO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto: 8 miles S. Nicoſia.

ASAWNLLY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Oudipour: 28 miles SW. Oudipour.

ASBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia: 4 miles SE. Ahauz.

ASBROIT, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland: 6 miles N. Wardberg.

ASBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Meurs: 2 leagues E. Meurs, and 6 W. Duiſburg.

ASCAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: 4 leagues from Bayonne.

ASCALON, a town of Aſia in Paleſtine, of much celebrity in the Scriptures and in the cruſades: 30 miles SW. Jeruſalem.

ASCARA, a town of Japan, in the province of Simoodſuke.

ASCENSION ISLAND, an iſland in the Ocean between Africa and Braſil, diſcovered by Triſtram Acuna, in the year 1508, on Holy Thurſday, whence the name; about 80 leagues in circumference; mountainous, ſandy, and barren, few places being fit for tillage; but is chiefly valuable to the homeward-bound ſhipping, on account of its excellent harbour, and the vaſt quantities of ſea-fowl, fiſh, and turtle, which are found in it, as well as ſome goats, whoſe fleſh is not inferior to mutton in ſweetneſs and delicacy. In the crevice of a rock there is a place, called by the ſailors *The Poſt-Office*, where ſhips leave letters for each other, ſhut up in a well-corked bottle, which the next that comes breaks open, and leaves another in its ſtead. *Long*. 14. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 8. S. Captain Cook, who ſtopped here in the year 1775, ſays, the iſland of Aſcenſion is about 10 miles in length, in the direction of north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt, and about 5 or 6 in breadth. It ſhows a ſurface compoſed of barren hills and vallies, on the moſt of which not a ſhrub or plant is to be ſeen for ſeveral miles, and where we found nothing but ſtones and ſand, or rather flags and aſhes; an indubitable ſign that the iſle, at ſome remote time, has been deſtroyed by a volcano, which has thrown up vaſt heaps of ſtones, and even hills. A high mountain at the ſouth-eaſt end of the iſle, ſeems to be left in its original ſtate, and to have eſcaped the general deſtruction; its ſoil is a kind of white marl, which yet retains its vegetative qualities, and produces a kind of purſlain, ſpurge, and one or two graſſes: on theſe the goats ſubſiſt, and it is at this part of the iſle where they are to be found, as alſo land-crabs which are ſaid to be very good. I was told, that about this part of the iſle is ſome very good land, on which might be raiſed many neceſſary articles; and ſome have been at the trouble of ſowing turnips, and other uſeful vegetables.

ASCENSION BAY, in the Gulf of Honduras, on the eaſt coaſt of Yucatan. *Long*. 88. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 20. 35. N.

ASCHACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, 6 miles N. Kiſſingen, 32 N. Wurzburg.

ASCHAFF, a ſmall river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Mayne near Stockſtadt.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It was formerly Imperial, but now belongs to the archbiſhop of Mayence, who has a magnificent palace there; ſituated on an eminence near the Mayne: 10 miles SE. Francfort, 36 E. Mentz. *Long*. 26. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 55. N.

ASCHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: 8 miles N. Ravenſpurg.

ASCHENGINSKOI, a fortreſs of Siberia, on the confines of China: 130 miles SSW. Selinginſk.

ASCHERSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt on the Eine: 16 miles SE. Halberſtadt.

ASCHTIKAN, a town of Aſia, 16 leagues from Samarcand.

ASCHWOMSEE, a lake of Pruſſia: 40 miles SE. Konigſberg.

ASCLOSTER, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland: 12 miles N. Wardberg.

ASCO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and viguery of Tortoſa, ſituated on the Ebro: 10 leagues from Tortoſa.

ASCOLI, or *Aſcoli de Satriano*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento. This town was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1399: 65 miles ENE. Naples. *Long*. 33. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. 8. N.

ASCOLI, a town of Italy, in the eſtate of the church, and marquiſate of Ancona, ſituated on a mountain, near the Tronto: 46 miles S. Ancona.

ASCOYTIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, on the river Urola: 2 leagues E. Placentia.

ASEERGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Candeiſh: 15 miles from Burhampour, and 85 S. Indore.

ASEIAC, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kuziſtan: 30 leagues SW. Iſpahan.

ASSER, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irack, ſituated on the Tigris: 8 miles NNW. Baſſora.

ASFACA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran: 52 leagues NW. Mecran.

ASFELD LA VILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: 13 miles N. Reims.

ASFUN, a town of Egypt: 4 miles N. Erment.

ASHA, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles N. Efferding.

ASHAJA TUSLA, ſee *Soli*.

ASHAU, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Lechte, near Zell.

ASHBOURN, a town of England, in the county of Derby, on the eaſt ſide of the river Dove, on the borders of Staffordſhire; it has a weekly market on Saturday: 10 miles NW. from Derby, and 139 NNW. London.

ASHBURTON, a town of England, in the county of Devon, in a valley with hills to the north and ſouth. It is an ancient borough, and returns two members to the Britiſh Parliament. It is one of the four ſtannary towns of Devonſhire, and has mines of tin and copper in its neighbourhood. It has two markets weekly, one on Tueſday chiefly for wool and yarn, for the convenience of the ſerge manufacture, carried on in the town, and on Saturday for proviſions: 19½ miles WSW. Exeter, 23½ ENE. Plymouth, and 192½ W. London.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, near the borders of Derbyſhire; the principal trade is making malt: 12 miles S. Derby, 19 SW. Nottingham, 17 NW. Leiceſter, and 115 N. London.

ASHFORD, a town of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated on the river *Stour*. It has a monthly market for cattle on the firſt Tueſday, and weekly market on Saturday, for corn, &c.: 27 miles ESE. Rocheſter, 22¼ NW. Hithe, and 57 ESE. London.

ASHLEY, a river of North America, which runs into the ſea on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Charles Town, in South Carolina.

ASHMUNEIN, or *Aſebmouneim*, a town of Egypt: 118 miles S. Cairo.

ASHMUN-TANAH, a town of Egypt, on a canal, between the Nile and the lake of Tennis: 12 miles E. Manſora, and 20 S. Damietta.

ASIA, one of the quarters of the world, and inferior in ſize only to America, ſurpaſſing in extent Europe and Africa taken together, lies to the eaſt of Europe. It was ſo called, if we are to believe the Greeks, curious in ſearching after the etymology of words, from Aſia, daughter of Oceanus and Thetis; others ſay that it derived its name from Aſius, the ſon of Atys, king of Lydia; while Bochart is of opinion, that it took its name from the Phenician word Aſi, ſignifying the middle: but all this is mere conjecture. This part of the world has the advantage of having been the reſidence of the firſt man, and of having ſent colonies, which have peopled the reſt of the world. Here man received the laws from God, and here the Saviour of mankind paſſed the whole of his mortal life; many of the greateſt empires have been eſtabliſhed in this part of the world: firſt, the empire of the Chaldeans or Aſſyrians; then that of the Medes, founded by Arbaces, which ended in Aſtyages; from whom it was removed to the Perſians by Cyrus, until the death of Darius; then to the Greeks or Macedonians, under Alexander the Great; after him the Parthians, the Perſians, the Turks and Saracens, and the Moguls have each been powerful. At preſent it is divided into ſeven principal parts, Aſiatic Turkey, Arabia, Perſia, India, China, Tartary, and Siberia; to which may be added a great number of iſlands, ſuch as the iſlands of Japan, the Ladrone iſlands, the Philippine iſlands, the Moluccas, Amboyna, Banda, Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, Andaman, Nicobar, Maldive, &c. Aſia is bounded on the north by the Frozen Sea, on the eaſt by the North Pacific Ocean and the ſea of China, on the ſouth by the Indian and Arabian Seas, on the weſt it is ſeparated from Africa, by the Red Sea, and the Iſthmus of Suez; and from Europe by the Archipelago, the Straits of Gallipoli, the Sea of Marmora, the Straits of Conſtantinople, the Black Sea, and from thence by an imaginary line to the Frozen Ocean, between 60 and 70 degrees of E. *Long.* from London. Its ſuppoſed extent is about 1600 leagues from the Straits of Gallipoli in the weſt, to the eaſtern ſhore of Tartary, and near 1500. from the ſouthern extremity of Malacca, to the Frozen Ocean. There muſt be a great variety of climates in a country of ſo vaſt an extent, as well as ſoil and produce; yet, on the whole, if we except part of Arabia and Tartary, and ſome of the more northern tracks, it is in general rich and fruitful, and ſome parts of it exceedingly ſo. The principal religions are Mahometaniſm and Paganiſm; to which may be added Chriſtianity of the Greek Church, and the doctrine of Zoroaſter: the principal languages are Arabic, Perſic, Tartaric, Chineſe, Japoneſe, Malayan and Malabaric.

ASIANO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and lordſhip of Vercelli: 4 miles S. Vercelli.

ASIANTE, a country of Africa, eaſtward of the Gold Coaſt, ſituated about *Long.* 17. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 5. 35. N.

ASINARA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the NW. coaſt of Sardinia, about 10 leagues in circumference, fertile and populous. In the mountains are great numbers of wild boars, deers, buffaloes, and falcons. *Long.* 26. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 5. N.

ASINELLA, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, near Penac, in the Abruzzo Citra.

ASIREF, a town of Perſia, on the ſouth coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, in the province of Taberiſtan: 11 leagues E. Ferabad.

ASKALON, ſee *Aſcalon*.

ASKEATON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick: it is a borough, and ſends two members to Parliament: 14 miles SW. Limerick.

ASKERSUND, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia, on the Wetter Sea: 5 miles from Orebro.

ASKRIG, a town of England, in the north riding of Yorkſhire. It has a weekly market on Tueſday: 40 miles NW. Boroughbridge, and 243 N. London.

ASLAPAT, a town of Aſia, in Armenia, near Nacſchivan.

ASLING, or *Jeſſenize*, a town of Germany, in Carniola: 16 miles SSW. Clagenfurt.

ASNA, or *Eſneh*, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: 304 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 40. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. N.

ASNID, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Candahar: 23 leagues N. Salem.

ASNIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bellac: 10 miles NW. Bellac.

ASO, a town of Japan, in the province of Simoodſuke.

ASOLA, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, belonging to the Venetian ſtates: 12 miles ESE. Ciſmone.

ASOLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Chieſa: 20 miles W. Mantua.

ASONA, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Apennines, and runs into the ſea: 10 miles SE. Fermo, in the marquiſate of Ancona.

ASOPH, ſee *Azoph*.

ASOUPAS, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 23 leagues N. Schiras.

ASPAH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles E. Steyr.

ASPANG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 17 miles S. Ebenfurth.

ASPARN, a town of Germany in the Archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles SE. Laab.

ASPE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, ſituated on the Elda: 4 leagues W. Alicant.

ASPE VIEJO, a town of Spain, in Valencia: 3½ leagues W. Alicant.

ASPEREN, a town in the State of Holland, ſituated on the Linge; famous for a long ſiege which it held out againſt the Gueldrians, under the conduct of Charles d'Egmont, the laſt duke of Gueldres, in 1517. The ſtout and long reſiſtance made by the beſieged, ſo enraged the duke, that when he had made himſelf maſter of the town, he put every inhabitant to the ſword, without regard to age or ſex: 2 leagues NE. from Gorcum, 5 S. from Utrecht, 4 NW. from Bommel.

ASPERSKIRCH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles SE. Peyrbach.

ASPERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles NE. Sonneberg.

ASPET, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Gaudens: 2 leagues SE. St. Gaudens.

ASPEYTIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: 7 leagues from St. Sebaſtian.

ASPIRAN, a town of France, in the department of Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve: 2 leagues N. Pezenas.

ASPOE, a ſmall iſland of Sweden, in the Baltic: 2 miles SW. Carlſcron.

ASPREMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Michiel: 4 miles SE. St. Michiel.

ASPRES LES VAYNES, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Serres: 15 miles W. Gap.

ASPRO, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the ſea: 28 miles W. Lepanto.

ASPROSPIZIA, a town of European Turkey: 10 miles SSW. Livadia.

ASSA, a town of European Turkey, in the iſland of Cephalonia: 16 miles NNW. Cephalonia.

ASSAI, a town of Japan, in the province of Oomi, or Omi.

ASSAM, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Thibet, on the eaſt by Hindooſtan, on the ſouth by Mecley; the eaſtern boundaries are not known.

ASSAN, a town of Aſia, in the province of Diarbekir 40 miles N. Diarbek.

ASSANCALEE, a town of Armenia, built on a ſharp rock in the midſt of a plain, ſurrounded with walls, and defended with towers and a citadel, in which is kept a garriſon: a ſmall day's journey from Erzeron.

ASSARLI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 44 miles ESE. Filippopoli.

**ASSE LE BERANGER**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evron : 1 league E. Evron.

ASSE LE BLOISVE, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Frenay le Viſcomte : 8 miles SSW. Alençon.

ASSOLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia : 9 miles SE. Paderburn.

ASSELO, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, on the north coaſt of the Perſian Gulf : 47 leagues S. Schiras.

ASSENEDE, a town of Flanders : 1 mile SW. Sas de Ghent.

ASSENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Solms Rodelheim, at the conflux of the Wetter and the Nidda : 11 miles NE. Franckfurt on the Mayn, and 28 ENE. Mentz. *Long*. 26. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 11. N.

ASSENS, a ſea-port town of Denmark, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Funen, with a good harbour in the Little Belt. *Long*. 27. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 55. 20. N.

ASSERADOES, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of North America, at the mouth of the bay of Realejo, in the province of Nicaragua.

ASSERIGO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra : 7 miles NE. Aquila.

ASSISI, a town of Italy, belonging to the States of the Church, in the duchy of Spoleto, the ſee of a biſhop : 15 miles W. Nocera.

ASSO, or *Aſſos*, a ſea-port of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, in the gulf of the Ægean Sea, to which it gives name : 11 leagues W. Adramiti. *Long*. 43. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 38. N.

ASSOM, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the Slave Coaſt.

ASSUAN, ſee *Syene*.

ASSUMPTION, a town of South America, and capital of a province in Paraguay, ſituated in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay, the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a governor, appointed by the king of Spain under the viceroy of Peru. *Long*. 3. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 25. 30. S.

ASSUMPTION, an iſland, near the coaſt of California. *Long*. 120. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 28. 4. N.

ASSUMPTION, a river of North America, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, oppoſite Montreal, in Canada.

ASSY, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſpy : 8 miles S. Creſpy.

ASTA, a town of the United Netherlands, in the duchy of Guelderland : 4 miles SE. Culemburg.

ASTA, a river of Spain, which empties itſelf into the Bay of Biſcay, at Villa Viciosa.

ASTABAT, a town of Armenia : 33 leagues SE. Erivan.

ASTARABAT, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſten : 100 miles N. Zareng, and 220 WNW. Candahar.

ASTARAC, a ſmall province of France, before the late diviſion of the country, ſituated in Gaſcony, about 8 leagues ſquare; Mirande was the capital.

ASTERABAT, a town of Perſia, and capital of a diſtrict to which it gives name, ſituated at the ſouth-eaſt end of the Caſpian Sea, at the mouth of a river, which forms a bay very convenient for trade : 100 leagues NNE. Iſpahan. *Long*. 72. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 36. 40. N.

ASTESAN, or *County of Aſti*, a country of Italy bounded on the weſt by the principality of Chieri and Carmagnola, on the north by the Vercellois, on the eaſt by the Vercellois and the Alexandrin, and on the ſouth by the Marquiſate of Gorzegno, about 25 miles long and 10 broad. It was once a republic, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia.

ASTI, a city of Piedmont, ſituated near the rivers Barbo and Tanaro, and capital of a country, called *Aſteſan*, or county of *Aſti*. The ſurrounding country is agreeable and fertile, interſperſed with ſmall hills, embelliſhing the ſeats of the nobility and gentry. There are ſprings in the neighbourhood, from whence they get ſalt. Aſti was not generally known before the year 1103, when Alaric, king of the Goths, having been defeated by Stilico, the inhabitants of Aſti, or the Romans, who held a garriſon in that town, conducted thither the infants and wives of that prince, with the moſt precious of the ſpoil taken from him. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Milan, erected in the year 265. Beſides the cathedral, it contains upwards of thirty other churches, parochial and conventual. It was taken by the French in 1703, and retaken by the duke of Savoy in 1704. Again the French took it in 1746, but loſt it to the king of Sardinia in 1747 : 24 miles E. Turin, 21 ENE. Carmagnola, and 20 W. Alexandria. *Long*. 25. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 50. N.

ASTORGA, a city of Spain, in the province of Leon, ſituated in a plain on the ſmall river Tueria; it is neither large nor populous, but ſtrong both by nature and art, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtella. The cathedral is ſo filled with eccleſiaſtics as to be called *the City of Prieſts* : 28 miles W. Leon. *Long*. 11. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 33. N.

ASTRACHAN, a city of Aſia, and ſee of a biſhop, ſituated on an iſland at the mouth of the Volga, in the Ruſſian government of Caucaſus, about 14 leagues from the Caſpian Sea. It is a league in circumference, ſurrounded with a wall. Peter the Great deſigned it for the centre of commerce, and the greateſt mart of the world. Its ſituation is well calculated for ſuch a grand deſign, being as it were the boundary of Aſia and Europe. By means of the Caſpian Sea and the Volga, merchandiſe may be brought from Perſia, Armenia, India, &c. and conveyed to the ports of the Baltic, and vice verſa. It is inhabited by Ruſſians, Armenians, Greeks, Perſians, Engliſh, French, Indians, and Jews. Prodigious quantities of ſalt are made in its neighbourhood. Fiſh of many ſorts are plentiful and good; and the melons produced here equal thoſe of Perſia. The buildings are chiefly of wood, except the cathedral and a few other churches. Iwan Baſilowitz took this city from the Tartars in the year 1554. In 1670, it was ſeized by the rebel Stenkorazin; but he ſoon after ſuffered death at Moſcow. It was once the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, now divided between the government of Caucaſus and the government of Saratov; 330 miles SSE. Saratov, 1040 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long*. 65. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 18. N.

ASTRUP, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Oſnabruck : 4 miles N. Oſnabruck.

ASTURAGAMICOSK, a lake of Lower Canada : 81 leagues NE. Quebec. *Long*. 67. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 25. N.

ASTURIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by the ſea, on the eaſt by Biſcay, on the ſouth by Old Caſtile and Leon, and on the weſt by Galicia. Its length about 48 leagues, and breadth 18. The face of the country is rugged, and towards the ſouth are the mountains, which divide it from Leon and Old Caſtile, branches of the Pyrenées, covered with vaſt foreſts; yet the ſoil produces a ſufficiency of corn, great quantities of fruit, and excellent wine. There are alſo mines of gold and vermillion. The horſes of this country are in great eſteem. The principal towns are Oviedo, Santillana, and St. Andero. The eldeſt ſon of the king of Spain takes the title of prince of Aſturia, and bears the arms of the country.

ASUM, or *Oſſion*, a town of Africa, on the ſea coaſt of the kingdom of Adel.

ASUMATZ, a town of Walachia; 8 miles E. Buchoreſt.

ASWAD, a town of Arabia : 28 miles S. Saade.

ASYNT POINT, or *Row Stoir*, a cape of the weſt coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland. *Long*. 1. 58. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 58. 13. N.

ATACAMA, or *St. Francis d'Atacama*, a town of South America, in Peru : 15 leagues from the Pacific Ocean, and principal place of a juriſdiction on the borders of Chili : the ſoil is in ſome parts fertile, in others ſandy and barren. *Long*. 51. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 20. 45. S.

ATAKKEUI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 44 miles NW. Eregri.

ATALAYA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, containing about 200 inhabitants, with one pariſh. It is defended by a fortreſs on an eminence difficult of acceſs : 2 leagues S. Tomar.

ATAXORA, a town of Spain in Navarre : 4 leagues from Olita.

ATCHAIRSKOI, a fortreſs of Siberia, on the Irtich : 28 miles SE. Omſk.

ATCHINSK, a town of Siberia, on the Tchulim : 424 miles ESE. Tobolſk. *Long*. 107. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 56. 20. N.

ATECA, a town of Spain, in the country of Arragon, on the river Xalon : 2 leagues above Calataiud.

ATELLA, a town of Italy, in the Campania di Roma, between Capua and Naples.

ATELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, at the foot of the Apennines, in the Baſilicata; 2 leagues from Melphi.

ATELLARA, or *Atellari*, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea between Syracuſe and Cape Paſſaro.

ATENA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated on the river Negro, in the Principato Citra : 10 miles W. Marſico Novo.

ATFICH, or *Etfih*, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt coaſt of the Nile, and chief place of a diſtrict : 35 miles S. Cairo. *Long*. 48. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 29. 28. N.

ATH, a ſmall but populous city of Hainaut, ſituated on the river Dendre, yielded to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668, and then fortified by Vauban; but reſtored to the Spaniards by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. The French laid ſiege to it in May, 1697, under the command of Marechal Catinat, and 13 days after the trenches were opened, the town ſurrendered; but the ſame year was reſtored to Spain. September 16, 1706, the allied army inveſted the place, under the command of field marſhal Owerkercke, with 64 pieces of cannon, and 42 mortars,

mortars. On the 1ſt of October, the governor, Comte de St. Pierre, was obliged to capitulate, and with his troops ſurrender priſoners of war, being conducted to Berg-op-Zoom and Breda. The Dutch remained in poſſeſſion till the year 1716, when it was given up to the emperor: 9 miles NW. Mons, and 41 E. Tournay. *Long.* 21. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.—In the year 1745, this town was bombarded by the French, under the command of marſhal Saxe, and taken after a ſhort ſiege; only 14 of the garriſon were killed, but many of the inhabitants.

ALTHABOLI, or *Agatapoli*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 68 miles NE. Adrianople.

ATHAPESCOW, a lake of North America, 100 miles long, and from 10 to 30 wide. *Long.* 110. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. N.

ATHBOY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, a borough which returns two members to the Iriſh parliament: 29 miles NW. Dublin.

ATHEE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Craon: 3 miles N. Craon.

ATHELNEY, *Iſle of Athelney*, is a riſing ſpot of ground in the county of Somerſet in England, ſurrounded by the river Thone, over which is a bridge, now called *Athelney Bridge*. This ſpot, which was anciently environed with impaſſable marſhes and moraſſes, will be ever memorable for the retreat of king Alfred, from the fury of the Danes, who in tumultuous numbers had overrun the eaſtern part of his dominions. The regiſter of Athelney ſets forth, that Alfred, after having bravely encountered his enemies for nine ſucceſſive years, was at length reduced to the neceſſity of fleeing from them, and taking refuge in the Iſle of Athelney. The place that lodged him was a ſmall cottage belonging to St. Athelwine, formerly an hermit here, the ſon of king Kynegilſus. After his emerſion from this retirement, and the total defeat of his enemies, he founded a monaſtery for Benedictine monks on the ſpot which had given him ſhelter, endowing the eſtabliſhment with the whole iſle of Athelney, exempt from taxes and all burdens: 1 mile ENE. Taunton.

ATHENE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 18 miles N. Policaſtro.

ATHENRY, a borough town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 10 miles E. Galway.

ATHENS, a city of Greece, now called *Setines*, the capital of Livadia, a province of European Turkey. At one time one of the firſt cities of Greece, or perhaps of Europe, the ſeat of learning, arts, and arms. It is now the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, with ſeveral churches, but inconſiderable if compared with its ancient ſplendor: it contains about 15 or 16,000 inhabitants, chiefly Greeks. It was taken by Mahomet II. in the year 1455: the Venetians took it from the Turks in 1464 and 1687, but were compelled to abandon it, and the Turks are now maſters of it with the reſt of the country: the chief articles of trade are ſilks, wax, wool, and oil. It is a ſea-port, and ſituated on the north-eaſt coaſt of the gulf of Engia, in the Archipelago, with a ſafe and large harbour; the entrance, which is narrow, is commanded by the citadel, the ancient Acropolis: 60 miles SE. Livadia, and 304 SW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 41. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 2. N.

ATHERSTON, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, ſituated near the Anker, on the borders of Leiceſterſhire, containing about 2500 inhabitants, chiefly employed in manufactures of hats, ribbons, ſhalloons, &c. It has a market on Tueſdays. Richard III. held a council with his nobles here, the night before the battle of Boſworth: 13¼ miles N. Coventry, and 104¼ NNW. London.

ATHERSTON, a town of England, ſituated on the river Stour, in the county of Warwick, on the borders of Worceſterſhire: 3 miles S. Stratford upon Avon.

ATHIE, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Peronne: 2 leagues SSE. Peronne.

ATHIS, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Domfront: 13 miles SW. Falaiſe.

ATHLONE, a town of Ireland, ſituated on the river Shannon, in the county of Weſtmeath. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 55 miles W. Dublin. *Long.* 7. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.—In the year 1690, after the battle of the Boyne, this town being garriſoned by troops of king James, king William detached lieutenant-general Douglas to beſiege Athlone; but, after loſing 400 men, the greater part by ſickneſs, he raiſed the ſiege after eight days. On the 19th of June, 1691, General Ginckle appeared before the town; and on the 30th, his troops became maſters of the place.

ATHOL, a country of Scotland, forming the northern part of the county of Perth, bounded on the north-weſt by Inverneſsſhire, on the north by Aberdeenſhire, on the eaſt by Forfarſhire, and on the ſouth by the reſt of Perthſhire; the chief town is Blair, called *Blair Athol*.

ATHOS, or *Monte Santo*, a lofty mountain of Greece, in Macedonia, on a peninſula, at the mouth of the Gulf of Conteſſa. It is inhabited by Greek monks, who have ſeven convents built like forts. It is ſaid to caſt its ſhadow as far as the iſland of Stalimene, or Lemnos, upwards of 40 miles.

ATHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, it is a borough and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament. The aſſizes for the county are held at Naas and Athy alternately: 40 miles W. Wicklow, and 12 N. Carlow. *Long.* 7. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 59. N.

ATICHY, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Noyon: 8 miles E. Compiegne.

*Atiença*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with an ancient caſtle, ſituated among the mountains called *Sierra d'Atiença*, 20 miles N. Siguença.

ATINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora, once the ſee of a biſhop, ſuppreſſed by Leo III.: 3 leagues N. Aquino.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, a name given to the ſea which lies between Europe and Africa to the eaſt, and America to the weſt.

ATLAS, *(Great and Little)* mountains of Africa: the Great Atlas extends from the deſert of Barca, about 80 leagues weſt of Alexandria, to the coaſt of the Atlantic ſea, to which it gives name, but often changes its name, according to the multitude of countries it runs through, and the plains and valleys by which it is interſected; it is called by the natives *Ayduacal*. The Little Atlas extends from the Straits of Gibraltar to Bona, in the country of Algiers, and is called by the natives *Erriff*. Both theſe are of ſuch vaſt height, and for the moſt part covered with ſnow, as to be ſeen at a great diſtance off at ſea. The higheſt parts and moſt difficult of acceſs are thoſe which run along the confines of the kingdom of Tremecen, and the coldeſt thoſe that bound the dominions of Morocco. As to the generality of the reſt, they enjoy a much kinder climate, and are not only inhabited by various tribes of Berebers, Arabs, and other African people, but, in many places, well cultivated and fertilized, and a number of towns and villages diſperſed in them, well inhabited, and ſtored with abundance of cattle; though in many of theſe they are obliged not only to retire into their caverns all the winter ſeaſon, which is there very long, but to take in with them all their numerous herds, which would otherwiſe periſh with cold.

ATLENBURG, or *Attelnburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lauenburg, on the Elbe: 4 miles W. Lauenburg.

ATLIM, a town of Siberia, on the Oby. *Long.* 85. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 5. N.

ATLIM, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Oby, at a town of the ſame name.

ATOOI, or *Attowi*, or *Towi*, one of the largeſt of the Sandwich Iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, with a good road and anchoring-place on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland, called *Wymoa*, it is ſuppoſed to contain 54,000 inhabitants. *Long.* 200. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 57. N.

ATOUGIA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſituated on an eminence near the ſea, oppoſite the rocks called Barlings, or Burlings: 2½ miles E. Peniche.

ATRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 9 miles E. Teramo.

ATRIBA, a town of Egypt: 5 miles NW. Achmim.

ATTENBY, a town of Sweden, in the iſland of Oeland.

ATTENDORN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Weſtphalia: 7 leagues S. Arenſberg.

ATTENHOVE, a town of Brabant: 1 league NE. Landen.

ATTERKLAA, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles NW. Entzerſtorff.

ATTERN, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra: 38 miles SSE. Agra, 39 NE. Gwalior.

ATTIA, a town of Perſia: 10 leagues S. Kin.

ATTIGNY, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of Ardennes: 2 leagues NW. Vouzieres, and 6 S. Mezieres.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a town of North America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, near which magnetic iron ore is found.

ATTLEBOROUGH, an ancient town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market kept on Thurſdays: 15½ miles SSW. Norwich, and 93½ NNE. London.

ATTNANG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 mile WSW. Schwannaſtadt.

ATTOCK, a city of Aſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, at the conflux of a river of the ſame name with the Indus, there called the Nilab: 140 miles NW. Lahore, and 158 N. Moultan. *Long.* 70. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 26. N.

ATTOCK, a river of Aſia, which joins the Indus at the city of Attock.

ATTORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 54 miles N. Tritchinopoly, and 29 NNW. Rajanagur.

ATTUIE, a town of Arabia: 76 miles WSW. Saade.

ATUED, or *Atuet*, a town of Sweden, in Eaſt Gothland, with ſome good mines in the neighbourhood: 6 leagues SE. Lindkoping.

ATUM-XAUXA, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, and capital of a juriſdiction to which it gives name. The land is fertile in grain and fruit, and watered by a river called Xauxa, on the banks of which are excellent paſtures and meadows, which nouriſh a great number of cattle. The commerce is conſiderable, for its fertility, its ſilver mines, the induſtry of its inhabitants, and its ſituation, lying in the road of communication between the maritime provinces with Cuſco, Paz, la Plata, &c. 40 leagues E. Lima.

ATUNCAGNAR, a village of South America, in Terra Firma, and juriſdiction of Cuença, famous for its fertility, and the treaſures ſuppoſed to be buried in the earth. One of the incas is ſaid to have built there a magnificent temple, whoſe walls were covered with gold, which was carried off and hidden, and we are told that remains of temples, a palace, and a fortreſs are yet viſible.

ATURI, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia: 22 miles S. Bender.

ATSMANZDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: 4 miles E. Erfurt.

AU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles N. Gemunden.

AU, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 12 miles NW. Moſburg.

AVA, a river of Aſia, called alſo *Menaukiou*, which riſes in the mountains of Thibet, and runs into the Gulf of Bengal by abundance of mouths or divided ſtreams, about *Lat.* 16. N.

AVA, a city of Aſia, and capital of Ava, or Burmah, on a river of the ſame name: 520 miles E. Calcutta, and 276 ENE. Aracan. *Long.* 97. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 46. N.

AVA, or *Burmah*, a country of Aſia, which lies between India and China: but little known. The air is ſaid to be healthy, the climate temperate, and the ſoil rich: there are mines of copper, lead, and ſilver: the articles of commerce are aloes, muſk, benzoin, ſpices, varniſh, canes, turquoiſes, emeralds, ſaphires, rubies, &c. The religion is Paganiſm, with a few Mahometans, and a few Chriſtians.

AVAILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Civray: 5 leagues E. Civray, and 6½ SSW. Montmorillon.

AVAL, an iſland in the Gulf of Perſia, the largeſt among the cluſter called *Bahhrein*, famous for its pearl fiſhery, it contains, beſides the fortified town of Bahhrein, about 60 poor villages.

AVALAS, a town of Servia: 12 miles S. Belgrade.

AVALLON, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and principal place of a diſtrict, ſituated on the river Couſin. It is a town of conſiderable trade in grain, wine, and cattle; with a cloth manufactory: 23 miles SSW. Auxerre, and 50 S. Troyes. *Long.* 21. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

AVARAY, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mer: 12 miles NE. Blois.

AUARCAVELICA, ſee *Guamanga*.

AVATCHA, a town of Kamtchatſcha: 44 miles ENE. Bolſchertzkoi.

AUB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the river Gollach: 17 miles S. Wurzburg, and 28 NW. Anſpach.

AUBAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix: 3 leagues E. Marſeilles, and 5 SSE. Aix.

AUBAIS, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: 1 league SE. Sommieres, and 3½ SW. Niſmes.

AUBE, a river of France, which riſes near Auberive, in the department of the Upper Marne, paſſes by Ferte ſur Aube, Bar ſur Aube, Dienville, Arcis, &c. and joins the Seine, 7 miles below Mery. It gives name to a department which it waters.

AUBE, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Marne, on the eaſt by the department of the Upper Marne, on the ſouth by the departments of the Yonne and the Côte-d'Or, on the ſouth-weſt by the department of the Yonne, and on the north-weſt by the department of the Seine and Marne; about 55 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 48 from north to ſouth. It is compoſed of part of Champagne. Troyes is the capital.

AUBENAS, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron: 3½ leagues SW. Privas. *Long.* 22. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

AUBENTON, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vervins: 9 leagues NE. Laon, and 3¼ E. Vervins.

AUBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the north ſide of the Danube, oppoſite Lintz.

AUBERIVE, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims, on the Suippe: 15 miles N. Chalons.

AUBERIVE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: 12 miles SW. Langres.

AUBERIVE, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: 5 miles S. Vienne.

AUBETERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barbeſieux: 6 leagues SE. Barbeſieux, and 7½ S. Angouleſme.

AUBETTE, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, near Rouen.

AUBEVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdidier: 13 miles SSE. Amiens.

AUBEVILLIERS *(Les)*, a town of France: 1 league NNE. Paris.

AUBIERES, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont-Serand: 1 league SE. Clermont.

AUBIERS *(Les)*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon ſur Sevre: 2½ leagues ENE. Chatillon.

AUBIGNY, a town of France in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pol: 8 miles WNW. St. Pol.

AUBIGNY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Cher: 6 leagues NW. Sancerre, and 7½ N. Bourges. *Long.* 20. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

AUBONDANGE, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-Salins: 2 miles S. Morhange, and 6 NNE. Chateau-Salins.

AUBONNE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: 11 miles WSW. Lauſanne. *Long.* 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 31. N.

AUBONNE, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in Mount Jura, and runs into the lake of Geneva, about 2 miles SE. from the town of Aubonne.

AUEURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Diepholz: 6 miles E. Diepholz.

AUEURN, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, ſituated on the river Kennet, on the borders of Berkſhire. A conſiderable fuſtian manufacture is carried on here, but a market which it formerly had is diſuſed: 7 miles E. Marlborough.

AUBUSSON, a town of France, and chief place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Creuſe: 14 leagues W. Clermont, 6 SE. Gueret. *Long.* 19. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 58. N.

AUCA, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Candahar: 45 leagues NE. Zareng.

*Auçaguerele*, a town of Africa, in the country of Adel.

AUCH, a city of France, and capital of the department of Gers. Before the revolution, the capital of Armagnac, and ſee of an archbiſhop, who had the title of Primate of Aquitaine, and was the metropolis of all Gaſcony, with a revenue of 125,000 livres. The cathedral was eſteemed one of the moſt beautiful of all France. It ſtands on a mountain near the Gers: 89 poſts S. Paris. *Long.* 18. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

AUDE, a river of France, which riſes in the Pyrenées, paſſes by Quilan, Alet, Limoux, Carcaſſonne, &c. and empties itſelf into the Mediterranean, about 10 miles E. Narbonne. It gives name to a department, through which it flows.

AUDE, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Tarn and the Herault, on the eaſt by the Mediterranean Sea, on the ſouth by the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées, and on the weſt by the departments of the Arriege and the Upper Garonne; 55 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 40 from north to ſouth. This department is compoſed of a part of Languedoc. The river Aude croſſes it from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt. Carcaſſonne is the capital.

AUDIERNE, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontcroix: 5½ leagues W. Quimper. *Long.* 13. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

AUDRUICK, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Calais: 3½ leagues NW. St. Omer.

AUDUN LE ROMANT, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Longwy: 3½ leagues W. Thionville.

AVE, a river of Portugal, which runs into the ſea, near Villa de Condé, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho.

AUE, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weſer: 3 miles S. Nienburg, in the circle of Weſtphalia.

AUE, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: 5 miles NW. Schwartzenberg.

AUE, a river of Germany, in Lower Saxony, which runs into the Fuhſe: 2 miles SSE. Zell.

AVEHEN, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and diſtrict of Chiametlan.

AVEIN, a village of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, near which the army of France defeated the Spaniards; 2 leagues from Rochefort.

AVEIRO, or *Bragança Nova*, a ſea-port town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſituated in a ſmall gulf at the mouth of the Vouga; the harbour is fit for veſſels of moderate ſize. The chief trade is ſalt, of which great quantities are made in its environs: 11 leagues S. Oporto. *Long*. 10. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 40. N.

AVEIRON, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Cantal, on the eaſt by the departments of the Lozere and the Gard, on the ſouth by the department of the Tarn, and on the weſt by the department of the Lot; about 65 miles in length, and 45 in breadth: compoſed of that province which, before the revolution, was called *Rouergue*. Rhodez is the capital.

AVEIROU, a river of France, which runs into the Tarn, 4 leagues below Montauban.

AVELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: 4 miles NE. Nola.

AVELLINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Benevento. It was nearly deſtroyed by an earthquake, in the month of September 1694: 16 miles S. Benevento.

AVENAY, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, ſituated on the river Marne: 1½ league NE. Epernay, and 5 WNW. Chalone ſur Marne.

AVENCHE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, at one time the capital of Helvetia. It was taken and pillaged by the Burgundians, and by Attila, who left it a heap of ſtones. It is now ſmall, and part of the ancient city is cultivated for grain and tobacco: it is ſituated at the ſouth end of the lake Morat, 16 miles SW. Berne.

AUER, a river of Lithuanian Ruſſia, which runs into the Pregel: 12 miles W. Inſterburg.

AUERBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: 14 miles S. Zwickau, and 60 WSW. Dreſden. *Long*. 30. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 26. N.

AVERNO, a ſulphurous lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora, about 600 yards in diameter, near Puzzuoli.

AVERON, an iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway. *Long*. 25. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 63. 6. N.

AVERSO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora, built by the Normans, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Naples: 10 miles N. Naples.

AVERSPERG, a town of Germany, in Carniola: 11 miles NE. Cirknitz.

AVERTO, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long*. 31. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 46. N.

AVESA, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, near Rimini.

AVESNE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pol: 3 leagues W. Arras.

AVESNES, a ſtrong town of France, in the department of the North, and principal place of a diſtrict. It is ſituated in Hainaut, on the ſmall river Heſpre, and was ceded to France by the Spaniards, in 1659. The fortifications were repaired by Vauban: 2 poſts S. Maubeuge, 7 E. Cambray, and 24½ NNE. Paris. *Long*. 21. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 7. N.

AVEZZANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 6 miles SW. Celano.

AUFEDO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 21 miles WSW. Aquila.

AUFFAY, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieppe: 6 leagues N. Rouen.

AUFNAY, an iſland of Swiſſerland, in the lake of Zurich; it is ſmall, but contains two churches.

AUGE, a river of France, which runs into the Aube, near Anglure, in the department of the Marne.

AUGICOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Juſſay: 4½ leagues NW. Veſoul.

AUGOXAS, a ſmall iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Mozambique.

AUGSBURG, or *Auſburg*, an imperial city of Germany, ſituated in a fertile and delightful country, between the rivers Lech and Wertach, which unite not far from it; it is ſurrounded with ramparts, walls, and ditches. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Mentz. Beſides the cathedral, it has ſix Roman Catholic pariſh churches, and as many Lutheran. There are ſeveral hoſpitals, and other charitable foundations: the burghers are computed to be 6000. The magiſtracy conſiſts of 45, of whom 31 are patricians, 4 related to patricians by marriage, 5 merchants, and 5 tradeſmen; the council is formed of an equal number of Lutherans and Roman Catholics. The trade of Augſburg was once very great, and is now conſiderable. In the diet of the empire, it poſſeſſes the ſecond place of the imperial cities of Swabia, and is aſſeſſed in the matricula at 507 rix-dollars, 20½ Kruitzers. In the years 1703 and 1704, it ſuffered much by the Bavarians and the French. The biſhop is a prince of the empire, and ſits and votes in the college of princes, betwixt the biſhops of Conſtance and Hildeſheim; his revenue is eſtimated at 100,000 rix-dollars. The territory belonging to the biſhopric, lies ſcattered between the rivers Lech, Iler, and Danube. The biſhop holds his court at Augſburg, but his principal reſidence is at Dillingen: 35 miles NW. Munick. *Long*. 28. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 21. N.

AUGST, a village of Swiſſerland, near the Rhine, once a celebrated city, called *Auguſta Rauracorum*: 2 leagues below Bâle.

AUGUSTA, a town of North America, and capital of the ſtate of Georgia, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt bank of the river Savannah, about 134 miles from the ſea, and 117. NW. Savannah.

AUGUSTA, a county of Virginia, in North America, which ſent 1375 men to the national militia, in the year 1781.

AUGUSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg: 3 miles E. Arnſtadt.

AUGUSTENBERG, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick: 6 miles E. Sonderborg.

AUGUSTOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk: 56 miles NNW. Bielſk.

AUGUSTUSBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: 7 miles E. Chemnitz.

AUGUSTURSHUNN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquiſate of Meiſſen, near Radeberg.

AUHAFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SSW. Ips.

AVIANO, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the province of Friuli: 28 miles W. Udina, and 15 ESE. Belluno.

AUJEST, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 5 miles N. Politza.

AUJESTIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 5 miles W. Leutmiſchl.

AVIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 7 miles E. Otranto.

AVIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and marquiſate of Suſa, ſituated on a hill, near the Cottian Alps, in an open and expoſed ſituation; the air is wholeſome, and the land about it fertile; the town is fortified and defended with a caſtle. It contains three pariſh churches and ſeveral religious houſes: 11 miles W. Turin, and 12 ESE. Suſa.

AVIGNON, a city of France, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Rhone. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a ſovereignty, and belonged to the pope, whoſe legate reſided there, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected in the year 1475. Avignon was the reſidence of ſeveral popes ſucceſſively, from 1307 to 1377. It was at the revolution declared a part of France: 30 poſts S. Lyons. 34 WNW. Nice, and 86 S. Paris. *Long*. 22. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 57. N.—In the year 1791, ſome horrid maſſacres were committed here ſoon after its union with France, which was decreed in the month of September following; and in January, 1796, acknowledged by the pope to be a part of the French Republic.

AVIGNONET, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche; 20 miles SE. Toulouſe, and 4 SE. Villefranche.

AVILA, a town of Spain, in old Caſtile, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtella, ſituated on the river Adaja, in a large plain, ſurrounded with mountains, and plantations of fruit-trees and vines: the cloths made there are ſuppoſed to equal thoſe of Segovia. It has an univerſity, and they reckon 3000 houſes. The walls are flanked with towers: 50 miles NW. Madrid, and 54 SE. Salamanca.

AVILA, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and government of Quixos.

AVILA, or *Aviles*, a town of Spain, in Aſturia, near the Bay of Biſcay: 9 leagues from Oviedo.

AVILA FUENTE, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 6 leagues from Segovia.

AVINO, a town of North America, in the province of New Galicia, where the Spaniards have a ſilver mine, between Durango and Ellerena.

**AVIOTH**, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Stenay: 3 miles N. Montmedy.

**AVIORA**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Caramania: 60 miles NE. Tocat.

**AVIS**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, the chief place of the Knights of the order of Avis, to which it gives name: 3 leagues NW. Eſtremos.

**AVISE**, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta, on the Grand Doria: 8 miles W. Aoſta.

**AVISO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: 6 miles E. Sora.

**AVIZE**, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epernay: 6 leagues S. Reims.

**AUKLAND-BISHOP**, or *Biſhop Aukland*, a town of England, in the county of Durham, near the rivers Wear and Gaunleſs; it takes its name from a place belonging to the biſhop of Durham, who is lord of the manor. A calico and muſlin manufacture has been lately eſtabliſhed here. The market is on Thurſday: 10 miles SSW. Durham, and 251 N. London.

**AULA**, or *Avola*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto: 3 miles NE. Noto.

**AULAS**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Vigan, near Le Vigan.

**AULCESTER**, ſee *Alceſter*.

**AULENDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and barony belonging to a branch of the Houſe of Konigſegg, ſituated on the Schus: 8 miles N. Ravenſpurg. *Long*. 27. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 56. N.

**AULETTA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 4 miles WSW. Cangiano.

**AULICK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and biſhoprick of Naumberg: 6 miles N. Zeitz.

**AULLENE**, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 4 miles N. Tallano.

**AULNAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vire: 4½ leagues SW. Caen.

**AULPS**, or *Aups*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: 8½ leagues WNW. Frejus, and 3½ NE. Barjols.

**AULT**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville: 5 leagues W. Abbeville.

**AUMA**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 44 miles SSW. Leipſick, and 6 ESE. Neuſtadt.

**AUMA WENIGEN**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony: 2 miles SE. Auma.

**AUMALE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchatel: 9 leagues SE. Dieppe, and 11 NE. Rouen. *Long*. 19. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 46. N.

**AUMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Chely: 5 leagues NW. Mende.

**AUN**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 42 leagues SSE. Zareng.

**AUNAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauchinon: 9 miles N. Moulins.

**AUNAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean d'Angely: 8 miles NE. St. Jean d'Angely.

**AUNE**, a river of England, which runs into the ſea, near Plymouth.

**AUNEAU**, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loir, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chartres: 4 leagues E. Chartres.

**AUNEUIL**, a town of France in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais: 5 miles SSW. Beauvais.

**AUNIS**, a country of France, before the revolution, bounded on the eaſt and ſouth by Saintonge, of which it was formerly a part, on the weſt by the ſea, and on the north by Poitou, and comprehends the iſles of Ré and Oleron; the land is fertile, and produces great quantities of corn and wine; it is well watered by the rivers Sevre and Charente, by the means of which, and its ſea-port, it carries on a conſiderable commerce, eſpecially in ſalt, which is ſuppoſed to be the beſt in France.

**AVOGLI**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 18 leagues SE. Tauris.

**AVOISE**, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 4 leagues from La Fleche.

**AVON**, a river of England, which paſſes through Saliſbury, and runs into the ſea a little below Chriſtchurch, in Hampſhire.

**AVON**, a river of England, which paſſes by Bath and Briſtol, and runs into the Severn at Kingroad.

**AVON**, a river of England, which riſes in Northamptonſhire, and paſſes through Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire, and joins the Severn at Tewkeſbury, and Glouceſterſhire.

**AVON**, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Dee, near Banchoryteinan, in Kincardineſhire.

**AVON**, a river of Wales, which runs into the Briſtol Channel: 6 miles S. Neath, in Glamorganſhire.

**AVONVANE**, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Iriſh Sea: 6 miles W. Dolgelly, in the county of Merioneth.

**AVOSTOLA**, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Cervo: 2½ miles W. Buronza, in the Vercellois.

**AUPS**, ſee *Aulps*.

**AURACH**, a river of Germany, in Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz: 3 miles S. Erlang.

**AURACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Waldburg: 9 miles ENE. Wurzach.

**AVRAINVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toul: 2 leagues N. Toul.

**AURAN**, a town of Arabia: 60 miles S. Damaſcus.

**AVRANCHES**, a city of France, and principal town of a diſtrict, in the department of the Channel, ſituated on a mountain, near the river Sée; before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Rouen; beſides the cathedral, it had three pariſhes, a convent, a public ſchool, a college, and an hoſpital. Avranches is a very ancient town, and was, before the county of Bretagne was united to the crown of France, called the *Boulevard of France*, yet the Bretans made themſelves maſters of it, and deſtroyed the fortifications in the year 1203. The fortifications were rebuilt in the reign of St. Louis: 19 poſts S. Cherburg, 6 S. Coutances, 25 SW. Rouen, and 37½ W. Paris. *Long*. 16. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 41. N.

**AURAS**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlau, ſituated near the Oder: 12 miles NW. Breſlau.

**AURAY**, a ſea-port town of France, in the department, and on the Gulf of Morbihan, and principal place of a diſtrict, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. *Long*. 14. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 40. N.

**AURBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 30 miles NE. Nuremberg.

**AURBURG**, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 4 miles N. Kuffſtein.

**AURE**, a river of France, which runs into the Eure, near Anet.

**AUREC**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moniſtrol: 3 leagues SW. St. Etienne, and 1½ N. Moniſtrol.

**AURETTE**, a river of France, which runs into the Eure, near Bourges.

**AURICH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland: 10 miles NE. Embden.

**AURIGNAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Gaudens: 33 miles SW. Toulouſe, and 10 NE. St. Gaudens.

**AURILLAC**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Cantal; before the revolution, the capital of Lower Auvergne. It is ſituated in a fertile valley, on the Jordane: 65 poſts S. Paris. *Long*. 20. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 55. N.

**AURILLE**, a town of France, in the department of Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: 1 league N. Angers.

**AURIOL**, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix: 4 leagues SE. Aix, 4 NNE. Marſeilles.

**AUROBZMUNSTER**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 16 miles S. Paſſau.

**AUROIR**, a town of France, in the department of the Cher: 2½ leagues NW. Sancoins.

**AURON**, a river of France, which runs into the Eure, near Bourges.

**AURONZA**, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the Cadorin: 7 miles N. Pieve di Cadora.

**AURORA ISLAND**, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 20 leagues in circumference, with a ſmall bay on the north-weſt coaſt, with plenty of freſh water and wood. *Long*. 168. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 8. S.

**AUROS**, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bazas: 5 miles NE. Bazas.

**AUROUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langogne: 17 miles N. Mende.

**AURUNGABAD**, one of the largeſt and moſt populous cities of India, and capital of a country called by the ſame name, in the Deccan. It is ſituated on a plain, almoſt ſurrounded with mountains, and owes the greateſt part of its grandeur and magnificence to Aurungzebe, who made it his place of reſidence, and ſurrounded it with walls and baſtions, changing its name which was *Kitki*, to the preſent. He built alſo a grand palace, likewiſe ſurrounded with walls and gates of entrance. The country about produces millet, wheat, and other proviſions, but not ſufficient for the immenſe number of inhabitants: 545 miles S. Delhi, and 515 S. Lucknow. *Long*. 76. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 19. 45. N.

AUSCHE, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 8 miles ENE. Leitmeritz.

AUSPITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: 42 miles SSW. Olmutz, and 114 SE. Prague.

AUSSEE (*New*), a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 48 miles WNW. Judenburg.

AUSSIG, or *Auſti*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, on the Elbe: 10 miles NW. Leitmeritz.

AUST, a village of England, in the county of Glouceſter, on the ſide of the Severn, whence is a paſſage boat or ferry to the oppoſite ſhore in Glouceſterſhire, and thence croſs the Wye to Chepſtow, in Monmouthſhire: 12 miles N. Briſtol, and 6 S. Chepſtow.

AUSTERLITZ, or *Slawkow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn; it was almoſt deſtroyed by the Swedes, in the 17th century: 12 miles ESE. Brunn, and 112 ESE. Prague.

AUSTRIA (*Archduchy of*), a county of Germany, bounded on the north by Bohemia and Moravia, on the eaſt by Hungary, on the ſouth by Stiria, and on the weſt by the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg; the river Ens divides it into Upper and Lower. Vienna is the capital of the latter, and Lintz of the former, the whole 637,000 ſquare miles; and in the year 1784, the number of the inhabitants was 1,582,395. It exceeds all other provinces of Germany, in the fertility of its ſoil, abundance of its paſtures, ſalubrity of the air, and beauty of the country; corn, wine, and fruit every where abound, the ſaffron is ſuperior to that of India. The Inhabitants are poliſhed, intelligent, and warlike. Auſtria was erected into a marquiſate by the emperor Otho I. and into a duchy by Frederick Barbaroſſa. The emperor Rodolphus, of the Houſe of Hapſburg, ſeized Auſtria from Othogar, king of Bohemia, who was ſlain in a battle near Vienna. This emperor laid the foundation of the grandeur of the preſent houſe of Auſtria, from which moſt emperors have ſince been choſen. Auſtria was then erected into an archduchy with great privileges. The circle of Auſtria contains, beſides the archduchy, the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, the county of Tyrol, the biſhoprics of Trent and Brixen, the four foreſt towns, Rheinfeld, Seckingen, Lauſenburg, and Walſhut; Auſtrian Swabia, and the Briſgaw. To the houſe of Auſtria likewiſe belong Bohemia, Moravia, part of Sileſia, Hungary, Sclavonia, Tranſilvania, Boſnia, part of Servia, and part of Walachia, the Milaneſe, and before the preſent war, the greateſt part of Brabant, Luxemburg, Namur, part of Hainaut, and part of Flanders.

AUTEFAGE, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeneuve d'Agen: 9 miles NNE. Agen.

AUTE RIVE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Muret, on the Arriege: 15 miles S. Toulouſe.

AUTENOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 18 miles WSW. Bialacerkiew.

AUTHIE, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, 8 miles north from the mouth of the Somme. It ſeparates the department of the Straits of Calais, from the department of the Somme, about its whole courſe.

AUTHION, a river of France, which runs into the Loire: 2 miles S. Angers.

AUTHON, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent le Rotrou: 6 leagues WNW. Chateaudun.

AUTIRE, a river of France, which runs into the Sevre, a little below Maillerais.

AUTOISON, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Veſoul: 5 leagues S. Beſançon.

AUTOL, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 1 league from Calahorra.

AUTONNE, a river of France, which runs into the Oiſe, near Verberie.

AUTRECOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: 4 miles SSE. Clermont, and 11 SW. Verdun.

AUTREY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Champlitté: 1 league NW. Gray.

AUTRICOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon ſur Seine: 8 miles N. Chatillon.

AUTRY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandpré: 3 leagues W. Varennes.

AUTUN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Saone and Loire, before the revolution, the capital of a diſtrict, called the *Autunois*, ſituated near the river Arroux, at the foot of three mountains, from which iſſue ſix ſprings, that well ſupply the town with water. It was the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe extended over upwards of 600 pariſhes; beſides the cathedral, it contained eight pariſh churches, and ſeveral religious houſes. Autun was made a Roman colony by Auguſtus, and called after him *Auguſtodunum*, and many veſtiges are yet viſible of Roman magnificence: 18½ poſts WSW. Beſançon, 20½ NNW. Lyons, and 35½ SSE Paris. *Long*. 21. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 58. N.

AUTUNOIS, a ſmall country or diſtrict of France before the revolution, in the duchy of Burgundy, round the city of Autun, which was the capital.

AUTZ, a town of the duchy of Courland: 36 miles SSE. Goldingen.

AUVE, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Menehould: 13 miles ENE. Chalons.

AUVERGNE, before the revolution a province of France, bounded on the eaſt by Forez, on the ſouth by Rouergue and Gevaudan, on the weſt by Limoges and Marche, and on the north by Bourbonnois: it is about 40 leagues long, and 30 broad: it is uſually divided into Upper and Lower; the climate of the latter is very temperate, but the former is very cold, the clouds hanging on the mountains the greateſt part of the year. Lower Auvergne, called alſo *Limagne*, produces wine, corn, hemp, &c. and in the paſture ground they fatten prodigious quantities of cattle, which are ſent to Paris, Lyons, and other places. There are mines of ſilver, iron, lead, and coals. The principal rivers are the Allier, the Dordogne, and the Alagnon, and among the principal mountains are the Puy-Dôme, Mont-d'Or, and Cantal. Clermont is the capital town.

AUVERGNIE, a town of Swiſſerland: 1 league S. Neufchatel.

AUVILLARD, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: 13 miles SE. Agen, and 2 S. Valence. *Long*. 18. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 3. N.

AUVILLERS LES-FORGES, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroi: 10 miles WNW. Mezieres.

AUW, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Danube: 10 miles WSW. Grein.

AUWAL, a village of Bohemia, where, on the 6th of May, 1757, a battle was fought between the Auſtrians and the Pruſſians; the latter commanded by the king in perſon. The Auſtrians had 20,000 men killed; the Pruſſians loſt nearly as many, but took 14,000 priſoners: 2 miles NW. Prague.

AUXERRE, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Yonne, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, near the Yonne, which waſhes part of the walls. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Sens, and capital of a country called *Auxerrois*. It was anciently governed by its own counts. The cathedral has nothing remarkable, but the epiſcopal palace was conſidered one of the moſt beautiful in France. It contained 12 pariſhes, ſeveral religious houſes, 2 hoſpitals, &c. The inhabitants about 16,000: 40½ poſts NNW. Lyons, and 21½ SSE. Paris. *Long*. 21. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 48. N.—In the year 1358, this city was taken by the Engliſh, but retaken by the French, in the year 1360.

AUXERROIS, before the revolution, a country of France, in the northern part of Burgundy, bounded on the eaſt and north by Champagne, on the weſt by Nivernois, and on the ſouth by the reſt of Burgundy: it is about 9 leagues long, and 9 broad. Auxerre is the capital.

AUXOIS, before the late diviſion, a country of France, in Burgundy, of which Semur-en-Auxois was the capital.

AUXON, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evry: 4½ leagues S. Troyes, and 1½ N. Ervy.

AUXONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the diſtrict of St. Jean de Loſne, ſituated in a plain, near the eaſt ſide of the Saone. The town is ſurrounded with a double wall, built the latter end of the 17th century: 6 leagues S. Gray, and 5½ ESE. Dijon. *Long*. 23. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 11. N.

AUXY, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: 3 leagues SSE. Heſdin.

AUZANCE, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evaux, ſituated on a hill, ſurrounded with ponds: 25 miles ESE. Gueret, and 9 S. Evaux.

**AUZILS**, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Albin: 15 miles NW. Rhodez.

**AUZON**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brioude, on the Allier: 30 miles NW. Le Puy, and 6 N. Brioude.

**AW**, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: 25 miles SE. Bregentz.

**AWA**, or *Aſju*, a town of Japan, in a province of the ſame name.

**AWA**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 28 leagues S. Caſbin.

**AWATSKA BAY**, a large harbour, on the eaſtern coaſt of Kamtſchatka. *Long*. 158. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 50. N.

**AWCHAR**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 50 leagues SW. Tauris.

**AWERI**, or *Overa*, or *Oeſe*, a kingdom of Africa, dependent on Benin, with a town of the ſame name, on the river Formoſa.

**AWIN EA**, a river of Ireland, which riſes in lake Ea, in the county of Donegal, and runs into the ſea: 7 miles N. Killebegs.

**AX**, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon, on the Arriege: 9 leagues W. Prades, and 4½ SE. Taraſcon.

**AX**, a river of England, which runs into the Engliſh Channel: 6 miles SSW. Axminſter.

**AX**, a river of England, which runs into the Briſtol Channel: 8 miles W. Axbridge.

**AXAT**, or *Azat*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quillan, on the Aude: 25 miles S. Carcaſſonne, and 5 SSE. Quillan.

**AXBERG**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia.

**AXBRIDGE**, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, on the river Ax, containing 190 houſes, and about 1000 inhabitants, a number of which are employed in knitting ſtockings. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and is a corporation town, conſiſting of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and burgeſſes. It is ſaid to have ſent repreſentatives to parliament formerly: 17 miles SW. Briſtol, 17 NE. Bridgewater, and 131¾ W. London.

**AXEL**, a town of Flanders, ſtrongly fortified; it was taken from the Spaniards by Maurice, prince of Naſſau, in 1586: 9 leagues W. Antwerp. *Long*. 3. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 15. N.

**AXEM**, or *Axim*, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, with a town of the ſame name, the country is fertile and well cultivated, producing great quantities of rice, water melons, pine apples, cocoa, oranges, yams, and palm oil. Among the animals of the country, are ſheep in great numbers, and apes, with pigeons, and varieties of wild fowl. The Portugueſe and Dutch have eſtabliſhments in the country.

**AXENS**, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 9 miles SW. Inſpruck.

**AXHOLM**, an iſland, formed by the rivers Trent, Idle, and Dun, in the north-weſt part of the county of Lincoln, in England, about 20 miles in circumference, with 3 villages on it, near the mouth of the Trent.

**AXMINSTER**, a town of England, in the county of Devon, on the river Ax, celebrated for a carpet manufacture, wrought of any ſize in one piece, with needles by women. There are likewiſe manufactures of broad and narrow cloth, cotton tapes, and druggets. The number of inhabitants of the town and pariſh 2500. It has a market weekly: 26 miles E. Exeter, and 147 W. London.

**AXMOUTH**, a town or village of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated on the coaſt, at the mouth of the river Ax, with a large bay: 6 miles SSW. Axminſter, 153 W. London.

**AXUM**, a town, or rather the ruins of a town, ſaid to have been once the capital of Abyſſinia. In one ſquare, Mr. Bruce found forty obeliſks, each formed of a ſingle piece of granite, with ſculptures, but no hieroglyphics.

**AY**, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epernay, ſituated on the Marne: 4 leagues S. Reims, and 1 NE. Epernay.

**AY**, or *Pulo Ay*, one of the Banda Iſlands, in the Indian Sea, about 3 leagues in circumference, where the Dutch have built a fort.

**AYAMONTE**, a ſea-port town of Spain, ſituated at the mouth of the Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, with a good haven, in the gulf of Cadiz, ſmall but well fortified, and defended by a caſtle, on a rock: 34 miles WSW. Seville. *Long*. 11. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 10. N.

**AYBAR**, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the river Arragon: 1 league from Sangueſa.

**AYBLING**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 26 miles SE. Munich.

**AYCHA**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 16 miles N. Jung-Buntzel.

**AYE**, a town of Norway, in the iſland of Shierney.

**AYEN**, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive: 14 miles SSW. Uzerches.

**AYERBA**, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Gallego, between Saragoſa and Jaca.

**AYERBENGUI**, a town of the iſland of Sumatra.

**AYLESBURY**, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, ſituated in a fertile vale, to which it gives name. Ayleſbury is a borough town, ſending two repreſentatives to the Britiſh parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturday; the quarter ſeſſions for the county, and Lent aſſizes, are held here; the number of houſes 700: 17 miles SE. Buckingham, and 40½ WNW. London.

**AYLMOUTH**, ſee *Alemouth*.

**AYLSHAM**, ſee *Aleſham*.

**AYMARGUES**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niſmes, ſituated in a marſhy country, which renders the acceſs to it difficult: 5 leagues W. Arles, and 3½ S. Niſmes.

**AYMERIES**, ſee *Aimeries*.

**AYNAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Figeac: 12 miles NNW. Figeac.

**AYR**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the weſt by the Frith of Clyde, on the ſouth by the county of Wigton and county of Kircudbright, on the eaſt by the counties of Lanerk and Dumfries, and on the north by the county of Renfrew; its form nearly triangular, the baſe towards the Clyde, with a conſiderable hollow in the centre, and contains about 1025 ſquare miles. The chief towns are Ayr, Girvan, Ballantire, Saltcoats, Kilmarnock, and Irvine. The principal rivers are the Ayr, the Doon, and the Irvine.

**AYR**, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county to which it gives name, on the Frith of Clyde. It had formerly a conſiderable herring fiſhery, rather more than 40 years ago, theſe fiſh were caught in great abundance, but after they left the coaſt, haddocks and cod have been plentiful ever ſince: 60 miles SW. Edinburgh. *Long*. 4. 39. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 32. N.

**AYR**, a river of Scotland, which riſes on the borders of Lanerkſhire, croſſes the county to which it gives name, and runs into the Frith of Clyde, near the town of Ayr.

**AYR**, a river of France, which runs into the Aiſne, near Grandpré.

**AYRAINES**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: 9 miles SSE. Abbeville.

**AZAGRA**, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro: 2 leagues from Calahorra.

**AZAMOR**, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Duquella, on the river Morbeys, near the ſea, but not convenient for commerce, as the entrance of the river is dangerous. It was taken by the Portugueſe in the year 1513, but abandoned at the end of the ſame century: 80 miles N. Morocco. *Long*. 9. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 33. 20. N.

**AZAR**, a town of Arabia: 76 miles SE. Amanzirifdin.

**AZAREDO**, a ſea-port town of South America, in the bay of Spirito Santo, on the coaſt of Brazil, a celebrated port for ſugar. *Long*. 40. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 20. 18. S.

**AZAY LE FERON**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon ſur Indre: 26 miles W. Chateauroux, and 9 SSE. Chatillon.

**AZAY LE RIDEAU**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chinon: 4 leagues SW. Tours, and 4 NE. Chinon.

**AZEM**, or *Aſem*, a town of Africa, and capital of Adra, on the Slave Coaſt, about 16 leagues from the ſea. It was almoſt deſtroyed by the king of Dahomi, in 1724.

**AZERAILLES**, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luneville: 3 leagues SE. Luneville, and 2½ SW. Blamont.

**AZIALCOLLAR**, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: 19 miles NW. Seville.

**AZILAR**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, in the road between Conſtantinople and Tocat.

**AZILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carcaſſonne: 16 miles WNW. Narbonne, and 13 ENE. Carcaſſonne. *Long*. 20. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 17. N.

**AZIMGUR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad: 108 miles WNW. Patna, and 50 N. Benares.

**AZINCOURT**, ſee *Agincourt*.

**AZIO**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 64 miles NE. Lepanto.

*Aznalcaçar*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia: 7 leagues from Seville.

AZOPH, a town of Tartary, ſituated at the eaſtern extremity of a large lake, or inland ſea, called the *Sea of Azoph*, at the mouth of the Don. It was taken from the Turks, and fortified by Peter the Great, emperor of Ruſſia, in the year 1696; but in 1711, he was compelled to abandon it to the Turks, and by a treaty of peace made in 1719, the fortifications were demoliſhed. By another treaty in 1774, it was ceded to Ruſſia, and has ſince been put into a better ſtate of defence. The poſſeſſion of this place has induced the empreſs Catherine to extend her dominions between the Don and Kuban, to the Caſpian Sea: 320 miles E. Otchakov, 368 SW. Saratov, 812 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. N.

AZOPH, *(Sea of)*, a large lake, or inland ſea, in Tartary, ſituated in the dominions of Ruſſia: about 210 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth, it communicates with the Black Sea, nearly in the centre. It is called alſo *Palus Mæotis*, and *Zabach Sea*. *Long.* 52. to 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 20. to 47. 20. N.

AZORES, *Terceras*, or *Weſtern Iſlands*, in the Atlantic, which ſome deſcribe as belonging to Africa, ſome to America, and others, perhaps upon better grounds, to Europe, called *Azores*, from flights of hawks which the firſt diſcoverers ſaw. They are nine in number, and their names are *Tercera*, *St. Michael*, *Fayal*, *Gratioſa*, *St. George*, *Pico*, *Corvo*, *Flores*, and *St. Maloes*. They were formerly called the *Flemiſh Iſles*, as ſuppoſed to have been diſcovered by a Flemiſh merchant, who, in his voyage to Liſbon, was driven ſo far to the weſt by a ſtorm, as to fall in with theſe iſlands, which he found uninhabited. They are called weſtern from their ſituation, and they are alſo called *Terceras*, from *Tercera*, one of the principal of them. They are fertile, but ſubject to dreadful earthquakes and tempeſts. They ſay, that as ſoon as ſhips bound from Europe to America touch here, they are immediately freed from all the vermin that before infeſted them; no ſpecies of noxious or poiſonous animal being able to live above a few hours in the Azores. *Long.* 25. to 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. to 40 N.

AZUA DE COMPOSTELLA, a ſea-port town, on the ſouth-coaſt of St. Domingo: 12 leagues SSE. Cape Salinas.

AZUAGA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: 3 leagues SE. Llerena.

AZUMAR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 5 miles WNW. Aranches.

AZZOGLIO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Maſſerano: 6 miles NNE. Maſſerano.

# B.

BA, a town of Africa, in the country of Adra, on the Slave Coaſt.

BAADEN, ſee *Baden*.

BAADSTED, or *Batſled*, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in S. Gothland, with a bay, in which are ſeveral ſmall ports: 10 miles N. Engelholm. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 28. N.

BAAR, a landgraviate of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to Furſtenberg, ſituated to the eaſt of Briſgau. The Danube riſes in this territory.

BABA, a town of Terra Firma, in South America, the capital of a juriſdiction to which it gives name; the country produces abundance of cocoas, of which they make two gatherings in a year.

BABA, or *Temiſvar*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 64 miles E. Siliſtria.

BABACHOKA, one of the Biſſagos iſlands, on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean.

BABAHOYA, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, the chief place of a bailiwick, and extenſive juriſdiction; the country about it is low, and ſubject to inundations, but fertile in cocoa, cotton, rice, and fruit.

BABAIN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 90 miles SE. Sergian.

BABBIN, a town of Pomerania, in the iſland of Rugen: 12 miles N. Bergen.

BABEIN, a town of Egypt, built on the ruins of an ancient city: 6 miles W. Aſhmunein.

BABEL-MANDEL, a narrow ſtrait between the Indian Ocean, and the Red Sea, formed by the projecting land of Arabia in Aſia, and Abyſſinia in Africa.

BABEL-MANDEL, an iſland, in the ſtraits ſo called at the entrance of the Red Sea, between the coaſt of Arabia on the eaſt, and the coaſt of Abyſſinia on the weſt; about 5 miles in circumference, but barren, and almoſt uninhabited. *Long.* 44. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

BABENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia; a lordſhip belonging to the counts of Fugger, on the Gunz: 26 miles WSW. Augſburg, and 16 SE. Elm. *Long.* 27. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 11. N.

BABENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 90 miles SSW. Kola.

BABIA, a river of Ruſſian Lapland, which runs into the White Sea: 6 miles S. Pialitza.

BABICA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Minſk: 8 miles E. Mozyr.

BABIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 8 miles SW. Lublin.

BABIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 28 miles NE. Braclaw.

BABIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: 36 miles E. Belcz.

BABINOVITSCBI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev: 60 miles north Mogilev, and 308 miles S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 52. N.

BABITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: 5 miles WNW. Teutſch Brod.

BABOEUF, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Noyon: 2 miles ENE. Noyon.

BABORA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 12 miles S. Lemberg.

BABRA, a town of North America, in the country of New Navarre: 205 miles S. Caſa Grand.

BABUYANES, a cluſter of ſix or ſeven ſmall iſlands, about 10 leagues north of the iſle of Luçon, in the Pacific Ocean. One of them contains about 500 inhabitants; the chief produce is wax, ebony, bananas, cocoas, and plantains.

BABUYCA, a town of North America, in the province of Culiacan: 65 miles NNE. Culiacan.

*Baça*, a town of North America, in New Navarre: 45 miles NE. Cinaloa.

*Baça*, ſee *Baza*.

BACADUCHI, a town of North America, in New Navarre: 240 miles N. Cinaloa.

*Baçaim*, a town in the iſland of Salſette, near the coaſt of Concan, of which the Portugueſe were a long time in poſſeſſion, but were driven away by the Mahrattas.

BACAM, a town of North America, in New Navarre: 165 miles NW. Cinaloa.

BECANORA, a town of North America, in New Navarre: 230 miles S. Caſa Grand.

BACAPA, a town of North America, in New Navarre: 120 miles SW. Caſa Grand.

BACARACH, or *Baccarac*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and the Lower Palatinate, at the foot of a mountain called *Voitſberg*. It is ſuppoſed to have its name corrupted from *Bacchi Ara*; the altar of Bacchus. The wine produced in its neighbourhood, is in great requeſt. Bacarach was ſo completely pillaged by the troops of Louis XIV, in 1689, that the French commander the night before he left town, had nothing to ſleep on but ſtraw, which was next day employed to burn it down: 48 miles N. Deux Ponts, 23 S. Coblentz, and 10 NW. Bingen. *Long.* 9. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

BACARAT, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luneville: 4 leagues SE. Luneville.

BACARDO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 8 miles NNE. Vintimiglia.

BACH, or *Bacs*, or *Batcb*, or *Batha*, a town of Lower Hungary, in the north-weſt ſide of the Danube, about 4 miles from that river, and 20 from the conflux of the Drave and Danube. It was formerly more conſiderable than it now is, having been the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Colocza; but united to that ſee: 52 miles N. Belgrade, and 106 S. Buda. *Long.* 36. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 33. N.

BACHAASH, a ſmall iſland among the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, near the north-eaſt coaſt of North Viſt.

BACHELERI *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Martignac: 4 leagues N. Sarlat.

BACHELORS, a river of South America, which runs into a bay to which it gives name, on the north ſide of the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 38. N.

BACHIAN, one of the Molucca iſlands in the Indian Sea, fertile in ſago, fruits, and all neceſſaries of life; the principal town is Sabongo.

BACHMUT, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinoſlav: 104 miles NNW. Azoph and 112 E. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 55. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

BACHO, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Severn, near Lanidlos, in Montgomeryſhire.

BACHOLKZ, or *Vonchotſch*, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Sandomitz: 20 miles S. Radom.

BACHU, ſee *Baku*.

BACK, or *Dutchman's Cap*, one of the ſmall iſlands of Scotland: 11 miles SE. Coll.

BACOFEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: five miles NNE. Jung Buntzlau.

BACO, a town of Aſia, and capital of Mindora, one of the Philippine Iſlands; the environs are well watered by ſprings from mountains, covered with ſarſaparilla; a Spaniſh judge reſides there.

BACON, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 80 miles NNE. Zareng.

BACONE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 28 miles NE. Florence.

BACTRIANI, a town of Aſia, in the country of Georgia: 60 miles N. Teflis.

BACUACHI, a town of N. America, in New Navarre: 135 miles S. Caſa Grand.

BADAGRY, a town of Africa, in the country of Benin.

BADAJOS, or *Badajox*, a town of Spain, and capital of Eſtramadura, ſituated on the Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, and ſee of a biſhop. The fortifications are not very ſtrong, yet it ſtood two ſieges, one againſt the Portugueſe in 1658, and another againſt the Engliſh and Dutch, ſupported by a corps of Portugueſe in 1705: 82 miles NNW. Seville, 49 S. Alcantara. *Long.* 11. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

BADASKA, a town of Siberia, on the weſt ſide of the Angara: 80 miles NNW. Tekutſch.

BADDAMY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapour: 80 miles S. Viſiapour. *Long.* 75. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 10. N.

BADE, or *Baden*, a margraviate and ſovereignty of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. It is divided into two principalities, that of Baden-Baden, and Baden-Durlach. Baden-Baden is bounded on the weſt by the Rhine, though a ſmall part lies on the weſt ſide of that river; on the north by Baden-Durlach, on the eaſt by the duchy of Wurtemberg, and on the ſouth by the Briſgaw. The principal towns are Raſtadt, Baden, Ettingen, Steinbach, and Stolhofen. The margrave of Baden-Baden is a ſovereign prince, and has a vote in the college of princes. The eſtabliſhed religion is Roman Catholic. Baden-Durlach is bounded on the north by the palatinate and the biſhopric of Spire, on the eaſt by the duchy of Wurtemberg, on the ſouth by Baden-Baden, and on the weſt by the Rhine. The principal towns are Durlach, Pforzheim, Muhlburg, and Emmendingen. This prince enjoys two votes in the college of princes of the empire, viz. one for Baden-Durlach, the other for Hochberg. The reigning prince and his ſubjects profeſs Lutheraniſm. The marquiſate of Baden is aſſeſſed at 566 florins for a Roman month, and taxed to the Imperial chamber 349 rixdollars.

BADEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of the marquiſate of Baden-Baden, celebrated for its hot baths, whence its name. In the year 1688, the town was burned down by the French: 22 miles NE. Straſburgh, 36 W. Stuttgart, and 40 SSW. Heidelberg. *Long.* 25. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

BADEN, a county and bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in Argow, formerly an independent county, but now ſubject to the cantons, lying on both ſides the Limmat, bounded on the weſt by the river Aar, on the north by the Rhine, and on the ſouth by the Reuſz, about 7 leagues long, and 3 wide. The ſoil is fertile, and in general abounds in grain and fruit. The mountains yield excellent free ſtone, marble, and iron ore. The greater part of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics: the principal town is Baden.

BADEN, or *Upper Baden*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the country ſo called, ſituated on the Limmat. It is the reſidence of the bailiff, who is appointed by the Cantons of Zurich, Berne, and Glaris, alternately; the two former appoint for ſeven years, but Glaris only for two. Divers monuments teſtify the antiquity of this town; and the virtue of its mineral waters have been long known. The dukes of Auſtria had formerly a caſtle here, where they reſided when they viſited their eſtates in Helvetia, till it was taken with the whole country, from duke Frederick, in the year 1415. The baths are conſtructed on both ſides of the Limmat, and form a ſeparate town half a mile below the other. The waters are warm and abundant, ſupplying two large public reſervoirs for the uſe of the poor, beſides 200 private baths: 27 miles SE. Bâle, 14 NW. Zurich. *Long.* 25. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 28. N.

BADEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Schwocha, celebrated for its warm baths, of which they reckon nine different in number; the town is walled, and contains three churches: 12 miles SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

BADELONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 6 miles NE. Barcelona.

BADELU, or *Badibou*, a country of Africa, on the borders of the river Gambia.

BADELUNDSAHS, a long narrow ſandy tract of land of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmannland, where the Danes were totally defeated in 1521.

BADENOCH, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the eaſt part of the county of Inverneſs.

BADENUCHI, a town of North America, in the province of New Navarre: 125 miles S. Caſa Grand.

BADENWEILER, a town of Germany in the circle of Swabia, and margraviate of Baden-Baden: 2 miles S. Sultzburg.

BADEY, a town of Perſia, in the province of Koraſan: 140 miles NW. Herat.

BADIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 17 miles N. Florence.

BADIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 15 miles W. Volterra.

BADIA *(La)*, a town of Italy, in the Poleſino di Rovigo, on the Adige: 15 miles WSW. Rovigo, and 22 NNW. Ferrara.

BADINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg: 7 miles W. Stendal.

BADKIS, a town of Perſia, in the province of Koraſan: 36 miles N. Herat.

BADOGI, a town of Ruſſia, on the north coaſt of lake Bielo, in the government of Novgorod: 196 miles NE. Novgorod.

BADRACHILLUM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Moodajee Boomſla country: 72 miles NW. Rajamundry, and 50 E. Byarem.

BADRAI, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia: 10 miles N. Stephanowze.

BADULATO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 14 miles SSE. Squillace.

*Baeça*, ſee *Baeza*.

BAEN, a town of European Turkey in Moldavia: 16 miles NNW. Niemecz.

BAEZA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, and country of Jaen. It was anciently the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Jaen, in the year 1249: 17 miles NE. Jaen, and 60 ENE. Cordova.

BAEZA, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, built in the year 1559, by Gilles Ramira d'Avalos: 8 leagues SE. Quito.

BAEZILLO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 3 leagues from Valladolid.

BAFFA, *Boſo*, or *Boſon*, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a gulph of North America, ſo called from *Baffin*, an Engliſhman, who diſcovered it in 1616; extending about 250 leagues from eaſt to weſt, and 180 from north to ſouth. *Long.* 45. to 85. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 70. to 79. N. nearly.

BAGAN, a town of Servia: 20 miles N. Niſſa.

BAGANZA, a river of Italy, which joins the river Parma, at the city of Parma.

BAGANZOLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 4 miles Parma.

BAGAT, a town of France: 1 league W. Paris.

BAGDAD, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak, on the eaſt ſide of the Tigris. It is computed to be about 1,500 paces in length, 7 or 800 in breadth, and 3000 in circumference. Its walls are of brick, with terraces, and large towers at proper diſtances, in form of baſtions, and defended by about 60 pieces of cannon. The caſtle is large, and flanked by ſome ſmall towers with cannon; and the garriſon uſually conſiſts of 900 foot, 4000 horſe, and 60 gunners. The inhabitants are thought to be about 15,000, including thoſe who live in a ſuburb, on the other ſide of the Tigris, at the end of the bridge of boats, which is undone every night to prevent a ſurprize. Bagdad was built out of the ruins of the Old Seleucia, by Mohammed II, caliph of the Saracens, who, in 762, made it the capital of his kingdom. It ſoon became a wealthy and populous town, and continued ſo till the middle of the 13th century, when the famous Haallon the Tartar, put an end to it by the death of the caliph and his whole family, and by taking and deſtroying this metropolis. It ſoon, however, recovered itſelf; but ſince it has been taken from the Perſians by the Turks, it retains very little of its ancient ſplendour. It ſtill, notwithſtanding, continues to be a place of pretty good reſort for all the commodities of Natolia, Syria, Damaſcus, Conſtantinople, Arabia, Perſia, and India; but is not ſo populous and opulent as when the Perſians held it; 100 leagues NNW. Baſſora, 60 SE. Moſul. *Long.* 63. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 15. N.

BAGENBON HEAD, a cape of Ireland, in the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Wexford. *Long.* 6. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 9. N.

BAGENDON, or *Baggenton*, a village of England, in the county of Glouceſter, near which a battle is ſaid to have been fought between the Britons and Saxons, in the year 556; 3 miles N. Cirenceſter.

BAGIA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 120 miles NE. Schiras.

BAGITAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 110 miles N. Zareng.

BAGIURA, a town of Egypt: 25 miles S. Girgé.

BAGLANA, a country of India, ſituated between the countries of Aurungabad, Guzerat, and Candeiſh. It is exceedingly mountainous, but fertile in many places.

BAGNA, a town of Servia: 20 miles NE. Parakin.

BAGNACAVALLO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and duchy of Ferrara, on the river Seno: 40 miles W. Ravenna.

BAGNAGAR, ſee *Hydrabad.*

BAGNALET, a town of France: 1 league E. Paris.

BAGNARA, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, deſtroyed by an earthquake in the year 1783: 14 miles W. Oppido.

BAGNAREIA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Patrimonio, the ſee of a biſhop, held immediately under the Pope: 6 miles S. Orvieto.

BAGNERES DE LUCHON, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Gaudens, near the ſource of the river Garonne, at the foot of the Pyreneés. It has ſome medicinal ſprings: 20 leagues SW. Thoulouſe, and 7 S. St. Gaudens.

BAGNERES EN BIGORRE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Higher Pyreneés, ſituated on the Adour, celebrated for its baths and mineral waters, which are much frequented in ſpring and autumn: 10 miles S. Tarbes, and 25 SE. Pau. *Long.* 17. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 3. N.

BAGNEUX, a town of France: 1½ league SSW. Paris.

BAGNI, a town of European Turkey, in Romania: 40 miles W. Filippopoli.

BAGNI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora, 8 miles S. Sezza.

BAGNI, or *Aqua*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 15 miles E. Leghorn.

BAGNI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, on the river Vardar: 44 miles NNE. Akrida.

BAGNOLS, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont St. Eſprit: 2 leagues S. Pont St. Eſprit.

BAGNOLS, LES BAINS, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mende: 8 miles E. Mende.

BAGNUOLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Ultra: 12 miles W. Conza.

BAGSZELAR, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: 20 miles NE. Ternova.

BAHAMA, or *Lucaya Iſlands*, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the eaſt oaſt of North America, one of which was the firſt land diſcovered by olumbus, on the iſland called by the Indians *Guanahani*; Columbus ave it the name of *St. Salvador*, but made no ſettlement. The firſt ſet-lement, except as a rendezvous for pirates, was made by the Engliſh, the atter end of the 17th century. There are a great number of theſe iſlands; ome ſay 500, but many mere rocks, and others on account of the difficulty f the navigation, little known. The principal are Bahama, Eleuthera, ucayonequa, Yuma or Exuma, Providence, and Guanahani. They are n general fertile, with a ſoil ſimilar to South Carolina. They were taken y the Spaniards in the year 1782, but retaken the year following. *Long.* 3. to 81. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. to 27. N.

BAHAMA, the chief of the Bahama Iſlands, which gives name to the hole: 21 leagues long, and about 3 wide; 19 leagues from the coaſt Eaſt Florida. *Long.* 78. 10. to 80. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 40. 27. 5. N.

BAHAMA STRAITS, the narrow ſea between the coaſt of America, d the Bahama iſlands: 45 leagues long, and 16 broad, generally called, d better known, by the name of the *Gulf of Florida.*

BAHAMA BANK, *Grand Bahama Bank*, a ſand, extending from near the iſland of Cuba. *Lat.* 22. 20. to the Bahama Iſlands. *Lat.* 26. 15. N.

BAHAMA, *Little Bahama Bank*, a ſand which lies to the north of the iſland of Bahama.

BAHAR, a country of Hindooſtan, bounded on the eaſt by Bengal, on the north by Nepal and Morung, on the ſouth by Oriſſa, and on the weſt by Oude and Benares; 250 miles from north to ſouth, and 200 from eaſt to weſt. It produces wheat, rice, peas, &c. but the principal article of export is ſaltpetre. Patna is the capital.

BAHAR, a town of Hindooſtan, and once the capital of a country, to which it gives name: remarkable for the number of magnificent funeral monuments: 30 miles SE. Patna, and 220 NW. Calcutta. *Long.* 85. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 14. N.

BAHAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 40 miles SE. Sirgian.

BAHAS, a town of Arabia, 16 miles NNW. Loheia.

BAHBELGONG, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Baglana country: 60 miles E. Naſſuck, and 65 W. Aurungabad.

BAHHREIN, a town of Arabia, ſituated on an iſland in the gulf of Perſia, which gives name not only to the iſland on which it is built, but alſo to a cluſter of them, which are all called the *Iſles of Bahhrein.* It belonged once to the Portugueſe, it is now in the poſſeſſion of an Arabian Scheik: the duties on dates and pearls are ſaid to amount to a lack of rupees.

BAHI, a province of the iſland of Luçon or Manilla, which takes its name from a lake ſo called: 30 leagues in circumference.

BAHIA, a province of Brazil, in South America, which takes its name from a gulf or bay of the Atlantic, on its coaſt, called *Bahia de Todos Santos*, or *All Saint's Bay.*

BAHIA DE TODOS SANTOS, *All Saint's Bay*, ſee *All Saints.*

BAHIRA, or *Rif*, the northern diſtrict of Egypt, which extends from the diviſion of the Nile to the eaſt and weſt branches, on both ſides to the Mediterranean. The principal towns are Alexandria, Roſetta, Damietta, Menuf, Manſoura, Tineh, Catieh, and Foua.

BAHRAITCH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Oude: 52 miles NNW. Fyzabad, and 55. NNE. Lucknow. *Long.* 81. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

BAHRENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya, on the river Suhlingen: 14 miles SSW. Hoya.

BAHUS, a river of France, which runs into the Adour, about a league above St. Sever.

BAHUS, or *Bohus*, a ſtrong town of Sweden, and capital of a juriſdiction to which it gives name, built in the year 1309, by Hacquin IV. King of Norway, and paſſed with that country to the kings of Denmark, who fortified it in the modern manner; but in 1658, was ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Roſchild: 10 miles N. Gottenburg. *Long.* 29. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 52. N.

BAHUS, or *Bohus*, a diſtrict of Sweden, in Weſt Gothland. The land is fertile, and much interſected by rivers and lakes, which yield great quantity of excellent fiſh. The principal commodities for exportation, are fiſh, wood, pitch, lime, tallow, and hides.

BAJA, a town of Hungary, on the river Danube: 50 miles NNW. Peter Waradin.

BAIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: 11 Miles W. Naples.

BAI-ABAD, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 28 miles SE. Kaſtamoni.

BAIBACHTA, a town of Siberia, on the river Irtiſch: 72 miles NW. Tara.

BABAZAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 48 miles W. Angura.

BAIBOUL, a town of Armenia: 45 miles S. Trebiſond.

BAICHA, two rivers of Siberia, ſo called, which run into the Turuchan: one 32 the other 56 miles NW. Turuchanſk.

BAIDSCHEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Lithuania, on the north ſide of the Piſſa: 4 miles E. Gumbinnen.

BAJEMDER, a province of Abyſſinia. See *Begemder.*

BAIKAL, a lake of Siberia, or inland ſea: 320 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, interſperſed with iſlands. It contains a great many fiſh, particularly ſturgeons, pikes, and ſea-dogs. In the environs are ſeveral ſulphurous ſprings, and in one part near the mouth of the river Barguzin, it diſcharges a kind of pitch, which the inhabitants purify. The water is ſweet, tranſparent, and appears at a diſtance green like the ſea. Perſons who travel from Siberia to China, croſs this lake, and are often frightened by the violent ſtorms which happen, particularly from September to May; from January to April it is frozen over. Many rivers run into it, but the Angara is the only one by which it ſeems to diſcharge any of its waters. *Long.* 121. 40. to 127. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 20. to 55. 20. N.

BAIKALOVA, a town of Siberia: 112 miles SSE, Abakanſk.

BAILACAN, a town of Armenia: 180 miles E. Erivan.

BAILAN, a town of Syria: 10 miles S. Alexandretta.

*Bailleau l'Evêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chartres, 1½ league NW. Chartres.

*Baillée*, a town of France in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaugontier: 4½ leagues NE. Chateaugontier.

BAILLEUL, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hazenbrouck; it was formerly fortified, but is now without defence: 3 leagues ESE. Caſſel, and 4½ WNW. Lille.

BAILLEUL, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 2 leagues from la Fleche.

BAILYBURG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmannland.

BAIN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ille and Villaine: 8 leagues SW. Vitré, and 5½ S. Rennes. *Long*. 15. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 50. N.

BAIN GONGA, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Godavery, in the Nizams country. *Long*. 80. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 48. N.

BAINDER, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 44 miles E. Boli.

BAINDT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: 6 miles NNE. Ravenſpurg. *Long*. 47. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 27. 20. N.

BAINE, a river of England, in Lincolnſhire, which paſſes by the towns of Horncaſtle, Tatterſal, &c. and joins the Welham near the laſt mentioned town.

BAINETTA, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni, on the Orobio: 6 miles S. Coni, and 8 WSW. Mondovi.

BAINS, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Darney: 2½ leagues W. Plombieres, and 3¼ SE. Darney.

BAIONNA, ſee *Bayonna*.

BAIPIA, a town of North America, in New Navarre: 165 miles SW. Caſa Grand.

BAISE, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, near Aiguillon.

BAIX, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: 2½ leagues SE. Privas.

BAIZE, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 8 miles S. Trent.

BAIZE, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, near Aiguillon.

BAKAL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 96 miles WNW. Upha.

BAKAN, a large town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Burmah, or Ava, ſituated on the river Ava.

BAKEU, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 60 miles SW. Jaſſy.

BAKEWELL, a town of England, in the county of Derby, ſituated near the river Wye. It has a weekly market on Mondays: 25 miles N. Derby, and 151 N. London.

BAKOLARZ, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 44 miles NW. Grodno.

BAKON, a large foreſt of Hungary, near Veſprin, where Andrew, king of Hungary, in a battle againſt his brother, was forſaken by his followers, thrown down and trodden to death by his enemies.

BAKSAISKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Tartary, in the government of Caucaſus, on the weſt ſide of the Ural: 32 miles N. Gurieu.

BAKU, a town of Perſia, in the province of Shirvan, on the eaſt coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, with a harbour: 300 miles E. Erivan.—In the year 1725, this was taken by the Ruſſians, and ceded to them by Nadir Shah.

BALA, a town of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, ſituated near a lake or pool called *Pemble Meer*, or *Pool of Bala*, and by the natives *Lhin Tegid*. It is a town of good trade for ſtockings, flannels, and corn, with a weekly market on Saturdays. The aſſizes are kept here and at Dolgelly alternately: 26 miles NW. Welſh-Pool, 35 S. Holywell, and 195 NW. London.

BALABA, one of the ſmaller Philippine iſlands.

BALACHNA, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Nizegorod, on the weſt-ſide of the Volga: 120 miles ESE. Peterſburg. *Long*. 61. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 56. 30. N.

BALAD, a town of Aſia, in the country of Diarbekir: 20 miles NW. Moſul.

BALAGANSKOI, a town of Siberia, on the Angara: 30 miles NNW. Irkutſk. *Long*. 121. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 45. N.

BALAGAT, or *Balla-Gaut*, a country of India, in the Deccan, extending along the Gauts, or Balagat Mountains.

BALAGUER, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segra, at the foot of a ſharp hill, in a fertile country; it contains one pariſh, and four convents; 63 miles WNW. Barcelona, and 219 NE. Madrid.—In the year 1411, when Ferdinand king of Caſtile, was elected king of Aragon, the count of Urgel, one of the competitors, threw himſelf into this town, which was beſieged by Ferdinand, and through want of proviſions, was compelled to ſurrender, on the promiſe only of the count's life. He was afterwards impriſoned for life, and his eſtate confiſcated.

BALAKLAVAL, a town of Ruſſia, in the Crimea, on the Black Sea: 90 miles SSW. Perekop, and 940 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long*. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 35. N.

BALAMBUAN, or *Balamboany*, or *Palambuan*, a country on the eaſt part of the iſland of Java, governed by a king, who is deſpotic: it produces pepper, cotton, rice, Indian corn, and fruit, in great plenty. There are excellent paſtures which feed a great number of horſes, antelopes, buffaloes, and oxen. The principal town is of the ſame name.

BALANBANGAN, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Pacific Ocean, between Borneo and Mindanao.

BALANTE, a town of the iſland of Celebes, in the country of Bancala.

BALARUC, a town of France, celebrated for its mineral ſprings, in the department of the Herault: 4 leagues from Montpellier.

BALASCHEV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the river Koper: 90 miles W. Saratov, and 664 SE. Peterſburg. *Long*. 61. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 55. N.

BALASORE, a ſea-port town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa, and a place of conſiderable trade, ſituated on the river Gongahar, about 20 miles from its mouth, in the Bay of Bengal. Ships generally take pilots here to conduct them up the Ganges: 104 miles SW. Calcutta. *Long*. 87. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 21. 30. N.

BALATAM, a volcanic mountain, in the iſland of Sumatra.

BALAYAN, a diſtrict or province, in the iſland of Luçon, with a town of the ſame name.

BALBASTRO, a town of Spain, in Aragon, ſituated on the Vero, near its conflux with the Cinca, the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe extends over 170 pariſhes, 8 convents, 14 hermitages, and 19 hoſpitals: 47 miles NW. Barcelona, and 40 ENE. Saragoſſa.

BALBECK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Syria, celebrated by the ancients under the name of *Heliopolis*, is ſituated at the foot of the Anti-Libanus. There are now to be ſeen large remains of one of the moſt beautiful temples in the world, ſuppoſed to have been dedicated to the worſhip of the ſun; both the ancient and preſent name of the place, ſignifies the City of the Sun; but by whom or when built is not accurately determined. In the time of Auguſtus, it was a garriſon town of the Romans; and the preſent temple is ſaid to have been built by Antoninus Pius, inſtead of the ancient one gone to decay. Under Conſtantine it was neglected, and ſoon after turned into a Chriſtian church, and continued ſo till the irruption of the Arabs; after that the church fell to decay, battlements were built round it, and from that time being expoſed to the fate of war, it fell rapidly to ruins. The ſtate of the city is not leſs deplorable; added to the wretched government of the Turks, an earthquake in 1759, completed its deſtruction. The inhabitants were computed at 5000 in 1751, which in the year 1784, were reduced to leſs than 1200, poor and indolent, cultivating a little cotton, maize, and water-melons, for their ſubſiſtance: 110 miles S. Aleppo, and 30 NNW. Damaſcus.

BALCARRY, a village of Scotland, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Kircudbright, declared by act of parliament a free port: 10 miles ESE. Kircudbright.

BALCH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine at Cologn.

BALCHIKANSKOI, a town of Siberia: 140 miles SW. Doroninſk.

BALCHUYSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 9 miles W. Cologn.

BALD-HEAD, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, in Norton Sound. *Long*. 198. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 64. 43. N.

BALDEGG, a lake of Swiſſerland: 4 miles long and 1 wide: 9 miles SSW. Bremgarten.

BALDENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Treves: 6 miles SE. Traarbach, and 36 SSW. Coblentz.

BALDERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Ottingen: 1 mile SSE. Zobing.

BALDIVIA, ſee *Valdivia*.

BALDO, a mountain, part of the Alps, which ſeparates the country of Tyrol from the country of Verona: 30 miles in circumference.

BALDOCK, a town of England, in the county of Herts, ſituated on the great north road from London to York. It has a good market on Thurſdays for corn, particularly barley, of which great quantities are made into malt, for London and country trade: 8 miles S. Bigleſwade, and 37 N. London.

*Bâle*, or *Baſle*, the name of one of the cantons of Swiſſerland, and the ninth in the order, and the firſt of thoſe called *New*. It is about eight leagues long, and rather more than five broad, bounded on the ſouth-weſt, ſouth, and ſouth-eaſt by the canton of Soleure, on the north-eaſt by the territory of Rhenfelden, one of the foreſt towns, and on the north-weſt by France.

*Bâle (Biſhopric of)*, a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, is bounded on the north by the Sundgaw, on the weſt by France, on the ſouth and eaſt by the cantons of Bâle, Berne, and Soleure; beginning at the lake Bienne, and croſſing Mount Jura, it reaches almoſt to the city of Bâle; about 24 leagues in length, and 16 in breadth. A defenſive alliance was made between the ſeven Roman Catholic cantons, and the biſhop of Bâle, in 1579, which was ſolemnly renewed in 1655, 1695, and 1712. According to the matricula of imperial contributions, as ordered in the year 1521, the biſhop ought to furniſh 15 foot and two horſemen, or 84 florins monthly, at his own choice. The eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction extends to the dioceſes of Lauſanne, Conſtance, Straſburg, Toul, and Beſançon, and contains ſix towns of which Porentrui, the reſidence of the biſhop, and Delemont are the chief, and 170 ſmaller towns and villages. The ſee was firſt founded at Augſt, and from thence removed to Bâle: the biſhop is elected by the canons of the church, of which there are 18, who ought to be of noble families, and Germans. After the canons have made their election, and their choice is confirmed by the pope, the emperor inveſts him in his temporalities. The country is fertile, and a great number of forges are employed in manufactures of iron and ſteel. The militia amount to 11,000, divided into nine regiments.

*Bâle*, the chief place of a canton, and largeſt city of Swiſſerland, conſiſts of two towns, built on both ſides of the Rhine, which here forms a large and deep ſtream, on a declivity favourable for navigation, and communicating with each other by means of a bridge, 600 feet in length: they are both defended with walls, towers and ditches. To the largeſt town are annexed five conſiderable fauxbourgs. The cathedral is a fine gothic ſtructure, and contains among other monuments, the tomb of Eraſmus. There are ſix parochial churches, and ſeven convents ſeculariſed at the reformation. The univerſity was founded in the year 1459, or 1460, by pope Pius II. In the town-houſe and public library, are ſeveral paintings by Hans Holbein, a native of this place. The magiſtracy is a mixture of ariſtocracy and democracy, in which the former preponderate; a cuſtom peculiar to Bâle, is, that the clocks of the town are always an hour too faſt. The environs are fertile, and the climate ſofter than the countries round, ſo that they ſend early fruit and vegetables as an article of trade to the diſtance of 20 leagues. Three melancholy epochas are marked in the annals of Bâle; an earthquake in the year 1356, which deſtroyed a great number of houſes; and two malignant fevers; one in 1314, which carried off 11,000 perſons, and another in 1564, when 7000 died. The principal manufactures are ribbons, ſilk ſtuffs, painted linens, gloves, and cutlery. The biſhop has had no power in Bâle, ſince the time of the reformation in 1519, when the biſhop and chapter were compelled to quit the town, and have from that time reſided at Porentrui: 15½ poſts S. Straſburg, and 59½ ESE. Paris. *Long.* 25. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

BALENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: two miles NW. Krautheim.

BALESTRINA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, a fief of the empire: 9 miles N. Albenga.

BALGA, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 24 miles SW. Konigſberg.

BALHARY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 68 miles N. Chitteldrug, and 56 SE. Biſnagar.

BALI, or *Little Java*, one of the Sunda iſlands: 25 leagues long, and 15 wide, fertile and well peopled. The principal productions are cotton, rice, ginger, and cloves. The number of inhabitants is ſaid to be 600,000, it is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of a ſtrait, called the *Strait of Bali*, or the *Strait of Ballabaun*, or the *Strait of Java*. *Long.* 113. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 12. S.

BALIKESRI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 52 miles NE. Pergamo. *Long.* 45. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

BALINCAILACH, a cape on the weſt-coaſt of the Scotch iſland of Benbecula.

BALIS, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Syria, on the frontiers of Diarbekir, on the weſt bank of the Euphrates: 20 leagues E. Aleppo.

BALK, or *Balich*, a city of Aſia, and capital of a province in Great Bukharia, ſituated on a beautiful river, on the borders of Perſia; it is the reſidence of a khan of the Uſbek Tartars, who reigns over the ſouthern part of Bukharia. It is the centre of trade between the Mahometan Tartars and the Indies; large, handſome and populous; the houſes for the moſt part of ſtone or brick. The palace of the khan is a large building in the Eaſtern ſtyle, conſtructed almoſt wholly of marble, of which there are ſeveral quarries in the neighbouring mountains; the country is fertile and well cultivated: 200 miles S. Samarcand, and 250 N. Candahar. *Long.* 65. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

BALKAN, a mountain of European Turkey, which divides Romania from Bulgaria.

BALKEE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Doulatabad: 15 miles WNW. Beder.

BALLABUAN *(Straits of)*, or *Straits of Bali*, the channel between the iſlands of Java and Bali, in the Indian Sea.

BALLADUK, a town of Arabia Deſerta, 140 miles ENE. Damaſcus.

BALLAGHAN POINT, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Ireland in the county of Louth, the ſouth-weſt entrance of Carlingford bay: 11 miles SE. Newry. *Long.* 6. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 58. N.

BALLANTIRE, a town of Scotland. See *Ballantrae*.

BALLANTRAE, a ſea-port town of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county Ayr, in the Frith of Clyde, containing about 80 houſes, and 300 inhabitants: they have a good ſalmon fiſhery in the mouth of a ſmall river which joins the Frith near the town: 28 miles SSW. Ayr.

BALLARD'S POINT, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Clare. *Long.* 9. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

BALLAS, a town of Egypt: 10 miles S. Dendera.

BALLE, ſee *Bailleul*.

BALLEROY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bayeux: 6 leagues S. Caen, and 2½ SSW. Bayeux.

BALLIMONEY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: 23 miles N. Antrim, and 30 E. Londonderry.

BALLIMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Weſtmeath: 10 miles NE. Athlone.—On the 8th of June, 1691, this town was taken by general Ginckle, for king William III. and the garriſon which conſiſted of 780 men with 259 volunteers, ſurrendered at diſcretion.

BALLINACOURTY POINT, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and north ſide of Dungarvon bay: 4 miles E. Dungarvon.

BALLINAKILL, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county, and a borough, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 14 miles W. Carlow, and 18 S. Portarlington.

BALLINASKELLIG, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

BALLINASLOE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway: 30 miles W. Galway.

BALLINROBE, or *Ballinraal*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: 15 miles S. Caſtlebar.

BALLINTOY, a ſea-port town of Ireland, on the north coaſt of the county of Antrim, with a tolerable good bay; there is a coal mine in the neighbourhood: 20 miles N. Ballymena.

BALLOCK, rocks on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ila.

BALLOGISTAN, a diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi, of an oval form, about 80 miles long, and from 20 to 30 broad; the extremity about 20 miles weſt from Delhi.

BALLYBAY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan: 9 miles S. Monaghan.

BALLYCASTLE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of a bay to which it gives name, with a good pier, there is a colliery near it: 30 miles N. Antrim. *Long.* 6. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

BALLY COTTON, a bay in St. George's Channel, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork, north-weſt of Bally Cotton Iſland: 10 miles E. Cork harbour.

BALLY COTTON, an iſland in St. George's Channel, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 7. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

BALLYDONEGAN, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the ſouth ſide of the entrance into Kenmare river.

BALLYELA, a bay in the Atlantic Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland: 12 miles SE. South Arran Iſlands. *Long.* 9. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

BALLYGELLY HEAD, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, in the Iriſh Sea. *Long.* 5. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 54. N.

BALLYLANY, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.

BALLYMENAH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: 10 miles N. Antrim.

BALLYQUINTON POINT, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Down, in Ireland, in the Iriſh Sea, at the eaſt of the entrance into Strangford Lough: 7 miles E. Downpatrick. *Long.* 5. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 19. N.

BALLYSHANNON, a ſea-port town of Ireland, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name, open to the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the river Erne, in the county of Donegal, with a good harbour and conſiderable trade. It is a borough town, and returns two members to the Iriſh parliament: 40 miles SW. Londonderry. *Long.* 8. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 31. N.

**BALLYVAGHAN**, a bay on the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, and north part of the county of Clare, in the ſouth part of Galway bay.

**BALM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: 17 miles SW. Stargard, and 17 S. Old Stettin. *Long.* 32. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 8. N.

**BALMALA**, a town of Africa, in the deſert of Berdoa.

**BALMAMUT**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey: 12 miles W. Karahiſar.

**BALMUCCIA**, a town of Piedmont, in the valley of Seſia: 7 miles W. Varallo.

**BALOG**, a town of Hungary, 20 miles E. Altſol.

**BALOHA**, a town of Africa, on the river Grand, inhabited by the deſcendants of a mixture of Portugueſe and Africans.

**BALONGO**, three iſlands in the bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Aracan. *Long.* 93. to 93. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 50. to 20. 5. N.

**BALOU**, a town of Aſia, in Armenia: 25 miles NW. Cars.

**BALOU**, a country or kingdom of Africa, bounded on the north by Egypt, on the weſt by Nubia, on the eaſt by the Red Sea, and on the ſouth by Abyſſinia: 60 leagues in length, and 40 in breadth. The inhabitants are Mahometans, but the country is not well peopled.

**BALS**, a river of Weſt Greenland, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 50. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 30. N.

**BALSANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 7 miles S. Bari.

**BALSARA**, ſee *Baſſora*.

**BALSAS**, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Caxamarca, near the river Maragnon.

**BALTAS**, a town of Courland: 20 miles E. Seelburg.

**BALTCHUTZKO**, a town of Siberia: 48 miles E. Kraſnoiarſk.

**BALTELUK**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: 12 miles NE. Varna.

**BALTIC**, an inland ſea, on the north-weſt part of Europe, formed by the coaſts of Sweden, Ruſſia, Courland, Pruſſia, Germany, and Denmark: there are a great number of iſlands in this ſea. Aland which is ſituated in the northern part, and divides it from the Gulf of Bothnia, Dago, and Eſel, or Oeſel, near the coaſt of Ruſſia, Gothland, and Oeland, belonging to Sweden, Rugen, a part of Pomerania, Bornholm, Falſter, Moen, or Mona, and Laland, belonging to Denmark, beſides a number of other ſmaller ones: the iſlands of Zealand and Funen ſeparate it from the Scaggerack, or Cattegat Sea. The length from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt, rather more than 200 leagues, and its breadth between Sweden and Germany about 25 leagues, but in ſome places 50. The general paſſage for veſſels from the North Sea into the Baltic, is through a narrow paſſage between the coaſt of Sweden and the iſland of Zealand; and a toll is paid by veſſels to the king of Denmark, for the purpoſe of maintaining lighthouſes as a guide for mariners in the night. Several large rivers empty themſelves into the Baltic, as the Dwina, the Oder, the Viſtula, the Rega, the Perſante, the Niemen, &c. which give a degree of freſhneſs to the water, and probably make it more liable to be frozen, which it generally is for three months in the winter.

**BALTIMORE**, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with a good harbour, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of a bay to which it gives name. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Iriſh Parliament. It was formerly a place of trade, but being plundered by the Algerines in 1631, it has never recovered itſelf: 13 miles S. Bantry.

**BALTIMORE**, a county of Maryland, in North America; the moſt northern county of the ſtate, on the weſt ſide of Cheſapeek bay.

**BALTIMORE**, a ſea-port town of North America, in the ſtate of Maryland, ſituated at the extremity of Cheſapeek bay. It is reckoned the fourth in ſize, and fifth in trade in the United States. It contains nine churches, and about 12,000 inhabitants, a creek divides it into two parts, Baltimore Town and Fell's Point; to the latter of which large veſſels can ſail, but only ſmall veſſels come up to the town: 45 miles NE. Annapolis. *Long.* 76. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 21. N.

**BALTINGLASS**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow: 17 miles S. Naas, 25 W. Wicklow.

**BALTRUM**, an iſland in the German Ocean, near the coaſt of Eaſt Frieſland: about 4 miles long, and 1½ broad. *Long.* 24. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 47. N.

**BALTSHIK**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: 18 miles NE. Varna.

**BALTURTA**, a ſalt lake of Aſiatic Ruſſia, in the government of Orenburg: 144 miles SW. Upha. *Long.* 69. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

**BALTIISKOI**, or *Port Baltic*, a ſea-port town of Ruſſia, in the government of Revel, on the ſouth coaſt of the entrance into the Gulf of Finland: 36 miles W. Revel, and 140 NNW. Riga. *Long.* 41. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 16. N.

**BALVE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and ſeat of a bailiwick, in the duchy of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Hohn: 10 miles SW. Arenſberg, and 38 NE. Cologn.

**BAM**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman; 130 miles ESE. Sirgian.

**BAMANKOI**, a town of Africa, in the country of Loango, and province of Angoi.

**BAMBA**, a province of the kingdom of Congo, north of Angola, where the mountains begin in which are found the mines of ſilver and other metals, which reach to Angola. The country is rich and carries on a conſiderable traffic in ſlaves. The animals found are elephants, ſtags, buffaloes, tigers, civets, and paroquets; the inhabitants are numerous, ſtrong, and warlike; they are governed by a prince or general called Mani.

**BAMBA**, a town in a province of the ſame name, large and populous, about 70 leagues from the ſea, and in the poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe.

**BAMBAMARCA**, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Patas, or Caxamarquilla.

**BAMBAN**, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: 42 miles SSE. Aſna.

**BAMBERG**, a biſhopric and principality of Germany, in the circle of Franconia; is bounded on the north by the principality of Cobourg and the Vogtland, on the eaſt by Brandenburg-Bayreuth, and the eſtates of Nuremberg, on the ſouth by the eſtates of Nuremberg and the principality of Schwartzenberg, and on the weſt by the biſhopric of Wurtzburg; about 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The ſoil is rich and fertile, producing grain and fruit in abundance, ſaffron, and liquorice; and near the city of Bamberg in particular, figs, lemons, and oranges; the inhabitants raiſe a great number of cattle. The principal rivers are the Mayn, which riſes in this principality, the Rotach, the Itz, and the Rednitz, beſides ſmaller ones. The principal towns are Bamberg, Forchheim, Ebermanſtads, Weiſchenfeld, Kupferberg, Lichtenfels, and Villeck. At the diet of the empire, the biſhop takes the fourth place in the council of the ſpiritual princes. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

**BAMBERG**, a city of Germany, and capital of the biſhopric, in the circle of Franconia, is ſituated on hills, and interſected by the river Rednitz. The city or part encloſed in walls, is ſmall, but the ſuburbs are extenſive: 30 miles NNW. Nuremberg: 92 E. Francfort on the Mayn, and 110 E. Mentz. *Long.* 28. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 51. N.—This city was taken by the French republicans, on the third of Auguſt, 1796.

**BAMBERG**, *(New)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: 20 miles SW. Mentz, and 8. S. Bingen.

**BAMBOROUGH**, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, near the coaſt of the German Ocean, with a caſtle ſaid to be built by Ina, King of the Northumbrians, in the year 548. This caſtle, with the eſtate, was purchaſed by Crew, biſhop of Durham, and left to charitable uſes. One of the truſtees, the Rev. Dr. Sharp, prebendary of Durham, made this caſtle his reſidence, reſerving a part for the uſe of himſelf and family, and furniſhing a part of the reſt for the reception and accommodation of ſhipwrecked mariners: and a granary was filled with corn to ſerve the poor in the dear ſeaſons at a low price. A conſtant patrole was kept every ſtormy night the whole extent of the manor, 8 miles, to ſuccour the diſtreſſed; and by a mode of firing a cannon from the caſtle, the very place of misfortune could be pointed out, and directions given to the neighbouring people to aſſiſt: 4 miles E. Belford, 324 N. London—In the year 1094, Robert de Mowbray having offended William II, threw himſelf into the caſtle, which, being impregnable, the king turned the ſiege into a blockade, and erected a fortreſs near it, to prevent any ſuccours or proviſions being ſent in to the beſieged. Mowbray ſoon after attempting to ſurpriſe Newcaſtle, was ſo watched by the king's troops, that he was compelled to fly to a monaſtery at Tinmouth, where he was taken, and ſentenced to perpetual impriſonment.

**BAMBOUK**, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Senegal: it is ſaid to be very populous, and on the borders of the river fertile, but in other parts ſandy and barren. The moſt remarkable animals are a ſpecies of apes, whiter than the whiteſt European rabbits, which they will not allow to be ſent out of the country, white foxes, the girafa deſcribed as an animal high, but not ſo large as an elephant, made more like a camel, of extraordinary ſwiftneſs. There are ſix gold mines, and others of ſilver, tin, lead, iron, and loadſtone.

**BAMBUKALAISI**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of tolia: 12 miles N. Degnizlu.

**BAMFFSHIRE**, or *Banffshire*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the eaſt, ſouth-eaſt, and ſouth by Aberdeenſhire, on the weſt by Murrayſhire, from which it is divided by the river Spey, and on the north by the German Ocean: about 24 miles long, and from 4 to 10 in breadth; the climate, ſoil, and productions, are ſimilar to thoſe of the county of Aberdeen: the principal towns are Bamff, or Banff, Fraſerſberg, Turreff, Cullen, and Fochabers.

**BAMFF**, or *Banff*, a ſea-port town of Scotland, and capital of a county to which it gives name, is pleaſantly ſituated, at the ſide of a hill on the ſouth ſide of the frith of Murray, at the mouth of the river Devron; the harbour is neither large nor good, ſtopped often by the ſhifting of the ſands after ſtorms: 37 miles NNW. Aberdeen. *Long.* 2. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

BAMPTON, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, ſituated on the river Iſis, on the borders of Berkſhire: 13½ miles WNW. Abingdon, and 69½ WNW. London.

BAMPTON, a town of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated on a branch of the Ex. It has a weekly market on Wedneſday, and formerly returned two members to Parliament. The principal manufacture is ſerges: 22 miles NW. Exeter, and 167 W. London.

BANAGHER, a town of Ireland, in King's county; a borough, which ſends two members to the Iriſh Parliament: 25 miles W. Portarlington.

BANAMATAPA, a town of Africa, in the country of Monomotapa.

BANAW, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Friſch Haſſe: 2 miles WNW. Heiligenbeil.

BANAZ, a town of Aſiatic Turkey: 30 miles NW. Kara-hiſar.

BANBURY, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, on the river Cherwell. It is a corporation town, and has a weekly market on Thurſdays. There is a manufacture of pluſh or ſhag cloth, which employs a conſiderable number of the inhabitants: 22½ miles N. Oxford, and 75 NW. London.—In the year 1469, a battle was fought here between the parties of York and Lancaſter. The earl of Pembroke, who headed king Edward's army, was taken with his brother, and both beheaded the next day, at Banbury.

BANCA, an Iſland in the Indian Sea, about 100 miles long, and 30 broad, with a chain of mountains extending nearly its whole length; it is populous, and tolerably fertile. It lies to the ENE. of Sumatra, being ſeparated by a narrow ſea, called the *Straits of Banca*. *Long.* 104. 30. to 106. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. 10. to 3. 50. N.

BANCALA, a kingdom, in the iſland of Celebes.

BANCALIS, a town in the iſland of Sumatra, and kingdom of Acheen.

BANCOK, or *Bankók*, or *Fou*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, ſituated on an iſland formed by the river Menan.

BANCOOTE, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Concan.

BANCOUL, a town in the iſland of Sumatra, and kingdom of Indrapour, where the Engliſh have a fort.

BAND, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran: 400 miles SSW. Candahar.

BANDA ISLES, a group of iſlands, in the Eaſtern Sea, lying to the eaſt of the Celebes, ſo called from Banda, the principal of them. They are ſuppoſed to contain about 5000 inhabitants, though formerly they are ſaid to have been 15000. Their chief produce is nutmegs, of which they are competent to ſupply the want to the reſt of the world. The names of the iſlands are Banda, or Lantor, Gonapi, or Gounong-Api, Ay, or Pulo-Ay, or Poolaway, Rhun, or Pulo Rhun, or Poleron, and Roſingyn. Banda lies in *Long.* 128. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 48. S. —The iſland of Banda, with its dependencies, was taken by the Engliſh, under the command of rear-admiral Rainier, on the 8th of March, 1796. In the treaſury were found 66,675 rix-dollars; and among the ſtores 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, and 19,587 pounds of mace, beſides other merchandize.

BANDEL CAUS, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of the kingdom of Adel.

BANDERC, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Circar of Gohud: 100 miles S. Agra, and 44 SSE. Gohud.

BANDERAS, a large bay in the Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of Mexico, between Cape Corientes and Tintoque Point.

BANDI, a river of Africa, in the country of Calabar, in Lower Guinea, which runs into the ſea by two channels, with a town of the ſame name on an iſland at its mouth.

BANDON, a river of Ireland, which empties itſelf into the harbour of Kinſale, in the county of Cork.

BANDONBRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Bandon. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh Parliament: 11 miles SSW. Cork, and 8 NW. Kinſale.

BANDT, a ſmall iſland in the German Ocean, near the coaſt of Eaſt Friſeland. *Long.* 24. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

BANEE, a ſmall iſland of France, near the Engliſh Channel: about a league SW. Uſhant.

BANFF, ſee *Bamff*.

BANGA, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the Slave Coaſt.

BANGALORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, ſtrongly fortified: it was taken by a detachment of Britiſh forces under colonel Floyd, in the month of March 1791, but reſtored the year following: 58 miles NE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 58. N.

BANGOR, a town or city of North Wales, in the county of Carnarvon, and ſee of a biſhop, erected in the ſixth century; the town is ſmall, of only one ſtreet, half a mile in length: it is ſituated at the head of a bay, to which it gives name, at the northern extremity of the Menai Straits, which divide Angleſea from the main land. A new harbour has been lately erected, at the charge of the Right Rev. Dr. Warren, biſhop of Bangor. The dioceſe extends over the county of Carnarvon, greater part of the county of Merioneth, part of Denbighſhire, and the iſland of Angleſea. The revenues are ſmall: 16 miles SW. Aberconway, and 251 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

BANGOR, a borough and ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Down, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament, with a bay or harbour, on the ſouth ſide of Belfaſt Lough: 10 miles NE. Belfaſt. *Long.* 5. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 39. N.

BANHOO GUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Sohagepour Circar: 20 miles NW. Sohagepour, 35 miles S. Makoonda.

BANI, a ſmall diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Calabar, containing nine or ten villages.

BANI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 10 miles S. Troia.

BANIA, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Lenia.

BANIAC, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 96. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 42. N.

BANJALUKA, or *Bagnaluka*, a town of European Turkey, in Boſnia, the reſidence of a pacha: 144 miles W. Belgrade, 26 miles S. Gradiſca.

BANJAR MASSIM, a kingdom in the iſland of Borneo, the principal town of which is called *Negara*. The country produces great quantities of pepper; there are alſo mines of gold, iron, copper, and tin. It is ſaid the king can raiſe above 7000 armed men.

BANIAS, a town of Syria: 50 miles SW. Damaſcus.

BANKAPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, taken by Captain Little, on the 24th of December, 1791; 60 miles SW. Bedanore, and 9 NW. Seringapatam.

BANKS's ISLAND, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, the ſurface of which appears elevated, irregular, and broken: it is about 24 leagues in circumference, and inhabited. *Long.* 286. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 32. S.

BANKS's ISLAND, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of North America: about 60 miles long, and 5 broad. *Long.* 129. 45. to 130. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

BANKS PORT, a bay on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 185. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 40. N.

BANN, a river of Ireland, famous for ſalmon and eel fiſheries, which riſes in the county of Down, about 8 miles eaſt of Newry, paſſes through Lough Neagh, and runs into the North Sea, about 4 miles NW. Coleraine, divides the counties Antrim and Londonderry, province of Ulſter. It runs through the counties Down, Louth, Armagh, Antrim, Tyrone and Londonderry, and is adjacent to Carlingford, Newry, Tanderagee, Portadown, Charlemont, Dungannon, Lurgan, Glanevy, Antrim, Randal's-town, Caſtledawſon, Kilreagh, Liſnagrot, Ballimoney, and Colerain.

BANNALEC, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimperlè: 2¼ leagues NW. Quimperlè, and 1¾ SE. Roſporden.

BANNOCKBURN, a village of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, where a battle was fought between the Engliſh and Scots, on the 25th of June, 1314, in which the Engliſh were defeated with great loſs: here too James III. king of Scotland, in the year 1487, was defeated by his ſubjects, wounded, and ſoon after murdered by a prieſt taking his confeſſion: 2 miles S. Stirling.

BANNOW, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Ireland: 11 miles ESE. Waterford. *Long.* 6. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

BANONCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Mihiel: 1½ league N. St. Mihiel.

BANSWALEH, a diſtrict of Hindooſtan, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt part of Malwa.

BANSWARA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Tellingana: 20 miles from Indelovoy.

BANSWARAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Malwa: 75 miles W. Ougein, 105 ENE. Amedabad. *Long.* 74. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 25. N.

BANTAM, a ſea-port town on the north-weſt part of the iſland of Java, and capital of a kingdom; once a flouriſhing place, trading with merchants of all nations, before the Dutch obtained the excluſive trade. The town lies low, at the foot of a mountain, and watered by three rivers, two of which run round, and the other through the town: the walls are of brick, with cannons placed at the angles, and two towers:

the gates are not ſtrong, the town conſiſts only of three ſtreets, not paved, but covered with coarſe ſand; the houſes are ſurrounded with cocoa-trees, they are built with ſtraw and roſewood, ſupported by carved pillars, and covered with palm-leaves: the palace is large, but without taſte, and without magnificence. Before the monopoly by the Dutch, Bantam was a good mart for all the commodities of India: they annually exported three millions pounds of pepper. *Long.* 105. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 20. S.

BANTELN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg. In it is a carpet manufacture.

BANTON, or *Batan*, one of the ſmaller Philippine Iſlands.

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of a bay, to which it gives name, on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, about 24 miles in length, and 4 in breadth: 40 miles SW. Cork, and 36 W. Kinſale.

BANTRY BAY, a large bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork. In the year 1689, the French fleet which brought ſuccours of arms, ammunition, and money, to the party of king James, were attacked in this bay, by the Engliſh fleet, under admiral Herbert; it began about break of day, on the firſt of May, and continued at intervals till the evening: various are the reports of the number of ſhips in each fleet: the loſs of men was inconſiderable, and the French admiral returned after the fight into the bay. In the month of December, 1796, 7 French ſhips of the line, with two armed *en flute*, frigates and tranſports forming in the whole a fleet of 17 ſhips, anchored in this bay. Soon after their arrival, they ſent a boat towards the ſhore, with an officer and eight men, who were made priſoners. The veſſels ſuffered much from tempeſt and ſoon left the coaſt. *Long.* 9. 24. to 9. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 30. to 51. 40. N.

BANUB, a town of Egypt: 52 miles WNW. Manſora.

BANVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: 3 leagues NNW. Caen, and 2¼ E. Bayeux.

BANZA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, now called *St. Salvador*.

BANZKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and county of Schwerin.

BAOL, or *Baul*, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Senegal, about 80 leagues long, and 24 wide.

BAOOM, or *Apoom*, one of the new diſcovered iſlands in the Southern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 186. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 26. S.

BAONS *(Les)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 2½ leagues N. Caudebec.

BAPAUME, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the Straits of Calais. It contains about 4500 inhabitants: 3 poſts S. Arras, and 19¼ N. Paris.

BAPTACA, a town of North America, in the country of New Navarre: 45 miles ESE. Caſa Grand.

BAR, a town of Arabia: 56 miles SE. El Catif.

BAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar, on the ſouth ſide of the Ganges: 15 miles N. Bahar, and 30 ESE. Patna.

BAR *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Graſſe: 4 miles NE. Graſſe.

BAR SUR AUBE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aube: before the revolution, the ſeat of a governor: 25½ poſts SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 14. N.

BAR SUR SEINE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aube, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, on the Seine; it has three gates, a college, and an hoſpital: 5½ leagues SE. Troyes. *Long.* 22. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

BAR LE DUC, a town of France, and principal town of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe; before the revolution, it was the capital of the duchy of Bar. It is a conſiderable town, divided into Upper and Lower. The ſeparation being formed by a caſtle, called *Bar*; and was as it were a barrier between France and Lorraine; the walls and towers of this caſtle were demoliſhed by Lewis XIV. The river Ornain runs through the lower part of the town. They compute about 8000 inhabitants in the whole town: 7 leagues SSE. St. Menehould, and 9½ W. Toul. *Long.* 22. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.—This city was put under contribution by the king of Pruſſia, in the month of September, 1792.

BAR *(Duchy)*, before the revolution, a country of France, ſituated to the weſt of Lorraine; 32 leagues long, and 16 wide: the aſpect of the country various, and divided into hills and plains: wood, wine, corn, game, and fiſh abound. It takes its name from the caſtle of Bar, and was erected into a county by the emperor Otho; but it is not known at what time it was raiſed to a duchy.

BARABIACO, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ſituated on the Colona: 12 miles W. Milan.

BARACE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauneuf: 4 leagues NNE. Angers, 2 ESE. Chateauneuf.

BARACOA, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Cuba: 17 leagues NE. St. Jago. *Long.* 76. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 4. N.

BARAFAT, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia, ſituated on a peninſula formed by the river Gambia and two other rivers.

BARANCA DEL MELAMBO, a ſea-port town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, at the mouth of the river Magdelana, with a good harbour: 25 leagues NE. Carthagena. *Long.* 75. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 39. N.

BARANCAS *(Las)*, a town of North America, in the province of New Mexico: 45 miles SSE. Santa Fé.

BARANEI STANITZ, a town or ſettlement in Siberia, on the Lena: 52 miles NE. Vitimſkoi. *Long.* 131. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

BARANILLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Comtat of Moliſe: 9 miles SSE. Moliſe.

BARANOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir: 16 miles S. Sandomir.

BARANOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia; 40 miles NNE. Conſtantinow.

BARAO, a town of Spain, in Arragon: 2 leagues from Jaca.

BARASZE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 36 miles NNW. Zytomiers.

BARAVEL, one of the Ladrone Iſlands. *Long.* 142. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 44. N.

BARAVOE, a bay and village, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Shetland.

BARAWNAY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Candeiſh country: 45 miles NE. Burhampour, and 74 SSE. Indore.

BARBA, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Coſta Rica, 22 miles SSW. Cartago.

BARBADOES, one of the Charaibean or Caribbee Iſlands, and the moſt eaſtern of the Weſt India Iſlands; it is ſaid, was firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, from whom it received its preſent name; the Portugueſe, however, made no ſettlement, only furniſhing it with a breed of ſwine for future navigators. It had no inhabitants, and was much overgrown with wood, when it was viſited by the crew of an Engliſh ſhip in the year 1605, who took poſſeſſion of it in the name of king James: they found pigs, pigeons, and parrots, and the ſea abounded with fiſh. Some years afterwards a ſettlement was made by Sir W. Courteen, a merchant of London; and, in the year 1624, the foundation of Jameſtown was laid. The earl of Marlborough obtained a grant of this iſland to himſelf and heirs in perpetuity, and was moſt probably the patron of this firſt ſettlement. The earl of Carliſle, who was at the ſame time engaged in the eſtabliſhment of a colony in the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, laid a claim to it, and in the firſt year of Charles I. obtained a grant of all the Charaibean iſlands, including alſo Barbadoes; this being diſputed by the earl of Marlborough, was at laſt ſettled by an engagement of the earl of Carliſle to pay to the earl of Marlborough and his heirs for ever the yearly ſum of 300 pounds, but the intereſt of the merchant who formed the ſettlement was forgotten. The new proprietor diſtributed lands to ſuch perſons who choſe to receive grants on the terms propoſed: a ſociety of merchants accepted 10,000 acres on conditions that promiſed great advantage to the proprietor: a perſon appointed to preſide, with 64 perſons, each of whom was authoriſed to take up 100 acres of land, arrived in the iſland in the year 1628, at which time Courteen's ſettlement began to flouriſh: but they declared it an encroachment and uſurpation, and Sir William Tufton arriving the year following, as chief governor, with a force ſufficient, he compelled the friends of Courteen to ſubmit. During the civil war, Barbadoes took a decided part in favour of the unfortunate Charles I. The republic parliament, angry with the inhabitants of Barbadoes, ſent out a fleet under Sir George Ayſcue in 1651, and ſucceeded ſo far as to get the republic acknowledged, but at the ſame time it was agreed that the juriſdiction of the iſland ſhould be continued in the governor, council, and aſſembly, according to the cuſtom of the iſland; the aſſembly to be choſen by the freeholders; and no taxes to be levied on the inhabitants without their conſent in a general aſſembly. The parliament had intended an act, by which all foreign veſſels were to be prohibited from trading with the Engliſh plantations, and no goods to be imported into England, or any of its dependencies, in any other than Engliſh bottoms, or in ſhips of that nation of which the merchandize imported was the growth or manufacture; and thus aroſe the famous navigation act, for immediately after the reſtoration, the plan was adopted by Charles II. with this addition, that the maſter and three-fourths of the ſeamen ſhould be Engliſh ſubjects. The proprietary government was diſſolved, the legiſlation of the iſland veſted in the crown, and a duty of 4½ per cent. to be paid in ſpecie, laid on all dead commodities, the growth of the iſland, ſhipped to any part of the world. Barbadoes is 21 miles long, and 14 broad, and contains 106,470 acres of land, moſt part of which is cultivated. The ſoil in the low lands is black; in the ſhallow parts inclining to red; on the hills chalky; and near the ſea coaſt moſtly ſandy. In the year 1670, we are aſſured, that Barbadoes contained 50,000 whites, and 100,000 black inhabitants; perhaps this account may be exaggerated, but by an authentic account, the number of whites in the year 1724, was no more than 18,295: and in the year 1753, the number of blacks was 69,870. In the year 1786, there were 16,167 whites, 838 free people of colour, and 62,115 negroes. On an average, from the year 1740 to 1748, the exports were 13,948 hogſheads of ſugar, of 15 cwt. each; 12,881 puncheons of rum, of 100 gallons each; 60 hogſheads of molaſſes; 4667 bags of ginger; 600 bags of cotton, and 327 gourds of aloes. The exports on an average for 1784, 1785, 1786, were 9554 hogſheads of ſugar, 5448 puncheons of rum, 6320 bags of ginger, and 8331 bags of cotton, beſides ſmaller articles, as aloes, ſweetmeats, &c. That the dreadful ſucceſſion of hurricanes with which it hath pleaſed the Almighty to viſit this, and the other Weſt Indian Iſlands, within the laſt 12 years, has contributed to this great defalcation, cannot be doubted. The capital of this iſland was ſcarce riſen from the aſhes to which it had been reduced by two dreadful fires, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made a ſcene of deſolation, by the ſtorm of the 10th of October, 1780, in which no leſs than 4326 of the inhabitants (blacks and whites) miſerably periſhed, and the damage to the country was computed at 1,320,564l. 15s. ſterling. Barbadoes is divided into five diſtricts, and eleven pariſhes, and contains four towns, Bridgetown, Oſtins, or Charleſtown, St. James's, and Spaights-town.—The governor's chief reſidence is near Bridgetown: his ſalary 2000l. a year. The climate is very hot, but the air pure; and though it does not generate any land-wind, the heat is moderated by the conſtant trade winds. Its products are, beſides what is mentioned, the palm, tamarinds, figs, aloes, bananoes, cedar, maſtich, cacao, papas, guavas, and palmettoes. *Long.* 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

BARBANA, a town of Iſtria: 7 miles NNE. Pola.

BARBANO, a ſmall iſland in the northern part of the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* 31. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

BARBARY, a large country of Africa, is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the eaſt by Egypt and the deſerts of Lybia, on the ſouth by Sahara or the deſert, and on the weſt by the Atlantic Ocean: its utmoſt extent, from eaſt to weſt, 1200 miles, and its breadth, from north to ſouth 320, but the breadth is leſs or more in different places. It is uſually divided into five kingdoms, Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli; the whole ſituated under the temperate zone. All the coaſt and mountains on the ſide of the Mediterranean, from the Straits of Gibraltar to Egypt, are rather cold than hot, and ſnow falls at certain times of the year: the rainy ſeaſon commences about the middle of October throughout all Barbary; the months of December and January are more ſevere, nevertheleſs the cold is not ſo great as to render a fire neceſſary: the cold diminiſhes from January, and the ſeaſon is then ſo inconſtant, that it often changes three or four times a day; the weſt and north winds blow with violence during the month of March. In April all the trees begin to bloom, and at the end of the ſame month they gather ripe cherries, in Fez, Algiers, and Tunis, and in ſome places of Morocco. In the middle of May they gather figs. In the mountains and foreſts of Barbary are found a great quantity of wild beaſts, lions, tygers, apes, and wild goats, a variety of birds and ſerpents. All the ſtates which compoſe what we call Barbary, have a number of ports on the Mediterranean, and the kingdom of Morocco and Fez have ſome on the Atlantic, which ſerve equally for the commerce of the Chriſtians, and the retreat of the veſſels of the corſairs. The merchants of Europe have magazines in the principal ſea-port towns. The chief articles of commerce are oſtrich feathers, gold duſt, indigo, dates, raiſins, ſkins tanned and not tanned, copper in bars, wax, tin, wool, Morocco leather, coral, wheat, beans, millet, and horſes. The commerce of horſes and grain is not allowed at all places, and forbidden in the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, unleſs in exchange for arms and ammunition of war. The merchants of Europe carry thither cloths of France, Spain, England, and Holland; muſlins, ſpices, drugs, cotton, tobacco, ſugar, logwood, ſulphur, paper, ſteel, iron, lead, and cutlery of all kinds. The inhabitants of Barbary conſiſt of three different races of men, the Africans, natives; Turks, who come to ſeek their fortunes; and Arabians, who chiefly dwell in the deſerts: the Africans again are divided into whites and blacks; the former of which are thoſe who inhabit the ſea-ports, and country along the coaſt; and the latter thoſe who reſide in the inland country: they are all Mahometans.

BARBASOTE, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, a little to the weſt of Ceuta.

BARBATO, a river of Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, between Cadiz and the Straits of Gibraltar, about 9 leagues S. Cadiz.

BARBATO, or *Puerto Barbato*, a ſea-port town of Spain, in Andaluſia, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the river Barbato.

BARBEAU, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utwas. *Long.* 76. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

BARBELA, or *Verbela*, a river of Africa, which joins the Zaira, near its mouth.

BARBERANO, a town of Italy, in the eſtate of the Church, and the province of Patrimonio; 6 miles from Bieda.

BARBERIAN, an iſland on the Indian Ocean: 15 leagues W. from Ceylon. *Long.* 80. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 24. N.

BARBERINO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, ſituated on a mountain: 16 miles S. Florence.

BARBERINO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, at the foot of the Apennines, on the ſide of the river Sieve: 4 miles W. Scarperia.

BARBESIEUX, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Charente. It had formerly a caſtle, which was deſtroyed by the Engliſh. Near it is a medicinal ſpring: 5 poſts SSW. Angouleſme, and 63½ SSW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

BARBONNE, a town of France in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sezanne: 1½ league S. Sezanne.

BARBUDA, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, about 7 leagues long, and 4 leagues wide: was planted ſoon after the Engliſh ſettled upon St. Chriſtopher's, and called *Dulcena*, from its beautiful appearance; the land lies low, but it is fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in breeding cattle, ſheep, kids, fowls, and other ſtock, which they diſpoſe of to the neighbouring iſlands; they likewiſe cultivate citrons, pomegranates, oranges, raiſins, Indian figs, maize, cocoa nuts, pine apples, pepper, indigo, &c. There are ſeveral ſpecies of ſerpents, ſome of which are harmleſs, and ſome exceedingly venomous: the iſland has no harbour, but a well ſheltered road on the weſt ſide. *Long.* 61. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

BARBY, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, of ſmall extent. It had anciently its particular counts, but from the failure of heirs it came to the Elector of Saxony: it is at this time a bailiwick, and makes part of the circle of Wittenberg, being given in 1748 and 1765 to the count of Reuſs, and the Society of United Brethren, or Moravians.

BARBY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituated on the Elbe, near the mouth of the Saale, where there is a Moravian Academy, for the inſtruction of youth: 14 miles NW. Deſſau, and 14 SSE. Magdeburg. *Long.* 29. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

BARCA, a country of Africa, part of Barbary, lying to the weſt of Egypt, anciently called *Lybia*, at preſent belonging to the Turks, and governed by a ſangiac, dependant on the baſhaw, who reſides at Tripoli. The climate is very unequal; along the coaſts the land is fertile and well peopled, but the interior is ſterile and deſert. The chief towns are Derna, the capital and reſidence of the Sangiac, Tolomata, and Grena, or Curen.

BARCAROTA, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, 4 miles from Almendral.

BARCELONA, a city and ſea-port of Spain, capital of Catalonia, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Taragona; it is ſaid to have been built by the Carthaginian Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, 250 years before Chriſt, and is now one of the largeſt and handſomeſt cities in Spain: its population is in proportion to its ſize, and the induſtry of the inhabitants far exceeds that of thoſe of any other part of Spain. It is built in the form of a ſemicircle, on the bank of the ſea in a large plain, and is divided into Old and New Town, ſeparated from each other by a wall, and the whole defended by thick walls, baſtions, horn-works, large and lofty ramparts, and deep ditches; with a citadel built on a mountain called Montjoui; it is however too extenſive to be eaſily guarded and defended, on which account it has always been taken when attacked. In the year 1640, the Catalans, having ſhaken off the yoke of the Spaniards, called in the French, who continued maſters of Barcelona till 1652, when it was retaken during the civil wars of France, after a ſiege of 15 months. In 1697, it was again taken by the French, under the command of the duke de Vendome, and reſtored the ſame year by the peace of Ryſwick. Notwithſtanding the inhabitants of Barcelona took the oath of fidelity to the King of Spain, Philip V. in perſon, and received from him a confirmation of their privileges, they invited the Engliſh and Dutch, and the governor was obliged to ſurrender up the town in 1705, when Charles, afterwards Emperor, was received and proclaimed King. The year following, Philip, aſſiſted by the French, aſſailed the town, and took the fortreſs of Montjoui, but the fleet of the allies coming to the ſuccour of the beſieged, he was compelled to abandon the enterprize, and retire, May 12th, 1706. By the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, the troops of the emperor evacuated Catalonia, but the inhabitants of Barcelona perſiſted in their revolt, and would not acknowledge Philip for their king; they ſuffered a blockade for a year, which was followed by a terrible bombardment, and in fine, after a ſiege of 62 days, from the opening of the trenches by the duke of Berwick, the town was taken by aſſault the 11th of September, 1714. By the moderation of the conqueror, the town was ſaved from pillage, but the privileges of the inhabitants were taken away; theſe however have ſince been re-eſtabliſhed; but a citadel was erected in 1715, to keep them in awe. Barcelona contains ſeveral fine edifices; that called the Terſana, or the arſenal, is of vaſt extent ; a prodigious gallery, containing 28 forges, has been erected in it within a few years. The cathedral, the church of Notre Dame, the exchange, biſhop's palace, the palace of the governor, of the inquiſition, &c. are all magnificent. About 20 years ago, a very large cannon foundery was eſtabliſhed in this city, under the care of Mr. Maritz, a Swiſs. Barcelona carries on an extenſive trade in its own fruits and manufactures of glaſs, ſwords, knives, &c. and foreign merchandize. The harbour is ſpacious, commodious, and always full of veſſels, but it is ſometimes dangerous : it daily fills up, and requires continual care, and an immenſe expence to keep the entrance open : the ſea viſibly retires, and if the clearing of the harbour were neglected for a few years, Barcelona would ſoon be at a diſtance from the ſhore. It is defended on one ſide from the winds by Montjoui, which runs into the ſea, in the form of a promontory, and on the other by a mole 300 paces in length. The port of Barcelona exports its ſilks, middling cloths, and cotonades, wines, brandies, and other productions, and if we wiſh to judge of the part the Catalonians take in this commerce, it muſt be obſerved, that in 1782, out of 628 veſſels which entered Barcelona, 317 belonged to Spain. It is true that ſilks from Lyons, ſtockings from Nimes, ſeveral kinds of ſtuffs and cottons, notwithſtanding the prohibition, and particularly dried cod, an article for which Spain pays annually to the Engliſh three millions of piaſtres, paſs into Catalonia by the ſame port. Barcelona was erected into a county by Charlemagne, and became an independent ſovereignty in the year 873 or 884. The king of Spain is called the count of Barcelona. The dioceſe contains 213 pariſhes, beſides 8 in the city : Barcelona is ſituated 13 leagues ENE. Taragona, and 92 ENE. Madrid. *Long.* 18. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 23. N.

BARCELONETTA, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Alps. It anciently belonged to Piedmont, and was ceded to France in the year 1713. It is ſituated on the right bank of the Ubaye, in a valley of excellent paſturage : 4 leagues SE. Embrun, and 8½ NNE. Digne. *Long.* 24. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 23. N.

BARCELONETTA, or *Cumanyotto*, a town of South America, in the county of Terra Firma, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the province of Cumana.

BARCELONNE, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Nogaro, ſituated on the Adour : it contains about 2000 inhabitants : 3 leagues SW. Nogaro, and 9½ WNW. Mirande.

BARCELOR, a ſea-port town of the Eaſt-Indies, with a good harbour, on the coaſt of Malabar, between Goa and Mangalore. It is the capital of Canara, and formerly belonged to the Portugueſe, from whom it was taken by the Dutch. *Long.* 74. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

BARCELOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, not far from the ſea, on the river Cavado : 8 miles W. Braga.

BARCHIN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman : 120 miles SE. Sirgian.

BARCHUL, a town of Spain, in the country of Granada : 5 leagues from Guadix.

BARDA, or *Partha*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſick : 2 miles SW. Grimma.

BARDEWICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, on the Ilmenau : ſuppoſed to be one of the moſt ancient towns of Germany. It was in a very proſperous ſtate, and the ſee of a biſhop in the year 1189, when Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Brunſwick, took and razed it to the ground, becauſe the inhabitants would not acknowledge him after he had been proſcribed by the emperor Frederick I. The biſhopric was then removed to Verden ; and the city of Luneburg received the advantages of trade and population in conſequence : 4 miles N. Luneburg.

BARDEWISCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Delmenhorſt : 6 miles N. Delmenhorſt.

BARDI, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan, ſituated on a rock near the ſmall river Ceno, and capital of a marquiſate to which it gives name : 26 miles W. Parma.

BARDIN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 30 miles WSW. Zareng.

BARDIS, a town of Egypt, and reſidence of a ſcheik, whoſe authority extends a conſiderable way along the Nile : 6 miles S. Girgé.

BARDO, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta, ſituated on the Doria Baltea : 17 miles SE. Aoſta.

BARDONACHE, a town of Piedmont, in a valley, to which it gives name : 10 miles N. Sezanne, and 6 WNW. Exilles.

BARDOP, a river of England, which runs into the Read : 6 miles NW. Ellſdon, in Northumberland.

BARDSEY, an iſland, in the Iriſh Sea, near the coaſt of Cardigan, in Wales, and north bounds of Cardigan bay : 12 leagues SSE. Holyhead. *Long.* 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

BARDSTOWN, a town of Kentucky, in the United States of North America, and chief place of the county of Nelſon, on the Beech Fork river ; about 25 miles from the Ohio. *Long.* 11. W. Philadelphia. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

BARDT, or *Barth*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Pomerania, ſituated in a ſmall bay in the Baltic : 32 miles NE. Roſtock, and 12 WNW. Stralſund.

BARDUBITZ, or *Pardubitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, celebrated for its manufactures, ſituated on the Elbe : 6 miles N. Chrudim.

BARE, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of New Ireland : it is high land, not fertile, but inhabited. *Lat.* 39. 56. S.

*Barée*, a province of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore, between the rivers Rauvee, Beyah, and Setledge.

BAREGES, ſee *Barrege*.

BARELLY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Oude : 41 miles SSE. Lucknow.

BAREN, a river of Germany, which runs into the Roer, near Schwiert, in the county of Marck, and circle of Weſtphalia.

BAREN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais : 25 miles E. Sion.

BARENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Erzgeburg : 2 miles W. Altenberg.

BARENSTEIN, or *Bernſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margraviate of Meiſſen : 17 miles S. Dreſden.

BARENTIN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine : 3 leagues NW. Rouen.

BARENTON, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain, ſituated at the ſource of the Ardée : the number of inhabitants about 2000 : 7 leagues ESE. Avranches, and 1¼ SE. Mortain.

BARESUND, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, between Nordkioping and Soderkioping.

BAREUTH, ſee *Bayreuth*.

BAREUX, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mauleon : 5 miles SE. Mauleon.

BARFLEUR, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Channel. It had formerly a good harbour, a conſiderable trade, and was the beſt port on the coaſt of Normandy, but through neglect the harbour is choaked with ſand, and the trade in conſequence decayed : 4½ leagues E. Cherburg.—In the year 1035, William Duke of Normandy fitted out his fleet here, with which he made his deſcent on England : and his ſucceſſors uſually ſailed to, and took their departure from it. In the year 1120, Henry I. ſet ſail from this port, and was by a fair wind ſoon out of ſight of land, but his ſon, prince William, who with ſeveral young noblemen embarked in another veſſel, were detained by ſome accident ; during which interval his ſailors, as well as their captain Fitz-Stephen, having employed themſelves in drinking, became ſo intoxicated, that they ran the ſhip upon a rock, where it was immediately daſhed to pieces. William was put into the long boat, when hearing the cries of his natural ſiſter, the counteſs of Perche, he ordered the ſeamen to row back, in hopes of ſaving her, but by the numbers that crowded in from the wreck, the boat ſunk, and the prince with all his retinue periſhed. Above 140 young noblemen, of the principal families of England and Normandy, were loſt on this occaſion. The only perſon on board who eſcaped, was a butcher of Rouen, who clung to the maſt, and was taken up next morning by fiſhermen. In the year 1346, it was taken and pillaged by Edward III. king of England, and the harbour deſtroyed.

BARGA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, on the river Serchio, 2 leagues from Lucca.

BARGAZAR POINT, a cape on the coaſt of Iceland. *Long.* 16. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 66. 18. N.

BARGE, or *Barges*, a town of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies : 7½ miles S. Pinerola.

*Bargé le Chatel*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont-de-Vaux : 4½ leagues WNW. Bourg-en-Breſſe. *Long.* 22. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 19. N.

BARGEMON, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan : 5 leagues WSW. Graſſe, and 2 NNE. Draguignan.

BARGOTA, a town of Spain, in Navarre : 6 leagues from Eſtella.

BARGUZIN, a river of Siberia, which runs into lake Baikal, near Barguzinſk.

BARGUZINSK, a town of Siberia, on the eaſt coaſt of lake Baikal, on the river Barguzin : 104 miles NE. Irkutſk. *Long.* 128. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

**BARH-NAGASH**, a province of Abyſſinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, in which the town of Arekea is ſituated.

**BARI**, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the coaſt of the Adriatic, once the capital of the province of the ſame name, and ſee of an archbiſhop. It is well built, populous, and has a good trade. The harbour was almoſt deſtroyed by the Venetians: 120 miles ENE. Naples, 18 E. Trani. *Long.* 34. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

**BARI**, a province of Naples, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by the ſea, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by the province of Otranto, on the ſouth by the Baſilicata, and on the weſt by the Capitanata. About 62 miles long, and rather more than twenty in its mean breadth. It produces corn, wine, oil, cotton, ſaffron, and fruits: there are 16 towers, built to defend the coaſts from corſairs. The principal towns are Bari, Trani, the preſent capital, Bitonto, Barletta, Altamura, Gravina, Molſetta, Viſeglia, and Andri. Ofanto is the only river.

**BARIARED**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 29 leagues SW. Sirgian.

**BARILLOVITZ**, a town of Croatia, on the river Korana: 10 miles S. Carlſtadt.

**BARIN**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 12 miles S. Amaſiah.

**BARJOLS**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Var, the town is populous, and is ſituated in a charming country: 9 leagues N. Toulon; and 8 E. Aix. *Long.* 23. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

**BARIQUISEMETO**, a river of North America, in the country of Terra Firma, which runs into the Oroonooko.

**BARKING**, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, ſituated on a creek in the river Rothin, to which it gives name, near the Thames, from whence goods are brought up to the quay. It has a weekly market held on Saturday: 5 miles SW. Rumford, 11 S. Epping, and 7 E. London.

**BARKOW**, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Braclaw: 48 miles WNW. Braclaw.

**BARKU**, or *Barraku*, a town of Africa, in the country of Agouna, where the Dutch have a fort.

**BARKU** *(Little)*, a town of Africa: 1½ league from Barku.

**BARKWAY**, a town of England, in the county of Herts: 34½ miles N. London, and 16½ S. Cambridge.

**BARLAIMONT**, or *Barlemont*, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainaut: 4 leagues SE. Le Queſnoy.—On the 18th of June, 1794, the allied troops of Auſtria and Pruſſia, were defeated near this town by the French republicans, with the loſs of 2000 men.

**BARLENGA**, a ſmall iſland, the principal of a cluſter in the Atlantic Ocean, about 3 leagues from the weſt coaſt of Portugal; with a fortreſs: theſe iſlands are called *Borlings* by the Engliſh ſeamen, and the greater part merely rocks. *Long.* 9. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

**BARLETTA**, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari, on the Adriatic: 4 miles W. Trani. *Long.* 34. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 19. N.

**BARLEY COVE**, a creek on the ſouth weſt coaſt of Ireland, between Mizenhead and Browhead, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

**BARMACH**, a lofty mountain of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan, near the Caſpian Sea.

**BARMANCOTTY**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 5 miles S. Sirinagur, and 13 N. Deuprag.

**BARMEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, ſituated in a fertile valley to which it gives name: 5 miles N. Launep.

**BARMOUTH**, a ſea-port of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, ſituated in a bay, to which it gives name: 8 miles SW. Dolgelly.

**BARNACH**, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, ſituated in Black Sod Bay.

**BARNARD's CASTLE**, a town of England, on the river Tees, in the county of Durham, which takes its name from a caſtle, ſaid to have been built by Barnard Baliol, an anceſtor of John Baliol, king of Scotland. It has a large weekly market on Wedneſday, and contains about 3000 inhabitants. There is a manufacture of camblets, in which about 400 weavers are employed: 254 miles N. London.

**BARNASNE**, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: 8 miles SW. Killarney.

**BARNAUL**, a town of Siberia, on the weſt ſide of the Oby: 100 miles SSE. Kolivan.

**BARNERA**, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the weſt coaſt of Lewis, ſeparated from the main land by a ſtrait, called *Loch Barnera*, about a mile wide. *Long.* 7. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 25. N.

**BARNESLEY**, a town of England, in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire: there is a conſiderable manufacture for wire, as likewiſe for hardware; another for linen, and another for glaſs bottles. It has a weekly market on Wedneſdays: 15 miles W. Doncaſter.

**BARNET**, a town of England, ſituated partly in the county of Herts, and partly in the county of Middleſex, near which was fought a bloody battle between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians, the former commanded by king Edward IV. and the latter by the earl of Warwick, in which the earl was ſlain, with many noblemen, and 10,000 men of his party; this battle was fought 14th April, 1471. It has a weekly market on Mondays: 11 miles N. London.

**BARNEVELTS ISLANDS**, two ſmall flat iſlands near the coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 66. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 40. S.

**BARNEVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valognes: 4¼ leagues WSW. Valognes, and 5¼ SSW. Cherburg.

**BARNSTAPLE**, a ſea-port town of England, ſituated on the river Taw, in the county of Devon. It was anciently ſurrounded with walls, and defended with a caſtle, had the liberties of a city, and a good harbour; but the harbour is now ſhallow, ſo that veſſels cannot come up to the town, yet it has ſome conſiderable trade; and the markets held weekly, on Fridays, are large for cattle, corn, and proviſions. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Barnſtaple bay is an opening in the Briſtol Channel, formed by the union of the rivers Taw and Towridge: 40 miles NNW. Exeter, 51 W. Taunton, and 191 W. London. *Long.* 4. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

**BARNSTORF**, or *Berndorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Diepholz: 8 miles N. Diepholz.

**BARNTRUP**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: 4 miles NE. Blomberg.

**BAROACH**, a town of India, in the country of Guzerat: 34 miles N. Surat, and 80 S. Amedabad. *Long.* 72. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 45. N.

**BAROCHE** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Domfront: 4 miles SSE. Domfront.

**BAROWECZ**, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Lublin: 36 miles N. Lublin.

**BARQUES POINT**, a cape on the north-caſt of Sagana bay, in lake Huron.

**BARR**, or *Baar*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Benfelden: 7 miles WNW. Benfelden.

**BARRA**, an iſland of Africa, in the mouth of the river Gambia.

**BARRA**, or *Bar*, a kingdom of Africa, near the river Gambia, on the borders of it, which extends about 20 leagues.

**BARRA**, or *Barray*, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland: about 6 miles long, and 2½ broad. The principal produce is barley and potatoes; great quantities of cod and ling are caught on the eaſt coaſt, 30,000 of the latter having one year been ſent from this iſland to Glaſgow, which is thought to be about the average, where they are ſold for about five or ſix pound a hundred; the fiſhermen alſo catch ſome dog-fiſh, the oil of which they burn in their lamps, and ſell what they do not conſume at ſeven-pence or eight-pence the Scotch pint. Shell-fiſh abound here, ſuch as limpets, muſcles, wilks, clams, ſpout-fiſh, or razor-fiſh, lobſters, crabs, &c. &c.; but what is ſingularly beneficial to the inhabitants, is the ſhell-fiſh called cockle. It is found upon the great ſand on the north end of Barray, in ſuch quantities, that in times of great ſcarcity, all the families upon the iſland (about 200) reſort to it for their daily ſubſiſtence. It has been computed, that in two ſummers, which were peculiarly diſtreſſing on account of the great ſcarcity, no leſs than from 200 to 300 horſe-loads of cockles were taken off the ſands at low water every day of the ſpring-tides, during the months of May, June, July, and Auguſt. If the people made uſe of cockles in plentiful years, they might ſave as much bread as would prevent a ſcarcity in the worſt of times: 5 miles S. from the iſland of South Uiſt. *Long.* 7. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 2. N.

**BARRA LOUGH**, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: 20 miles N. Donegal.

**BARRABOA**, a town of Africa, in the country of Magadoxa.

**BARRA-CONDA**, a town of Africa, in the country of Nigritia, ſituated on the river Gambia.

**BARRAD**, a town of Arabia: 40 miles SE. Saade.

**BARRAN**, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auch; containing about 700 inhabitants: 2 leagues WSW. Auch, and 2 N. Mirande.

**BARRANCE**, a town of South America, in Peru, with a harbour, on the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 59. 45. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 30. S.

*Barré*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Florac: 2 leagues S. Florac, and 6½ WNW. Alais.

BARRE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bernay: 3 leagues SSE. Bernay, and 6½ WSW. Evreux.

BARREA, a circar or diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat.

BARREGE LE BAINS, a town of France, ſituated in a valley, at the foot of the Pyrenées, in which are a number of medicinal ſprings of different degrees of heat, from luke-warm to nearly ſcalding hot; from 95 to 113 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The waters are limpid, unctuous, or oily to the touch, and in taſte and ſmell ſaid to reſemble eggs on which a hen has ſat ſome time. They are uſed both for bathing and drinking: 6 poſts S. Tarbes. *Long.* 17. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

BARRELS, rocks near the ſonth coaſt of the county of Wexford, in the Iriſh Sea: 5 miles SW. Carnſore Point.

BARRELS, rocks near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in Courtmaſchery Bay.

*Barrême*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: 10 miles SSE. Digne.

BARREN ISLANDS, at the entrance of Cook's river, on the weſt coaſt of North America.

BARREN ISLAND, in the Eaſt Indian Sea; about 6 leagues in circumference, and 18 leagues eaſt from the Great Andaman. *Long.* 94. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 20. N.

BARREONE, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Veſubia, near St. Martin, in the county of Tenda.

BARRICOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandpré: 6 leagues S. Sedan, and 3 NE. Grandpré.

BARRIER ISLANDS, at the mouth of the river Thames, near the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand.

BARRILE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 7 miles WSW. Venoſa.

BARRINGDIN, a town of Africa, in the country of Barra.

BARRINGTON, a town of Nova Scotia, on the South coaſt: 15 miles SW. Shelburn.

BARRINGTON, a town of Rhode Iſland, in North America, on the river Swanſey: 6 miles from Briſtol.

BARROE-LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan: 11 miles SSE. Monaghan.

BARROW, a river of Ireland, which riſes in the northern part of Queen's county, and runs into Waterford bay.

BARROW *(Little)*, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Barrow: about 4 miles E. Portarlington.

BARROW POINT, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork: 5 miles E. Kinſale.

BARS, a town of Hungary, and chief place of a county of the ſame name: 8 miles W. Leventz.

BARSALLACH POINT, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of the county of Wigton, in Luce Bay: 8 miles NW. Burrowhead.

BASERS, a town of Norway: 50 miles NE. Romſdal.

BARSIR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 60 miles NE. Sirgian.

BARTAPOUR, a town of India, in the country of Kemaoon, on an iſland in the Ganges: 93 miles E. Bereilly, and 90 N. Lucknow.

BARTEN, a town of Pruſſia, and capital of a ſmall country, called Bartenland, in the province of Natangen: 40 miles. SE. Konigſberg.

BARTENSTEIN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, ſituated on the river Alle: 28 miles S. Konigſberg.

BARTENSTEIN, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe.

BARTHE DE NESTS *(La)*, a a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées: 6 leagues SE. Tarbes. *Long.* 18. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 4. N.

BARTHOLOMEW, a county of South Carolina, in the United States of America.

BARTHOLOMEW, ſee *St. Bartholomew.*

BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, on the ſouth ſide of the Humber, from whence paſſage boats go every day to Hull, 7 miles acroſs; there is a weekly market on Mondays. It contains two churches, and about 1700 inhabitants: 34 miles N. Lincoln, and 166 N. London.

BARTRACH, an iſland in the bay of Killala, at the mouth of the river Moy: about 2 miles long, and ½ mile broad: 2 miles NE. Killala.

BARTSA, a town of Hungary: 14 miles NNE. Szeben.

BARTSENLU, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 32 miles S. Kutaia.

BARTUS, a town of Hungary: 16 miles NW. Palotza.

BARVER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Diepholz: 6 miles ENE. Diepholz.

BARVILISKI, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 28 miles SW. Troki.

BARUD, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine: 7 miles SE. Manfalout.

BARUD, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine: 12 miles S. Dendera.

BARUD, a town of Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Rhine: 18 miles S. Siut.

BARUM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg: 10 miles S. Luneburg.

BARUTH, a town of Syria: 60 miles W. Damaſcus.

BARUTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: 22 miles SSE. Potzdam, and 34 NE. Wittenberg.

BARZETO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 17 miles SSW. Parma.

BARZOD, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated on the Hernach, between Caſſovia and Agria.

BAS, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of France, with a fort to defend the road: there are not above 50 inhabitants. *Long.* 13. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

BAS EN BASSEL, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moniſtrol: 1 league NW. Moniſtrol, and 6½ N. le Puy.

BASCIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 4 miles SSE. Teramo.

BASCULUMBAI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 36 miles E. Pergamo.

BASELECE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 7 miles SSW. Volturara.

BASHEE ISLANDS, five iſlands in the Chineſe Sea; three of them are large, and four of them inhabited; they are ſaid to be ſo called by Dampier, from the name of a liquor uſed by the inhabitants made of the juice of the ſugar cane, and a ſmall black grain: this name was given to the moſt eaſterly iſland, and became general to them all: the productions are plantains, bananas, pine-apples, ſugar-canes, potatoes, yams, and cotton; their quadrupeds are goats and hogs. The names of the iſlands are Orange, Grafton, Monmouth, Iſle of Goats, and Baſhee, or Bachi: they are ſituated to the ſouth of Formoſa.

BASHEE, or *Bachi*, an iſland in the Chineſe Sea, the moſt eaſterly of five; called from this the *Baſhee Iſlands*; the form appears circular, about 2 leagues in diameter. It has a town of the ſame name. *Long.* 121. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 45. N.

BASIENTO, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento: 8 miles E. Bernaldi, in the province of Baſilicata.

BASIL, or *Baſle*, ſee *Bâle*.

BASILAN, one of the Philippine iſlands: 12 leagues in circumference, very fertile, eſpecially in fruit and rice: 6 leagues SW. Mindanao. *Long.* 121. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

BASILI, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Gulf of Colokitia: 4 miles NNE. Colokitia.

BASILIA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 32 miles WNW. Conſtantinow.

BASILICATA, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by the Capitanata and Bari, on the eaſt by the Gulf of Tarento, on the ſouth by Principato Citra, and Calabria Citra, and on the weſt by Principato Ultra: about 66 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It produces corn, wine, oil, ſaffron, cotton, honey, and wax, in abundance; the principal towns are Melſi, Acerenze, Potenza, Turſi, and Venoſa.

BASINGSTOKE, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a good corn market every Wedneſday. A navigable canal is lately made from this town to the river Wey; there is a manufacture of druggets and ſhalloons. On the Downs near the town a bloody battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes, in the year 871; and about a mile from it ſtood Baſing houſe, belonging to the marquis of Wincheſter, which was held as a fortreſs with a garriſon, by the noble owner, for Charles I.; after an obſtinate defence, it was taken by Cromwell, who put moſt of the garriſon to the ſword, and reduced the noble manſion to aſhes: 37 miles E. Saliſbury, and 46½ W. London.

BASOVA, a town of Siberia, on the river Lena: 20 miles S. Orlenga.

BASQUES *(Les)*, a country of France, before the revolution, ſituated between the ſea, Spain, the river Adour, and Bearn.

BASQUEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieppe: 3 leagues SSW. Dieppe, and 7½ NNW. Rouen.

BASRAH, ſee *Baſſora*.

BASROUCHE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Taberiſtan: 24 miles W. Farabat.

BASS, an iſland or rock in the German Ocean, near the NE. coaſt of the county of Haddington, in Scotland. It is of a moſt ſtupendous height; on the ſouth ſide the top appears of the form of a cone, and towards the north it fearfully overhangs the ſea: 4 miles NW. Dunbar.

**BASSANO**, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the Treviſano, on the Brenta: 12 miles N. Vicenza.—A battle was fought near this town, between the Auſtrians and the French, in the beginning of September, 1796. The republicans took 500 priſoners.

**BASSANO**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, near which Dolabella defeated the Etrurii and the Boij: 3 miles W. Orta.

**BASSEE** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lille: formerly a place of conſiderable ſtrength, but was diſmantled by Louis XIV.: it is ſituated on the Deule: 2 leagues E. Bethune, and 3½ SW. Lille.

**BASSEEN**, a town of Hindooſtan, on the weſtern coaſt of the peninſula of India, in the country of Baglana: 20 miles N. Bombay, and 152 S. Surat.

**BASSENTO**, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Grati, near Coſenza.

**BASSERSTORF**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich: 4 miles NE. Zurich.

**BASSETERRE**, a general name given by the French to the low lands of the Weſt-India iſlands.

**BASSETERRE TOWN**, a ſea-port town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, in the Weſt-Indies, and capital of the iſland, ſituated on the mouth of a river, opening into a bay, called Baſſeterre Road; the town contains about 800 houſes, and is defended by three batteries. *Long.* 62. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 24. N.

**BASSETERRE TOWN**, a ſea-port town on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Guadaloupe, defended by a citadel. *Long.* 61. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 5. N.

**BASSING**, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieuze: 1½ league NE. Dieuze.

**BASSORA**, or *Baſrah*, a city of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak, ſituated on a navigable canal, weſt of the Euphrates, built in the year 656, by order of Omar, the ſecond caliph, to hinder the commerce of the Perſians: this canal is navigable for veſſels of 50 tons to the Euphrates, and thence to the Gulf of Perſia, from which it lies about 15 leagues north-weſt. It is a place of very conſiderable trade, veſſels from Europe and Aſia are always found in the port. The troubles of Perſia were of conſiderable advantage to the trade of Baſſora. Merchants of Arabia, Turkey, Armenia, Greece, Jews, and Indians reſide there, the Engliſh and Dutch have their conſuls, and their ſhips come from India loaded with merchandize: thoſe from Bengal, which arrive from the month of March to June, bring white linens, ſilk, muſlins, baſtard-ſaffron, ſandal and other woods, benzoin, varniſh, rice, lead, European tin and iron. From the coaſt of Coromandel they bring thicker cloths, white or blue, with which the Arabians clothe themſelves. From the coaſt of Malabar they bring cardamom ſeeds, pepper, &c. From Surat all kinds of gold and ſilver ſtuffs, turbans, blue cloths, indigo, and ſteel, of which the Perſians are the chief purchaſers, to make their ſabres. The principal merchandizes of the Dutch are ſpices and coffee from Java. The veſſels which arrive from Surat belong chiefly to Muſſulmen merchants, but the Europeans are the moſt numerous. Some Arabians bring ſlaves, others bring pearls. The neighbouring countries furniſh alſo merchandize for exchange; the moſt conſiderable of which are the ancient copper of Perſia, grain, when the exportation is allowed, dates, wine, and dry fruits of Perſia, &c. Baſſora rather belongs to the Arabs than the Turks, and the language of the former is chiefly ſpoken. The prince pays but little reſpect to the Ottoman court. As to religion, beſides Mahometans, there are Syrian Jacobites and Neſtorians; and monks from Europe; there are beſides, ſome modern Sabeans, whom they call diſciples of John. The number of inhabitants is computed to be 50,000; the town is of very great extent, and ſurrounded by a wall of clay, ſaid to be 12 miles in circumference: 210 miles SW. Iſpahan, and 600 SE. Aleppo. *Long.* 44. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 30. N.

**BASSOUES**, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirande: 5 leagues WSW. Auch.

*Baſſué*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry la Françoiſe: 6 miles NNE. Vitry.

**BASSUM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the county of Hoya, with a noble abby: 16 miles W. Hoya.

**BASTA**, a town of Egypt: 40 miles NE. Cairo, and 31 SSE. Manſora.

**BASTAN**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 30 miles SW. Amaſiah.

**BASTAVOE**, a bay on the eaſt ſide of Yell, one of the Shetland iſlands.

**BASTELLICA**, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 5 leagues ENE. Ajaccio.

**BASTIA**, a city and ſea-port of Corſica, and capital of the iſland, commanded by a lofty mountain, about 400 fathom in length, and 100 in width, in the centre of which the ſea forms a ſmall bay, defended by a mole. It is divided into two parts, called *Terra Nuova*, and *Terra Vecchia*, in the former of which is a citadel, ſurrounded with fortifications. The harbour is good, but ſmall, and fit only for ſmall veſſels, the commerce is inconſiderable. In the year 1745, it received conſiderable damage from a bombardment by the Engliſh. In the year 1748, it was beſieged by the Auſtrians, but without ſucceſs. In the year 1794, lord Hood, after the ſurrender of Morbello and St. Fiorenza, proceeded to Baſtia, where he arrived the 10th of May. The number of perſons capable of bearing arms in Baſtia originally amounted to no more than 3000 men. The fortifications were not in the beſt ſtate, and the garriſon but indifferently provided: yet they made a moſt gallant defence againſt the united efforts of the Britiſh fleet and army, joined by a conſiderable corps of Corſicans, which Paoli had collected and diſpatched thither; and reſiſted till the 19th of May, when lord Hood, "in conſideration of the very gallant defence made by the garriſon of Baſtia, and from principles of humanity," offered honourable terms to the commandant, Gentili; which, in the ſituation of the garriſon, it would have been deſperation to reject. In conſequence of this negotiation, on the 24th, they marched out with the honours of war, and Baſtia was taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh. The loſs of the French has not been aſcertained on this occaſion; that of the Engliſh was not conſiderable. The number of inhabitants is ſuppoſed to be about 6000. *Long.* 27. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

**BASTIA**, a ſea-port town of Iſtria, in the Adriatic: 8 miles SSE. Umago. *Long.* 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 41. N.

**BASTIA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, on the Panaro: 8 miles NE. Modena.

**BASTIDE DE MONTFORT** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gaillac: 5 miles NE. Gaillac.

**BASTIDE DE SERON** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: 4½ leagues NW. Taraſcon.

**BASTIDE** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtel-Jaloux: 2¾ leagues WSW. Tonneins, and ¾ N. Caſtel Jaloux.

**BASTIDE DE JOURDANS** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Apt: 4 leagues SE. Apt.

**BASTIDE D'ARMAGNAC** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogaro: 4¾ leagues NNW. Nogaro, and 1¾ NW. Cazaubon.

**BASTIDE DE BEARN**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: 4 leagues W. Orthez.

**BASTIMONTOS**, ſmall iſlands, near the coaſt of America and the iſthmus of Darien, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios. *Long.* 79. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 32. N.

**BASTOGNE**, a city of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, near the foreſt of Ardennes; it is ſo populous, ſo well built, and has ſo much trade, that it is not unfrequently called *Paris in Ardennes*. This city was in poſſeſſion of the French from 1684 to 1698, when, by the peace of Ryſwick, it was reſtored with its juriſdiction to Spain, from whom it deſcended to the houſe of Auſtria. The juriſdiction, which is part of the ancient comté of Ardennes, comprehends 145 villages and hamlets: 22 miles NW. Luxemburg, and 35 S. Liege. *Long.* 23. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

**BASTOVA**, a town of European Turkey, in Albania: 18 miles S. Durazzo.

**BASZEU**, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, near Stephanowze, in Moldavia.

**BATACOLA**, a ſea-port town of India, on the coaſt of Malabar, where the Engliſh had once a ſettlement, but they were all maſſacred by the natives, in the year 1670: 20 miles N. Barcelor.

**BATAHANO**, a town of the iſland of Cuba, on the weſtern coaſt, oppoſite the iſland of Pines.

**BATAN**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles S. Kutaia.

**BATAVIA**, a ſea-port town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java, in the kingdom of Jacatra, ſituated in a low and marſhy plain, at the union of ſome ſmall rivers, which deſcend from mountains, and render the internal navigation eaſy: in moſt of the ſtreets are canals filled with almoſt ſtagnant water; ſome of which canals extend into the country. The city occupies a great ſpace, becauſe the houſes are large, convenient, and airy; the ſtreets are very wide and ſtraight. The borders of the canals are ſhaded with large trees, which ſtop the exhalations of the marſhy land, hinder a free circulation of air, and render it unwholeſome; this unwholeſomeneſs is much increaſed by the cuſtom of depoſiting the black and putrid mud on the ſides of the canal to dry. The public buildings are for the moſt part without elegance; the church of the Croſs is large and handſome: the town-houſe is well ſituated; the hoſpital is convenient and large. It is ſurrounded with a rampart of ſtones or bricks, at the foot of which runs a rapid river. At the end of the town is a caſtle, with lofty and thick walls, well furniſhed with artillery, which commands the place of landing, and contains large apartments, magazines, workſhops, &c. At ſome diſtance from the town are forts and redoubts, to command the canals and the roads; but the chief defence is from its marſhy ſituation. The harbour is the moſt beautiful in India, it is large, and the bottom ſecure. Round the harbour and in the bay are ſeveral iſlands, among which are Edam, whither they ſend criminals to hard labour; it is about 1½ league in circumference: Purmerent, in which is an hoſpital: Kuyper, or Cooper, in which are magazines of rice and other merchandize: Onruſt, this iſland is 2 leagues from the town, and well fortified; here is a timber yard, where three or four hundred carpenters are kept conſtantly employed, with magazines of ſtores to furniſh veſſels with whatever they may want. Batavia is ſaid to contain within the walls 1242 Dutch houſes and 200 Chineſe, and nearly as many in the ſuburbs; the population is ſuppoſed to be 60,000 ſouls, of which 17,000 are Europeans, or the deſcendants of Europeans. The heat is moderated during the day by a wind which blows from the ſea, and during the night the air is cooled by winds blowing from the land. The environs are ſpread with country houſes and large gardens, covered with lofty trees, and interſected with rivers and canals; but in the midſt of cultivated lands are found marſhes, bogs, and brackiſh waters, which produce fevers and epidemic diſorders; every countenance announces debility and langour: ſome houſes indeed are built in ſituations more elevated, and where the air is more pure, but theſe are very rare. For the ſpace of ten or twelve leagues the land is a perfect flat; beyond this are two hills, where men ſeem to poſſeſs ſtrength and colour, where the diſeaſed readily find health, and the rich enjoy a charming retreat. This ſoil, ſo unfriendly to man, is the beſt for vegetation, and produces great quantities of rice, Indian corn, millet, potatoes, indigo, &c.; vaſt plantations of the ſugar-cane grow almoſt without culture, and produce a greater quantity of that vegetable ſalt than thoſe of the American iſlands. In the year 1619, Batavia was only a village, palliſadoed round with bamboo canes; in a flat country, marſhy, and ſubject to the inundations of a river running throught it. At this time the Dutch made a ſettlement here, who demoliſhed the old, and built the new town, which they called *Batavia*; they cut canals and drains, to carry off the water upon any land floods. The bay has ſeventeen or eighteen iſlands, which defend the harbour, capable of containing 1000 veſſels from the violence of the winds and waves; two large piers run out half a mile into the ſea, between which 100 ſlaves are conſtantly employed in taking out the mud or ſoil, waſhed out of the town, without which the mouth of the river would ſoon be choaked up: a boom croſſes it below the town, which is ſhut up every night, and well guarded by a detachment from the main-guard. Here all veſſels pay toll. A ſea gale riſes every morning at ten, to bring veſſels into the bar, and a land one at ten at night, to carry them out, one from the north, the other from the ſouth. It is the reſidence of the governor-general of the Indies, appointed by the States of Holland every three years. *Long.* 106. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 10. N.

BATAVIAN REPUBLIC, the name adopted by Holland and the other United States, ſince the French Revolution.

BATBERGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 2 miles S. Quakenbruck.

BATCHAJOUC, a town of Aſia, in Armenia: 90 miles S. Erivan.

BATCHELORS RIVER, ſee *Bachelors River*.

BATCHURISCHKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the Government of Archangel, on the eaſt coaſt of the White Sea: 8 miles N. Archangel.

BATEAB, a town of North America, in the province of Yucatan: 390 miles SSW. Merida.

BATGAO, a town of Aſia, in the country of Mocaumpour: 10 miles S. Catmundu, and 140 N. Patna. *Long.* 28. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. N.

BATH, a city of England, in the county of Somerſet, is ſituated in a deep narrow valley, bounded on the north, ſouth, and ſouth-weſt by lofty hills, forming a very pleaſant natural amphitheatre, and affording the city a double advantage, a barrier againſt the winds, and fountains of the pureſt waters. Theſe hills abound with white free-ſtone, of which the houſes are built. On the north-weſt ſide the valley widens, divided into rich meadows, watered by the river Avon. Various have been the appellations of this celebrated town. The Britons called it *Caer Palladwr*, *Caer Badon*, *Caer Bladin*, &c. The Romans gave it the name of *Aquæ Solis*, *Fontes Calidi*, *Thermæ*, *Badonia*, *Bathonia*, &c. Theſe waters are ſaid, from the lateſt experiments, to contain a ſmall portion of common ſalt, a larger proportion of ſelenites, a portion of fixable air, and ſome ſulphureous gas, or inflammable air, together with a ſlight chalybeate impregnation. Theſe are all that chemiſtry has as yet diſcovered: but from the inadequacy of theſe impregnations to the effects produced, it is probable that ſome latent cauſe is concerned of too ſubtle a nature to be ſubjected to ſuch analyſis, or perhaps to be the object of our ſenſes, or even of our comprehenſion. There are three principal ſprings, or baths, the King's-Bath, the Hot-Bath, and the Croſs-Bath. The Queen's-Bath is merely an expanſion of the waters of the King's-Bath. The heat of the King's-Bath is 116 degrees on Fahrenheit's thermometer, of the Hot-Bath 117, and of the Croſs-Bath 111. The diſorders particularly benefited by the Bath waters are obſtructions of the viſcera, palſies, gout, rheumatiſm, hyſteric colic, the colic of Poitiers, jaundice, white ſwellings, leproſy, hyſteric and hypochondriacal complaints, and ſpaſmodic diſeaſes, as the St. Vitus's dance, &c. The circumſtances which forbid the uſe of the Bath waters, are all caſes with fever, till the fever be removed, pain in the breaſt, with cough, a difficulty of breathing, all caſes in which internal ſuppuration or ſchirrhus has taken place; all caſes of hæmorrhages and plethora. The diſcovery of theſe waters is, by ancient hiſtorians, attributed to Bladud, ſon of Lud-Hudibras, who was king of this county 890 years before the birth of Chriſt; but the antiquity of the city and the baths themſelves we are not to refer to any higher period than the arrival of the Romans, a people peculiarly happy in converting the gifts of nature to the propereſt uſes, and in ſupplying her deficiencies by admirable works of art. It was in the year of our Lord 44, and in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, that the Roman forces, under the conduct of Flavius Veſpaſian, after having reduced all the Belgic colonies and the weſtern parts of Britain under the ſubjection of the Roman empire, ſat down in this territory, to which they had probably been directed by the native Belgæ. The report of ſuch genial waters as flowed with ſpontaneous heat from the boſom of the earth, in a rude and barbarous country, was a ſufficient inducement to a people who had ſo lately left the luxuries of Italy, where every art was employed in erecting the moſt ſuperb baths and ſudatories, and in fabricating, with immenſe labour and expence, that very article of indulgence, which nature in this ſpot furniſhed without the ſmalleſt trouble to their hands. Such an extraordinary and unexpected bounty they could not fail aſcribing to that orb, which imparts heat and vigour to the univerſe, and they at once beſtowed upon the waters the appellation of Aquæ Solis, or the Waters of the Sun. Here they ſtationed the firſt detachment of the ſecond legion, building proper habitations for the officers, and the military in general; and at length by the arrival of other legions, the place grew into a city, endowed with Roman liberties, and governed by Roman laws. Walls, gates, and temples, were erected, and a little Rome began to adorn a dreary inhoſpitable wild. In the reign of Hadrian, about A. D. 118, that ſame detachment of the ſecond legion, ſtill remaining here, was joined by a diviſion of the ſixth, and in that of Severus, a part of the twentieth legion, removed from Devana, or Cheſter, had their ſtation in Aquæ Solis, which was then become the moſt capital city in Roman Britain, and the principal, if not the only place in this part of the iſland for preparing the legionary arms and enſigns. The old Roman city was built in the form of a pentagon, the area whereof was 1200 feet in length, and the greateſt breadth about 1150. It was ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, compoſed of layers of ſtone, brick, and terras, nine feet in thickneſs, and twenty feet in height, this wall was flanked by circular towers at each angle, and had four gateways, anſwering nearly to the four cardinal points of the compaſs, from which in ſubſequent times, the principal ſtreets had their denominations. During the reign of the Emperor Theodoſius, Chryſanthus, being then Governor in Britain, the Roman legions began to leave this place, now increaſed into a great and populous city, inhabited by families unconnected with military concerns, and practiſing the arts of civilization and peace. At length about the year 444, the Roman army totally withdrew from the place, and left it to the poſſeſſion of the Britons, who by their intercourſe and intermarriages with the Romans, had before conſtituted a conſiderable part of its inhabitants. The Saxons, who had been invited into Britain, and diſperſed themſelves into various parts thereof, by ſmall degrees erected themſelves into ſeveral petty ſtates, or monarchies. Bath, with a few other conſiderable cities in the weſtern parts of the iſland, ſtill remained in the poſſeſſion of the Britons, till the year 577, when a large army of the Saxons, under the command of Ceaulin and Cuthwin, advanced towards its walls. They were met by three Britiſh kings of the names of Conmail, Condidin, and Farinmail, who, giving them battle, fell, and Bath ſoon after was obliged, for the firſt time, to yield to the Saxon arms. This period afforded a new name, and a different proſpect to this memorable city, becoming part of the dominions of the Weſt-Saxons, under which it flouriſhed for near 200 years; and perhaps it is owing to this people, that we know ſo little or ſo much of the Roman ſtate of Bath. On the foundation of thoſe walls, which they themſelves had induſtriouſly deſtroyed, freſh bulwarks were erected with the old materials, and with others brought from the ruins of temples, mauſoleums, and triumphal arches, and therein was inſerted a variety of ſculptures, which they had thrown down from their ruined buildings. The interior parts of the city were decorated in a new taſte, and filled with adventitious ſtructures. Oſric, king of the Northumbrian ſtates, with the conſent of Kentwine, that once relentleſs chacer of the Britiſh powers, erected, in the year 676, a houſe of nuns, to the honour of God, and St. Peter the apoſtle. The Daniſh invaſions interrupted the tranquillity of the city, and the progreſs of its improvements. At length it aſſumed new ſplendour under the Auguſtan reign of Edgar, who, in the year 973, was conſecrated and crowned with great ſolemnity in the church of St. Peter, in the preſence of Oſwald, archbiſhop of York, and the ſeveral other prelates of England. This monarch endowed the city with divers valuable privileges, erecting it into a free borough, granting it a market, and the liberty of coinage, and exempting it from toll, tribute and taxes; the memory of which benefactions the inhabitants preſerved for many ages in anniverſary games and feſtive pageantries. At the time of the invaſion of this country by the Normans, there were within the walls of Bath 178 burgeſſes, 64 of whom were tenants to the king, 90 to the barons and great men, and 24 to the church of St. Peter. Such was the ſtate of Bath in the time of William the Conqueror; but in the ſucceeding reign of Rufus it underwent a revolution, which proved the ſubject of much controverſy, and unſeemly confuſion, to the eccleſiaſtical polity of the country. From the time of the Conqueſt, foreigners had been invited and encouraged to ſettle within the precincts of this city. Among the reſt was John de Villula, a native of Tours, in the province of Orleanois, in France, who for ſeveral years practiſed phyſic in this reſort of Valetudinarians, and accumulated by his practice a prodigious fortune; by virtue hereof, and by his intereſt with the monks eſtabliſhed in the ancient foundation of king Offa, he at length procured the biſhopric of Wells, to which he, by money advanced to the king, annexed the abby of Bath, vacant by the death of biſhop Giſo, another French emigrant. At the inſtance of biſhop Burnel, in the reign of Edward I. this city firſt ſent repreſentatives to parliament. The government of the city was originally veſted in a ſheriff; the firſt that appears to have borne this office was Ælfred, who is ſaid to have been a great benefactor to the city, and died A. D. 907. It afterwards had a provoſt, or bailiff. Its firſt charters were confirmed by king Edward III. Richard II. Henry V. and Henry VI. Queen Elizabeth, in the thirty-ſecond year of her reign, granted the city a new charter, declaring it to be a ſole city of itſelf, and the citizens to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Bath. The commerce of Bath, abſtracted from the expenditures of faſhionable company reſorting to the city, is now altogether inconſiderable; nor is there any manufacture which deſerves particular notice. Formerly, however, it was almoſt in a manner maintained by clothing. Leland, who viſited this place in the reign of Henry VIII. informs us, that a little before his time, there were three capital clothiers of the names of Style, Kent, and Chapman, by whom the town of Bath then flouriſhed; and it is aſſerted, that at the time of the Reſtoration there were no leſs than ſixty broad looms employed in the ſingle pariſh of St. Michael. The river Avon was made navigable by an act of parliament, 10 Anne, and the firſt barge laden with deals, pig-lead, and meal, was brought up to the city, Dec. 15, 1727. The number of barges employed upon this river, to and from Briſtol, is nine, and their burden on an average thirty tons each. This city, like that of Rome, from a very ſmall and mean beginning, is now become ſo large in bulk, and withal, ſo elegant in its buildings, and ſo reſpectable in its inhabitants and its viſitors, as to be the pride of England, and the admiration of foreigners. The old city walls are now built over, and its priſtine ſtate almoſt wholly obliterated by modern improvements. The moſt ſuperb edifices, raiſed by the moſt ſkilful architects, riſe in every quarter, and compoſe one of the moſt beautiful cities in the world. In the earlier part of the civil wars, Bath was garriſoned for the ſervice of King Charles I. and the ſum of 7000 pounds was expended on its fortifications. Notwithſtanding which, upon the approach of a ſmall party of dragoons to the city walls, and the appearance of another upon the Beechen-cliff, near the city of Bath, the gates were thrown open, and the city ſurrendered to the enemy. Hereupon it became one of the principal poſts of the parliament forces in this county, and here Sir William Waller lay for a conſiderable time with his whole army, making ſallies into the country, and inviting together all the diſaffected from the neighbouring clothing towns and villages. But after the battle of Roundway-down, July 13, 1643, in which Sir William Waller was defeated, and the withdrawing of the garriſon hence to the reinforcement of Briſtol, the king's troops retook poſſeſſion of the city. In the year 1715, a deſign was ſet on foot for a general hoſpital, but not carried into effect till the year 1738, when freſh contributions were made, a ſpacious and very commodious edifice erected, and an act of parliament procured for incorporating the directors of the charity by the name of The Preſident and Governors of the General Hoſpital or Infirmary at Bath. In 1742, the houſe was opened for the reception of the ſick poor from every part of Great Britain and Ireland, thoſe of Bath only excepted, in regard they always have a readier and leſs expenſive acceſs to the benefits of the water. There are three pariſh churches in Bath, and ſeveral chapels of the eſtabliſhed form: beſides places of worſhip for Roman Catholics, Preſbyterians, Moravians, Unitarians, and Quakers: 19 miles NE. Wells, 12 E. Briſtol, 39 NW. Saliſbury, 41 nearly SW. Glouceſter, 67 SW. Oxford, and 107 W. London. *Long.* 2. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

BATH TOWN, a ſea-port of North Carolina, in the United States of America, in the river Pamticoe. *Long.* 77. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

BATHA, or *Bath*, or *Bachia*, a town of Hungary, ſituated near the Danube; once the ſee of a biſhop, now united to Colocza, taken by the emperor in the year 1686: 20 leagues S. Buda. *Long.* 36. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 34. N.

BATHMONSTER, a town of Hungary, ſeparated from Batha by the Danube.

BATNIR, or *Batinda*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Moultan country: 150 miles ESE. Moultan, and 170 NW. Agimere.

BATO, one of the Ladrone Iſlands. *Long.* 142. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. N.

BATO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, 2 miles SE. Scalea, in the province of Calabria Citra.

BATOA, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, ſituated on the equinoctial line. *Long.* 98. E. Greenwich.

BATOPILAH, a town of North America, in the province of New Navarre: 120 miles N. Cinaloa.

BATTA, a province of Africa, once a powerful ſtate, but now ſubject to Congo: the principal towns are Batta, the capital, Cangon, and Agiſymba.

BOTTAGLIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 3 miles NW. Vieſte.

BATTEL, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex; built near the place where the deciſive battle was fought between Harold and William duke of Normandy, on the 14th of October, 1066. The conqueror afterwards built an abby on the ſpot, dedicated to St. Martin, with conſiderable privileges and endowments, to pray for the ſouls of the ſlain; and the remains, yet viſible, bear marks of its ancient grandeur: the abby was called Battel-abby, and very ſoon after people began to build near, and a town gradually grew, which was alſo called Battel. This is given as the origin of the place. The town conſiſts of one good ſtreet; the principal manufacture is gun-powder, of conſiderable eſtimation among ſportſmen. On the ſecond Tueſday in every month there is a market for cattle, corn, &c. and a market weekly on Thurſdays, for proviſions, &c.: 6 miles N. Haſtings, and 57 S. London.

BATTENBORCH, or *Battenburg*, a town of the duchy of Gueldres, ſituated on the north ſide of the Meuſe, nearly oppoſite Raveſtein.

BATTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 16 miles SW. Waldeck, and 16 NW. Marburg.

BATTIBAGLIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra: 11 miles ESE. Salerno.

BATTLEFIELD, a village of England, in the county of Salop, near which Henry IV. gained a victory over Piercy, called Hotſpur: 3 miles N. Shrewſbury.

BATTUSZANI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 44 miles NNW. Jaſſy.

BAVANY, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Cauvery: 7 miles N. Erroad, in Coimbetore.

BAVARIA, a circle of Germany, is bounded on the north by Franconia and Bohemia, on the eaſt and ſouth by the circle of Auſtria, and on the weſt by Swabia, and contains about 2830 ſquare leagues. It receives its name from the duchy of Bavaria, which forms the greater part. It is compoſed of twenty ſtates, divided into two benches, the one eccleſiaſtical, and the other ſecular. Theſe ſtates are convoked by the duke of Bavaria, and the archbiſhop of Saltzburg, who direct alternately; the aſſemblies are held generally at Ratiſbon or Waſſerburg, and they vote in the following order: the archbiſhop of Saltzburg, duke of Bavaria, biſhop of Freyſing, duke of Neuburg and Sulzbach, biſhop of Ratiſbon, landgrave of Leuchtenberg, biſhop of Paſſau, comte Sternſtein, provoſt of Berchtholdſgaden, comte of Haag, abbot of St. Emeran, comte of Ortenburg, abbot of Nieder-Munſter, lord of Ehrerfels, abbot of Ober-Munſter, lord of Sulzburg and Pyrbaum, lord of Hohen-Waldek, lord of Breteneck and town of Ratiſbon. When the army of the empire is 40,000, this circle is engaged to furniſh 800 horſemen, and 1494 foot as its contingent.

BAVARIA, the electorate or duchy, comprehends the greater part of the circle, and has nearly the ſame bounds, 60 leagues long, and 40 broad, and is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate. Towards the ſouth the country is mountainous, interſperſed with foreſts, lakes, and moraſſes, with paſture grounds, but few corn fields, towards the north are found large and fertile plains, which produce plenty of corn; there are likewiſe many ſalt works, medicinal ſprings and baths, mines of copper, ſilver, and lead, quarries of excellent marble, plenty of game, fiſh, and cattle. The principal rivers are the Danube, Larch, Inn, Altmuhl, Nab, and Iſer; they count 16 lakes of a larger ſize, and 160 ſmaller; 275 rivers, great and ſmall; 360 foreſts; 720 mountains, and a great number of fiſh ponds. They reckon 48 cities; 123 towns; 1200 villages; 1000 chateaus, or noblemens' ſeats; 86 convents; 1500 pariſhes; 28,709 churches; and about four millions of ſouls. The revenues of the elector amount to about five or ſix millions of imperial crowns; the military forces amount to about 12,000 in time of peace, and rather more than double in time of war. The ſtates of Bavaria are compoſed of prelates, nobles, cities, and towns, which are aſſembled by the deputies at Munich; but this ſeldom happens: the ſtates of the Upper Palatinate have held no diet ſince the year 1628. The inhabitants of the Upper and Lower Bavaria are the moſt zealous Catholics in Europe. There are however ſome Proteſtants in the Upper Palatinate. The principal manufactures are coarſe cloth, ſtuffs of woollen, cotton, and ſilk ſtockings, velvet, carpets, clocks, &c. The principal exports are wheat, cattle, wood, ſalt, and iron; which employ and feed the inhabitants, and enrich the prince. The elector holds the fifth place in the electorate college, and the ſecond among the ſecular electors; he has a ſeat and the firſt vote among the college of princes. His aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire amounts to 60 horſe, and 277 foot, or 1828 florins for the Roman month. To the chamber of Wetzlar he is rated at 811 rix-dollars, and 58 kreutzers.

BAVARIA *(Upper)*, is divided into two governments, or regencies, viz. that of Munich, and Burkhauſen. The principal towns of the former are Munich, Pfaffenhauſen, Abenſperg, Ingolſtadt, Donawert, Friedberg, Wilhem, and Waſſerburg; of the latter, Burkhauſen, Branau, and Scherding.

BAVARIA *(Lower)*, is likewiſe divided into two governments, viz. that of Landſhuit, the principal towns of which are Landſhuit, Aerding, Dingelfing, Landau, Vilſhofen, Oſterhoſen, and Moſburg; and the government of Straubing, the principal places of which are Straubing, Cham, Kelheim, Dietfurt, Stadt-am-Hof, and Deckendorf.

BAVAY, a town of France, in the department of the north, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Queſnoy. It was once a conſiderable town, but is now ſcarcely more than a village: 2 leagues NE. le Queſnoy, and 11 SE. Lille.—On the 17th May, 1792, Bavay was attacked and plundered by a body of Auſtrians, but ſoon relieved by Marſhal Luckner.

BAUBIGNY, a town of France: 1½ league NE. Paris.

BAUBULA, a river of Spain, in the province of Aragon, which runs into the Xalon, about a league below Calataiud.

BAUD, a town of France in the department of Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontivy: 3½ leagues ENE. Hennebon, and 3¾ S. Pontivy.

BAUDANVILLER, a town of France in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blamont: 4 leagues N. St. Diey, and 1¾ S. Blamont.

BAUERWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jagerndorf, on the river Zinna: 10 miles NW. Ratibor.

*Baugé*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, ſituated on the river Coeſnon; before the revolution the ſeat of a governor, and a royal juſtice: it contains about 4000 inhabitants: 6 leagues ENE. Angers. *Long.* 17. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 31. N.—In the year 1421, while Henry V. was purſuing his campaign in France, he diſpatched the duke of Clarence, with 10,000 men, to take this town. At Baugé, the duke found ſome Scotch troops, with whom he engaged, and, being out-numbered by the enemy, the duke was killed, and his men, for the moſt part, made priſoners.

BAULAS, a town of Syria: 50 miles E. Damaſcus.

BAULTE, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Friſch Haff, a little below Frauenburg.

BAUMAN ISLANDS, three iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Roggewin, in the year 1722, apparently pleaſant and covered with fruit-trees, and divers ſorts of vegetables: the inhabitants are white, ſome of them burned by the ſun; they are numerous and armed with bows and arrows, but repreſented as of a gentle and humane diſpoſition, and friendly to ſtrangers. The largeſt iſland is about 7 or 8 leagues in circumference, with good anchorage. *Long.* 208. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. S.

BAUMES-LES-DAMES, or *Baume les Nones*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Doubs, on the river Doubs: 5 leagues NE. Beſançon, and 8¼ N. Pontarlier.

BAUMGARTEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Feltſburg.

BAUMGARTEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 3 miles W. Politzka.

BAUMHOLDER, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts: 10 miles W. Lautereck, and 25 N. Deux Ponts.

BAUMSWALDT, a foreſt of Pruſſia, on the borders of Lithuania, about 10 leagues long, and 7 wide.

BAUNACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, near the river Mayne: 7 miles N. Bamberg.

BAURINKEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lingen: 6 miles NE. Lingen.

BAUSCHWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſze: 8 miles ENE. Neyſze.

BAUSK, a town of Courland, on the river Muza: Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, took it from the Poles in the year 1625, and in the year 1705 the czar became maſter of it, after a bloody battle between the Ruſſians and the Swedes: 6 leagues S. Mittaw.

BAUTSCH, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: 18 miles N. Prerau.

BAUTZEN, or *Budiſſen*, a town of Germany, and capital of Upper Luſatia: formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the elector of Saxony, on the river Sprée: 30 miles ENE. Dreſden, and 76 E. Leipſick. *Long.* 32. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

BAUX *(Les)*, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon, formerly the chief place of an independent barony: 2 leagues SE. Taraſcon, and 3 NE. Arles.

BAWDER, a river of England, which runs into the Tees, about 3 miles NNW. Barnard-Caſtle, in the county of Durham.

BAWOROW, a town of Red Ruſſia, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 64 miles E. Lemberg.

BAWT, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi: 80 miles N. Iſpahan.

BAWTRY, a town of England, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated near the river Idle: the principal trade is in millſtones. There are two markets weekly, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays: 8 miles S. Doncaſter, and 152 N. London.

BAY OF ISLANDS, ſo called from the great number of Iſlands which line its ſhores: on the coaſt of New Zealand: it affords good anchorage.

BAY OF INLETS, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, between Cape Palmerſton and Cape Townſend. *Long.* 209. 36. to 210. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 30. to 22. 30. S.

BAYA, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the diſtrict of Soko, on the Gold Coaſt.

BAYAGANA, a town on the iſland of St. Domingo.

BAYAMO, or *St. Salvador*, a town of the iſland of Cuba, on a river which forms a port, near the South Coaſt, it gives name to a channel, ſituated between the main land of Cuba and the iſlands called the *Queen's Gardens*: 280 miles E. Havanna. *Long.* 59. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 5. N.

BAYERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth: on the Rednitz, with a ſeat of juſtice, and a large ſynagogue: 4 miles N. Erlang.

BAYEUX, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Calvados. Before the revolution it was the capital of Beſſin, in Lower Normandy, the ſeat of a governor, a bailywick, and an election and the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe included 611 pariſhes: the cathedral is admired as the moſt beautiful in the department. Beſides the cathedral, there were 17 other churches, a college, a public ſchool, an hotel-dieu, a general hoſpital, and ſeveral religious houſes. The number of inhabitants is computed at 8000, the principal commerce is in leather. It is ſituated on the Aure, about 4 miles from the ſea: 4½ leagues WNW. Caen, and 10½ NW. Falaiſe. *Long.* 16. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 17. N.

BAYJAH, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, which carries on a conſiderable trade in corn, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, with a citadel.

BAYLUR, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Abyſſinia, and province of Dancale, on the Red Sea. *Long.* 59. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 30.

BAYNES, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bayeux: 3¼ leagues WSW. Bayeux.

BAYON, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Luneville, ſituated on the Moſelle: 14 miles S. Nancy, and 9 SW. Luneville.

BAYONA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in Galicia, ſituated in a ſmall gulf, near the mouth of the Minho, with a convenient harbour; the ſea near the coaſt is furniſhed with excellent fiſh, and the land about is fertile, and watered by a great number of ſprings; the place is ſmall, but ſtrong: 3 leagues SW. Vigo, and 4 NW. Tuy. *Long.* 7. 55. E. Peak of Teneriff. *Lat.* 42. 15. N.

BAYONA ISLANDS, two ſmall iſlands and ſome rocks ſo called, ſituated at the entrance of the Gulf of Bayona, they were anciently called *Inſulæ Deorum* or *The Iſles of the Gods*: 2 leagues NNW. Bayona.

BAYONNE, a ſea-port town, on the weſt coaſt of France. It is the ſeat of a tribunal, in the diſtrict of Uſtaritz, and department of the Lower Pyrénees; ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Adour and Nive, about a league from the ſea, with a good harbour, but difficult to enter. It is ſtrongly fortified, the work of the celebrated Vauban. The town is large, and of conſiderable importance: maſts are brought from the Pyrenées, by means of the Nive, the Gave of Oleron, and the Adour, to Bayonne, and thence ſhipped to Breſt and other ports; a company was eſtabliſhed here for the northern whale fiſhery in 1605. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Auch. In the year 1784, it was declared a free port: 5½ poſts from Yron, on the frontiers of Spain, and 105 SSW. Paris. *Long.* 16. 11. E. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

BAYREUTH, or *Bareuth*, or *Bareith*, a city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach, the reſidence of the margraves, and capital of the whole principality, whence it is often called the principality of *Bareuth*; it it ſurrounded by the Main, Miſtelbach, and Sendelbach. It contains a palace, which being burnt down in the year 1753, was again rebuilt in a beautiful ſtyle, one Calviniſt and two Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a public ſchool, a foundling hoſpital, an academy, founded in the year 1722, by the margrave Frederick, and a college. In the year 1430 this town was burned down by the Huſſites. It belonged to a prince of the houſe of Brandenburg, the laſt of whom dying in 1782, is deſcended to the king of Pruſſia: 104 miles W. Prague, 64 N. Ratiſbon, and 48 NNE. Augſburg. *Long.* 29. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 54. N.

BAYS, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mayenne: 2 leagues N. Evron, and 3½ ESE. Mayenne.

BAZA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 7 miles SSW. Feldes.

BAZA, or *Baça*, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, on the ſouth ſide of the Guadalentin, between Guadix and Hueſcar; ſuppoſed to be the ancient Baſti, from whence the Baſtitani took their name: 7 leagues NE. from Guadix. *Long.* 13. 58. E. Peak of Teneriff. *Lat.* 37. 31. N.

BAZADOIS, before the revolution a province of France, ſituated between Agenois, Condomois, and Guienne; the land is ſandy and unproductive. Bazas was the capital.

BAZAS, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gironde: before the revolution the capital of Bazadois, and ſee of a biſhop. The dioceſe, which is ſaid to have been one of the moſt ancient in France, comprehends 250 pariſhes, and was once of great extent. The number of inhabitants is computed at 2000: 10 leagues SE. Bourdeaux, 13 WNW. Agen. *Long.* 17. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 26. N.

BAZIEGE, a town of France in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: 4 leagues SE. Toulouſe.

BAZIRGION, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: 57 miles E. Lar.

BAZOCHE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent le Rotrou: 5 miles SE. Authon.

BAZOCHES, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan: 9 miles NW. Argentan.

BAZOCHES, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neuville-aux-Bois: 6 miles N. Neuville.

BAZOCHES, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Soiſſons: 4 leagues E. Soiſſons.

BAZOGE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Mans: 6 miles N. Le Mans.

BAZOUGERS, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laval: 2½ leagues SE. Laval.

BAZOUGES LA PEROUSE, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dol: 3¼ leagues SSE. Dol, and 1¼ SW. Antrain.

BEACHY HEAD, a promontory of England, and higheſt land on the ſouth coaſt of Suſſex, which riſes perpendicular over the cliffs: 9 leagues WSW. Dungeneſs.

BEACONFIELD, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, with a weekly market on Thurſdays: 31 miles ESE. Oxford, and 23 WNW. London.

BEAL, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, near Aſkeaton, in the county of Limerick.

BEALNABRACH, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway.

BEALT, *Bealth*, or *Builth*, a town of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock, ſituated on the river Wye, with two markets weekly, on Mondays and Saturdays: 21½ miles SW. Preſteign, and 171 WNW. London.

BEAMINSTER, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, near the borders of Somerſet. It was anciently more conſiderable than it now is. It was nearly burned down in the year 1645, and in 1686. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and another of ſail cloth, with a weekly market held on Thurſdays. The inhabitants are computed at 2000: 24 miles W. Blandford, 12 WNW. Dorcheſter, and 138 W. London.

BEANE, a river of England, which runs into the Lea near Hoddeſdon, in the county of Hertford.

BEAR ISLAND, an iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in Bantry Bay, about 5 miles long, and 1½ wide. *Long.* 9. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

BEAR *(North)*, a ſmall iſland in St. James's Bay, Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 81. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 35. N.

BEAR *(South)*, a ſmall iſland in St. James's Bay. *Long.* 81. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

BEAR-BAY, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Newfoundland: 70 miles E. Cape Ray.

BEAR SOUND, on the weſt coaſt of Weſt Greenland. *Long.* 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 20. N.

BEARD, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Decize, on the Loire: 10 miles SE. Nevers.

BEARHAVEN, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork: between Bear Iſland and the county of Cork.

*Béarn*, before the revolution, a province of France, at the foot of the Pyrenées: about 16 leagues long, and 12 broad: bounded on the eaſt by Bigorre, on the north by Armagnac, Turſan, and Chaloſſe, on the weſt by Dax, a part of Soule, and Lower Navarre, and on the ſouth by the Pyrenées; the plain country is very fertile, and the mountains are covered with fir-trees, while within are mines of copper, lead, and iron; and the little hills are planted with vines, which yield good wine: the principal rivers which bear the name of Gaves, are the Gave-Bearnais, and the Gave d'Oleron. Pau is the capital town.

BEASTAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 80 miles SW. Kin.

BEATTA LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: 7 miles NNW. Caſtlebar.

BEAUDUN, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: 12 miles NE. Barjols.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone, oppoſite to Taraſcon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats; a great deal of commerce is carried on here in wool, ſilk, ſtuffs, ſpices, drugs, leather, cotton &c. which is aſſiſted by an annual fair that continues ſix days, the returns of which are ſaid to be 8 millions of livres in ſpecie, and 6 or 7 in exchange of merchandize, on an average of one year with another: 4 leagues E. Niſmes. *Long.* 22. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

BEAUCE, before the revolution, a country of France, part of Orleannois, ſo fertile in corn that it was called the granary of France. Chartres was the capital. It had neither mountain or river.

BEAUCHASTEL, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: 2½ leagues SSW. Valence, and 3½ NE. Privas.

BEAVER ISLAND, an iſland in lake Michigan. *Long.* 85. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 26. N.

BEAVER INDIANS, natives of North America, ſituated about *Long.* 118. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 20. N.

BEAVER, a river of North America, which runs into Lale-Croſs lake. *Long.* 118. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 25. N.

BEAVER LAKE, a lake of North America: *Long.* 102. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

BEAUFORT, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: 2½ leagues SSW. Baugé, and 4½ E. Angers.

BEAUFORT, a town of France in the department of the Drome: 2 leagues NE. Creſt.

BEAUFORT, a county of North Carolina, in the United States of America.

BEAUFORT, a ſea-port town of the United States of America, in North Carolina, ſituated in Core ſound: 39 miles SSE. Newbern. *Long.* 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 41. N.

**BEAUFORT**, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina, and county of Carteret, a ſeat of juſtice, ſituated on the iſland of Port Royal, with a good harbour. *Long.* 80. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 31. N.

**BEAUFORT**, or *Port Royal*, an iſland on the Atlantic Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of North America, belonging to the ſtate of South Carolina, near the mouth of the river Savanna. *Long.* 80. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

**BEAUFORT**, a town of Savoy: 30 miles ENE. Chambery.

**BEAUGENCY**, or *Baugency*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loiret, ſituated on the Loire, over which is a bridge of 22 arches; the chief trade is in wine and brandy: 4½ leagues SW. Orleans. *Long.* 19. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 47. N.

**BEAUJEU**, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, on the Ardiere, formerly the capital of the Beaujolois: 4 leagues NNW. Villefranche, and 7 ENE. Roanne. *Long.* 22. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

**BEAUJOLOIS**, before the revolution, a ſmall, but fertile, province of France: 10 leagues long, and 8 wide, ſituated between the Lyonnois, Burgundy, the Saone and Loire.

**BEAULEY**, or *Bewley*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, ſituated on the north ſide of a river of the ſame name, at its conflux with the Frith of Murray: 8 miles W. Inverneſs, and 8 S. Dingwall.

**BEAULIEU**, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive, on the Dordogne: 17 miles S. Tulle, and 17 SE. Brive.

**BEAULIEU SOUS LA ROCHE**, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sables d'Olonne: 2½ leagues W. Roche ſur Yon, and 4½ NNE. Sables d'Olonne.

**BEAULIEU**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, ſituated on the Indre, oppoſite Loches; it contains about 1500 inhabitants.

**BEAULIEU**, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: 4 leagues SE. Gien.

**BEAULON**, a town of France, in the department of the Ill and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Redon: 4 leagues SW. Rennes.

**BEAUMARCHEZ**, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: 7 leagues W. Auch, and 4½ W. Mirande. *Long.* 17. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

**BEAUMARIS**, or *Beaumarſh*, a ſea-port town of Wales, and county town of the Iſle of Angleſea, very near the Iriſh Sea, with a large and ſafe harbour, and good anchorage: the trade was once very conſiderable, but is now removed to other ports, chiefly Liverpool. It is a town corporate and borough, returning one member to the Britiſh parliament. It is the ſeat of a governor, and, as a port town, has five ſmaller dependent on it, viz. Barmouth, Carnarvon, Conway, Holyhead, and Pwllhely. The market is on Saturdays: 28 miles ESE. Holyhead, and 240¾ NW. London. *Long.* 4. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 14. N.

**BEAUMENIL**, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bernay: 2 leagues SSE. Bernay.

**BEAUMETZ-LES-LOGES**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arras: 2 leagues SW. Arras.

**BEAUMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont l'Evêque: 1 league W. Pont l'Evêque, and 6 ENE. Caen.

**BEAUMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille: 16 miles NE. Dijon.

**BEAUMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cherburg: 8 miles W. Cherburg.

**BEAUMONT**, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont Ferrand: 2 miles S. Clermont.

**BEAUMONT-LES-FORGES**, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Charité, on the Nyevre: 13 miles N. Nevers.

**BEAUMONT-SUR-VESLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims, ſituated on the Veſle: 8 miles SE. Reims.

**BEAUMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontoiſe, on the Oiſe: 33 miles N. Paris, and 9 NE. Pontoiſe.

**BEAUMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belvez, 3½ leagues W. Belvez, and 9. S. Perigueux.

**BEAUMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Frenay-le-Vicomte: 5 leagues NE. Le Mans.

**BEAUMONT EN ARGONNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sedan: 3½ leagues SSE. Sedan, and 9 E. Rethel.

**BEAUMONT ON GATINOIS**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nemours: 4 leagues SW. Nemours, and 8 SSW. Fontainebleau.

**BEAUMONT DE LOMAGRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenade: 5 leagues NW. Grenade, and 3½ SSW. Caſtel Sarraſin.

**BEAUMONT LE ROGER**, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bernay: 5 leagues W. Evreux, and 2½ E. Bernay. *Long.* 18. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

**BEAUNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: 3 leagues E. Angers, and 3 W. Baugé.

**BEAUNE**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Côte d'Or: 7 leagues S. Dijon, and 8½ SE. Auxonne. *Long.* 22. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. N.

**BEAUNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bois-Commun: 1 league N. Bois-Commun, and 4½ WNW. Montargis.

**BEAUPREAU**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florent: 3 leagues S. St. Florent, and 3 NNW. Chollet.

**BEAUQUESNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Doulens: 2 leagues SE. Doulens.

**BEAUREGARD**, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: 4 leagues S. Perigueux.

**BEAUREGARD**, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme: 3 leagues E. Clermont Ferrand.

**BEAUREGARD**, a town of France, in the department of Lot: 5 leagues ESE. Cahors.

**BEAUREPAIR**, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans: 1½ leagues E. Louhans, and 3 N. Cuzeau.

**BEAUREPAIRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: 9 leagues SSE. Lyons, and 3 SE. Vienne.

**BEAURIEUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon, 3½ leagues NW. Reims.

**BEAUSSET** (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulon: 7 miles NW. Toulon.

**BEAUVAIS**, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Oiſe, ſituated on the Therin. Before the revolution, the capital of the Beauvaiſis, and the ſee of a biſhop. It was beſieged by the Engliſh without ſucceſs in the year 1443, and by the Duke of Burgundy, in 1472, to as little purpoſe, though at the head of 80,000 men. In the latter ſiege, the women of Beauvais gave great proofs of their courage under the conduct of Jane de Hachett, whoſe portrait is preſerved in the Town-houſe; and in memory of their brave defence, the women walk firſt in a proceſſion, kept annually on the 10th of July. The cathedral is much admired; beſide this there are 6 collegiate, and 3 pariſh churches: 7 poſts S. Amiens, and 8 N. Paris. *Long.* 19. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

**BEAUVAISIS**, before the revolution, a ſmall province of France, bordered on the north by Picardy, on the weſt by Vexin-Normand, on the ſouth by Vixen François, and on the eaſt by Senlis; the country is very fertile, and was one of the firſt conquered by the French. Beauvais is the capital.

**BEAUVAL**, a town of France in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Doulens: 1 league S. Doulens.

**BEAUVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: 3½ leagues N. Valence, and 4 ENE. Agen. *Long.* 18. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 17. N.

**BEAUVOIR**, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Challans; 2½ leagues NW. Challans.

**BEAUVOIR SUR NIORT**, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niort: 2¼ leagues S. Niort.

**BEAUVOIR**, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and diſtrict of St. Marcelin: 5 leagues SW. Grenoble, and 2 ESE. St. Marcelin.

BEAUZAT, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire : 1½ league SW. Moniſtrol.

BEAUZEE, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun : 3 leagues SSE. Clermont en Argonne, and 4½ SSW. Verdun.

BEBE, a town of Egypt : 8 miles S. Beniſuef.

BEBENOWA, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Braclaw : 14 miles SE. Braclaw.

BEBRE, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, oppoſite Bourbon Lancy.

BEC *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure : 9 leagues WSW. Rouen.

BEC CRESPIN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine : 3 leagues E. from Havre.

BECCLES, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, on the borders of Norfolk, on the river Wavenay, with a weekly market on Saturdays : 15 miles SW. Yarmouth, 12. S. Norwich, and 108 NNE. London.

*Bécede (La)*, a town of France, on the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtelnaudary : 1½ league N. Caſtelnaudary, and 1¼ NNW. St. Papoul.

BECHAN, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Severn : 3 miles WSW. Montgomery.

BECHERE COL, a lake of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania : 40 miles W. Cogni.

BECHEREL, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort : 3 leagues N. Montfort, and 4¾ NW. Rennes.

BECHIN, a city of Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name. It was taken and burnt by General Buquoi, in 1619. In this circle there are ſeveral medicinal ſprings, and mines of ſalt, and ſome gold is found in the river Luſchnitz ; it was dreadfully ravaged in the 30 years' war. Bechin, the capital, is ſituated on the Luſchnitz : 50 miles S. Prague, and 48 SE. Pilſen. *Long.* 32. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 11. N.

BECKEM, or *Beckum*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, ſituated on the Werſe : 17 miles SSE. Munſter.

BEDALE, a town of England, in the North Riding of the county of York : with a weekly market on Tueſdays. The country round is celebrated for breeding horſes : 6 miles from Northallerton : 220 N. London.

BEDARRIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers, ſituated on the Orbe ; the inhabitants carry on a manufacture of druggets, and other woollen ſtuffs : 5½ leagues N. Beziers. *Long.* 20. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

BEDAT *(Le)*, a river of France, which runs into the Allier, near Montferand.

BEDBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn, on the Erfft : 14 miles W. Cologn, and 20 NE. Aix-la-Chapelle. *Long.* 24. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

BEDEE, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort ; 3½ leagues WNW. Rennes, and 1. N. Montfort.

BEDER, a town of Hindooſtan, and country of Dowlatabad, in the Deccan ; large, well built, and ſtrongly fortified : celebrated for the number and magnificence of its pagodas : 70 miles W. Warangola, and 60 NW. Hydrabad. *Long.* 78. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 48. N.

BEDFORD, a town of England, and capital of the county of Bedford, to which it gives name, ſituated on the Ouſe : it contains 5 churches, 3 on the north, and 2 on the ſouth ſide of the river ; it is a place of conſiderable trade, which is much aſſiſted by the river, navigable to Lynn, and is the only market town of the county, on the north ſide of the Ouſe ; the ſoil about is fertile, particularly in excellent wheat. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, &c. The aſſizes were always held here, except in the year 1684, when they were removed to Ampthil, by the intereſt of the earl of Ayleſbury, its recorder. This place was famous for a victory, gained in the year 572, by Cuthwulf, the Saxon king, over the Britons ; and for the interment of the great king Offa, who choſe to have his bones laid in a ſmall chapel, near the river Ouſe, which, happening to overflow, carried them quite away. The Danes once deſtroyed this town ; but Edward the Elder repaired it, and united the town on the ſouth ſide of the river, called *Mikeſgate*, to Bedford, on the north ſide of it ; ſince which they have both gone by this name. After the conqueſt, Pagan de Beauchamp, the third baron of Bedford, built a caſtle here, encompaſſed with a mighty rampart of earth, and a high wall, the whole ſo ſtrong that king Stephen, who beſieged and took it in his war with the empreſs Maud, was glad to grant the garriſon honourable terms. In the barons' wars, it was again beſieged, and for want of relief, taken by King John's forces, under Fulco de Brent, to whom the king gave it for a reward ; but for his ſubſequent behaviour, he took it from him, and cauſed it to be demoliſhed, though it was not quite level till the reign of Henry III. The place firſt gave title of Duke to the victorious prince John Plantagenet, regent of France, during the minority of his nephew, Henry VI. as it did in the reign of Edward IV. firſt to John Nevil, marquis of Montacute, and then to the king's third ſon, George Plantagenet ; but he dying an infant, the title lay vacant till Henry VII. created, his uncle, Jaſper Tudor, duke of Bedford, who alſo died without iſſue ; and thus far it is very remarkable, that the title was enjoyed by the firſt poſſeſſor only of each family. But king Edward VI. making John Lord Ruſſel, earl of Bedford, the dignity has ever ſince been in that illuſtrious houſe, with an advancement of it to the title of duke, by King William III. As the corporation is very ancient, it has ſent repreſentatives to Parliament from the earlieſt times to the preſent. It has two markets weekly, viz. one on Monday, chiefly for cattle, held in the ſouth part of the town ; the other on Saturday, for corn and proviſions, held in the north part of the town : 22 miles SE. Northampton, 52 NE. Oxford, 16 W. Cambridge, and 50 N. London.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county of England, is bounded on the north by the counties of Huntingdon and Northampton, on the eaſt by Cambridgeſhire, on the ſouth by Hertfordſhire, and on the weſt by Buckinghamſhire ; its form tending to oval, but irregular. The greateſt length is 35 miles, and the greateſt breadth about 22. The principal rivers are the Ouſe, and the Ivel ; the principal towns are Bedford, Ampthill, Biggleſwade, Dunſtable, Potton, Luton, Leighton-Buzzard, Shefford, Wooburn, and Taddington. The face of the country is in general varied with ſmall hills and dales, with few extenſive levels. Towards the ſouth the land is hilly and chalky ; on the weſt ſide for the moſt part flat and ſandy ; the other parts are a deep ſoil and clay. The principal productions of Bedfordſhire, are corn and butter. In ſome parts they cultivate woad for dyers ; and near Wooburn, they dig fullers-earth. The principal manufactures are lace-making, hats, baſkets, and other articles made of ſtraw. Bedfordſhire is divided into nine hundreds, and contains 116 pariſhes, 67,350 inhabitants, and 260,000 acres. It ſends four members to the Britiſh parliament, viz. two for the county and two for the town of Bedford.

BEDFORD, a town of North America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, on the river Concord : 7 miles N. Concord.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a large tract of land of England, in the county of Cambridgeſhire, formerly full of fens and marſhes, and in rainy ſeaſons for the moſt part under water, but drained at the expence of 400,000l. by the noble family of Ruſſel, earls and dukes of Bedford, and others, by which 100,000 acres of good land have been brought to uſe.

BEDNAL, or *Bethnal Green*, one of the hamlets of the pariſh of Stepney, now covered with houſes, and joined to London. In it is the noble hoſpital of the Trinity-houſe, for decayed maſters of ſhips, or pilots.

BEDNORE, or *Biddanore*, a country of Hindooſtan, lying north-weſt of the Myſore country, which takes its name from the capital, Bednore.

BEDNORE, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict, north-weſt of the Myſore country, to which it is united. It was taken by the Engliſh in the year 1783, but reſtored ſoon after : 140 miles NW. Seringapatam, 224 S. Viſiapour, and 330 SSE. Bombay. *Long.* 74. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 47. N.

BEDOED LAKE, a lake of North America. *Long.* 109. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

BEDOUINS, wandering Arabians, who rove from place to place, not only in Aſia but in Egypt, and other parts of Africa, with their wives, children, and cattle. They generally encamp in deſerts near water and paſture, for the advantage of feeding their horſes and camels : they never dwell in towns, and avoid places where they are in danger of being ſurpriſed. Their hand is again every man, and every man's hand is againſt them. As to their religion, they follow the doctrine of Mahomet.

BEDR, a town of Arabia, 56 miles SSW. Medina.

BEDROLA, a town of Spain, in the country of Aragon : 8 leagues from Sangueſa.

BEDWIN *(Great)*, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, near the borders of Berkſhire. It is ſaid to have been a city in the time of the Saxons, but is now very much decayed : it is however a borough, ſending two members to the Britiſh Parliament : 6 miles W. Hungerford, and 70½ W. London.

BEEF ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of America, in the bay of Campeachy. *Long.* 75. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

BEELIKE, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia : 4 miles W. Rhuden, and 10 ENE. Arenſberg.

BEEMSTER, a great drained marſh or lake of North Holland. It was formerly a large lake, covering a great extent of country, which by the induſtry of the Hollanders, who have drained the water, is converted into excellent paſture.

**BEER ALSTON**, a ſmall borough town of England, in the county of Devon, which ſends two members to the Britiſh Parliament: 5 miles from Taviſtock, and 211 W. London.

**BEERING'S BAY**, a bay on the weſt coaſt of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 221. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 18. N.

**BEERING'S ISLAND**, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles long, and 25 to 30 wide: 30 leagues W. Kamtſchatka. *Long.* 181. to 182. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 45. to 56. 10. N.

**BEERING'S STRAITS**, the narrow ſea between the weſt coaſt of North America, and the eaſt coaſt of Aſia: 13 leagues wide.

**BEESENSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: 6 miles E. Eiſzleben.

**BEESKOW**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Uckermark of Brandenburg, and capital of a lordſhip to which it gives name, ſituated on the Spree; a cloth manufacture is carried on in the town: 16 miles SW. Francfort on the Oder, and 34 ESE. Berlin.

**BEESLEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lingen: 7 miles SSE. Lingen.

**BEFORT**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Rhine, ceded to France by the houſe of Auſtria, in the year 1648, at the treaty of Weſtphalia. It was fortified by Vauban. There are ſeveral forges in the town, in which they manufacture many tons of excellent iron: 3½ poſts NNW. Porentrui: 15½ SSW. Straſburg, and 50¾ E. Paris. *Long.* 24. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 9. N.

**BEG LOUGH**, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: 2 miles N. Lough Neagh.

**BEGA**, or *Vega*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Werra: 4 miles NW. Lemgo, in the circle of Weſtphalia.

**BEGARRA**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 4 leagues from Alcarez.

**BEGER**, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: 14 leagues from Medina Sidonia.

**BEGHNI**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

**BEGKAWE**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 3 miles W. Melnik.

**BEGLAISEH**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 8 miles N. Kir-ſhehr.

**BEHAMBERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles E. Steyr.

**BEHAMKIRCHEN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SE. St. Polten.

**BEHAT**, or *Chelum*, a river of Aſia, in the country of the Seiks, which runs into the Chunaub, 14 miles S. Kooſhaub.

**BEHERUS**, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak: 20 miles NNE. Bagdat.

**BEHIU**, a town of Egypt: 17 miles S. Abu Girge.

**BEHKIR**, a diſtrict of India, in the ſouthern part of the country of Moultan, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Indus.

**BEHKIR**, or *Bhakir*, a town of India, and capital of a country to which it gives name, ſituated on an iſland in the river Indus: 145 miles S. Moultan, 304 W. Agimere. *Long.* 70. 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

**BEHLULIA**, a town of Syria: 40 miles SW. Aleppo.

**BEHNESS**, a town of Egypt: 10 miles NW. Abu Girge.

**BEHUT**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: 128 miles S. Agra, and 21 NNE. Chandaree.

**BEJA**, or *Bexa*, a city of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtello, near a lake of the ſame name, famous for an excellent ſpecies of fiſh, which they ſay makes a noiſe before rain and tempeſts: 72 miles SSE. Liſbon. *Long.* 10 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. N.

**BEIAD**, a town of Egypt: 2 miles ENE. Beniſuef.

**BEIADIE**, a town of Egypt: 3 miles SE. Aſhmunein.

**BEJAR DE MELENA**, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, near the Straits of Gibraltar: 8 leagues S. Cadiz.

**BEICHLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of Thuringia: 6 miles SW. Wiehe.

**BEILNGRIES**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtadt, at the conflux of the Altmuhl, and the Soulz: 16 miles N. Ingoldſtadt, and 16 NE. Aichſtadt.

**BEILSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a lordſhip, to which it gives name, in the principality of Naſſau-Dillenburg: 5 miles S. Dillenburg.

**BEILSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a lordſhip, belonging to the prince of Naſſau-Orange-Dietz; which pays 128 florins for a Roman month: 12 miles NW. Wetzlar, 36 ENE. Coblentz. *Long.* 25. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

**BEINAC**, a town of France, in the department of Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive: 8 miles S. Tulle.

**BEINASCO**, a town of Piedmont: 4½ miles SSW. Turin.

**BEINHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Rhine, belonging to the marquiſate of Baden: 6 leagues NNE. Straſburg.

**BEINHEIM**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine; 7 leagues NNE. Straſburg, and 3¼ NE. Haguenau.

**BEINIGKEMEN**, a town of Lithuania: 12 miles N. Pilkallen.

**BEIRA**, a province of Portugal, the third in rank, and firſt in ſize, being nearly 30 leagues ſquare. It is divided into ſix juriſdictions, called *Comarcas*; bounded on the north by the provinces of Tralos Montes, and Entre Duero-e-Minho, on the eaſt by Spaniſh Eſtramadura, on the ſouth by Portugueſe Eſtramadura, and on the weſt by the Atlantic. The land is exceedingly fertile in corn and fruit. The principal cities and towns are Coïmbra, Lamego, Guarda, Idanha, Aveiro, Ovar, Buarcos, Caſtel-Rodrigo, Couillan, and Troncoſo; the three former are epiſcopal cities. The militia of this province compoſe eight regiments, of a thouſand men each.

**BEISHEHRI**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia; 116 miles SE. Kutaja. *Long.* 49. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

**BEISSONS**, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis.

**BEISSUS**, a town of Egypt: 4 miles N. Cairo.

**BEISTEN**, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 26 miles S. Konigſberg.

**BEIT ABUFARRA**, a town of Arabia: 24 miles NNE. Wadeij.

**BEIT EL ADHAM**, a town of Arabia: 40 miles SW. Sana.

**BEIT EL FAKEH**, a city of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, in a ſituation well adapted for trade, being only half a day's journey from the hills where the coffee is gathered, and the beſt is brought there, which the merchants ſend to Loheia, Hodeida, and Mocha, for exportation. This trade brings the merchants from Egypt, Syria, Perſia, and India. It is the reſidence of a Dola, whoſe juriſdiction extends over a conſiderable diſtrict: 72 miles N. Mocha, 30 ESE. Hodeida, and 86 SSE. Loheia. *Long.* 43. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 33. N.

**BEIT EL KADI**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 34 miles N. Chamir.

**BEIT EL NAUM**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 24 miles SE. Sana.

**BEIT IBN SAFAN**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 28 miles SSE. Saade.

**BEIT IBN MERI**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 38 miles N. Chamir,

**BEIT IBN NASR**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 34 miles N. Chamir.

**BEIT RODSJE**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 24 miles SE. Sana.

**BEIT IL TOBA**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 28 miles S. Saade.

**BEIT IBN SHEMSHAR**, a town of Arabia in the country of Yemen: 28 miles E. Abu-Ariſch.

**BEIT EL WEIL**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 3 miles N. Denn.

**BEITH**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Air: about the time of the Union, the linen trade was introduced, and flouriſhed here for ſome time. In the year 1730, that buſineſs was ſucceeded by a trade in linen yarn, and the cultivation of flax, which is now conſiderable. The gauze and muſlin manufacture has likewiſe been introduced. There is a weekly market on Fridays: 8 miles N. Irvine, 7 SW. Paiſley.

**BEKIA**, *Becouya*, or *Boquia*, one of the ſmaller Weſt India iſlands among the Grenadilles; called by the French *Little Martinico*. It has a ſafe harbour, but no freſh water; and is principally viſited by the inhabitants of Grenada and St. Vincent's, for the purpoſe of catching turtle. The ſoil produces wild cotton trees, and water melons, in plenty: 20 leagues NE. Grenada, and 63 WSW. Barbadoes.

**BEKING**, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sar-Louis, on the Sarre: 5 miles NNW. Sar-Louis.

**BEKI**, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Temes, near Temeſvar.

**BELABRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Le Blanc en Berry: 2 leagues SE. Le Blanc, and 8½ SW. Chateauroux. *Long.* 18. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 33. N.

*Belalcaçan*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, on the frontiers of Eſtramadura: 9 leagues from Cordova.

**BELASI**, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe: 8 miles W. Bolzano.

**BELAYE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauzerte: 1 league SE. Puy l'Evêque.

**BELBA**, a town of Egypt, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 18 miles E. Tineh.

BELBEIS, a town of Egypt, 35 miles NE. Cairo, and 45 NW. Suez. *Long.* 49. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 22. N.

BELBO, a river of Italy, which riſes about 2 miles E. Ceva, and runs into the Tanaro, 6 miles SW. Alexandria.

BELBUCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania, 1 mile NE. New Treptow.

BELCAIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quillan: 3½ leagues SW. Quillan.

BELCASTRO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 10 miles NE. St. Severina.

BELCHERS, a cluſter of iſlands in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 80. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, in the country of Aragon: 8 leagues S. from Saragoſſa.

BELDEK, a town of Hungary: 15 miles S. Zatmor.

BELDIRAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 28 miles S. Cogni.

BELEBEEV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Dema: 60 miles SW. Upha, and 880 ESE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 72. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

BELEKIS, a town of Sclavonia: 10 miles NW. Belgrade.

BELEM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, on the north ſide of the Tagus, with a conſiderable monaſtery, and a royal palace. In the church many kings and princes of the blood have been interred: 3 miles W. Liſbon.

BELEM, a town of North America, in the country of New Navarre: 180 miles NW. Cinaloa.

BELEM, or *Bellem*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 3 miles E. Oſnabruck.

BELEM, or *Para*, a ſea-port town of South America, in the country of Braſil, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Guama, and Capim, near the ſouth coaſt of the river Para. *Long.* 32. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 1. 30. S.

BELESTA, or *Beleſtat*, a town of France in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quillan: 14 miles SW. Limoux, and 10. W. Quillan.

BELEZ, a town of South America, in Terma Firma, and province of New Grenada.

BELEZ, a river of Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean, between Barcelona and Tarragona.

BELFAST, a town in the county of Antrim, and chief ſea-port in the north of Ireland, on the river Lagan, which opens into a bay or arm of the ſea, called *Belfaſt Lough* or *Carrick Fergus Bay*. In it is a bridge under which the river Lagan empties itſelf into Carrickfergus-bay, conſiſting of 21 arches, all turned with hewn free-ſtown, raiſed in the hill of *Scraba*; of which 18 are in the county Down ſide, and 3 in county Antrim, the channel dividing the two counties running through the third arch; the whole bridge, including the dead work at each end, running over the marſhy grounds, is 2562 feet long, of which the 21 arches take up 840 feet, and the dead work 1722, the breadth of the arched part is 22 feet, and of the W. 19. The foundation of it was laid about the year 1682, and was not completely finiſhed until the revolution. In the year 1791, it contained 3107 houſes, and 18,320 ſouls. It is with regard to ſize the fifth, and with reſpect to commerce the fourth, if not the third town in the kingdom. There are upwards of 700 looms in it, employed in cotton, cambric, ſail-cloth, and linen; theſe manufactures, with others of glaſs, ſugar, and earthen-ware, the exports of linen and proviſions, and a conſiderable trade with the Weſt Indies, have rapidly increaſed its importance: 76 miles N. Dublin, 50 ESE. Londonderry. *Long.* 5. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 35. N.

BELFORD, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, in the road from London to Edinburgh; it has a weekly market on Tueſdays: 15 miles N. Alnwick, 15 S. Berwick, and 319 N. London.

BELFORTE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 19 miles SSW. Parma.

BELGARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and chief place of a circle to which it gives name, in the duchy of Pomerania, ſituated on the Perſante, and noted for its market for horſes. It is a very ancient town, but we find no certain account of it till the eleventh century. It was heretofore very conſiderable, both for number and valour of inhabitants, but has been a great ſufferer by wars and conflagrations. In 1506, it was burnt to the ground, the houſes were ſoon rebuilt, but not with their former grandeur, and no ſooner was the tower of the re-edified church up, than it was thrown down by lightning. The like fate happened in 1562 and 1564: 38 miles NW. New Stettin, and 40 E. Cammin.

BELGERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; and margraviate of Meiſſen, ſituated on the Elbe: 36 miles NW. Dreſden, and 24 NW. Meiſſen.

BELGERS, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 78 miles W. Cogni.

BELGIUM, a name given by the French to the Netherlands ſince the revolution, and formally decreed to be a part of France, in the month of September, 1795, and with the biſhopric of Liege, divided into nine departments, the capitals of which are Antwerp, Bruges, Bruſſels, Ghent, Liege, Luxemburg, Maeſtricht, Mons, and Namur.

BELGRADE, a ſtrong town of European Turkey, in Servia, and reſidence of a ſangiac, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, at the conflux of the Save and the Danube. This city is large, and has been very beautiful and well fortified, being defended by one of the ſtrongeſt caſtles in Europe. In the year 1436, the Sultan Amurath, grandſon to the famous Bajazet, took the opportunity of ſome civil diſſenſions in Hungary, to invade that kingdom, and with a numerous army laid ſiege to Belgrade; but the city was ſecured with a garriſon of near 10,000 men, who made a vigorous defence, and compelled the Turks to retire. In the year 1521, the Sultan Solyman, ſurnamed the magnificent, laid ſiege to Belgrade, which made but weak reſiſtance; the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war on the 29th Auguſt. In the year 1688, the Imperial army commanded by Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, laid ſiege to Belgrade on the 11th of Auguſt, in which was a Turkiſh garriſon of 12,000 men, and a baſhaw governor. The elector was wounded in the cheek by an arrow. The ſame day he ſent a captain, with a Greek interpreter, to ſummon the governor to ſurrender, who was ſo enraged, that he impriſoned the former, and hanged the latter. This exaſperated the elector, he renewed the attack with redoubled vigour, and having made ſeveral breaches was determined to ſtorm the town; and with a reſolution that ſeemed inſpired more by frenzy than courage, his ſoldiers mounted the breaches, from whence they were twice beaten, but being timely ſupported, they made another vigorous effort, when an obſtinate engagement enſued, which at length terminated in favour of the Imperialiſts, who entered the town pell-mell, and put all they met to the ſword, without even ſparing the women or little children. The Imperialiſts loſt in this ſiege and ſtorm, at leaſt 500 men, among whom was the brave general Schaffenberg, and had about 250 wounded. The conſequence of this conqueſt was no more than a temporary poſſeſſion: for Louis XIV. making war againſt the emperor, the elector was recalled out of Hungary, to command on the Rhine; therefore the inroad he had made into the Turkiſh dominions, which had coſt ſo much blood and treaſure, by a turn in politics effected by Louis, was rendered of no utility, ſince no advantages could be reaped from it. Prince Louis, of Baden, commanded in Hungary during the elector's abſence; but his army was too ſmall to oppoſe the progreſs which the Ottoman troops were now every where making; on the firſt of October, 1690, they inveſted Belgrade with a determined reſolution to retake it. The garriſon conſiſted of 6000 German veterans, commanded by count d'Aſpremont, well provided with all ſorts of ammunition and proviſions. But the breaches which the elector had made were not fully repaired, ſo that they were forced to defend them with a double rank of palliſadoes; an accident happened which blaſted all the hopes of the beſieged, a bomb from the Turks unhappily fell upon the great tower, where the magazine of powder lay; the whole was blown up, and with it above 1200 of the garriſon, and many of the reſt were wounded. The exploſion was felt like an earthquake; the walls of the city were thrown down, and ſeveral hundreds of the houſes laid in ruins; the town was inſtantly in a blaze, and many of the other magazines ſhared the ſame fate as the former. The Turks perceiving the effects their bombs had produced, and encouraged by the accident, were ſo wiſe as not to let ſlip ſo favourable an opportunity for making a general aſſault, therefore on the morning of the 8th of October, they advanced. The beſieged had ſome notion of their intention, were prepared to receive them, and a ſharp engagement began, in which the Turks were twice repulſed; but at length their numbers overpowered the beſieged, and obliged them to retire. The Turks, as the Imperialiſts had done, then entered the town, and put all to the ſword without diſtinction. Six thouſand men periſhed in two hours, nobly defending their governor, who, with the duke of Croy, count d'Archinto, and a few more officers, eſcaped through the Fiſher's-gate, and got over the Danube in ſaicks; but unfortunately one of the ſaicks which was overloaded ſunk, and all who were in it periſhed. The Turks are ſaid to have loſt in this ſiege near 15,000 men. The houſe of Auſtria could not reflect on the taking of Belgrade with indifference; this acquiſition was too important to neglect all attempts to regain it. The command of the army in Hungary was conferred on the duke of Croy, who had orders to lay ſiege to Belgrade. He appeared before it on the 13th of Auguſt, 1693, and by the 17th, made ſeveral formidable attacks, when the garriſon making a well concerted ſally, did him conſiderable miſchief, and obliged him to alter his diſpoſitions; notwithſtanding which he carried on his operations with great alacrity, and ſeemed wholly bent on taking this town, or periſhing in the attempt; but ſtill he was repulſed in his attacks, and when he was on the point of making a general aſſault, he received intelligence that the grand vizier, at the head of 80,000 men, was on his march to relieve the city. Upon which he thought proper to raiſe the ſiege, having loſt near 1000 men. By the treaty of Carlowitz, made in 1699, the Turks were left in poſſeſſion of Belgrade; but in 1715, pretending that the Venetians had infringed the articles of peace, they declared war, which was followed by the emperor's making a declaration of war againſt the Porte. In May 1717, prince Eugene marched at the head of a fine army, conſiſting of 100,000 men, to beſiege Belgrade. The Turks foreſaw his deſign, and therefore reinforced the garriſon to 30,000 men, and in other reſpects made it as they thought impregnable. Count Palfi was choſen to direct the ſiege, and his highneſs undertook to cover againſt any attempts of the Turkiſh army which lay in the neighbourhood, conſiſting of 150,000 men, commanded by the grand vizier. As prince Eugene and count Palfi were proſecuting this great and important undertaking, the Ottoman army began to feel compaſſion for the garriſon of Belgrade, and the grand Vizier, in order to ſhew he intended to relieve the place, approached the prince's camp with his whole army, and ſurrounding all the eminences, incloſed the Imperial forces between himſelf and the town. The Turks it was thought would have no occaſion to continue their fire, though it annoyed the prince greatly, and even obliged him to change his quarters, becauſe a contagious and mortal diſeaſe was fiercely fighting for them againſt the Imperialiſts. Prince Eugene, though he changed his quarters, kept upon the defenſive. At length an opportunity offered to charge the Ottoman army. The Turks were at firſt put into ſome diſorder, but they rallied, and Eugene in his turn was obliged to give way, owing to an inconvenience he could not immediately remedy, which was the ſeparation of his right wing from the centre; but he did not labour under it long, for ſeeing the Turks as faſt as poſſible filling the ſpace, he threw in his ſecond line of infantry, on which the enemy made ſeveral attacks, but with no ſucceſs: the line was impenetrable, and at length obliged the Turks to retreat. Victory now began to declare in his favour, which had been doubtful near four hours. At this juncture the right wing joined the army, and Eugene, with his whole front, reſolved to make an effort that ſhould decide the action. The whole army advanced and with great fury charged the retreating enemy, who, unable to ſtand the ſhock, fell into confuſion, and began to fly with precipitation; each ſoldier thinking only of ſaving his life. The Bavarian infantry fought with irreſiſtible fury; having ſpent their ammunition, they made a terrible carnage with their bayonets, which they puſhed with ſurpriſing ardour. His highneſs only purſued them a few miles beyond the eminence. Three thouſand were ſlain in the purſuit, and upwards of 10,000 on the field of battle; about 5000 were wounded, and near the ſame number made priſoners. The Imperialiſts had near 3000 killed, and about 4500 wounded, many of whom died ſoon after the battle. The next day prince Eugene ſummoned the baſha governor of Belgrade to ſurrender, threatening him with no quarter in caſe of his refuſal, on which the garriſon mutinied and obliged him to ſubmit, but much againſt his inclination, as the place was ſtill in a tolerable ſtate of defence, and, as he thought, tenable againſt all the efforts of the enemy. He obtained honourable terms; the garriſon was conducted to Nizza, and the prince entered the town after having beſieged it two months. A peace ſoon followed, but in 1738, the war broke out again: and in Auguſt 1739, the Ottoman army laid ſiege to Belgrade, but without ſucceſs. A peace was concluded the ſame year between the Auſtrians and Turks, by the mediation of the French; at whoſe requeſt, or rather direction, Belgrade was yielded to the Turks; but its fine fortifications were entirely demoliſhed, in purſuance of that treaty: 150 miles SSE. Buda, and 440 NW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 37. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 3. N.

BELICENA, a town of Spain, in the country of Grenada: 11 leagues from Grenada.

BELICI, a river of Sicily, which empties itſelf into the ſea near Bigini, in the Val de Mazara.

BELIENE, a town of Egypt: 12 miles S. Girge.

BELITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the river Nieplitz, or Belitz, defended with old ramparts and ditches; there is a manufacture of cloth: 28 miles SW. Berlin, and 12 SW. Potzdam.

BELKANI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 14 miles N. Satalia.

BELKIN, a town of Egypt: 45 miles SW. Damietta, 54 SW. Cairo.

BELKOVA, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, which runs into the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 76. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

BELLAC, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Vienne, ſituated on the Vincon. It owes its name to an ancient caſtle, built in the tenth century; the number of inhabitants is about 2500: 7 leagues NNW. Limoges, 5 N. St. Junien. *Long.* 18. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 7. N.

BELLADAC, a town of Aſia, in the province of Diarbekir: 45 miles W. Rabba.

BELLANO, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe: 17 miles N. Como.

BELLE BAY, on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, and north of Fortune Bay: 40 miles N. Pont May.

BELLE ISLE, or *Belleiſle-en-Mer*, an iſland in the Bay of Biſcay, near the weſt coaſt of France: about 9 miles long, and from two to four broad, ſurrounded by ſharp rocks, which leave only three fortified paſſages to reach the iſland. The ſoil is diverſe, rocky ſalt marſhes, and fertile grounds. Palais is the capital, it contains three other ſmall towns, and about twenty villages. It was taken by the Engliſh in the year 1761, but reſtored at the peace in 1763. *Long.* 14. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

BELLE ISLE, a ſmall iſland of France, in the river Loire, in the department of the Mayenne: half a league W. St. Mathurin.

BELLE ISLE, an iſland in the river St. Lawrence, about 7 leagues in circuit, and on the north-weſt ſide has a ſmall harbour, fit for ſmall craft, called *Lark Harbour*, within a little iſland that lies cloſe to the ſhore; and at the eaſt point it has another ſmall harbour or cove, that will only admit fiſhing ſhallops; from whence it is only 16 miles to the coaſt of Labrador. The narrow channel between Newfoundland and the coaſt of Labrador, is called the *Straits of Belliſle*: 5 leagues N. from Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. N.

BELLE ISLE, an iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

BELLE ISLE EN TERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Northern Coaſt, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guingamp, ſituated on an iſland in the river Guer: 3 leagues W. Guingamp.

BELLE ISLE, an iſland of Ireland, in Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh: 6 miles SE. Enniſkillen.

BELLE PLEINE, a valley of Piedmont, in the Alps, ſituated partly in the county of Nice, apartly in the county of Tenda, a few miles NW. Saorgio.

BELLEGARDE, a town of France, and fortreſs, in the department of the Aveiron, it was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1674, and retaken the year following by Marechal Schomberg. After the peace of Nimmegen, Louis XIV. had a regular fortreſs built with five baſtions to defend the paſſage of the Pyrenées. In the month of June, 1793, this town was ſurrounded and bombarded by the Spaniards; and the garriſon, which conſiſted of 900 men, being reduced to great diſtreſs, was compelled to ſurrender, after a ſiege of 33 days. In the month of Auguſt, 1794, the Spaniards, under the command of the count de l'Union were defeated near this town by the French, with the loſs of 2500 men killed, a great many wounded and taken priſoners. The French general Mirabel was killed: 5 leagues S. Perpignan, and 1½ SE. Ceret.

BELLEGARDE, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bois-Commun: 3 miles SE. Bois-Commun.

BELLEGARDE, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aubuſſon: 2 leagues E. Aubuſſon, and 4½ SSW. Evaux.

BELLELAY, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and biſhopric of Bâle, with a rich abby; the cheeſe made in the environs are in great eſteem: 10 miles SSE. Porentrui.

BELLEM, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Gallicia, between Cape Finiſterre and Corunna.

BELLEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schweitz: 9 miles NE. Zug.

BELLENAVE, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gannat: 3 leagues NW. Gannat, and 2½ SE. Montmarault.

BELLENCOMBRE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchatel: 3 leagues W. Neufchatel, and 5 SSE. Dieppe.

BELLEREAU, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont-a-Mouſſon, 2 leagues SE. Pont-a-Mouſſon, and 2½ N. Nancy.

BELLESME, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Orne; it contains about 2500 inhabitants: 3 leagues S. Mortagne, and 6½ ESE. Alençon.

BELLEVESVRE, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans: 4½ leagues NNE. Louhans, and 6½ E. Chalons ſur Saone.

BELLEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Denis: half a league E. Paris.

BELLEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: 9 leagues E, Roanne, and 2½ N. Villefranche.

BELLEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Roche-ſur-Yon: 1 league N. La Roche, and 4 S. Montaigu.

BELLEY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ain, before the revolution the capital of Bugey, and ſee of a biſhop, ſituated between mountains, about 2 miles from the Rhone: 11 leagues SE. Bourg en Breſſe, and 12 E. Lyons. *Long.* 23. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

BELLINZONA, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a ſmall country on the eaſt ſide of the Alps, on the confines of the Milaneſe, ſituated at the northern extremity of Lake Maggiora, at the conflux of the Teſin and the Moiſa: this country formerly belonged to the biſhopric of Como from a pretended or real grant of the kings of Lombardy, but was annexed to the Swiſs cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden, and confirmed to them in the year 1516. The richneſs of the country conſiſts in its paſtures and cattle. The corn produced is not ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants, who are ſupplied by the Milaneſe. The town is fortified: 25 miles NNW. Como, and 40 S. Zurich. *Long.* 26. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 1. N.

BELLISLE, ſee *Belle Iſle.*

BELLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 2 miles SSE. Muro.

BELLOWS ROCKS, in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 19. N.

BELLUNO, a town of Italy, and capital of the Belluneſe, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Udina, ſituated on the Piava: 43 miles N. Venice, and 48 E. Trent. *Long.* 30. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

BELLUNESE, a ſmall country of Italy, belonging to the republic of Venice, making part of the marquiſate of Treviſa, is bounded on the north by the Cadorin and part of Friuli, on the eaſt by a large foreſt, which ſeparates it from Friuli, on the ſouth by the Treviſan and Feltrin, and on the weſt by the biſhopric of Trent.

BELMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: 14 miles NE. Roanne.

BELMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Afrique, containing about 3000 inhabitants: 9 leagues E. Alby, and 3½ SSW. St. Afrique.

BELMONTE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 11 miles WSW. Coſenza.

BELOW, or *Belan*, a river of England, which runs into the Eden: 2 miles N. Kirby Stephen, in the county of Weſtmoreland.

BELPECH, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtlenaudary: 2½ leagues NW. Mirepoix, and 3½ SW. Caſtelnaudary. *Long.* 19. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 12. N.

BELRIGUARDO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Ferrara, on a branch of the Po: 8 miles SE. Ferrara.

BELT *(Great)*, a narrow ſtrait of the ſea, which forms a communication between the Schager Rack, or Cattegat Sea, and the Baltic, between the iſlands of Zealand and Funen.

BELT *(Little)*, a narrow ſtrait, which forms a communication between the Cattegat and the Baltic, and ſeparates the iſland of Funen from Jutland.

BELTINGHAM, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland: 10 miles N. Hexham, and 294 N. London.

BELTURBET, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan; it is a borough, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 8 miles NNW. Cavan.

BELTZ, a town of Croatia: 12 miles SSW. Varaſdin.

BELVEDERE, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, and capital of a country to which it gives name: 20 miles S. Chiarenza.

BELVEDERE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Otranto: 5 miles E. Tarento.

BELVEDERE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 15 miles SE. Scalea.

BELVEDERE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 17 miles S. Parma.

BELVEZ, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Dordogne: 4 leagues SW. Sarlat, and 9½ SSE. Perigueux. *Long.* 18. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 46. N.

BELZ, or *Belcz*, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate to which it gives name, in Red Ruſſia: the town is large, but not rich or commercial, and is ſituated in the middle of a plain, at the extremity of which is a bog. This palatinate was joined to Hungary in the year 1773, by an agreement between the emperor of Germany, empreſs of Ruſſia, and the king of Pruſſia: 148 miles E. Cracow, 152 SSE. Warſaw, and 268 SSE. Konigſberg. *Long.* 42. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

BELZICA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 14 miles SW. Lublin.

BELZIG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and electorate of Saxony, ſituated on the Welſe: 30 miles E. Magdeburg, and 21 N. Wittenberg.

BEMBE, a country of Africa, ſouth-eaſt of Angola, to which it is ſuppoſed to be annexed.

BEMELS, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Moſelle: 2 miles NE. Graven Macheren.

BEMINSTER, ſee *Beaminſter.*

BEMNASIR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 140 miles SE. Sirgian.

BEN DUBH, a mountain of Ireland, ſituated partly in King's county, and partly in the county of Tipperary: 16 miles W. Kilkenny.

BEN LEVAGH, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Galway: 4 miles SW. Roſs.

BENA, a kingdom of Africa, near the ſource of the river of Sierra Leona, and ſouth of the country of Mandinga.

BENAC, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Redon: 2½ leagues NNE. Redon, and 8½ S. Rennes.

BENAMENIL, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luneville: 2½ leagues E. Luneville, and 2¼ W. Blamont.

BENARES, a country or ſubah of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north and north-weſt by Oude, on the eaſt by Bahar, and on the ſouth by the Oriſſa, about 120 miles long, and 100 broad: the principal towns are Benares, Jionpour, Gazypour, Merzapour, and Chunar; the ſoil is fertile, and the country populous: it was ceded to the Engliſh in the year 1775, and produces a revenue of near 400,000l. a year.

BENARES, the capital of a ſubah of the ſame name, and one of the largeſt cities of Hindooſtan, inhabited chiefly by Gentoos, many of whom are immenſely rich, ſituated on the ſide of the Ganges: its ancient Indian name is Baranaſſi, or Caſchi, which name it had when taken by Mahmoud, king of Gaſnin, the firſt Mahometan who became maſter of it. It is about 6 miles long, and 4 wide. There are ſeveral pagodas: 120 miles W. Patna, and 335 NW. Calcutta. *Long.* 83. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 24. N.

BENARU, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 108 miles SSE. Schiras.

BENARVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 5 leagues NE. Montivilliers.

BENATCK, or *Benatek*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw, ſituated on the Iſſer: the celebrated Tycho Brahe died here in the year 1601: 8 miles SSW. Jung Buntzel, and 22 NE. Prague.

BENAVARI, a town of Spain, in the country of Aragon, on the frontiers of Catalonia: 6 leagues E. Balbaſtro.

BENAVENTE, a town of Spain, in the country of Leon, on the Eſla, containing 7 pariſhes, 6 convents, 2 hoſpitals, and about 4000 inhabitants: 13 leagues S. Leon.

BENBECULA, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, lying between North and South Viſt, ſeparated from South Viſt by a narrow channel, which at low water is hardly 4 feet deep: it is about 10 miles in circumference, with a harbour for ſmall fiſhing veſſels. It has ſeveral freſh water lakes, well ſtored with fiſh and fowl.

BENBRICK, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 12 miles NNW. Crieff.

BENBULBEN, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: 7 miles N. Sligo.

BENCHALLIN, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 18 miles S. George Town.

BENCOOLEN, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Sumatra, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt. The Engliſh ſettled here in the year 1685, and in the year 1690 the Eaſt India company built a fort here, calling it Fort York. A convenient river on its north-weſt ſide brings the pepper out of the inland country; but there is great inconvenience in ſhipping it, by reaſon of a dangerous bar at the river's mouth. The place, which is almoſt two miles in compaſs, is known at ſea by a high ſlender mountain, which riſes in the country 20 miles beyond it, called the Sugar Loaf. In 1693, there happened a great mortality here, the governor and council all dying, one after another, in a ſhort time; the town ſtanding on a ſtinking moraſs, not agreeable to European conſtitutions. Wherefore, in 1719, a new fort was erecting in a more wholeſome part, and fitter for regular fortifications; but no ſooner did the walls begin to riſe than the natives roſe and ſet fire to the fort and moſt of the Engliſh buildings; the governor, garriſon, &c. thought beſt to embark for Batavia with all ſpeed, leaving ſome cheſts of money, artillery, arms, ammunition, &c. behind. But the natives a year after ſuffered the Engliſh to return, and encouraged them to poſſeſs again their new ſettlement, and proceed with building their Fort, which has the name of Marlborough Fort. The adjacent country is mountainous and woody, and there are many volcanoes in the iſland. The air is, indeed, full of malignant vapours, and the mountains always covered with thick clouds, which burſt in ſtorms of thunder, rain, &c. Tame buffaloes may be had here in plenty. Fiſh and poultry are ſcarce and dear. The ſoil is a fertile clay, producing high graſs; but near the ſea it is all moraſs. The natives build their dwellings on bamboo pillars. *Long*. 101. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 4. S.—It was taken by the French, in the year 1760, and Fort Marlborough deſtroyed: the fort has been ſince repaired.

BEND, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 100 miles NE. Schiras.

BENDALI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 140 miles S. Sirgian.

BENDARMALANKA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rajamundry: 38 miles S. Rajamundry, and 50 NE. Maſulipatam.

BENDEIRG, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth, 3550 feet above the level of the ſea: 7 miles N. Blair Athol.

BENDER, or *Tekin*, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, ſituated on the Dnieſter: it was ſeized by the Ruſſians in the year 1770, and again in 1789, but reſtored in 1790. Charles XII. king of Sweden, when he put himſelf under the protection of the Turks, reſided at Bender, until refuſing to quit their territory, he was attacked by them, and, being made priſoner, was carried to the neighbourhood of Adrianople, where he remained another year; and then returned ſecretly to his own dominions: 100 miles W. Otchakow, and 100 E. Jaſſi. *Long*. 47. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. N.

BENDER DU SER, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 160 miles S. Sirgian.

BENDER ABASSI, ſee *Comroon*.

BENDER DELEM, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, on the north coaſt of the Perſian Gulf: 130 miles W. Schiras.

BENDER IBRAHIM, a town of Perſia, at the mouth of the river Ibrahim, in the Perſian Gulf.

BENDER RICHER, a town of Perſia, on the north coaſt of the Perſian Gulf, in the province of Farſiſtan: 160 miles SSW. Schiras.

BENDER RIGK, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman, on the north coaſt of the Perſian Gulf, governed by an Arabian prince, who has other poſſeſſions in the ſame province, which render him, in ſome reſpects, dependent on the throne of Perſia: 132 miles WSW. Schiras.

BENDORAN, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Argyle.

BENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and chief place of a bailiwic of the ſame name, in the county of Sayn, inhabited by Roman Catholics and Lutherans: 5 miles N. Coblentz.

BENE, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and diſtrict of Mondovi, defended by an ancient caſtle; it contains about 4000 inhabitants, 2 churches, and 3 convents: 5 miles S. Cheraſco, and 28 S. Turin.—This town was taken by the French in April, 1796.

BENEFACA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia; 10 leagues from Valencia.

BENERMOID, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland: 26 miles S. Tongue.

BENESCHAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppau: 8 miles E. Troppau.

BENESCHOW, or *Penſen*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, where they manufacture the beſt paper in Bohemia: 18 miles SW. Kaurzim, and 20 SSE. Prague.

BENESZOW, or *Benſen*, or *Penzen*, ſee *Panzen*.

BENET, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay le Comte: 3½ leagues SE. Fontenay.

BENEVEN, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Invernefs: 21 miles E. Fort William.

BENEVENTE, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourganeuf: 10 miles WSW. Gueret, and 10 NNW. Bourganeuf.

BENEVENTO, a duchy of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, given to the pope by the emperor Henry III. in exchange for ſome feudal rights in the city of Bamberg, which belonged to the church: a ſmall diſtrict, with the city of Benevento, is all that forms the duchy; which produces about 6000 crowns a year to the pope.

BENEVENTO, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Principato Ultra, the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected in the year 969. In a plain near the town, Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, defeated and killed Manfred his competitor, in the year 1266. In the year 545, this city was taken and laid waſte by Totila; and in the year 1703, it ſuffered greatly by an earthquake. It contains 9 churches, 12 convents for monks, and 2 for nuns: 30 miles NE. Naples, and 23 E. Capua. *Long*. 32. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. 7. N.

BENEVIS, or *Bennevis*, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, 4300 feet above the level of the ſea: 7 miles N. Callender.

BENFIELD, or *Benfelden*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the Ill: 3 leagues NNE. Schlettſtat, and 4½ S. Straſburg. *Long*. 25. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 22. N.

BENFIOL, a mountain of Scotland, in the iſland of Coll.

BENGAL, a country of India, and moſt eaſterly of Hindooſtan, lying on each ſide of the Ganges, bounded on the north by the country of Bootan, on the eaſt by Aſſam and Meckley, on the ſouth by the ſea called the *Bay of Bengal*, and on the weſt by Bahar and Oriſſa, extending from 86. to 92. 30. E. longitude from Greenwich, and from 21. 30. to 26. 40. N. latitude. Bengal anciently formed a particular kingdom, and was ſometimes divided into ſeveral. It was united to the Mogul empire by Humaion, the third of the Tartar emperors, and afterwards by Eckar, one of his ſucceſſors, who divided it into 22 diſtricts. It is one of the richeſt countries of India: the climate is ſoft and temperate, and the land is wonderfully fertilized by abundant and periodical rains, by which the rivers, and eſpecially the Ganges, overflow the country, ſo that the inhabitants are compelled in many places during the inundation to make uſe of boats. Silk, cotton, rice, ſugar, and pepper, are the principal productions. The Engliſh began the commerce in the reign of Elizabeth; but had no regular eſtabliſhments. Afterwards the great Mogul granted them a diſtrict of land, on which they erected a factory, buildings, and magazines, from whence they ſent their merchandize, of which indigo was the chief, into the interior parts of Hindooſtan. They now ſend cloth and woollen ſtuffs, ſalt, copper, iron, lead, and other merchandizes which they bring from Europe, and purchaſe thence Indian linens, ſilk, ſtuffs, dimities, raw ſilk, drugs, ſaltpetre, diamonds, and other articles, which load the veſſels for the return. Among the articles of trade from one part of India to the other, one of the principal is opium. Cotton is brought from Bombay and Surat to Bengal, and pepper is carried from Bengal to China. The whole country belongs to the Engliſh Eaſt India company, and, together with the country of Bahar, produces a neat annual revenue of 1,290,000l. The Engliſh Eaſt India company exerciſe the ſovereignty, make laws, eſtabliſh tribunals, and govern the whole with an unlimited authority. Calcutta is the capital, the principal rivers are the Ganges, Burrampooter, Dummooda, Cooſy, Sanpou, or Teeſta, beſides many ſmaller ones.

BENGEVAI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 75 miles S, Zareng.

BENGHUR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Cabul: 32 miles N. Cabal.

BENGLO, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth, the higheſt point of which is 3724 feet above the level of the ſea: 5 miles NE. Blair Athol.

BENGORE HEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the north coaſt of the county of Antrim: 10 miles NE. Coleraine. *Long*. 6. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 15. N.

BENGUELA, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Angola, on the eaſt by the country of Jaga, Caſſangi, on the ſouth by Mataman, and on the weſt by the ſea, Cape Negro forms its ſouthern boundaries, from whence mountains run northward, in which are contained the ſprings of many rivers. The productions are nearly ſimilar to thoſe of Angola and Congo, one of the principal is Manioc: divers ſorts of palms are found; dates grow in great abundance: the vines naturally form allies and harbours; caſſia and tamarinds alſo flouriſh: and, from the humidity of the ſoil, they have two fruit ſeaſons in the year. The air of the country is exceedingly unwholeſome, and is ſaid even to affect its produce, and taint the waters of the rivers. Few Europeans care to venture on land, ſo that we know but little of the ſtate of the country. Moſt parts of the kingdom were once populous, but have ſuffered much by frequent wars; the chief towns are Old Benguela, St. Philip, or New Benguela, and Man-ki-kondo, and Kaſchil. *Long*. 30. to 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 13. 30. to 15. 30. S.

BENGUELA *(Old)*, a town of Africa, in the province ſo called, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of a bay, to which it gives name, near the Atlantic Ocean. *Long*. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 11. 5. S.

BENGUELA *(New)*, or *St. Philip*, a town in the country of Benguela, on the north ſide of a large bay, called by the Portugueſe, *Bahia-das-vaccas*, where the Portugueſe have a ſettlement, and a governor reſides, with a ſmall garriſon.

BENGUISI, or *Bengaſi*, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean. *Long*. 37. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 32. 33. N.

BENI ASSER, a town of Egypt: 2 miles N. Aſna.

BENI HASAN, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile, remarkable for its grottos, dug in the mountains, which formerly were uſed for temples: 6 miles N. Aſhmunein.

BENI JEHIE, a town of Egypt: 12 miles S. Aſhmunein.

BENI JEHIE, a town of Egypt: 8 miles S. Enſene.

BENI MARAN, a town of Egypt: 9 miles S. Aſhmunein.

BENI MEZZAB, a diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Algiers, ſouth of Mount Atlas. *Long.* 20. to 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. to 33. N.

BENI MISUR, a town of Egypt: 3 miles S. Abu-Girge.

BENI MOHAMED EL KISUR, a town of Egypt: 9 miles S. Abu Girge.

BENI BASHID, or *Beni Arax*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers.

BENI SAMTI, a town of Egypt: 2 miles S. Abu Girge.

BENI SHEKIR, a town of Egypt: 6 miles NW. Manfalout.

BENICARLOS, a town of Spain, in the country of Valencia, celebrated for the wine which is made in its neighbourhood: 3 miles N. Peniſcola.

BENIFAJO, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 5 leagues from Valencia.

BENILET, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak: 145 miles NW. Baſſora.

BENIN, a country or kingdom of Africa, extending a courſe of 60 leagues on the borders of the Atlantic, how far it extends inland is not known; it is watered by a conſiderable number of ſtreams, ſome of which are conſiderable rivers. The ſoil near the ſea coaſt is low and marſhy, and the climate unhealthy, farther from the ſea the land is more elevated, and the air more pure. In ſome diſtricts ſprings are ſo rare, that officers are appointed to ſupply travellers with freſh water, who elſe muſt die with thirſt: but this commodity is not given, he who drinks muſt pay. In the rivers are a great number of crocodiles, ſea-horſes, and a ſpecies of torpedo, with many kinds of excellent fiſh. Among the animals are elephants in great numbers, tygers, leopards, ſtags, wild boars, apes, civet cats, mountain cats, horſes, hares, and hairy ſheep; there are a vaſt number of reptiles, ſerpents, and others. Of the birds, the principal are paroquets, pigeons, partridges, ſtorks, and oſtriches. The ſoil in general is fertile: oranges and lemons grow on the ſide of the roads; the pepper which grows here is ſmaller than that of the Indies, cotton grows on a tree which abounds every where; the water is moſt excellent. The negroes of Benin are ſaid to be kind and honeſt, yielding to mildneſs, but with great courage reſiſting injuſtice; attached to their ancient cuſtoms, they are complaiſant to ſtrangers, generous, ſenſible, yet reſerved and diffident: the children of both ſexes are circumciſed, and go naked till they are twelve years of age. Polygamy is common, and the king is ſaid to have 600 wives. Jealous of each other, they offer their wives to an European. The king exerciſes an abſolute authority over his ſubjects; three great officers, diſtinguiſhed by a ſtring of coral, continually attend upon him to conſult, inſtruct, or decide in his name. The king names his ſucceſſor among his ſons, who is not publicly announced till after the death of his father. A regency is appointed, which then takes the adminiſtration of affairs, while the new king elect is removed ſome miles from the capital, there to learn the art of government; the firſt fruit of which, on his return, is putting to death the reſt of his brothers. He rarely ſhews himſelf, and always with pomp amidſt his wives and concubines: his revenues are conſiderable, and he can bring an army of 100,000 men into the field. As to their religion, they ſeem to have an idea of, and a reverence for a Supreme Being, but mixed with a number of idolatrous and abſurd ceremonies. The dreſs of the inhabitants is neat and ornamental; the rich among them wear firſt white callico, or cotton petticoats, about a yard in length, and half a yard in breadth, by way of drawers. This they cover with another fine piece of callico of ſixteen or twenty yards, which they very artfully and becomingly plait in the middle, throwing over it a ſcarf, a yard long, and a foot wide, the ends of which are adorned with a handſome lace, or fringe. As to the upper part of the body, it is moſtly naked. Such is the dreſs in which they appear in public; at home their cloathing is more ſimple and leſs expenſive, conſiſting only of a coarſe paan for drawers, covered with a large painted cloth, worn in the manner of a cloak, of home manufacture.

BENIN, a city of Africa, and capital of Benin. The ſtreets are prodigious long and broad, where are continual markets for kine, cotton, elephants' teeth, and European wares; notwithſtanding which they are kept very clean. The houſes are large and handſome, with clay walls, and covered with reed, ſtraw, or leaves. The town is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Formoſa. It was once a very populous place, but now not ſo. The king's court is ſituated in a large plain. The inhabitants are all natives, foreigners not being permitted to live in the city. Here are ſeveral rich men, who continually attend court, not troubling themſelves with either trade, agriculture, or any thing elſe, but leave all to their numerous wives, who go to all the circumjacent villages, to trade in all ſorts of merchandiſes, or otherwiſe ſerve for daily wages, and are obliged to bring the greateſt part of their gains to their huſbands. All male ſlaves here are foreigners; for the inhabitants cannot be ſold for ſlaves, only they bear the name of the king's ſlaves. *Long.* 20. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 7. N.

BENISUEF, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, the capital of a diſtrict, and reſidence of a bey: it is large, with manufactures of ſtuff made of woollen and linen mixed; the houſes are built with bricks baked in the ſun: 50 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 48. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 14. N.

BENLAWERS, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth, 3588 feet above the level of the ſea: 11 miles S. George Town.

BENLOMOND, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, 3240 feet above the level of the ſea: 26 miles W. Stirling.

BENNECUM, a town of Guelderland: 2 miles N. Wageningen.

BENNECKSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Klettenberg: 22 miles SSW. Halberſtadt.

BENNEVANAGH, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry: 8 miles W. Coleraine.

BENNINGTON, a town of the United States of America, and capital of Vermont, in the county alſo called Bennington, ſituated near the Green Mountain, on the borders of the ſtate of New York: 18 miles from the conflux of the Mohock and Hudſon's river, 118 WNW. Boſton, and 135 N. New York.

BENNISCH, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jagerndorf.

BENON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rochefort: 5½ leagues NNE. Rochefort, and 4½ E. Rochelle.

BENOU, a town of Arabia: 130 miles SE. El Catif.

BENRAD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 7 miles SSE. Duſſeldorp.

BENSBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, where the elector Palatine has a chateau: 7 miles E Mulheim.

BENSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneburg; 7 miles SE. Smalkalden.

BENSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Mayence: 20 miles N. Heidelberg, and 10 ENE. Worms.

BENTENDORF JEPLITZA, a town of Hungary: 4 miles NE. Roſenberg.

BENTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, ſituated on an eminence; it contains one Roman Catholic, and one Proteſtant church. The caſtle, or palace, is flanked with towers: 26 miles NNW. Munſter, 24 W. Oſnabruck, and 44 ENE. Zutphen. *Long.* 24. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 21. N.

BENTHEIM, a country of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north and weſt by Overiſſel, on the eaſt and ſouth by the biſhopric of Munſter, about 40 miles in length, and from 3 to 12 in breadth; the ſoil is in general fertile, and produces more than is ſufficient for the inhabitants. In the mountains are found quarries of excellent ſtones, and the plains are divided into fertile corn fields, and beautiful meadows, where they feed great quantities of ſheep and cattle; the foreſts abound with game: the principal commerce conſiſts in thread, wool, linen, cloth, honey, cattle, ſtone for building, wood, &c. The principal rivers is the Vechte, which runs through the county, and is navigable for boats. The principal towns are Bentheim, Schuttorf, Northorn, and Nienhus. The county of Bentheim is rated at 152 florins a month, or ſix horſe and twenty foot: and for each chamber term, at 121 rixdollars and 66 kruitzers.

BENTHOORN, a town of Holland, 6 miles SSE. Leyden.

BENTHULUD, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, at the foot of the Atlas Mountain.

BENTHUYSEN, a town of Holland: 6 miles S. Leyden.

BENTIVOGLIO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the church, and principality of Bologna: 10 miles N. Bologna.

BENVOLICH, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 7 miles NE. George Town.

BENVORLICH, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 7 miles N. Callender.

BENWYRVIS, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Roſs: 7 miles NW. Dingwall.

BENY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen, 2¼ leagues NNW. Caen.

BENY *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vire: 7½ leagues SW. Caen, and 2 N. Vire.

BERAMUN, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: 3 miles NE. Manſora.

BERAR, or *Barar*, a province of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north by Malwa and Allahabad, on the eaſt by Oriſſa, on the ſouth by Hydrabad, and on the weſt by the Candiſh and Dowlatabad. This province is fertile in wheat, rice, poppies, and many ſorts of legumes. In the ſouthern part is found the deer which yields the bezoar ſtone. The ſheep of this province are of a different ſpecies from the common, the neck is lengthened, the tail very ſhort, their ears long, and their wool is not curled. The principal rivers are the Ganga, Barnah, and Pouneah. It was formerly a kingdom, it is now divided; part of it is ſubject to a rajah, and part of it to the nizam, or prince of the Deccan.

BERASTEGUE, a mountain of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: 3 leagues from Toloſa.

BERAUN, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name; ſometimes called the *Circle of Pod-verd*. The principal produce of the circle is wood and corn: the Muldau and the Mies yield abundance of fiſh, and in ſome parts are found mines of iron. The town Beraun was built in the year 746; but its opulence does not keep pace with its antiquity; it is ſituated on the Mies, or Miza: 14 miles SW. Prague. *Long*. 31. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 54. N.

BERBE, or *Berbiche*, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, about *Long*. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 6. 30. N. It gives name to a Dutch ſettlement, in which are cultivated cotton, indigo, &c. The ſettlement was taken by the Engliſh, in the year 1781; they were ſoon after driven out by the French, and the ſettlement reſtored to the Dutch. In the year 1796 it was again taken by the Engliſh.

BERBECZ, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Birlet, near Tecuczi, in the province of Moldavia.

BERBEGAL, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 3 leagues from Balbaſtro.

BERBI, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt. *Long*. 12. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 4. 30. N.

BERBUDA, ſee *Barbuda*.

BERBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg: 12 miles NE. Luxemburg.

BERCAD, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, near the Bog: 52 miles SSE. Braclaw.

BERCHEM, a town of Brabant: 4 miles SW. Raveſtein.

BERCHEM, or *Bergen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 9 miles E. Juliers.

BERCHTOLDSDORF, or *Peterſdorf*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SW. Vienna.

BERCHTOLDSGADEN, or *Berchteſgaden*, a provoſtſhip and principality of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, environed in the archbiſhopric of Salzburg, but exempt from the juriſdiction of that ſee, and only ſubject to the pope. It is wholly mountainous and contains two towns and a few villages; it contains alſo ſeveral lakes. It is aſſeſſed 2 horſes and 20 foot, or 100 florins for a Roman month, and pays each chamber term 121 rixdollars, 66 kreutzers.

BERCKEL, a town of Holland: 5 miles E. Delft.

BERCKEL, a river of Germany, which riſes in the biſhopric of Munſter, and runs into the Iſſel, at Zutphen.

BERCKSENBROECK, a town of Holland: 6 miles N. Rotterdam.

BERD, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Oby, near Berſkoi.

BERDAA, a town of Aſia, in Armenia, 160 miles E. Erivan.

BERDANIEH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 32 miles N. Alameh.

BERDASCHIR, a town of Perſia, ſee *Barſir*.

BERDICZOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 148 miles ESE. Lucko, and 324 SW. Warſaw.

BERDOA, a deſert country of Africa, between Egypt and Sahara.

BERE REGIS, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, near which is Woodbury Hill, celebrated for its annual fair. It has a weekly market on Wedneſdays: 9 miles from Blandford, and 113 W. London.

BEREALSTON, a borough town of England, in the county of Devon, which ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturdays: 5 miles from Taviſtock, and 211 W. London.

BEREGSZAZ, a town of Hungary: 24 miles N. Zatmar.

BEREILLY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Rohilcund Circar: 120 miles NNW. Lucknow, and 112 E. Delhi. *Long*. 79. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 28. 20. N.

BERELOS, a lake of Egypt, between Damietta and Roſetta: 32 miles long, and 10 wide in the middle, but gradually narrowing towards each end; it has ſeveral iſlands in it.

BERELOS, a town of Egypt: 30 miles W. Damietta.

BEREN, or *Bieren*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor: 34 miles E. Ratibor.

BERENTZ, a town and caſtle of Hungary: 20 miles NNE. Preſburg.

BERESKY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 40 miles SE. Braclaw.

BERETELSKO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 24 miles SSW. Lucko.

BERETZHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: 12 miles WNW. Ratiſbon.

BEREZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 30 miles W. Bialacerkiew.

BEREZA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 56 miles ENE. Brzeſc.

BEREZEC, a town of Little Ruſſia, in the palatinate of Chelm: 22 miles E. Chelm.

BEREZEN, a river which runs into the Black Sea: 20 miles W. Otchakov.

BEREZEUKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the weſt ſide of the Volga: 124 miles S. Saratov.

BEREZINA, a river of Lithuania, which riſes in the palatinate of Wima, and runs into the Niemen: 16 miles NE. Novogrodek.

BEREZINA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 44 miles NE. Minſk.

BEREZINSKOI, a town of Siberia, on the north ſide of the Irtiſch: 40 miles E. Tobolſk.

BEREZNIKI, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 40 miles NNW. Troki.

BEREZOV, a town of Siberia, on the weſt ſide of the Oby: 372 miles NNW. Tobolſk. *Long*. 83. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 64. N.

BEREZOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 180 miles NNW. Petrozavodſkoi. *Long*. 48. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 64. 15. N.

BEREZOVOI, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Ruſſia, in the government of Orenburg, on the Uvelka: 240 miles E. Upha, and 68 SE. Tcheliabinſk.

BEREZOVSKOI, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Ruſſia, in the government of Orenburg, on the Ural: 140 miles ENE. Orenburg.

BERG, a duchy and principality of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the weſt and ſouth by the archbiſhopric of Cologn, from which it is ſeparated by the Rhine; on the north by the duchy of Cleves, and on the eaſt by the duchy of Marck: about 60 miles long, and from 8 to 22 in breadth. The country along the Rhine is flat and fertile, and produces great quantities of corn: on the hills the inhabitants cultivate vines, in the vallies are meadows, and upon the mountains vaſt foreſts. There are mines of lead, iron, and coal. The inhabitants conſume more wheat than they grow. The principal manufactures are ſwords, knives, and other articles of iron and ſteel. There are alſo ſome manufactures of cloth, ribands, and handkerchiefs. The principal rivers are the Wipper, the Seig, and the Ruhr: the principal towns are Duſſeldorf, Everfeld, Gemarke, Ronfdorf, Solingen, Lennep, &c.—This duchy belonged to the elector palatine. In the year 1795, it was entirely overrun by the French.

BERG, a town of Norway: 12 miles S. Frederickſtadt.

BERG-OP-ZOOM, a maritime town of Dutch Brabant, ſituated on the river Zoom, at its union with the Scheldt; firſt ſurrounded by a wall in 1287, by Gerard de Weſemael, firſt lord of the town, and erected into a marquiſate by the emperor Charles V. in 1533. The church is a beautiful ſtructure, and was made collegiate in 1442. This is one of the ſtrongeſt places belonging to the Dutch, having been regularly fortified in 1629, and eſteemed nearly impregnable: towards Antwerp is a grand half moon, extending to a fort called *Kyck-in-de Pot*, furniſhed with four redoubts, and well mounted with cannon; by a canal which communicates with the Scheldt, ſuccours may be thrown into the place during a ſiege: between the town and the ſea are eleven forts well ſupplied, with a number of redoubts and palliſadoes: towards Steenberg alſo the outworks are very ſtrong, with a number of redoubts and intrenchments. Berg-op-Zoom had its particular lords ſo long ſince as the year 1211. After the death of John de Glimes, whom the ducheſs of Parma ſent into Spain, and who died in priſon in the year 1567, the marquiſate came to Eitel Frederick, prince of Hohenzollern, of the houſe of Brandenburg, by a marriage with Elizabeth de Berg, heireſs of the late marquis: With their daughter it was received as a marriage portion by Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne, governor and ſeneſchal of Limoſin, &c. This prince died in 1707, leaving his ſon Conſtantin, who quitted the ſervice of France, and retired to Holland, where he was made lieutenant-general of the Dutch forces. In 1707, he eſpouſed Mary Anne, daughter of Philip duke of Aremberg and Arſchot, by whom he had one only daughter, Mary Henrietta, and died in 1710, at Douay, in the flower of his age. The commander, Don Louis de Requeſens, governor of the Netherlands, was defeated near this place, on the 29th of January, 1574. The town of Middleburg being much preſſed by the confederates, he equipped a fleet, which he divided to occupy both branches of the Scheldt, to ſail towards Zealand. One part he entruſted to John de Glimes, the vice-admiral, and Julien Romero; the other to Don Sanchez Avila. The two firſt were defeated by the Zealanders, under the command of Louis Boiſſot, admiral of Zealand, who loſt an eye in the engagement. The conquerors took nine ſhips, and burnt the Spaniſh admiral; Glimes was ſlain: Romero ſwam to ſhore. The commander being on the bank was witneſs of the unfortunate ſucceſs of the enterprize, of the whole of which he was informed by Airla, who retired to Antwerp.

The prince of Parma attempted to take it in 1588, without ſucceſs; and in 1622, the marquis of Spinola laid ſiege to it again, but the beſieged defended themſelves ſo valiantly, and the prince of Orange took ſuch meaſures to throw ſuccours into the place, that the marquis was obliged to raiſe the ſiege on the 2d of October, after having loſt more than 10,000 men, from the 18th of July, when he began his approach. In the year 1746, the marechal Saxe, having amuſed the allies with marches and counter-marches, at length detached count Lowendahl, with 36,000 men, to beſiege Berg-op-Zoom. It was ſecured with a garriſon of 3000 men, and well provided with artillery, ammunition, and magazines. The enemy appeared before it on the 12th day of July, and ſummoned the governor to ſurrender. The prince of Saxe-Hildburghauſen was ſent to its relief, with twenty battalions and fourteen ſquadrons of the troops that could be moſt conveniently aſſembled: he entered the lines of Berg-op-Zoom, where he remained in expectation of a ſtrong reinforcement from the confederate army; and the old baron Cronſtrom, whom the Stadtholder had appointed governor of Brabant, aſſumed the command of the garriſon. The beſiegers carried on their operations with great vivacity, and the troops in the town defended it with equal valour. The eyes of all Europe were turned upon this important ſiege: comte Lowendahl received divers reinforcements, and a conſiderable body of troops was detached from the allied army, under the command of baron Schwartzemburg, to co-operate with the prince of Saxe-Hildburghauſen. The French general loſt a conſiderable number of men by the cloſe and continual fire of the beſieged; while he, in his turn, opened ſuch a number of batteries, and plyed them ſo warmly, that the defences began to give way. From the 16th day of July to the 15th of September, the ſiege produced an unintermitting ſcene of horror and deſtruction; deſperate ſallies were made, and mines ſprung with the moſt dreadful effects; the works began to be ſhattered, the town was laid in aſhes, the trenches were filled with carnage, nothing was ſeen but fire and ſmoke, nothing heard but one continued roar of bombs and cannon. But ſtill the damage fell chiefly upon the beſiegers, who were ſlain in heaps, while the garriſon ſuffered very little, and could be occaſionally relieved or reinforced from the lines. In a word, it was generally believed that comte Lowendahl would be baffled in his endeavours; and by this belief the governor of Berg-op-Zoom ſeems to have been lulled in a blind ſecurity. At length ſome inconſiderable breaches were made in one ravelin and two baſtions, and theſe the French general reſolved to ſtorm, though Cronſtrom believed they were impracticable; and on that ſupppſition preſumed that the enemy would not attempt an aſſault. For this very reaſon comte Lowendahl reſolved to hazard the attack, before the preparations ſhould be made for his reception. He accordingly regulated his diſpoſitions, and at four o'clock in the morning, on the 16th day of September, the ſignal was made for the aſſault. A prodigious quantity of bombs being thrown into the ravelin, his troops threw themſelves into the foſſe, mounted the breaches, forced open a ſally-port, and entered the place almoſt without reſiſtance. In a word, they had time to extend themſelves along the curtains, and form in order of battle, before the garriſon could be aſſembled. Cronſtrom was aſleep, and the ſoldiers upon duty had been ſurpriſed by the ſuddenneſs and impetuoſity of the attack. Though the French had taken poſſeſſion of the ramparts, they did not gain the town without oppoſition. Two battalions of the Scottiſh troops, in the pay of the States General, were aſſembled in the market-place, and attacked them with ſuch fury that they were driven from ſtreet to ſtreet, until freſh reinforcements arriving, compelled the Scots to retreat in their turn, yet they diſputed every inch of ground, and fought until two-thirds of them were killed upon the ſpot. Then they brought off the old governor, abandoning the town to the enemy; the troops that were encamped in the lines retreating with great precipitation; all the forts in the neighbourhood immediately ſurrendered to the victors, who now became maſters of the whole navigation of the Scheldt. Berg-op-Zoom was reſtored to the Dutch at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle: 18 miles NNW. Antwerp. *Long.* 21. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 29. N.

BERG REICHINSTEIN, or *Kaſchperſki Hory*, a royal town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachalitz, ſituated on a mountain, in which are mines of ſilver: 20 miles W. Prachalitz, and 36 WSW. Bechin.

BERGA, a town of Norway: 60 miles ENE. Chriſtiana. *Long.* 27. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 50. N.

BERGA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 5 miles W. Weyda.

BERGAMASCO, a country of Italy, belonging to the ſtates of Venice, bounded on the north by the country of the Griſons, on the eaſt by the Breſſin, on the ſouth by the Cremaſco, and on the weſt by the Milaneſe; towards the north it is mountainous and uncultivated; in the environs of Bergamo it is exceedingly fertile; ſome of the vallies produce large quantities of wine and oil, others are unproductive. In the mountains are mines of iron. The people in general are inclined to corpulency, and ſubject to the goitre, or rupture of the throat, nevertheleſs they are intelligent in commerce, and carry on a conſiderable traffic in iron, wool, carpets which they manufacture, cattle, marble, and millſtones.

BERGAMO, a city of Italy, and capital of the country of Bergamaſco, fortified with walls, baſtions, and ditches, ſituated upon ſeveral ſmall hills. Between the city and a lofty mountain is a ſtrong caſtle. It has ſeveral ſuburbs; in one of which is kept a large fair at the feaſt of St. Bartholomew, at which a vaſt concourſe of merchants aſſembles from Italy, Germany, and Swiſſerland. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan, and contains thirteen pariſh churches, twelve convents for men, ten for women, and about 30,000 inhabitants. The principal commerce is wool and ſilk, the former has been prodigious, and the ſerges as well as the tapeſtry of Bergamo have been celebrated. Their ſilks equal thoſe of Turin; the inhabitants are active and laborious. Their language is a bad Italian: the environs are ſandy, but made very fertile by the induſtry of the inhabitants. Louis XII. of France, after defeating the Venetians at the battle of Agnadel, ſeized on this city; but reſtored it to the republic ſix years after, by the treaty of 1515: 25 miles NE. Milan, 26 NW. Breſcia. *Long.* 27. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 42. N.

BERGAS, a town of Aſiatic Turkey: 40 miles W. Artaki.

BERGASE, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 44 miles ENE. Adrianople.

BERGEN, a city and ſea-port town of Norway, and capital of the province of Bergenhus, ſituated in the centre of a valley, diſpoſed in the form of a creſcent; 7 lofty mountains render it almoſt inacceſſible by land, and towards the ſea it is defended by fortifications and batteries. The principal articles of commerce for exportation are fiſh, ſkins, tallow, and timber. It was built in the year 1076, and has been in a more flouriſhing ſtate than it now is. It contains about 19,000 inhabitants. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Drontheim. The harbour is reckoned one of the beſt in Europe: 90 leagues SW. Drontheim, and 36 N. Stavanger. *Long.* 22. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 10. N.

BERGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hanau Munzenberg: the environs produce excellent wine. Here the Hanoverians were defeated by the French in the year 1759: 6 miles NNW. Hanau, and 3 NE. Francfort on the Main.

BERGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the Iſle of Rugen: its ancient name was *Gora*. It is ſituated in the centre of the iſland, where are held the tribunals of Swediſh Pomerania. *Long.* 31. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 32. N.

BERGEN, a county of New Jerſey, in the United States of North America.

BERGEN, *on the Dumme*, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and principality of Zell: 12 miles SW. Danneberg.

BERGENHUS, the moſt weſternly province of Norway, ſituated between Aggerhus and the ſea: about 60 leagues long, and 27 wide; Bergen is the capital.

BERGERAC, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Dordogne: ſituated in a beautiful and extenſive plain on the Dordogne, which ſeparates it into two towns, called *St. Martin* and *St. Magdelaine*: it is a rich, commercial, and populous town, containing near 8000 inhabitants. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes, it is ſaid there were 40,000 Proteſtants in this town and its neighbourhood: 7½ leagues S. Perigueux, and 13 N. Agen. *Long.* 18. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 51. N.

BERGGIEFZHUBEL, or *Berg Gieſhubel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margraviate of Meiſſen, near which are warm medicinal ſprings: 6 miles S. Pirna.

BERGH, or *Berghland*, an iſland in the Indian Sea, lying ſouth-weſt of Sumatra. *Long.* 100 E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

BERGHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: 4 miles SE. Waldeck.

BERGHIRI, a town of Aſia, in the province of Kurdiſtan: 70 miles SE. Betlis.

BERGSTADT, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: 18 miles N. Olmutz.

BERGSTRASSE, a long tract, or tongue of land, on the ſide of the Rhine, between Heidelberg, and Darmſtadt; it contains a few ſmall places, as Benſheim, Oppenheim, and Weinhem.

BERGUES, or *Berg*, or *Bergues St. Vinox*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North: ſo called from St. Vinox, a Flemiſh lord, who lived in that place; it is ſituated on the river Colne, at the union of ſeveral canals, which conduct to Dunkirk, Gravelines, St. Omer, Furnes, &c. It contains two pariſhes. Berg was the laſt town of Weſt Flanders which held out for the Dutch in the war in the 16th century. The prince of Parma beſieged it in the year 1583, but found ſo much reſiſtance that the ſiege was changed into a blockade, and M. de Villeneuve ſurrendered the place on honourable terms. It was taken by the French in 1658, and confirmed to that country by the peace of the Pyrenées the year following. Since that time ſeveral new works have been added to the fortifications, and by means of ſluices the country round can be laid under water: 1½ league S. Dunkirk, and 11 NW. Lille.

BERGWERHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: 2 miles N. Weiſſenfels.

BERGWERK, a town of Hungary: 13 miles W. Steinam.

BERGZABERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts, ſituated on the Erlbach, with two churches, one for Catholics, and the other for Lutherans; and a chateau, the ordinary reſidence of the dowager ducheſs: 30 miles SE. Deux Ponts, and 6 SSW. Landau. *Long.* 25. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 4. N.

BERIEZEN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov, on the Deſna: 24 miles ENE. Tchernigov, and 516 S. Peterſburg.

BERIGAN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of the country of Beni-Mezzab. *Long.* 20. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 15. N.

BERINBAL, a town of Egypt, on the weſt branch of the Nile: 7 miles SE. Roſetta.

BERINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 18 miles NW. Maeſtricht.

BERINGOU, or *Kamandarſkoi*, ſee *Beering's Iſland.*

BERINSCHUL, a rocky iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Algiers.

BERKA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar, on the Ilm: 6 miles SSW. Weimar.

BERKA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach, on the Werra: 9 miles W. Eiſenach.

BERKASZESTI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Berbecz: 56 miles NW. Galatz.

BERKHAMSTED, a town of England, in the county of Herts, near which formerly ſtood a caſtle, ſurrounded by a moat, ſome ruins of which are viſible. In the year 697, a parliament is ſaid to have been held here, and king Ina's laws publiſhed. In this place William the Conqueror ſwore to obſerve the laws of the land. The caſtle was built, or rather reſtored by the earl of Cornwall, brother to the Conqueror; but in the reign of Henry I. was ſeized by the crown: in the reign of King John it was taken by the barons. Great part of the caſtle was demoliſhed, and a houſe built on its ſite, but a part of it remaining, was held by colonel Axtel for the parliament againſt king Charles I. King Henry II. kept his court here, and James I. had his children nurſed in this town, on which account he made it a corporation: but it ſuffered ſo much in the enſuing reign that they ſuffered the charter to drop. It has a market weekly on Monday: 9 miles W. St. Albans, and 26 NW. London.

BERKI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 36 miles E. Smyrna.

BERKLEY, a county of Virginia, in the United States of North America, which furniſhed 1100 men to the militia before the year 1780.

BERKLEY, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, ſituated on the Severn, with a caſtle begun to be built in the reign of Henry I. the ſeat of the earls of Berkley. The town carries on a conſiderable trade in timber, coals, malt, and cheeſe, which is much aſſiſted by the river Severn: 18 miles SSW. Glouceſter, 19 NNE. Briſtol, and 113 W. London.

BERKLEY, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſets: 24 miles S. Boſton.

BERKLEY SOUND, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America: 70 miles SE. Nootka Sound.

BERKSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the north by the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, from both which it is divided by the river Thames, on the eaſt by Surry, on the ſouth by Hampſhire, and on the weſt by Wiltſhire. The ſhape is very irregular, eſpecially towards the north, yielding every where to the winding of the Thames, which from Oxford to Reading takes a courſe about ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, making the county at the latter town very narrow. After the Thames has paſt by Reading it tends northerly, but ſtill the eaſtern part of the county is much narrower than the weſtern. From eaſt to weſt its length is about 50 miles; from north to ſouth, in its wideſt part, 25, in its narroweſt, little more than 5. The number of ſquare miles is computed to be 682, and the number of acres 438,977. It is divided into twenty hundreds, in which are 12 market towns, and about 200 villages, and the number of inhabitants 115,000. The ſoil of Berkſhire is in general loamy, in ſome parts mixed with gravel, in others with ſand. The weſtern part of Berkſhire contains ſome land of a rich deep ſoil, particularly in what is called the *Vale of White Horſe*, equal to the beſt parts of England. Of the quantities of land 170,000 acres are ſuppoſed to be contained in incloſed lands, parks, and woods; 220,000 in common fields and downs; 40,000 in foreſts, waſtes and commons; and 8,977 in roads. The market towns are Abingdon, Farringdon, Hungerford, Ilſley, Lambourn, Maidenhead, Newbury, Reading, Wallingford, Wantage, Windſor, and Wokingham. The principal rivers are the Thames, Iſis, Kennet, Ocke, Lamboure, and Loddon. It produces a great deal of corn, and great quantities of meal and malt are ſent in barges by the river Thames to London. This county returns 9 members to the Britiſh parliament, viz. two for the county, one for the borough of Abingdon, and for Reading, Wallingford, and Windſor, two each.

BERKSHIRE, a county of Pennſylvania, in the United States of North America, in which coal mines are found: Reading is the chief town.

BERKSHIRE, a county of the State of Maſſachuſetts, in North America, which, in the year 1784, contained 24,544 inhabitants, and 87,028 acres of land in cultivation, 234,497 acres unimproved, and 4,909 men able to bear arms. Lenox is the chief town.

BERKUSSA, a town of Croatia, on the river Kulpa: 11 miles W. Petrenta.

BERLAI, a town of Croatia, on the river Korana: 8 miles S. Sluin.

BERLAMONT, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Queſnoy; 2¼ leagues ESE. le Queſnoy, and 2¼ NW. Aveſnes.

BERLASREUT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 12 miles N. Paſſau.

BERLEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine: 28 miles NW. Marburg, and 56 E. Cologn.

BERLEUX, a town of France in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Péronne: 3 miles SW. Péronne.

BERLIN, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the eſtates of the king of Pruſſia, is ſituated on the banks of the Spree, which is here divided into three branches. On the ſouth it is defended by a wall, on the north only by palliſades; it has 15 gates, the ſtreets are ſtraight, wide, and long. In the year 1645, it had only 1236 houſes; in 1747, it had 5513, and in 1779, 6437. In the year 1774, the number of inhabitants were 104,874; of theſe 5381 were French, 1162 Bohemians, and 3958 Jews; the garriſon, reckoning their attendants, amounted to 29,540 ſouls, which may be added to the number of inhabitants. There are 25 churches, 2 houſes for invalids, an academy for ſciences, another for painting, ſculpture, and architecture, a college of medicine, a military academy, 4 colleges, 4 gymnaſia, many public ſchools, libraries, and manufactures. It is compoſed of 5 ſeparate towns, under the ſame magiſtrate. *Berlin*, properly ſo called, was built in the 12th century, by a colony from the Netherlands, brought thither in the reign of Albert the Bear: *Cologne* or *Cœln*, is joined to Berlin by a bridge over the Spree, which ſurrounds it, and forms it into an iſland; it was built at the ſame time as Berlin, and by the ſame people. *Frederickſwerder* is alſo built on an iſland in the Spree, by the elector Frederick William, and contains 19 ſtreets. *Dorotheeſtadt*, or *Neuſtadt*, was built by the elector Frederick William, and ſo named after his conſort. *Frederickſtadt*, which is the largeſt of the five towns, was built by the elector Frederick III. All religions are tolerated, the Roman Catholic, the Lutherans, Calviniſts, and Jews, have free exerciſe of their religion; by means of canals there is a free communication between the Spree and the Oder, and the Spree and the Elbe. *Long.* 31. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 33. N.

BERLICUM, a town of Brabant: 1 league E. Bois le Duc.

BERLINCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 80 miles ENE. Berlin, and 36 NNE. Kuſtrin.

BERLINECZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 52 miles W. Braclaw.

BERLOCH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czazlau: 9 miles NE. Czazlau.

BERMEO, or *Vermeo*, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, near Cape Machicaca: 5 leagues W. Bilboa.

BERMEJO, an iſland and ſea-port in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Peru, a little to the weſt of Lima.

BERMUDAS ISLANDS, or *Somers Iſlands*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, ſituated on the Atlantic Ocean. They received their former name from John Bermudas, a Spaniard, who diſcovered them in the year 1503; the other name they take from Sir George Somers, an Engliſhman, who was wrecked on them in the year 1609. They were granted by the Spaniſh King, Philip II. to Don Ferdinand de Camelo, who however never took poſſeſſion. An Engliſh ſhip was forced on them by ſtreſs of weather in the year 1593. Sir George Somers, and his brothers, formed the firſt ſettlement ſoon after his ſhipwreck. They are in number 400 or more, but for the moſt part ſo ſmall and ſo barren, that they have neither inhabitants or name. Hardly one eighth part is inhabited. The moſt conſiderable of theſe iſlands are St. George, St. David, Cooper, Ireland, Somerſet,

merſet, Long Iſland, Bird Iſland, and Noneſuch. The firſt has a town, the two following ſome villages, the others only farms diſperſed. The air is ſo healthy, that ſick people from the continent of America frequently go thither for the recovery of their health. The winter is hardly perceptible, it may be ſaid to be perpetually ſpring, the trees never loſe their verdure, and the leaves only fall when new ones begin to appear, birds ſing and breed without intermiſſion; but theſe advantages are counterbalanced by frightful ſtorms, accompanied by formidable thunders, which are announced by a circle round the moon. Some fertile plains are ſeen, but in general the country is mountainous. The ſoil is of divers colours, brown, white, and red, of which the former is the beſt; although light and ſtony, it is in general rich and fertile; the water is in general ſalt, having but little freſh, except rain water preſerved in ciſterns. The inhabitants gather two harveſts of Indian corn in a year, one in July, the other in December: this forms the principal food of the inhabitants. They likewiſe cultivate tobacco, legumes, and fruit ſufficient for their wants. Their trees are principally the cedar and palmetto, the former is much eſteemed for its fragrance, its durability and beauty, and for the facility with which it is wrought. Of this wood they build their ſhips, and often their houſes and churches. The palmetto, a ſpecies of wild palm, is not leſs common, nor leſs uſeful; the fruit reſembles a plumb in its colour, form, and ſize; the wood ſerves for building, and the leaves, which are of an amazing length, are uſed to cover houſes. Beſides theſe, they have orange trees, olive, laurels, pear trees, &c. The red wood is peculiar to theſe iſlands, its coloured fruit feed worms, which change to flies, a little larger than cochineal, inſtead of which they are uſed. Another plant peculiar to them is a kind of creeping darnel, whoſe root is moſt powerfully emetic. Here are a great variety of birds, both of land and water; fiſh likewiſe abound upon the coaſt. Among the inſects the ſpider is remarkable for its large ſize, but its beautiful colours diminiſh the diſguſt it inſpires; its web is in colour and ſubſtance a perfect raw ſilk, and running from tree to tree, ſmall birds are ſometimes ſo entangled as hardly to be able to eſcape. There are no venomous reptiles in the iſland. In the year 1765, a ſociety of the principal inhabitants engaged to form a library of all books of economics in every language; to employ all healthy perſons of both ſexes, according to their talents and their character, and to reward thoſe who ſtrike out any new art, or improve one already known; to provide for the honeſt workman, who is become old or paſt labour; and to indemnify any individual who ſhould from any circumſtance be oppreſſed. Building of ſhips and ſloops is the principal trade of the inhabitants. Theſe iſlands extend from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt about 15 leagues: the whole ſhore is ſurrounded with rocks, moſt of which are dry at low water, but covered at flood: 240 leagues SE. from Cape Fear in Virginia, and 280 E. from the continent of South Carolina. The north point of theſe iſlands lies *Long*. 63. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 32. 34. N.

BERNADA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 5 miles W. St. Severina.

BERNAGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 5 miles NW. Moorſhedabad.

BERNARD CASTLE, ſee *Barnard's Caſtle*.

BERNAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles S. Wels.

BERNAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 mile E. Wels.

BERNAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate, on the borders of Bohemia: 28 miles NE. Amberg.

BERNAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſurrounded with walls, ramparts, and ditches, containing three churches; the principal commerce is beer, of which large quantities are brewed in this town: 14 miles NNE. Berlin, and 41 W. Kuſtrin.

BERNAVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dourlens; 2½ leagues SW. Dourlens.

BERNAY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure: 7½ leagues W. Evreux, and 5. W. Liſieux. *Long*. 18. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 6. N.

BERNBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, the capital of Anhalt Bernburg, and the reſidence of the prince: ſituated on the Saale. It is divided into Old and New Town, which had each its own magiſtracy, till they were united in the year 1506: 20 miles W. Deſſau, and 24 S. Magdeburg. *Long*. 29. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 46. N.—In the year 1644, this town was taken by the Swedes.

BERNCASTEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, ſituated on the Moſelle: it owes its municipal privileges to the emperor Rodolphus I.: 18 miles ENE. Treves, and 3 WSW. Traarbach. *Long*. 24. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 1. N.

BERN, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the eaſt by the cantons of Uri, Unterwalden, Lucern, and the county of Baden, on the north by the Auſtrian foreſt towns, and the cantons of Bâle and Soleure, on the weſt by the canton of Soleure, the county of Bienne, and a part of France, and on the ſouth by the lake of Geneva, the Valais, and the duchy of Savoy. This canton is well cultivated, and very populous; its length is about 60 leagues and its breadth 30. It is far the largeſt of all the cantons, and comprehends one third of all Swiſſerland. The plains are fertile in corn and fruit, the lofty Alps afford abundance of excellent paſturage, and ſupport numerous flocks, from whoſe milk they make butter and excellent cheeſe. The moſt beautiful and moſt fertile ſpots are on the ſides of the lakes of Geneva and Neufchatel; here grow the moſt excellent fruits, and here they make the moſt excellent wines. Near Bern they find a white clay, farther on red, white, black and blue. Near Grandſon is a blue clay, uſed for pottery; in other places are found ſtone of different ſorts, plaſter of Paris, cryſtal, ſalt ſprings, coal, ſulphur, mines of iron, copper, lead, and ſilver, and medicinal baths. They count 39 towns, great and ſmall, and 1300 villages. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated according to ſome at 340,000, according to others at 400,000. In ſome parts of the country they ſpeak French, but German is the moſt general language. Horſes, cheeſe, linen cloth, coarſe cloth, made of hemp, cloth of cotton, and woollen ſtuffs, are the principal articles of exportation. They ſend annually from this canton 10,000 pieces of linen, the principal part of which goes to Lyons. At Bern they have alſo manufactures of ſilk, chiefly ſtuffs and coloured ſtockings. In the weſtern part of the mountains the principal employment is clock-making, and poliſhing falſe ſtones. The whole canton profeſſes the reformed religion. This canton firſt united to Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden in 1353, and from that time has been accounted among the members of this league. Its power has exalted it to the ſecond rank, and its extent of country has increaſed inſenſibly by purchaſe, treaties and conqueſt; the government is ariſtocratical. The militia is formed of 21 regiments of infantry, and 4 regiments of dragoons. Each diſtrict is governed by an officer, called a bailiff, who reſides in his bailiwick as long as his office continues: he is choſen by lot, and every year gives an account of his charge.

BERN, a city of Swiſſerland, and capital of the canton of the ſame name. It is ſituated on the Aar, which waſhes three ſides, and forms a peninſula. To the weſt it is fortified by walls, ditches, and ramparts; the ſtreets are wide, and the houſes, in general, built with ſtone. Among the public buildings are the town-houſe, public grammar ſchool, or academy, arſenal, well ſupplied with arms and military ſtores, and a public granary. The great church was founded in 1421, and is eſteemed a moſt beautiful piece of architecture: 45 miles S. Bâle, and 78 NE. Geneva. *Long*. 26. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 59. N.

BERNECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth.

BERNECOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont-a-Mouſſon: 3 leagues SW. Pont-a-Mouſſon, and 3¼ N. Toul.

BERNERA, or *Biſhops Iſland*, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about a mile long, and three quarters broad: 15 miles S. Barra.

BERNERA, a town of Scotland in the county of Inverneſs, in which are barracks: 32 miles NW. Fort William.

BERNESSO, a town of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of Coni: 4½ miles WNW. Coni.

BERNEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arras: 4 miles SW. Arras.

BERNEX, a town of Savoy: 2½ miles NNE. St. Julien.

BERNHARTS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles ESE. Feldſburg.

BERNIN, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 8 miles N. Grenoble.

BERNINO, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons: 17 miles NE. Chiavenna.

BERNON, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ervy: 4 miles SE. Ervy.

BERNOVITZKOE, a town of Ruſſia in the government of Smolenſko: 40 miles N. Smolenſk.

BERNSTADT, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels, on the river Weyda.

BERNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 4 miles NE. Berlinchen.

BERNSTEIN, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 2 miles WSW. Gravenau.

BERNUS, a mountain of European Turkey, in Macedonia: 10 miles SE. Salonìki.

BERNY, a town of France : 2 leagues S. Paris.

BEROLHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, ſituated on the Altmuhl, with two churches : 5 miles W. Weiſſenburg.

BERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix, ſituated at the mouth of a river, running into the lake of Martigues, otherwiſe called the *Lake of Berre*, in an unhealthy climate. It was formerly one of the ſtrongeſt towns of Provence : Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, took it after a long ſiege in the year 1591, during the wars of the league ; and although all the reſt of the province ſubmitted to Henry IV. he could not drive the Savoyards from Berre, till it was given up in the year 1598, in conſequence of the peace of Vervins : 4½ leagues SW. Aix, and 9 S. Apt.

BERRY, before the revolution a province of France, of which Bourges was the capital, bounded on the eaſt by Nivernois, on the ſouth by Bourbonnois and Marche, on the weſt by Poitou, and on the north by Orleannois. Berry is fertile in corn, fruit, wine, and paſturage ; and contains alſo ſome mines of ſilver, iron, and ochre.

BERSELLO, or *Briſello*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, on the Po. It was taken by the Imperial troops in the year 1702, and by the duke of Vendome the year following. The emperor Otho died here, after being defeated by the army of Vitellius. The town is ſmall, but ſtrong, and defended with a caſtle : 10 miles NE. Parma, and 27 NW. Modena.

BERSKOI, a town of Siberia : 20 miles NE. Kolivan.

BERTHOLZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 5 miles WNW. Zwelt.

BERT, a river of England, ſee *Brit*.

BERTIE, a county of North Carolonia, in the United States of South America.

BERTHONCELLES, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belleſme : 13 miles NE. Belleſme.

BERTINORO, a town of Italy, in the State of the Church, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna ; it is ſituated on a hill, and defended by a citadel : 5 miles E. Forli, and 15 S. Ravenna.

BERTONCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Bourlay : 10 miles NE. Metz.

BERTIMOUTIER, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Diey : 4 miles E. St. Diey.

BERVINE, a river of the Netherlands, which paſſes by Dalem, and runs into the Meuſe, near Viſet.

BERVIE, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near the mouth, which forms a bay in the German Ocean, called *Bervie Bay* : 9 miles N. Montroſe, and 23 SSW. Aberdeen. *Long.* 2. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 44. N.

BERUS, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sar-Louis : 4 miles SW. Sar-Louis, and 2 E. Bouzonville.

BERWICK, a river of New Hampſhire, in North America.

BERWICK UPON TWEED, a town of England, ſituated on the north or Scotch ſide of the Tweed, and a county of itſelf, regularly fortified with walls, baſtions, and ditches : it formerly belonged to Scotland, and was the capital of the county of Berwick, and ſeveral times taken and retaken by the Engliſh, till the year 1482, when it was taken by the duke of Glouceſter, brother to Edward IV. and has ever ſince belonged to the Engliſh. The river is broad, with a bridge over it of ſixteen arches. The town is of much leſs extent than formerly, the old caſtle, now gone to decay, lies at ſome diſtance from the ramparts. The barracks are large, and capable of containing two regiments of foot with convenience. Abundance of wool is exported from this town : eggs in vaſt abundance, collected through all the country almoſt as far as Carliſle, they are packed up in boxes with the thick end downwards, and are ſent to London for the uſe of ſugar refiners. The ſalmon fiſheries here are very conſiderable, and likewiſe bring vaſt ſums : they lie on each ſide the river, and are all private property, except what belongs to the dean and chapter of Durham, which in rent and tythe of fiſh brings in 450l. per annum ; for all the other fiſheries are liable to tythe. The common rents are 50l. a year, for which tenants have as much ſhore as ſerves to launch out and draw their nets on : the limits of each are ſtaked ; one man goes off in a ſmall flat bottomed boat, ſquare at one end, and taking as large a circuit as his net admits, brings it on ſhore at the extremity of his boundary, where others aſſiſt in landing it. The beſt fiſhery is on the ſouth ſide, very fine ſalmon trout are often taken here, which come up to ſpawn from the ſea, and return in the ſame manner as the ſalmon do. The chief import is timber from Norway and the Baltic. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, and four bailiffs ; and ſends two members to the Britiſh Parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturdays : 54 miles S. Edinburgh, and 335½ N. London.

BERWICK *(North)*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, on the coaſt of the German Ocean, at the ſouth ſide of the entrance into the Frith of Forth. It is a royal borough, and aſſiſts, with four other places, to return one member to the Britiſh parliament : 9 miles N. Haddington.

BERWICKSHIRE, or *Mers*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-eaſt by the German Sea, on the ſouth-eaſt by Northumberland and Roxburgſhire, on the ſouth-weſt by Roxburgſhire and Edinburghſhire, and on the north-weſt by Haddingtonſhire ; 23 miles long, and 15 broad. The river Tweed forms its boundary on the ſide of Northumberland ; the country is level towards the ſouth ; while northward it is bounded by a range of hills, called *Lawermuir*. It is fertile in corn and paſture, feeding a great number of ſheep and cattle. It contains ſeveral towns, and 35 pariſhes. The principal towns are Dunſe, Coldſtream, Lauder, and Eymouth.

BERZOWITZ, a town of Hungary : 12 miles NNE. Leutſch.

BERSAGNO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Apennines, and runs into the ſea at Genoa.

BESALU, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenées. It had anciently its particular counts. Pope Benedict VIII. erected it into an archbiſhopric, which was ſoon after ſuppreſſed : 7 leagues from the Mediterranean, and 5 N. from Gerona.

*Beſançon*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Doubs, before the revolution the capital of Franche Comté, and ſee of an archbiſhop. Beſançon is ſituated in a bottom between mountains, on the Doubs, whoſe waters almoſt ſurround and divide it into Upper and Lower town, joined by a handſome bridge. It has ſix gates, three to the upper and three to the lower town. It is ſtrong both by art and nature, being defended by a wall flanked with eight towers like baſtions : the citadel is a long ſquare built on a ſharp rock : under the Romans it was one of the moſt magnificent places which they had in Gaul, and many remains of their ſuperb buildings are yet viſible : after the death of Julian, it was nearly deſtroyed by the Germans, and a ſecond time by Attila. It afterwards became an imperial city, till the time of Louis XIV. who, in the year 1674, made himſelf maſter of it, and united it to France. The univerſity is an ancient and celebrated foundation, and in the year 1752, a literary and military ſociety was inſtituted there. It contains 8 pariſhes, and the number of inhabitants computed at 20,000 : 26 poſts SSW. Straſburg, 11 E. Dijon, and 48 ESE. Paris. *Long.* 23. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 14. N.

BESARABA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria : 48 miles N. Ternova.

BESBOROUGH, an iſland in Norton Sound, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 161. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 10. N.

BESERG HENLU, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania : 24 miles N. Akſerai.

BESSARABIA, or *Budziac Tartary*, a ſmall country of Europe, bounded on the weſt by Moldavia, on the ſouth by the Danube, on the eaſt by the Black Sea, and on the north by Ruſſia. The inhabitants are the Budziac Tartars. It was of old inhabited by the Arpii, a people of Lower Mæſia, and their country was called the *Deſert of the Getæ*. It became afterwards part of the kingdom of Hungary, then of Moldavia, of which it is ſtill by ſome conſidered as a part. The country is partly marſhy, and partly mountainous. The chief towns are Bender, Akerman, Kilia, and Iſmail.

BESSAY, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins : 8 miles S. Moulins.

BESSE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Puy du Dôme : 6 leagues S. Clermont, and 4½ W. Iſſoire. *Long.* 20. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 31. N.

BESSE, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brignols : 6 miles SE. Brignols.

*Breſſé*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Calais, on the river Braye : 5 miles S. St. Calais.

BESSENAY, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Camp-de-Lyon : 4 leagues W. Lyons.

BESSENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Mentz : 6 miles E. Aſchaffenburg.

BESSERNE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, 2 miles SE. Veyeroe.

BESSIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne : 5 leagues NE. Touloufe.

BESSIGHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, near the conflux of the Ens and Neckar : 8 miles S. Heilbron, and 13 N. Stuttgart.

BESSIN, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, in Lower Normandy, near the ſea coaſt.

BESSINES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bellac: 6 leagues N. Limoges.

BESSONIE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: 3 leagues NNE. Caſtres, and 5 SSE. Alby.

BESSEY BELL, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone: 10 miles S. Strabane.

BESTAGNO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, on the Bormida: 18 miles E. Alba.

BESTAAD, a town of Norway: 36 miles NNE. Drontheim.

BESTOROZIN, or *Beſzermeny*, a town of Hungary: 8 miles NNW. Debreczin.

*Betanços*, or *Betanzos*, a town of Spain, in Galicia; 3 leagues from Corrunna, and 9 from Compoſtella.

BETESKOE, a town of Siberia, on the weſt ſide of the Irtiſch: 230 miles SE. Tobolſk.

BETHLEHEM, a village of Paleſtine, remarkable for being the birth place of our Saviour Chriſt. It is now a ſmall place, and has only a few poor inhabitants: ſituated on a mountain, about 5 miles S. from Jeruſalem.

BETHLEHEM, a town of North America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, firſt ſettled by German Moravians, in the year 1741, ſituated on a branch of the river Delaware, called Lehigh: the manners and dreſs of the people are ſimple, and peculiar to themſelves, divine ſervice is performed in Engliſh and in German: 53 miles N. Philadelphia.

BETHSAN, a town of Paleſtine: 40 miles N. Jeruſalem.

BETHUNE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It formerly belonged to the counts of Flanders, but being taken by Gaſton, duke of Orleans, uncle to Louis XIV. it was united to France by the peace of the Pyrenées, when the fortifications were augmented and repaired under the direction of Mr. Vauban. In the year 1710, after the taking of Douay, the allied army, under prince Eugene and duke of Marlborough, inveſted this town, and carried it after a ſiege of ſix weeks; allowing the garriſon, with two pieces of cannon and other honours of war, to retire to St. Omer. Mr. Du Puy Vaubon, nephew to the marechal, commanded the garriſon, which conſiſted of nine battalions, four ſquadrons, and a detachment of artillery. It was reſtored to France in 1713, at the peace of Utrecht: 3½ poſts N. Arras, 20 SE. Calais, and 25¼ N. Paris.

BETIGOLA, a town of Poland, in Samogitia: 10 miles SSE. Roſienne.

BETITLO, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 22 miles S. Miſiſtra.

BETIQUA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

BETLEY, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a weekly market on Tueſdays: 5 miles NW. Newcaſtle-under-Line, and 156 NNW. London.

BETLIS, a town of Aſia, and capital of Curdiſtan, ſituated between two high mountains, about a cannon ſhot diſtance from each other, the reſidence of a bey, who is neither ſubject to the king of Perſia or the Turkiſh emperor, and commands an army of 20 or 25,000 horſemen, beſides infantry: 110 miles E. Diarbek, and 100 N. Moſul. *Long.* 60. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

BETO-POULO, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 42. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

BETOLA, a town of Italy, in the Plaiſantin: 16 miles S. Piacenza.

BETOWKY, a town of Poland, in Samogitia: 16 miles W. Roſienne.

BETSCHKOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: 9 miles NW. Czaſlau.

BETTA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey: 70 miles SSW. Erzerum.

BETTENDORF, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, ſituated on the Sour: 4 miles above Echternach.

BETTINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Blankenheim: 3 miles N. Geroldſtein.

BETTON, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rennes: 1½ league N. Rennes.

BETTYAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: 80 miles NNW. Patna, and 124 NE. Benares.

BETUWE, or *Betuve*, or *Betaw*, or *Batavia*, a country of the United Netherlands, in the duchy of Guelders, which lies between the Meuſe and the Leck.

BETWHA, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Jumna, 25 miles SE. Calpy.

BETZKO, a town of Hungary: 18 miles W. Topoltzan.

BETZIRVAN, or *Barſan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 100 miles NE. Tauris.

BEVECUM, a town of Brabant: 8 miles SE. Louvain.

BEVELAND *(North)*, an iſland in the ſtate of Zealand, formed by the divided branches of the Scheldt: about 2 leagues long, and 1½ broad.

BEVELAND *(Zuit* or *South)*, an iſland in the Scheldt, belonging to the ſtate of Zealand: near 8 leagues long, and 2½ wide, with the town of Goes, and ſeveral villages.

BEVER, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weſer, near Beverungen, in the circle of Weſtphalia.

BEVER-HEAD, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 62. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

BEVERA, a river of Italy, which paſſes by Soſpello, in the county of Nice, and runs into the Roia, 2 miles N. Vintimiglia.

BEVERGERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and biſhopric of Munſter, ſituated in the midſt of a moraſs, near a ſalt ſpring: 21 miles N. Munſter.

BEVERLACKE, a river of Germany, which runs into the Aland, 3 miles ſouth from Seehauſen, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg.

BEVERLEY, a ſea-port town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, on the north ſide of Salem Bay. A cotton manufacture has lately been eſtabliſhed there: 15 miles N. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

BEVERLEY, a town of England, in the eaſt riding of Yorkſhire, is of great antiquity; firſt began to be noticed by the retirement of John de Beverley, archbiſhop of York, in 717, who lived here four years, built a monaſtery, and died in 721. In honour of whom, ſeveral kings, particularly Athelſtan, who choſe him guardian ſaint, endowed the place with many privileges and immunities, and particularly, that the freemen ſhould be free from all manner of tolls whatſoever throughout all the kingdom of England. This ſo encreaſed its trade and extent, that it was found neceſſary to draw a channel of ſix furlongs from the river to the town, for conveyance of foreign commodities by barges, &c. It appears there had been a church here before John de Beverley, and that it was burned in 1188. The town is now governed by a mayor, annually choſen the Monday before Michaelmas, twelve aldermen, a recorder, &c. who weekly hold a court of record for all ſums whatever, except titles of lands. It ſent two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. The ſeſſions for the eaſt riding of York are always held here. A houſe and office has been built for the public regiſter of all deeds, wills, &c. that affect any lands, &c. in this riding, purſuant to an act of parliament 1708, which is an additional advantage, and ſuch as no county in England, beſides Middleſex and Yorkſhire, can yet boaſt of. Its principal manufactures are malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather; but the poor people ſubſiſt moſtly by making lace. Trade here is much increaſed ſince, for, by act of Parliament in 1727, the cut, above-mentioned, called *Beverley Beck*, from the town to the river Hull, which runs into the Humber, was cleanſed, deepened, and widened, and thereby made navigable for large veſſels. Here are two markets, Wedneſday for cattle, and Saturday for corn, which is brought hither in great quantities, and great variety of fiſh and fowl to both, with other proviſions. There are two churches at Beverley: 30 miles ESE. York, 8 NW. Hull, and 183 N. London.

BEVERN, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper-Saxony, and duchy of Brunſwick, ſituated on the Weſer: 20 miles W. Eimbeck.

BEVERON, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Drance, 4 miles SW. Evian.

BEVERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: 24 miles N. Bremen.

BEVERUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn, at the conflux of the Bever and the Weſel; near it are ſprings of ſalt water: 26 miles SE. Paderburn.

BEVERWYCK, a town of North Holland, with a ſmall harbour, in the Wyckermeer, which is a continuation of the Ye: 3 leagues N. Harlem.

BEUNTERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Worms: 6 miles S. Worms.

BEURRE, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: 2 miles S. Beſançon.

BEUREY, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: 2½ leagues N. St. Dizier, and 1¼ W. Bar-le-Duc.

BEUTHEN, or *Nieder Bruthen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Carolath, on the Oder; it contains two churches: 3 miles SW. Ziegenbruck.

BEUTHEN *(Nieder)*, a town of Sileſia, on the Oder, in the duchy of Glogaw. During the wars of Poland, in the time of the emperor Frederick I. this town being ſacked and deſtroyed, the inhabitants rebuilt it about two miles more weſterly, near a caſtle, which had been erected for the defence of the old town. In 1475, it was conſumed by fire all but the church. Again, during the civil wars of Germany it ſuffered very much, being taken and retaken ſeveral times: 13 miles WNW. Ober Glogau. *Long.* 33. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

BEUTHEN *(Ober)*, a town of Sileſia, which formerly belonged to the principality of Jagerndorf, but by a ſolemn decree, dated 16th of April, 1617, it was detached from Jagerndorf, and declared to belong to the principality of Oppeln. In 1627, it was taken by the duke of Saxe Weimar: 40 miles ESE. Oppeln. *Long.* 36. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

BEUTSCHEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſen: 44 miles W. Poſen.

BEUVRON, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Pont l'Evêque: 12 miles S. Caen.

BEUVRON, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, 2 leagues below Blois.

BEUVRY, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bethune: half a league E. Bethune.

BEUZEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont-Audemer: 2½ leagues W. Pont-Audemer.

BEWDLEY, or *Beaulieu*, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, ſituated on the ſide of the river Severn. According to tradition this town is ſaid to have been within the juriſdiction of the marches of Wales; but by a ſtatute in the reign of Henry VIII. it is made a parcel of the county of Worceſter. It takes its preſent name from its agreeable ſituation on the declivity of a hill over the weſtern bank of the Severn. The ceremony of prince Arthur's marriage was performed here, himſelf attending in perſon, with Katharine of Aragon by proxy, on the 29th of May, 1499, and here his corpſe reſted in the year 1502, in its way from Ludlow to Worceſter for interment. Formerly there were two weekly markets on Wedneſday and Saturday; but the Wedneſday's market is diſcontinued. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, aldermen, and burgeſſes. The ſituation of Bewdley, in the midſt of a populous and manufacturing county, has made it long a flouriſhing town. Several trades are exerciſed here. Tannery has been long an eſtabliſhed buſineſs. The Dutch and ſailors caps made here are valued for the excellence of the napping; they ſeem to have been worn all over England, by all ranks of people, till the introduction of fur hats by the French refugees, in the year 1685. Horning, in all its articles, employs a great number of the inhabitants: 3 miles W. Kidderminſter, 14 N. Worceſter, and 128 NW. London.

*Bêx*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern: 4 miles SSE. Aigle.

BEYAR, a river of India, in the country of Lahore, which runs into the Setledge at Firoſepour.

BEYENBERG, or *Bienberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, on the Wipper: 3 miles N. Lennep.

BEYERLAND, an iſland belonging to Holland, ſituated in the Meuſe, with a town of the ſame name: 4 leagues W. Dort.

BEYERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Fuſtenberg, ſituated on the Danube: 4 leagues from Dutlingen.

BEYHARTING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 24 miles ESE. Munich.

BEYMONT, or *Beywort*, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege: 8 miles S. Liege.

BEZABA, a river of Spain, which runs into Orio, in the province of Guipuſcoa.

BEZDELKINO, a town of Siberia: 80 miles N. Balaganſkoi.

BEZDZIEZ, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 24 miles W. Pinſk.

BEZE, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſ-ſur-Tille: 3½ leagues W. Gray, and 2½ ESE. Iſ-ſur-Tille.

BEZENSTEIN, or *Petzenſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and territory of Nuremberg: 19 miles NE. Nuremberg, and 26 SE. Bamberg.

BEZETZSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver, 48 miles NNE. Tver, and 260 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 54. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 30. N.

BEZHLEN, a town of Tranſilvania: 12 miles NNE. Biſtriz.

BEZIERS, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Herault, ſituated on the left bank of the Orbe, not far from the grand canal. Before the revolution it was the ſeat of a governor, and the ſee of a biſhop: the cathedral was ſmall but beautiful: it had, beſides one collegiate church, ſeveral religious houſes, two hoſpitals, a college, and an academy of ſciences for 37 members. It is ſurrounded by a wall flanked with old towers, and bad baſtions. It is not populous in proportion to its extent, the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 18,000. Eight ſluices of the grand canal are within ſight of the town: 3 poſts NE. Narbonne, and 108½ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

BEZZAMA MARCELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Otranto: 10 miles NE. Tarento.

BIAFARA, a country of Africa, lying to the ſouth-eaſt of Benin, with a capital of the ſame name. *Long.* 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 6. N.

BIALACERKIEW, a town of Poland, in the Ukrain: 60 miles SSW. Kiov.

BIALAGRODKO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 28 miles NNW. Conſtantinov.

BIALEGRODKO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 14 miles SW. Kiov.

BIALLA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſkie: 16 miles SW. Brzeſk.

BIALOBOKY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 48 miles SW. Lemberg.

BIALOGOROD, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 8 miles SE. Lida.

BIANCA *(La)*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 12 miles NE. Bova.

BIANDRATE, a town of Piedmont, in the Novareſe: 6 miles NW. Novara.

BIANDRONA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 15 miles WSW. Como.

BIAR, a town of Spain, in Valentia, ſituated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Elda, on the confines of New Caſtile: its principal riches conſiſt in honey, celebrated for its whiteneſs and ſolidity, which is not affected by weather: 2 leagues E. Villena.

BIBBONA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 50 miles N. Arezzo.

BIBEN, a town of Perſia, in the Irak Agemi: 140 miles E. Iſpahan.

BIBER, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 5 miles ESE. Francfort on the Main.

BIBERACH, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated in a valley, watered by the Rieſs, near the Danube: the magiſtrates and people are partly Proteſtants and partly Catholics: the church and hoſpital are common to both. It pays 65 florins for a Roman month: 16 miles SSW. Ulm, and 48 WSW. Augſburg. *Long.* 27. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.—In the year 1634, this city was taken by the Swedes; and in the year 1702, by the elector of Bavaria.

BIBERSBURG, a town of Hungary: 12 miles NE. Preſburg.

BIBERSTEIN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, on the Aar, nearly oppoſite Arau.

BIBERSTEIN, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: 8 miles E. Fulda.

BIBIG, a town of Egypt: 2 miles S. Feium.

BIBRA, or *Bebra*, or *Biebra*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 10 miles W. Naumburg, and 8 S. Querfurt.

BIBRICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen: 3 miles SSW. Wiſbaden.

BICARI, a river of Sicily, which runs into the Termini, 2 miles W. Sclafani.

BICESTER, or *Biſſeter*, or *Burceſter*, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a large weekly market held on Fridays. The chief manufacture is making of ſlippers: 16 miles WNW. Ayleſbury, and 54 WNW. London.

BICHNI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Erivan: 30 miles NNE. Erivan.

BICKAGER, a town of Norway: 70 miles SSW. Drontheim.

BICKANEER, a town of Hindooſtan, the capital of a circar or diſtrict in the country of Agimere; the country is ſandy, deſert, and in great want of water, and is governed by a raja: 42 miles W. Nagore, and eighty WNW. Agimere. *Long.* 74. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 12. N.

BICOCCA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, near which the French were defeated by the Imperialiſts in the year 1552: 2 miles NE. Milan.

BICQUELEY, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toul: 1¼ league S. Toul, and 3¾ WSW. Nancy.

BIDACHE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſtaritz: 5 leagues E. Bayonne, and 3 N. St. Palais.

BIDASSOA, a river which riſes in the Pyrenées, and runs into the ſea, between Andaye and Fontarabia, ſeparating France from Spain. This river was a long time a ſubject of diſpute between France and Spain, each country laying an excluſive claim to it, but in the fifteenth century

Louis the Twelfth, king of France, and Ferdinand, king of Spain, agreed that it ſhould be common between the two nations, and the duties paid by thoſe who paſs from Spain to France, ſhould belong to the latter, and of thoſe who paſs the contrary way to the former.

BIDBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, containing two pariſh churches and a convent: 11 leagues NNE. Luxemburg, and 6 NNW. Treves.

BIDDEFORD, a ſea-port town of England, ſituated near the union of the Towridge and the Taw, over the former of which there is a very long bridge of twenty-four arches, built by ſubſcription, and ſupported by lands ſet apart for that purpoſe, and the management thereof placed by a decree of chancery in the hands of truſtees, inhabitants of the town. It is a corporate, and was formerly a borough town. It was, the latter end of laſt century, and to the middle of this, a place of great foreign trade; but ſince the year 1760 it has conſiderably leſſened: large quantities of coarſe earthen-ware are made here, and ſent to moſt parts of the kingdom. The market is large and well ſupplied with corn and proviſions: 40 miles N. Exeter, and 108 W. London. *Long.* 4. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

BIDDEFORD, a town of the United States of America, near the mouth of Sako river, in Maſſachuſetts: 20 miles S. Brunſwick.

BIDETTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari: 10 miles SSW. Bari, and 118 E. Naples.

BIDGOST, or *Bigodſez*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia: 64 miles S Dantzig.

BIDOURLE, a river of France, which paſſes by S. Hypolite, Sauve, Sommieres, &c. and runs into the lake of Peraut, 3 leagues E. Montpellier.

BIDOUZE, a river of France, which runs into the Adour, near the junction of that river with the gaves of Pau and Oleron.

BIDUMI, a country of Aſiatic Turkey, the ſouth part of Syria, bounded on the north by Paleſtine, on the weſt by Egypt, on the eaſt and ſouth by Arabia: it is nearly a deſert, with only a few ſtraggling villages.

BIDZIGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Benares: 45 miles S. Benares, and 128 SW. Patna.

BIEBER, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg: 16 miles E. Hanau.

BIEBERSBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth.

BIEBRA, a river of Poland, which runs into the Narew, near Wiezna, in Maſovia.

BIECHOV STAROV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilov: 32 miles S. Mogilov, and 364 S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

BIECZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 48 miles SE. Cracow.

BIEDA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the church, and province of Patrimonio: 10 miles W. Sutri.

BIEDENKOPF, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 16 miles NW. Marburg.

BIEKA, or *Bieque*, or *Boriquen*, or *Crab Iſland*, one of the Virgin Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, about 14 miles in circumference. The ſoil is rich, and there is a good road on the ſouth ſide: about 3 leagues ESE. from Porto Rico. *Long.* 65. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. N.

BIEKOW, or *Jezow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenczicz: 24 miles SE. Lenczicz.

BIEL, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 6 leagues SW. Jaca.

BIEL, a river of Spain, which joins the Ores at Exea.

BIELA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: 6 miles NE. Teutſch Brod.

BIELACH, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube near Melck.

BIELASTENA, a town of Croatia: 10 miles N. Bihacs.

BIELAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 4 miles SW. Branau.

BIELBSKOI, a town of Siberia: 40 miles S. Eniſeiſk.

BIELCEPOL, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 48 miles W. Bialacerkiew.

BIELEFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg, divided by the Luterbach, into Old and New Town, ſituated at the foot of a mountain; it contains about 800 houſes; the inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Roman Catholics; the former town has two churches, the latter a convent and chapel. It received municipal privileges in the year 1287, and was formerly Anſeatic: 2 miles N. Lippſtadt.

BIELER, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula: 50 miles WSW. Tula, and 340 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 5. N.

BIELGOROD, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk: 50 miles SSW. Kurſk, and 340 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 23. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

BIELGOROD, ſee *Akerman.*

BIELGRAD, a town of Croatia: 40 miles SE. Bihacs.

BIELIAN, a town of Ruſſian Tartary. *Long.* 83. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

BIELICA, a town of Lithuania, in the province of Wilna: 10 miles S. Lida.

BIELISKY, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Kiov: 48 miles SW. Kiov.

BIELITZI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev: 96 miles S. Mogilev, and 464 S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 48. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

BIELLA, or *Biela*, a town of Piedmont, and capital of a ſmall country, bounded on the north by the Alps, on the weſt by the duchy of Aoſta, on the eaſt by the Vercellois and the Maſſeran, and on the ſouth by the Canavez; Biela is a rich and populous town containing 7000 inhabitants, it is divided into Upper and Lower, containing four churches and four monaſteries: 13 miles NE. Ivrea, and 24 NW. Vercelli.

BIELLE, a town of France, in the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: 6 miles ESE. Chaumont.

BIELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Oleron: 14 miles S. Oleron.

BIELO, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: 60 miles long, and near 30 where wideſt. *Long.* 49. 30. to 51. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. to 61. N.

BIELOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſko, on the river Meza: 50 miles NNE. Smolenſko, and 270 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

BIELOI, an iſland in the Karſkoi Sea, about 70 miles in circumference: 20 miles from the continent of Ruſſia. *Long.* 87. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. 40. N.

BIELOKAMESKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in Siberia, on the eaſt ſide of the Irtiſch: 12 miles SE. Semipolatnoi.

BIELOPOLE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: 84 miles NNW. Charkov, and 555 SSE. Peterſburg.

BIELOVITZ, a town of Croatia: 11 miles SW. Damianovitz.

BIELOVODSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez, on the Derkul: 130 miles S. Voronez, and 710 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

BIELOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 36 miles E. Lucko.

BIELOZERSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the ſouth ſide of lake Bieloi: 64 miles NE. Vologda, and 220 ENE. Novgorod. *Long.* 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 52. N.

BIELSA, a town of Spain, in Aragon: 6 leagues from Ainſa.

BIELSK, a town of Poland, and capital of the palatinate of Podlachia, called alſo the palatinate of Bielſk, on the river Biela: 36 leagues ENE. Warſaw. *Long.* 41. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

BIELSK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ploczko: 10 miles NE. Ploczko.

BIELTSCH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 16 miles N. Chrudim.

BIENENBUTTEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Lunenburg: 10 miles SSE. Lunenburg.

BIENNE, a river which runs into the Sambre, near Thuin, in the biſhopric of Liege.

BIENNE, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a ſmall republic, in the biſhopric of Bâle, ſituated on the river Scheuſs, or Suze, near a large lake, to which it gives name, on an eminence, at the foot of mount Jura; the Germans call it *Biel.* The country about it is pleaſant, and commodious for ſupplying the induſtrious inhabitants with all their wants. The number of inhabitants of this ſmall republic, conſiſting of the town and four ſmall villages, is 5,500. The biſhop has no ſpiritual juriſdiction here; but he names one of their ſenators for mayor, who preſides in his name, in the council, in criminal caſes; and the biſhop ſwears to maintain their privileges, when they ſwear fealty to him. He has part of the fines, tithes, and other revenues; but the cuſtoms belong to the city, who are to furniſh him with a number of ſoldiers, in time of war, at their own charge; but to march no farther than ſo as they may return at night, unleſs he pays them. The citizens are governed by two councils, the greater conſiſting of thirty, the leſſer of twenty-four, choſen out of the ſix trading companies. The burgomaſter, choſe by both, preſides in matters of the republic, when the mayor, &c. who holds of the biſhop, muſt withdraw. The inhabitants are Calviniſts, and the moſt common language is German. The lake is to the north-eaſt of that of Neufchatel, with which it runs almoſt parallel from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and they communicate by the Tiel canal, which ſeparates the country of Neufchatel from the canton of Bern: 25 miles NW. Berne. *Long*. 24. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 11. N.

BIENTINA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, on the ſide of a lake, called the *Lake of Bientina*, or the *Lake of Seſſo*; the lake is about 6 miles long, and 5 wide: 12 miles E. Piſa, and 28 W. Florence.

BIERVLIET, a town of Flanders, on the weſt ſide of the Scheldt; which has been much reduced by inundations: the fortifications have been deſtroyed. William Beukelſzoon, who taught the Dutch the art of curing herrings, was born and died in this town: 7 leagues N. Ghent, and 4 ENE. Sluys.

BIESBOS, a large lake in the Merwe, between Dort and Gertrudenburg, formed by the burſting of the banks or dikes: ſee *Dort*.

BIESE, a river of Germany, which riſes 8 miles ſouth-weſt from Stendal, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, and running to Seehauſen, changes its name to *Aland*.

BIESENTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 20 miles NE. Berlin.

BIESMES, a place of France, where is a paſs acroſs the river Aine, from the department of the Meuſe to the department of the Marne. Here general Dillon formed a camp in the month of September, 1792, to ſtop the progreſs of the combined armies of Auſtria and Pruſſia: 3 miles from St. Menehold, and 12 from Grand Pré.

BIETIGHIEM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, at the conflux of the Metterbach and the Ens: 10 miles N. Stutgart, and 30 SSE. Heidelberg.

BIEVRE, a river of France, which riſes a little to the ſouth of Verſailles, and paſſing towards Paris, changes its name for that of *Gobelins*, on account of its water being uſed in that manufacture, and ſoon after joins the Seine.

BIEUZI, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontivy: 2 leagues SSW. Pontivy.

BIEZOW, or *Bidſchow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koningingratz: 3 miles E. Konigingratz.

BIFERNO, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, not far from Termini.

BIGA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 16 miles S. Artaki.

BIGA, a river of North Wales, which joins the Severn, in the county of Montgomery.

BIGARELLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 7 miles ENE. Mantua.

BIGGAR, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk: 9 miles SE. Lanerk, and 22 SSW. Edinburgh.

BIGGE, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lenne: 3 miles N. Allendorn, in the duchy of Weſtphalia.

BIGGLESWADE, a town of England, in the county of Herts, ſituated on one of the roads from London to York. Here is a market on Wedneſday, which is one of the greateſt in England for barley, peas, and horſecorn, pitched in the market for ſale. Here alſo is an inconſiderable manufactory of white thread-lace and edgings, which are made in ſome parts of this county in large quantities. A navigable river comes to this place, but no farther, called the *Ivell*; it joins the Bedford river, called the *Ouſe*, at Temps Ford, and thence runs to Lynn-Regis. It ſerves principally to bring up coals, timber, oats, and merchandize, from Lynn, to ſupply this and the neighbouring towns and villages, which it does with great convenience, being ſo ſituated in the centre, as to check and receive checks from the neighbouring towns. Here was a terrible fire on June 16th, 1785, which raged with aſtoniſhing fury, and in a few hours laid about 150 dwelling-houſes in aſhes, beſides ſeveral malt-houſes, corn-chambers, &c. all in the centre of the town, around the market-place. The loſs was eſtimated at 24,000l. On the 25th of February, 1792, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt at this place, about half paſt eight in the morning, which threw down ſome old houſes; but happily no lives were loſt; it laſted ſeveral ſeconds, and conſiderably alarmed the inhabitants. The ſhock was felt northward of Doncaſter, and extended towards the ſea-coaſt of Lincolnſhire and Yorkſhire: 24 miles SW. Cambridge, 24 N. Hertford, and 45 N. London.

BIGINI, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara: 10 mile E. Mazara.

BIGLO, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 40 miles ENE. Wilkomierz.

BIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joſſelin; 3 leagues SW. Joſſelin.

BIGORNO, a town of Corſica: 7 miles S. Baſtia.

BIGORRE, a country of France, before the revolution, about 70 leagues ſquare, in the government of Guyenne, ſituated at the ſouth of Armagnac. The air is cold on the mountains, but mild in the plains. It produces a great deal of wood, excellent wine, rye, barley, and millet, but little wheat. It has excellent paſtures, quarries of marble, and medicinal ſprings. Tarbes was the capital.

BIGUBA, a kingdom and ſea-port of Africa, in the country of Guinea, ſituated to the ſouth of the river Gambia, inhabited by the people called Biafares.

BIHACS, or *Bihatz*, or *Bibitz*, or *Wihatz*, a town of Croatia, ſituated on the river Unna, belonging to the Turks; it was beſieged by the Imperialiſts in the year 1697, without ſucceſs: 60 miles S. Carlſtadt, and 180 W. Belgrade.

BIHRI, a town of Perſia, in the country of Lariſſan: 30 miles NW. Lar.

BIISK, a town of Siberia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Oby: 150 miles SSE. Kolivan. *Long*. 102. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 31. N.

BIKBULAKOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the river Ik: 80 miles NE. Orenburg.

BIKILLAM, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea: 8 leagues from the coaſt of Arabia. *Long*. 41. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 16. 18. N.

BIKOU, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 50 miles N. Braclaw.

BILA, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Moldaw, near Auſſig.

BILA, *Alt*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 10 miles WSW. Kamniz.

BILAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 5 miles W. Chrudim.

BILBAO, or *Vilvao*, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the country of Biſcay, on the river Ybaiçabal, in a plain ſurrounded with high mountains. It contains about 800 houſes, part of which are built on piles; the harbour is good and well frequented. The air is healthy, the inhabitants are ſtrong, robuſt, long-lived, and little acquainted with diſeaſes or ſorrow. It is well ſupplied with water and proviſions, fiſh very abundant, and the environs are fertile in legumes and fruits. It contains 5 pariſhes, and 12 religious houſes. Among the laws peculiar to the town, is one againſt ingratitude; its commerce principally conſiſts in wool and iron. *Long*. 3. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 43. 30. N.

BILDERWERTSCHEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the Lithuanian province: 4 miles WNW. Stalluponen.

BILDESTON, ſee *Bilſton*.

BILEDGIK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 32 miles NW. Eſki-Shehr.

BILEDULGERID, a country of Africa, lying ſouth of Tunis and Algiers, ſuppoſed to be about 60 leagues ſquare. According to ſome, and the generally received opinion, it received its name from the Arabia words *Biled el gerid*, ſignifying the land of dates, becauſe it abounds with that kind of fruit more than any other country in Africa, inſomuch it can furniſh the neighbouring kingdoms with it in exchange for wheat, which here grows ſcarce. But, Dr. Shaw ſays, the name ſeems rather borrowed from the *Blaidal Jeridde* of the Arabians, who thereby ſignify the *dry country*. *Numidia*, is the name by which it was known to the Greeks and Romans. The whole country is very mountainous, ſandy, and barren, producing little or no ſuſtenance, ſome parts of it being quite covered with large thick woods of palm-trees, from which dates are gathered. The climate is hot and unhealthy, the people lean, and of a ſwarthy and ſhrivelled complexion, their eyes being very much hurt by the eaſt winds, which drive the hot ſand into them, and are ſometimes ſo violent as to bury whole hoords of them under it. Another inconvenience they are liable to, and for which we cannot aſſign the reaſon, is, their teeth often drop out of their heads even in youth. Otherwiſe they are healthy and vigorous, and live many of them, to a great age. The plague (ſo frequent in Barbary) is ſcarcely ever heard of here; as to their character, they are repreſented as lewd, treacherous, thieviſh, and cruel. They are a mixture of the ancient Africans and wild Arabs; the former living in ſome kind of cities, towns, or villages; the latter in tents, and ranging from place to place for food and plunder. The country has few rivers and towns. The Arabs think themſelves the noble race, and, being independent, ſometimes for pay ſerve neighbouring princes in war; the reſt follow either the plundering or the hunting trade, which laſt is one of their nobleſt diverſions, eſpecially that of oſtriches. They eat the fleſh, and barter their feathers for corn, pulſe, or other things which they want. Their common food, beſides dates, is the fleſh of oſtriches, goats, and camels; their drink is either the thin liquor, or broth in which ſuch fleſh is boiled, or the milk of their camels, for they ſeldom drink any water, that little they have of it being neither wholſome or pleaſant, and in moſt parts they labour under the want of that.

BILEFELD, ſee *Bielſeld*.

BILGHEY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 58 miles WSW. Harponelly, and 35 NNW. Bedanore.

BILICH, a town of Ruſſia, in Siberia: 8 miles SE. Vercholenſk.

BILIHAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irack: 100 miles SSW. Amadan.

BILIKOWKN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 50 miles W. Kiov.

BILIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 14 miles W. Leitmeritz.

BILITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Teſchen: 10 miles S. Ples.

BILLANCOURT, a town of France: 4 miles SW. Paris.

BILLAU, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Neyſs, near the town of Neyſs.

*Billé*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fougeres: 1¼ league S. Fougeres, and 3¼ N. Vitré.

BILLEKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 10 miles E. Lemberg.

BILLERICAY, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, ſituated on an eminence, with a large weekly corn market on Thurſdays: 9 miles S. Chelmsford, and 24 E. London.

BILLERBEECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 5 miles NNE. Coesfeld.

BILLESDON, or *Bilſdon*, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter: 8½ miles E. Leiceſter, and 96 NNW. London.

BILLIAT, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantua; 2¾ leagues SE. Nantua.

BILLIGHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine: 4 miles S. Landau, and 16. SW. Spire.

BILLIGRATZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 4 leagues N. Laubach.

BILLINGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg; 20 miles E. Spa.

BILLINGHAM, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 13½ miles N. Hexham, and 297½ N. London.

BILLINGSPORT, a place on the river Delaware, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, which, during the war, was fortified for the defence of the river, and chevaux de frizes of timber, headed with iron ſpikes, ſunk to prevent the Britiſh veſſels from paſſing: 12 miles below Philadelphia.

BILLITON, an iſland in the Indian Ocean. *Long*. 108. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 3. 15. S.

BILLOM, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: 12 leagues SW. Roanne, and 4 ESE. Clermont. *Long*. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 43. N.

BILLS, a rock in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland; 6 miles NW. from the iſland of Clare, and 6 SSE. Achil Head.

BILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Allier: 2 leagues N. Cuſſet, and 4½ NE. Gannat.

BILOIYAR, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, on the eaſt ſide of the Volga: 16 miles SE. Simbirſk.

BILSAH, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar, in the Malwa country: 114 miles E. Oudein, and 308 S. Delhi. *Long*. 77. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 23. 30. N.

BILSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the Demer, which, although it has the privileges of a city, is not of much conſideration: 14 miles N. Liege. *Long*. 22. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 53. N.

BILSKOI, a town of Siberia, on the Bilaia: 90 miles NW. Irkutſk.

BILSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a bailiwick, in the duchy of Weſtphalia, ſituated on a mountain: 19 miles SSE. Arenſberg, and 42 E. Cologn.

BILSTON, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, ſituated near a navigable canal, which communicates with the Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire canals, and rivers Merſey, Dee, Ouſe, Trent, Severn, Thames, Avon, &c. Near it are large mines of coal, ironſtone, &c. Here are erected furnaces for ſmelting iron-ore, forges, and ſlitting mills. The principal manufactures are japanned and enamelled goods, and buckle-chapes: 11 miles NW. Birmingham, and 122 NW. London.

BILSTON, or *Bilderſton*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk: 11¼ miles NNE. Sudbury, and 67¼ NNE. London.

BIMINI, one of the Bahama Iſlands, on the weſt ſide of the Great Bahama Bank, near the Gulf of Florida. It meaſures about 20 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. *Long*. 79. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 25. N.

BIMPLEPATAM, a ſea-port town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole: 12 miles SE. Vizianagram, and 35 SSW. Cicacole. *Long*. 83. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 10. N.

BINA, a town of Italy, in the Cremoneſe: 10 miles NE. Cremona.

BINAROS, or *Vinaros*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the confines of Catalonia, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a river which forms a ſmall harbour, with anchorage at about a cannon ſhot from the town, in from 6 to 9 fathoms. It is ſurrounded with walls and defended by ſome cannon: 5 miles N. Penniſcola, and 20 S. Tortoſa.

BINASCO, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe: 10 miles S. Milan.—This town was taken by the French in the month of April, 1796. The tocſin was ſounded, and about 800 armed peaſants threw themſelves into the town; 100 of whom were killed, and the reſt diſperſed. This town was afterwards ſet on fire.

BINBROKE, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln: 22 miles NE. Lincoln, and 157 N. London.

BINCHE, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainaut, ſituated in a fertile country, on the river Haiſne. This town was burned by Henry II. king of France, in 1554, but ſoon after rebuilt. In the year 1578, it was taken by John, duke of Auſtria; but the duke of Alençon, profiting by the death of Don John, beſieged it the ſame year, and took it by aſſault. The French put to the ſword all that were found in arms, and pillaged the town and churches; the Spaniards retook it, and ceded it to France, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; but at the peace of Nimmegen it was reſtored to Spain, with its juriſdiction, which includes 51 towns and villages: 8 miles ESE. Mons.

BINETTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari: 4 miles WSW. Bidetto.

BINGAZI, a ſea-port town of Africa, in Tripoli, formerly a large and beautiful city, and the capital of Barca: but now a mean place, with a harbour, only fit for veſſels of 200 tons burden. *Long*. 19. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 32. 20. N.

BINGE, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon: 10 miles E. Dijon.

BINGLESTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn: 3 miles S. Buren.

BINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, ſituated at the conflux of the Nahe and the Rhine. The town is very ancient, and was once Imperial. The fortifications were deſtroyed by Louis XIV. in 1689. Bingen was taken by the French in the year 1792, and retaken by the Pruſſians the following year. The Rhine is here compreſſed into a narrow channel, barely admitting a practicable paſſage between rocks on either ſide. This ſtrait is called *Bingenloch*. Near Bingen is an iſland on the Rhine, called *Mauſtburn*, or *Tower of Rats*; from a tradition, that an archbiſhop of Mentz was devoured there by theſe animals in the tenth century, as a judgment on him for his cruelty to the poor, whom he compared to rats eating up the ſubſtance of the rich: 19 miles W. Mentz, 30 S. Coblentz, and 54 E. Treves. *Long*. 25. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 57. N.—It was again taken by the French, in the month of October, 1794; they were driven from it in the year 1795; and re-entered in the month of June, 1796.

BINGENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: 12 miles SSE. Gieſſen, and 16 NNE. Franckfort on the Mayne.

BINGHAM, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, with a weekly market on Thurſdays: 9 miles E. Nottingham, and 122 N. London.

BINGO, a ſmall country of Japan.

BINGUM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and country of Eaſt Frieſland: 1 mile NW. Ort.

BINIESZKY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 44 miles SE. Wilna.

BINNIGUET, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of France, about a league SW. le Conquet, and ½ W. St. Mathew's Point. *Long*. 18. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 19. N.

BENTSCHAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 7 miles NE. Turnau.

BINWY HEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the NW. coaſt of the county of Mayo. *Long*. 9. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 20. N.

BIOBIO, a river of South America, in the country of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 55. 42. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. S.

BIOGLIO, a town of Italy in the lordſhip of Vercelli: 15 miles N. St. Ja, and 23 NW. Vercelli.

BIONCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Salins, 2 leagues WSW. Chateau Salins, and 3 NE. Nancy.

BIORKO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland.

BIORNEBORG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Finland, on the eaſt ſide of the Gulf of Bothnia, ſituated on a lake: 80 miles N. Abo.

BIORNSE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Funen.

BIOT, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Graſſe: 3 miles N. Antibes.

**BIOULLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: 7 leagues S. Cahors, and 3 NE. Montauban.

**BIR**, or *Biraidſchik*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Meſopotamia, ſituated on a mountain, near the eaſt coaſt of the Euphrates, in a very fertile country, the reſidence of a bey: 100 miles SW. Diarbek.

**BIR AL CADHI**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan, 80 miles W. Zareng.

**BIRBOOM**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Benares: 56 miles WSW. Moorſhedabad, and 100 NNW. Calcutta.

**BIRBUSCA**, a town of Spain. See *Birvieſca*.

**BIRCK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 3 miles NE. Siegberg.

**BIRCKENFELD**, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 36 miles SE. Konigſberg.

**BIR-DEVEDAR**, a town of Egypt: 17 miles NE. Tineh.

**BIRD ISLANDS**, ſmall iſlands, near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland: they lie low, and almoſt covered with birds: 4 leagues NW. Cape Grenville.

**BIRD ISLAND**, an iſland almoſt 4 miles in circumference, in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Cook, in 1769. *Long*. 216. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 48. S.

**BIRD ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland, near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland: 2 leagues SE. Cape Bonaviſta.

**BIRD ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence: 21 leagues W. Cape Anguilla, on the iſland of Newfoundland. *Long*. 60. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 47. 55. N.

**BIRD ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, at the entrance into Dunmannus bay. *Long*. 9. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 28. N.

**BIRD ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland in Strangford Lough, in Ireland, and county of Down: 8 miles S. Newtown.

**BIRD ISLAND**, one of the Bermudas Iſlands.

**BIRD ISLAND**, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of New Georgia. *Long*. 38. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. S.

**BIRD ISLANDS**, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Antigua, in the Weſt Indies: there are two, the great and the little; they are both ſmall.

**BIRDS-KEY**, or *Round Iſland*, a ſmall iſland or rock, among the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies: 2 leagues from St. John's Iſland, and 3 NE. from St. Croix. *Long*. 64. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 54. N.

**BIRKAN**, a town of Arabia: 24 miles S. Saade.

**BIRKENFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim, the ſeat of a bailiwic, which includes 32 villages, and 2 iron founderies. It was taken by the French in the campaign of 1794: 30 miles ENE. Treves, and 30 NNW. Deux Ponts.

**BIRKESTORFF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 1 mile N. Duren.

**BIRKET EL HADSJI**, or *Lake of the Pilgrims*, a lake of Egypt, which has a communication with the Nile, near which the companies which form the caravan to Mecca aſſemble: 10 miles ENE. Cairo.

**BIRKET IL KERUN**, a lake of Egypt, 30 miles long, and 6 wide in the middle, but narrowing towards each end: 40 miles SW. Cairo.

**BIRKIN**, a river of England, which runs into the Bollin, 1 mile S. Altringham, in the county of Cheſter.

**BIRKOZOWKA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 40 miles SE. Bialacerkiew.

**BIRLAB**, a town of Egypt: 17 miles ENE. Catieh.

**BIRLAT**, a town of European Turkey, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, in the province of Moldavia: 60 miles NW. Galatz, and 116 SW. Bender.

**BIRLAT**, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Siret, at Dubravitza, in Moldavia.

**BIRMINGHAM**, a town of England, in the county of Warwick; of late years become one of the firſt manufacturing towns in Europe. In the year 1676 it was not even a market town, and is now not a corporation, nor has it any chartered privileges. Indeed this very circumſtance appears to be one of the firſt advantages enjoyed by the town. Formerly, tanning of leather was the principal buſineſs carried on by the people of Birmingham; no appearances of that now remain. Before the revolution, the manufactures of Birmingham were confined to coarſe iron ware; ſhortly after that period, ſome of the inhabitants obtained a contract for furniſhing a ſupply of fire-arms to government; ſoon after the button and buckle trade became extenſive: Birmingham was conveniently ſituated, labour, coals, and neceſſaries of life were cheap; manufactures were erected upon a general and extenſive ſcale. Whatever could be deſired, either uſeful or ornamental, in the various branches diſcovered by ingenuity or ſtudy, the endleſs variety of buttons, buckles, trinkets, and jewelry, ſilver and plated, fire-arms, caſt-iron work, mill-work, &c. &c. are all and abundantly ſupplied by Birmingham. Some of the moſt extenſive manufactures in the kingdom are eſtabliſhed here. Inland navigations have increaſed the trade, and will ſtill increaſe it much more by freſh communications. Even London will ſoon receive the manufactures of Birmingham by means of inland navigations. It is ſcarcely 50 years ſince there was not a ſingle mercantile houſe, which correſponded directly from hence with any foreign country, but furniſhed their products for the ſupply of thoſe markets through the medium of merchants in London: at this time the principal orders for foreign ſupply come directly to merchants or manufacturers reſident in the town. The air is naturally exceeding pure, and notwithſtanding the diſadvantages which muſt reſult from its cloſe population, the noxious effluvia of various metallic trades, and, above all, the continual ſmoke ariſing from the immenſe quantity of coals conſumed, it is remarked by the moſt accurate obſerver on the probability of human exiſtence (Dr. Price) to be one of the healthieſt towns of England. The foundation being a dry reddiſh ſand, the loweſt apartments are perfectly free from damp, and hence it follows, that agues, and the numerous tribe of diſtempers accidental to moiſt ſituations, are here unknown: the inſtances of longevity are ſtrikingly numerous, and every means for the preſervation of health has been adopted in this great town, particularly bathing; one of the moſt extenſive and complete ſet of baths in the kingdom being erected at Lady Well. Almoſt every artiſt occupying a ſeparate houſe, they are ſpread over a greater extent of ſurface, and conſequently free from the diſadvantages ſo remarkable in other great towns, where the habitations are larger, and every floor occupied by one or more families; the dwellings, however, of the merchants and principal manufacturers are equal to thoſe of the ſame rank in any other part of the kingdom; and Birmingham boaſts of ſome ſtreets which would even do honour to the capital. Birmingham has two pariſh churches, and four chapels of eaſe. Of the former, St. Philip's is juſtly admired for the beauty of its architecture and ſituation, being built in a light elegant ſtyle, about ſixty years ago. In each ſteeple is a ſet of muſical chimes, which play every three hours, and a different every day in the week. The chapels are all modern handſome edifices, particularly St. Paul's. There were two Preſbyterian meetings; but they were both deſtroyed in the riots in July 1791: they are now rebuilding, and a third is in contemplation. There are alſo three meetings of Independents, one of Quakers, three of Anabaptiſts, a Romiſh chapel, with ſeveral Methodiſt meeting-houſes, and a Jewiſh ſynagogue. Amongſt the charitable endowments, muſt be ranked the general hoſpital. This is a large and convenient edifice, erected on the edge of the town, at above 7000l. expence, voluntarily ſubſcribed, as is its preſent ſupport, amounting to about 1000l. per annum, in which upwards of ſeventy patients are accommodated weekly upon an average, and a ſtill greater number are relieved externally. There is a weekly market on Thurſdays, which is plentifully ſupplied from the country with every kind of proviſion, and well ſtored with live cattle of all kinds. The following compariſon will place in a very ſtriking light the rapid increaſe of population in Birmingham within a century: in 1688, the ſum diſburſed for the poor was 308l. 17s. 9½d. From Eaſter 1786, to Eaſter 1787, 12,429l. 9s. 11¼d. and nearly the ſame for the preceding ſeven years. The number of inhabitants is ſaid to be 60,000: 62 miles NW. Oxford, 23 NW. Warwick, 27 N. Worceſter, and 86½ N. Briſtol.

**BIRON**, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: 7½ leagues SW. Sarlat, and 3½ S. Belvez.

**BIRON**, an iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence: 26 leagues W. Cape Anguilla. *Long*. 61. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 47. 50. N.

**BIRR**, a town of Ireland, in King's county, ſituated near the borders of Tipperary, on a river which runs into the Shannon. It was formerly called *Parſon's Town*, from the family of Parſons, who had a caſtle here, which was beſieged by Sarsfield, general of the Iriſh, but relieved by General Kirk: 34 miles NE. Limerick, and 34 NNW. Kilkenny.

**BIRS**, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Rhine, near Bâle.

**BIRSKA**, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Lena, 28 miles SW. Olekminſk.

**BIRSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg: 7 miles E. Budingen, and 26 ENE. Franckfort on the Maine.

**BIRTERBUY BAY**, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, open to the Atlantic. *Long*. 9. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 20. N.

**BIRTHIN**, a river of England, which runs into the Uſk, near the town of Uſk, in the county of Monmouth.

**BIRUCKPOUR**, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country, and circar of Chanderee: 55 miles E. Chanderee.

**BIRVIESCA**, or *Birbuſca*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 15 miles NE. Burgos.

BIRUISA, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Tchiuna. *Long.* 113. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 35. N.

BIRUITSCH, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez: 50 miles S. Voronez, and 158 SSE. Peterſburg.

BIRZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Troki, which contains three churches, one for Roman Catholics, and two for Proteſtants.

BISACCIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: 12 miles NNE. Conza.

BISCARA, or *Peſcara*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers: defended by a garriſon, and ſix pieces of cannon. It was firſt built by the Romans; deſtroyed, and afterwards rebuilt by the Arabians: 150 miles SSE. Algiers.

BISCAY, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by the ſea, on the eaſt by Guipuſcoa, on the ſouth by Alava, and on the weſt by Aſturia. The ſhape is tending to a circle, and meaſures above 30 miles in diameter. The ſoil is unequal and ſtony; in ſome places it produces little or nothing, in others a little wine is made, and ſufficient corn grows for the uſe of the inhabitants. Apples grow in moſt places in the greateſt plenty, of which they make excellent cider, which in ſome meaſure atones for the lack of wine. The ſea ſupplies them with excellent fiſh. Oranges and citrons are exceedingly abundant. There are vaſt foreſts, which produce great quantities of reſin and timber. There are mines of iron, lead, and other more valuable metals. Its convenient ſituation near the ſea, and its vicinity to France, has made it the moſt commercial country of Spain, Lower Andaluſia only excepted. It is computed that the inhabitants yearly manufacture 300,000 quintals of iron and ſteel in arms, nails, iron tools, and bars. The air is mild, pure, and more temperate than in the other provinces of Spain. The Biſcayans have always had the reputation of bravery and courage, and whenever Spain has changed its maſter, they have always been the laſt ſubdued. Biſcay is remarkable for its roads, cultivation, and privileges, but more particularly for the induſtry of its inhabitants. The beſt ſoldiers, and the beſt mariners of Spain are ſaid to be the natives of this country. They have leſs phlegm than the other Spaniards, are more animated, and of a temper more free or open; they are civil, honeſt, and polite, though ſometimes a little vain and proud. Their women are merry, lively, and paſſably handſome. The three provinces of Biſcay, Alva, Guipuſcoa, are the aſylum of liberty and induſtry, and this is the cauſe of their common proſperity. If the king be in want of a certain number of ſoldiers or ſailors, he makes his will known to the province, and the people furniſh their contingency. When a certain ſum is demanded, it is levied upon the different cities and communities, according to a regiſter; ſo that Biſcay may be ſaid to tax itſelf. The language of Biſcay is different, not only from the reſt of Spain, but from the language of any other part of Europe, and is only underſtood by themſelves. Bilbao is the capital. The provinces of Alava and Guipuſcoa are generally united with Biſcay Proper, under the general term of Biſcay.

BISCAY *(Bay of)*, that part of the Atlantic which lies north of the province of Biſcay, between the projecting coaſts of France and Spain, extending from Uſhant to Cape Finiſterre.

BISCAY *(Bay of)*, a large bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, between Cape Race and Cape Pine. *Long.* 53. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

BISCAY *(New)*, a province of Mexico, in North America, bounded on the north by New Mexico, on the eaſt by New Leon, on the ſouth by the Zaccatecas: and on the weſt by Culiacan. The country is in general mountainous, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks; it has ſome mines of ſilver and lead. Durango is the capital.

BISCHBURG, or *Biſchofſburg*, a town of Pruſſia, in the country of Ermeland: 54 miles S. Konigſberg.

BISCHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Lichtenberg, on a ſmall river which runs into the Rhine, where marſhal Villars had his head quarters in the year 1705: 8 miles NE. Straſburg, and 8 NNW. Oberkirch.

BISCHOFFLACK, or *Schkofia Koloka*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 4 miles SSE. Crainburg, and 27 NNE. Trieſte.

BISCHOFFSHEIM, a town of Germany, ſituated on the Tauber, in the circle of Franconia, but belonging to the electorate of Mentz: 32 miles E. Heidelberg, and 64 SSE. Mentz.

BISCHOFFSTORF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 13 miles ENE. Graz.

BISCHOFSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, ſituated on the Rhom: 32 miles N. Wurzburg, and 16 NNW. Schweinfurt.

BISCHOFSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau-Muzenburg: 6 miles ENE. Francfort on the Maine, and 3 WNW. Hanau.

BISCHOFSTEIN, or *Biſtein*, a town of Pruſſia, in the county of Ermeland: 42 miles S. Konigſberg.

BISCHOFSWERDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margraviate of Meiſſen, ſituated on an iſland in the river Weſenitz; its principal commerce is in white thread; it has two churches: 20 miles E. Dreſden, and 28 E. Meiſſen.

BISCHOFSWERDER, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 80 miles SSW. Konigſberg.

BISCHOFZELL, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Turgaw, with a caſtle, in which reſides the bailiff of the biſhop of Conſtance, who exerciſes a juriſdiction over the Catholics, and receives a moiety of the fines; ſituated at the conflux of the Sitter and Thur: 11 miles S. Conſtance.

BISCHWEILER, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Haguenau, ſituated on the Motte, near the Rhine, and defended by a caſtle, flanked with towers and defended by ditches: 4 miles SE. Haguenau, and 10 N. Straſburg.

BISCOPSVAARE, a town of Norway: 48 miles E. Bergen.

BISDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Cothen: 3 miles N. Cothen.

BISEGLIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Bari, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Trani: ſituated on a hill, in a fertile country, near the coaſt of the Adriatic: 5 miles E. Trani.

BISERT, a town of Ruſſia, ſituated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Upha, in the province of Perm: 80 miles SSE. Perm.

BISERTA, or *Bizerta*, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, once a large city, and is ſaid now to contain 5000 houſes, ſituated at the bottom of a gulf, and defended by caſtles and batteries. *Long.* 9. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, a cluſter of dangerous rocks, near the weſt coaſt of South Wales, at the entrance of St. George's Channel: 4 miles W. St. David's. *Long.* 5. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

BISHOP'S AUKLAND, ſee *Aukland*.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, a town of England, in Shropſhire, with a well-frequented market, held every Friday: 16 miles SSW. Shrewſbury, and 152 NW. London.

BISHOP'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Clare. *Long.* 9. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, a town of England, in the county of Herts, near the borders of Eſſex, on a navigable canal, which communicates with the river Lea. The principal buſineſs of the place is making malt, of which great quantities are ſent to London. It has a large weekly market, eſpecially for corn, held on Thurſdays: 12 miles ENE. Hertford, and 30 NNE. London.

BISHOP's WALTHAM, a town of England, in the county of Hants, where the biſhops of Wincheſter formerly had a palace, which was deſtroyed by the republican party in the civil wars of the laſt century. It has a weekly market on Friday: 10 miles SSE. Wincheſter, and 65 WSW. London.

BISIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ſituated on a hill, near the river Cotila, ſurrounded on all ſides by lofty mountains, and defended by a ſtrong fortreſs. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Roſſano: 16 miles WSW. Roſſano, and 14 N. Coſenza.

BISLAN, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: 3 miles S. Damietta.

BISLEY, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, ſituated near the canal which unites the Severn with the Thames. There is a conſiderable manufacture of broad cloth carried on here; 10 miles SSE. Glouceſter, and 98. WNW. London.

BISMARCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg: 12 miles W. Stendal.

BISMEO, or *Bixmea*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers: 25 miles W. Algiers.

BISNAGAR, a city of Hindooſtan, in the country of Myſore, and circar of Sanore, once the capital of a mighty kingdom; for at the time the Europeans firſt opened a paſſage to the Indies by ſea, the great peninſula without the Ganges was moſtly ſubject to the emperor of Biſnagar, whoſe dominions extended from the frontiers of Oriſſa to Cape Comorin. The air is very hot, but winter nights extremely cold: it rains every year for three months together. The ſoil is fruitful, well watered, and abounds in cattle and deer, alſo in lions, tygers, elephants, and boars. The people are well-ſhaped, tawny, and lazy; yet ſome very ingenious at watering and painting of calicoes, the chief trade. The emperor was once ſo powerful as to bring into the field 3400 horſe, 76,000 foot, and 600 elephants. Biſnagar is ſituated on the river Nigouden: 172 miles N. Seringapatam, 432 S. Viſiapour, and 135 E. Goa. *Long.* 76. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 20. N.

BISNEE, a town of Aſiea, in the country of Bootan: 116 miles SE. Taſſaſudon, and 183 NE. Moorſhedabad.

BISSA, a town of Servia, on the Danube: 16 miles SSE. Orſova.

BISSAG, a town of Croatia: 16 miles NE. Agram.

BISSAGOTS, or *Biſſagos Iſlands*, a cluſter of iſlands, near the weſt coaſt of Africa: 85 leagues S. Cape Verd. *Long.* 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. N.

BISSAGUE, one of the Biſſagos iſlands, near the weſt coaſt of Africa.

BISSAO, or *Biſſeaux*, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Africa, 80 miles in circumference. The ground riſes imperceptibly to the middle of the iſland. The ſoil is cultivated and fertile, abounding with ſeveral ſorts of trees, particularly fine large orange and mangroves near the ſhore: Portugueſe and Negroes being intermixed inhabitants. The iſland is divided into 9 provinces, 8 of which are governed by officers appointed by the ſovereign, each bearing the title of king. *Long.* 14. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 24. N.

BISSENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and biſhoprick of Oſnabruck: 5 miles SE. Oſnabruck.

BISSINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Pettingen Wallerſtin: 4 miles SSW. Haarburg.

BISSOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 3 miles WSW. Kiov.

BISSOWIE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude, and circar of Rohilcund: 25 miles W. Bereilly, and 85 ESE. Delhi. *Long.* 79. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 17. N.

BISTER, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais: 30 miles E. Sion.

BISTRA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 6 miles SSE. Politzka.

BISTRAIA, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, on the weſt ſide of the Donetz: 70 miles NNE. Azoph.

BISTRAIA, a river of Ruſſian Tartary, which runs into the Donetz: 64 miles NE. Azoph.

BISTRIANKA, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, on the ſouth ſide of the Don: 100 miles ENE. Azoph.

BISTRICZ, or *Biſtritz*, a town of Tranſilvania, and capital of a county, to which it gives name; on the river Biſtricz: 42 miles NNE. Clauſenburg, and 256 E. Vienna.

BISTRICZ, a river of Tranſilvania, which runs into the Samos, 4 miles SW. Kezovar.

BISTRITZA, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on a river of the ſame name: 20 miles SW. Jaſſi.

BISTRITZA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Siret, 6 miles SE. Bakeu.

BISTRITZA, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia: 16 miles WSW. Kimnik.

BISTRIZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: 6 miles WSW. Els.

BISTROFF, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morhange: 4 miles NNE. Morhange.

BISTRY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 10 miles from Gitſchin.

BISUGA, a river of Ruſſian Tartary, which runs into the ſea of Azoph, 48 miles SW. Eiſkoi.

BITCHE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Moſelle, ſituated on a river at the foot of the Voſges mountains, on the frontiers of Deux Ponts. It was taken by Louis XIV. and fortified by Vauban: afterwards it was diſmantled, and reſtored to the Duchy of Loraine. It was fortified again in the year 1740, after the beſt manner. It was the capital of a county, which included fifty villages: 3 poſts S. Deux Ponts: and 51½ E. Paris. *Long.* 25. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 3. N.—On the 20th of September, 1793, the French were defeated near this town by the duke of Brunſwick.

BITCHU, or *Bitcou*, a province of Japan.

BITETTO, ſee *Bidetto*.

BITFORD, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, on the Avon: 7 miles WSW. Stratford upon Avon, and 100¾ NW. London.

BITO, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland.

BITONTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari, about 8 miles from the Adriatic. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari. Near this town the Spaniards, under the command of the duke of Mortemar, obtained a deciſive victory over the Auſtrians, in the year 1734, by which the whole country of Naples ſubmitted to the crown of Spain: 7 miles S. Bari.

BITTENDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſze: 2 miles N. Otmuchau.

BITTERFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony, ſituated on the Moldau: 16 miles S. Deſſau, and 18 SSW. Wittenberg.

BIVONA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 10 miles NE. Nicotera.

BIZANTIA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 40 miles SW. Birlah.

BIZE, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and diſtrict of Narbonne: 10 miles NW. Narbonne.

BIZONNES, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Tour du Pin: 12 miles NW. Moirans.

BIZU, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, ſituated on a mountain, in a fertile country: 25 leagues N. Morocco.

BIZYA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania: 50 miles E. Adrianople.

BLACK BAY, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 56. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

BLACKBEAR ISLANDS LAKE, a lake of North America, full of ſmall iſlands, about 30 miles long, and from 5 to 10 wide. *Long.* 105. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

BLACKBROOKE, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, near Loughborough, in Leiceſterſhire.

BLACKBURN, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated on the Darwent, with a weekly market on Mondays: 21 miles NNW. Mancheſter, and 203 NNW. London.

BLACKCAVE HEAD, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, in the Iriſh Sea. *Long.* 5. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

BLACKHALL HEAD, a cape at the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, at the north ſide of the entrance into Bantry Bay, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

BLACKHEAD, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, at the north entrance into Belfaſt Lough: 4 miles NE. Carrickfergus.

BLACKHEAD, a cape, on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, on the weſt ſide of Kinſale harbour: 5 miles S. Kinſale.

BLACKHEAD, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, on the ſouth ſide of the entrance into Galway Bay. *Long.* 9. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 7. N.

BLACKHEAD, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Wigton: 6 miles WSW. Stranraer.

BLACK ISLAND, an iſland near the coaſt of America, belonging to the ſtate of Rhode Iſland. *Long.* 71. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 7. N.

BLACKMOOR-HILL, a mountain of Ireland, in the barony of Talbot's-town, county Wicklow, and province of Leinſter.

BLACK-NIB, a cape of Ireland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Down, in the Iriſh Sea. *Long.* 5. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 21. N.

BLACK RIVER, a river of America, which runs into the river Connecticut, 15 miles S. Windſor, in the ſtate of Vermont.

BLACK RIVER, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the great Pedee river, near George Town, South Carolina.

BLACK ISLANDS, iſlands near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 56. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

BLACK RIVER, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib, 8 miles S. Ballinrobe.

BLACKROCK, a ſmall iſland, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Ireland, in St. George's Channel: 4 miles SW. from Carnſore Point, in the county of Wexford.

BLACKROCK, a rock near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in Sligo Bay.

BLACK ROCKS, rocks in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland: 6 miles from Saddle Head, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Achil.

BLACK ROCK, a large and handſome village of Ireland, in the county Dublin, province of Leinſter: 4 miles from the caſtle of Dublin.

BLACK SEA, or *Euxine Sea*, an inland ſea, or large lake, partly in Europe, and partly in Aſia; bounded on the north by the Ruſſian governments of Ekaterinoſlav and Caucaſus, on the eaſt by Mingrelia and Georgia, on the ſouth by Natolia, and on the weſt by European Turkey. The Turks would not ſuffer any Europeans to navigate this ſea, but by a treaty with Ruſſia in the year 1774, they were obliged to permit a free paſſage for veſſels of that nation to paſs by the ſtraits into the Mediterranean, and return by the ſame rout. The navigation is ſaid to be dangerous; perhaps ſkilful mariners would not think ſo. There are but few good harbours. *Long.* 45. 30. to 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 39. to 46. 20. N.

BLACKSOD BAY, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, between the Mullet and the main land of the county of Galway. *Long.* 9. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 7. N.

BLACKSOD POINT, a cape of Ireland, at the ſouthern extremity of the Mullet, in the county of Mayo, at the entrance into Blackſod Bay. *Long.* 9. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 6. N.

BLACKSTAIRS, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Carlow: 9 miles W. Enniſcorthy.

BLACKSTONES, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: 12 miles W. Killarney.

BLACKWATER, a river of England, in the county of Eſſex, which is at firſt a continuation of the river Pant; increaſing in its courſe by the addition of other rivers and brooks, and eſpecially by the Chelmer at Malden, it then becomes wide enough to be called a bay, and 10 miles below joins the main ocean.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Neagh, 5 miles NNE. Charlemont.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, which runs into the ſea near Youghal, in the county of Cork.

BLAGAITZKI, a town of Croatia: 10 miles NNW. Sluin.

BLAGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulouſe, on the Garonne: 3 miles NW. Toulouſe.

BLAGOVETSCHENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the White Sea: 70 miles SW. Archangel.

BLAIN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Loire: 18 miles NNW. Nantes, and 40 S. Rennes.—Near this town the royaliſts were defeated with great loſs, by the French Republicans, in the month of December, 1793.

BLAINVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coutances: 5 miles W. Coutances, and 13 N. Granville.

BLAINVILLE-SUR-L'EAU, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luneville: 4 miles SW. Luneville, and 12 SE. Nancy.

BLAIR, or *Blair Athol*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, with a caſtle called *Blair Caſtle*, the ſeat of the duke of Athol: 62 miles N. Perth.

BLAISE, a river of France, which runs into the Marne, near Larzicour, in the department of the Marne.

BLAISE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: 12 miles NNW. Chaumont.

BLAISOIS, before the revolution, a province of France, bounded on the eaſt by Orleanois, on the ſouth by Berry, on the weſt by Touraine, on the north by Vendomois and Dunois. The country is accounted one of the moſt agreeable in France. Blois was the capital.

BLAISON, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: 8 miles SE. Angers.

BLAMONT, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the Meurte: 4½ leagues E. Luneville, and 8½ E. Nancy. *Long.* 24. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

BLAMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite: 3 leagues SW. Porentrui, and 1½ N. St. Hypolite.

BLANC-EN BERRY *(Le)*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre, containing about 4300 inhabitants: 9 leagues WSW. Chateauroux, and 6 W. Argenton.

BLANCA, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of America. *Long.* 79. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

BLANCA, a ſmall iſland in the gulf of Mexico, near the coaſt: 6 leagues SSE. Vera Cruz.

BLANCKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg-Rudolſtadt: 4 miles SW. Rudolſtadt.

BLANCKAMER, a town of Brabant: 2 miles S. Breda.

BLANDFORD, or *Blandford Forum*, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſituated on the river Stour, in a plain and fertile country. This town has ſuffered ſeveral times by fire, viz. in 1567, 1677, 1713, and in 1731. It was formerly a borough. It is a town of good trade, with manufactures of thread, and ſhirt buttons; the number of houſes is 400, and 2200 inhabitants: 23 miles W. Saliſbury, and 105 W. London.

BLANES, or *Blanda*, a ſea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean: 34 NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 19. 25. E. Peak of Teneriff. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

BLANGIS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchâtel: 20 miles E. Dieppe, and 14 NNE. Neufchâtel.

BLANGY, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: 2 leagues NE. Heſdin.

BLANGY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont l'Evêque; 8 leagues E. Caen, and 1½ SE. Pont l'Evêque.

BLANKENBERG, a ſea-port town, and fortreſs of Flanders, ſituated near the ſea coaſt: 10 miles NE. Oſtend.

BLANKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 20 miles SE. Cologn.

BLANKENBURG, a principality in the circle of Lower Saxony, belonging to the reigning houſe of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, for which he holds a ſeat at the diet of the empire, and pays 12 rix dollars a month. It is about 20 miles long, and about 8 wide; lying partly on the Hartz mountain, and partly near it. In the northern part it is fertile in corn, the reſt, which lies on the Harz, abounds in woods, with quarries of marble and iron mines.

BLANKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality to which it gives name, in which are held courts of judicature. The duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel has a palace here: 7 miles S. Halberſtadt, and 7 ESE. Wernigrode.

BLANKENHAYN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, a fief of the electorate of Mentz: 17 miles ESE. Erfurt.

BLANKENHEIM, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Treves. The prince, who reſides here, pays 64 florins a month, and 72 rix dollars, and 44 kreutzers to the Imperial chamber: 36 miles NNE. Treves.

BLANKENSEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 6 miles E. Belitz.

BLANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, ſituated on an eminence near the Rhur: 19 miles ENE. Duſſeldorp.

BLANKERSDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 9 miles W. Leypa.

BLANQUEFORT, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourdeaux: 5 miles N. Bourdeaux.

BLANZAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzes: 3 miles SSW. Uzes.

BLANZAC, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angouleſme, on the river Nay: 4 leagues SSW. Angouleſme.

BLAREGNEIS, a village of Hainau, near which a battle was fought: 7 miles SE. Mons. See *Malplaquet*.

BLARINGHEM, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hazebrouck: 2 leagues SE. St. Omer, and 1¼ WSW. Hazebrouck.

BLASIJ ZELLA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha, in which is a manufacture of fire arms: 16 miles S. Gotha.

BLASIMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Reolle: 7 leagues E. Blamont, and 3½ N. La Reolle.

BLASKETS, or *Ferriter Iſlands*, a cluſter of iſlands in the Atlantic Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland; the largeſt being about 3 miles long, and about half a mile broad. This iſland lies at the north ſide of the entrance into Dingle Bay. *Long.* 10. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 5. N.

BLATNA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachalitz: 25 miles N. Prachalitz, and 44 SSW. Prague.

BLAU, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Danube at Ulm.

BLAUBEUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, the ſeat of a ſmall bailiwic, ſituated on the Blau: 7 miles W. Ulm.

BLAUENTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: 5 miles SW. Schwartzenberg.

BLAVET, a river of France which runs into the ſea, oppoſite Belle Iſle.

BLAVIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Chely d'Apcher: 6 miles S. St. Chely.

BLAUSLUYS, a town of Holland: 2 leagues W. Gertrudenburg.

BLAYE, or *Blayes*, a ſea-port town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Gironde, ſituated on the right ſide of the river Gironde, or Gironne, near its conflux with the Dordogne. It contains 3000 inhabitants, and divided into Upper and Lower Town. The citadel has four baſtions, ſurrounded with good works, and deep wide ditches; it is likewiſe defended by a fort called *Paté*, built on an iſland in the Gironde, which is there 1900 toiſes wide. Veſſels depoſit their arms and cannon at Blaye, before they go to Bourdeaux: 20 miles N. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

BLAZEY BAY, a bay in the Engliſh channel, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Cornwall, between Fowey and Deadman Point.

BLECHINGLEY, a ſmall town of England, in the county of Surry. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 6 miles E. Ryegate, and 20 S. London.

BLEEDA, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers.

BLEICHERODE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Lora: It is a ſmall town, but populous and commercial: 10 miles SW. Nordhauſen, and 20 N. Muhlhauſen.

**BLEIDENSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen: 9 miles NNW. Mentz.

**BLEISTEIN**, or *Pleſtain*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Newburg, with a lordſhip annexed, a fief of the kingdom of Bohemia: 22 miles ENE. Amberg.

**BLEKEDE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg, on the Elbe: 20 miles ENE. Luneburg.

**BLEKINGEN**, a diſtrict of Sweden, bounded on the north by Smaland, on the eaſt and ſouth by the Baltic, and on the weſt by Scania, about 30 leagues in length, and 7 in breadth; the country is mountainous, but one of the moſt agreeable in the kingdom. The principal trade is in pot-aſh, pitch, tar, tallow, hides, timber, &c.

**BLENEAU**, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Fargeau, containing about 1200 ſouls: 2 leagues NW. St. Fargeau.

**BLENHEIM**, a village of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg, celebrated for a victory obtained there by the Engliſh and their allies over the French and Bavarians on the 13th of Auguſt, 1704. The French and Bavarians amounted to about 60,000 men. Marechal Tallard commanded on the right, and poſted 27 battalions, with 12 ſquadrons, in the village of Blenheim, ſuppoſing that there the allies would make their chief effort: their left was conducted by the elector of Bavaria, aſſiſted by Marſin, a French general of experience and capacity. The number of Engliſh and their allies did not exceed 55,000; their right was under the direction of prince Eugene, and their left commanded by the duke of Marlborough. Tallard was ſurrounded and taken priſoner, together with the marquis de Montperoux, general of horſe; the major generals de Seppeville, de Silly, de la Valliere, and many other officers of diſtinction. This was one of the moſt glorious and complete victories that ever was obtained. Ten thouſand French and Bavarians were left dead on the field of battle; the greater part of thirty ſquadrons of horſe and dragoons periſhed in the river Danube; 13,000 were made priſoners, 100 pieces of cannon were taken, and 24 mortars, 129 colours, 171 ſtandards, 17 pair of kettle drums, 3600 tents, 34 coaches, 300 laden mules, 2 bridges of boats, 15 pontoons, 15 barrels and 8 caſks, filled with ſilver. Of the allies, about 4500 men were killed, and about 8000 wounded or taken: 2 miles NE. Hockſtett, and 8 SW. Donauwert.

**BLENOD**, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toul: 5 miles S. Toul, and 14 SW. Nancy.

**BLEONNE**, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, near Mees, in the department of the Lower Alps.

**BLERANCOURT**, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chauny: 2 leagues S. Chauny, and 3½ NW. Soiſſons.

*Bléré*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amboiſe, containing about 1400 inhabitants: 2 leagues S. Amboiſe, and 4 ESE. Tours.

**BLERGIES**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 8 miles SW. Poix.

**BLESCHINO**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 3 miles E. Konigingratz.

**BLESEN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſen: 48 miles W. Poſen.

**BLESLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brioude, ſituated on the Alaignon, and containing two pariſhes: 6 leagues N. St. Flour, and 3½ W. Brioude.

**BLESSINGTON**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, a borough, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 5 miles SW. Naas, and 20 NW. Wicklow.

**BLETTERANS**, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons-le-Saunier: 6 miles NW. Lons-le-Saunier.

**BLEVIO**, a town of the country of the Griſons: 12 miles SE. Furſtenau.

**BLEVY**, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire: 3 leagues SSW. Dreux.

**BLEXEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Oldenburg: 30 miles NNE. Oldenburg.

**BLEYMARD**, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mende: 3½ leagues E. Mende.

**BLEYSWELCH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn: 4 miles S. Wunnenberg.

**BLEYSWICK**, a town of Holland: 8 miles N. Rotterdam.

**BLIGH'S CAP**, a ſmall iſland on the ſouthern Pacific Ocean, near Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 68. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 29. S.

**BLIGNY SUR OUCHE**, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune: 3 leagues NW. Beaune.

**BLIKOOSKOI**, a ſmall iſland in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 143. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 30. N.

**BLIND HARBOUR**, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

**BLITAS** *(Las)*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in lake Nicaragua, in Spaniſh North America.

**BLITHE**, a river of England, which runs into the Trent, 4 miles NE. Litchfield.

**BLOCZYLL**, or *Bloczyllſchans*, a town and fort of Overiſſel, ſituated at the mouth of the Steenwycker Aa, where it enters the Zuyder Sea, with an harbour capable of containing 200 veſſels; defended with ſix baſtions, and well fortified; built by the Dutch, at the commencement of the republic, to defend them from the invaſions of the Spaniards: 32 miles WNW. Covorden, and 28 S. Lewarden. *Long.* 23. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

**BLOIS**, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Loir and Cher. Before the Revolution the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Paris; the ſeat of a lieutenant-general, a grand bailiwic, and capital of the Blaiſois; once the abode of the kings of France. The principal commerce is in wine and brandy; the principal manufacture, ſerges and ticken. The number of inhabitants is about 15,000. There are ſeveral fountains in different parts of the town, ſupplied by an aqueduct, ſuppoſed to have been erected by the Romans. The caſtle is celebrated for being the place where Louis XII. was born, and where the duke of Guiſe, and his brother the cardinal, were aſſaſſinated at a meeting of the ſtates, by order of Henry III. on the 23d of December, 1587: 7 poſts SW. Orleans, and 21¼ SW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 34. N.

**BLOMBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: 22 miles NNE. Paderburn, and 8 SE. Lemgow.

**BLOMCHOLM**, a town of Sweden, in the diſtrict of Bahus.

**BLONAY**, a barony and caſtle of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, 1½ mile from the Lake of Geneva.

**BLONDVAURY**, a town of France in the department of the Charente, 5 leagues E. Conſolens.

**BLONIC**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Tſcherſk: 16 miles W. Maſovia.

**BLOODY ISLAND**, an iſland in the harbour of Port Mahon, in the iſland of Minorca.

**BLOODY POINT**, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's. *Long.* 62. 41. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 24. N.

**BLOODY BAY**, a bay on the north ſide of the iſland of Egmont, or New Guernſey.

**BLOODY FARLOND'S POINT**, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: 35 miles WNW. Londonderry. *Long.* 8. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

**BLORE HEATH**, a place of England, in the county of Stafford, on the borders of Shropſhire, where a bloody battle was fought between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians, on the 23d of September, 1459, between Draiton and Eccleſhal.

**BLOTNO**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 16 miles N. Lida.

**BLOT L'EGLISE**, or *Blot le Roche*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier: 10 miles W. Gannat.

**BLUE-RIDGE**, or *South Mountains*, a range of mountains, beginning in North Carolina, and croſſing the ſtate of Virginia, from north to ſouth, about 200 miles from the ſea, and about 4000 feet in height.

**BLUEFIELD'S BAY**, a bay on the ſouth-weſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 79. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

**BLUKSVELT BAY**, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Nicaragua, in North America. *Long.* 66. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

**BLUMENFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: 21 miles NW. Conſtance, and 8 NNE. Schaffhauſen.

**BLUMENTHAL**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſze: 4 miles SW. Neyſze.

**BLUMENTHAL**, or *Plumenthal*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 2 miles S. Aicha.

**BLYSOOG**, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Tivy, about 3 miles SSE. Cardigan.

**BLYTH**, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 3½ miles N. Nottingham, and 150 NNW. London.

**BLYTH**, or *Blyth-Nook*, a ſmall ſea-port of England, on the coaſt of Northumberland. Its chief trade is in coals and ſalt. In the year 1776, the export of the former amounted to 14,000 chaldrons, and of the latter, 250 tons. *Long*. 1. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 1. N.

BLYTH, a river of England, which runs into the German Ocean, near Southwold, in Suffolk.

BLYTH, a river of England, which runs into the Tame, about a mile from Coleſhill, in Warwickſhire.

BLYTH, a river of England, which runs into the ſea, near Blyth, in Northumberland.

BLYTHBOROUGH, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk: 10 miles S. Beccles, and 98 NNE. London.

BOAD, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa, on the river Mahanada: 55 miles SSE. Sumbulpour, and 100 W. Cattack.

BOAHINSHI ROCKS, rocks in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland: 2 miles N. from Iniſmurry Iſland. *Long*. 8. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 27.

BOARI, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, where the Dutch had a factory, afterwards removed to Sama.

BOAT ISLAND, a ſmall iſland, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long*. 60. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 2. N.

BOBAN, a town of Arabia: 32 miles S. Saade.

BOBBIO, a town of Italy, and capital of a diſtrict, in the Paveſe, ſituated on the Trebia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Genoa: 24 miles SSE. Pavia, and 30 NE. Genoa.

BOBBIO, a river, ſee *Biobio*.

BOBENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 17 miles E. Gieſen.

BOBENNEUKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and the Vogtland: 6 miles SW. Oelſnitz.

BOBER, a river which runs into the Oder, a little to the weſt of Croſſen, in Sileſia.

BOBERSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen, 6 miles E. Croſſen.

BOBERSBERG, a town of Sileſia: 9 miles SSW. Croſſen, and 28 S. Francfort, on the Oder.

BOBR, a river of Lithuania, which runs into the Dnieper: 12 miles SSE. Rohaczow.

BOBRITZSCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of Erzgebirg: 4 miles SE. Freyberg.

BOBROWNIK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 24 miles WNW. Lublin.

BOBRUYSK, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 32 miles W. Rohaczow.

BOCA ESCONDIDA, a bay of North America, in the Bay of Campechy, on the coaſt of Yucatan. *Long*. 74. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 18. 50. N.

BOCA GRAND, a bay of North America, at the mouth of the river Zucar, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Coſta Rica. *Long*. 65. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 10. 50. N.

BOCA TORA, a bay of North America, in the Caribbean Sea, on the coaſt of Veragua. *Long*. 64. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 8. 58. N.

BOCABRITO, a town of North America, in the country of New Navarre: 65 miles E. Cinaloa.

BOCACHICA, a channel or entrance into the harbour of Carthagena, in South America.

BOCAGE, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, in Normandy, of which Vire was the capital.

BOCALIEAU, a ſmall iſland, near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long*. 52. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 48. 15. N.

BOCAS *(Las)*, a town of North America, in New Biſcay: 120 miles E. Parmal.

BOCCA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Comesfazza: 5 miles NNE. Sabionetta.

BOCCHIANICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 3 miles SE. Civita di Chieta.

BOCH, a river of the Netherlands, which runs into the Meuſe, 5 miles below Dinant.

BOCHO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Querfurt: 3 miles SE. Juterbock.

BOCHOLNICZE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 20 miles ESE. Radom.

BOCHOLT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: there are iron mines in its neighbourhood: 36 miles WSW. Munſter.

BOCHOULT, or *Bochoute*, a town of Flanders, ſituated on a canal, cut from the Scheldt: 4 miles NW. Sas-de-Gent.

BOCKA, or *Buckau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of Erzzebing: 3 miles W. Schwartzenberg.

BOCKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Minden; 1 mile from Minden.

BOCKENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg: 2 miles WNW. Francfort on the Mayn.

BOCKOLT, ſee *Bocholt*.

BOCKUM, or *Bochum*, or *Bocheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Marck: 24 miles NE. Duſſeldorp, and 35 N. Cologn.

BUCKWORTH, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: 16 miles NW. Caſtlebar.

BOCNIA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with large ſalt mines diſcovered in 1251, which employ two or three hundred men: 20 miles E. Cracow.

BODAISKA, a town of Hungary: 7 miles W. Patak.

BODECKEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn: 4 miles NNE. Buren.

BODEGAS, a town of North America, in the province of Verapaz, on the north-eaſt coaſt of Dolce bay. *Long*. 75. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 40. N.

BODEGON, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia: 4 leagues from Seville.

BODENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: 8 miles NE. Alfeld.

BODENETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 10 miles N. Chrudim.

BODENFELDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, ſituated on the Weſer, in the quarter of Gottingen.

BODENGRAVE, a town of Holland, which was burned by the French, in 1672, ſituated on the Rhine; 10 miles E. Leyden.

BODENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: 18 miles ENE. Caſſel.

BODENTEICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg-Zell: 32 miles NE. Zell.

BODENWERDER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, ſituated on the Weſer: 16 miles S. Hamelen.

BODEN SEA, or *Lake of Conſtance*, a lake which forms one of the boundaries between Germany and Swiſſerland, 15 leagues long, and 6 where broadeſt: the form is nearly oval. It abounds in various kinds of fiſh. The river Rhine paſſes through it. It lies to the eaſt of Conſtance.

BODGURVA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles NNW. Kaſtamoni.

BODMIN, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall. It was erected into a biſhop's ſee, which was ſucceſſively removed to St. Germain's, Crediton, and Exeter. It is a corporation town and a borough, ſending two members to the Britiſh Parliament. The ſummer aſſizes and Michaelmas quarter ſeſſions for the county are held here. There is a good market weekly on Saturdays: the principal manufacture is making ſerges, and preparing wool for ſpinning: 9 miles SSW. Camelford, and 234½ W. London.

BODODO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, near the mouth of the river Formoſa.

BODROG, a town of Hungary, on the Danube: 30 miles SE. Colocza.

BODUNGEN *(Little)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Lora: 4 miles N. Bleicherode.

BODUNGEN *(Great)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Klettenberg: 5 miles N. Bleicherode.

BODZELIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 24 miles S. Radom.

BOE, a ſmall iſland of Norway: 25 leagues N. Berghen.

BOE, a town of Norway: 18 miles N. Berghen.

BOE, a town of Norway: 12 leagues N. Romſdale.

BOEN, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montbriſon, ſituated on an eminence, near the river Lignon: 6 leagues S. Roanne, and 3½ N. Montbriſon.

BOER, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and county of Recklinghauſen: 6 miles WSW. Recklinghauſen, and 42 N. Cologn.

BOESCHOT, a town of Brabant, on the river Nethe: 12 miles NE. Malines.

BOFFIN LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, formed in the river Shannon: 8 miles NNW. Langford.

BOG, a river which riſes in Podolia, and joins the Dnieper, a little above Otchakov.

BOGANEU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, 6 miles S. Chrudim.

BOGAROVSKOI, a town of Siberia: 136 miles, N. Tobolſk.

**BOGAS**, a town of Egypt, at the mouth of the Nile: 3 miles N. Damietta.

**BOGATOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk: 48 miles SSW. Kurſk, and 532 SSE. Peterſburg.

**BOGAZI**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the country of Diarbekir: 50 miles W. Diarbek.

**BOGDANA**, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the borders of Tranſilvania: 60 miles S. Niemecz.

**BOGDIKOTZ**, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, on the Tchulim: 6 miles NW. Atchinſk.

**BOGDOI**, a country or nation of Aſia, in Tartary, ſituated to the north of China; of great extent, and populous, and ſubject to the Chineſe.

**BOGENSEE**, a town of Denmark, on the iſland of Funen: 12 miles NW. Odenſee.

**BOGESUND**, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Gothland: 4 leagues S. Falkioping.

**BOGGILCUND**, a diſtrict or circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad, lying to the weſt of Benares.

**BOGLIASCO**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, on the ſea coaſt: 6 miles E. Genoa.

**BOGLIO**, a county of Savoy, bounded on the north, weſt, and ſouth by a part of France, and on the eaſt by the counties of Nice and Tende; the country is mountainous, lying on the Alps.—This county was ſurrendered to France, in May, 1796.

**BOGLIO**, or *Beuil*, a town of Savoy, which gives name to a county, of which it is the capital, ſituated on the Tinea: 21 miles NNW. Nice, and 22 N. Graſſe.

**BOGLIPOUR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: 25 miles SE. Monghir, and 98 NW. Moorſhedabad.

**BOGLORAY**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 24 miles ESE. Sandomirz.

**BOGMUTTY**, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Ganges, not far from Monghir, in the country of Bahar.

**BOGODUCHOV**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: 84 miles NNW. Charkov.

**BOGOGNANO**, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 5 leagues NE. Ajaccio.

**BOGOIAVLENSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the coaſt of the White Sea: 72 miles SW. Archangel.

**BOGOIAVLENSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the river Onega: 100 miles S. Archangel.

**BOGOIAVLENSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Pinega: 70 miles S. Archangel.

**BOGOIAVLENSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug: 50 miles ENE. Uſtiug.

**BOGOIAVLENSKOI**, a town of Siberia, on the Tchulim: 80 miles NNE. Tomſk.

**BOGOIAVLENSKIO**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 48 miles S. Upha.

**BOGORDSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 8 miles SW. Mezen.

**BOGORODITZ**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula: 16 miles E. Tula, and 456 SSE. Peterſburg.

**BOGORODITZSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Dwina: 44 miles SSE. Archangel.

**BOGORODSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow, on the Kliaſma: 28 miles E. Moſcow, and 368 SE. Peterſburg.

**BOGRA**, mountains, bogs, and moors, of Ireland, in the county of Cork: 15 miles NW. Cork.

**BOGUSLAU**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow: 32 miles SE. Bialacerkiew.

**BOHAIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Quentin: 10 miles NNE. St. Quentin, and 8 NW. Guiſe.

**BOHAROWCZE**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec: 60 miles NW. Kaminiec.

**BOHEA**, an iſland of Ireland, in Lough Erne: 13 miles NNW. Enniſkillen.

**BOHEMIA**, a kingdom of Europe, in Germany, bounded on the north by Luſatia and Upper Saxony, on the eaſt by Moravia and Sileſia, on the ſouth by Bavaria, and on the weſt by Franconia. Although this country is ſituated in the middle of Germany, and its king be an elector of the empire; nevertheleſs, it has its particular aſſemblies, cuſtoms, and language, different from the Germans. The name Bohemia, in the German language, ſignifies the home or abode of the Boii, a people of ancient Gaul, who, under their leader Segoveſus, ſettled in that country about 590 years before the Chriſtian æra. Theſe Boii were ſoon after expelled by the Marcomanni, a nation of the Suevi, who were afterwards ſubdued by the Sclavi, a people of Scythia, whoſe language is ſtill ſpoken in Bohemia and Moravia. Notwithſtanding the expulſion of the Boii, the preſent inhabitants are ſtill called Bohemians by foreigners, but the natives call themſelves Czekowe, or Czechs. At firſt they were governed by dukes, but the emperor Otho I. conquered the duke of Bohemia, and reduced the province under the empire. Afterwards Henry V. gave the title of king to Ladiſlaus, duke of Bohemia; and ſince that time theſe kings have been electors and chief cup-bearers of the empire, and the kingdom has been elective; which privileges have been confirmed by the golden bull. Formerly, the kings of Bohemia received the kingdom as a fief of the empire, which ceremony was performed upon the frontiers; after which, the ſtandards of the principalities, of which it is compoſed, were given to them without being torn, and given to the people; as is done with the enſigns of the other fiefs of the empire. Ferdinand I. of Auſtria, having married Anne, ſiſter of Louis, laſt king of Bohemia, who died without iſſue, and being elected king, that kingdom has remained ever ſince in his family. But the crown is conferred with ſome appearance of election, which right the ſtates of that kingdom ſtill pretend to claim, notwithſtanding, by the treaty of Weſtphalia, Bohemia is declared hereditary in the houſe of Auſtria. The Bohemians are fond of the appellation of Czeche, which is derived from the famous Czech, who is much celebrated by their hiſtorians, and brought thither by the Slavi, by which name they are alſo called by the people that ſpeak the Slavonic. The peaſants here are ſlaves to their lords, and the hard yoke which galls them appears to be the cauſe as well as of their ſtiff-neckedneſs, as of their indolence, which latter, among other things, is obſervable in the wretched condition of their villages, though wood is to be found here in great plenty, and building not expenſive among them. In the year 1679, a great part of them raiſed an inſurrection on account of the heavy bondage they laboured under; but for this they were wholly ſtript of the ſmall remains of the rights and privileges which they enjoyed. The owners of free eſtates, who are called in their language Swobodnicy, Diednicy, and Naprawnicy, are at preſent but few in number. To the landed eſtates belong the prelates, lords, knights, and towns. The Bohemian language is a dialect of the Slavonic, or ſomewhat harſher than the dialect of the neighbouring people who ſpeak Slavonic, as they change the conſonants, and in particular the *l*, more into vowels. Formerly, the Bohemians uſed the ſame letters with the Ruſſians, but in the time of Boleſlaus the Good, the Latin was introduced among them. There is alſo much German ſpoken in the country. The Bohemians are ſuppoſed to have received the Chriſtian faith ſo early as the ſixth century: but it is more certain that they were inſtructed therein by the Greek brethren Methodius and Cyril (the latter of whom was at firſt called Conſtantinus) about the middle of the ninth century: and hence alſo at firſt the Greek religion and cuſtoms were in uſe among them till Boleſlaus the Good introduced the Romiſh method of worſhip there. In the fifteenth century, John Militz began to preach againſt the pope and Roman Catholic clergy, and Matthias Janow trod in his ſteps. The latter was likewiſe followed by John Huſs, Jerom of Prague, and Jacob von Miſa; who partly in the fourteenth, but partly and chiefly in the fifteenth century, oppoſed many doctrines and abuſes of the Roman Catholic church. This at the council of Conſtance brought Huſs and Jerom to the ſtake, and put their adherents, the greateſt part of whom were Bohemians, under the bann, upon which they were ſo irritated, that on this account a bloody war broke out, which continued for many years. Bohemia lies high, is for the moſt part level, enjoys a warm, pleaſant, and wholeſome air, a ſoil fat, and in certain places only ſandy. It is very fertile in corn, conſiderable quantities of which are exported from thence, particularly buck-wheat, millet, garden and orchard fruits, and excellent hops. It likewiſe produces ſaffron, ginger, calamus, and what is called a manna (but by the Bohemians otherwiſe named Ber, being much the ſame with the pannic or fox tail); has alſo good red vines, among which that of mielnicker, and in particular the ſweet and ſtrong podſkalſky, which grows near Auſzg, is principally eſteemed. It yields likewiſe good paſture, numerous droves of cattle, together with excellent chaces, and wild fowl, as alſo bears, lynxes, wolves, foxes, martens, badgers, beavers, and others, with well taſted fiſh of all kinds in the rivers and ponds. The principal exports are, corn, malt, hops, paper, pottery, and glaſs; formerly, there were many ſalt works in Bohemia, but at preſent they neither boil nor dig ſalt, but have it from other countries. In Bohemia there are mines of coals, alum, ſulphur, vitriol, iron, copper, lead, quickſilver, and ſaltpetre. Above 100 towns and places may be named where mine works have been eſtabliſhed. All kinds of marble are likewiſe dug in Bohemia. Among the precious ſtones here, are diamonds, to which not a beautiful luſtre, but a proper hardneſs only is wanting, which is alſo the caſe with its rubies and chryſolites, emeralds, granates, ſaphires, topazes, amethyſts, hyacinths, berills, carbuncles, jaſper, chalcedonies, turquoiſes, cornelians, &c. The ſilver, and in part milk-white pearls, which are gathered at different places in this kingdom, in particular the Watawa, and Wlatawa, are very beautiful. The principal rivers are the Elbe, the Moldau, and the Egra. Bohemia was formerly abundantly ſupplied with towns, boroughs, villages, caſtles and men. In the days of the emperor Rodolphus II. were computed in it 34,700 villages, 732 great and ſmall towns, 124 caſtles, ſeats of the nobility unnumbered, and above three millions of inhabitants. But at preſent it appears very deſolate in compariſon of its former ſtate. During the inteſtine religious wars, and in the ſucceeding irruptions of the Swedes, moſt of the towns, caſtles, and villages in Bohemia were laid waſte, inſomuch that at preſent it contains only 105 great and ſmall towns, and not much above 6000 villages. The number of Seignories, farms, and eſtates in it amounts nearly to 1451. The number of inhabitants is alſo conſiderably decreaſed, ſo that ſome aſſert that not the tenth part of the former number remains at preſent, and that the modern Bohemia is ſcarce the ſhadow of what it was formerly. In the year 1622, and in three or four ſucceeding years, to the number of 30,000 fixed families quitted this country, not to mention women, children, handycraftſmen, and others; and the greateſt part of the nobility alſo who retired. For this reaſon an attentive traveller finds the towns, boroughs, villages, and highways in Bohemia very deſolate. Bohemia is divided into twelve circles, viz. circles of Boleſlaw, Leitmeritz, Saatz with Elnbogen, Pilſen, Prachatitz or Prachin, Bechin, Chrudim, Czaſlau, Kaurzim, Konigingratz, Rachinitz with Schlan, and Beraun with Moldaw. From ſome royal demands or exactions made in later times, we may form a probable conjecture how much this kingdom brings in annually to its ſovereign. In 1742, the emperor Charles VII. exacted of the ſtates, for the ordinary and extraordinary contributions of the kingdom, 6,000,000 of florins. In 1743, the queen Maria Thereſa demanded in general 5,270,000 florins; 2,890,000 florins were for the military ſtate. The revenues of the chamber eſtates or domains, tolls, &c. raiſed here are conſiderable. According to the new regulation of the military ſtate of the collective Auſtrian hereditary countries, the annual contribution of the kingdom of Bohemia to the maintenance thereof amounts to 5,270,488 florins, 44 kruitzers. To the ſtanding militia of 24,000 men, which in the year 1753, were appointed in the Auſtrian hereditary countries, and in times of war were to ſerve towards the completing the field regiments, Bohemia furniſhes 9000.

BOHME, a river of Germany, which runs into the Aller, 4 miles SE. Bethem, in the principality of Luneburg Zell.

BOHMISCHKRUTT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles SSW. Feldſburg.

BOHONIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: 2 miles SSW. Tein.

BOHRAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlau: 16 miles S. Breſlau, and 15 SE. Canth.

BOHRLITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: 9 miles WNW. Auſpitz.

BOHUS, ſee *Bahus*.

BOHUSLAWIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 10 miles NE. Konigingratz.

BOIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento, who reſides at Campobaſſo: 9 miles S. Moliſe.

BOIARKI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 38 miles SSE. Bialacerkiew.

BOINA, a town of Hungary: 4 miles S. Topoltzan

BOINITZ, a town of Hungary: 11 miles WNW. Kremnitz.

BOJOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 48 miles E. Braclaw.

BOIS-BELLE, or *Henrichemont*, a ſmall ſovereignty of France, before the revolution; ſituated in Berry, between Bourges and Sancerre, about ten leagues in circumference, containing about 6300 inhabitants; the principal towns are Henrichemont and Bois-belle.

BOIS-BELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Cher: 15 miles NE. Bourges.

BOIS-COMMUN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loiret, which contains about 1600 inhabitants: 7 leagues NE. Orleans, and 5 W. Montargis.

BOIS-LE-DUC, a city of Dutch Brabant, ſituated on the river Dommel, which there receives the waters of the Aa; its name in the language of the country is *Hertogenboſch*, the ſame meaning with *Bois-le-Duc*, i. e. *the Duke's Wood*, and was ſo called from its being built in a woody country, where the dukes of Brabant were accuſtomed to take the diverſion of hunting. Godfrey, duke of Brabant, to put a ſtop to the incurſions of the Gueldrians into that country, commanded the woods to be cut down in the year 1184, and laid the foundation of a city, which was finiſhed in 1196 by his ſon duke Henry, and conſiderably enlarged in 1453. It is ſurrounded by the waters of the Dommel and Aa, by which they can eaſily lay the country round about under water, and is ſometimes, eſpecially in winter, not to be approached but by boats. It is defended by ſeveral forts; the three principal are thoſe of Crevecœur, near the Meuſe, a large fort called Iſabella, and a ſmall fort called St. Antoine, towards Brabant. It has alſo a caſtle named *Pager-Briel*, which the States General ordered to be built in the laſt century, to be a check on the Roman Catholics, which were more numerous than the reformed. It has four gates, Vucherpoorte, towards Breda; Hintempoorte, towards Grave and Nimmegen; Orterpoorte, towards Bommel and Utrecht; and St. John's Gate, towards Heuſden. Its fortifications are regular, and the walls are flanked with ſeven baſtions; the approach to it by land is on cauſeways; by water at three gates or avenues called the *Boom*, the *Grand Hekel*, and the *Petit Hekel*. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt, is one of the moſt beautiful ſtructures in the Low Countries, erected in 1366, by John d'Arkel, biſhop of Liege; it had a wooden tower, ſupported by four ſtone pillars, whoſe height was ſuch as to be ſeen from Antwerp; this was deſtroyed by lightning in July, 1584. Beſides the cathedral, there were four other pariſh churches, only one of which is now appropriated to divine worſhip, viz. that of St. Catherines, the others being employed as warehouſes, or in other meaner uſes. Before it was in the poſſeſſion of the Proteſtants, there were 16 monaſteries; that of the Jeſuits is now the governor's palace. This city ſuffered conſiderably in the 16th century, during the religious wars. At length the Dutch made themſelves maſters of it in 1629; the place being inveſted the latter end of April, capitulation was ſigned the 14th of September, and the garriſon marched out three days after, with their governor, the comte de Grobbendonck, and many of the principal citizens; the religious carrying away with them the miraculous image of the Virgin, which was at firſt placed in the pariſh church of St. Geri, at Bruſſels, by order of the Infanta Iſabella Claire Eugene, but removed in the year 1641 to that of St. James de Cauberghe, by direction of cardinal Ferdinand, brother to Philip IV. king of Spain, then governor of the Netherlands. Pope Paul IV. founded a biſhopric at Bois-le-Duc, in the year 1559, which had juriſdiction over 10 cities, and 189 villages, being about twenty leagues in length and ten in breadth; the principal revenue of this biſhop, who was ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Malines, aroſe from the abby of Tongerlo. The diſtrict of Bois-le-Duc, which is called *Mavory*, is ſituated between Holland and Guelderland, having Holland to the north, Upper Guelderland and the duchy of Cleves to the eaſt; the quarter of Antwerp to the weſt, and the biſhopric of Liege to the ſouth. It is divided into five ſmall diſtricts, viz. Campine, Pais de Cuyck, Maeſlant, Ooſterwyck, and Peeland, and comprehends 102 villages, ſome of which are very conſiderable; and 3 cities, Bois-le-Duc, Helmont, and Eyndhoven: 18 miles ENE. Breda, and 42 SSE. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.—On the 14th of September, 1794, an engagement took place near this town, between the Britiſh army and the French, in which the latter were victorious; and on the 9th of October, the ſame year, the town was taken by the French.

BOIS-ST. MARIE (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles: 12 miles ENE. Marcigny, and 7 SE. Charolles.

BOIS-DE YOINGT, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: 4½ leagues NW. Lyons.

BOISSEAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neuville aux Bois: 4 leagues N. Neuville.

BOISSEZON D'AUMONTEL, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: 2½ leagues ESE. Caſtres.

BOISSIERRE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdidier: 2 leagues ENE. Montdidier.

BOISZKY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk: 12 miles SW. Bielſk.

BOITMANZDORF, or *Boeſdorf*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſz: 5 miles NNE. Neyſz.

BOITZENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 8 miles SW. Prenzlow.

BOITZENBURG, or *Botzenburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, at the conflux of the Boitze and the Elbe. It was ſurrounded with walls in the fourteenth century; veſſels that paſs the river pay a toll at the town, which formerly was very conſiderable, but diminiſhes yearly: 5 leagues E. Lauenburg.

BOKENEM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: 16 miles SSE. Hildeſheim.

BOKET, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurtzburg : 4 miles N. Kiſſingen.

BOKHARAH, ſee *Buckaria*.

BOKIRA, a river of India, which runs into the ſea, 50 miles W. Junagur.

BOKKA MEALA, a country of Africa, in Lower Guinea.

BOKSAN, a town of Hungary : 10 miles S. Lugos.

BOLABOLA, one of the Society Iſlands, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, ſurrounded by a reef of rocks and ſmall iſlands, about 7 leagues in circumference : 4 leagues WNW. from Otaha. *Long*. 151. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 16. 32. S.

BOLAROSANSKA, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutſk : 80 miles NW. Ilimſk.

BOLBACH, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which riſes in a lake, 10 miles SW. Voitſberg, and runs into the Sulm, near Wippelſpach.

BOLBEC, or *Bollebec*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caudebec : 3½ leagues W. Caudebec.

BOLCHERETSKOI, a town of Kamſchatka. *Long*. 174. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. N.

BOLCHOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orlov, on the Oka : 32 miles NNW. Orel.

BOLENC, a town of France, in the department of the Drome : 3 leagues N. Orange.

BOLERA, a town of Spain in Aragon : 4 leagues from Hueſca.

BOLESKO, a town of Hungary : 28 miles N. Topoltzan.

BOLESLAW, or *Buntzlaw*, a circle of Bohemia, on the confines of Luſatia and Sileſia,, from which it is ſeparated by mountains. Buntzlaw is the capital.

BOLESLAWIEC, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Siradia : 24 miles SSW. Siradia.

BOLI, or *Bolli*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 140 miles E. Conſtantinople, and 74 NW. Angura. *Long*. 49. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40 25. N.

BOLINAO, a ſea-port town, on the iſland of Luçon, or Manilla.

BOLINGBROKE, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a manufacture of earthen-ware : 13 miles NE. Boſton, and 129 N. London.

BOLIPLEIKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the weſt ſide of the Volga : 124 miles S. Saratov.

BOLKOWITZ, a town of Sileſia : 20 miles S. Glogaw.

BOLLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Carinthia : 7 miles E. Millſtat.

BOLLIN, a river of England, which runs into the Merſey, 4 miles ENE. Warrington.

BOLNKI, a town of Lithuania, in the province of Wilna : 14 miles ESE. Wilkomierz.

BOLOGNA, a city of Italy, and capital of the Bologneſe, anciently called *Felſina*, a name by ſome ſuppoſed to be derived from *Felſinus*, a king of the Tuſcans, the founder ; by others, from *Felſina*, which ſignifies a *fortreſs* ; about five miles in circumference. It is ſituated at the foot of the Appenines, in a beautiful plain, and contains fifty or ſixty thouſand ſouls. Its form being oblong, it has been compared to a ſhip ; the tower of Aſinelli, 307 feet in height, is called the great maſt. The city is ſurrounded with a ſimple brick wall, ſolid and lofty. The public edifices are magnificent, as well for the architecture as the ornaments, and next to Rome this city contains the moſt beautiful paintings of any in Italy, by the Caraccis, Albano, Guido, Guercino, Raphael, Dominichino, &c. They count near 200 churches : the cathedral is ſimple and noble. Here are found ſome of the richeſt convents in Italy, 35 of men, and 38 of women. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who has for ſuffragans the biſhops of Crema, Borgo, St. Donino, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, and Reggio. The academy, which they call *Specula*, is a magnificent building, divided into many apartments, filled with natural curioſities, machines, inſtruments, &c. The ſchool of painting has been long celebrated. The academy and the univerſity are both in a flouriſhing ſtate. The public theatre is one of the moſt beautiful and largeſt in Italy. The arts are cultivated, and induſtry encouraged ; the ſilk manufactory has flouriſhed from the year 1341 ; there are manufactures of lace, ſilk ſtuffs, crapes, paper, glaſs, playing-cards, artificial flowers, and toys in wax, liqueurs, confectionary, perfumery, &c. The inhabitants are reckoned gay, and free in their manner, good friends and irreconcileable enemies ; frugality and ſimplicity are their principal virtues : 55 miles N. Florence, and 86 SSW. Venice.—This city was taken by the French, in the campaign of 1796 ; and in the ſame year, Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, entered into a treaty to form a republic, under the name of the *Reſpublica Ciſpadana*.

BOLOGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont : 6 miles N. Chaumont.

BOLOGNESE, a country of Italy in the ſtate of the Church, bounded on the north by the Ferrareſe, on the eaſt by Romagna, on the ſouth by Tuſcany, and on the weſt by Modena ; anciently inhabited by the Boii and the Ligures. It afterwards became a republic under the protection of the emperors. Divided by two factions, one of them had recourſe to pope Nicholas II. who uſurped a deſpotic authority, of which the people ſoon grew tired, and choſe Tadeo Pepoli, a man of great integrity for their firſt magiſtrate, who preſided over their affairs for twelve years with great wiſdom ; but his unworthy ſons ſold Bologna to the archbiſhop of Milan. The people ſhook off this yoke likewiſe, and in the year 1513, they became ſubject to the pope, on condition they might preſerve their privileges. The interior government of the city, the police, and judicature belong to a ſenate, dreſſed in the habit of ancient Rome, with the gonfalonier as preſident, who is changed every two months : other matters are decided by a legate, and vice-legate, aſſiſted by two ſenators ; ſo that, in fact, Bologna is a ſpecies of republic, and keeps an ambaſſador at Rome. The legate is a cardinal, who is changed every three years ; eccleſiaſtical affairs are ſubject to the archbiſhop only.

BOLOTOVA, a town of Siberia : 24 miles NE. Nertchinſk.

BOLSCHAIA, a town of Siberia, on the Irtiſch : 240 miles ESE. Tobolſk.

BOLSCHAKINA, a town of Siberia : 68 miles S. Orlenga.

BOLSENA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter, ſituated on the ſide of a lake, 8 leagues in circumference : 7 miles S. Orvieto.

BOLSOVER, a town of England, in the county of Derby, ſituated on an eminence, near it is a ſmall caſtle, now belonging to the duke of Portland. It has a weekly market on Fridays : 5 miles E. Cheſterfield, and 147½ N. London.

BOLSWAERT, a town of the United Dutch States in Frieſland, ſaid to have been built in the year 713, by Bolſwine, ſon of Radbode, king of Frieſland, from whom it took its name. It was ſeveral times laid waſte by the Danes and Normans, at its commencement. It was almoſt burnt down in 1475 ; and again in 1515, when it was rebuilt and ſurrounded with a rampart of earth. Near Bolſwaert was a Ciſtertian abby, called Olde-Cloſter, where the Anabaptiſts retired and fortified themſelves in 1534. In this abby was interred William IV. comte of Holland, and Hainaut, who was ſlain by the Frieſlanders, near Staveren, in the year 1345. About a league from this town is a port, which, though much obſtructed by ſand, is of great utility to the inhabitants. Bolſwaert is about 2 miles round, and was anciently conſidered as one of the Hanſe towns : 13 miles SW. Lewarden, and 7 SSE. Harlingen. *Long*. 26. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 2. N.

BOLT-HEAD, a promontory of England, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Devon : 19 miles SE. Plymouth. *Long*. 3. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 9. N.

BOLT TAIL, a promontory of England, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Devon : 4½ miles WNW. Bolt-Head.

BOLTON, or *Bolton-le-Moor*, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter ; it carries on a great trade in fuſtian and cotton manufactures, of which all the branches are carried on here, and the annual returns are ſaid to exceed a million ſterling : the number of inhabitants about 12000. Navigable canals from Mancheſter and Wigan are a great advantage to the town. The market is on Mondays : 4 miles N. Lancaſter, and 239 N. London.

BOLTSACKEN, or *Bokſack*, rocks at the north entrance of the Great Belt : 5 miles SE. from the iſland of Samſoe. *Long*. 10. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 48. N.

BOLTZNITZ, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elſter, near Elſterwerda, in the Margraviate of Meiſſen.

BOLU, a mountain of Aſia, in Armenia : 144 miles SE. Erivan.

BOLUADIN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 28 miles N. Kara-hiſſar.

BOLUS HEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Kerry, 38 miles SW. Killarney. *Long*. 10. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 44. N.

BOLWYCK, a town of Norway : 40 miles W. Tonſberg.

BOLZANO, or *Boſtzen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol : 6 leagues SW. Brixen, and 9 N. Trent. It was taken by the French, in March, 1797.

BOLOANO, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin, belonging to the ſtate of Venice : 2 leagues E. Vicenza.

BOMAL, or *Bohemal*, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, ſituated on the Ourte : 7 miles SW. Spa, and 53 NW. Luxemburg.

BOMARZO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter, once epiſcopal ; 14 miles from Citta Caſtella.

BOMBAY, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Hindooſtan, about 7 leagues in circumference. It was firſt ſettled by the Portugueſe, and given to Charles II. king of England, as a marriage portion with the infanta Catharine. After the king's marriage, a ſquadron, conducted by the lord Marlborough, was ſent to receive the poſſeſſion and inveſtiture of the iſland from the hands of the viceroy, who had received his Portugueſe majeſty's commands to that effect. His lordſhip ſet ſail with a fleet of five men of war, having Sir Abraham Shipman, appointed governor on board, and arrived at Bombay in September 1663, after a proſperous voyage. The viceroy was diſpoſed to comply with his majeſty's inſtructions; but the ſtrong oppoſition of the clergy, who refuſed to cede the iſland to heretics, terrified the viceroy into their meaſures, and determined him to keep to his new acquired dignity: his obſtinate refuſal to ſurrender the iſland, obliged lord Marlborough, with the fleet, to retire to Swally road for refreſhments. After having laid in a ſtore of neceſſary proviſions, his lordſhip, in January 1664, ſet ſail with two ſhips for England, leaving the reſt of the ſquadron under Sir Abraham Shipman, to ſpend the remainder of the weſtern monſoons in ſome of the neareſt ports. During this time, he buried above two hundred of his men on a deſolate iſland, Anjadiva, where he wintered and ſtayed from April to October. The monſoons being over, the fleet put to ſea, and ſailed for Bombay. On his arrival, Sir Abraham threatened the viceroy and clergy with the vengeance of the kings of England and Portugal, if they longer continued obſtinate, or denied obedience to their majeſties' inſtructions and contracts: at length they conſented to a treaty, by which the inhabitants were to be continued in the free exerciſe of their faith, and poſſeſſion of their eſtates, under the crown of England. The trade of Bombay flouriſhed exceedingly; but the revenues of the place not being equal to the expence of keeping it, and other political and commercial reaſons ſuperadded, obliged the crown to make it over to the company; in which manner they continue to hold it to this preſent time. The principal town is near a mile long, but the houſes are mean, a few only excepted. The ſoil is ſterile, and not capable of improvement; nor has the iſland any good water upon it. The beſt is what they preſerve in ciſterns after rain; that which their wells furniſh having a brackiſh taſte. There are on the iſland ſome fine groves of cocoa nut trees; and the gardens produce mangoes, jacks, and other Indian fruits. They make ſalt in large quantities, by letting the ſea into pits, where the ſun evaporates the watery part, while the ſaline is left behind. As to the air and climate, they are rather unhealthy, although the natives, and perſons ſeaſoned to the country, live eaſily to a good old age. Moſt perſons on their arrival are ſeized with fevers, fluxes, ſcrophulous diſorders, or a diſeaſe they call the barbiers, which wholly enervates the body, and reduces it to a total ſtate of inactivity, and a deprivation of all the loco-motive faculties. After rains, a multitude of venomous creatures appear, which grow to an extraordinary ſize. The inhabitants are a mixture of ſeveral nations, Engliſh, Portugueſe, and Indians, amounting in all to near 60,000. *Long.* 72. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 57. N.

BOMBICHIE, a town of Aſia, in Syria: 44 miles ENE. Aleppo.

BOMENE, a ſea-port town of the ſtate of Zealand, in the iſland of Schowen, with a fortreſs: 1 league E. Brouwerſhaven.

BOMING, an iſland of Aſia, in the mouth of the Ganges. *Long.* 91. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

BOMMEL, a town of Holland, in the iſland of Overflakee: 7 miles W. Willemſtadt.

BOMMEL, a ſtrong town of the duchy of Guelders, ſituated on the Wahal, in the iſle of Bommelweert; firſt ſurrounded with a wall by Otho III. count of Guelders, in the year 1229: 60 miles NE. Antwerp, and 7 N. Bois-le-Duc.—It was taken by the Republican troops of France, on the 4th of October, 1794.

BOMMELWEERT, called by Cæſar *Inſula Batavorum*, is an iſland, formed by the waters of the Meuſe and the Wahal, about 5 leagues in length, from Loveſtein, W. to Fort St. Andrew E. its breadth where wideſt hardly two. It is governed by a dyckgrave, appointed by the Eſtates General, and is well defended by the three forts of St. Andrew, Voorn, and Crevecœur. The firſt has five baſtions, and was built in the year 1599, by the admiral of Aragon, and the cardinal Andrew of Auſtria, lieutenant general of the Spaniſh forces; the ſecond is ſituated in a ſmall iſland, called Voorn, at the eaſt end of Bommelweert, and was conſtructed by the prince of Orange, and thence ſometimes called Fort Naſſau. The third is at the ſouth ſide of the iſland, towards Bois-le-Duc. Theſe three forts were conſtrained to ſurrender to prince Maurice, in the year 1600, merely from the ſoldiers not being paid. The fort of Crevecœur ſurrendered without reſiſtance on the 24th of March, and that of St. Andre on the 8th of May, the garriſon being bribed by the prince, who paid the ſoldiers 125,000 florins. In 1672, the French took the iſland under marſhal Turenne, but, after deſtroying the fortifications, abandoned it the year following. The comte Charles de Manſvelt, paſſing this iſland in the commencement of the religious diſputes with ſome Spaniſh troops, was ſurrounded by ſeveral ſhips of the Hollanders, under the command of comte Hohenlo, who ordered the dikes to be opened, which totally inundated the iſland, ſo that the Spaniards were obliged to retire to the citadel, where they muſt have miſerably periſhed, if the coming on of a ſudden froſt had not obliged the comte to abandon the ſiege, and leave them at liberty to retire. In memory of this miraculous retreat, a chapel was built at Bruſſels, in honour of the immaculate conception of the virgin, next the Dominican church, which being beaten down by bombs, and burned in 1695, was afterwards rebuilt with greater magnificence. The iſland belongs to the province of Guelderland, except the town of Louveſtein, which, with a very ſmall diſtrict at the weſtern end of the iſland, belongs to Holland.

BOMOA, a town of North America, in New Navarre: 10 miles S. Cinaloa.

BOMRAUZE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 50 miles WNW. Madras, and 35 N. Arcot.

BOMY, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer: 8 miles SW. Aire.

BONA, a river of North America, which runs into the bay of Campechy, 25 miles weſt from the mouth of the river Tabaſco.

BONA, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the country of Algiers. *Long.* 24. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 4. N.

BONACHI, a town of North America, in New Navarre: 180 miles S. Caſa-Grand.

BONAIR, or *Buen-ayre*, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of South America, about 50 miles in circumference: it produces maize, potatoes, &c. and has ſprings of freſh water, on the ſouth-weſt ſide is a good harbour and road: 14 leagues E. Curaçoa. *Long.* 68. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 26. N.

BONAMES, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine: 3 miles NNW. Francfort on the Maine.

BONARES, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia: 1 league from Lucena.

BONASCOLA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, near the ſea coaſt: 4½ miles SSW. Brugnetto.

BONAT, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gueret: 3½ leagues N. Gueret.

BONAVISTA, or *Buena Viſta*, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands, ſo called from the beautiful appearance it made to the firſt diſcoverers in the year 1450, about 18 leagues in circumference. The ſoil is for the moſt part low, but in ſome places rocky and mountainous; it was formerly fertile, but now become barren; milk, goats, fiſh, and turtle, form the principal food of the inhabitants. They make ſome ſalt, which they exchange with the Engliſh veſſels for old cloaths, biſcuit, meal, and raw ſilk, with which they adorn the head dreſs of their females. Cotton and indigo would grow well here, but through the extreme idleneſs of the inhabitants the cultivation is neglected. Like the reſt of the iſlands, it is ſubject to the Portugueſe, and the ſeat of a governor, under the governor of St. Jago. *Long.* 21. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. N.

BONAVISTA BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

BONCAT, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: 6 leagues N. Bayonne.

BONCHAMPS, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Craon: 2 miles SW. Craon.

BONCONVENTO, a town of Italy, in the country of Sienna, where the emperor Henry VII. died: 12 miles S. Sienna.

BONDENO, or *Buondeno*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Ferrara, at the conflux of the Panaro and the Po: 9 miles W. Ferrara.

BONDORF, a county of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, about 5 leagues long, and 3 wide. It joins the Briſgau, and belongs to the abby of St. Blaiſe, giving the abbot a voice at the diet of the empire. It is aſſeſſed at 25 florins and 30 kreutzers for the Roman month, and is taxed at 12 rixdollars, 15 kreutzers. The territory includes the town of Bondorf, and about 12 villages.

BONDORF, a town of Germany, and capital of a county, in the circle of Swabia: 28 miles NNW. Zurick, and 6 NNW. Stuhlingen.

BONDOU, or *Bondu*, a country of Africa, in the country of Senegal.

BONDOUR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 24 miles W. Iſbarteh.

BONEF, a town and abby of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur: 3 leagues N. Namur.

BONENCONTRE, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean de Loſne: 5 miles SW. St. Jean.

BONEZIDA, a town of Tranſilvania, on the Samos: 12 miles N. Clauſenburg.

BONFACIO, or *Bonifacio*, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Corſica, on the ſouth coaſt; the town is ſmall and fortified, and the harbour ſafe: 28 leagues S. Baſtia. *Long*. 26. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. 11. N.

BONFATTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 3 leagues W. St. Marco.

BONGO, or *Bungo*, one of the Japaneſe iſlands. *Long*. 131. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 32. 41. N.

BONI BONE, a town of the iſland of Celebes, and capital of a kingdom of Boni.

BONI, or *Bouguis*, a kingdom of the iſland of Celebes.

BONIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone: 8 leagues E. Avignon.

BONIZO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the ſouth ſide of the Po, oppoſite Oſtiglia.

BONLIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: 5 leagues NNW. Tournon.

BONN, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Rhine. Bonn is a beautiful town, the ſtreets are wide, and the fortifications in repair; here is a palace belonging to the elector of Cologn, who uſed to keep his court here. In 1673, this city having been put into the hands of Louis XIV. by the elector, William prince of Orange laid ſiege to it, and in a few days compelled the garriſon to ſurrender. In 1689, it was taken by the marquis of Brandenburg: and in the year 1703, it was taken by a detachment of the duke of Marlborough's army under the command of general Bulau: the laſt ſiege continued from the 24th of April to the 15th of May, and 2,000 men loſt their lives on both ſides: 14 miles SSE. Cologn, 30 E. Aix-la-Chapelle, and 28 NNW. Coblentz. *Long*. 24. 27, E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 57. N.—It was taken by the troops of the French republic, on the 6th of October, 1794.

BONNAY, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: 2 leagues N. Beſançon.

BONNE, a town of Savoy, in Lower Fauſſigny: 10 miles ESE. Geneva.

BONNE BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long*. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 49. 35. N.

BONNE ESPERANCE, an abby of Hainau, near which the French obtained a victory over the allied troops, on the 21ſt May, 1794: 1 league SSW. Binche.

BONNEBOSQ, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont l'Eveque: 2 leagues SW. Pont l'Eveque.

BONNET, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Lough Gill, 5 miles ESE. Sligo.

BONNETABLE, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Ferté Barnard, anciently called *Maleſtable*: 3 leagues W. la Ferté Bernard.

BONNEVAL, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaudun, on the Loire. It contains about 1800 inhabitants: 5 leagues S. Chartrés, and 2½ N. Chateaudun.

BONNEVILLE-LES-BOUCHOUX, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of S. Claude: 2 leagues S. S. Claude.

BONNEVILLE, a town of Savoy, and capital of Faucigny, ſituated on the Arve.

BONNY, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gien; containing about 1300 inhabitants: 3 leagues SSE. Gien.

BONTHAIN, a town of the iſland of Celebes, ſituated on the north-eaſt part of a large bay, which forms a ſafe ſhelter for ſhips, where wood and water may be had. *Long*. 117. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 5. 10. S.

BONTORY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 20 miles E. Braclaw.

BOO-STAITER, or *Stacor*, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, built on the ruins of the ancient Utica. *Long*. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 37. 32. N.

BOOBY ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies, near St. Criſtophers.

BOODICOTTA, a town of India, in the Myſore country: 87 miles ENE. Seringapatam, and 33 ESE. Bangalore.

BOOG, or *Bogoe*, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, between the iſlands of Moen and Falſter.

BOOGEBOOGE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Cutch Country: 120 miles SE. Tatta, and 200 W. Amedabad.

BOOMOEY-OSTE-SANDO, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Norway, 12 miles W. Suroy.

BOONDY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Agimere country, 84 miles SE. Agimere, and 65 SSW. Rantampour.

BOONERSCHANS, a fortreſs of Groningen, on the borders of Eaſt Frieſeland, about a league from Dollart Bay: 5 leagues S. Embden.

BOONSBOROUGH, a town of the United States of North America, in Kentucky: 18 miles SE. Lexington.

BOOTAN, a country of Aſia, ſituated between Bengal and Thibet, ſurrounded on all ſides by very high mountains. Taſſaſudon is the capital.

BOOUROU, an iſland, near the eaſt coaſt of Otaheite.

BOPAL, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the ſame name, in the country of Malwa: 90 miles E. Ougein, and 368 S. Delhi. *Long*. 77. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 23. 15. N.

BOPFINGEN, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Oettingen, on the Eger. It pays twenty florins for a Roman month, and is taxes at thirteen rixdollars and ſixteen kreutzers: 5 miles W. Nordlingen, and 28 NNE. Ulm.

BOPPART, or *Boppard*, a very ancient town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and Lower Electorate, once imperial, built on the margin of the Rhine, ſurrounded with walls: a toll is exacted here of veſſels which paſs along the Rhine, divided between the elector and the houſe of Heſſe. On a mountain above the town is a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the 11th century for noble families only: 8 miles S. Coblentz, and 48 NE. Treves.

BOQUINEN, a town of Spain, in Aragon: 18 miles NW. Saragoſſa.

BORABASSOU, a town of the iſland of Celebes, where are manufactures of cotton and ſilk ſtuffs.

BORBO, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Tanaro at Aſti.

BORCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: 4 leagues from Magdeburg.

BORCHEN, or *Borken*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and biſhopric of Munſter, ſituated on the Aa, with a manufacture of cloth: 30 miles W. Munſter.

BORCHLOEN, or *Looſz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege; the capital of the county of Looſz: 12 miles NW. Liege.

BORCHOLZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn: 8 miles NNW. Warburg.

BORCHWORM, or *Borgworm*, or *Warem*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 10 miles W. Liege.

BORCKELOE, or *Borcklo*, a town of the United States of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, on the confines of the biſhopric of Munſter, ſituated on the river Berckel. Borckeloe has been rendered remarkable, as being the ſubject of two wars, which the ſtates general were engaged in; firſt, againſt the biſhop of Munſter, in 1665: and ſecondly, againſt France, in 1672. The occaſion was this: in 1553, after the death of Joſſe, the laſt of the comtes de Bronchorts, lords of Borckeloe, there was a great diſpute between the biſhop of Munſter and the comte de Lymburg-Styrum. The biſhop aſſerted that Gilbert, comte of Borckeloe had voluntarily done homage for the ſigniory of Borckeloe, which now became a vacant fief. George, comte of Lymbourg, who had eſpouſed Inmegarde of Bronchorſt, the daughter of the laſt comte, Joſſe's brother, being ſupported by the ſtates general, laid claim to Borckeloe, as dependant on the duchy of Guelderland, to whoſe territory it was adjudged in 1616, by an arrêt of a council ſitting at Arnhem. In 1665, the biſhop whoſe name was Chriſtopher Bernard de Ghalen, one of the braveſt men of the age, declared war againſt Holland, ſeized on Borckeloe, and ſeveral places in the provinces of Overiſſel, Groningen, and Zutphen, having levied an army of 35,000 men and being ſupported by ſome other powers; however, in 1667, a peace was made by the mediation of the elector of Brandenburg, and in virtue of a treaty at Cleves, the biſhop renounced his claim to Borckeloe, and its dependencies. In 1672 the quarrel was renewed, and ſerved as a pretence to Louis XIV. to declare war againſt the ſtates general, from whom he took 72 towns in one campaign. The biſhop of Munſter took Borckeloe, which was again reſtored by a treaty concluded at Cologn, the 11th of April 1674; ſince which it has been fortified, and furniſhed always with a good garriſon: 15 miles ENE. Zutphen, and 42 WNW. Munſter. *Long*. 24. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 14. N.

BORCUM, a ſmall iſland in the German Ocean, near the coaſt of Eaſt Frieſeland. *Long*. 24. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 36. N.

BORD, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: 8 leagues E. Tulle.

BORDEAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Drome: 10 miles SW. Die.

BORDEKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 36 miles S. Lemberg.

BORDENTOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the Delaware. It was taken by the Britiſh troops in May, 1778, a battery deſtroyed, and ſeveral veſſels burned : 8 miles NE. Burlington, and 23 NE. Philadelphia.

BORDERES, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barthe-de-Neſte : 4 leagues S. la Barthe.

BORDES, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege : 7½ leagues W. Mirepoix.

BORDIGHERA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa : 3 miles ENE. Ventimiglia.

BORDO NUOVA, a town of Servia : 18 miles ESE. Piſtrina.

BORDOE, one of the Faroe iſlands, with a harbour on the north-weſt coaſt.

BORE, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania : 70 miles ENE. Cogni.

BORE, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Slaney, 2 miles S. Enniſcorthy.

BOREK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh : 28 miles W. Kaliſh.

BORG, or *Burg*, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Femern. *Long*. 11. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 30. N.

BORGE, a town in the iſland of Cephalonia : 2 miles S. Cephalonia.

BORGENTRICK, or *Borrenrick*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn : 5 miles NNE. Warburg.

BORGHETTO, a town of Italy, in the Lodeſan : 7½ miles S. Lodi.

BORGHETTO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa : 8 miles NE. Albenga.

BORGHETTO, a place in the duchy of Mantua, on the right bank of the Mincio, oppoſite Valeggio, where, in the beginning of June, 1796, a ſevere battle was fought between the French and Auſtrians, in which the latter loſt 1500 men and 500 horſes : the French paſſed the river and took Valeggio.

BORGHOLM, a town of Sweden, in the iſland of Oeland.

BORGHOLZHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg : 6 miles SW. Hervorden.

BORGHORST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter ; 3 miles E. Steinfort.

BORGIAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 90 leagues S. Zareng.

BORGO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, in the Gulf of Finland : 20 miles NE. Helſingford.

BORGOFORTE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, at the conflux of the Oglio and the Po : 8 miles SSW. Mantua.—In the year 1702, this town was garriſoned by German troops, from whom it was taken by the French : and on the 27th of October, 1796, general Wurmſer was repulſed near it by the French.

BORGOFRANCA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont : 2½ miles N. Ivrea.

BORGO DI FORNARI, a town of Italy, in the Republic of Genoa : 10 miles N. Genoa.

BORGO MAINERA, a town of Italy, in the Novareſe : 12 miles NNW. Novara, and 11 ESE. Borgo di Seſia.

BORGO ST. DONINO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, ſituated on the Stirone : it owes its foundation to the death of St. Donino, who was beheaded here in 304. Pilgrims coming to his tomb built a church, houſes were added, and increaſed to a town. It is now the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bologna, and contains a cathedral, four pariſh churches, ſix convents and a college : 12 miles NW. Parma, and 18 SE. Piacenza.

BORGO DI ST. SEPOLCRO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, ſituated near the ſource of the Tiber, on the borders of the ſtate of the Church, with a fort built on a rock. It is a fief of the pope, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Florence : it contains four churches, and ſeveral convents : 48 miles ESE. Florence, and 12 NE. Arezzo.

BORGO DI SESIA, a town of Italy, ſituated in the diſtrict of the duchy of Milan, called *Val di Seſia*, belonging to Piedmont : 22 miles NW. Novara, and 50 NNE. Turin.

BORGO DI VAL DI TARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, and capital of the Val di Taro : 35 miles S. Cremona, and 23. SW. Parma.

BORGSTALL, a town and bailiwick of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Marck of Brandenburg : 12 miles SSW. Stendal.

BORIA, or *Borja*, a town of Spain, in the country of Aragon, ſituated in one of the moſt agreeable ſpots in the whole province. It contains three pariſh churches, one of which is parochial, three convents, and an hoſpital : 34 miles WNW. Saragoſſa, and 24 N. Calataiud.

BORJOKFIT, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia : 28 miles E. Kaminiec.

BORIQUEN, ſee *Bieque*.

BORIQUETTA, a province of South America, in the country of Terra Firma.

BORISOGLIEBSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jariſlavl : 20 miles W. Jariſlavl, and 32 ESE. Peterſburg.

BORISOGLIEBSK, a townof Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov : 72 miles SSE. Tambov, and 644 SSE. Peterſburg.

BORISOGLIEBSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Dnieper, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav : 48 miles NW. Ekaterinoſlav.

BORISTHENES, or *Dnieper*, ſee *Dnieper*.

BORKAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan : 64 miles SW. Lar.

BORKELO, ſee *Borckelo*

BORKZOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia : 20 miles WNW. Kaminiec.

BORMES, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hieres, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, near a flat ſhore, which ſerves for a port, whither the veſſels which cannot reach the Gulf of Hieres before a tempeſt retire : 3 leagues E. Hieres, and 8 NW. Frejus.

BORMIDA, or *Bormia*, a river of Italy which runs into the Tanaro near Alexandria.

BORMIO, a county of the country of the Griſons, on the confines of the Tyroleſe, about 10 leagues long and nearly as much broad ; ſurrounded on all ſides by the Alps, with only one opening, called the *Serra*, through which the river Adda paſſes. The ſoil is fertile, and feeds a great number of cattle. The mountains produce different kinds of minerals, eſpecially iron. It formerly made part of the Valteline, from which it was ſeparated at the end of the twelfth century, and has ſince that time formed a different ſtate. After having often changed maſters, it finally became ſubject to the Griſons, in the year 1512, but with peculiar privileges and immunities. A governor, who is called Podeſta, is appointed every two years, with an authority ſo confined, that he has no power independent of the council, in which he has no more than a caſting vote. All the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and, in ſpirituals, under the biſhop of Coire.

BORMIO, the capital of the county ſo called, is ſituated at the foot of mount Brallio, between the rivers Adda and Fredolfo. It is the reſidence of the Griſon Podeſta, and contains about a thouſand inhabitants. About a mile from the town are the baths of Bormio, recommended for rheumatic complaints &c. : 30 miles SE. Coire, and 45 NW. Trent.

BORN, a town of France in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Monflanquin : 1½ league NNW. Monflanquin.

BORNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipſic, ſituated on an iſland, formed by the rivers Wichra and Pleiſs. It contains two churches ; the chief employment of the inhabitants is manufacturing ſtuffs : 12 miles SSE. Leipſic.

BORNE, a river of England, which runs into the Tame, about a mile SW. Tamworth.

BORNE, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Arve, about 2 miles N. from Bonneville.

BORNEO, the largeſt iſland in the Eaſt-Indian Sea, and before the diſcovery of New Holland was conſidered as the largeſt iſland in the world, being about 800 leagues in circumference. The interior parts are but little known, we can only judge of its productions by thoſe which Aſia and Europe purchaſe, ſuch as gold in duſt and ingots, copper, tin, iron, bezoar, diamonds, pearls, camphor, lac, benzoin, ſandal and other woods, pepper white and black, and the beſt rice of the Eaſt Indies. Cloves and nutmegs are ſaid to grow on the tops of ſome of the mountains, coffee grows here, and a variety of aromatic herbs, lemon, and orange-trees, mangoes, pines, palms, &c. Few countries produce ſuch a variety of beautiful birds, and on the rocks are found a great number of bird's neſts, ſo much eſteemed at the tables of the eaſt. The ourang-outang, ſo like the human form, is found here, as alſo apes and monkeys, white and black, elephants, tygers, panthers, leopards, antelopes, wild boars, &c. The iſland is divided into ſeveral ſtates or kingdoms, which principally take their names from the towns where the chief reſides. *Long*. 109. to 119. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 6. 45. N. to 3. 20. S.

BORNEO, a ſea-port and capital of the Iſland ſo called, large, populous, and commercial, with a good harbour : it is built on piles, and ſituated in a large bay, on the north-weſt ſide of the iſland. *Long*. 112. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 3. 40. N.

BORNEVELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg : 3 miles W. Lennep.

BORNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Francfort on the Mayne : 1 mile NE. Francfort.

BORNHOLM, an iſland of Denmark in the Baltic Sea, about 7 leagues in circumference, nearly ſurrounded with rocks. The ſoil is ſtony but fertile, with excellent paſtures: oats, butter, and fiſh, conſtitute the principal riches of the inhabitants. There are mines of coal and quarries of marble in the iſland. *Long.* 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.—In the year 1509, this iſland was pillaged by the Lubeckers: in the year 1645, it was taken by the Swedes, in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained till the year 1658.

BORNO, or *Bornou*, a large country of Africa, in the eaſtern part of Negroland, on each ſide of the river Niger, with a capital of the ſame name. The country is ſaid to abound in flocks, millet, and cotton; and the inhabitants are repreſented as having neither laws nor religion; holding wives and children the common property of all.

BORNOU, a city of Africa, and capital of a conſiderable country, of the ſame name, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of Fezzan, and to the weſt of Nubia. This country is of vaſt extent, from the 16th to the 20th degree of north latitude. The climate is very hot, but not uniformly ſo; two ſeaſons divide the year, one beginning about the middle of April, the other the middle of October: the firſt commences with violent tempeſts of wind, thunder, and lightning, and a deluge of rain, continual for ſeveral days without intermiſſion; during which time the inhabitants confine themſelves to their houſes: the reſt of the ſeaſon, though ſultry, and occaſionally rainy, is ſuch, however, as not to hinder the labours of the huſbandman and ſhepherd. In the other ſeaſon the heat is leſs intenſe, the air is pure and mild, and the weather ſerene. The inhabitants are numerous, and conſiſt of various nations: and it is reported, that thirty different languages are ſpoken in the empire. They are uniformly black, but not of the negro caſt. The dreſs of the greater part is compoſed of ſhirts, made of blue cotton, manufactured in the country, a red cap brought from Tripoli, and a white muſlin turban: gold rings are worn in the noſes by the principal people as a mark of diſtinction. Wheat and barley are ſeldom raiſed in Bornou, but the European horſe-bean, and common kidney-bean are cultivated, with ſome grain peculiar to the country; and, near the city of Bornou, rice and Indian corn. Among the fruits are grapes, apricots, lemons, limes, melons, a fruit like olives, &c.; among the animals are ſheep, cows, goats, horſes, buffaloes, antelopes, lions, leopards, civet-cats, wolves, dogs, a few elephants, oſtriches, partridges, &c. The reptiles of different kinds are numerous, eſpecially ſerpents, ſnakes, ſcorpions, centipedes, and toads. Part of the inhabitants are Mahomedans, and part Pagans. On the death of the king, the ſucceſſor is elected by the people. The king's palace, in the city of Bornou, is ſurrounded with a wall like a citadel, and the whole city has a wall round it fourteen feet in height, with a ditch encompaſſing the whole: the other towns of the kingdom are open. The military force conſiſts chiefly in horſemen, and is ſaid to be greater than that of Morocco. The ſabre, lance, pike, and bow, are the chief weapons; fire-arms are not uſed. The principal commerce conſiſts in gold-duſt, ſlaves, horſes, oſtrich-feathers, ſalt, and civet, which they ſell or give in exchange for copper, braſs, dollars, red woollen caps, cheque, linens, light coarſe woollen cloth, baize, barakans, and carpets: 600 miles SE. Mourzouk, and 420 W. Sennaar. *Long.* 40. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 40. N.

BORNSTETT, a town and bailiwic of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: 4 miles SW. Eiſleben.

BORNY, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz: 2 miles E. Metz.

BOROCZANE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: 28 miles SSW. Halicz.

BORONOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 30 miles S. Archangel.

BOROS-JENO, a town of Hungary: 28 miles S. Gros Warden.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, or *Burrowbridge*, a town of England, in the weſt riding of the county of York, ſituated on the river Ure. The earls of Hertford and Lancaſter, who had taken up arms againſt Edward II. were defeated here in the year 1322, the former being ſlain, and the latter taken priſoner. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The market is on Saturdays: 17 miles NW. York, and 217½ N. London.

BOROVIGI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the river Mſta: 88 miles ESE. Novgorod, and 168 SE. Peterſburg.

BOROVSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga: 48 miles N. Kaluga, and 348 SSE. Peterſburg.

BOROWA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: 8 miles ENE. Teutſch Brod.

BOROWICA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 20 miles N. Lucko.

BOROWICK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 32 miles SE. Czerkaſy.

BOROWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 54 miles E. Braclaw.

BOROWSKO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: 7 miles W. Ledetſch.

BOROWNIZA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 18 miles SE. Konigingratz.

BOROZDINKA, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Tartary, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: 32 miles N. Guriel.

BORRIANO, a town of Spain, at the mouth of the river Millas, in the Gulf of Valencia: 7 leagues N. Valencia.

BORROWSTONNESS, or *Bow-neſs*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow, with a harbour on the ſouth ſide of the river Forth, ſurrounded with coal-pits, and ſalt-works, which produce the principal exports of the place; a good pier and harbour have been lately made: 15 miles W. Leith, and 4 N. Linlithgow.

BORSALO, or *Burſal*, a town and kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, not far from the ſea coaſt.

BORSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 120 miles SE. Simbirſk, and 188 WSW. Upha.

BORSOE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, 2 leagues north-eaſt from Apenrade, on the eaſt coaſt of Sleſwick.

BORSOLOWKAH, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 24 miles NW. Braclaw.

BORSTEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 8 miles N. Furſtenau.

BORSTEL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 14 miles SE. Bramſtede.

BORSZEJOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 10 miles W. Kiov.

BORT, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſſel: 4 leagues SE. Uſſel.

BORTZUTIM, a town of Tranſilvania: 12 miles N. Clauſenburg.

BORUA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 2 leagues from Villa Vicioſa.

BORVIASIA, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, on the north ſide of the Don: 64 miles ENE. Azoph.

BORYSOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 36 miles ENE. Minſk.

BORZA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 80 miles S. Tauris.

BORZINSKOI, a town of Siberia, on the Argun: 144 miles SE. Nertchinſk.

BORZNA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov: 50 miles SE. Tchernigov, and 548 S. Peterſburg.

BOSA, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Sardinia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saſſari. It is ſituated on the weſtern part of the iſland, and defended by a caſtle, on a river to which it gives name: 18 miles SSW. Alghier, and 36 SSW. Saſſari. *Long.* 26. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

BOSARADDAHEBA, or *Jeſardecheb*, a town of Aſia, in the province of Sableſtan: 21 leagues S. Candahar.

BOSCASTLE, or *Botereaux*, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated on the Briſtol Channel. It receives coals and other merchandize from Briſtol, &c. and exports in return ſlate, dug in the neighbouring quarries: 16 miles WNW. Launceſton, and 5 N. Camelford.

BOSCAWEN'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, about 3 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 175. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 50. S.

BOSCHI, or *Boſch*, or *Boſco*, a town of Italy, in the Aleſſandrin: 5 miles E. from Aleſſandria.

BOSCOBEL, a village of England, in Shropſhire, where Charles II. king of England, was concealed in an oak from his purſuers, after the battle of Worceſter: 11 miles NNE. Bridgenorth.

BOSEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 50 miles S. Konigſberg.

BOSENBRUNN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and the Vogtland: 3 miles SW. Oelſnitz.

BOSLE, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaugency: 2 miles N. Beaugency.

BOSNA, a river of Boſnia, which paſſes by Serajo, and joins the Save, 50 miles N. of that town.

BOSNA SERAI, or *Serajo*, ſee *Serajo*.

BOSNIA, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Sclavonia, from which it is ſeparated by the river Save, on the eaſt by Servia, on the ſouth by Servia and Albania, and on the weſt by Dalmatia and Croatia; about 40 leagues in length, and 24 in breadth. It is mountainous, but fertile, eſpecially near the rivers, the arable land producing good wheat, and the paſtures feeding a great quantity of cattle: and in the mountains are mines of ſilver. It was anciently that part of Pannonia called *Inferior*, and took its preſent name from the river *Boſna*, which runs through ſome part of it, into the Save. It became in time part of the kingdom of Hungary; and ſeveral provinces being after added, was erected into a kingdom, and governed by kings of its own from 1351 till 1465, when the Turks made themſelves maſters of it. Stephen, the fifth and laſt king, was taken by Mahomet II. and flayed alive; the Turks ſubdued the whole province, and made it the government of a beglerberg, with eight ſangiacs under him. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Greek Chriſtians, with ſome Mahometans. The principal towns are Bagnialuka, Serajo, Zwornick, and Srebernik.

BOSOK, a town of Hungary: 3 miles E. Baja.

BOSPHORUS, or *Strait of Conſtantinople*, the narrow ſea which forms a communication between the Black ſea, and the Sea of Marmora.

BOSRA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Syria: 60 miles S. Damaſcus.

BOSSEE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 6 miles ESE. Rendſburg.

BOSSINEY, or *Tintagel*, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the Briſtol Channel, belonging to the duchy of Cornwall. The name of the town is *Trevenna*, or *Trevenner*, ſo that it is in reality the borough of Boſſiney, and town of Trevenna, in the pariſh of Tintagel. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 4 miles NW. Camelford.

BOSSUT, a village of Hainaut, celebrated for a battle fought on the 4th of Nov. 1792, between the French, under the command of general Dumourier, and the Auſtrians, in which the latter were defeated, 150 being killed, and 200 made priſoners; the loſs of the French is ſaid to be only twenty: 6 miles from Mons.

BOST, a town of Perſia, and capital of a province of Sableſtan: 30 miles S. Candahar.

BOSTON, a ſea-port town of the United States of North America, in the county of Suffolk, and ſtate of Maſſachuſets, of which it is the capital. It was built the latter end of the year 1630, by a part of the colony which removed hither from Charleſtown, and ſtands upon a peninſula of about 4 miles circumference, at the vety bottom of Maſſachuſetts Bay. It is the moſt advantageouſly ſituated for trade of any place in North America; on the north ſide are ſeveral ſmall iſlands, called the Brewſters. The entrance into the harbour is by a channel, ſo narrow, as well as full of iſlands, that three ſhips can ſcarce paſs in a-breaſt; but within the harbour there is room enough for 500 ſhips to lie at anchor in a good depth of water, where they are covered by the cannon of a regular and very ſtrong fortreſs. The head of this pier joins the principal ſtreet in the town, which is, like moſt of the others, ſpacious and well built; the town has a very fine and ſtriking appearance at entering, as it lies at the very bottom of a bay, like an amphitheatre. The length of the town is about two miles; the greateſt breadth is one mile and 139 yards. The buildings in the town cover about 1000 acres. It contains near 1800 dwelling-houſes, and, by a late computation, 14,600 inhabitants, beſides ſtrangers and accidental viſitors. There are 16 houſes for public worſhip; of which nine are for congregationaliſts, three for epiſcopaliſts, two for baptiſts, one for the friends, and one for univerſaliſts, or independents. The other public buildings are the ſtate-houſe, Faneuil-hall, an alms-houſe, a workhouſe, and a bridewell. That building which was formerly the governor's houſe, is now occupied in its ſeveral apartments by the council, and officers under them. Moſt of the public buildings are handſome, and ſome of them are elegant. The town is irregularly built, but, as it lies in a circular form around the harbour, it exhibits a very handſome view on the approach from the ſea. At the beginning of the American war, Boſton was evacuated by the inhabitants, who were hoſtile to the Britiſh government, on ſurrendering up their arms to general Gage. Boſton was held by the Britiſh troops till the month of March, 1776; when it was given up to the Americans: 225 miles NE. New York, and 310 NE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 71. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 18. N.

BOSTON, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, nearly ſurrounded by fens, on the river Witham, which is navigable, and forms a port, commodious and well frequented, and much aſſiſted by navigable canals. The church is a handſome ſtructure, and ſerves as a mark to ſeamen. It has only depth of water for ſmall veſſels. The merchants of Boſton carry on ſome trade to the Baltic, but the principal is to London. There are two markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday: 34 miles SSE. Lincoln, and 115 N. London.

BOSULS, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: 3½ leagues NE. Rhodez.

BOSWORTH, or *Market Boſworth*, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, ſituated on a hill. Near it was fought a battle between Richard III. and the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. on the 22nd of Auguſt, 1458, in which Richard was ſlain, and the earl of Richmond crowned in the field: 11 miles W. Leiceſter, and 106½ NNW. London.

BOTANY BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland, ſo called by captain, then lieutenant Cook, from the great quantity of plants found there by Sir Joſeph, then Mr. Banks, and Dr. Solander, and diſcovered in the year 1770. It is capacious, ſafe, and convenient, and may be known by the land on the ſea coaſt, which is nearly level, and of a moderate height; in general higher than it is farther inland, with ſteep rocky cliffs next the ſea, which have the appearance of a long iſland, lying cloſe under the ſhore. The harbour lies about the middle of this land, and in approaching it from the ſouthward, is diſcovered before the ſhip comes a-breaſt of it; but from the northward it is not diſcovered ſo ſoon: the entrance is a little more than a quarter of a mile broad, and lies in WNW. About the head of the harbour, where there are large flats of ſand and mud, there is great plenty of water-fowl, one of the moſt remarkable was black and white, much larger than a ſwan, and in ſhape ſomewhat reſembling a pelican. On theſe banks of ſand and mud there are great quantities of oyſters, muſcles, cockles, and other ſhell-fiſh, which ſeem to be the principal ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants, who go into ſhoal water with their little canoes, and pick them out with their hands. *Long.* 208. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. S.

BOTERNHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 9 miles SSW. Nordorp.

BOTETOURT, a county of Virginia, in the United States of North America.

BOTH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, near Scherding.

BOTHNIA (*Eaſt*) a province of Sweden, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Gulf of Bothnia, bounded on the north by Swediſh Lapland, on the eaſt by Ruſſia, on the ſouth by Finland, and on the weſt by the Gulf of Bothnia; about 100 leagues in length, and from 20 to 70 in breadth. Towards the ſouth, and on the ſea coaſt, the land is low and marſhy. The ſummers are often ſo cold as to deſtroy great part of their crops. Eighty thouſand inhabitants, divided into 28 pariſhes, are ſpread over this large ſpace, their cattle are ſmall, and bears are numerous. Their ſalmon fiſhery is abundant, and that of pearls oftentimes ſucceſsful. The principal exports are timber, butter, whale oil, pitch and tar, &c. The principal towns are Cajana or Cajaneborg, Utea, and Chriſtineſtadt, &c. There are ſeveral rivers, which empty themſelves into the Gulf of Bothnia, White Sea, and Gulf of Finland.

BOTHNIA (*Weſt*), a province of Sweden, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the gulf of Bothnia, bounded on the north and weſt by Lapland, on the ſouth by Angermania, and on the eaſt by the Gulf of Bothnia. The country is tolerably fertile, but ſudden froſts in the month of July oftentimes deſtroy the labourer's hopes. There are mines of copper and iron. The inhabitants are courageous and ſober, the bread they eat has a mixture of the bark of the fir tree. Their flocks, foreſts, and fiſheries, afford them ſubſiſtence, and produce the articles of their commerce, which are principally the ſkins of foxes, ermins, bears, wolves, martens, hyenas, otters, beavers, rein-deers, &c. The principal towns are Umea, Pithea, and Tarnia.

BOTHNIA (*Gulf of*), a ſea or large gulf, branching from the Baltic, from which it is ſeparated by the iſland of Aland, bounded on the eaſt, weſt, and north by the dominions of Sweden; about 110 leagues from north to ſouth, and from 18 to 35 broad from eaſt to weſt. *Long.* 35. to 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 30. to 65. 30. N.

BOTHOA, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſtrenen: 8 miles NE. Roſtrenen.

BOTHWELL, a village of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk. In the year 1679, a battle was fought between the troops of Charles II. under the command of the duke of Monmouth, and the Scotch Covenanters, headed by their miniſters. The latter were defeated, 700 killed, and 1200 taken priſoners: 7 miles ESE. Glaſgow.

BOTI, a town of Siberia: 32 mil S. Orlenga.

BOTI, a town of Siberia: 76 miles NE. Nertchinſk.

BOTNA, or *Kauzen*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Dnieper, near Bender.

BOTOVSKAIA, a town of Ruſſian Tartary: 20 miles SSW. Koperſk.

BOTTENSTEIN, or *Pottenſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 22 miles ESE. Bamberg.

BOTTESDALE, or *Buddeſdale*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Thurſdays: 6 miles S. Diſs, and 87½ NNE. London.

BOTTESTANO, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 10 miles S. Bruneck.

BOTTLE-HILL, in the county of Cork, province of Munſter, kingdom of Ireland. It is remarkable for a battle fought there, between the Engliſh and the forces of king James II. on the 29th of April, 1691; in which the former proved victorious.

BOTTONO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 9 miles SSE. Parma.

BOTWAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, ſituated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, which runs into the Neckar. In the year 1642, it ſuffered from the troops of the duke of Weimar; and in the year 1693, by the French: 10 miles S. Heilbronn, and 13 NNE. Stuttgard.

BOTZEN, ſee *Bolzano*.

**BOTZENBURG**, ſee *Boitzenburg*.

**BOUAGE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantes: 8 miles SW. Nantes.

**BOVA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio, ſituated at the foot of the Apennines, near the ſea: 20 miles SE. Reggio.

**BOUCHAIN**, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a a canton, in the diſtrict of Valenciennes, ſituated on the Scheldt, with a conſiderable trade in cattle and corn. Bouchain is a ſtrong town; it was taken by the duke of Marlborough in September, 1711, after a ſiege of thirty days, when the garriſon became priſoners of war. Mareſhal Villars retook it the following year. It was inveſted by the Auſtrians in the ſummer of 1793: but ſoon relieved: 3 leagues SW. Valenciennes, and 2½ NNE. Cambray.

**BOUCHEMAINE**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: 4 miles S. Angers.

**BOUCHENG**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Koraſan: 20 miles N. Herat.

**BOUCHER**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, on the north coaſt of the Perſian gulf: 160 miles SW. Schiras.

**BOUCLANS**, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: 8 miles E. Beſançon.

**BOUCNASCH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 5 miles ENE. Rendſburg.

**BOUCOIRAN**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzes: 3 leagues W. Uzes.

**BOUCONVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Mihiel: 2 leagues E. St. Mihiel.

**BOUDOIR**, or *Pic de la Boudeuſe*, a name given by Bougainville to the iſland of Oſnabruck, in the South Pacific Ocean.

**BOUDRY**, a town and chatellany of Swiſſerland, in the county of Neufchatel: 4 miles SW. Neufchatel.

**BOVEE**, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Commerey: 5 miles SE. Bar-le-Duc.

**BOVELLES**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: 2 leagues WSW. Amiens.

**BOVENDEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rhinfels: 4 miles N. Gottingen.

**BOVES**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: 1½ league SE. Amiens.

**BOUEXIERE** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitré: 10 miles NE. Rennes.

**BOUFRAMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchateau: 2 leagues S. Neufchateau.

**BOUFFLERS**, a town of France, formerly called *Cagni*, in the department of the Oiſe: 7 miles W. Beauvais.

**BOUGLON**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Jaloux: 4 miles N. Caſtel Jaloux.

**BOUJEIAH**, or *Bugia*, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the country of Algiers. The harbour is large, and confined by a wall of ſquare ſtone, and defended by two caſtles: the principal trade of the inhabitants is ploughſhares, ſpades, and other inſtruments of agriculture, made of iron, obtained from mountains near the town: conſiderable quantities of oil and wax are exported, the produce of the country round about. In the year 1674, Sir Edward Sprag, who was ſent with a fleet to chaſtiſe the Algerines, directed a fire-ſhip into the harbour, and burned 7 veſſels of from 24 to 34 guns; the town and caſtle were much damaged, and between 300 and 400 men killed. *Long.* 5. 20. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

**BOUILLAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 3 leagues NW. Grenade.

**BOUILLE** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 3 leagues SSW. Rouen.

*Bouillé Menard*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Segré: 2 leagues NW. Segré.

**BOUILLON**, a city and caſtle of the Netherlands, ſituated in the duchy of Luxemburg, and capital of a duchy to which it gives name, built on a rock difficult of acceſs on the river Semoy, which ſoon after joins the Meuſe. The famous Godfrey, general of the firſt cruſade, and firſt king of Jeruſalem, engaged the lordſhip of Bouillon to the biſhop of Liege for the ſum of 1500 ſilver marks, on condition, if he returned, the eſtate was to be returned to him, otherwiſe to remain with the church of Liege. In the 15th century, Bouillon belonged to the count of Marck, by a treaty concluded at Tongres. The emperor Charles V. reſtored it to the biſhop of Liege. The property was ſeveral times diſputed between the biſhops of Liege and the deſcendants of the houſe of Marck, in which the title of duke was inveſted, till the French took it, in 1676, when Lewis XIV. gave it to the duke of Bouillon. In the month of May, 1794, this town was taken by ſtorm by general Beaulieu, after defeating a conſiderable body of republicans, and given up to pillage; 1200 French are ſaid to have been killed, and 300 made priſoners, with 6 pieces of cannon: 6 miles NNE. Sedan, 12 poſts SSE. Liege, and 32 ENE. Paris.

**BOUILLY**, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ervy: 7 miles S. Troyes.

**BOVIGNES**, or *Bovines*, ſee *Bouvignes*.

**BOVOLENTA**, a town of Italy, in the Paduan: 7 miles SE. Padua.

**BOVINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento: 28 miles ENE. Benevento.

**BOUISSE**, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Graſſe: 3 leagues SW. La Graſſe.

**BOULAN**, a kingdom in the ſouthern part of the iſland of Celebes.

**BOULANCHAIR**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia: 20 miles SW. Malatia.

**BOULAY**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Moſelle: 5½ leagues SE. Thionville, and 4¼ NE. Metz.

**BOULENE**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: 5 miles E. Pont St. Eſprit.

**BOULETERANES**, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées: 12 miles W. Perpignan.

**BOULKI**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 16 miles SE. Lemberg.

**BOULLOIRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Calais: 5 leagues E. Le Mans.

**BOULLONOIS**, before the revolution, a country of France, in the northern part of Picardy, of which Boulogne was the capital.

**BOULOGNE**, or *Boulogne-ſur-Mer*, a city and ſea-port of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is divided into Upper and Lower town, the former of which is ſurrounded with walls, and contains about 400 houſes. This part was principally inhabited before the revolution by nobility. The lower town lies nearer to the ſea, and is not ſurrounded with walls, and contains a greater number of inhabitants than the upper town, and from its connection with the harbour, monopolizes almoſt the whole of the trade. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reims, the ſeat of a governor, a commandant, a king's lieutenancy, &c. The harbour is difficult to enter, and the anchorage not good. There is not depth of water for ſhips of war, and trading veſſels muſt take the advantage of the tide: 4 poſts SSW. Calais, and 30½ N. Paris. *Long.* 1. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

**BOULOGNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Gaudens: 4 leagues N. St. Gaudens, and 13 SW. Toulouſe.

**BOULON** *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées, taken by the Spaniards in the year 1793, and retaken in 1794: 4 leagues S. Perpignan.

**BOUPER**, *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyreneés: 10 miles SW. Mauleon.

**BOUQUENON**, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bitche, on the Sarre: 5 leagues SW. Bitche.

**BOUR**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 4 miles SE. Akſerai.

**BOURAC**, a town in the Arabian Irak: 70 miles SSE. Bagdat.

**BOURBACH**, or *Grand-Bourbach*, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau-Dillenburg. There is a lead mine near it: 9 miles W. Dillenburg.

**BOURBON**, a ſmall iſland of Africa, near the coaſt of Senegal. *Long.* 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. N.

**BOURBON**, an iſland in the Indian Oean, about 20 leagues long, and 16 broad. It was firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, who called it *Maſcareique*, or *Maſcarenhas*: other Europeans call it *Saint Appollonion*, till in the year 1654, Mr. Flancourt, governor of the French ſettlements in

Madagaſcar, took poſſeſſion of it, and called it *Bourbon*. There are many good roads for ſhipping round the iſland, particularly on the north and ſouth ſides: but hardly a ſingle harbour where the ſhips can ride ſecure againſt thoſe hurricanes which blow during the monſoons. Indeed the coaſt is ſo ſurrounded with rocks, ſunk a few feet below the water, that entrance into the harbours, at leaſt coaſting along the ſhore, is at all times dangerous. On the ſouthern extremity there is a volcano, which continually throws up flame, ſmoke, and ſulphur, with a hideous roaring noiſe, terrible in the night to mariners: no leſs ſo, ſays La Croix, than the iſland Del Fuego, mount Hecla, in Iceland, and we may add, mounts Ætna and Veſuvius. The climate, though intenſely hot, is healthy, being refreſhed by cooling gales that blow morning and evening from the ſea or land. Sometimes, however, terrible hurricanes ſhake the whole iſland, and affright the inhabitants; but generally without any other bad conſequence. No country can be more happily watered than Bourbon; every ſide of it is refreſhed by rivulets, ſprings, and murmuring brooks, which tumble in delightful caſcades down the crevices and chinks of the mountains into the ſea. The iſland abounds in fruit, graſs, and cattle; though before the French ſettled upon it, the latter were hardly known, and the country was almoſt a deſert. It produces excellent tobacco, which the French have planted there, aloes, white pepper, ebony, palm, and other kinds of wood and fruit trees, ſpontaneouſly. It even yields wood fit for ſhip building, and a great variety of trees that afford odoriferous gums and reſins; among the reſt, benzoin of an excellent kind, and in great abundance. Notwithſtanding the quantity of white pepper ſhrubs, they never could diſcover either the plant that bears the black pepper, or cubebs, though this laſt has been frequently found with the inhabitants. The rivers are well ſtocked with fiſh, the coaſts with land and ſea tortoiſes, every part of the country with horned cattle, as well as hogs and goats, the former imported from Europe, and ſince exceedingly multiplied. Ambergriſe, coral, and the moſt beautiful ſhells, are gathered upon the ſhore. The woods are filled with game, ſuch as turtle doves, paroquets, pigeons, and a great variety of other birds. *Long.* 55. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 5. S.

BOURBON, a county of the United States of America, in Kentucky.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAUD, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cerily, which gave name to a country, and the houſe of Bourbon; celebrated for its hot medicinal waters and baths. It contains two hoſpitals, and about 2000 ſouls: 4 leagues W. Moulins.

BOURBON LANCY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Saone and Loire, celebrated for its medicinal ſprings. It contains three pariſhes and two hoſpitals. Near it are found ruins, which bear evidence of its former magnificence: 15 leagues WNW. Maçon, and 9½ SW. Autun.

BOURBONNE LES BAINS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Marne, celebrated for its hot baths: 6 leagues ENE. Langres.

BOURBONNOIS, before the revolution, a province of France, bounded on the eaſt by Burgundy, on the north and weſt by Nivernois and Berry, and on the ſouth by Auvergne; the climate is very temperate, and the country abounds in corn, hemp, fruit, wine, paſturage, and wood; there are ſome mines of coal, and medicinal ſprings.

BOURBOURG, a town of France in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergues, ſituated on a navigable canal, which communicates with Calais, St. Omer, Dunkirk, Gravelines, &c.: 3 leagues SW. Dunkirk, and 1 SE. Gravelins.

BOURBRIAC, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guingamp: 5 leagues S. Guingamp.

BOURCHET, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: 4 miles NW. Dierch.

BOURDEAUX, a city and ſea-port of France, and capital of the department of the Gironde, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Garonne, before the revolution, the capital of the Bourdelois, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the ſeat of a lieutenant-general, a parliament, &c. It has an univerſity, founded in the year 1441; an academy of ſciences and belles lettres, eſtabliſhed in 1712; a public library: a large hoſpital, in which are ſeveral manufactures, &c. The harbour is large, and the quays grand and extenſive. Four or five hundred merchants' ſhips are often found there at one time, importing woollen ſtuffs, tin, copper, coals, herrings, leather, ſalted beef, tallow, drugs, deals, maſts for ſhips, hemp, pitch and tar, &c.; and returning loaded with cargoes of wine, brandy, of which two articles they annually export near 100,000 tuns, vinegar, fruit, reſin, paper, honey, cork, &c. Veſſels of France bring from the Weſt Indies ſugar, cotton, indigo, and other articles. The whale and cod fiſhery form likewiſe a conſiderable branch of the commerce of this city. There are ſeveral veſtiges of Roman grandeur, as the tower gate, ſaid to have been erected in the time of Auguſtus; an amphitheatre, and palace of Gallienus; a temple; a fountain, &c. It contains above 7000 houſes, and about 130,000 inhabitants: 74 poſts SSW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

BOURDEILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: 3½ leagues NW. Perigueux.

BOURDELOIS, before the revolution, a country of France, in the province of Guienne, in the environs of Bourdeaux; bounded on the eaſt by Agénois and Périgord, on the ſouth by Gaſcony, on the weſt by the ſea, and on the north by Saintonge.

BOURDONNAY, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Salins: 2 leagues SE. Marſal, and 4 NE. Luneville.

BOURDOUR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 98 miles SW. Cogni.

BOURETOUTE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 8 leagues NNW. Rouen.

BOURG, or *Bourg-ſur-Gironde*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gironde, ſituated on the Gironde. It carries on a conſiderable trade in wine: 5 leagues N. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 17. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 4. N.

BOURG *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire: 7 leagues W. Nantes.

BOURG *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Charente, oppoſite Jarnac: 5 miles E. Cognac.

BOURG, a town of the iſland of Cayenne, in South America.

BOURG, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: 3 leagues S. Amber.

BOURG ARGENTAL, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: 4 leagues SE. St. Etienne.

BOURG EN BRESSE, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Ain, ſituated on the Reſſouze, in a country a little marſhy, but fertile: its principal commerce is in corn, horſes, cattle, and white leather. The number of inhabitants is about 4500: 9 poſts N. Lyons, and 57¾ SE. Paris.

BOURG DES COMTES, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bain: 3½ leagues S. Rennes.

BOURG DIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauroux: 1 mile N. Chateauroux.

BOURG LASTIE, or *Bourg l'Arhé*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont Ferrand: 8 leagues WSW. Clermont.

BOURG DE IESTRA, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: 6 leagues NNW. Privas.

BOURG NEUF, a ſea-port town of France, in the Engliſh Channel, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Machecoul, ſituated at the mouth of the Loire, in a bay to which it gives name, between the Iſle of Noirmoutier and the Continent. The harbour and bay are ſafe: the chief trade of the town is ſalt, made from ſalt-marſhes near the place: 6½ leagues SW. Nantes, and 2 WNW. Machecoul.

BOURG-D'OISANS *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble, on the Romanche: 5 leagues SE. Grenoble.

BOURG LA REINE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Paris: 4 miles S. Paris.

BOURG LE ROY, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Frenay-le-Vic: 2 leagues S. Alençon.

BOURG LE ST. ANDEOL, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a cantou, in the diſtrict of Coiron: 7 leagues SSE. Privas.

BOURG DE VALENCE, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: 1 mile N. Valence.

BOURG DE VISAT, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauzerte: 8 miles W. Lauzerte.

BOURG D'AULT, a town of France, on the ſea coaſt, in the department of the Somme: 1 league N. Eure.

BOURGACHARD, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont Audemer: 4 leagues E. Pont Audemer.

BOURGANEUF, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Creuſe: 4½ leagues S. Gueret, and 5½ W. Aubuſſon.

BOURG DUN *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieppe: 3 leagues SW. Dieppe.

BOURGES, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Cher, ſituated at the conflux of the Auron and Eure. Before the revolution, the ſee of an archbiſhop, with an univerſity, founded or re-eſtabliſhed by Louis XI. who was born here, and endowed the town with ſome conſiderable privileges. The cathedral church is conſidered as a beautiful piece of Gothic architecture. The principal manufactures are cloth, woollen ſtuffs, and ſtockings, great quantities of which are diſpoſed of at their annual fairs; beſides which the commerce is ſmall. It contained 16 pariſh churches, and about 20,000 inhabitants: 8½ poſts W. Nevers, and 31¼ S. Paris. *Long.* 20. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 5. N.

BOURGET, a town of Savoy, at the extremity of a lake, to which it gives name: 6 miles N. Chambery.

BOURGET, a lake of Savoy, 10 miles long, and from 2 to 3 wide: 6 miles N. Chambery.

BOURGET *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 2 leagues N. Paris.

BOURGNEUF DE LA FOREST *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ernée: 3 leagues NW. Laval.

BOURGOIN, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Tour du Pin: 2 leagues W. la Tour du Pin.

BOURGON, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: 5 leagues NW. Laval.

BOURGONE, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims: 6 miles N. Reims.

BOURGTHEROUDE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont Audemer: 5 leagues E. Pont Audemer.

BOURGUEIL, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 7½ leagues W. Tours, and 3½ W. Langeais. *Long.* 17. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

BOURMONT, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Marne, ſituated on a ſteep mountain: 8 leagues N. Langres, and 6 ENE. Chaumont en Baſſigny. *Long.* 23. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

BOURN, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a market on Saturdays: 36 miles S. Lincoln, and 97 N. London.

BOURNASEL, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: 4½ leagues NW. Rhodez.

BOURNEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: 2 leagues NW. Pont Audemer.

BOURNEZEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: 5 leagues NW. Fontenay-le-Comte.

BOURNIQUEL, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Aveiron: 13 miles ENE. Montauban, and 25 SSE. Cahors.

BOURNOU, or *Burnum*, a kingdom of Africa, and one of the moſt conſiderable of Negroland, on the banks of the Niger.

BOURO, a ſmall iſland, north of the iſland of Sumatra: 5 leagues NE. Acheen.

BOURO, or *Bourro*, one of the Molucca Iſlands, about 150 miles in circumference, between Celebes and Ceram. *Long.* 126. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. S.

BOURON, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the ſee of a Greek biſhop: 15 miles from the coaſt of the Archipelago.

BOURTANG, a town and fortreſs of Groningen: 12 miles SSW. Winſchotten.

BOURTH, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verneuil: 2 leagues NW. Verneuil.

BOURTHES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne: 4 leagues SE. Boulogne.

BOUSA, a town of Africa, in Negroland. *Long.* 7. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

BOUSH, a town of Egypt: 4 miles NE. Beniſuef.

BOUSKAVIR, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Perſian Gulf, near Bendir Rik.

BOUSSAC, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Creuſe: 6 leagues NE. Gueret, and 5 NW. Evaux.

BOUSSANGES, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 6 leagues N. Beziers.

BOUTKOUJA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilam; 120 miles NNW. Reſhd.

BOUTON, or *Button*, one of the Molucca Iſlands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 123. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. S.

BOUTONNE, a river of France, which runs into the Charente, 2 leagues E. Rochefort, it paſſes by S. Jean d'Angely, and is navigable to that town.

BOUVIGNES, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ſituated on the Meuſe. It was ſurrounded with a wall in 1173, and in the year 1213 it obtained the rights and privileges of a city from Jolande, comteſſe of Namur. In 1554, it was taken by the French, under king Henry II. who made a great ſlaughter of the inhabitants. It had formerly a ſtrong caſtle, which was deſtroyed in the wars. Near Bouvignes are the remains of an ancient city, called *Chivremont*, once a ſtrong place, whoſe inhabitants made themſelves remarkable by their robberies, and defended themſelves valiantly againſt Charles the Simple in 922, againſt king Otho in 939, and againſt Bruno, archbiſhop of Cologne, in 960. At length the city was taken and deſtroyed, in the year 992, by Norger, biſhop of Liege: 4 leagues S. Namur.

BOUVINES, or *Pont-à-Bouvines*, a village of Flanders, where Philip Auguſtus obtained a victory over the emperor Otho, in 1214: 3 leagues SE. Lille.

BOUXIERES-AUX-DAMES, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte: 1 league N. Nancy.

BOUXWILLER, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Haguenau: 4 leagues W. Haguenau, and 6 NW. Straſburg.

BOUZANNE, a river of France, which runs into the Creuſe, about a league NW. Argenton, in the department of the Indre.

BOUZDOGAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 24 miles NW. Mogla.

BOUZE, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of the Beaune: 1 league NW. Beaune.

BOUZEK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 32 miles ENE. Kir-ſhehr.

*Bouzillé*, a town of France in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florent-le-Vieil: 1 league SE. Ancenis.

BOUZILS, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu: 5 miles S. Montaigu.

BOUZKIR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 30 miles SSE. Beiſhehri.

BOUZOLS, a town of France in the department of the Upper Loire: 1 league S. Puy-en-Velay.

BOUZONVILLE, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Moſelle, ſituated on the Nied, an ancient lordſhip of the biſhop of Metz: 5 leagues E. Thionville, and 2½ WSW. Sar Louis.

BOW, or *Stratford-le-Bow*, a village of Middleſex, on the river Lea: 3 miles E. London.

BOW, an iſland of Ireland, in Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh: 15 miles WNW. Enniſkillen.

BOW, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about 10 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 141. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 23. S.

BOWE, or *Nymet*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Thurſdays: 7½ miles W. Crediton, and 188 W. London.

BOWES, a town of England in that part of the county of York called Richmondſhire, with a weekly market on Fridays: 13 miles NW. Richmond, and 245½ N. London.

BOWNES, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, on the eaſt ſide of the Winander Mere: 8 miles NW. Kendal, and 265 N. London.

BOXBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and the Palatinate: 34 miles E. Heidelberg.

BOXMEER, a town with a conſiderable ſigniory, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Meuſe, near the duchy of Gueldres: in the year 1367, Pierre de Culemburg enjoyed this lordſhip as a freehold; but the following year he gave it to the Duke of Brabant, from whom he held it as a fief. It afterwards paſſed to the comte of Heerenbergh, the laſt of whom, Oſwald, Comte of Bergh, &c. dying without iſſue, left all his eſtates to François Antoine, Prince of Hohenzollern, and comte of Sigmaringen, the grandſon of his ſiſter, who had eſpouſed a prince of that family: 8 leagues E. Bois-le-Duc, and 4 SSW. Cleves.

BOXTEHUDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, on the river Eſte or Eſſe, which is navigable for boats to the Elbe: 10 miles SW. Stade, and 14 W. Hamburg.

BOXTEL, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the Dommel, and furniſhed with ſluices. The Britiſh and Dutch troops, under the command of the duke of York, were attacked by the French at this place, on the 14th of Auguſt 1794, and defeated with conſiderable loſs. The French account ſtates 2000 priſoners, and 8 pieces of cannon. The duke of York's account mentions 91 Britiſh in the whole, killed, wounded, and miſſing: 5 miles S. Bois-le-Duc.

BOYLE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roſcommon, near Lough Key. The linen manufacture flouriſhes in the neighbourhood.

It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament : 18 miles S. Sligo, and 23NNW. Longford.

BOYNE, a river of Ireland, which riſes in the north part of the county of Kildare, croſſes the county of Meath, and runs into the Iriſh ſea, 4 miles below Drogheda. Celebrated for a victory obtained by the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. over James II. in the year 1690, which decided the fate of that unfortunate monarch.

BOYNE, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pithiviers : 2 leagues SE. Pithiviers, and 7 NE. Orleans.

BOZOULS, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron : 10 miles NE. Rhodez.

BOZZOLO, a town and ſmall principality of Italy, adjoining to the Cremoneſe, formerly belonging to the duchy of Mantua, from which it was ſeparated. The town was fortified in 1734 : 15 miles W. Mantua, and 20 E. Cremona.

BRA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, with three pariſh churches : 10 miles SE. Carmagnola, and 2 NW. Cheraſco.

BRAAN, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tay, near Dunkeld, in the county of Perth.

*Brabançon*, a town with the title of principality, in the county of Hainaut : 4 leagues E. Maubeuge.

BRABANT *(Duchy of)*, one of the provinces of the Catholic Netherlands, bounded on the North by Holland and Guelderland, on the eaſt by Guelderland and the biſhopric of Liege, on the ſouth by Namur and Hainaut, and on the weſt by Flanders and Zealand. It is about 80 leagues in circumference, and contains 26 walled towns, beſides others of leſs conſequence. It was firſt erected into a duchy in the ſeventh century. It was divided into four quarters, viz. the quarter of Louvain, which contains the towns of Tirlemont, Leeuw, Arſchot, Dieſt, Gemblours, Judoigne, Hannuye, Haclen, Landen, and Sichem ; the quarter of Bruſſels, which contains Nivelle and Vilvorde ; the quarter of Antwerp which contains Liere, Herentals, Breda, Berg-op-Zoom, and Steenberghen ; and the quarter of Bois-le-duc, which contains Grave, Helmont, Eyndhoven, Raveſtein, and Meghem. Brabant was one of the firſt places where the French abode after the paſſage of the Rhine. The dukes of Brabant became kings of France : it paſſed to the dukes of Burgundy, then to the kings of Spain, and from them to the emperors of Germany. The quarter of Bois-le-Duc, and a conſiderable part of the quarter of Antwerp had been taken from the Spaniards by the States of Holland, and was called Dutch Brabant. A ſmall part towards the ſouth was known by the name of Walloon Brabant. Louvain was the principal city, but the court generally reſided at Bruſſels.

BRABORG, a town of Sweden, in Eaſt Gothland : 24 miles E. Nordkioping.

BRACCIANO, a duchy of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter, lying round the lake of Bracciano ; the principal places are Bracciano, Pato, and Anguillara.

BRACCIANO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and capital of a duchy in the patrimony of St. Peter. It gives name to a lake, and medicinal baths at Stigliano : 2 leagues from the Mediterranean : 15 miles NW. Rome.

BRACCIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Principato Citra : 7 miles NNW. Salerno.

BRACIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blois : 3 leagues NE. Blois.

BRACKE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Oldenburg : 18 miles NNE. Oldenburg.

BRACKE, or *Brake*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe : 1 mile SE. Lemgow.

BRACKENWITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Marck of Brandenburg : 3 miles S. Treuenbrietzen.

BRACKLEY, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, on the borders of Buckinghamſhire, ſituated near the ſource of the river Ouſe, with a weekly market on Wedneſdays : 13 miles SSW. Northompton, and 67 NNW. London.

BRACKWEDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg : 4 miles SE. Bielefeld.

BRACLAW, or *Bracklau*, a city of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, ſituated on the Bog. It was taken by the Turks in the year 1572, but retaken three years after : 100 miles E. Kaminieck, and 112 NW. Bender.

BRADFIELD, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a weekly market on Thurſdays : 12 miles E. Colcheſter, and 63 E. London.

BRADFORD, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, celebrated for the manufacture of ſuperfine broad cloth : ſituated on the river Avon. It has two markets in a week, Mondays and Saturdays : 7 miles SE. Bath, and 100 W. London.

BRADFORD, or *Bradforth*, a town of England, in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on a riſing ground, in which good ſtone for building is dug. There are manufactures of worſted ſtuffs, ſhalloons, calimancoes, &c. and ſome iron founderies. Coals and iron-ore, are found near the town, and a canal is made to join the grand one from Leeds to Liverpool : 10 miles W. Leeds, and 201 NNW. London.

BRADNINCH, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Thurſdays : 8 miles NE. Exeter, and 170 W. London.

BRAGA, a city of Portugal, and capital of the province of Entre Duero-e-Minho, ſituated on the river Cavedo. The ſee of an archbiſhop, primate of Portugal. The archbiſhop is lord of Braga, and judge both of civil and criminal matters, only for the latter an appeal may be carried to Liſbon. It contains four churches, beſides the cathedral, eight convents, two hoſpitals, a ſeminary, &c. There are ſome ruins of an amphitheatre and an aqueduct. The dioceſe includes 1200 pariſhes, and 150 convents : 27 miles NNE. Porto, and 80 N. Coimbra.

*Bragança*, a town or city of Portugal, in the province of Tralos Montes, ſituated on the river Feryança. It was built by Auguſtus, contains four convents, two hoſpitals, and 2,700 inhabitants. The walls are deſtroyed by age, and the Spaniards. Here are manufactures of ſilk ſtuffs, velvets, and grogram : 30 miles NW. Miranda de Duero, and 60 NE. Lamego.

BRAGOS, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, which runs into the Segre : 6 leagues NE. Balaguer.

BRAGUZ, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol : 27 miles W. Trent.

BRAHELINNA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax.

BRAHESTAD, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Bothnia.

BRAHILOW, a town of Walachia, on the Danube, on the confines of Moldavia, oppoſite Siliſtria.

BRAHIN, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk : 48 miles E. Mozyr.

BRAID, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Main, about 1½ mile WSW. Ballymenagh, in the county of Antrim.

BRAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur : 2 leagues NE. Saumur.

BRAINE, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Soiſſons, ſituated on a beautiful plain, on the river Veſle : 3 leagues E. Soiſſons.

BRAINE ALLEU, or *Branieil Alleu*, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainaut : 10 miles ENE. Braine le Comte.

BRAINE LE COMTE, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainaut, ceded with its ſigniory, which extends over eleven villages, to the houſe of Aremberg, in exchange for the territory of Sevenbergen. It had formerly a fortreſs, where the pariſh church now ſtands, and oppoſite to it a tower, ſaid to have been built by Brennus, a general of the Galli Senones, from whom the town is alſo ſaid to have derived its name. This tower was blown up by the Spaniards in the year 1677 : 15 leagues S. Antwerp, and 3½ N. Mons.

BRAINTREE, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, chiefly noted for the manufacture of baize, with a weekly market on Wedneſday : 11¾ miles NE. Chelmsford, and 40½ NE. London.

BRAINTREE, a town of the United States of America, on the coaſt of Maſſachuſets, at the bottom of a ſhallow bay.

BRAIT MARK, or *Unter Brait*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Schwarzenberg, on the Mayne : 12 miles SSW. Wurzburg, and 36 SW. Bamberg.

BRAITNBRUG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 3 miles N. Steyregg.

BRAKEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn, formerly Imperial : 3 miles E. Paderburn.

BRALIN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels : 7 miles E. Wartenberg.

BRAM, a river of Germany, which runs into the Stoer : 10 miles above Itzehoa, in the duchy of Holſtein.

BRAMA, or *Burmah*, ſee *Ava*.

BRAMANT, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne : 21 miles S. St. Jean de Maurienne.

BRAMBER, a ſmall borough town of England, in the county of Suſſex, ſituated on the river Adur : it returns two members to the Britiſh Parliament : 1 mile SE. Steyning, and 51 S. London.

BRAMNEE, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the bay of Bengal : 40 miles S. Balaſore.

BRAMPOUR, ſee *Burhampour*.

BRAMPTON, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, on the river Irting, with a weekly market on Tueſdays : 10 miles NE. Carliſle, and 311½ N. London.

BRAMSCHE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruk, on the Haſe : 5 miles SW. Vorden.

BRAMSCHE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lingen : 5 miles SSE. Lingen.

**BRAMSTEDT**, or *Brahmſtedt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, ſituated on the Bram. Near it is a medicinal ſpring: 21 miles N. Hamburg, and 38 W. Lubeck.

**BRANAW**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz, with a manufacture of coloured cloth: 11 miles NW. Glatz, and 29 NE. Konigingratz.

**BRANCA**, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Benin, in Africa.

**BRANCALEONE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 9 miles SE. Bova.

**BRANCION**, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire: 1½ league W. Tournus.

**BRANCOVAN**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Walachia: 28 miles N. Nicopoli.

**BRANCOURT**, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: 10 miles W. Laon.

**BRANCZYCE**, a town of Lithuania, in the province of Novogrodek: 10 miles N. Sluck.

**BRAND**, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgebirg, chiefly inhabited by miners: 2 miles S. Freyberg.

**BRANDANO**, a river of Italy, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento, 10 miles S. Caſtellanetta, in the kingdom of Naples.

**BRANDAON**, a conſiderable town in the iſland of Java.

**BRANDEBOURG**, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, near the Friſche-Haff, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen: 12 miles SW. Konigſberg.

**BRANDEIS**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 21 miles SE. Konigingratz.

**BRANDENBURG** *(The Mark, or Marquiſate of)*, a country of Germany, bounded on the north by Mecklenburg and Pomerania, on the eaſt by Poland and Sileſia, on the ſouth by Sileſia, Luſatia, the electorate of Saxony, principality of Hainault, and duchy of Magdeburg, and on the weſt by Magdeburg and Luneburg; its greateſt extent, from eaſt to weſt, is about 200 miles, and from north to ſouth, about 110. The country is almoſt uniformly level, in ſome places ſandy, but by good culture is made to yield wheat, rye, barley, and oats in abundance. In the circles of Zauch, and Teltow, the inhabitants cultivate millet and flax, in other places tobacco and woad for dying. Large tracts of waſte lands have been cultivated, ſuperfluous and unprofitable woods have been grubbed up, and deep and large moraſſes have been drained and rendered fertile. The woods here are of great importance, as they furniſh the inhabitants, not only with fuel for domeſtic uſes, but likewiſe for their glaſs and iron houſes, charcoal, tar, and wood-aſhes, large quantities of timber for houſe and ſhip-building, which is partly exported to Hamburg, Holland, France, and other places; and bring into this country yearly large ſums of money in return. Care alſo is taken to keep theſe woods, for the benefit of poſterity, in good condition: but its moſt important ſubſiſtence ariſes from the breeding of cattle, and in particular from the breed of ſheep, in as much as by means of their fine wool divers excellent woollen manufactures have been eſtabliſhed here: for the improvement alſo of their breed of ſheep, King Frederick II. cauſed rams to be imported from Spain and England. The culture likewiſe of ſilk is carried on here with good ſucceſs, and is continually increaſing. The principal minerals in the Mark are a good clay and fine porcelain earth, together with alum, ſaltpetre, amber, and iron ſtone. The principal rivers are the Elbe, the Oder, the Havel, the Spree, the Doſſe, and the Warte. The navigation of theſe have been aſſiſted by navigable canals, which have much increaſed the commerce, and enriched the inhabitants. The whole country is divided into Old Mark, Vor-Mark, or Mark of Pregnitz, Middle Mark, Ucker-Mark, and Neu-Mark. The Semnones were the firſt known inhabitants, theſe were ſucceeded by the Wends, who being driven out, the country was peopled by Saxons, Hollanders, and Flemings. The war of thirty years, peſtilence and famine, which enſued, having almoſt laid it waſte, French refugees, Lorrainers, Walloons, Swiſs, Bohemians, and Germans, were invited to people it anew. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but all enjoy a liberty of conſcience, and a free exerciſe of their particular religion. Trade and manufactures flouriſh, and the ſciences are cultivated with ſucceſs. Charlemagne conquered this country, but its conqueſt remained not with his ſucceſſors; the people ſoon became free, till they were brought under the government of Otho the Great, who compelled them to pay tribute, and become Chriſtians; he eſtabliſhed biſhops at Brandenburg and Havelburg, but neither the tribute nor religion continued long. They were then governed by their own counts, who afterwards obtained the title of marggrave, one of whom was Albert the Bear, ſon of Otho, of the Aſcanian line, by a daughter of Magnus, duke of Saxony. Albert extended his eſtates, which became under him a part of the empire, and took his title of marggrave from Brandenburg the capital. He built towns, cultivated the arts, and eſtabliſhed the Chriſtian religion. His ſon, Otho I. obtained the dignity of an elector, and arch-chamberlain of the empire. This family becoming extinct in 1320, the emperor, Louis of Bavaria, conferred the electorate on his ſon, who did not preſerve it long. Charles IV. and Wenceſlaus held it afterwards. From them it paſſed to the marggrave of Moravia. In the year 1415, it was ceded to the burgrave of Nuremberg. The principalities of Culmbach and Anſpach have often been united, and often ſeparated. Joachim Frederic eſtabliſhed the right of primo geniture, and attached the Mark to the electorate for ever. In the year 1608, his ſon inherited a part of the duchy of Juliers and Cleves, became duke of Pruſſia, and embraced the Proteſtant religion. His grandſon, the grand elector, augmented his eſtates, and rendered Pruſſia independent. In the year 1701, Pruſſia was erected into a kingdom, and the marquiſate of Brandenburg became an inferior title to the king of Pruſſia.

The *Old Mark*, is about 12 leagues from eaſt to weſt, and 15 from north to ſouth. It contains 13 towns, of which Stendal is the capital.

The *Middle Mark* was formerly very marſhy, but being now drained, the ſoil eſpecially near the Oder, is exceedingly fertile. The inhabitants cultivate millet, madder, and buck-wheat; wine too is made, and ſilk-worms are bred in this province; they have manufactures of alum and vitriol, and ſome medicinal ſprings. They reckon 54 towns, among which are Berlin, Brandenburg, and Potzdam.

The *Ucker Mark*, meaſures about 50 miles in length, and 44 in breadth. The land is exceedingly good and fertile, annually exporting great quantities of corn, beſides fruit, hops, honey, and tobacco. It contains 18 towns, of which Prenzlo is the capital.

The *New Mark*, about 160 miles in length, and 40 in its greateſt breadth. The ſoil in general is ſandy, though there is good corn land in ſome places. It abounds in wood and game. They count 38 towns, and eſtimate the inhabitants at 216,000. Cuſtrin is the capital.

The *Vor-Mark*, or *Mark of Pregnitz*, is ſituated between the rivers Elbe and Havel; the duchy of Mecklenburg, and the Middle Mark. It contains 11 towns, of which Perlberg is the principal. It is about 42 miles long, and 30 broad.

**BRANDENBURG**, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Mark to which it gives name; ſituated on the Havel, which ſeparates the Old Town from the New, and the whole from the caſtle; its foundation is unknown. The Old Town contains about 400 houſes; the New 800; both together containing 6000 inhabitants, and are governed by the ſame magiſtrates; there are ſix churches, ſeven hoſpitals, and two colleges. Manufactories of linen, fuſtian, and canvas, have been eſtabliſhed by the French, and the navigation of the Havel brings a great deal of trade to the town: 31 miles W. Berlin. *Long.* 30. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 27. N.

**BRANDENBURG** *(New)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 48 miles W. Stettin, and 60 N. Berlin.

**BRANDERIM**, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan: 1 league E. Hennebon.

**BRANDGUTH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory or circle of Erzgebirg: 4 miles NE. Lauterſtein.

**BRANDIS**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſick: 9 miles E. Leipſick.

**BRANDLECHT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: 3 miles SSE. Northorn.

**BRANDO**, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 6 miles N. Baſtia.

**BRANDON**, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, ſituated on a river called *The Leſſer Ouſe*, which is navigable from Lynn to Thetford. It has a weekly market on Thurſdays, and carries on a conſiderable trade in corn, malt, timber, iron, bricks, &c.: 35 miles WSW. Norwich, and 78 NNE. London.

**BRANDON**, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont, on the Otter Creek: 10 miles N. Rutland.

**BRANDON**, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: 7 miles N. Dingle.

**BRANDON BAY**, a bay on the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, between Tralee Bay and Brandon Head.

**BRANDON HEAD**, a cape of Ireland, on the weſtern coaſt of the county of Kilkenny: 11 miles N. Dingle. *Long.* 10. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

**BRANDON HILL**, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny: 7 miles E. Thomaſtown.

**BRANDYWINE CREEK**, a place on the river Delaware, near Newcaſtle, in the ſtate of Pennſilvania, where the Americans were defeated by the Britiſh troops, on the 11th of September, 1777. They had about 1000 killed and wounded, and about 400 made priſoners. This battle occaſioned the loſs of Philadelphia, which General Howe entered on the 26th.

**BRANE**, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Towy, near Llanymiddovrey, in Caermarthenſhire.

**BRANE**, a river of South Wales which runs into the Uſke, 3 miles W. Brecknock.

**BRANG**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 44 miles SW. Lucko.

**BRANGES**, a town of France in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans: half a league NW. Louhans.

**BRANITS**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppau: 4 miles SE. Jagerndorf.

**BRANKYRKA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania.

**BRANNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: 2 leagues S. Libourne.

**BRANSK**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk: 16 miles W. Bielſk.

**BRANSEE**, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Little-Belt: 5 miles WNW. from Aſſens.

**BRANT**, a river of North Wales, in the Iſle of Angleſea, which runs into the Menai, about 3 miles S. from Neuburgh.

**BRANT**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles E. Zwetl.

**BRANTOME**, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perigueux: 3½ leagues N. Perigueux.

**BRARUP**, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Gulf of Schley: 10 miles ENE. Sleſwick.

**BRAS**, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maximin: 4 miles ENE. St. Maximin.

**BRASCHEN**, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen: 5 miles SSE. Croſſen.

**BRASCHEVSKOI**, a fortreſs of Siberia, on the Irtiſch: 60 miles E. Semipolatnoi.

**BRASIL**, a country of South America, bounded on the north by the river Amazon and the ſea, on the eaſt by the ſea, on the ſouth by the river La Plata, and on the weſt by a multitude of moraſſes, lakes, torrents, rivers, and mountains, which ſeparate it from the poſſeſſions of the Spaniards. This country was diſcovered in the year 1500, by Alvarez Cabral, a Portugueze. Cabral called it *Saint Croiz*, but it afterwards obtained the name of Braſil, from the abundance of the wood ſo called found there, which was known in Europe before. The coaſts are in general low, but inland the country is interſperſed with hills, woods, and valleys. The northern parts are ſubject to heavy rains and ſtorms; the ſouthern parts enjoy a temperate climate and a fertile ſoil; in ſome of the provinces are found a great variety of noxious inſects and reptiles, as the liboya, or roebuck ſnake, which is ſaid to grow to the incredible length of thirty feet, and ſeven or eight in circumference; the rattle-ſnake; the ſerpent called ibibaboka, ſaid to be twenty-one feet long, and eighteen inches in circumference, whoſe bite is almoſt inſtant death. No country can produce a greater number of beautiful birds, or a greater variety of excellent fruits; but the chief commodities are Braſil wood, ebony, dying woods, ambergriſe, reſin, balſams, indigo, ſweetmeats, ſugar, tobacco, gold, diamonds, beautiful pebbles, cryſtal, emeralds, jaſper, and other precious ſtones; in all which the Portugueze carry on ſuch an amazing trade as may juſtly be reputed the ſupport, and indeed the vital fountain of the mother country. The mines of gold and diamonds are but a recent diſcovery; they were firſt opened in the year 1681, and have ſince yielded above five millions ſterling annually, of which ſum a fifth belongs to the crown. The diamond mines are farmed at about 30,000l. yearly, which is thought to be ſcarce a fifth of what they actually produce. Braſil is divided into nine governments, each of which has its particular chief, under the viceroy, but receiving their inſtructions from the court at Liſbon. The governors are appointed for three years, and this term prolonged at will. Each diſtrict has a particular judge, from whoſe ſentence an appeal may be carried to the ſuperior tribunals of Rio Janeiro, or Liſbon. The principal towns are Saint Salvador, Saint Luis de Maranion, Fernambuck, Rio Janeiro, and Saint Paul. *Long.* 16. 30, to 37. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 0. to 35. S.

**BRASLAW**, a city of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, on the ſide of a lake, which communicates with the Dwina: 76 miles NNE. Wilna, and 296 NE. Warſaw.

**BRASPARS**, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteaulin: 8 miles NE. Châteaulin.

**BRASSA**, ſee *Breſſay*.

**BRASSAC**, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoire, ſituated on the Allier: 3 leagues S. Iſſoire.

**BRASSAC DE BELFOURTAS**, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Caune: 4 leagues E. Caſtres.

**BRASSAU**, ſee *Cronſtadt*.

**BRASSI**, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Corbigny: 10 miles E. Corbigny.

**BRATSKOI**, a town of Siberia, on the river Hugura: 140 miles NE. Niznei Udinſk.

**BRATTELEN**, a plain of Swiſſerland, near Bâle, where, in the year 1444, 1500 Swiſs withſtood the whole army of France, amounting to 30,000 men, till they were all cut to pieces, only 16 eſcaped, and 30 only were found alive of thoſe wounded in the field.

**BRATTLEBOROUGH**, a town of North America, in the ſtate of Vermont, which, in the year 1790, contained 1589 inhabitants, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Connecticut: 35 miles E. Bennington, and 70 NW. Boſton.

**BRAVA**, a ſeaport town of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar. *Long* 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 45. N.

**BRAVA**, or *St. John*, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands: the land is high and mountainous: There are ſcarcely 300 inhabitants; they cultivate maize, gourds, water melons, potatoes, &c. Oranges and lemons grow in great plenty: horſes, cows, aſſes, and hogs, are numerous; and the earth yields a great proportion of nitre. The mountains are ſuppoſed to be rich in metallic ore, eſpecially copper, as there are many vitriolic ſprings; the coaſts abound in fiſh: 4 leagues WSW. Fuego. *Long.* 7. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 45. N.

**BRAUBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt, ſituated on the Rhine, oppoſite Rees: 10 miles W. Naſſau, and 18 NW. Mentz.

**BRAULIO**, or *Bralio*, one of the mountains called the *Rhetian Alps*, in the country of the Griſons, and on the borders of Tyrol, near the town of Bormio.

**BRAUNAW**, a town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Bavaria, ſituated on the Inn: it is fortified, and was formerly the reſidence of the elector palatine of Bavaria: it was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Teſchen, in the year 1779: 8 leagues SW. Paſſau, and 3 NE. Burkauſen.

**BRAUNECK**, or *Braunegg*, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe, and biſhopric of Brixen: 16 miles NE. Brixen, and 38 E. Tyrol.

**BRAUNFELS**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, belonging to the count Solms, with a caſtle fortified in the ancient manner: 5 miles E. Wetzlar, and 30 NNE. Mentz.

**BRAUNSBERG**, a town of Pruſſia, in the biſhopric of Ermeland, ſituated on the Paſſarage, which ſoon after diſcharges itſelf into the Friſcheffaff. It was built in the year 1255, and received its name from Bruno, biſhop of Prague. In the year 1461, the inhabitants embraced the Proteſtant religion, and drove out the Popiſh garriſon. It is a good trading town, by means of the river, which is navigable for ſmall veſſels: 32 miles SW. Konigſberg. *Long.* 37. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

**BRAUNSBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Wied Runkel: 4 miles NE. New Wied.

**BRAUNSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: 11 miles NE. Freyberg.

**BRAUNSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles E. Meiſſau.

**BRAUNSELFFEN**, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: 16 miles NNE. Olmutz.

**BRAUNSWEIG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, which ſerves as a Fauxburg to Kiel: 1 mile N. Kiel.

**BRAVO**, or *North River*, a river of North America, which after a courſe of 360 leagues, runs into the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 80. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. N.

**BRAUWEILER**, a town and abby of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn: 7 miles WNW. Cologn.

**BRAUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes: 5 miles N. Charleville.

**BRAWALLA-HEIDE**, a plain of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, where the women of Smaland, in the abſence of their huſbands, defeated an army of Danes.

**BRAY-SUR-SEINE**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Provins, ſituated on the Seine: 3 leagues S. Provins, and 8 E. Melun.

**BRAY SUR SOMME**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Peronne, ſituated on the Somme: 3 leagues W. Peronne, and 5½ ENE. Amiens.

**BRAY**, a ſmall ſea-port town of Ireland, on the eaſt coaſt, in St. George's Channel, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels. The town is divided between the counties Wicklow and Dublin, by a river abounding with excellent trout. It is a deſirable ſituation for ſea-bathing: 13 miles N. Wicklow. *Long.* 6. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

**BRAY BANK**, a ſand bank in St. George's Channel, near the eaſt coaſt of Ireland: 6 miles E. Bray Head.

**BRAY HEAD**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. *Long*. 6. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 12. N.

*Brazé*,, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or: 2 leagues from Dijon.

BRAZZA, an iſland in the Adriatic, about 10 leagues long, and 3 broad, near the coaſt of Dalmatia. *Long*. 34. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 45. N.

BRE, a river of Denmark, which runs into the North Sea: 6 miles SW. Tondern.

BREA, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long*. 81. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 16. 38. N.

BREA HEAD, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. *Long*. 10. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 50. N.

BREADALBANE, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the weſtern part of the county of Perth, bordering on the county of Argyle.

BREAL, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: 2 leagues SE. Montfort, and 2½ SW. Rennes.

*Breauté*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montivilliers: 3½ leagues NE. Montivilliers, and 4½ NW. Caudebec.

BREBINCE, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Digoin.

BRECEY, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain: 2½ leagues E. Avranches, and 3¼ WNW. Mortain.

BRECHEN NIDER, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, 16 miles WSW. Wetzlar, and 78 ENE. Treves.

BRECHIN, a town of Scoland, in the county of Angus or Forfar, a royal borough, and one of the five that ſend a member to the Britiſh parliament. On the 5th of July, 1572, Sir Adam Gordon, who, with a party of the Queen's, was laying ſiege to the caſtle of Glenbervie, ſurpriſed ſome of the king's friends in this town, and cut off the whole. In the year 1452, a battle was fought a little way from Brechin, between the earls of Crawford and Huntley, when the former was defeated. There is a well ſupplied weekly market on Tueſday. The chief trade is in linen and yarn: 10 miles NE. Forfar, and 22 NNE. Dundee.

BRECKERFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Marck: 26 miles NNE. Cologn.

BRECKNOCK, or *Brecon*, a town of South Wales, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Uſke, where it is joined by the Honthy or Hodney, about the centre of the county. The town is populous, and contains three pariſh churches. It has two markets weekly, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is a corporation and a borough town, ſending one member to the Britiſh parliament; a little clothing trade is carried on, but no conſiderable manufacture: 62 miles W. Glouceſter, and 162 W. London.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, an inland county of South Wales, bounded on the north by the county of Radnor, on the eaſt by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, on the ſouth by the county of Glamorgan, and on the weſt by the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen. Its form is irregular, and contains about 900 ſquare miles, and near 600,000 acres. The borders of the county are for the moſt part mountainous, and every where it is interſperſed with hills. The higher mountains are barren, but the ſmaller hills cultivated to the ſummits: the vallies are in general fertile, but the proportion of good land to bad does not amount to one third. It is divided into ſix hundreds, and contains four market towns, and 61 pariſhes: the towns are Brecknock, Bealth, or Builth, Crickhowel and Hay. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at rather more than 30,000. The principal rivers are the Wye and the Uſke. Two members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the town of Brecknock.

BREDA, a city of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Brabant, belonging to the Dutch, ſituated on the Aa and Mercke, two ſmall rivers which unite here, and form the river Roevert. It is the capital of an ancient barony, which comprehends ſeventeen conſiderable villages, and a wood of fir trees, called *Maſt-boſch*, about 1½ league in length, and half a league in breadth. In 1212, this barony belonged to Godfrey de Bergue, from whom it deſcended to Henry, whoſe daughter Elizabeth married Arnold de Louvain, whoſe only daughter Alix brought the barony of Breda to Raſon de Gavre; from him deſcended Philip, whoſe daughter Alix eſpouſed Gerard de Raſſeghem, who ſold Breda to John III. duke of Brabant, who again ſold it to John de Polane, lord of Leck: this laſt left an only daughter, named Jeanne, married in 1404 to Engelbert de Naſſau, from which alliance this city remained in the houſe of Naſſau till William III. king of England, who, dying without iſſue, the barony was left in abeyance. Henry of Naſſau began the old caſtle in 1350, but about the year 1680, William, prince of Orange, afterwards king of England, erected the new one, which is a magnificent ſquare ſtructure, ſurrounded by the waters of the Mercke. Breda, in ſpirituals, is dependent on the dioceſe of Antwerp; in civil affairs it is governed according to the cuſtoms of Brabant. It ſuffered exceedingly in the wars of the 16th century. In the year 1566, the proteſtants committed many violences: the year following it was annexed to the domains of the king of Spain, by the duke of Alva, on account of the rebellion of William of Naſſau, prince of Orange. In 1575, the emperor Maximilian having offered his mediation for peace, the city of Breda was the place fixed on for the conference, but the Spaniards being too pertinacious in their propoſitions, and diſtruſted by the confederates, the aſſembly was diſſolved without coming to any agreement. In 1577, the garriſon delivered up the city to the ſtates. In 1581, Claude de Berlamont, lord of Hautepenne, took it by ſurpriſe, on the 18th of June, and gave it up to pillage. Prince Maurice made himſelf maſter of it again, in March 1590, by a ſtratagem, ſending a party of choſen men hid in a boat loaded with turf, by whoſe means the prince was admitted, and the city ſurrendered. It was again attacked and taken by Spinola, the 5th of June, 1625, after a ſiege of ſix months, which Juſtin, the natural ſon of William, prince of Orange, ſuſtained with great valour. Spinola burned the turf-boat, by means of which the Dutch had become maſters of the city in 1590, and which had been carefully preſerved in memory of that tranſaction. At length, Frederick Henry, prince of Orange, laid ſiege to it the 23d of June, 1637, and obliged the governor, Omer de Fourdin, to ſurrender the 20th of October following. The Dutch after that conſiderably augmented the fortifications, which are eſteemed ſome of the completeſt in the Netherlands. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by water and moraſſes, which render the approach exceedingly difficult: notwithſtanding which it ſurrendered to the French the 24th of February 1793, after a ſhort ſiege of ten days. On the 30th of March following, it was again ſurrendered to the Dutch by capitulation, the ſoldiers being permitted to return to France with ſafe conduct. In 1667, was held at Breda a celebrated congreſs for peace; firſt between Lewis XIV. king of France, and Charles II. king of England, concluded the 21ſt of July, by the mediation of the king of Sweden; a ſecond peace was concluded at the ſame time, and ſigned on the 31ſt of July, between the king of England and the States General; by an article in which the province of New York was given to the Engliſh. The ſame day a third peace was ratified between the king of England and Frederick III. king of Denmark. The Engliſh ambaſſadors were Denzil Holles, and Henry Coventry; thoſe of France, Godefroi d'Eſtrades, lieutenant general, and Honoré Courtin, counſellor of State; thoſe of Sweden, George Flemmingh, Chriſtophre, comte de Dhona, and Pierre Jules Coyet; the Dutch appointed Jerome van Eeverningk, Pierre de Huybert, Allard Pierre Jongheſtal, Adolphus Henry de Riperda, and Ludolphe Tiarda de Sterckenborgh; and thoſe from Denmark were Paul Klingenbergh, and Pierre Cariſius. The great church is a handſome ſtructure, and remarkable for its tower, which was burned in 1696, and ſince rebuilt, the height of the ſpire is 362 feet; in it are ſeveral monuments of the ancient lords of Breda, the moſt remarkable of which are thoſe of Egelbert I. who died in 1442; of Johr, who died in 1473; and of Engelbert II. who died in 1504; but they are much defaced. The town-houſe is large, the apartments regular, and ſumptuouſly furniſhed. The city is of a triangular form, and contains about 2200 houſes; at every angle is a gate, and trees are planted along the ramparts: 46 miles S. Amſterdam, and 22 SSE. Rotterdam. *Long*. 22. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 37. N.

BREDE *(La)*, a village of France, in the department of the Gironde, with a chateau, in which the celebrated Monteſquieu was born and reſided: 2½ leagues SE. Bourdeaux.

BRENDENBORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 4 miles E. Neheim.

BREDERODE, an ancient and noble ſigniory of Holland, between Beverwick, and Harlem. The lord of Brederode was one of the principal gentlemen who preſented a petition to Margaret of Auſtria againſt the inquiſition and other innovations, in the year 1566. The title is now extinct.

BREDEWIG, a town of Norway, in the dioceſs of Aggerhuus: 44 miles SSW. Chriſtiana.

BREDL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 6 miles NE. Turnau.

BREDSTEDT, a populous town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, and capital of a diſtrict to which it gives name: 21 miles WNW. Sleſwick.

BREDYDT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 11 miles E. Treves.

*Brée*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: 10 miles NE. Laval.

**BREED'S HILL**, a place of America, near Boſton, celebrated for the ſtand made by the Americans, in the beginning of the war, againſt the Britiſh troops : the Americans loſt five pieces of cannon, and 139 men killed : the loſs on the ſide of the Britiſh troops amounted to 1054, 19 officers were killed, and 70 wounded : this is uſually called the battle of Bunker's Hill, another hill near it ; and happened on the 17th of June, 1775.

**BREESEBACH**, a river of Germany, which runs into the Unſtrutt, 4 miles S. Weiſſenſee, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

*Bregançon*, a fortreſs of France, on a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt between Toulon and St. Tropez.

**BREGENTZ**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, but annexed to the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the north by the territory of Wangen, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Augſburg and the Tyroleſe, on the ſouth by the counties of Pludentz and Montfort, and on the weſt by the Rhine and the lake of Conſtance. It anciently belonged to the counts of Montfort, who ſold it to the houſe of Auſtria for 316,000 francs. The principal town and principal river is of the ſame name.

**BREGENTZ**, a town or city of Germany, and capital of the county of the ſame name, ſituated at the eaſt end of the lake of Conſtance. There are ſeveral forges in its environs, and towards the ſouth it has a fort : 4 miles SE. Lindau, and 60 ENE. Zurick.—On the 9th of Auguſt, 1796, this town was taken by the French.

**BREGENTZ**, a river of Germany, which runs into the lake of Conſtance, near the town ſo called.

**BREHAL**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coutances : 3 leagues SSW. Coutances.

**BREHAN LOUDEAC**, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joſſelin : 6 miles N. Joſſelin.

**BREHAR**, or *Bryer*, one of the Scilly Iſlands : it is rocky and mountainous, with but few inhabitants : about 10 leagues from the Land's End. *Long.* 6. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

**BREHEMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire : 4 leagues W. Tours.

**BREHNA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and electorate : 12 miles ENE. Halle.

**BREIDEMBACH**, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bitche : 5 miles N. Bitche.

**BREISCH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen : 8 miles S. Croſſen.

**BREITENBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg, with two churches and 400 houſes : 14 miles S. Erfurt.

**BREITENBERGH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, on the river Stoer : 2 miles S. Itzehoa.

**BREITENECK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which gives name to a lordſhip, and pays 20 florins for a Roman month, it is taxed at 35 rix-dollars. The lands are ſituated in the upper palatinate. The town belongs to the counts of Montfort : 3 miles NE. Dietfurt, and 18 WNW. Ratiſbon.

**BREITZENHEIM**, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Nahe, near the town of Creutznach, it takes its name from an old caſtle now in ruins. It is aſſeſſed in the matricula of the empire at ſix florins, in that of the circle at eight, and pays to the chamber of Wetzlar 3 rix dollars, 13½ kreutzers. The inhabitants are partly Roman Catholics and partly Lutherans.

**BRELANDS**, a town of Norway : 7 miles WNW. Chriſtianſand.

**BRELLES**, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breſt : 3½ leagues NW. Breſt.

**BREMA**, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, near the conflux of the Seſſia and the Po, on the frontiers of Montſerrat : 28 miles W. Pavia.

**BREMBO**, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adda, 8 miles from the Bergamo.

**BREMEN**, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the north by the German Ocean and the Elbe, on the eaſt by Holſtein, Luneburg, and Verden, on the ſouth by Verden, Hoya, and Diepholz, and on the weſt by Oldenburg and the German Ocean. The greateſt length about 20 leagues, and the breadth about 17. The whole is a vaſt plain, and almoſt ſurrounded by the Elbe and the Weſer. The lands bordering on the river Elbe afford an extraordinary plenty of grain and fruit ; thoſe on the Oſte are likewiſe exceedingly fertile in grain, and yield alſo a clay for veſſels, together with a free-ſtone ; thoſe along the Weſer, beſides their fertility in grain, produce likewiſe large breeds of cattle. For the preſervation of theſe marſh lands againſt inundations, the dykes and dams are kept in conſtant repair, at a great expence, under the inſpection of dyke-graves, dyke-judges, and jurats. The champain country has in ſome parts good corn land ; the heaths too are covered with ſheep, and the culture of bees is very much attended to. On the moors are dug vaſt quantities of turf, which is exported to Bremen and Hamburg, and uſed in brick-kilns, the glaſs-houſe here, or even for fuel in private houſes. This country likewiſe yields a great deal of flax. The duchy of Bremen was formed out of an archbiſhopric, as this latter was out of a biſhopric, founded by the emperor Charles the Great in 787 (though others ſay in 788) and of which Willehad, an Engliſhman, was the firſt biſhop. On the deceaſe of Leuderichs III. biſhop Anſcarius was tranſlated to Bremen ; and in 858 the ſee itſelf actually incorporated with Hamburg, as the archbiſhopric of the northern nations. The archbiſhops gradually got into their hands the counties within the dioceſe of Bremen, together with the ſovereignty over it. On the death of archbiſhop John Roden, in 1511, the chapter elected only ſuch for their archbiſhops as were of princely families. In 1644, the Swedes made themſelves maſters of Bremen, but at the peace of Weſtphalia, in 1648, returned it as a duchy and fief of the empire. In 1675, the duke of Brunſwick and Luneburg, in conjunction with the biſhop of Munſter and ſome Daniſh forces, overrun this duchy as far as Stade, which laſt place was alſo taken the following year by the Luneburg troops. During the northern war, the Danes in 1712, reduced the duchies of Bremen and Verden ; and in 1715, king Frederick IV. transferred them to the elector of Brunſwick, in lieu of the ſum of 700,000 rix-dollars. In 1719, by the peace of Stockholm, they were ceded by the crown of Sweden for ever to the elector of Brunſwick, together with all their rights and appurtenances ; but for this renunciation the elector of Brunſwick paid Sweden a million of rix-dollars. It was the year 1732, before the elector obtained the emperor's inveſtiture for Bremen and Verden. The elector of Brunſwick, as duke of Bremen, is poſſeſſed, in the college of Princes, of the ſixth ſeat on the bench of temporal princes, and in the diet of Lower Saxony, excluſive of the vote, is alternatively director with Magdeburg. The aſſeſſment of the duchy to a Roman month is 24 horſe, and 100 foot, or 688 florins, which is alſo its contingent to the matricula of the circle ; and to the chamber at Wetzlar it pays 108 rix-dollars, 22½ kreutzers. In the whole duchy are but two cities, and three places enjoying the rights of towns, though it has other large villages which go under that name. The eſtabliſhed religion is Lutheraniſm. In the country are 106 churches, with 123 paſtors, which are divided into one ſuperintendency, under the direction of three præpoſitors, but are not annexed to any particular pariſh. In the towns are five churches, namely, the cathedral at Bremen, having four paſtors; three churches at Stade, under ſix paſtors, and a chaplain to the garriſon ; with one at Buxtehude, having three paſtors. Thus, in the whole duchy, are 111 Lutheran churches, and 137 paſtors. The ſupreme inſpection of churches of this duchy, and the principality of Verden, is veſted in a general ſuperintendent. The Calviniſts in the duchy of Bremen form ſeven congregations, and have a like number of paſtors. Excluſive of the making of cordage and linen, the only manufactures are thoſe of cloth, flannel, kerſeys, and other woollen ſtuffs. The principal rivers, beſides the Elbe and the Weſer, are the Oſte, the Schwinge, the Aue, the Luhe, and the Lehe.

**BREMEN**, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. This city lies on the Weſer, by which it is divided into the Old and New. Both theſe are joined by a large bridge, and another ſmall one over a little branch of the ſame river. Its fortifications are pretty good. In 1744, all the buildings and inhabitants here were numbered, and in the Old and New town (excluſive of the ſuburbs) were counted 4,778 inhabited houſes, and 10,223 inhabitants, beſides children and ſervants. The Old town, which is the largeſt and moſt populous, is divided into four pariſhes or quarters. In this part alſo ſtands the cathedral. This church is frequented by the Lutherans, and under it's choir is the Bleykeller, or lead cellar, remarkable for undecayed corpſes. The calviniſt is the eſtabliſhed religion, the whole body of the corporation being of that perſuaſion ; though the number of Lutherans is thought to equal the calviniſts. The corporation is compoſed of 4 burghermaſters, and 24 counſellors, or aldermen ; the garriſon conſiſts of about 600 men. Here are ſeveral manufactures, excluſive of a very conſiderable trade, and Bremen ſtill bears the title of a Hanſe town. This city was anciently the ſee of the biſhopric, and afterwards of the archbiſhopric of that name ; but, ſo early as the thirteenth century, frequent diſputes aroſe between it and the biſhops and chapter. In 1640, Bremen was ſummoned to the diet, and allowed a ſeat and vote on the Rheniſh bench, in the college of Imperial cities, where it ranks the eighth. In 1648, at the peace of Weſtphalia, both the city, its dependences, and vaſſals, were confirmed in their ſtate, freedom, rights, and privileges, as well eccleſiaſtical as civil. In 1757, the French got poſſeſſion of the city, but in 1758, haſtily quitted it, and were ſucceeded by a body of Hanoverians. Its matricular aſſeſſment is 320 florins, and its contingent to the chamber at Wetzlar 148 rix-dollars, 67½ kruitzers : 54 miles SW. Hamburg. *Long*. 26. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 6. N.

BREMERFORD, or *Bremerworde*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen : 30 miles N. Bremen, & 10 SW. Stade.

BREMGARTEN, a town of Swiſſerland, and one of the free inferior bailiwics : it ſuffered very much in the civil wars between the cantons : and in 1712 came under the dominion of Zurich, Bern, and Glaris. The inhabitants are chiefly Roman Catholics : 11 miles W. Zurich.

BREMIS, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais : 4 miles ESE. Sion.

BREMONT LA MOTTE, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme ; 10 miles from Clermont.

BRENCKHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, belonging to the abby of Corvey : 4 miles NW. Corvey.

BRENETS *(Les)*, a village and mayorality of Swiſſerland, in the principality of Neufchatel, containing about 1000 inhabitants : 10 miles NW. Neufchatel.

BRENNE, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, now part of the department of the Indre.

BRENNER, mountains of Germany, in the Tyroleſe, between Inſpruck and Storzing, over which the high road continues 4 leagues in length. It is a part of the Alps.

BRENYNG, a river of South Wales, which joins the Tyvy, near Tregaren, in Cardiganſhire.

BRENO, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan, on the Oglio, between Bormio and Breſcia : 32 miles N. Breſcia.

BRENOD, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantua : 5 miles S. Nantua.

BRENSCHEN, or *Breunſchen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz : 7 miles S. Miltenberg.

BRENT, a river of England, which runs into the Thames at Brentford, in Middleſex.

BRENT, or *South Brent*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated in a valley ſurrounded with hills : 16 miles E. Plymouth, and 200 W. London.

BRENTA, a river which riſes in the county of Tyrol, about 7 miles eaſt from Trent, paſſes by Padua, and runs into the Adriatic a little to the ſouth of Venice.

BRENTFORD, a town of England, in the county of Middleſex, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Thames, ſo called from the river Brent, which croſſes it at the weſt end. It is a place of great trade, which is much aſſiſted by the vicinity of the river : market-boats go every tide to London. The buſineſs of diſtilling is very large, as well as brickmaking, malting, and mealing. Members of Parliament for the county of Middleſex are elected in this town. In the year 1016, Edmond Ironſide attacked and defeated the Danes under Canute, and compelled them to fly to Staines ; and in the year 1642, Charles I. after the battle of Edgehill, drove two regiments of the enemy from hence, with the loſs of their general and 500 men. The market is held on Tueſdays for corn and proviſions. Near it is Sion Houſe, formerly a celebrated nunnery ; one of the firſt ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII. whoſe revenues amounted to 1944l. 12s. a year. The ſeat was afterwards granted by Edward VI. to his uncle, the duke of Somerſet. It is now the ſeat of the duke of Northumberland : 7 miles W. London.

BRENTFORD, a town of the United States of America, in the ſtate of Connecticut : 5 miles W. Newhaven.

BRENTONEGO, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol : 12 miles SSW. Trent.

BRENTWOOD, or *Burntwood*, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, in the road from London to Colcheſter and Harwich : 33 miles W. Colcheſter, and 18 E. London.

BRESCIA, a city of Italy, and capital of the Breſſan, is ſituated in a beautiful plain on the river Garza ; the rivers Mela and Navilo likewiſe paſſing near it : it was built by Brennus, after which it became a Roman colony. It ſuffered exceedingly during the revolutions of Italy, and it is obſerved, that in the courſe of 28 years it charged maſters ſeven times. The inhabitants are induſtrious, and carry on ſeveral flouriſhing manufactures. The fire arms made here are particularly celebrated. The public palace is remarkable for the beauty of the architecture, and the paintings in freſco ; it was built with part of the ruins of a temple of Vulcan. In the cathedral is ſhewn the ſtandard of Conſtantine ; this and ſeveral of the churches, are adorned with beautiful ſtatues and paintings. The magiſtracy conſiſts of 600 citizens, which are divided into many inferior councils, with a noble Venetian, who preſides in quality of governor, or podeſtat. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan : and contains 11 pariſh churches, and 30 convents, and above 50,000 inhabitants : 32 miles NW. Mantua, and 43 E. Milan. *Long*. 27. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 30. N.—This city was taken by the French, under Buonaparte, in the year 1796. The country of Breſſan is now united in the Ciſalpine Republic.

BRESINS, or *Breſons*, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of England, a little to the ſouth-weſt of Cape Cornwall.

BRESK, or *Breſiar*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, at the bottom of a bay in the Mediterranean : 50 miles WSW. Algiers. *Long*. 2. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 36 50. N.

BRESKENS, a town of Flanders, in the iſland of Cadſand : 10 miles N. Sluys.

BRESLAU, or *Wratiſlau*, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by the principality of Oels, on the ſouth-eaſt by the principality of Brieg, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the principality of Brieg and Schweidnitz, and on the weſt by the principalities of Lignitz and Wohlau. The form is a long ſquare, about 25 miles long, and 16 broad. The country is very flat and level, and the parts near the rivers ſwampy. The country in general produces excellent corn and madder, and feeds a great number of large cow cattle. On the diviſion of Sileſia among the ſons of Wladiſlau II. king of Poland, Breſlau came to Boleſlaus Altus ; on a diſpute among his ſucceſſors, one of them implored the aſſiſtance of John, King of Bohemia, and promiſed him the ſucceſſion if he died without heirs ; John ſucceeded, and in 1337 granted the government of the country to the city of Breſlau, and in 1505 Wladiſlau transferred the judicature of the whole principality to the ſame, and the firſt magiſtrate was governor till the year 1635, when the emperor, Ferdinand III. obliged the city to ſurrender up the government and judicature, with all other rights, and reſerved the diſpoſal of all offices to himſelf. In which ſtate it continued till it was united to Pruſſia. The principal towns are Breſlau, Neumarkt, Canth, Namſlau, and Reichtal. The principal rivers are the Oder, the Loh, the Ohlau, and the Schweidnitz.

BRESLAU, the capital of a principality to which it gives name, and all the duchy of Sileſia, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Oder, with the Ohlau running through it. The town was deſtroyed by the Tartars in the year 1241, and rebuilt where it now ſtands. It was ſurrounded with walls in 1529. Taking the whole of the town, New and Old, with the fauxbourgs, it is ſaid to be two German miles in length. The Roman Catholics have ſeveral churches and convents. The Lutherans have ſeven churches within the walls, and two without. It holds the third rank among the Pruſſian cities, that is to ſay, next to Berlin and Konigſberg. The magiſtracy is Lutheran, and conſiſts of a town court and a council : its conſiſtory likewiſe is Lutheran. This city is at preſent the centre of all the trade of Sileſia, and carries on divers manufactures. It was in the year 1741, that it fell under the Pruſſian government. In 1757, a ſmall Pruſſian army, under the command of duke Auguſtus William of Brunſwick Bevern, fortified itſelf in this neighbourhood, and being attacked on the 22d of November by the Auſtrian forces, made a moſt vigorous reſiſtance till evening, but in the night quitted their camp, and again croſſed the Oder, on which the city ſurrendered to the Auſtrians. On the 20th of December, however, it was retaken by the king of Pruſſia, and the Auſtrian garriſon, which amounted to near 18,000 men, made priſoners of war. In the laſt ſiege divers of its churches were damaged, and St. Mary Magdalen's library demoliſhed by the falling of a bomb. The greateſt part likewiſe of the ſuburbs ſuffered extremely, and part entirely burnt down : 126 miles E. Dreſden. *Long*. 34. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. N.

BRESLE, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais : 7 miles SE. Beauvais.

BRESLE, a river of France, which riſes near Aumale, and ſeparates the department of the Somme from the department of the Eure, till it falls into the ſea at Treport.

BRESSAN, a country of Italy, bounded on the north by the county of Bormio, on the north-eaſt by the Trentin, on the eaſt by the Veroneſe, on the ſouth by the Mantuan and Cremoneſe, and on the weſt by the Bergamaſco. The lake Garda divides it from the Veroneſe, and the lake Iſeo, in a great meaſure, from the Bergamaſco. The country is mountainous, but by the care and induſtry of the people, is rendered exceedingly fertile. They wind a great deal of ſilk ; they make oil from the ſtones of their grapes : ſome of theſe grapes are kept till February, when they are preſſed, and make wine : there are manufactures of iron, ſilk, paper, &c. The air is wholeſome, and the country populous. It became a province of the Venetian ſtates in 1517. Breſcia is the capital. The principal rivers are the Adda and the Oglio.

BRESSAY, or *Braſſa*, one of the Shetland Iſlands of Scotland, about four miles long, and two broad, ſeparated from the main land of Shetland by a narrow ſea, called *Breſſay Sound*, one of the beſt harbours in the world, ſo that a thouſand ſail of ſhips may ride at the ſame time. Here the Dutch veſſels, employed in the herring fiſhery, aſſemble about the middle of June. The inhabitants of Breſſay fit out about 26 large fiſhing boats. The mountains yield peat for firing, and ſlate for building. *Long*. 0. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 60. 20. N.

BRESSE, before the revolution, a country of France, in the province of Burgundy, bordered on the eaſt by Savoy, on the ſouth by Viennois, on the weſt by Lyonnois and Dombes, and on the north by Franche Comté. Bourg was the capital.

BRESSUIRE, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the two Sevres: 10 leagues N. Niort, and 5 NNW. Partenay.

BREST, a ſea-port town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Finiſterre, with one of the beſt harbours in France, and a ſafe road capable of containing 500 men of war in eight, ten, and fifteen fathom at low water. The coaſt on both ſides is well fortified. The entrance is narrow and difficult, with covered rocks, that make it dangerous to thoſe not well acquainted with it. It contains two pariſhes, and a marine ſeminary. The arſenal is an immenſe and ſuperb building, and the dockyards well conſtructed. It is the ſeat of a governor, of an admiralty board, and a municipality. In the year 1694, a detachment of the Engliſh fleet was ſent to ſeize on Breſt, but, after an unſucceſsful attempt to land in Camaret Bay, they were compelled to give up the enterpriſe, after having loſt 700 men, and general Tollemache, who died in conſequence of a wound in his thigh: 23 poſts NW. Vannes, 3¼ NW. Nantes, and 69¾ W. Paris.

BRETAGNE, or *Britany*, before the revolution, a conſiderable province of France, bounded on the north, weſt, and ſouth by the ſea, and on the eaſt by Maine and Anjou. The climate is temperate, and the ſoil unequal, in ſome places covered with wood; in others the inhabitants cultivate wheat, hemp, flax, &c. Numerous herds of cattle are bred and fatted in the paſtures: game and fiſh are plentiful, cider is the common drink of the inhabitants. There are ſome medicinal ſprings, and mines of iron, lead, and coal. The inhabitants are reckoned brave and excellent ſeamen. By the new diviſion, Bretagne forms the departments of Finiſterre, the North Coaſts, the Ille and Vilaine, Morbihan, and Lower Loire.

BRETCHEM, or *Gratham*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: 48 miles E. Culm.

BRETENOUX, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Cerè: 4 miles NNW. St. Cerè.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe: 3½ poſts S. Amiens, and 12 N. Paris.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verneuil: 5 leagues SSW. Èvreux, and 2½ N. Verneuil.

BRETON, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, near Hadleigh, in Suffolk.

BRETTEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, at the weſtern extremity of the lake Vener.

BRETTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, where Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts, all attend divine worſhip in the ſame church: 21 miles S. Heidelberg, and 18 SE. Spire.

BRETTEVILLE, a town of France in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Falaiſe: 10 miles NNW. Falaiſe, and 8 S. Caen.

BRETTEVILLE L'ORGUEILLEUSE, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: 2 leagues WNW. Caen, and 2¾ SE. Bayeux.

BREVAL, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mantes: 1 league SW. Mantes.

BREUVANNE, a town of France in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourmont: 6 miles S. Bourmont.

BREVINE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Neufchâtel: 12 miles W. Neufchâtel.

BREVOORDT, a town and fortreſs of the United Dutch States, in the county of Zutphen, ſurrounded by marſhes: Maurice, prince of Orange, took it by aſſault in the year 1597: 7 leagues SE. Zutphen, and 10 E. Arnhem.

BREW, a river of England, which runs into the Briſtol Channel, about 8 miles N. Bridgewater.

BREWOOD, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a weekly market on Fridays: 7 miles N. Wolverhampton, and 129½ NW. London.

BREY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, on the river Neer: 29 miles N. Liege.

BREY, a town of Upper Guelderland: 6 miles W. Venlo.

BREYNANDY, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Clethy, near Lanekeven, in Pembrokeſhire.

BREYRELDE, a town of Flanders: 8 miles S. Aloſt.

BREYSICH, ſee *Briſich*.

BREZE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: miles S. Saumur.

BREZOLLES, or *Breſſolles*, a town of France in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauneuf: 3 leagues NW. Chateauneuf, and 4 W. Dreux.

BRIADEN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Syria: 100 miles NNE. Damaſcus.

*Briançon*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Higher Alps, ſituated on the Durance, ſurrounded with rocks and mountains, and defended by forts and redoubts: 14 leagues NNE. Gap, and 8 N. Embrun.

*Briançonnet*, a fortreſs of Savoy, in the Tarentaiſe, near the town of Mouſtiers; ſituated on a rock inacceſſible every way except by the ſide of a river, where it is aſcended by two or three hundred ſteps. It was taken in the reign of Henry IV. by the duke of Leſdiguires. The common paſſage from Savoy to the Tarentaiſe and Italy is by this fortreſs.

*Briançonnois*, before the revolution, a country of France, in Dauphiny, about 12 leagues long, and 6 wide, ſituated among the Alps. The air is cold in winter, and warm in ſummer. The inhabitants are ſober, active, and induſtrious, they cultivate ſome wheat and fruit, and feed numbers of ſheep: they gather manna from the trees, and make ſome wine. They were known to the Romans under the name of Brigantines. It now forms ſome part of the department of the Lower Alps.

BRIANSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orlov, on the Deſna: 60 miles WNW. Orel, and 440 SSE. Peterſburg.

BRIANZA, mountains of Italy, near the lake of Como, in the Milaneſe.

BRIARE, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, ſituated on the Loire, and containing about 1000 inhabitants, celebrated for a canal, which from hence forms a communication between the Loire and the Seine: 2 leagues SE. Gien.

BRIASCA, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia: 76 miles E. Jaſſi.

BRIATEXTE, a town of France in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lavaur: 1½ league NE. Lavaur.

BRIATICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 11 miles NE. Nicotera.

BRIBEKOU, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

BRICHERASCO, a town of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies: 2½ miles SSW. Pignerolo.

BRICK, a river of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, which runs into the Caſhin, 10 miles N. Tralee.

BRICKY, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Bay of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford.

BRICON, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: 7 miles W. Chaumont.

BRICZANI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 30 miles SE. Cokzim.

BRIDE, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Blackwater river, about 4½ miles eaſt from Tallow, in the county of Waterford.

BRIDGE HAMPTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: ſituated in Long Iſland.

BRIDGE TOWN, a town of United America, and capital of the county of Cumberland, in the ſtate of New Jerſey: 25 miles S. Philadelphia.

BRIDGE TOWN, the capital of Barbadoes, in the Weſt Indies, lying in the ſouth-weſt part of the iſland, and in the pariſh of St. Michael. It is ſituated on the innermoſt part of Carliſle bay, which is large enough to contain five hundred ſhips, being a league and a half in breadth, and a league in depth; but the bottom is foul, and apt to cut the cables. The neighbouring grounds being low flats, were often overflowed by the ſpring-tides, and are moſt of them ſince drained. The town lies at the entrance of St. George's-valley, which runs ſeveral miles into the country. It ſuffered greatly by fire on Feb. 8th. 1756, May 14th, 1766, and Dec. 27th, 1767, when the greateſt part of the town was deſtroyed; before which time it had about 1500 houſes, moſtly brick, very elegant, and ſaid to be the fineſt and largeſt in all the Caribbee Iſlands, the greateſt part of which have been rebuilt. It has a college, founded liberally, and endowed by Colonel Codrington. Here are commodious wharfs for loading and unloading goods, with ſome forts and caſtles for its defence; but the town is ſubject to hurricanes. On the eaſt ſide of the town is a ſmall fort of eight guns, where the magazines of powder and ſtores are kept by a ſtrong guard. The number of militia for this town and St. Michael's precinct is 1200 men. This is the ſeat of the governor, council, aſſembly, and court of chancery. *Long.* 58. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

BRIDGEND, a town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, ſituated on the river Ogmore. The ſoil near it is exceedingly fertile and well cultivated. A woollen manufacture is ſet on foot, under the patronage and protection of the ſociety inſtituted for the promotion of agriculture, manufactures, &c. It has a good weekly market on Saturdays. The town is populous, and in a ſtate of improvement: 20 miles W. Cardiff, and 181 W. London.

**BRIDGENORTH**, a town of England, in the county of Salop, ſituated on the Severn, firſt built by Ethelfeda, lady of the Mercians. It is a large market and borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament, and conſiſts of two towns, ſeparated by the Severn, but united by a ſtone bridge of eight arches, with a gate. The Upper town is ſituated on a hill, or rock of red ſand, in which the cellars and many mean houſes are hewn. It has been walled, and two of the gates remain at the ends of the High-ſtreet. The part without South gate belonged to the caſtle, which was more in compaſs than the third of the town. Within its precincts was the collegiate church of St. Mary Magdalen, called the Low Church, which being the magazine for the garriſon, was ſo much injured in the civil wars that it was obliged to be rebuilt. The royaliſts marched hither from Shrewſbury to meet the parliament's troops: an engagement happened: the former were defeated, and the caſtle demoliſhed. Robert de Beleſme, earl of Shrewſbury walled it round, and truſting to the natural ſtrength of the place, revolted from Henry I. as did afterwards Roger Mortimer from Henry II. but both with ill ſucceſs, being obliged to ſurrender, and make their ſubmiſſion. At the ſiege of this place, Henry II. was aimed at with an arrow, and would have been killed, had not Hubert de St. Clare, a nobleman devoted to the king's intereſts, interpoſing, met both the arrow and death for his prince: 21 miles ESE. Shrewſbury, and 139 NW. London.

**BRIDGEWATER**, a ſea-port town of England, ſituated near the Briſtol Channel, on the river Parret, in the county of Somerſet. The town contains about 500 houſes, and about 3000 inhabitants. The houſes in general are irregular, but the ſtreets are wide and well paved. It has a large church, and meeting-houſes for the Anabaptiſts and Quakers. The corporation conſiſts of twenty-four capital burgeſſes, including a mayor and two aldermen, whoſe income is very conſiderable. The borough has alſo a recorder, who, with the mayor and aldermen, are empowered to hold four ſeſſions every year, for determining all crimes and miſdemeanours, under capital offences, committed within their juriſdiction. The borough of Bridgewater was formerly the private eſtate of William de Brewere, one of the great barons of king John, by whom a charter was given to the ſaid William de Brewere, for erecting Bridgewater into a free borough, with privileges to his tenants there. This charter is dated at Chinon in France, on the 26th of June 1200. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The caſtle here was built in the reign of king John. Here is a quay called the haven; and a ſtone bridge over the river Parret. King Edward II. and Edward III. confirmed its charter of king John. King Edward IV. and queen Elizabeth, or, as ſome ſay Henry IV. granted it others, for changing the bailiff to the mayor, &c. The revenues, which conſiſt of the manor of the borough, the great and ſmall tythes, the manor of Eaſt Stour, in Dorſetſhire, &c. are valued at 5000l. per annum. Its freemen are free in all the ports of England and Ireland, except London and Dublin; and the ſheriff of the county cannot ſend any proceſs into the borough, it having been made a diſtinct county by Henry VIII. It has a ſpacious town-hall, and a high croſs, with a ciſtern over it, to which water is conveyed by an engine from a neighbouring brook, and carried from thence to moſt of the ſtreets. This town was regularly fortified in the civil wars, and ſuſtained more than one ſiege. The ſituation of it renders it eaſy to be fortified, the river and haven forming the greater part of the circumference. The tide riſes, at high water, near ſix fathoms, and ſometimes flows in with ſuch impetuoſity, that it comes two fathoms deep at a time; and when it does ſo, unawares, it often occaſions great damage to ſhips driving foul of each other, and frequently overſetting them. This ſudden rage of the tide is called the Boar, and is frequent in all the rivers of the Channel, eſpecially in the Severn. It is alſo known in the north, particularly in the Trent and the Ouſe, at their entrance into the Humber, at Briſtol, and in ſeveral other places. The manufactures of Mancheſter, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. for the internal parts of Devon and Cornwall, are brought to this port in large trows, and from hence conveyed in waggons. The duty paid at the cuſtom-houſe on imports, amount to about 2,500l. a year. About forty veſſels from thirty to a hundred tons, are employed in bringing coals from Wales to this place, and from hence the neighbourhood is ſupplied at a moderate rate. The river is navigable for large barges to Taunton and Langport. About ſix miles ſouth of the town, the rivers Tone and Parrot meet. The duke of Monmouth was proclaimed here in the year 1685, and ſoon after defeated in Sedgemoor. The market is weekly, on Thurſday, for cattle, cheeſe, corn, and proviſions: 44 miles SW. Briſtol, 11 NNE. Taunton, and 137 W. London.

**BRIDLINGTON**, or *Burlington*, a ſea-port town of England, in the eaſt riding of the county of York, ſituated on a bay in the German Ocean, with a good tide haven. It is ſituated nearly in the meridian of London. *Lat.* 54. 7. N.

**BRIDPORT**, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Dorſet, with a harbour in the Engliſh Channel, capable of containing about forty ſail of ſmall veſſels; ſituated at the mouth of the Brit. The trade of the town is principally in twine, hats, and ſail-cloth. It is a corporation and a borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament: the ſituation of the town is low. It was firſt incorporated by Henry VII. afterwards by Queen Elizabeth, James the Firſt, and Charles II. The quarter ſeſſions for the county are held here once a year. In the year 1722, an act of parliament was paſſed to repair the harbour and piers of Bridport, which had gone to decay. Saturday is the market day: 15 miles W. Dorcheſter, and 135 W. London. *Long.* 2. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 50. 40. N.

**BREDY**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: 140 miles NW. Baſſora.

**BRIE**, before the revolution, a country of France, which was ſituated partly in Champagne, and partly in the Iſle of France, and called from its particular ſituation *Brie Champenoiſe*, and *Brie-Françoiſe*, or *Brie Parſienne*. The principal towns were Meaux, Provins, and Chateau Thierry.

**BRIE COMTE ROBERT**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melun, founded by Robert, count of Dreux: 3½ poſts SE. Paris.

**BRIEC**, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimper: 2½ leagues NNE. Quimper, and 2 SSE. Chateaulin.

**BRIEG**, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by the principality of Oels, on the north-eaſt by the principality of Ratibor, on the eaſt by the principality of Oppeln, on the ſouth by the principality of Nieſſe and Munſterburg, on the weſt by the principality of Schweidnitz, and on the north-weſt by the principality of Breſlau; its form is irregular, about 36 miles in length, and from 8 to 21 in breadth. The country is fertile in corn, madder, and tobacco. The firſt prince was Boleſlaus III. One of his ſucceſſors embraced the Lutheran religion in 1523, and in 1537 concluded a treaty of fraternity and ſucceſſion with Joachim II. elector of Brandenburg: and on this was founded the claims of Frederick II. king of Pruſſia: the principal towns are Brieg, Ohlau, Lowen, Michelau, Strehlen, Nimtſch, and Warſen; the principal rivers are the Oder and the Ohlau.

**BRIEG**, a city of Sileſia, capital of the principality to which it gives name. It is well fortified, and contains four ſuburbs, with ſeveral churches for Roman Catholics and Proteſtants. Here is a manufacture of cloth. In the year 1643, it held out a ſiege againſt the Swedes, but in 1741, the Pruſſians made themſelves maſters of it in four days; the caſtle which was once the reſidence of the duke of Brieg, was burnt down during the ſiege of the city in 1741: 10 miles S. Grottgau, and 22 SE. Breſlau. *Long.* 35. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

**BRIEG**, or *Brigg*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a dixain, or commonwealth, in the Valais. The country about affords excellent paſtures: about a ſhort league from the town are ſome warm medicinal baths, ſaid to be ſerviceable in rheumatiſm and eruptions of the ſkin, but are not much frequented: 28 miles E. Sion.

**BRIEL**, or *Brill*, a ſea-port town of Holland, ſituated at the mouth of the Meuſe, on the north ſide of the Iſle of Voorn, with a good harbour: it formerly was conſidered as part of the province of Zealand, but is now reckoned one of the cities of Holland, among which it holds a fifth rank. Its magiſtracy is compoſed of two burgomaſters, ſeven echevins, and a large council of twenty. In the year 1572, the confederates of the United Provinces laid here the foundation of their republic, rather by accident than deſign; for, being chaſed from the Low Countries by the duke of Alva, they retired to England, and having haſtily equipped a ſmall fleet of forty ſail, under the conduct of William Marck, comte de Lumay, and William de Trelong, they ſailed towards this coaſt, being called in deriſion the Beggars of the Sea, and Geeſe of the Sea. The duke complaining to queen Elizabeth that they were pirates, ſhe obliged them to depart from England, and they ſet ſail for Enckhuyſen, in which voyage they took three rich ſhips belonging to Antwerp, and another from Biſcay. As the wind was unfavourable, they accidentally ſteered to the Iſle of Voorn, attacked the town of Briel, and the inhabitants not being in a ſtate capable of reſiſtance, made themſelves maſter of the place on the firſt of April, which they afterwards fortified, and made the firſt aſylum of their liberty. In this town was born the celebrated Martin Harpertz Tromp, admiral of Holland, who, after being in fifty engagements, in which he held the chief command, was unfortunately killed by a muſquet ſhot, in an engagement with the Engliſh fleet, commanded by Admiral Blake, near the Texel, on the 8th of Auguſt 1653; after whoſe death the Dutch were totally defeated; the States General had him interred in the Temple at Delft, and cauſed many medals to be ſtruck in honour of this great man; his ſon, Cornelius Tromp, who was the lieutenant admiral general of the republic, and well ſupported the valour and reputation of his father, died in 1691: 8 leagues W. from Dort. *Long.* 21. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 51. N.

BRIENNE, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-ſur-Aube: 4 leagues NW. Bar-ſur-Aube, and 6 ENE. Troyes.

BRIENNOIS, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, in Burgundy, near the Loire, of which Semur en Briennois was the capital.

BRIENON, or *Brieſnon*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 2 leagues W. St. Florentin.

BRIENTZ, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, about 7 miles long, and 1½ wide.

BRIENTZ, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, famous for the cheeſe made in its neighbourhood: 22 miles SE. Bern.

BRIENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra: 20 miles N. Policaſtro.

BRIETZEN, or *Wrietzen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, near the Oder, with two churches: 32 miles E. Berlin, and 18 S. Cuſtrin.

BRIEUL-SUR-BAR, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandpré: 3 leagues N. Grandpré.

BRIEY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Moſelle, formerly a lordſhip of the biſhops of Metz: 4 leagues NW. Metz, and 3½ SW. Thionville.

BRIGA *(La)*, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Tenda: 2 miles SE. Tenda, and 21 NE. Nice.

BRIGEUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: 8 miles E. Montmorillon.

BRIGHTELMSTONE, or *Brighton*, a town of England, on the coaſt of Suſſex, at the bottom of a bay formed by Beachy Head and Worthing Point, in the Engliſh Channel, one of the moſt faſhionable places of reſort for ſea-bathing in the kingdom. It has no harbour, but veſſels of 150 tons can lie cloſe to the ſhore to unload in calm weather. In the road, about a mile from the coaſt, there is good anchorage for veſſels of any ſize; where with good cables they are able to ſtand the rougheſt ſeas. The ſea has made great encroachments on the town at different times, and great pains have been taken, and great ſums laid out to ſecure it by means of piles of timber, &c. from farther damage. The number of inhabitants is computed at 6000, independant of the numerous viſitors during the ſummer. There are two aſſembly-rooms, public libraries, and a theatre. It is no corporation. The principal market-day is on Thurſday, but the market is open, and ſtocked on every day except Sunday. Near 100 boats are employed in fiſhing, which carry three, four, or five men each; the ſale of mackrels and herrings are ſaid ſome years to have produced 10,000l. In time of peace, a packet ſails every week, if the wind and weather will permit, to Dieppe. Veſſels may be had at a ſhort notice for any other part of France: 32 miles E. Chicheſter, 8 S. Lewes, and 59 S. London by Lewes, and 54 from London by Ryegate.

BRIGNAIS, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire: 2 leagues S. Lyons.

BRIGNEUIL L'AINE, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Confolent: 3 leagues SE. Confolent.

BRIGNOLA, a town of Italy in the ſtate of Genoa: 23 miles NE. Genoa.

BRIGNOLES, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Var, celebrated for its fruit, and particularly the plumbs, which take their name from it: the country is fertile, and ſurrounded with mountains: 6 leagues N. Toulon, and 9½ E. Aix. *Long.* 23. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 26. N.

BRIHUEGA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the river Tajuna, containing three pariſhes; its chief trade is in wool. In the year 1710, this town being taken poſſeſſion of by general Stanhope, with a large body of troops for the archduke Charles, the duke of Vendome laid ſiege to it in behalf of Philip, king of Spain, and compelled the garriſon, conſiſting of eight ſquadrons of Engliſh, eight of Spaniards, and one battalion of Portugueſe, to ſurrender priſoners of war: 40 miles ENE. Madrid, and 20 SSW. Siguença.

BRILLAC, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: 5 miles N. Confolent.

BRILLE, ſee *Briel.*

BRILON, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the duchy of Weſtphalia; formerly Anſeatic. Calamine is found in the neighbourhood: 60 miles ENE. Cologn, 40 W. Caſſel, and 30 NW. Naumburg.

BRINDISI, or *Brunduſium*, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto, at the entrance of the Adriatic, anciently large and flouriſhing, with a large and ſafe harbour: the harbour is now choaked up, and the city much gone from its ancient ſplendour: the port was ruined by the Venetians, ſo that ſmall barks can hardly enter. It is ſaid a plan is in agitation to clear and repair it. Brindiſi is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contains two churches and two convents: 180 miles E. Naples, and 35 NW. Otranto. *Long.* 35. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 48. N.

BRINJA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Baglana: 12 miles NNW. Naſſuk.

BRINJAUN, a town of India, in the Travancore country, on the coaſt of Malabar: 25 miles W. Travancore.

BRINKE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck; 16 miles SE. Oſnabruck.

BRINN, ſee *Brunn.*

BRINON LES ALLEMENS, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clamecy: 10 miles S. Clamecy.

*Brinon l'Archevêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florentin: 4 leagues N. Auxerre, and 1½ W. St. Florentin.

BRINS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 3 miles SSE. Gabl.

BRION, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thouars: 1½ league N. Thouars.

BRION, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Chely d'Apcher: 3 leagues WSW. St. Chely.

BRIONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bernay: 4 leagues SE. Pont-Audemer, and 3½ NNE. Bernay.

BRIONNI, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Iſtria. *Long.* 31. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

BRIORD, a town of France, in the department of the Ain: 10 miles S. Belley.

BRIOSTOMBOS, or *Brios-Tombos*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe: 10 miles N. Beauvais.

BRIOU, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, aud chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melle: 2 leagues SW. Melle, and 4¾ SE. Niort.

BRIOUDE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Loire, ſituated on the Allier. It contains about 3000 inhabitants: 7 leagues NNE. St. Flour, and 8½ NW. le Puy. *Long.* 21. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 17. N.

BRIOUZE, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan: 4 leagues NE. Domfront, and 4½ W. Argentan.

BRIQUEBEC, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valognes; 3¼ leagues S. Cherburg, and 2¼ W. Valognes.

BRIQUENAY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandpré: 4 miles N. Grandpré.

BRIQUERAS, a town of Piedmont: 4 leagues S. Pignerol.

BRISACH *(Old)*, a town of Germany, formerly the capital of the Briſgaw and Imperial: now belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It was taken by the French in 1638, and in 1703 the fortifications were deſtroyed. The Rhine is paſſed here by a bridge of boats: 9 leagues N. Bâle—The French after taking this town in the year 1638, kept poſſeſſion of it till the year 1700, when it was reſtored to the emperor, after deſtroying a ſtone bridge built over the Rhine. In the year 1704, the French took it again, but it was ſuppoſed by ſome treachery; for count d'Arce, the governor was condemned to be beheaded, and all the officers who ſigned the capitulation were puniſhed.

BRISACH *(New)*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, ſituated about a mile from the weſt ſide of the Rhine, oppoſite Old Briſach, fortified by Mr. Vauban: 9 leagues N. Bâle, and 2½ SE. Colmar.

BRISAGO, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on the borders of the Swiſs bailiwics, on the Lake Major: 5 miles S. Locarno.

BRISAU, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: 6 miles S. Zwitau.

BRISELLO, ſee *Berſello.*

BRISGAW, a country of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, by which it is ſeparated from France. The marquis of Baden poſſeſſes a portion, but the principal part belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. Friburg is the capital.

BRISICH, or *Breyſich*, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 16 miles NNW. Coblentz.

BRISIGUELA, a town of Italy, in the province of Romagna, belonging to the ſtate of the Church: 6 miles from Fayenza.

BRISITINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 11 miles SSW. Manfredona.

BRISK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 8 miles SSW. Beeſkow.

**BRISKOW**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 4 miles S. Franckfort on the Oder.

**BRISSAC**, a town of France in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihers, 4½ leagues N. Vihers, and 2¼ SSE. Angers.

**BRISTOL**, a city and ſeaport of England, ſituated in the counties of Glouceſter and Somerſet, on the rivers Avon and Frome, which unite here, and form one ſtream under the name of the former, navigable for large and heavy ſhips, till it joins the Severn at King Road, there known by the name of *The Briſtol Channel*. It was called by the Britons, as we are told, *Caer Oder nant Badon*, i. e. the City Oder in Badon Valley. The Saxons called it *Brightſtowe* or *Briſtowe*. The merchants of this city trade with more independence on London than any other town in the kingdom. Their Weſt India ſhips ſail and arrive in fleets. They trade largely with Ireland, Holland, Hamburgh, Norway, Sweden, Ruſſia, and America. They ſend ſhips to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. The quay is eſteemed one of the fineſt in Europe, and on the banks of the river are ſeveral dock-yards for building and repairing the ſhips. Buſineſs of almoſt all kinds is carried on here, and capital works eſtabliſhed, ſuch as large braſs works, forges for ſmelting copper; iron founderies, where cannon, &c. are caſt and bored; lead-works, in which the lead is ſmelted from the ore, caſt into ſheets, milled, &c.: manufactures of white and red lead, and lead ſhot; a great number of ſugar-houſes, turpentine, ſulphur, and vitriol works; a manufacture of china, beſides manufactures of woollen ſtuffs, broad-cloth, ſail-cloth, lace, ſilk, and cotton. Among the public buildings, we may reckon the Exchange in Cornſtreet; other public buildings are the Council-Houſe, Guild-Hall, Cuſtom-Houſe, ſeveral halls of companies, as of merchants, coopers, and merchant-taylors, public library, infirmary, &c. Briſtol was erected into a biſhopric by Henry VIII. It contains ſeventeen pariſhes, and, beſides the cathedral, ſeventeen churches and five chapels within the city, and two churches and one chapel in the ſuburbs; in all, twenty-ſix of the eſtabliſhed religion, and fifteen places of worſhip for other perſuaſions. The hoſpitals and charitable foundations are more than twenty. The number of houſes in the city is 13,000, and of the inhabitants 72,000, and if to theſe we add the population of the ſuburbs, the whole muſt exceed 100,000. The government of the city is adminiſtered by a mayor, twelve aldermen, two ſheriffs, twenty-eight common-council, a recorder, town clerk, &c. Briſtol being a county of itſelf, one of the judges comes every year to Briſtol and holds an aſſize; in the autumn, another aſſize is held by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen. Queen Elizabeth granted a charter, whereby every man that marries a daughter of a citizen of Briſtol becomes free of the city. Briſtol was formerly a place of great ſtrength. Geoffrey, biſhop of Conſtance, fortified it when he rebelled againſt William Rufus, but the walls were deſtroyed by the king after he had ſuppreſſed the rebellion. In the year 1140, king Stephen was impriſoned in the caſtle here, by the empreſs Maud, after the battle of Lincoln. In the year 1643, Briſtol was garriſoned by the parliament troops, under the command of Colonel Fiennes, who was joined by Waller and his followers, after the battle of Roundway-Down, near Devizes. Prince Rupert attacked it, and though the town and caſtle were well fortified, and in want of neither men, proviſion, or warlike ſtores, it was taken by capitulation; but not before a great number of brave men and officers had loſt their lives. The hot-well is about a mile and a half weſt from the city, cloſe by the Avon, in the county of Glouceſter, at the bottom of ſtupendous rocks, called *St. Vincent's Rock*, out of which the ſpring riſes, and is defended by a thick wall, to prevent its being injured by the tide. The water is ſaid to be impregnated by the limeſtone quarries, with a ſoft alcalious quality, with ſome weak impregnation of ſulphur, with nitre, or ſea-ſalt, and perhaps ſlightly with iron. They are of an agreeable, not ſickly warmth; are excellent in hectics, diabetes, weak lungs, preternatural evacuations, acrid juices, and viſcid blood; and in the firſt ſtage of a phthiſis pulmonum: 120 miles W. London. *Long.* 2. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

**BRISTOL**, a ſea-port town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, ſituated on the continent. It was conſiderably damaged by the Britiſh troops in the war, but the damages have been repaired. It is now a place of conſiderable trade to the other ſtates, to Africa, and the Weſt Indies. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, was 1406: 15 miles N. Newport, and 42 S. Boſton. *Long.* 71. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 35. N.

**BRISTOL**, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, containing, in the year 1790, 31,709 inhabitants.

**BRISTOL**, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſilvania, on the Delaware: 20 miles NE. Philadelphia.

**BRISTOL BAY**, a large bay in the North Pacific Ocean, on the Weſt Coaſt of North America, into which a large river empties itſelf, of the ſame name, diſcovered by Captain Cook. *Long.* 157. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

**BRISTOL BAY**, a bay on the ſouth weſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 63. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

**BRISTOL CHANNEL**, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which lies between the ſouth coaſt of Wales and the counties of Somerſet, Devon, and Cornwall, in England.

**BRIT**, a river of England, which runs into the ſea, 2 miles S. Bridport, in Dorſetſhire.

**BRITAIN** *(Great)*. The iſland which is now called *Great Britain*, and comprehends the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, with the principality of Wales, was, in more ancient times, by way of diſtinction, ſtiled *Albion*, the name of Britain being then common to all the iſlands that lie round it. Whence it had the name of Albion is uncertain, but that it received the name of Britain from foreigners is evident, ſince the natives never ſtyled themſelves Britons, nor their country Britain, their true name being *Cumri* or *Cumbri*, whence *Cambria*, the name of Wales to this day among the Welſh. Britain lies over againſt France and Germany, in a triangular form, having three promontories, ſhooting out three different ways, viz. the Land's End towards the weſt, the Kentiſh or North Foreland towards the eaſt, and Caithneſs towards the north. It is divided from Ireland to the weſt by the Iriſh Sea, on the north it is bounded by the Northern Ocean, on the eaſt where it faces Germany, by the German Ocean; and on the ſouth, towards France, by the Britiſh Channel. Its length from north to ſouth is about 560 miles; its breadth is various, and in compaſs its three ſides are found to contain, allowing for the windings of the coaſt, about 1800 miles. The ſouth ſide, extending from the North Foreland in Kent, to the Land's End in Cornwall, contains about 300 miles; the weſt ſide, from the Land's End, to the moſt northern point of Scotland, about 800; and the eaſt ſide about 700. If Great Britain be conſidered as a perfect triangle, formed by three right lines, the length of its three ſides put together, would amount to about 1500 miles. The fertility and pleaſantneſs of Britain gave occaſion to imagine that theſe were the Fortunate Iſlands, deſcribed by the poets, where the face of nature ſmiled with a perpetual ſpring. It was in former times the granary of the weſtern empire, for hence was every year tranſported an immenſe quantity of corn, for the ſupply of the army on the frontiers of Germany. The ſouthern parts of Britain were peopled, according to Cæſar, by the Gauls. Tacitus is of the ſame opinion: if we conſider all circumſtances, ſays he, it is probable, that Gaul firſt peopled Britain, which lies ſo near it. This opinion, which is followed by moſt of the ancient, as well as the modern writers, is chiefly founded on the agreement obſerved by the Roman writers between the two nations in their cuſtoms, manners, language, religion, form of government, way of fighting, &c. Beſides, as the Gauls ſent colonies into Italy, Spain, Germany, Thrace, and Aſia, it is but reaſonable to conclude, that they did the ſame, with reſpect to Britain, which lay ſo near them, that they could diſcern it from the continent, and was no leſs plentiful than the other countries where they ſettled. To return to the Britons: their manners, cuſtoms, religion, form of government, &c. are deſcribed not only by Cæſar in his Commentaries, but by others, and perhaps more fully, who wrote after the Romans were become maſters of the iſland. The country was, according to Cæſar, well peopled, and ſtocked with cattle. Their houſes were not unlike thoſe of the Gauls. They uſed copper or iron plates, weighed by a certain ſtandard, inſtead of money. If they bred domeſtic fowls, hens, or geeſe, it was for their diverſion, being ſtrictly forbidden by their religion to eat them. Of all the Britons, thoſe who inhabited Cantium, or Kent, were the moſt civilized, not differing much in their manners from the Gauls. The more inland people, for the moſt part, ſowed no corn, their uſual food being milk and game, with which their woods and plains were well ſtored. The uſe of cloaths was ſcarce known in the iſland. Only the inhabitants of the ſouthern coaſt covered their nakedneſs with ſkins of wild beaſts, careleſsly thrown over them, not ſo much to defend themſelves againſt the cold, as to avoid giving offence to the ſtrangers, who came to trade with them. All the Britons painted their bodies with the juice of woad, of a ſky colour, and wore long hair, but ſhaved the reſt of their bodies, except their upper lip. One cuſtom prevailed among them, which ſeemed deteſtable to other nations, which was for ten or twelve men, brothers or friends, to have wives in common. They abſtained from all manner of fiſh, though the ſeas that ſurrounded their iſland, and their rivers were plentifully ſtored with them. Their towns, or rather villages, were a confuſed parcel of huts, placed at a ſmall diſtance from each other, and, generally ſpeaking, in the middle of a wood, whereof the avenues were defended with ſlight ramparts of earth, or with the trees that were cut down to clear the ground. As to their manner of fighting, Cæſar who extols their valour, and the undaunted bravery with which they went to battle, tells us, that they made uſe of chariots, driving furiouſly among the enemy's ranks, and diſcharging their darts, by which means they often put the Romans in diſorder. When they engaged the horſe, they left their chariots to fight on foot, their charioteers in the mean time retiring, and placing themſelves ſo that their maſters, if overpowered with numbers, might readily find them, and have an eaſy retreat. By this manner of fighting, they had, ſays Cæſar, both the ſpeed of the horſe, and the ſteadineſs of the foot, and were by daily practice ſo expert, that they could ſtop their horſes on a ſteep deſcent, though in full career, turn them in a narrow compaſs, run along the pole, ſit upon the yoke, and from thence, with incredible quickneſs, return to their chariots. Thus Cæſar. But why they choſe to engage the horſe rather on foot than in their chariots, is not eaſily conceived. Their trade was very inconſiderable, notwithſtanding the convenient ſituation of their iſland for carrying on an extenſive commerce. Their veſſels were very ſmall, with their keels and ribs made of ſlight timber, interwoven with wicker, and covered with hides, which ſhews that they undertook no long voyages, nay, in all likelihood, they never ventured to ſea beyond the coaſts of Gaul. Their chief traffic was with the Phænician merchants, who after the diſcovery of the iſland, which happened, probably, before the Trojan war, yearly exported great quantities of tin, which they ſold to the Greeks and other diſtant nations. The care and directions of all religious matters were, by the Britons as well as the Gauls, committed to the Druids, whoſe authority was great, not only in religious but civil affairs. They were held, both by the Britons and Gauls, in ſuch veneration, that their authority was almoſt abſolute. To them belonged the care of private and public ſacrifices, the interpretation of religion, the beſtowing of rewards, or inflicting of puniſhments, the deciding of controverſies, let the difference be of what nature ſoever, and whoever refuſed to obey their decree, whether lord or vaſſal, was excluded from the ſacrifices, which was accounted the greateſt puniſhment that could be inflicted. The ſame form of government prevailed in Britain as in Gaul; that is, the whole country was divided into ſeveral ſmall ſtates, with a head over each, dignified by authors with the name of king. Of theſe heads, or kings, Cæſar mentions four in the ſmall compaſs of Kent. Whether theſe ſtates were hereditary or elective, we find no where recorded. *Long*. 12. to 19. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 47. to 58. 45. N.

BRITAIN *(New)*, or *Labrador*, ſee *Labrador*.

BRITAIN *(New)*, an iſland in the Eaſt Indian Sea, ſeen by Dampier, Roggeween, and Carteret. What Dampier and Roggeween thought was only one iſland, captain Carteret has ſince found divided into two, by a narrow channel, which he ſailed through, from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, and gave the name of *New Ireland* to the moſt northern. The coaſts of New Britain are high and mountainous, covered here and there with wood. The inhabitants were of a dark copper colour, well made, and hardy; near the ſouthern coaſt are a number of ſmaller iſlands, among which is one with a volcano. *Long*. 148. 5. to 148. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 1. 30. to 6. 50. S.

BRITANY, ſee *Bretagne*.

BRITTEN, an iſland in the Frozen Ocean, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long*. 73. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 71. 6. N.

BRITVIN, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long*. 70. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 74. 40. N.

BRIVE, or *Brives la Gaillarde*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Correze, ſituated in a fertile vally, on the Correze; it contains about 4,000 ſouls: 4 leagues SW. Tulle, and 5 S. Uzerches. *Long*. 19. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 10. N.

BRIVIO, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, in the road from Bergamo to Como.

BRIVESAC, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: 6 leagues E. Brive.

BRIX, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: 5 miles W. Valognes.

BRIXA *(Le)* ſee *Lebrixa*.

BRIXEN *(Biſhopric of)*, a country of Germany, in league with the Tyroleſe. The biſhop is conſidered by the arch-houſe of Auſtria as a land-ſtate of Tyrol, and appears by his deputies at the diet, bearing likewiſe the taxes and impoſts belonging to it, but having, notwithſtanding, as an immediate prince of the empire, both ſeat and voice at the diets of the empire in the college of princes. He likewiſe ſends deputies, and contributes towards the maintenance of the chamber-court the ſum of 81 rix-dollars 14½ kruitzers; but with reſpect to the extraordinary taxes of the empire, the houſe of Auſtria anſwers to them. Its prelate is alſo a ſtate of the circle of Auſtria. As a biſhop, he is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Saltzburg.

BRIXEN, a town of Germany, and capital of the biſhopric of the ſame name, ſituated in a pleaſant ſpot, on the river Eyſack, at its union with the Rienz. The epiſcopal palace is well built. Excluſive of the cathedral, there are one parochial, and ſix other churches, with two cloyſters. In the year 1080, a council was held here by the emperor Henry IV. in which pope Gregory VII. was depoſed: 39 miles NNE. Trent, and 38 S. Innſpruck.—This town was taken by the French in March 1796.

BRIXENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: it affords an aſylum for involuntary homicides: 16 miles ENE. Wurzburg.

BRIXHAM, a ſmall ſea-port of England, ſituated on the weſtern ſide of Torbay, in the county of Devon, celebrated for its fiſhery, for which purpoſe more than a hundred veſſels are employed. A quay has lately been built for the purpoſe of ſupplying ſhips with water. The prince of Orange, afterwards William III. landed here with his friends, in 1688: 3 miles NE. Dartmouth.

BRIZEMBOURG, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean d' Angely: 2½ leagues S. St. Jean d'Angely, and 2½ NE. Saintes.

BRIZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 4 leagues N. Wittenberg.

BROAD, a river of South Carolina, formed by the union of ſeveral ſmaller rivers, which, about 8 miles north-weſt from Columbia, joins the Saluda, and with it forms the Cangaree.

BROADHAVEN, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt of Ireland, and north-weſt coaſt of the county of Mayo. *Long*. 9. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 17. N.

BROADLEY, a town of Poland, in the principality of Belcz: 48 miles E. Belcz.

BROBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 15 miles SE. Treves.

BROC *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Paul: 2 leagues N. St. Paul, and 1½ NNE. Vence.

BROCCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: 5 miles W. Capua.

BROCKDROP, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein: 6 miles W. Krempe.

BROCKEL, or *Brakel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and county of Verden: 5 miles E. Rotenburg.

BROD, a fortified town of Sclavonia, on the Save, where the emperor gained a victory over the Turks, in the year 1688: 50 miles N. Serajo, and 110 W. Belgrade.

BROD, or *Bomiſch*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. It was reduced to aſhes in 1637, and though ſince rebuilt, has not recovered its former conſequence: 7 miles NW. Kaurzim.

BROD, *Teutſch*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czazlau, on the Sazava, taken by the allies in the year 1741: 20 miles SSE. Czazlau, and 54 SE. Prague.

BROD, *Ungariſh*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch: 8 miles SE. Hradiſch.

BRODENFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Vogtland: 3 miles E. Oelſnitz.

BRODERA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, celebrated for its beautiful linens, indigo, and lac: 55 miles SSE. Amedabad, and 22 SW. Champaneer.

BRODETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 5 miles S. Jung Buntzlaw.

BRODNITZA, a town of Pruſſia, in the biſhopric of Culm: 30 miles E. Culm.

BRODOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein: 4½ miles NE. Newſtatt.

BRODRA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere: 30 miles NE. Kottah.

BRODY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 30 miles S. Lucko.

BRODZIEC, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 48 miles E. Minſk.

BROECK, a town or large village of North Holland, remarkable for the elegant neatneſs of the houſes and ſtreets, whoſe inhabitants carry on great trade in cattle and corn: 1 league W. Monikedam.

BROGLIE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bernay: 2 leagues S. Bernay, and 3 SW. Beaumont le Roger.

BROGLIO, or *Broil*, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice: 15 miles NE. Nice.

BROGNE, a town and abby of the county of Namur: 10 miles WSW. Namur.

BROJO CASTRA, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia: 22 miles N. Livadia.

BROKEN BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long*. 151. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 33. 34. S.

BROKEN ISLAND, an iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Ava. *Long*. 94. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 16. 30. N.

BROKRY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Candeiſh Country: 8 miles SW. Burhampour.

BROLO, a town of the iſland of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: 7 miles W. Pati.

BROMBERG, or *Bidgoſchtſch*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Inowroſlaw: 40 miles N. Inowroſlaw.

BROME, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg: 34 miles E. Zell.

BROMLEY, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the river Ravenſburn. Near the town is a palace of the biſhop of Rocheſter, to whom the manor belongs, where is a mineral ſpring. Here is a college, with a handſome allowance for twenty poor clergyman's widows, firſt founded by Warner, biſhop of Rocheſter, in the reign of Charles II. It has a weekly market on Thurſdays: 10 miles SSE. London.

BROMLEY ABBY, or *Abbot's Bromley*, or *Pagett's Bromly*, a town of England, in the county of Stafford. It was once a place of conſequence, and took its name from an abby, of which no traces now remain. It has a weekly market on Tueſday: 13 miles E. Stafford, and 128 NW. London.

BROMPTON, a flouriſhing village of England, in the county of Kent, near the river Medway, where barracks are erected for the marines ſtationed at Chatham, to which place it joins: 30 miles E. London.

BROMPTON, a populous village of England, in the county of Middleſex, a little to the weſt of London.

BROMSEBRO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, remarkable for a treaty made here in the year 1645, between Sweden and Denmark: 4 leagues from Chriſtianople.

BROMSGROVE, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, ſituated on the river Salwarp. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here are manufactures of worſted, linſey, linen cloths, fiſhhooks, needles, and nails. The market is held on Tueſdays: 12 miles NNE. Worceſter, and 114 WNW. London.

BROMYARD, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, with a weekly market on Monday: 13 miles NNE. Hereford, and 125 WNW. London.

BRON *(Nieder and Ober)*, two towns of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: 10 miles W. Haguenau.

BRONCHORST, or *Bronhorſt*, a town of the United Dutch States, in the county of Zutphen: 5 miles N. Doeſburg.

BRONI, or *Brouno*, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, where the French were defeated by the Imperialiſts in the year 1703: 10 miles SW. Pavia.

BRONNIKOV, a town of Siberia, on the Irkutſch: 28 miles N. Tobolſk.

BRONTI, a town of the iſland of Sicily: 28 miles W. Taormina.

BRONZOLO, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the Adige: 5 miles S. Bolzano.

BROOKLYN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York. The number of inhabitants in 1790 was 1603.

BROOMRIDGE, or *Broomriggs*, a place of Northumberland, where it is ſaid a battle was fought by Athelſtan againſt Conſtantine, king of Scotland, Ewaine, or Oweine, king of Cumberland, and Anlap, the general of the Danes, in the year 928, in which Athelſtan obtained a complete victory.

BROONS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North Coaſt: 4½ leagues SE. Lamballe, and 3½ SW. Dinan.

BROOTZI, a town of Siberia: 48 miles NW. Tomſk.

BROOZENKOWA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 32 miles NE. Kaminiecz.

BROQUIES, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Afrique, on the Tarn: 7 leagues S. Rhodez.

BRORA, a ſea-port town on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, near it is a coal mine; the coals of which are ſaid to take fire on being expoſed to the air: here is likewiſe a quarry of lime-ſtones, interſperſed with a variety of ſhells: 10 miles NNE. Dornock.

BRORA, a river of Scotland, which paſſes through a lake of the ſame name, in the county of Sutherland, and runs into the ſea at Brora.

BRORE, a river of Germany, which runs into the Meuſe, about a league below Maeſtricht.

BROSCHAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 4 miles S. Leitmeritz.

BROSNA, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 3 miles above Banagher, in King's County.

BROSNA *(Little)*, a river of Ireland which runs into the Shannon, 4 miles above Banagher.

BROSSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barbeſieux: 10 miles SSE. Barbeſieux.

BROTEROD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneburg, belonging to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel: 3 miles N. Schmalkalden.

BROTHERS, iſlands in the Indian Sea, on the north ſide of the entrance into the Straits of Malacca. *Long.* 78. 10. to 78. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 18. N.

BROTHERS *(Seven)*, iſlands in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 60. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 24. S.

BROTHERS *(Three)*, iſlands in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 62. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 45. S.

BROTHERS *(Three)*, iſlands in the Eaſt Indian Sea. *Long.* 107. 59. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 32. N.

BROTHERS *(Three)*, iſlands in the Eaſt Indian Sea. *Long.* 117. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 20. S.

BROTO, a town of Spain, in Aragon: 6 leagues from Jaca.

BROU ST. ROMAIN, a cown of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaudun: 6 leagues SSW. Chartres, and 3½ NW. Chateaudun.

BROUAGE, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. Here are conſiderable ſalt works: 2 leagues SE. Rochefort.

BROUCK, or *Broug*, ſee *Brugg*.

BROUGH, called alſo *Burgh upon Stanmore*, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmorland, near the ruins of an ancient caſtle: 6 miles SE. Appleby, and 252 N. London.

BROUSSE, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme: 6 leagues E. Clermont.

BROUVELIEURE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bruyeres: 1 league N. Bruyeres.

BROW HEAD, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 39. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

BROWERSHAVEN, a ſea-port town of Zealand, ſituated on the north ſide of the iſle of Scouwen, oppoſite Goree, ſaid to be ſo named as Port des Braſſeurs, the port or haven of brewers. In 1426, a bloody battle was fought near this town, between Philip, duke of Burgundy, and Humphry, duke of Glouceſter, brother to Henry V. king of England, who came with 3000 Engliſh to the aſſiſtance of Mary de Jaqueline, counteſs of Holland, in which the duke of Glouceſter was defeated: 5 miles S. Goree, and 8 SW. Helvoetſluys.

BROWN'S POINT, a cape at the ſouth extremity of the iſland of Tobago. *Long.* 60. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

BROWNSEA ISLAND, an iſland containing about 800 acres of land in the harbour of Poole, where the Danes landed in 1015.

BROWNSTOWN HEAD, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Waterford. *Long.* 7. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 7. N.

BROYE, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the canton of Friburg, croſſes lake Morat, and runs into the lake of Neufchâtel, about 2 miles N. from Crudefin.

BROZZO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 5 miles NW. Ivrea, and 25 N. Turin.

BRSESKIE, or *Brſeſtz*, or *Brzeſc*, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate to which it gives name, ſurrounded with a wall, and ſituated in a marſhy plain: 80 miles WNW. Warſaw, and 100 S. Dantzick.—On the month of October, 1794, a battle was fought near this town, between the Ruſſians and the Poles: the battle laſted eight hours, and the Poles were totally defeated. Out of 13,000 of the beſt Poliſh troops, conſiſting of old eſtabliſhed regiments, not to reckon the armed peaſants, only 500 were made priſoners, as they would not accept of quarter: and the reſt, all but 300 men who eſcaped, were cut to pieces, ſo that the field of battle, for ſome miles, was covered with their dead. The whole of the Poliſh artillery, conſiſting of 2 mortars and 24 pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the Ruſſians.

BRSESTZ, or *Brzeſc*, a town of Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, ſituated on the Bog: ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle built on a ſharp rock, the ſee of a Greek biſhop. Here is the largeſt Jewiſh ſynagogue in Europe: 100 miles E. Warſaw, and 196 NE. Cracow.

BRUCCA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. and Principato Citra: 13 miles W. Policaſtro.

BRUCE HILL, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Cavan: 11 miles SSW. Cavan.

BRUCH, or *Broich*, an ancient caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which gives name to a ſignory in the duchy of Berg, about 6 leagues in circumference: 4 miles E. Duiſburg.

BRUCH, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nerac: 5 miles NNE. Nerac, and 9 W. Agen.

BRUCHHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: 5 miles W. Hoya.

BRUCHSAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire, ſituated on the Salza, where the biſhop has a palace, and an arſenal: 11 miles SE. Spire, and 15 S. Heidelberg.

BRUCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach, on the Rednitz.

BRUCK, or *Brugg*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Leyta. Aſparagus grows without culture in the environs of the town: 25 miles E. Baden, and 20 ESE. Vienna.

BRUCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 8 miles NE. Belzig, and 10 SW. Potzdam.

BRUCK, or PRUCK, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate: 18 miles NNE. Ratiſbon.

BRUCKENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: 14 miles S. Fulda.

BRUCKLAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reus: 8 miles WNW. Greitz.

BRUCKOBEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau-Munzenburg: 2 miles N. Hanau.

BRUEGEL, a town of Upper Guelderland: 10 miles SE. Venloo.

BRUEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 12 miles NE. Schwerin.

BRUEL, or BRUGL, or BRUGHL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn: 6 miles S. Cologn.

*Bruère*, a town of France in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Amand, on the river Cher: 6 leagues S. Bourges, and 1½ NW. St. Amand.

BRUFFIER *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu: 3 leagues W. Mortagne, and 1¼ ENE. Montaigu.

BRUGES, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pau: 4 leagues S. Pau, and 4½ SE. Oleron.

BRUGES. Among the cities of Flanders, Bruges holds the ſecond rank; is about a league and a half in circumference, and advantageouſly ſituated in a plain, having, by means of canals, a navigable communication with Ghent, Oſtend, Dunkirk, Nieuport, Furnes, Damme, Sluys, &c. This city was, in the fourteenth century, a place of the greateſt trade in Europe; in it were conſuls for the regulation of trade from all the different cities and countries; and national warehouſes and magazines to depoſit their goods, which were brought here as the great mart: the merchants of Venice ſent hither the product of the eaſt; the traders of the north brought hither the production of the Baltic, and the Engliſh ſent their wool; the dukes of Burgundy, their lords, encouraged trade, and under their auſpices they flouriſhed; but in the year 1489, the citizens had the audacity to arreſt the Archduke Maximilian, who had married Mary, the heireſs of the houſe of Burgundy, to affront his domeſtics, and maltreat his officers; they even demanded aſſiſtance from the king of France and the duke of Gueldres; this tumult continued fourteen months, but being fearful of much worſe conſequences, they implored the clemency of their prince; fifty-ſix were condemned to death, a great number baniſhed, and the city fined in a large ſum. From that time, Bruges began to decline, and Antwerp ſo advantageouſly ſituated on the banks of a conſiderable river, became its rival, and ſoon its ſuperior. Having a communication with the ſea from Oſtend, by means of a navigable canal, it is yet a place of conſiderable trade, with manufactures of ſtuff, linen, &c. It was formerly in the dioceſe of Tournay, but was in the year 1559, erected into a biſhopric, by Philip II. king of Spain, ſubject to the archbiſhop of Malines. In 1430, Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, inſtituted the order of the Golden Fleece at Bruges. The ſtreets, 260 in number, are in general ſpacious, and the houſes large, but old; there are ſeven gates and ſix grand markets, but they have neither fountain or river, the water which ſupplies the city being brought from Ghent, from the rivers Lis and Scheldt, by means of pipes. The principal buildings are the townhouſe, the halls, the mint, &c. At the end of the grand market is a fine ſteeple, one of the moſt beautiful of the kind in Europe, five hundred and thirty-three ſteps in height, and furniſhed with bells and chimes, which play a different tune every quarter of an hour. There are ſeveral fine churches at Bruges; the cathedral is dedicated to St. Donat, but the church of Notre Dame is the moſt beautiful, whoſe ſteeple is a ſea mark to ſailors coming to Oſtend; in the treaſury are preſerved the rich veſtments of Thomas-à-Becket adorned with precious ſtones. Seventeen houſes or palaces yet remain, the ancient habitations of ſo many conſuls of trade. The magiſtracy of Bruges is compoſed of two burgomaſters, twelve echevins, twelve counſellors, ſix penſionaries, and two greffiers. This city was bombarded by the Dutch, on the 4th of July, 1704, but without ſucceſs; it ſubmitted to the allies in 1706, after the battle of Ramilies; in 1708, it was inveſted by the French, under the command of comté de la Motthe, and ſurrendered the 5th of July. The allies re-entered it the beginning of the year 1709, in virtue of a capitulation ſigned on the taking of Ghent, the 30th of December, 1709. The magiſtrates opened the gates to the French troops, and ſigned a formal ſubmiſſion to the French republic, on the 24th of June, 1794: 21 miles W. Ghent, and 12 E. Oſtend. *Long.* 20. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

BRUGG, or *Bruck*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Aar. It formerly belonged to the counts of Habſburg, of the houſe of Auſtria: the inhabitants embraced the Proteſtant religion in the year 1529: 21 miles S. Bâle.

BRUGGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and Biſhopric of Hildeſheim, on the eaſt ſide of the Leine: 4 leagues SW. from Hildeſheim.

BRUGGEN, or *Bruch*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers, on the Schwalm: 6 miles NE. Ruremond. —On the 2d of March 1793, a battle was fought near this town, between the Pruſſians, under the command of prince Frederick of Brunſwick, and the French, in which the latter were defeated, with the loſs of 1300 killed, and 700 priſoners.

BRUGHAN, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Severn, about 2 miles above Llanydlos, in the county of Montgomery.

BRUGHAT, a town of France in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gannat: 2½ leagues E. Gannat.

BRUGNETTO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, ſituated at the foot of the Apennines; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Genoa: 35 miles ESE. Genoa.

BRUGUIERE, DIT DULAC *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: 1½ league S. Caſtres.

*Bruguières*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulouſe: 3 leagues N. Toulouſe.

BRUKA, or *Bruko*, a town of Africa, on the ſouth coaſt of the river Gambia: 160 miles from the ſea.

BRUKSAL, an iſland of Africa, in the river Senegal, near the mouth.

BRULON, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sablé: 3 leagues N. Sablé, and 6 W. Le Mans.

BRUMATH, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Haguenau, 2 leagues SSW. Haguenau, and 3 N. Straſburg.

BRUMPT, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: 8 miles N. Straſburg.

BRUNEA *(La)*, a ſeaport town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sicily, at the entrance of the Gulph of Catania: 16 miles S. Catania.

BRUNET, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, at the entrance into Fortune Bay. *Long.* 55. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 15. N.

BRUNETTE *(La)*, a ſtrong fortreſs of Piedmont, near the town of Suſa, with a conſiderable garriſon.—By an article in the peace concluded between the French and the king of Sardinia, in April, 1796, this fortreſs was to be diſmantled.

BRUNIQUEL, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: 8 leagues SSE. Cahors.

BRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles W. Horn.

BRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles W. Ebenfurth.

BRUNN, or *Brno*, or *Brinn*, a city, the capital of a circle to which it gives name: the ſecond town in rank, and firſt in commerce, of the marquiſate of Moravia, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Schwartſchaw and Surtawa. It is not large, but populous. There are manufactures of cloth, velvets, and pluſh. The diets of the ſtate are held here alternately with Olmuts. It is defended by a ſtrong fortreſs called *Spilberg*, built on an eminence near the town: the Pruſſians laid ſiege to it in the year 1742, but were compelled to abandon the enterpriſe: 32 miles SW. Olmutz, 100 SE. Prague, and 156 SE. Dreſden.

BRUNN, a circle of Moravia, bounded on the north by Bohemia, on the eaſt by the circle of Olmutz and Hradiſh, on the ſouth by Auſtria, and on the weſt by the circle of Iglau and Znaym. In it are many iron mines and forges, medicinal ſprings, quarries of marble, glaſs-houſes, and alum-works. It is ſaid to contain 70 towns, and above 20,871 houſes. Brunn is the capital.

BRUNNEN, a populous town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schwitz, on the lake of the Four Cantons, where the deputies of the Catholic cantons aſſemble. Here it was that the cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden, formed a perpetual alliance, which was the foundation of the Swiſs republic: 2½ miles SW. Schwitz.

BRUNO, a river of Italy, which runs into the lake of Caſtiglione, near Buriano, in the duchy of Tuſcany.

BRUNOY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Corbeil: 2 leagues N. Corbeil.

**BRUNSBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, belonging to the abby of Corvey: 4 miles WNW. Hochſter.

**BRUNSBUTTEL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and Duchy of Holſtein, on the north ſide of the Elbe: 40 miles NW. Hamburg, and 10 NW. Gluckſtadt.

**BRUNSTATT**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Altkirch: 7 miles N. Altkirch.

**BRUNSWICK**, a country of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, with the title of duchy; bounded on the north by Luneburg, on the eaſt by Magdeburg, Halberſtadt, and Anhalt, on the ſouth by Thuringia and Heſſe, and on the weſt by Minden, Hoya, and Lippe; Brunſwick is the capital. Authors include likewiſe under the name of Brunſwick all that the princes of this houſe poſſeſs in Lower Saxony, where they form different branches; ſuch are the duchies and territories of Luneburg, Gottinghen, Grubenhagen, Calenberg, Wolfenbuttel, Hanover, Zell, Ultzen, Danneberg, Marpurg, Giffhorn, Eimbech, and Hamelen. The country is good and fertile; there are many mines, plenty of game, and abundance of corn: the principal rivers are the Weſer, Ocker, Leyne, Ilmenau, and Viper: there are a number of medicinal ſprings, large foreſts, and plenty of all the neceſſaries of life: commerce and manufactures were once flouriſhing, but the German wars of the 17th century produced a great change; and this country ſuffered as much as any other part of the empire.

**BRUNSWICK**, a city of Germany, and capital of the duchy of the ſame name, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and reſidence of the prince of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel, is ſituated on the Ocker; ſaid to have been built in the year 868 by Bruno, ſon of Adolphus, duke of Saxony; ſince that greatly enlarged by Henry the Fowler, and divers other princes. The form is nearly ſquare, and meaſures two miles in circumference; it contains five or ſix ſquares, and a number of handſome buildings, among which are the town houſe, and ſeveral churches, all for Proteſtants; the inhabitants of this town being among the firſt who embraced the doctrine of Luther. There are, beſides, a college for the ſtudy of arts and ſciences, which has a well furniſhed library; an opera houſe; a theatre; and a cuſtom houſe. Brunſwick was formerly one of the Hanſe towns, and governed as a republic, aſſerting that they had purchaſed their freedom from the dukes of Brunſwick; who ſeveral times with arms diſputed this pretenſion. In the years 1542, 1550, and 1553, Henry the Young beſieged the town, which ſuffered very conſiderably, but, being ſuccoured by ſome troops of their allies, the people preſerved their liberty: in 1569, an accommodation took place; but in 1617, Frederic Ulric compelled them to pay him homage; and in 1670, Rodolphus Auguſtus took poſſeſſion of the town, and it is ſaid, by means of cannon which he had borrowed of the inhabitants for another purpoſe; and afterwards built a citadel to ſecure its ſubjection. The town is populous, but not ſo much ſo as it was when a free town; for the numerous garriſon placed there by the duke drove away a great number of the tradeſmen, and injured its commerce. The firſt ſpinning wheels are ſaid to have been invented in this place by a ſtatuary of the name of Jurgen: the ſtrong beer, or mum, ſo called from the inventor, or brewer, Chriſtian Mummen, is exported to many parts of the world. In the year 1757, the French took Brunſwick, but evacuated it the year following; and in 1761, attempted to take it again, but without ſucceſs: 7 miles N. Wolfenbuttel, and 47 WNW. Magdeburg. *Long.* 28. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

**BRUNSWICK** *(New)*, a government or diviſion of Nova Scotia, lying on the north-weſt of the Bay of Fundy; bounded on the ſouth by the American ſtates, on the weſt and north by Canada, and on the eaſt by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. St. John's river croſſes it in the centre from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt. Frederick Town is the capital.

**BRUNSWICK**, a city of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the Rariton, with a port for ſmall veſſels; the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade. The number of inhabitants about 2,000, half of which are Dutch or of Dutch extraction: 45 miles NE. Philadelphia, and 25 SW. New York. *Long.* 74. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 29 N.

**BRUNSWICK**, a town of America, in the country of Maine: 102 miles NE. Boſton. *Long.* 69. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 50. N

**BRUNSWICK**, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina, near the mouth of Cape Fear river on the weſt ſide: 88 miles SSW. Newbern. *Long.* 78. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 2. N.

**BRUNSWICK**, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia, on Turtle River. Brunſwick has a good and capacious harbour, and promiſes to become a place of great trade from the richneſs of the ſoil of the neighbouring country: 55 miles SSW. Savanna. *Long.* 81. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 14. N.

**BRUNSWICK HOUSE**, a ſettlement on Mooſe River, in Canada. *Long.* 83. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 13. N.

**BRUNUSEE**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles W. Rackeſburg.

**BRUSCH**, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine at Straſburg. By means of ſluices it forms a canal from Molſheim.

**BRUSEGANA**, a town of Italy, in the Paduan: 4 miles WNW. Padua.

**BRUSINSKOI**, an iſland of Ruſſia, in lake Onezkoe: 40 miles SE. Petrovadſkoi.

**BRUSKAU**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 48 miles NNW. Braclaw.

**BRUSQUET** *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: 5 miles NNE. Digne.

**BRUSSELS**, or *Bruxelles*, called the ornament and delight of the Netherlands, the richeſt and gayeſt city of Brabant, heretofore the reſidence of the court, is built in a fertile country, one part of it, to the eaſt, ſituated on an eminence; the other part to the weſt, ſituated in a plain, and well watered by the river Senne, which runs through it, and branches into ſeveral ſtreams, forming many ſmall iſlands; the name is by ſome derived from a neighbouring moraſs, named Broeytſel; by others from a bridge named Bruxel; however that may be, ſo long ago as the year 900, it had a market and a caſtle; and in the year 1340, was ſurrounded with a wall of freeſtone, the ruins of which are yet viſible. Between the years 1357 and 1370, it was conſiderably enlarged, and is now ſaid to be ſeven miles in circumference. Without the walls, are 16 half moons, and a counterſcarp along the foſſe. Bruſſels contains 7 pariſhes, Ste. Gudule, Notre Dame de la Chapelle, St. Geri, St. Nicholas, Ste. Catherine, St. Jaques de Caubergue, and Notre Dame de Finis-terræ. According to the ſaying of Puteanus, a famous hiſtorian of the country, the number ſeven is remarkable at Bruſſels, firſt having ſeven lords at one time, who had each a chateau, whoſe deſcendants form the ſeven patrician families from which the magiſtrates are elected, theſe are the families of Steenweghe, Sleeuws, Serhuyghs, Coudenberg, Serroelofs, Sweerts, and Rodenbeeck; there are ſeven grand places or markets, beſides others leſs conſiderable: ſeven gates, that of Louvain to the eaſt, that of Namur to the ſouth, thoſe of Halle and Anderlecht to the weſt, thoſe of Flanders and Laecken to the north, and that of Scharebeeck, otherwiſe called the gate of Cologn, to the north-eaſt. Without the gate of Halle, about 200 paces, is a Fort called fort de Monterey, being built by comte de Monterey, governor general of the Netherlands, in 1672. From Bruſſels a canal is cut to the river Rupple, a little beyond the village of Willebroeck, by means of which there is a daily communication in barges with Antwerp; this canal was begun the 11th of June, 1550, and made fit for navigation on the 11th of October, 1561, under the direction of the celebrated architect George Rimaldi; the elevation of the ground is 50 feet, and regulated by means of five ſluices; the length of the canal is about ſeven leagues, and is ſaid to have coſt 1,800,000 florins: by this means, the ocean and the Scheldt are open to Bruſſels, to the great convenience of the trade of the city. The palace where the governor reſides, was begun in the year 1300, by John II. duke of Brabant, enlarged in the year 1452, by Philip the Good, and finiſhed by his ſucceſſors; it ſtands on an eminence with a large ſquare before it, encircled with pillars of braſs, on which are ſtatues of ſeveral emperors and dukes of Brabant, large as life, finiſhed in the year 1521; behind the palace is an extenſive and beautiful park, well ſtocked with deer and planted with trees; at the extremity, near the gate of Louvain, ſtands a pleaſure houſe, built by order of Charles V. where he ſometimes reſided after his abdication of the crown, in favour of his ſon Philip II. hence called the Emperor's Houſe. The Hotel de Ville in the grand market-place is a remarkable ſtructure, it was begun in 1380, and not finiſhed before the year 1442; its turret is an admirable piece of Gothic architecture, 364 feet in height; on the top is the figure of St. Michael in copper gilt, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind. There are many palaces belonging to the nobility, the prince of Ligne, duke of Aremberg, &c. in which are many very valuable paintings by the beſt Flemiſh maſters. The opera houſe is a grand ſtructure, erected in the year 1700, after the Italian manner, by order of the elector of Bavaria, then governor-general of the Low Countries. The church of Ste. Gudlue, which is collegiate, is a very magnificent ſtructure, ſituated in a higher part of the city, and approached by a flight of ſteps; it was built in the year 1047, by Lambert, ſurnamed Balderic, duke of Brabant, and dedicated to Ste. Gudule, whoſe remains were removed hither from the church of St. Geri, at the inſtigation of Gerard, biſhop of Cambray. Beſides the pariſh churches, there are a great many chapels, monaſteries, and convents. The governor-general kept his court with the honours of a ſovereign prince, being attended with a company of archers, a company of halberdiers, and three companies of horſe guards. The magiſtracy of Bruſſels is compoſed of an officer called amman, a burgomaſter, ſeven echevins, two treaſurers, a penſionary, three ſecretaries, three greffiers, and two receivers; beſides theſe they have a deputy amman, an under burgomaſter, nine counſellors choſen from the citizens, a ſuperintendant of the canal, a receiver for the canal, and a greffier of the treaſury; the office of amman, deputy amman, ſecretaries and greffiers of the city and treaſury, are perpetual. The deſcendants of the ancient patrician families, who are divided into ſeven claſſes, aſſembled ſome days before the feaſt of St. John, and nominated three perſons of each body, whom they repreſented to the ſovereign or governor, for him to chooſe and appoint magiſtrates from, on the feaſt of St. John, O. S. The ſecond burgomaſter and the nine counſellors, with the receivers, are named by the firſt burgomaſter, matters relating to the citizens, are cognizable before the magiſtracy in the firſt inſtance, with right of appeal to the ſuperior council. The citizens are divided into nine claſſes, called nations, who were formed in the year 1321, of the principal artiſans of the city; they are diſtinguiſhed by the nations of Notre Dame, of St. Giles, St. Laurent, St. Geri, St. Jean, St. Chriſtophre, St. Jaques, St. Pierre, and St. Nicholas, each claſs including ſeveral companies of tradeſman, who have each a chief, or dean, with their aſſiſtant counſel: they were aſſembled by the ſound of a bell, called the bell of the nations, to ſignify their conſent to any ſubſidy which the ſovereign may demand or approve, in the name of the whole city, or to any propoſitions which may be made by the burgomaſter. In the year 1695, the army of France under the conduct of marſhal Villeroy, advanced towards Bruſſels for the purpoſe of compelling the allies to raiſe the ſiege of the caſtle of Namur, and began to bombard it on the 13th of Auguſt, when they poured in ſuch a quantity of bombs and red hot balls, that the city took fire, and the fire being ſeconded with a violent wind, burnt 14 beautiful churches, and above 4000 houſes to aſhes; after this the French retired, without being able to conſtrain the allies to abandon their enterpriſe. After the battle of Ramilies, the elector of Bavaria and all the friends of Philip V. abandoned Bruſſels, and the allies ſeized it the 27th of May, 1706. As the city was not regularly fortified, or in a condition to ſuſtain a ſiege, the magiſtrates preſented the keys of the city to the duke of Marlborough, commander in chief, and implored his protection, who accordingly took poſſeſſion in the name of Charles III. king of Spain, who made general Churchill, the duke of Marlborough's brother, governor. The 22d of November, 1708, it was beſieged by a body of troops under the command of Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, but his highneſs being informed that the duke of Marlborough had paſſed the Scheldt, with a large part of his army, to ſuccour the city, he was obliged to abandon the ſiege, with all his artillery, the 27th of the ſame month, after having been repulſed at the counterſcarp, between the gates of Louvain and Namur. It was taken by the French in 1746, and rendered back at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. The army of the French entered Bruſſels on the 14th of November, 1792, under the command of Dumourier, ſoon after the battle of Gemappe; and quitted it again the 23d of March, 1793, ſoon after the battle near Louvain. The French took it again in the ſummer of 1794: 23 miles S. Antwerp, and 26 SE. Ghent. *Long.* 21. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 49. N.

BRUSSOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 12 miles NE. Prenzlow.

BRUSZILOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 46 miles W. Kiov.

BRUTON, or *Brewton*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the river Brew, near its head. The town contains 320 houſes, and about 800 inhabitants. The principal manufactures are hoſiery and ſilk throwing. It has a weekly market on Saturdays: 12 miles SW. Frome, and 117 W. London.

BRUTZ, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bain: 2 leagues S. Rennes.

BRUYE, or *Buga*, an iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the mouth of he river Ava, about 8 leagues long, and 3 broad. *Long.* 97. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 15. N.

BRUYERES, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in he department of Voſges: 10 miles WSW. St. Diey, and 11 E. Epinal.

BRUYERES SOUS LAON, a town of France, in the department of he Aiſne, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Laon: 1 league SE. Laon.

BRZESK, ſee *Brſeſkie*.

BRZESNO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 5 miles E. Jung Buntzlaw.

BRZEZANY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: 24 iles NNE. Halicz.

BRZEZIN, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Bielſk: 44 miles NW. ielſk.

BRZEZINY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenczicz: 48 miles E. Lenczicz.

BRZISTEW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 11 miles E. Jung Buntzlau.

BRZOSTECK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 6 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

BSURA, a river of Poland, which runs into the Viſtula, 12 miles E. Ploczko.

BU, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dreux: 2 leagues NE. Dreux.

BUA, or *The Iſle of Partridges*, a ſmall iſland in the northern part of the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Dalmatia, joined to the town of Trau by a bridge: 20 miles WNW. Spalatro.

BUAMACHUCO, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, and juriſdiction of Caxamarquilla, chiefly inhabited by Indians.

BUANES, a town of France, in the department of Landes: 5 miles W. Aire.

BUARCOS, or *Buargas*, a town of Portugal, on the ſea coaſt, in the province of Beira: 7 leagues SW. Coïmbra.

BUARID, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Arabia, 4 miles W. Loheia.

BUBEREZNOVSKOI, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, on the river Zulux: 32 miles N. Arkadinſkaia.

BUBLITZ, a town of Farther Pomerania: 4 miles SE. from Coſlin.

BUBRY, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hennebon: 10 miles NNE. Hennebon.

BUCCARIA, or *Boccari*, a ſea-port town of Morlachia, belonging to Auſtria, ſituated on the north-eaſt part of the Adriatic, declared by the emperor a free port for commerce of the Eaſt Indies, in the year 1780: 6 miles E. St. Veit, and 22 NNW. Segna.

BUCCHAREST, or *Buccoreſt*, or *Buchoreſt*, a town of European Turkey, and one of the largeſt and richeſt of Walachia, ſituated on the Dumbrowitz: the reſidence of the hoſpodar; and the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. The Lutherans hold their aſſemblies here, protected by Sweden: 250 miles NNW. Conſtantinople, and 135 NNE. Filippopoli. *Long.* 43. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 29. N.

BUCCIORSERAI, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Dooab: 18 miles SE. Etaya.

BUCENI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 38 miles NNW. Galatz.

BUCHAN, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the north-eaſt part of the county of Aberdeen.

BUCHAN NESS, the moſt eaſternly point of land of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. *Long.* 1. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 30. N.

BUCHAN *(Bullers of)*, great hollows in a rock projecting into the ſea, on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, open at the top, and perforated by three ways of entrance, thirty fathoms deep, about fifty fathoms in diameter; fiſhing boats enter here without apprehenſion: 30 miles NNE. Aberdeen.

BUCHARIA, ſee *Bukharia*.

BUCHAU, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Feder lake. It has no territory. It pays four florins for the Roman month, and its tax is ſixteen rixdollars nineteen kreutzers: 24 miles SW. Ulm, and 43 SSE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 27. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

BUCHAW, a ſmall country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, comprehending the eſtate of the Abby of Fulda. Fulda is the capital.

BUCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: 22 miles E. Heidelberg.

BUCHENBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Swabia, and territory of the Abby of Kempten: 5 miles WSW. Kempten, and 9 E. Iſny.

BUCHERI, a town of Italy, in the vally of Noto: 3 miles NE. Monte-Roſſo.

BUCHHOLZ, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 23 miles SSE. Berlin.

BUCHIGLIERA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 11 miles WNW. Umbriatico.

BUCHLAHE, or *Buchloe*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia and biſhopric of Augſburg: 18 miles SSW. Augſburg, and 9 E. Mindelheim.

BUCHOLTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 18 miles ENE. Verden.

BUCHOREST, ſee *Bucchareſt*.

BUCHORN, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the north ſide of the lake of Conſtance. Its aſſeſſments in the matricula of the empire and circle is thirteen florins, and it pays twenty rixdollars, twenty-ſeven kruitzers to the chamber at Wetzlar. Here are warehouſes for goods conſigned to it for the paſſage of the lake; the inhabitants are Lutherans: 13 miles E. Conſtance, and 11 SSW. Ravenſpurg. *Long.* 27. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 38. N.

BUCHOV, a town of Hungary: 2 miles W. B leſko.

BUCHY, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gournay: 5 leagues WNW. Gournay, and 4½ NE. Rouen.

**BUCINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: 6 miles WNW. Cangiano.

**BUCK**, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: 30 miles SW. Savanna.

**BUCK ISLAND**, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands in the Weſt Indies.

**BUCK**, or *Buſk*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz: 24 miles SSE. Belz.

**BUCK**, or *Buchow*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg: 4 miles S. Tangermunde, and 22 WNW. Brandenburg.

**BUCKEBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg, ſurrounded with walls, with a caſtle, where the tribunal of juſtice is held. It contains one church, two colleges, and a houſe of orphans: 3 miles E. Minden.

**BUCKEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: 2 miles S. Hoya.

**BUCKENHAM**, or *New Buckenham*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturdays: 14 miles SW. Norwich, and 96 NNE. London.

**BUCKHAVEN**, a ſmall fiſhing town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the north of the Frith of Forth: 5 miles N. Dyſart.

**BUCKIE**, a ſmall fiſhing town of Scotland, in the county of Bamff, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the Frith of Murray: 5 miles W. Cullen.

**BUCKINGHAM**, a county of the United States of America, in Virginia, which in the year 1781 ſent 625 men to the national militia: 40 miles W. Richmond.

**BUCKINGHAM**, a town of England which gives name to the county in which it is ſituated, on the river Ouſe, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded. The town is ancient, and was made by Edward III. a ſtaple for wool: and was ſummoned to ſend members to parliament in that reign, but does not ſeem to have returned any till the reign of Henry VIII. It was incorporated by Queen Mary, and the charter renewed by Charles II. The ſummer aſſizes for the county are held here, and what is called a quarter ſeſſions for the town, twice a year. It has a weekly market on Saturday. The principal manufactures in the town and neighbourhood are lace and paper. The number of houſes in the town and pariſh amount to about 540: 24 miles NE. Oxford, and 57 WNW. London.

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded on the north by Northamptonſhire, on the north-eaſt by Bedfordſhire, on the eaſt by Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, on the ſouth-weſt by Berkſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the river Thames, and on the weſt by Oxfordſhire. Its greateſt length 46 miles, and its breadth 18; about 140 miles in circumference, and containing 518,400 acres: the ſoil is various, in ſome parts, particularly in the vale, about Ayleſbury and Buckingham, the land is a rich loam, in ſome places a ſtrong clay, in others chalky, and gravelly in others. The ſouth part, particularly towards the eaſt, is hilly, conſiſting of a range, called the Chiltern-hills; the northern is more level. It is divided into eight hundreds, and contains 15 market towns, viz. Amerſham, Ayleſbury, Buckingham, Marlow, Wendover, Wycomb, Beaconsfield, Cheſham, Colnbrook, Ivingo, Newport-Pagnel, Oulney, Riſborough, Stony-Stratford, and Winſlow; the ſix former ſend two members each to the Britiſh parliament, and two are returned for the county. The principal produce is corn and butter. The principal manufactures are lace and paper making.

**BUCKRAH**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Subah of Oude: 18 miles NW. Gooracpour.

**BUCKRAH**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: 25 miles N. Patna.

**BUCKS HARBOUR**, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth coaſt of the country of Maine, in the United States of America. *Long.* 63. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

**BUCORTA**, a river of Italy, which runs into the ſea, near Pagliapoli, in Calabria Ultra.

**BUCY LE LONG**, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Soiſſons: 1 league NE. Soiſſons.

**BUCZA**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 90 miles E. Brzeſc.

**BUDA**, or *Offen*, a city and capital of Lower Hungary, ſituated on an eminence, on the weſt ſide of the Danube, oppoſite Peſt, formerly the reſidence of the Hungarian kings. In the year 1526, the ſultan Solyman appeared before the city, with his numerous army; and after battering the walls about three hours, his troops ſcaled them, and entering the town ſword in hand, butchered all the inhabitants and garriſon they could find. The caſtle capitulated; but its garriſon were made priſoners. In 1526, it was retaken by the archduke, and in 1529, Solyman became maſter of it again. In the years 1530, 1540, 1542, 1598, 1599, 1602, and 1603, fruitleſs attempts were made to wreſt it from the Turks. In the year 1684, the duke of Lorrain inveſted it. The garriſon at this time conſiſted of 18,000 men, commanded by Cara-Mehemet Baſha, a brave and expert officer, and who knew better how to make a regular defence than the Turks at this time uſually did. The beſieged made ſeveral ſallies, with good ſucceſs, and in general defended themſelves much better than the Turks had ever done before. They even repulſed the Imperialiſts in a general aſſault; which misfortune, and a mortal dyſentery that reigned in the army, obliged the duke of Lorrain to raiſe the ſiege, after he had loſt 30,000 men to no purpoſe. In June 1686, the duke of Lorrain again laid ſiege to Buda. On the 21ſt, his trenches were opened, when a furious bombardment began. By the 24th, three breaches were made, and ſeveral times the town was ſet on fire. Schoning, the Brandenburg general, led the firſt attack, which proved fatal, from the many mines ſprung. The elector, with the princes Louis and Eugene, attacked in another place, and by their great intrepidity the place was carried. The duke then ſent to ſummon the baſha, offering him honourable terms, which the other bravely rejected. Three thouſand Turks, that made a ſally on the 27th of July, did conſiderable damage; and prince Eugene had a horſe killed under him in the ſkirmiſh. The ſame day, a breach that was made in the caſtle was attacked by the beſiegers; they entered it twice ſword in hand, but they were as often repulſed, with the loſs of 500 men; among whom where the counts of Stahrenberg, Heberſtein, and Kaunitz: the princes Eugene, and Louis of Baden, were ſlightly wounded. At laſt the beſiegers had puſhed their attack ſo far, that every thing was ready for a general aſſault, which, after all means to make the baſha ſurrender had been ineffectual, was given with great fury. The city was taken and ſacked, and the brave baſha was found dead on the breach, happy in not being a witneſs of the bloodſhed his reſolution had occaſioned. The German ſoldiers, enraged againſt the Turks for their obſtinate reſiſtance, had no reſpect to age or ſex, but exerted their vengeance on every Mahometan they met, till the duke of Lorrain and the elector put an end to the execution. In the year 1770, in the war betweeen the Ruſſians and Turks, the Tartars paſſing the Nieſter, near Balta, began to carry their ravages into Poland, but were repulſed at the firſt onſet. Neverthele∫s, on the 16th of March, they rallied again, and endeavoured to regain their own frontiers; but a Ruſſian detachment, commanded by Captain Stukulow, coming up with them, in the neighbourhood of Buda, attacked and defeated them; ſeized their camp, and took all their baggage. A ſultan, two mirzas, and 326 private men were killed on the ſpot, and 362 Chriſtians and Jews were reſcued from ſlavery. The warm baths of Buda are ſaid to be ſome of the moſt magnificent in Europe. From the grapes growing on the neighbouring hills is made a red wine in great eſtimation: 125 miles ESE. Vienna, and 150 NNW. Belgrade.

**BUDA**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 80 miles E. Wilna.

**BUDARIN**, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, in the government of Caucaſus, on the weſt ſide of the Ural: 36 miles SSW. Uralſk.

**BUDAWUR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Malwa: 240 miles S. Delhi, and 132 NE. Oudein.

**BUDAYEON**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude: 24 miles SW. Bereilly: and 70 NE. Agra.

**BUDDAKANO**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere: 87 miles W. Oudipour, and 100 N. Amedabad.

**BUDDENBORG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Marck: 2 miles NW. Lunen.

**BUDDESDALE**, ſee *Boteſdale*.

**BUDELICH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 11 miles E. Treves.

**BUDERICH**, or *Burich*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, ſituated on the Rhine. The Proteſtants have a church, and the Catholics a convent here: 16 miles ESE. Cleves.

**BUDESHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 1 mile E. Bingen.

**BUDETIN**, a town of Hungary: 16 miles ENE. Boleſko.

**BUDIN**, or *Budyn*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan: 8 miles N. Schlan.

**BUDINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſemburg; 10 miles ENE. Francfort on the Mayne, and 26 SE. Wetzlar.

**BUDISSEN**, ſee *Bautzen*.

**BUDLANIOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 36 miles NW. Kaminiec.

**BUDOA**, or *Budua*, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Dalmatia, ſubject to the Venetians, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Antivari. It was beſieged by the Turks in 1686, without ſucceſs; 30 miles SSE. Raguſa. *Long.* 36. 20 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

**BUDRIO**, a town of Italy, in the Bologneſe: 10 miles N. Bologna.

BUDRUN, a town and fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, near the ſea coaſt, with a harbour, in the Gulf of Stanchio : 8 leagues S. Milets.

BUDWEISS, or *Budiegowitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, ſituated on the Moldaw, in the environs of which are mines of gold and ſilver, and in the Moldaw they fiſh for pearls. Erected into a biſhopric, in 1787, by the emperor. Immediately after the reduction of Prague by the Pruſſians, in the year 1744, the king ſent general Naſſau with 8000 men to take Budweiſs. He arrived before it on the 29th of September. The garriſon conſiſting of 2000 huſſars and pandours, commanded by baron Munray, who made diſpoſitions for defending the place ; and the ſame night made a ſally, but was repulſed with the loſs of 100 men, and 85 taken priſoners. The Pruſſian general, on the next day, had made the neceſſary preparations for a ſiege, and threw ſome bombs into the town ; upon which the commandant demanded to capitulate : 18 miles S. Bechin, and 66 S. Prague.

BUDWIZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym : 14 miles NW. Znaym, and 84 SE. Prague.

BUDZADGEH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 40 miles NE. Iſnick.

BUDZIAC, ſee *Beſſarabia*.

BUDZIENICZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk : 56 miles E. Rohaczow.

BUECH, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, near Siſteron, in the department of the Lower Alps.

BUEIB, a town or village of Egypt, on a mountain, in the road of the pilgrims : 26 miles NE. Cairo.

BUEIB, a town or village of Egypt, on a mountain, near the Nile : 28 miles SSE. Aſna.

BUELO, a town of Perſia, in the province of Koraſſan : 260 miles N. Herat.

BUENOS AYRES, a vice-royalty of South America, belonging to Spain, erected in the year 1776, is bounded on the north by Yapizlaga and Paraguay, on the eaſt by Brazil and the ſea, on the ſouth by the ſea and the country of Magellan, and on the weſt by the provinces of Cordova and Tukuman. The climate is healthy and temperate, the difference between the winter and ſummer is very perceivable, in the ſummer the air is ſerene, and the heat would be exceſſive, if not moderated by a wind which blows every morning. In the winter ſtorms are very frequent, with rain, and dreadful lightning and thunder. The country is inhabited by different nations, little known except thoſe who dwell near the river Plata.

BUENOS AYRES, or *Nueſtra Senuora de Buenos Ayres*, a city of South America, and capital of the vice-royalty to which it gives name, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the river La Plata, firſt built in the year 1535. It was ſoon after abandoned, but rebuilt in 1582, and erected into a biſhopric in the year 1620. The ſituation is agreeable and healthy ; the cathedral church is a beautiful and large building, and ſerves principally for the Spaniards ; at the end of the town is another church, intended chiefly for the Indians. It contains about 3000 houſes, and 30,000 inhabitants. In the environs are excellent paſtures, further off are mountains and vaſt foreſts, in which are found numerous herds of wild bulls and cows, whoſe ſkins form one of the principal articles of commerce. *Long.* 42. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 40. S.

BUENTO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Monomotapa.

BUFFALO, a lake of North America, about 25 miles long, and from 2 to 10 wide. *Long.* 108. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 55. N.

BUFFAROLO, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe : 17 miles W. Milan.

BUFFLES, or *Buff*, an iſland of Africa, in the mouth of the river Camarones.

BUG, a river of Poland, which joins the Viſtula, between Porcz and Warſaw.

BUGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg : 10 miles W. Francfort on the Oder.

BUGEY, before the revolution, a province or ſmall country of France, of which Belley was the capital ; bordered on the eaſt by Savoy, on the ſouth by Dauphiny, on the weſt by Breſſe, on the north by Franche-Comté ; and was dependant on the Government of Burgundy : it is about 20 leagues in length, and about 12 broad.

BUGGARD, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen : 10 miles W. Ottenſee.

BUGIA, ſee *Boujeiah*.

BUGIE, a ſea-port town of Egypt, on the weſt coaſt of the Red Sea. *Long.* 38. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 15. N.

BUGNON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 1 league NW. Navarriens.

BUGUE *(Lu)*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montignac : 4 leagues SW. Montignac, and 6½ SE. Perigueux.

BUGULMA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha : 112 miles W. Upha. *Long.* 70. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

BUGURUSLANSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Kinel : 148 miles WSW. Upha, and 160 NW. Orenburg.

BUGUTCHANI, a town of Siberia : 168 miles E. Eniſeiſk.

BUHL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden : 6 miles SW. Baden Baden, and 9 SSW. Raſtadt.

BUHLITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and the Farther Pomerania.

BUI, a river of Ruſſia, which joins the Kama, near Mulevo.

BUJAK, a caſtle of Hungary, 16 miles WNW. Waitzen.

BUIE, a ſtrong town of Iſtria, belonging to the ſtates of Venice, the reſidence of a governor : 9 miles S. Capo d'Iſtria.

BUILTH, ſee *Bealth*.

BUINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Simbirſk : 36 miles NNW. Simbirſk.

BUIS *(Le)*, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Drome : 7 leagues ENE. Orange, and 2½ SE. Nions.

BUISKOI, a town of Siberia ; 64 miles SE. Nertſhinſk.

BUKANS, a town of Hungary : 32 miles N. Gran, and 88 E. Vienna.

BUKENFIORD, ſee *Aardelsfiord*.

BUKHARIA, or *Bucharia*, or *Bokharia*, or *Bokaria Great*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by the dominions of Ruſſia, on the eaſt by Little Bukharia, on the ſouth by Hindooſtan and Perſia, and on the weſt by a part of Perſia and the Caſpian Sea. This country was known in the time of Alexander the Great by the name of *Sogdiana*, and made a part of Scythia, as it now does of Tartary. It probably owes its preſent name to the city of Bukhara, or Bokhara, which was extended from the capital to the country at large. The inhabitants are in general tawny, with black hair, but ſome of them are white, handſome, and well made : they are warlike, and chiefly uſe for arms a bow, a lance, and a ſabre. The land is fertile in corn and fruit, the beſt cultivated of all the country which goes by the name of Tartary, and is well watered by rivers, the principal of which is the Gihon or Jihon.

BUKHARIA, or *Bucharia (Little)*, a country of Aſia, and part of Tartary, bounded on the north by the dominions of Ruſſia, on the eaſt by Chineſe Tartary, on the ſouth by Thibet and Hindooſtan, and on the weſt by Great Bukharia. The country is populous and fertile, but for the moſt part mountainous. The animal producing muſk is found here, and the mountains contain mines of gold, ſilver, and diamonds. Theſe form the principal articles of their traffic with India, China, and Ruſſia. The melons are in great eſtimation ; it produces little fruit. The country is divided into ſeveral ſtates, each governed by a khan, or prince ; but the number of inhabitants, bounds, dimenſions, and many other circumſtances, are unknown to Europeans. Yarkian is the capital.

BUKHARIA, or *Bokhara*, a city of Aſia, and capital of Great Bukharia, ſituated on a river which runs into the Gihon, the water of which is ſaid to breed worms in the legs of thoſe who drink it. It was taken by Genghiſkan, in 1220, and by Tamerlane in 1370. The houſes are in general built of earth, but the public buildings are of ſtone. The inhabitants carry on great trade with the Ruſſians and the Perſians : 100 miles W. Samarcand. *Long.* 61. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 23. N.

BUKI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov : 44 miles S. Bialacerkiew.

BUKOVITZE, a town of Croatia : 14 miles SE. Carlſtadt.

BUKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg : 16 miles NE. Wiſmar.

BUKUKUNSKOI KAMEN, a fortreſs of Siberia : 120 miles SW. Doroninſk.

BUKUPIENICK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin : 22 miles S. Lublin.

BULAC, a town of Egypt, and the port of Grand Cairo, on the Nile, where veſſels which bring goods to that city abide. It contains a cuſtomhouſe, magazines, and a large bazar : 2 miles W. Cairo.

BULACAN, a province in the iſland of Luçon, or Manilla.

BULACH, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich. This town entered into an alliance with Zurich, in 1407. The inhabitants are Proteſtants : 8 miles N. Zurich.

BULACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg : in the bailiwick annexed is a mountain, in which are found copper and iron ores : 20 miles WSW. Stuttgart, and 4 SW. Calw.

BULAL, a town of Africa, in the country of Gambia.

BULAM, an iſland, in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, 1½ league from the continent, about 8 leagues long and 3 broad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande ; an Engliſh ſettlement was attempted here, but was deſtroyed by the Africans from the continent, who murdered ſome, and compelled the reſt to depart, and take refuge in the ſettlement of Sierra Leona.

**BULARSKAIA**, a town of Siberia, on the ſouth ſide of the Irtiſch, oppoſite Tobolſk.

**BULCKAU**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on a river of the ſame name: 1 mile W. Schrattentaal.

**BULCKAU**, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Taya: 4 miles W. Laab.

**BULDAT**, a town in the Arabian Irak: 20 miles E. Bagdad.

**BULDURUISKOI**, a town of Siberia: 132 miles ESE. Nertchinſk.

**BULGAR**, a mountain of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 30 miles S. Cogni.

**BULGARIA** *(Great)*, a country of Aſia, in Ruſſian Tartary, incorporated into the dominions of Ruſſia, and forming part of the government of Caucaſus.

**BULGARIA** *(Little)*, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by the Danube, on the eaſt by the Black Sea, on the ſouth by mount Hæmus, and on the weſt by Servia. The country is full of mountains, barren at the top, but fertile in paſturage at the bottom, and the intervening valleys and plains produce a great deal of corn and wine. The inhabitants are for the moſt part Chriſtians, but exceedingly ignorant, they reckon among them one patriach and three archbiſhops, all under the authority of the patriarch of Conſtantinople. The Turks have divided it into four ſangiacats: Sophia is the capital.

**BULGNEVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchateau: 3½ leagues S. Neufchateau, and 7½ W. Epinal.

**BULITAGA**, a range of mountains, which divide the empire of Ruſſia from Perſia. *Long.* 90. to 91. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 30. to 51. N.

**BULL**, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, 3 miles W. from Durſey iſland. *Long.* 10. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

**BULL**, a rock near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Rathlin, in the north channel, 7 miles north-eaſt from Bengore Head, on the north coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 19. N.

**BULL HEAD**, a cape of Ireland, on the north ſide of Dingle Bay, 3 miles SE. Dingle. *Long.* 10. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

**BULL AND COW**, rocks near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

**BULLAUSPOUR**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cahlore: 159 miles E. Lahore.

**BULLE**, a town and bailiwic of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Friburg: 10 miles S. Friburg.

**BULLEN BAY**, a bay of the Atlantic, between the iſland of Achil and the weſt coaſt of Ireland and county of Mayo. *Long.* 9. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. N

**BULLENMEER**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Oldenburg: 18 miles N. Oldenburg.

**BULLES**, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont, on the river Breſche, celebrated for its fine flax: 2 leagues NW. Clermont, and 3 ENE. Beauvais.

**BULLS** *(Bay of)*, on the eaſt ſide of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

**BULLULLOS**, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, 4 leagues from Lucena.

**BULLY**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 6 leagues N. Rouen.

**BULM MONOU**, a country of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea.

**BULMAN**, an iſland on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinſale harbour: 2½ miles S. Kinſale.

**BULSEDI**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 22 miles SE. Loheia.

**BULUM**, or *Bolm*, a country of Africa, in Upper Guinea, near the mouth of the river Serbora. *Long.* 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. N.

**BULZIG**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony: 2 miles S. Zahna.

**BUNATRAHER BAY**, a bay of the Atlantic, on the north coaſt of the county of Mayo, in Ireland: 7 miles W. Killalla Bay. *Long.* 9. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 19. N.

**BUNDELCUND**, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad. The country in general is mountainous, ſtony, and covered with wood. The land, where it is not ſtony, produces all ſorts of fruit, but neither rice nor ſugar: cotton trees are in plenty, and a ſpecies of tree from which the inhabitants gather a black nut. The principal towns are Chatterpour, Mow, and Panna; the principal river is the Cane or Ken.

*Bünde*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg. Its trade conſiſts in thread and coarſe linen: near it is a medicinal ſpring.

**BUNGAY**, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, ſituated on the Wavenay, which is navigable for barges to Yarmouth. It formerly had three churches, but has now only two. Here likewiſe was a ſtrong caſtle, demoliſhed in the reign of Henry III. In the year 1688, nearly the whole town was conſumed by fire, to the loſs of 30,000l. It has a weekly market on Thurſdays: 38 miles NNE. Ipſwich, and 107 NNE. London.

**BUNGO**, a kingdom of Japan, and one of the moſt conſiderable in the iſland of Bungo, or Ximo. The capital is Fumay. The King of Bungo was baptiſed by the name of Francis Civan, and ſent a ſolemn embaſſy to pope Gregory XIII. in the year 1582. *Long.* 149. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 40. N.

**BUNGO**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango.

**BUNIALU**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles W. Caſtamoni.

**BUNKER'S HILL**, ſee *Breed's Hill.*

**BUNNASS**, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Jeſſul, 25 miles SE. Oudipour.

**BUNNUEL**, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro: 7 leagues from Tudella.

**BUNREE**, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Moy, 6 miles S. Killala.

**BUNROSS**, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Bay of Donegal, 8 miles WSW. Ballyſhannon.

**BUNTINGFORD**, a town of England, in the county of Hertford, with a weekly market on Monday: 11 miles N. Hertford, and 31 N. London.

**BUNTZLAU**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer: 26 miles NW. Jauer, and 42 NW. Schweidnitz.

**BUNTZLAU**, *(Alt)*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw, built in the year 915, by Wratiſlaus II. ſituated on the Elbe, nearly deſtroyed by the troubles in the 14th and 15th centuries: 8 miles SSW. Benatek.

**BUNTZLAU**, *(Jung)*, a town of Bohemia, and capital of the circle of Boleſlaw, built in the year 973, by Boleſlas the Young, and became a royal town under Rodolphus II.: 28 miles NNE. Prague, and 58 SE. Dreſden.

**BUON**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Principato Ultra: 7 miles ENE. Benevento.

**BUONHABITACULO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: 8 miles N. Policaſtro.

**BUONVICINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 11 miles SE. Scalea.

**BUOY**, a ſmall iſland, near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland.

**BUQUOI**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais: 5 miles W. Bapaume.

**BURA**, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, between Pomona and Ronaldſha.

**BURAZ**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles SE. Degnizlu.

**BURBACH**, a town of Hungary, celebrated for its wine: 8 miles E. Eiſenſtadt.

**BURCKERSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Newſtadt: 2 miles NW. Weyda.

**BURDA**, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Godavery, 60 miles E. Neermul.

**BURDAH**, a town of Africa, near the river Gambia, in the kingdom of Tomani.

**BURDWAN**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 62 miles SSW. Moorſhedabad, and 50 NW. Calcutta.

**BUREDGIAT** *(El)*, a town of Egypt: 10 miles W. Menuf.

**BUREIL**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, 10 miles S. Yurcup.

**BURELLO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 9 miles E. Nicotera.

**BUREN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn, ſituated on the Alme. It has a handſome college: 13 miles SSW. Paderburn.

**BUREN**, a town of the United Dutch States, in the duchy of Guelders, and capital of a county, belonging to the houſe of Naſſau: 5 leagues N. Bois-le-Duc, and 6 SE. Utrecht.

**BUREN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern on the Aar: 6 miles SW. Soleure.

**BURETRAS**, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia.

**BURFORD**, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, ſituated on the river Windruſh, with a weekly market on Saturdays; long famous for making ſaddles. Here is a manufacture for rugs and duffels: 17 miles NNW. Oxford, and 71 NW. London.

**BURG**, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Eemarn.

**BURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reuſs: 4 miles SW. Schleitz.

**BURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: 14 miles NE. Magdeburg.

**BURG**, a town of the United Dutch States, in the county of Zutphen, between Anholt and Dotekom.

BURG, or *Bourg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 6 miles S. Solingen.

BURG-BERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 14 miles NNW. Anſpach.

BURG LENGENFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg, on the Nab: 15 miles N. Ratiſbon, and 16 S. Amberg.

BURG SCHELDINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Thuringia: 3 miles SE. Nebra.

BURGAS, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, on the weſt coaſt of the Black Sea: 68 miles NNE. Adrianople, and 112 NNW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 45. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

BURGAU, a town and caſtle, with a marquiſate, in Auſtrian Swabia, 5 leagues N. Augſburg.

BURGAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: 3 miles S. Jena.

BURGDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: 14 miles ENE Hanover, and 9 S. Zell.

BURGDORFF, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, and chief place of a bailiwic. About a league from the town is a ſulphurous fountain and baths, ſaid to be beneficial in paralytic and nervous complaints: 9 miles NE. Bern, and 12 SSE. Soleure.

BURGEIN, a town of Egypt: 15 miles N. Aſhmunein.

BURGEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, on the Sala: 6 miles SE. Dornburg.

BURGEL, or *Mark Burgel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 13 miles NNW. Anſpach.

BURGEO, an iſland, near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland: 22 leagues NW. Miquelon. *Long.* 57. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

BURG GEMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe; 14 miles SE. Marburg, and 15 E. Gieſſen.

BURG, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, near the ſea coaſt with a weekly market on Thurſday: 5 miles NW. Wainfleet, and 117 N. London.

BURGHAUN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda on the Hann, with two churches, one for Roman Catholics, and the other for Lutherans: 8 miles NNE. Fulda, and 38 E. Marburg.

BURGKRAIN, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Freyſingen: 16 miles SE Freyſingen.

BURGO D'OSMA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on a ſmall river, that ſoon after runs into the Duero, near the town of Oſina, which is the ſee of a biſhop, but the cathedral and epiſcopal palace are ſituated in Burgo d'Oſma. It is ſurrounded with walls, and contains about 200 families: 40 miles SE. Burgos, and 23 W. Soria.

BURGOS, a large and rich city of Spain, and capital of Old Caſtile, ſituated on the Arlançon, the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected in 1574. The cathedral is one of the moſt beautiful and beſt preſerved Gothic ſtructures in Spain: 142 miles N. Toledo, and 112 N. Madrid. *Long.* 13. 10. E. Peak of Teneriff. *Lat.* 40. 17. N.

BURGSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonberg: 3 miles E. Penig.

BURGSTAL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles SE. Ips.

BURGSTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: 2 miles N. Schladen.

BURGUETTA, or *Elburquetta*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, in the vally of Ronceval, where the rear guard of Charlemagne, on his return to Spain, was defeated by the Saracens, and Roland, his nephew, ſlain, in the year 778: 5 leagues S. from St. John Pié de Port, and 8 ENE. Pampeluna.

BURGUI, a town of Spain, in Navarre, ſituated on the Eſca, in the vally of Roncal.

BURGUILLER, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia: 3 leagues from Seville.

BURGUNDY, before the revolution, a very conſiderable province of France, including Breſſe, Bugey, and Gex, is near 50 leagues in length, and more than 30 broad: bordered on the eaſt by Franche-Comté, on the ſouth by Lyonnois, on the weſt by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, and on the north by Champagne. The Dijonois, Auxerrois, Auxois, Autunois, Charolois, Briennois, Challonois, and Màconois, which take their names from the ſeveral towns, are included in this province. Dijon was the capital. It is very fertile, and the wines are much eſteemed; the principal rivers which run through it are the Saone, the Seine, the Loire, the Armançon, the Ouche, the Arroux, and the Doux. It now forms the departments of the Aube, the Côte d'Or, the Saone and Loire, and the Yonne.

BURHAMPOUR, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of the Candeiſh country. It has a conſiderable trade in fine cottons, white and painted, plain and mixed with gold and ſilver, for veils, ſhawls, handkerchiefs, &c.: 100 miles N. Aurungabad, and 452 S. Delhi. *Long.* 76. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 22. N.

BURHANPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 10 miles S. Moorſhedabad, and 85 N. Calcutta.

BURIAH, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Jumnah, 20 miles S. Delhi.

BURIANA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Sienna, near the lake of Caſtiglione: 16 leagues S. Muntieri.

BURICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden Durlach: 5 miles from Philipſburg.

BURICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, ſituated on the Rhine. Remarkable for a victory, which the troops of the emperor Otho the Great obtained over the Lorainers. It was taken by the French, in 1672, who deſtroyed the fortifications: 6 leagues E. Cleves.

BURKE, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia. Wayneſborough and Louiſville are the chief towns.

BURKEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 27 miles E. Heidelberg, and 16 NNE. Heilbron.

BURKERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: 4 miles S. Zwickau.

BURKHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, built on the Salza, capital of a regency; with a ſtrong caſtle, ſituated on a hill, and four churches: 26 miles NNW. Saltzburg, and 52 E. Munich.

BURKHEIM, or *Purkheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: 7 miles WSW. Neuburg.

BURKHERSTORF, a town of Auſtria, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles W. Vienna.

BURLATS, a town of France in the department of the Tarn: 4 miles E. Caſtres, and 16 W. la Caune.

BURLINGTON, a town of the United States of America, in New Jerſey, extending about 3 miles along the Delaware, and 1 mile back into the county to which it gives name; the Delaware is here a mile wide. It is a free port, and has a mayor and court of aldermen. There is a church for Epiſcopalians, and a place of worſhip for Quakers. This town was firſt ſettled in the year 1677: 15 miles NE. Philadelphia, 55 miles SSE. New York. *Long.* 73. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

BURLINGTON, a county of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey. Burlington and Bordentown are the principal places.

BURLO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 4 miles NNW. Borchen.

BURMAH, ſee *Ava*.

BURNEYS, an iſland on the north-eaſt coaſt of Siberia, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 182. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 67. 40. N.

BURNHAM-MARKET, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a good harbour, and conſiderable trade in corn: 34 miles NW. Norwich, and 126 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 4. N.

BURNLEY, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, near a nivigable canal from Leeds to Liverpool. Here are manufactures of woollen and cotton, with printing houſes, dying houſes, mills, &c.: 26 miles N. Mancheſter, and 207½ NNW. London.

BURNT ISLAND, an Iſland in Chriſtmas Sound, at the ſouthern extremity of South America.

BURNTISLAND, or *Bruniſland*, a town of Scotland in the county of Fife, and a royal borough, ſituated on the north ſide of the Frith of Forth; formerly a place of great trade; the harbour is good, deep, and large. The number of inhabitants is about 1100: 9 miles E. Dumferline.

BURNT ISLAND, near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland: 15 miles ESE. Cape Ray. *Long.* 58. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

BURNT ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the Indian Sea, WNW. from Goa. *Long.* 73. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

BURNTWOOD, ſee *Brentwood*.

BURONZO, a town of Italy, in the country of Vercelli: 12 miles NW. Vercelli.

BUROW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: 2 miles W. Coſwick.

BURR, a ſmall iſland in the Iriſh ſea, near the coaſt of the county of Down: 12 miles S. Donaghadee. *Long.* 5. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

BURRA, a large and fertile mountain of Arabia, near Homran.

BURRA, one of the Shetland Iſlands of Scotland, ſituated on the weſtern coaſt of the main land. *Long.* 1. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 5. N.

BURRAMPOOTER, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Thibet, not far from the ſource of the Ganges, and takes an eaſterly direction through Thibet, almoſt as far as China; it then joins the Ganges, about 40 miles from its mouth.

**BURROWBRIDGE**, ſee *Baroughbridge*.

**BURROWSTONESS**, ſee *Burrowſtoneſs*.

**BURSA**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, and one of the moſt beautiful of the province of Natolia, ſituated at the foot of Mount Olympus, and well watered by ſprings. The Jews have four ſynagogues, the Greeks three churches, and a metropolitan; the Armenians have likewiſe a church, and an archbiſhop. In this town are manufactured the moſt beautiful carpets, ſilk ſtuffs, velvet, &c. The caravans which go from Aleppo and Smyrna to Conſtantinople, paſs through this town, and add much to its commerce. It was built by Pruſias king of Bythinia, after whom it was called *Pruſa* or *Pruſia*. In the year 947, it was taken by an Arabian prince, but ſoon after retaken and held by the Greeks, till, in the year 1356, it was ſeiſed by the emperor of the Turks, who made it the ſeat of empire, til the taking of Conſtantinople. About a league from the town, are ſome celebrated warm baths, on the road to which are ſeen the tombs of ſeveral ſultans, and chapels of marble and jaſper: 60 miles S. Conſtantinople. *Long*. 46. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. N.

**BURSALI**, a country of Africa, in Negroland, ſituated on the ſide of the river Gambia, about 12 leagues in length.

**BURSCHEIDT**, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Cologn, near Aix la Chapelle, with a Ciſtertian abby, the abbeſs of which has a ſeat in the diet.

**BURSEEAH**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: 90 miles E. Oudein.

**BURSLEDON**, a village of England, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Hants, ſituated on a branch of the Southampton water, where are yards for ſhip-building: 5 miles E. Southampton.

**BURSLEM**, a village of England, in the county of Stafford, celebrated for its pottery: 3 miles N. Newcaſtle under Line.

**BURSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 2 miles E. Miltenberg.

**BURTON**, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, on the borders of Lancaſhire, near the mouth of the river Ken, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 11 miles N. Lancaſter, and 245. N. London.

**BURTON UPON STATHER**, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Monday: 31 miles N. Lincoln, and 164½ N. London.

**BURTON UPON TRENT**, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, on the weſt ſide of the Trent, long celebrated for its malt and ale. Here are likewiſe manufactures of ſpades and other articles, and a forge for forming iron bars, manufactures for hats, woollen and cotton. The number of houſes is 750, and of inhabitants 4000. Beſides the Trent, it has communications, by means of canals, either immediately or intermediately, with Liverpool, Briſtol, Birmingham, Coventry, London, Mancheſter, Hull, &c. &c. The market is well ſupplied, and held weekly on Thurſday: 11 miles SW. Derby, and 124 NNW. London.

**BURUGERD**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi: 92 miles SE. Amadan.

**BURULUK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez: 96 miles SW. Voronez.

**BURUN**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 50 miles E. Emboli.

**BURUNNIUTAPCHARA**, a cape in the Caſpian Sea: 112 miles S. Guriev. *Long*. 81. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 50. N.

**BURWAH**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the county of Bahar: 55 miles E. Surgooja, and 155 miles S. Patna.

**BURY**, a town of England in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated on a canal which goes to Mancheſter. Here are large manufactures of woollen and cotton, and callico printing carried on. It has a weekly market on Thurſday: 9 miles N. Mancheſter, and 190NNW. London.

**BURY ST. EDMONDS**, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, which owes its name to a celebrated abby, eſteemed one of the largeſt and richeſt in the kingdom, founded in honour of Edmund king of the Eaſt Angles, who was born, crowned, murdered, and buried here. The town is ſituated in a healthy ſpot, and has been called, on that account, the Montpellier of England. The river on which it ſtands, is navigable from Lynn. This town was burned by the Danes, under their leader Sweno. The barons met here, and entered into a league againſt king John. In the reign of Henry III. a parliament was convened here, and another under Edward I. In the reign of Henry VI. a parliament was called here in the year 1446, when Humphry, duke of Glouceſter, was impriſoned, and died here, as ſuppoſed, by poiſon. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. There are two weekly markets on Wedneſday and Saturday. It contains two pariſh churches, about 1000 houſes, and 7000 inhabitants. The aſſizes for the county are held here: 43 miles SSW. Norwich, and 72 NNE. London.

**BURZANO**, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 10 miles ENE. Bova.

**BURZEL**, a town of France in the department of the Ardeche, 5 leagues W. Privas.

**BUSANCY**, a town of France in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Soiſſons: 4 miles S. Soiſſons.

**BUSCA**, a town of Italy, in the province of Coni: 7 miles W. Coni.

**BUSCHOFF**, a town of the duchy of Courland: 8 miles S. Seelburg.

**BUSENTO**, a river of Italy, which runs into the ſea, near Policaſtro.

**BUSH**, a river of Ireland, which runs into the ſea: 3 miles SW. Bengore Head.

**BUSH**, a town of United America, in the State of Maryland, on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Suſquehana, about 2 miles below: 20 miles NE. Baltimore.

**BUSIR**, a town of Egypt: 18 miles SW. Cairo.

**BUSIR**, a town of Egypt, on the borders of the Nile: 7 miles NW. Aſhmunein.

**BUSIR**, a town of Egypt: 12 miles SW. Atfieh.

**BUSK**, a town of the duchy of Courland: 18 miles SSW. Mittaw.

**BUSKY**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz: 26 miles ESE. Belz.

**BUSODRA**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: 90 miles NW. Baſſora.

**BUSSET**, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet: 5 miles SE. Cuſſet.

**BUSSETTO**, a town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall diſtrict, in the duchy of Piacenza: 8 miles SE. Cremona, and 17 E. Piacenza.

**BUSSI, BUSSISSI**, or *Boiſſiſſi*, an iſland of Africa, in the Atlantic, near the iſland of Biſſao.

**BUSSIERE-BADEL**, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nontron: 8 miles N. Nontron.

**BUSSIERE-GALANDE**, a town of France in the department of the Upper Vienne: 5 leagues SW. Limoges.

**BUSSIERE POITEVINE**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Dorat: 10 miles NW. Bellac.

**BUSSIERES**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: 4 leagues SE. Langres.

**BUSSOVATZ**, a town of Boſnia: 20 miles S. Serajo.

**BUSSY LE GRAND**, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur-en-Auxois: 3 leagues NE. Semur.

**BUSTARD BAY**, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland, with a good anchorage in 5 fathoms. *Long*. 151. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 24. 4. S.

**BUSTARD**, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence: 7 miles W. Manicougan Point.

**BUSTIA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 52 miles WSW. Delfino.

**BUSTO GRANDE**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 16 miles NW. Milan.

**BUSULGINO**, a ſettlement of Siberia, on the Indigirda: 288 miles NNE. Zaſchiverſk.

**BUSZA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 52 miles SW. Braclaw.

**BUTE**, a county of Scotland, formed of two iſlands, Arran and Bute, and a few ſmaller, ſituated in the Frith of Clyde, ſouth of the county of Argyle, and weſt of the county of Ayr.

**BUTE**, an iſland of Scotland, ſituated in the Frith of Clyde, and forming, with Arran, a county, to which it gives name; about 12 miles long, from north to ſouth, and five broad, from eaſt to weſt, ſeparated from the county of Argyle by a narrow channel, and the ſame from the Iſle of Arran. The northern parts are mountainous, but yield good paſture, the reſt of the iſland bears corn. The air is healthy, and the inhabitants generally live long. There is a conſiderable fiſhery on the coaſt, and in the mountains are found quarries of good ſtone, fullers earth, and cryſtal. There are five churches in the iſland, and ſeveral fiſhing villages; the chief place is Rothſay.

**BUTI**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, on the Arno: 20 miles NNE. Leghorn.

**BUTLER'S BAY**, on the north ſide of an iſland, in the Straits of Magellan, ſmall, and ſurrounded with rocks. *Long*. 74. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 37. S.

**BUTOW**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Farther Pomerania: 28 miles E. Polnow, and 39 NE. New Stettin.

**BUTRINTO**, a ſea-port town of Albania, on a gulf to which it gives name, in the canal of Corfu, the ſee of a Greek biſhop, ſuffragan of Janina. It belongs to the Venetians: 56 miles WSW. Delfino.

BUTTELSTETT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: 5 miles N. Weimar.

BUTTEN, a town of Arabia: 28 miles E. Chamir.

BUTTERFELDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 5 miles N. Baerwalde.

BUTTHARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg.

BUTTLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Luneburg Zell.

BUTTONNESS, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the county of Angus, in the German ſea, at the north coaſt of the entrance into the Frith of Tay; 9 miles E. Dundee. *Long.* 1. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 26. N.

BUTTON'S BAY, a bay in the north part of Hudſon's Bay, where Sir Thomas Button attempted to diſcover a north-weſt paſſage, but loſt his ſhip, and came home in a ſloop made in the country.

BUTTON'S ISLANDS, five ſmall iſlands, at the ſouth end of Hudſon's Straits, near the north coaſt of Labrador: from 10 to 30 miles N. Cape Chidley. *Long.* 65. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 18. to 60. 40. N.

BUTTSTADT, or *Buttſtett*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar, ſituated on the Loſs. It carries on a great trade in cattle with Poland and Hungary: 9 miles N. Weimar, and 8 W. Naumburg.

BUTZBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe, ſituated in a plain, marſhy but fertile: 7 miles SSW. Gieſſen, and 8 SSE. Wetzlar.

BUTZOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Schwerin: 24 miles NE. Schwerin.

BUXE *Fiorá*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Weſt Greenland. *Long.* 49. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 15. N.

BUXTEHUDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, ſituated on the Eſte, which fills the ditches. The fortifications have been razed: 18 miles SE. Stade, and 16 WSW. Hamburg.

BUXTON, a town of England, in the county of Derby, celebrated for its ſprings of warm water, ſaid to be ſulphureous, but neither fœtid to the ſmell, nor nauſeous to the taſte: they were known to the Romans, and are uſed both externally and internally. Their virtues are ſaid to be alterative and deobſtruent, and they are recommended in nervous and rheumatic complaints. The town within a few years has been much improved by a row of houſes, erected at the expence of the duke of Devonſhire, for the accommodation of viſitors. There is a manufacture of cotton: 32 miles NNW. Derby, and 159½ NNW. London.

BUXY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaâlons: 8 miles SW. Châlons ſur Saône.

BUYTRAGO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the confines of Old Caſtile, ſituated on the ſmall river Lozoya; formerly an epiſcopal city; celebrated for the wool collected in its environs: 36 miles N. Madrid, and 18 E. Segovia.

BUYTRON, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia: 27 miles NW. Seville.

BUZA, a town of Tranſilvania: 16 miles NNE. Clauſenburg.

*Buzançois*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteauroux, 11 miles WNW. Châteauroux, and 12 ESE. Chatillon ſur Indre.

BUZANCY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandpré: 2 leagues N. Grandpré, and 5½ S. Sedan.

BUZAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Schwerin, the reſidence of the biſhop before Schwerin was ſeculariſed.

BUZET, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 6 leagues SE. Montauban, and 4½ NE. Toulouſe.

BUZIKINA, a town of Siberia: 220 miles E. Eniſeiſk.

BUZIM, a town of Siberia, on the Tchulin: 80 miles NNE. Tomſk.

BUZULEITSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Samara: 172 miles SW. Upha, and 856 SE. Peterſburg.

BUZY, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtain: 4 miles SW. Eſtain, and 13 E. Verdun.

BUZZARD'S BAY, a bay of the United States of America, on the ſouth coaſt of the ſtate of Maſſachuſſets where the Britiſh troops deſtroyed ſome ſhips and magazines during the war. *Long.* 70. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

BYAREM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Telliganæ country: 89 miles NE. Hydrabad, and 60 E. Warangole.

BYDEAS-KIRCHE, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia.

BYGELANDS, a town of Norway: 28 miles N. Chriſtianſand.

BYK, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Dnieſter, 6 miles NW. Bender.

BYRAM, a river of N. America, which forms part of the boundary between the ſtates of New York and Connecticut.

BYRON'S ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, a low flat iſland about 12 miles in length. *Long.* 171. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 18. S.

BYRON'S STRAIT, a narrow ſea which divides New Ireland from New Hanover.

BYSCHIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 6 miles E. Melnik.

BYSTRICZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 80 miles NE. Lucko.

BYSTRZYCA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 24 miles NE. Wilna.

BYSZOW, a town of the duchy of Courland: 42 miles SSW. Goldingen.

BYTESCH, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: 17 miles WNW. Brunn, and 86 SE. Prague.

BYTIN, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 40 miles SSW. Novogrodek.

BZO, or *Bikut*, a town of Africa, ſituated on Mount Atlas, in Morocco.

# C.

CAANA, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile, from whence they ſend corn and fruit to Mecca: there are ſome beautiful monuments charged with hieroglyphics: 260 miles S. Cairo.

CABEL, a town of Egypt: 21 miles SSE. Aſna.

CABAIGUAN, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 35 miles SE. Villa del Principe.

CABAMO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, on the river Coanza. *Long.* 16. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 9. 56 S.

CABANE, a town of South America, in the country of Braſil, and government of St. Paul.

CABANS *(Les)*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: 4 leagues NW. Alby.

CABANNES, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: 2 leagues SE. Taraſcon.

CABARITA, a ſmall iſland, near the north coaſt of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 40 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 24. N.

CABARITTA, a river on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, about 1½ mile weſt from Savanna la Mer.

CABE, a river of Spain, which runs into the Minho, a little to the weſt of Orenſe, in Galicia.

*Cabeça de Vide*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with a ſtrong caſtle: 3 leagues S. O Crato.

*Cabeças (Las)*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, it contains ſeveral ruins, which ſhew that it was once a large city: 4 leagues S. Seville.

*Cabeças Rubias*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the borders of Portugal: 40 miles NW. Seville.

*Cabeças*, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 130 miles SW. Havanna.

*Cabeçon*, a town of Spain, in the county Leon, on the Piſuerga: 3 leagues NNE. from Valladolid.

*Cabeçon*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: 18 miles WSW. St. Andre.

CABEGO, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Lima, 7 miles above Ponte de Lima.

CABEL ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt extremity of Youghal Bay, in the county of Cork: 3 miles S. Youghal.

CABENDA, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango. *Long.* 12. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 5. S.

CABES, or *Gabes*, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis: 200 miles S. Tunis. *Long.* 28. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 40. N.

CABESA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 55 miles N. St. Yago.

CABESTERRE, or *Le Marigot*, a town of the iſland of Guadaloupe, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 43. 58. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 10. N.

CABILLEN, a town of the duchy of Courland: 10 miles E. Goldingen.

CABINA, a town of Africa, in the country of Cacongo: 40 miles S. Cacongo.

CAEO, or *Kalo*, a powerful kingdom of Africa, to the north of Rio Grand, in Nigritia.

CABO CORSO, ſee *Cape Coaſt Cuſtle.*

CABOURG, a town of France, in the department of the Calrados: 10 miles N. Caen.

CABRA, a town of Spain in Andaluſia, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, near the ſource of a river of the ſame name; it contains one pariſh church, ſix convents, and a college for the ſtudy of philoſophy and divinity: 25 miles SE. Cordova.

CABRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 20 miles ESE. Viſeu.

CABRA, a ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombut: it is a place of great trade, and ſerves as a port to Tombut. *Long.* 18. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 10. N.

CABRAL, a town of Spain, in the country of Cordova: 3 miles NW. Lucena.

CABRE, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 30 miles S. Spiritu Santo.

CABRELLA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: 7½ leagues ESE. Setuval.

CABRERA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, which takes its name from the number of goats on it; in Latin *Capraria.* It is mountainous and deſert, no part of it inhabited except its port, which is large and ſafe: the entrance is oppoſite to Majorca, defended by a caſtle, in which a ſmall garriſon is always kept. It is uſed as a place of baniſhment for criminals: 2½ leagues S. from Majorca. *Long.* 19. 42. E. Peak of Teneriff. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

CABRERA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia. *Long.* 27. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

CABRERES, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton,, in the diſtrict of Cahors: 13 miles ENE. Cahors.

CABRIEL, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xucar, ſoon after it enters Valencia.

CABRIERES, a town of France, in the county of Venaiſſin. In the year 1545, the inhabitants were ordered to be maſſacred by an arret of the parliament of Paris, under the pretext of religion: 3 leagues N. Cavaillon.

CABUL, a city of Aſia, and capital of the Cabuliſtan, with two good caſtles and a palace, ſituated at the foot of the Hindookoo mountain, on the river Kameh. The town carries on great trade with Tartary and the Indies. The Uſbecks bring a great number of horſes, and the Perſians ſheep and cattle, to be ſold here: 580 miles NW. Delhi, and 176 NE. Candahar. *Long.* 68. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

CABULISTAN, or *Kabuliſtan*, a country of Aſia, which was anciently a province of Perſia: afterwards, it was annexed to the Mogul empire, till in the year 1739, it was again given to Perſia by Nadir Schah; bounded on the north by Uſbeck Tartary, on the eaſt by Hindooſtan and Cachemire, on the ſouth by Mecran, and on the weſt by Candahar and Sableſtan. The country in general is cold and barren, with ſome vallies, which being defended from the winds by mountains, and watered by rivers, are exceedingly fertile. It produces all the neceſſaries of life, with moſt delicious fruits and aromatic woods, and drugs in great abundance. The inhabitants are Gentoos, and have a multitude of pagodas.

CACABELOS, a town of Spain, in the country of Leon: 40 miles NW. Leon.

*Caçaça*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, which was taken by the Moors from the Spaniards in 1534, it is defended by a ſtrong fort on a rock: 16 miles S. Melilla.

CACAGUALES, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala.

*Caçalla*, or *Cazalla*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: 40 miles N. Seville, and 21 NNW. Carmona.

CACAPCHON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 153 miles WSW. Philadelphia.

CACCARI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra; 10 miles W. Umbriatico.

CACCAVONE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe: 9 miles N. Moliſe.

CACELLA, a ſea-port town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, on the ſouth coaſt, about 8 miles weſt from the mouth of the Guadiana: 7 miles WSW. Caſtromarim. *Long.* 11. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 9. N.

CACERA DELL PAGANI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 13 miles S. Troia.

CACERES, a town of Aſia, in the iſle of Luçon, compoſed of Indian huts and ſome convents well built. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Manilla. *Long.* 142. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 15. N.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura. In the year 1706, the army of the allies defeated the rear guard of the duke of Berwick near this town: 20 miles W. Truxillo.

CACERES, a town of North America, in Mexico, and diſtrict of Tlaſcala: 70 miles NW. Vera Crux.

CACHAN, or *Kaſchan*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Irac. It carries on a large trade in ſilk, ſtuffs, brocades, &c. the inhabitants are Chriſtians and Guebres: 50 miles N. Iſpahan.

CACHAO, a large town and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Tonquin, where the Engliſh and Dutch have a factory, ſituated in a beautiful country, well wooded, and abounding in lac and ſilk. *Long.* 105. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 36. N.

CACHEMIRE, or *Caſhmere*, a country of Aſia, once the ſeat of a powerful kingdom, which extended northward into Tartary, and ſouthward to the Indian Sea, at preſent confined to a valley about 70 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The hiſtory of the country repreſents it to have been originally a vaſt lake, which forced an opening through the mountains. It is a rich champagne country, embelliſhed with a great number of ſmall hills, and ſurrounded by mountains. The mountains that are leaſt elevated are covered with trees and paſtures, which feed a multitude of cattle: here are found hares, antelopes, civets, partridges, and vaſt ſwarms of bees, but neither ſerpents, bears, tygers, or lions. Behind theſe are mountains more elevated, always covered with ſnow, and whoſe tops reach above the clouds; from theſe deſcend innumerable ſprings and brooks, which fertiliſe the country, and uniting together, run into the Indus in one ſtream. The country reſembles a garden interſperſed with a great number of towns and villages, varied with beautiful trees, green meadows, fields of rice, hemp, ſaffron, and different legumes interſected by canals winding through them in all forms. The country is one of the moſt beautiful in the univerſe; the Moguls call it the terreſtrial paradiſe of the Indies. The air is pure and ſerene, the men lively and well made, and the women handſome; the inhabitants are more induſtrious than thoſe of other countries of India. They manufacture palankins, beds, cabinets, eſcrutoires, but more eſpecially thoſe ſtuffs called *chales*, or *ſhawls*, which ſerve the Moguls and Indians to cover the head and ſhoulders, and have been of late years brought into Europe. Some are made of the wool of the country, which is much finer than that of Spain: but others are manufacturd from hair cut from the breaſt of the goats of Thibet, called *touk*, which is much ſofter and more delicate than the hair of the beaver. The latter are very dear. The Cachemirians have a language of their own, ſaid to be more ancient than the Sanſcrit; and a religion different from that of the Hindoos. According to the evidence of an eaſtern hiſtorian, "without paying reſpect to traditions, they are the true worſhippers of God."

CACHEMIRE, or *Caſhmere*, called alſo *Sirinagur*, a city of Aſia, and capital of the country of Cachemire, ſuppoſed to have been the Caſpira of the ancients, is ſituated on the river Behut, about three quarters of a league long, and half a league wide; but without walls. About two leagues from it the mountains form a circular baſon, and turn their ſprings into a lake about 4 leagues in circumference, which empties itſelf into the river by a navigable canal. The houſes are of wood, and well built; they were formerly of ſtone, but the injuries they receive from frequent earthquakes induced the inhabitants to change their materials. The city is adorned with a great number of fountains, reſervoirs, and temples, among the latter is one to which they give the name of the temple of Solomon. *Long.* 73. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 21. N.

CACHEO, a town of Africa, in Negroland, on the river St. Domingo, belonging to the Portugueſe, who carry on a great trade in ſlaves and wax. *Long.* 2. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. N.

CACHIBONA, or *Clyde*, a river of the iſland of Dominica, which runs into the ſea on the eaſt coaſt, a little to the north of Halifax Bay.

CACHUN SEGHIEN, a village or town of Thibet: 28 miles W. Yolotou Hotun.

CACONGO, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, in the country of Congo, on the north bank of the Zaira; the inhabitants are commercial, the manners of the people and productions of the country are ſimilar to thoſe of Loango. The capital is of the ſame name, and ſituated *Long.* 14. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. S.

*Caçorla*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, and country of Jaen. It contains two pariſhes, and 5 convents: 4 leagues E. Ubeda.

CACOSIN, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 50 miles NNW. Bayamo.

CADA WATER, a river of Scotland, which runs into Loch Fine, 9 miles SW. Inverary.

CADAHALSO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile : 6 miles N. Eſcalona.

CADALEN, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gaillac : 2 leagues SE. Gaillac, and 6½ NNW. Caſtres.

CADAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the Egra : 10 miles E. Saatz.

CADAVAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tralos Montes : 13 miles SSW. Mirandela.

CADAVAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura : 13 miles SE. Peniche.

CADELEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the Egra : 10 miles E. Saatz.

CADEE *(League of)*, otherwiſe called *League of God's Houſe*, one of the twelve leagues of the Griſons : it comprehends 11 communities, of which Coire is the chief.

CADENAC, or *Capdenac*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, celebrated for its attachment to its own country, having never joined the Engliſh in their frequent invaſions and conqueſts, and on that account endowed with conſiderable privileges : 5 miles SE. Figeac, and 28 ENE. Cahors.

CADENET, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Apt, near the Durance, 3 leagues S. Apt.

CADENSO, or *Cadenis*, one of the Laccadive Iſlands in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 72. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 50. N.

CADEQUIA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia : 5 miles NE. Roſes.

CADER, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irac, on the Tigris : 100 miles S. Bagdad.

CADES BAY, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua : 4½ miles W. Falmouth Harbour.

CADEROUSSE, a town of France, in the country of Venaiſſin : 1 league W. Orange.

CADGOLLS, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Roſs : 6 miles SE. Tain.

CADIAR, a town of Spain, in the country of Grenada : 28 miles SE. Grenada.

*Cadière (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulon : 3 leagues NW. Toulon.

CADILLAC, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gironde, near the Garonne, containing about 1800 inhabitants : 4½ leagues N. Bazas, and 5½ SSE. Bourdeaux.

CADIZ, a city and ſea-port of Spain, ſituated on a ſandy peninſula, in the Atlantic Ocean, at the entrance of a bay to which it gives name, firſt built by the Phœnicians, who called it *Gadez*. Its form is nearly ſquare; on the ſouth ſide it is rendered inacceſſible by the ſea, from the height and ſteepneſs of the ſhore ; on the eaſt ſide toward the land it is defended by two ſtrong baſtions ; and to the north by ſeveral rocks and ſand banks ; the point which runs out weſterly is defended by a fort, which covers the entrance of the bay. It is likewiſe defended by a caſtle : the ſtreets are broad, ſtraight, and well paved ; the houſes are large and commodious ; and the number of merchants who reſide there can ſcarcely be imagined ; in fact, the whole city is engaged in trade. In the year 1776, 949 ſhips from different ports entered the harbour of Cadiz. The commerce of Cadiz can leave but few hands to induſtry, there are, however, about twenty ribbon looms, and machines for knotting ſilk, which appear to have a conſiderable ſale for their produce. There are ſeveral manufactures, whoſe chief employment is to put their marks on the ſtockings they recive from Nimes, and which are then ſhipped for the American ſettlements, where all foreign ſtockings are prohibited. There are ſeveral linen manufactures in the neighbourhood, but the manufacture of ſalt is the moſt intereſting branch of induſtry in the environs of Cadiz. Cadiz is ſurrounded with walls, which contribute more to its embelliſhment than to its defence. This port is the centre of the commerce to the Weſt Indies and to America. The veſſels of Spain carry out the productions of Europe, and the beſt of every kind, and bring back gold, ſilver, precious ſtones, cochineal, indigo, coffee, tobacco, woods of different kinds, chocolate, &c. which are diſtributed into other countries. Here are merchants from moſt of the ſtates in Europe, as Iriſh, Flemings, Genoeſe, and Germans ; the Engliſh and Dutch are not numerous. There are many Frenchmen, ſome of which are capital merchants, but the greater part are in an inferior ſtyle, rather retail dealers than merchants. Cadiz is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Seville ; the inhabitants are computed at ſixty thouſand. In the year 1596, Cadiz was taken and plundered by the Engliſh under the earl of Eſſex, and the lord high admiral Howard. In the year 1702, an attempt was made by the duke of Ormond and Sir George Rook, with ſome Engliſh and Dutch, to ſeize Cadiz for the archduke Charles, but, after landing ſome troops, they found the ſcheme impracticable and returned. *Long.* 10. 20. E. Peak of Teneriff. *Lat.* 36. 32. N.

CADIZ, a town of the iſland of Cuba, ſituated on the north coaſt, in a bay to which it gives name : 164 miles E. Havannah. *Long.* 79. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 2. N.

CADIZ, a river of the iſland of Cuba, which runs into the ſea, 10 miles E. from the town of Cadiz.

CADOGNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Ultra : 15 miles NNE. Conza.

CADOLZBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marggraviate of Anſpach, ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle : 18 miles NE. Anſpach, and 8 W. Nuremberg.

CADORA, or *Pieve di Cadora*, a town of the Treviſan, and capital of the Cadorin, belonging to the ſtates of Venice : 42 miles NE. Trent, and 53 W. Friuli. *Long.* 29. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

CADORIN, a diſtrict of the Treviſan, belonging to Venice ; it is ſmall and mountainous ; bounded on the north by Carinthia, on the eaſt by Friuli, on the ſouth by the Belluneſe, and on the weſt by the biſhopric of Brixen, about 25 miles long, and from 10 to 15 broad.

CADSAND, an iſland, near the coaſt of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheldt. This iſland is preſerved, by lofty dykes, conſtructed at a vaſt expence, from the inundations of the ſea ; and yet ſcarcely free from danger when the north-weſt wind blows with violence. The land is fertile, and the corn is equal to any produced in the United States, the meadows are luxuriant, and the farmers make a large quantity of excellent cheeſe. A great number of perſecuted French and Saltzburgers came here to ſettle, and found peace and toleration. Caſſandria is the principal place.—It was taken by the French in the month of July, 1794.

CAEN, a city of France, and capital of the department of Calvados, ſituated on the rivers Orne and Odon ; before the revolution, it was the capital of Lower Normandy, with a celebrated univerſity, founded by Charles VII. and an academy of the belles lettres. Caen, with the reſt of Normandy, was at one time ſubject to the King of England. In the year 1104, it was ſeized by Philip the Auguſt, king of France, and remained ſubject to that crown till the year 1346, when it was beſieged and taken by Edward III. after a ſevere conteſt, and the loſs of a great number of lives. In the year 1417, it was again taken by the troops of Henry V. and continued in the hands of the Engliſh till the year 1448, when it was taken by Charles VII. king of France : 26½ poſts W. Paris. *Long.* 17. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 11. N.

CAERFILLY, or *Caerphilly*, a town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, ſituated on the river Rumney ; near which are the remains of a caſtle, which was taken from the Spencers, favourites of Edward II. by the prince of Wales. Here is a conſiderable furnace and a fulling mill. The neighbourhood abounds with coal and iron ore. It has a weekly market on Thurſdays : 30 miles SW. Monmouth, and 158 W. London.

CAERLION, a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, ſituated on the Uſk, once the metropolis of all Wales ; the ſee of an archbiſhop from the firſt eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity in the iſland, till the year 521, when it was removed to Menevia, now St. David's, by St. David, the then archbiſhop. King Arthur is ſaid to have kept his court, and to have inveſted the order of the knights of the round table in this place. It is now much reduced from its former grandeur ; but has yet two markets weekly, on Thurſday and Saturday ; trading veſſels ſail regularly every week to and from Briſtol, from whence it is diſtant 26 miles, and 148 W. London.

CAERMARTHEN, or *Caermarden*, a town of South Wales, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Gwilly, about 10 miles from the Briſtol Channel, and near the river Towy. It has two markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday ; it is a borough town, and ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament : 45 miles W. Brecon, and 212 W. London.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE, a county of South Wales, bounded on the north by the county of Cardigan, from which it is ſeparated by the river Tivy, on the eaſt by Brecknockſhire, and Glamorganſhire, on the ſouth by the Briſtol Channel, and on the weſt by Pembrokeſhire : about 35 miles long, 20 broad, and 102 in circumference. The country is in general mountainous, woody, and well watered. The air is reckoned mild and healthy, and the ſoil fertile. Coals and lime-ſtone are plentiful. It is divided into ſix hundreds, and contains eight towns, which are Caermarthen, Llanymdovery, Llanellelly, Kidwelly, Llangadock, Llandillo-Vawr, Laugharn, and Newcaſtle in Emlyn. The principal rivers are the Towy, the Cothy, and the Tave. This country returns two members to the Britiſh parliament, one for the county, and one for the town of Caermarthen.

CAERNARVON, a ſea-port town of North Wales, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Menai, with a celebrated caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by Edward I. after reducing the Welſh, and the death of the prince Llewellyn, in which Edward II. was born. The walls are defended by a number of round towers, with two principal gates ; the eaſt facing the mountains, and the weſt the Menai.

Edward II. was born in a ſmall dark room, not 12 feet long, nor 8 broad. The walls of this fortreſs are 7 feet 9 inches thick, having within their thickneſs a gallery, with narrow ſlips for the diſcharge of arrows. In the year 1294, the town and caſtle were ſurpriſed by the Welſh, and many Engliſhmen killed. In the year 1644, the town was taken by captain Swanley, an officer of the parliament, who made 400 priſoners, with a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and plunder. It was afterwards retaken by the royaliſts, and lord Byron appointed governor, who was compelled to yield, in the year 1646, to general Mytton, though on honourable terms. In the year 1648, Sir John Owen beſieged it, but colonel Carter and colonel Twiſſelton marching to relieve the place, Sir John was defeated and made priſoner, when the whole country ſubmitted to the parliament. Caernarvon has no manufactures, but carries on a conſiderable trade with London, Briſtol, Liverpool, and Ireland. It was made a free borough by Edward I. and ſends one member to the Britiſh Parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturday. The harbour is tolerably good, with nine feet at low water: 9 miles SSW. Bangor, and 253 NW. London. *Long*. 4. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 6. N.

CAERNARVONSHIRE, a county of North Wales, bounded on the north by the ſea, on the eaſt by Denbighſhire, on the ſouth by Merionethſhire and the ſea, and on the weſt by the Iriſh Sea and the Menai. Its length from north to ſouth about 40 miles, in breadth from eaſt to weſt 20. It is divided into ſeven hundreds, and contains one city, viz. Bangor, and 5 market towns, Aberconway, Caernarvon, Pwlhelly, Crickieth, and Newin. In Caernarvonſhire are many mountains and lakes. Of the former Snowden is reckoned the chief, and the number of the latter is ſaid to amount to 50 or 60. In the mountainous part little corn is produced, but the inhabitants keep a great number of cattle and ſheep, which, during the ſummer, feed very high in the mountains, guarded by the owners, who reſide with them in temporary huts. The vales yield ſome good graſs for hay. In ſome of the lakes are found the char, and other Alpine fiſh. Copper and lead ores have been found in various parts of the mountains, and many plants peculiar to the moſt elevated ſituations. The inhabitants of the more retired parts live in a ſtate of the utmoſt ſimplicity, manufacturing their clothes themſelves from their own flocks, and dying the cloth with plants gathered on the mountains.

CAERWIS, a town of North Wales, in the county of Flint, with a weekly market on Tueſdays: 5 miles W. Flint, and 204 NW. London.

CAFARA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 12 miles E. Moura.

CAFERISTAN, ſee *Kuitore*.

CAFFA, or *Kaffa*, a ſea-port of Ruſſia, ſee *Theodoſia*.

CAFFRARIA, that part of Africa which lies between Congo, Negroland, Abyſſinia, and the ſea. The name is ſaid to be derived from the Arabic word *Cafier*, which ſignifies Infidel; the Mahometans giving this name to all who are of a different religion from themſelves. Caffraria may be divided into two parts, Caffraria Proper, and the country of the Hottentots. The internal parts are but little known; the inhabitants of Caffraria Proper are generally taller than the Hottentots, more robuſt, more fierce, and much bolder. Their figure is more agreeable; their countenances have not that narrowneſs, nor their cheeks thoſe prominences which are ſo diſagreeable among the Hottentots; neither have they the broad flat faces and thick lips of the inhabitants of Moſambique; they tattoo themſelves much, and never greaſe their hair, which is frizzled in a very great degree. In the hot ſeaſon they always go naked; in the cold weather they wear kroſſes made of calves' or ox' hides, which reach down to the ground. They ſeem to underſtand ſomething of agriculture, and entertain a very exalted idea of the Supreme Being, believing in a future ſtate of rewards to the good, and puniſhment to the evil. Their arms are a plain lance, or aſſagay, which they throw with ſurpriſing ſkill and force. They are governed by kings, whoſe power is hereditary, but very circumſcribed. They live ſo familiarly amongſt their cattle, and ſpeak to them with ſo much mildneſs, that they pay the moſt perfect obedience to their voice. Among the animals are the tzezeiran, or blue antelope, and the nou, or gnou, a beautiful and rare animal, which in ſhape reſembles a ſmall ox; there is alſo a ſmall ſpecies of antelope, called Nou-metges, which ſeldom appears in the plains, but keeps itſelf concealed in the buſhes and thickeſt parts of the foreſts, and is at the utmoſt not more than 12 or 15 inches in height. Among the birds, are oſtriches, buſtards, the green and golden cuckow of the Cape, and a ſpecies of ſmall eagle, with a long red bill, the back, wings, and tail of a lively blue, which feeds upon inſects, inhabits the woods, and makes its neſts in hollow trees. Among the reptiles, is the golden yellow ſerpent, called kooper-capel, whoſe bite is mortal, they grow to the length of upwards of five feet, and nine inches in circumference. The huts of the Caffers are more ſpacious and higher than thoſe of the Hottentots, and of a more regular form; their frames are conſtructed of wood work, well put together, and plaſtered within and without with a mixture of cow's dung and clay. The women form veſſels of clay, and weave baſkets of ſo cloſe a texture, as to be capable of holding milk or water. They principally prepare the fields for receiving ſeed, which is chiefly millet.

CAFRA, a town of Egypt: 2 miles E. Siut.

CAGADA, a ſmall iſland of the Weſt Indies, near the north eaſt coaſt of Porto Rico. *Long*. 64. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 33. N.

CAGAYAN, or *Cagean*, a province in the northern part of the iſland of Luçon, populous and fertile. Bees are ſaid to be ſo numerous, that the inhabitants burn wax inſtead of oil.

CAGELO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 6 miles SW. Girace.

CAGGAR, or *Kenker*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the Gomaun mountains, in *Long*. 76. 40. E. Greenwich, *Lat*. 30. 45. N. and runs into the ſea, at the mouth of the Gulf of Cutch.

CAGLI, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and duchy of Urbino, built near the ruins of the ancient Callium, on the Cantiano: the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino: 18 miles S. Urbino, and 16 E. Citta de Caſtello.

CAGLIARI, a ſea-port town and capital of Sardinia, ſituated on the ſouthern part of the iſland, with a large and ſecure harbour, at the bottom of a gulf, ſcreened by a ſmall iſland, called *Pietra Laida*, and defended with a caſtle and fortifications. It is the reſidence of a viceroy, and ſee of an archbiſhop. It contains five churches beſides the cathedral, three of which are collegiate, and twenty-three convents, and 50,000 inhabitants. In the year 1708, this town was attacked by the Britiſh fleet, under Sir John Leak, for the ſervice of the archduke Charles, and the inhabitants, dreading the deſtruction of the town, compelled the governor to ſurrender, after a few ſhot. In the year 1717, it was retaken by the Spaniards, and ſoon afterwards ceded to the houſe of Savoy, kings of Sardinia. *Long*. 27. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 25. N.

CAGNANO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 14 miles N. Baſtia.

CAGNANO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 3 miles NNW. Aquila.

CAGNETE, *Canete*, or *Guarco*, a town of South America, in Peru, and principal place of a government of the ſame name, in the archbiſhopric of Lima, near the ſea coaſt: 80 miles SE Lima. *Long*. 58. 30 W. Ferro. *Lat*. 13. 10 S.

CAGNETE, or *Guarco*, a diſtrict of South America, in the country of Peru, extending a diſtance of about 24 leagues along the ſea coaſt, SSE. of Lima.

CAGNICOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais; and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bapaume: 3 leagues NNE. Bapaume.

CAGNO, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 10 miles SW. Bolzano.

CAGNY, ſee *Boufflers*.

CAGUAN, a diſtrict of Terra Firma, with a town of the ſame name, ſituated in the ſouthern part of New Grenada.

CAGUANABO, a town of the iſland of Cuba, 60 miles NNE. St. Yago.

CAGUANICO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 55 miles NNE. S. Yago.

CAGURRIA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on a ſmall river which ſurrounds it, and almoſt immediately runs into the Ebro: 6 leagues NW. Calahorra.

CAHA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 40 miles NE. Amadan.

CAHIR, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland: 5 miles S. Clare iſland. *Long*. 9. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 44. N.

CAHIRCONREE, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, between Dingle and Tralee.

CAHORS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot; before the revolution, the capital of Quercy, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Alby: ſituated on the Lot, which nearly ſurrounds it, in a country celebrated for its wine, which affords the principal article of commerce. It contains about 100,000 inhabitants. Henry IV. took this town by aſſault in the year 1580, when mortars were firſt made uſe of: 13½ poſts N. Toulouſe, and 72½ S. Paris. *Long*. 19. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 27. N.

CAHUSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauzun: 5 miles ENE. Lauzun.

CAHUZAC SUR VERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gaillac: 2 leagues N. Gaillac, and 4 NW. Alby.

CAJA, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Guadiana, 7 miles E. Elvas.

CAIAC, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 64 miles WSW. Iſpahan.

CAJANA, or *Cajaneborg*, a town of Sweden, and capital of Eaſt Bothnia, ſituated on a lake on the borders of Lapland, where the river Pytia forms a tremendous caſcade. It contains but few inhabitants, and forms part of a pariſh, near 60 leagues in length, and 16 in breadth. *Long.* 45. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. 14. N.

CAIAON, a kingdom of the iſland of Java.

CAJARC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Figeac: 5½ leagues E. Cahors.

CAIAZACOS, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 40 miles WSW. Bayamo.

CAJAZZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua: 8 miles NE. Capua.

CAICO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 25 miles SE. Bayamo.

CAICOS, or *Cayos*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands or rocks, called *Little* and *Great Caicos*, between St. Domingo and the Bahama iſlands. *Long.* 71. 40. to 71. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 14. to 22. 23. N.

CAJELI, a town ſituated on a gulf or bay to which it gives name, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Bouro, in the Indian Sea.

CAI KIEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 46 miles NW. Tchao-king.

CAILACK POINT, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt coaſt of the county of Roſs: 7 miles E. Udrigil Head.

CAI-FONG, or *Kai-fong*, a city of China, and capital of the province of Ho-nan, is ſituated at the diſtance of two leagues from the river Hoang-ho: but the ground around it is ſo low that the river is higher than the city. To prevent inundations, ſtrong dykes have been raiſed, which extend more than thirty leagues. This city having been beſieged in 1642, by an army of 100,000 rebels, headed by one Ly-tchuang, the commander of the troops ſent to relieve it, formed the fatal deſign of drowning the enemy, by breaking down the large dyke of Hoang-ho: this ſtratagem ſucceeded; but at the ſame time, the city was overflowed, and the inundation was ſo violent and ſudden, that it deſtroyed 300,000 inhabitants. It appears by the ruins, which ſtill ſubſiſt, that Cai-fong muſt then have been three leagues in circumference. It has been rebuilt ſince this diſmal event, but in a ſtyle far inferior to its former magnificence. Nothing at preſent diſtinguiſhes it from ordinary cities but the extent of its juriſdiction, which comprehends four cities of the ſecond claſs, and thirty of the third: 315 miles SW. Pekin. *Long.* 132. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 53. N.

CAI-PING, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 22 miles WSW. Lan.

CAI-TCHEOA, a city of Chineſe Tartary, on the Gulf of Leao-tong: 240 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 139. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

CAI-TCHANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles NW. King-kitao.

CAI-YUEN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the province of Leao-tong: 376 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 141. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

CAILHAU, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoux: 3¼ leagues SW. Carcaſſonne.

*Caillère (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Chataigneraye: 4½ leagues NE. Luçon.

CAILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen: 3½ leagues NNE. Rouen.

CAILO, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Perſia: 80 leagues W. Ormus.

CAIMAN, ſee *Cayman*.

CAI-PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 34 miles S. Tchao-king.

CAIRA, a river of South America, which runs into the Oronoko. *Long.* 47. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 7. 16. N.

CAIRNEY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, the linen manufacture has been lately introduced, and bids fair to flouriſh: 8 miles W. Aberdeen.

CAIRNGORRA, a mountain of Scotland, in the north-eaſt part of the county of Inverneſs; famous for the beautiful pebbles found there, ſome of which are capable of receiving a high poliſh.

CAIRNSMOOR, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright: 12 miles SSW. New Galloway.

CAIRO, or *El Kahera*, a city of Egypt, built about the year 795, by order of the kalif Kairvan, a little to the eaſt of the Nile, on a canal which was dug from the Nile to the Red Sea, by order of Kalif Omar, when Egypt was firſt taken by the Arabians; this canal now through neglect filled up, between Cairo and the Red Sea, reaches no farther than the Birket el Hadsji, or Lake of the Pilgrims. About two centuries after the walls were built, which meaſured three leagues in circumference. In the fifteenth century, it was one of the richeſt and moſt flouriſhing cities in the world; the emporium of Egypt and Aſia, with merchants that traded from India to the Straits of Gibraltar; canals were made to aſſiſt its commerce, and arts and ſciences were cultivated. It was taken by Sultan Selim, in the year 1517, and has from that time been ſubject to the Turks, and governed by a pacha. The pacha has only a nominal authority, the real power reſides in the beys, or governors of the provinces: theſe are at preſent the ſovereigns of Egypt, for the grand ſeignor's repreſentative is a phantom with which they ſport: they keep him to ſerve their own purpoſes, then diſmiſs him with ſhame. He cannot leave his palace, in which he is a priſoner, without permiſſion. The caſtle of Cairo ſtands on a ſteep rock, and is ſurrounded with thick walls, on which are ſtrong towers. It was a place of great force before the invention of gunpowder; but, being commanded by the neighbouring mountains, it would not ſtand the fire of a battery erected there, two hours. It is more than the fourth of a league in circumference; the rock being ſteep, there are two roads cut to it, which lead to doors guarded by Aſſabs and janiſſaries. The firſt watch the lower part of the fortreſs, and the others what is properly called the citadel; whence, with ſix wretched pieces of artillery, turned on the pacha's apartment, they oblige him to retire, as ſoon as the beys have given the command. Joſeph's well, made by a vizir of that name, about 700 years ſince, by order of ſultan Mahomet, is among the things the moſt curious the caſtle contains. It is ſunk in the rock two hundred and eighty feet deep, and forty in circumference. It includes two excavations, not perpendicular to each other. A ſtair-caſe the deſcent of which is exceedingly gentle, is carried round; the partition which ſeparates this ſtair-caſe from the well is part of the rock, left only ſix inches thick, with windows cut, at intervals, to give light; but as they are ſmall, and ſome of them low, it is neceſſary to deſcend by the light of candles. There is a reſervoir, and a level ſpace, at that part of the well where it takes a new direction; and oxen which turn a machine that draws water from the bottom of the well. Other oxen, above, raiſe it from this reſervoir by a ſimilar machine. This water comes from the Nile; and, as it has been filtered through ſand impregnated with ſalt and nitre, is brackiſh. Contrary to the general cuſtom of the eaſt, the houſes have two and three ſtories, over which is a terrace of ſtone or tiles; in general they are of earth and bricks badly burnt; the reſt are of ſoft ſtone, of a fine grain, procured from a neighbouring mountain. All theſe houſes have the air of priſons, for they have no light from the ſtreet; as it is extremely dangerous to have many windows in ſuch a country: they take every precaution to make the entering door very low. The rooms within are ill contrived. Among the great, however, are to be found a few ornaments and conveniencies; their vaſt halls, eſpecially, in which water ſpouts up into marble baſons, are peculiarly well adapted to the climate. The paved floor, inlaid with marble and coloured earthen ware, is covered with mats and matraſſes, and over all is ſpread a rich carpet, on which they ſit croſs-legged. Around the wall is a ſort of ſofa, with cuſhions to ſupport the back and elbows; and above, at the height of ſeven or eight feet, a range of ſhelves, decked out with China and Japaneſe porcelain. The walls, naked in other reſpects, are chequered with ſentences extracted from the Koran, and painted foliage and flowers, with which alſo the porticos of the beys are covered; the windows have neither glaſs nor moving ſaſhes, but only an open lattice work. The light enters from the inner courts, from whence the ſycamores reflect a verdure pleaſing to the eye. An opening to the north, or at the top of the cieling, admits a refreſhing breeze, while, by a whimſical contradiction they wrap themſelves up in warm woollen cloths and furs. Cairo contains near 300 moſques of different ſizes. The population has by ſome been eſtimated at 700,000, but it is more likely not to exceed 300,000. *Long.* 49. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 2. N.

CAIRO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montſerrat, taken by the French in April, 1796, 12 miles E. Ceva.

CAIROAN, or *Kairwan*, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, and only ſecond to that city for trade and number of inhabitants, ſituated in a barren ſandy deſert, where are found many veſtiges of former magnificence: 55 miles S. Tunis. *Long.* 10. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 12. N.

CAISIMU, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 30 miles ESE. Villa del Principe.

CAITHNESS, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north, eaſt, and ſouth-eaſt, by the ſea, and on the ſouth-weſt and weſt, by the county of Sutherland. The form is an irregular triangle, its length from north to ſouth 36 miles, and its breadth about 20. At the north-eaſt extremity, is John a Groat's Houſe, a village, from whence is the general paſſage to the Orkney-Iſlands, which is ſeparated by what is called Pentland Frith, about 12 miles diſtant from the coaſt of Caithneſs. The air is ſharp and piercing in winter, but mild and ſerene in ſummer. In the month of June, it is ſo light for ſeveral nights together, that the ſmalleſt print may be read at midnight. The coaſts have many bays and capes; the interior part is mountainous; but ſome parts are low, and produce corn, &c. for exportation. There are but few woods, and none which yield what may be properly called timber. The mountains abound with red deer, roebucks, and black cattle; with eagles and various kinds of game. There are ſeveral rivers and many lochs, which afford a variety of excellent fiſh. The ſmall iſlands of Stroma and Pentland Skerries, belong to this county. The principal towns are Thurſo and Wick, from which laſt it is ſometimes called *The County of Wick*.

CAITHNESS, *(Ord of)*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, at the ſouthern extremity of the county of Caithneſs, and north-eaſt point of the county of Sutherland. *Long*. 3. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 58. 12. N.

CAIX, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 12 miles E. Amiens.

CAKET, a town and capital of a country of Aſia, in the northern part of Perſia, near mount Caucaſus, whoſe principal commerce is in ſilk. *Long*. 63. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 32. N.

CALA, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the borders of Eſtramadura: 14 miles S. Lerena.

CALA, ſee *El Callah*.

CALABITE, or *Calavite*, a ſmall iſland among the Philippines, a little to the ſouth of Mindoro.

CALABAR, or *Calbari*, a country of Africa, in Upper Guinea, with a town and river of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Benin, where the Dutch carry on a conſiderable trade. *Long*. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 16. N.

CALABRIA CITRA, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, is bounded on the north by the Baſilicata, on the eaſt by the Gulf of Tarento, on the ſouth by Calabria Ultra, and on the weſt by the Mediterranean, and a ſmall part of the Principato Citra. It abounds in excellent fruit, corn, wine, oil, hemp, cotton, flax, ſaffron, honey, ſalt, wool, ſilk, and manna. There are ſome mines of gold and ſilver, but poor; thoſe of lead and iron are more productive. In ſeveral places are found ſulphur, alabaſter, and cryſtal. Hogs and ſheep are numerous. The coaſts are defended by towers. The principal towns are Coſenza, Paola, Biſignano, Caſſano, Scalea, Cariati, and Roſſano; the principal rivers are the Sacciero, Saino, Cochile, Gralti, Neto, and Fruinto; all of which empty themſelves into the ſea.

CALABRIA ULTRA, a province of Naples, bounded on the north by Calabria Citra, on the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt, by the Mediterranean ſea. The productions are nearly the ſame as thoſe of Calabria Citra. The principal towns are Cattanzaro, Crotona, St. Severina, St. Eufemia, Girace, Squillace, Nicaſtro, and Reggio: the principal rivers are the Amalto, Maturo, and the Metramo.

CALABRITA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 38 miles W. Corinth.

CALACHERIN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 125 miles W. Amadan.

CALACUCCIO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 10 miles N. Corte.

CALAHORRA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, near the ſouth ſide of the Ebro, on the borders of Navarre. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains three pariſh churches and three convents,: 62 miles NW. Saragoſſa, and 136 NNE. Madrid. *Long*. 14. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 42. 18. N.

CALAIS, a ſea-port town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſtrongly fortified and defended with a citadel: the harbour is too much obſtructed with ſand to admit large veſſels, or even common merchant veſſels, except at high water. In time of peace, here are regular packets for the mail to and from England; and other paſſage boats are continually paſſing between this place and Dover. It has a communication, by means of canals, with St. Omer, Gravelines, Bourbourg, Dunkirk, &c. In the year 1228, it began to be fortified, being before a village belonging to the county of Boulogn. In the year 1308, it was ſurrounded with walls; and in 1347, was ſo ſtrong, that Edward III. king of England, could only take it by famine. It continued attached to the Engliſh crown till the year 1558, when it was taken by the duke of Guiſe. By the treaty at Chateau Cambreſis, it was agreed, that Calais ſhould, after the expiration of eight years, be reſtored to England; and at the expiration of that term, queen Elizabeth ſent ſome troops to recover it, but the ſurrender was refuſed, becauſe five years before, the Engliſh had taken Havre, and violated the terms of the treaty. In the year 1596, it was taken by the Spaniards, under the conduct of the archduke Albert, but was reſtored two years after, by the peace of Vervins. Calais was bombarded by the Engliſh under ſir Clondeſly Shovel, in the year 1694, but without ſuſtaining much damage. It contains only one pariſh, and between 4000 and 5000 inhabitants: 5 poſts SW. Dunkirk, and 34½ N. Paris. *Long*. 19. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 58. N.

CALAMA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 6 miles NE. Reggio.

CALAMATA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on the river Spinazza; taken by the Venetians in 1685, but ſince retaken, with the reſt of the Morea, by the Turks: 13 miles W. Miſitra.

CALAMIANES, a cluſter of iſlands in the Indian Sea, among thoſe called the *Philippine Iſlands*; they are 17 in number, one of which is 200 miles long, and 30 broad, divided between the king of Borneo and the Spaniards, with ſome independent natives in the interior parts, who live without chiefs and without laws: they are black, and have no fixed places of abode. About 1200 on the ſea coaſt have ſubmitted to the Spaniards, who have a garriſon at a place called Tatay The country is mountainous; it produces ſome rice, and great quantities of wax and honey. *Long*. 118, 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 3. 30. S.

CALAMOCHA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the Xiloca: 14 miles S. Daroca.

CALAN, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrénées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tarbes: 5½ leagues E. Tarbes.

CALANDA, a town of Spain, on Aragon, on the river Guadaloupe: 3 leagues WSW. Alkanitz.

CALANNAS, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, near the river Odiel: 40 miles NW. Seville.

CALANDRO, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 100 miles S. Cogni.

CALAPIZZATI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 8 miles NW. Cariati.

CALASCIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 8 miles E. Aquila.

CALASCIBETTA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto: 12 miles S. Nicoſia.

CALASTRI, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 58 miles NW. Madras.

CALATA BELLOTA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara: 6 miles SE. Sciacca.

CALATA FIMI, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara: 19 miles ESE. Trapani.

CALATA GIRONE, or *Calagirone*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, containing 9000 inhabitants: 19 miles NW. Noto.

CALLATA MISSETA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara: 27 miles ENE. Girgenti.

CALATA XIBETA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto: 1 mile N. Caſtro Giovanni.

CALATAIUD, a city of Spain, in Aragon, ſituated at the foot of a hill, at the conflux of the Xalon and Xiloca, defended by a caſtle, ſituated on a rock. It contains 13 pariſhes and 15 convents: 37 miles SW. Saragoſſa, and 85 NE. Toledo.

CALATRAVA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, and province of La Mancha, ſituated near the Morena Mountains, on the river Guadiana, the chief place of the Knights of Calatrava, a military order inſtituted in the year 1158, by Sancho III. king of Caſtile: 12 miles NE. Civdad Real, and 50 SE. Toledo.

CALAU, a town of Luſatia, which carries on a large trade in wool: 15 miles NW. Cotbus.

CALAU CENE, a town of Egypt: 12 miles S. Abu Girge.

CALAVON, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, about 8 miles W. from Cavaillon.

CALBARI, or *Calabar*, a river of Africa, which runs into the ſea, 70 miles E. Cape Formoſa.

CALBARI, or *Calabar*, a river of Africa, which runs into the ſea, 60 miles E. Cape Formoſa.

CALBARI, or *Kalbari*, ſee *Calabar*.

CALBE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, on the Saal: 20 miles S. Magdeburg.

CALBE, or *Kalbe*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg: 8 miles from Gardeleben.

CALBERGA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Hydrabad, formerly a vaſt city, and the reſidence of the kings of the Deccan: it is by no means ſo populous as when the ſeat of royalty: 85 miles W. Hydrabad, and 110 E. Viſiapour. *Long*. 77. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 25. N.

CALBIS, a town of Egypt: 3 miles N. Roſetta.

CALCAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, about four miles from the Rhine, which has a voice and ſeat at the diet of the duchy. It contains two convents and two churches, one for Roman Catholics, and the other for Proteſtants: 5 miles SE. Cleves. *Long*. 23. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 47. N.

CALCAYLARES, a juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Peru, between Cuſco and the ſea.

CALCENA, a town of Spain, in Aragon: 14 miles S. Tarraçona.

CALCINATA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 12 miles E. Piſa.

CALCINATO, a town of Italy, in the Bergamaſco: 7 miles SE. Bergamo.

CALCIANA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 16 miles SE. Acerenza.

CALCINATO, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the Breſſan, where the Imperial troops were defeated by the duke of Vendome, in the year 1706: 8 miles SE. Breſcia.

CALCUTTA, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of Bengal, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Hoogly, which is a branch of the Ganges, and navigable for the Engliſh Eaſt India ſhips. In the beginning of the preſent century, it was a village, but ſince that, has been conſtantly increaſing, and is now ſuppoſed to contain 500,000 inhabitants. The houſes belonging to the Engliſh, are in general handſome, and well built of brick; though others belonging to the natives are generally of one ſtory only, and built of earth and thatched, or of brick with flat roofs. In the year 1756, Suraja Dowla, the nabob of Bengal, irritated at the protection given to one of his ſubjects in the Engliſh fort at Calcutta, and, as it is ſaid, at the refuſal of ſome duties to which he claimed a right, levied a great army, and laid ſiege to that place. The governor, terrified by the numbers of the enemy, abandoned the fort, with ſeveral of the principal perſons in the ſettlement, who ſaved themſelves, with their moſt valuable effects, on board the ſhips. Thus deſerted, Mr. Holwell, the ſecond in command, bravely held the place to the laſt extremity, with a few gallant friends, and the remains of a feeble garriſon. The fort was taken the 20th of June, in the year 1756, and the garriſon being made priſoners, were thruſt into a narrow dungeon, called the Black-hole. By narratives made public, it appears, that of 146 priſoners, 123 were ſmothered in the Black-hole priſon, before the doors of the priſon were opened the next morning. The year following, Calcutta was retaken by colonel Clive, and ſoon after Suraja Dowla was defeated at the battle of Plaſſey, and depoſed by Jaffier Ali Cawn, one of his principal officers, who was made nabob in his room, which, with the defeat and ſubſequent death of the nabob, gave the Britiſh an unlimited power and influence over the whole country of Bengal. Calcutta is the emporium; the reſidence of the governor and council of Bengal: the ſeat of juſtice under four judges, who diſpenſe judgment according to the laws of England. *Long.* 88. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 37. N.

CALDAO, a river of Portugal, which runs into the ſea, at Setuval.

CALDAS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: 13 miles E. Peniche.

CALDAS DE REY, a town of Spain, in Gallicia: 20 miles S. Santiago.

CALDER, a river of England, which runs into the Aire, about 2 miles N. Pontefract, in Yorkſhire.

CALDER, a river of England, which runs into the Ribble, 3 miles S. Clitheroe, in Lancaſhire.

CALDERA, a ſea-port of South America, in the country of Chili; on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 52. 35. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 48. S.

CALDER WATER, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Clyde, about 5 miles above Glaſgow.

CALDERINO, a place of Italy, in the Veroneſe, celebrated for its baths; called alſo *The Baths of Verona.*

CALDERO, a village of Italy, in the Veroneſe, where in the campaign of 1796, a battle was fought between the French and Auſtrians; in which the former were victorious, and took 200 priſoners: 9 miles SE. Verona.

CALDONAZZO, a lake of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 8 miles ESE. Trent.

CALDUENDO, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: 8 leagues E. Vittoria.

CALDY, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Wales: 3 miles S. Tenby.

CALEAL, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 152 miles SE. Tauris.

CALEDONIA *(New)*, a ſea-port and ſetlement on the Iſthmus of Darien, near the Gulf of Mexico, founded in the year 1699, by ſome Scotch families, which flouriſhed for a time; but from ſome cauſe or other, has been in the hands of the Spaniards, ſince the beginning of the preſent century. *Long.* 77. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 30. N.

CALEDONIA *(New)*, a large iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, between the 164 and 168 degrees of eaſt longitude from Greenwich, and 19 and 23 degrees of ſouth latitude.—This iſland extends from *Long.* 163. 37. to 167. 14. E. Greenwich; and from *Lat.* 19. 37. to 22. 30. S. Captain Cook ſays, it lies nearly north-weſt-half-weſt, and ſouth-eaſt-half-eaſt, and is about 87 leagues long in that direction; but its breadth is not conſiderable, nor any where exceeding 10 leagues. It is a country full of hills and vallies of various extent both for height and depth; to judge of the whole by the parts we were on. From theſe hills ſpring vaſt numbers of little rivulets, which greatly contribute to fertilize the plains, and to ſupply all the wants of the inhabitants. The ſummits of moſt of the hills ſeem to be barren, though ſome few are clothed with wood, as are all the plains and vallies. By reaſon of theſe hills, many parts of the coaſt, when at a diſtance from it, appeared indented, or to have great inlets between the hills; but when we came near the ſhore, we always found ſuch places ſhut up with low land, and alſo obſerved low land to lie along the coaſt, between the ſea-ſhore, and the foot of the hills. As this was the caſe in all ſuch parts as we came near enough to ſee, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the whole coaſt is ſo. I am likewiſe of opinion, that the whole, or greateſt part, is ſurrounded by reefs or ſhoals, which render the acceſs to it very dangerous, but at the ſame time guard the coaſt from the violence of the wind and ſea, make it abound with fiſh; ſecure an eaſy and ſafe navigation along it, for canoes, &c. and, moſt likely, form ſome good harbours for ſhipping. Moſt, if not every part of the coaſt is inhabited, the iſle of Pines not excepted, for we ſaw either ſmoke by day or fires by night, wherever we came.

CALEMUT, or *Salamanie*, a river of North America, which runs into the Wabaſh, 12 miles eaſt from Eel Town, near which general Sinclair was defeated by the Indians, in the year 1791.

CALENBERG, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which takes its name from an ancient caſtle now in ruins, ſituated on the Leina, 11 miles ſouth from Hanover. It is divided into two parts by the principality of Wolfenbuttel. The northern part is ſurrounded by the principality of Luneburg, the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, the principality of Wolfenbuttel, the counties of Pyrmont, Lippe, Schauenburg, Hoya, and Minden. The ſouth part by the principalities of Wolfenbuttel, Grubenhagen, Eichsfeld, and Lower Heſſe. It conſtitutes a part of the duchy of Brunſwick, and is compoſed of ancient lordſhips, countries, and eccleſiaſtical eſtates united. The country is in ſome parts mountainous, in ſome marſhy, and others ſandy, but generally fertile; producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco, hops, flax, &c. There are numerous manufactures of woollen and linen, cotton and ſilk, in the different ſhapes, both for home conſumption and exportation. They reckon 36 towns great and ſmall, the principal of which are Hanover, Hameln, Gottingen, and Newſtadt; the principal rivers are the Leine, on the eaſt, and the Weſer, on the weſt.

CALEPIO, a town of Italy, in the Bergamaſco.

CALERZANO, a town of the iſland of Corſica, 6 miles SE. Calvi.

CALF, one of the ſmaller Orkney Iſlands, about a mile to the north of Eda.

CALF, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, about a mile north of Flata.

CALF, a rock near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, at the entry of Bantry Bay, near the ſouth end of Durſey Iſland.

CALF OF MAN, a ſmall iſland in the Iriſh Sea, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the Iſle of Man. *Long.* 4. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 1. N.

CALHETA, a town of the iſland of Madeira.

CALHUCO, a town of South America, in the country of Chili, on the coaſt of the South Pacific Ocean, inhabited by Spaniards, Meſtees, and Indians, with one pariſh church, and two convents: 180 miles S. Valdivia. *Long.* 55. 51. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 40. S.

CALI, a town of South America, in the country of Popayan, where the governor of the province generally reſides. *Long.* 55. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. 15. N.

CALIACH HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mull. *Long.* 3. 13. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 36. N.

CALICO, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Gulf of Saloniki: 14 miles SW. Saloniki.

CALICOULAN, a Dutch factory in Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar: 80 miles NW. Cape Comorin.

CALICUT, a country, and once a conſiderable empire of Aſia, which extended itſelf throughout all Malabar. Its chief took the title of king of kings. The laſt of theſe princes, called Sarana Parimal, having embraced Mahometaniſm, retired to Mecca to end his days, and divided his dominions between the princes of his own blood, reſerving, as we are told, a ſpace of 12 leagues for one of theſe princes, or a favourite page, who was to have the title of Samorin, and the others to render homage to him. The Samorin built a city in the ſame place, from whence Parimal took his departure, and called it *Calicut*. It was the firſt place in the Eaſt Indies viſited by the Portugueſe. They were received in a friendly manner, but a quarrel ſoon after happening, the Samorin forced them to quit his dominions, and deſtroyed their commerce. The preſent prince is a Brahman, and it is the only kingdom in the Indies governed by a Brahman; every where elſe, the Brahmans are only ſecretaries and miniſters. This ſtate, which the Indians call *Malleami*, is 25 leagues long, and from 14 to 18 broad. The air is pure and wholeſome, the ſoil fertile, but ſubject to inundations, from the amazing rapidity of the waters which pour down from the mountains; and the ſea has frequently made ſuch ravages on the coaſt, as to oblige the Samorin to remove his reſidence from the town of Calicut to Panana. The Samorin is ſaid to be able to raiſe an army of 100,000 men.

CALICUT, formerly the capital of the kingdom ſo called; and even now a large town, containing about 5 or 600 houſes, built of wood, or bricks baked in the ſun, in the midſt of which are beautiful gardens. It is 3 leagues in circumference, including a large village, or faux-bourg, inhabited only by fiſhermen. It is not ſurrounded by walls, and is governed by a viceroy, who finds means to get rich. It has no police, and the commerce is very much encumbered by burdenſome duties, generally farmed by Mahometans. That it is not entirely ruined, is owing to a neighbouring river, by which they bring down tekwood from the neighbouring mountains. The coaſt is low, and affords no ſhelter, and the only acceſs to it is in ſmall flat-bottomed boats: 76 miles W. Coimbetore, and 95 SE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 75. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 20.

CALIES, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg, chiefly inhabited by cloth weavers: 16 miles E. Reetz.

CALIFORNIA, a peninſula in the Pacific Ocean, united on the north to the continent of North America, from which the other part is ſeparated by a narrow ſea, called the Gulf of California, and bounded on the ſouth and weſt by the Pacific Ocean, near 300 leagues in length, and in different places ten, twenty, thirty, and forty leagues wide. This peninſula is ſaid to have been firſt diſcovered by Sir Francis Drake, and by him called *New Albion*; and the Gulf of California has been ſometimes called *The Vermillion Sea*, or *Purple Sea*, or *Red Sea*. In a peninſula of ſo vaſt an extent, which reaches nearly from the 23d to the 46th degree of latitude, the ſoil and climate muſt naturally be found to vary. Some parts are continually covered with flowers, while others are inhoſpitable deſerts. According to father Bergert de Scheleſtat, it is nothing but a chain of barren rocks, covered with briers, without water, without wood, thinly inhabited, and incapable of culture; only the ſea coaſts having been diſcovered till 1788. The heat would be inſupportable, if not moderated in the afternoon by the eaſt wind, which blows but ſeldom, or by the ſouth, which is there more frequent. It rarely rains, and then only in ſmall quantities. The ſoil is naked rock, or covered with pebbles, fertile in ſome few places, which are watered. It ſeems to have been produced by a volcano or an earthquake; few fruit trees are found, ſome foreſt trees and underwood, towards the ſouth, are all that offer; Indian figs grow wild. Such was the account given; but newer obſervations and diſcoveries have found many places where the ſoil was excellent, and capable of culture; and it is reported, that vines grow naturally on the mountains; that the Jeſuits, when they reſided there, made wine enough to ſerve for the conſumption of Mexico, of an excellent quality, and in its taſte approaching to that of Madeira; that towards the north have been foreſts, abounding in game, wolves, bears, biſons, and an animal, which ſeems peculiar to the country, called taye: it is as large as a heifer, which it reſembles in the form of its body, but its head more like that of a deer, with horns like thoſe of a ram; the ſea coaſts abound with fiſh, and the pearl fiſhery is richer than either that of Panama or Ormuz. The borders of the gulf are marſhy, and ſome volcanoes are found; the interior country furniſhes moſt of the fruits natural to America; they gather a ſort of manna, which they think falls with the dew upon the leaves of trees where it thickens, aſſerted to be as white and ſweet as the moſt refined ſugar. Horſes, aſſes, horned cattle, hogs, goats, and other quadrupeds, have been introduced, and do not degenerate. The birds natural to the new world are found there, and ſome peculiar to the country. Peacocks, buſtards, geeſe, cranes, vultures, wild geeſe, ſea ravens, ſea mews, quails, nightingales, linnets, larks, &c. are found near the coaſts. The inſects are neither venomous nor numerous; turtles, oyſters, lobſters, and divers other ſhell-fiſh, are common along the coaſt. Divers nations or tribes inhabit the country, without acknowledging any chief. Each father is a prince over his own family, but his power ceaſes when the children are able to provide for themſelves. Each tribe has, nevertheleſs, ſometimes perſons appointed, who call aſſemblies, to divide the production of the earth, regulate the fiſheries, and to march at their head, if engaged in war. They owe their rank to the choice of their companions, but they are agents only, not princes. The ſhade of a tree ſerves them as a retreat during the day, and in the night they retire to their huts, built on piles at the ſide of rivers or ponds. Want of proviſion obliges them often to change their abode, and in ſevere winters they retire into caves. A girdle and piece of linen, which paſſes round the body, ſome ornaments for the head, and a chain of pearls, ſerve them for dreſs and finery; ſome inſert coloured feathers in holes, which they make in their ears and noſtrils; ſome bind their forehead with bands, like network, with which too they cover their arms, adorned with chains of pearls, like bracelets. Thoſe who live towards the north, where they have no pearls, dreſs their heads with ſhells. The women commonly wear a ſpecies of long robe, made of the leaves of palms; ſome wear nothing but a girdle. Theſe palm leaves are woven with art, and dyed of different colours, and of them they make baſkets, which hold their roots and their proviſions. The principal places are Santa Maria, St. Ignatio, St. Iſidoro, Loreto, St. Eſtevan, St. Xavier, St. Yago, Roſalio, St. Juan Guadalupe, and St. Joſeph.

CALILUIA, or *Calalaya*, a town on the iſland of Luçon, in a province of the ſame name.

CALINE, or *Cally*, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Ganges, near Canoge.

CALINGAPATAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole: 12 miles ENE. Cicacole, and 30 SE. Kinnedy. *Long.* 84. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat* 18. 18. N.

CALJONG-CAMPANY, a town of the iſland of Borneo.

CALITOOR, a fortreſs of the iſland of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, in an agreeable country near the weſt coaſt. In the year 1615, the Dutch made themſelves maſters of it, but were compelled ſoon after to abandon it: 28 miles S. Columbo. *Long.* 79. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 34. N.

CALKA, or *Kalka*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Ruſſian Siberia, on the eaſt by Chineſe Tartary, on the ſouth by the Cobi or ſandy deſert, and on the weſt by other parts of Tartary, inhabited by the Eluths and Calmucks.

CALLAC, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſtrenen: 3½ leagues N. Roſtrenen.

CALLA-SUSUNG, a town and capital of the iſland of Bouton, in the Indian Sea, about a mile from the coaſt. The harbour is not good, and the bottom rocky. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and ſpeak the Malay language. *Long.* 141. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 5. S.

CALLABASH-BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica: 11 miles E. Pedro Bluff. *Long.* 77. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 53. N.

CALLAH, or *Gellah*, a town of Africa, in a country of Algiers: 50 miles S. Bona.

CALLAH, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers: 35 miles W. Suef.

CALLAH *(El)*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, a place of conſiderable trade, and the greateſt market for carpets in the country: 40 miles E. Oran, and 13 NNE. Maſcar.

CALLANORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore: 50 miles E. Lahore, and 254 NW. Delhi.

CALLAO, a ſea-port town of South America, in Peru, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near the Pacific Ocean. The road is one of the moſt beautiful, the largeſt, and ſafeſt in the South Sea. Two iſlands, named St. Lawrence and Callao, and the peninſula, which nearly reaches them, defend veſſels from the ſouth wind; towards the weſt and north it is open, but theſe winds never blow with violence; the ſea is always tranquil, the water is deep and without rocks. In the port every commodity is to be procured, which veſſels can ſtand in need of; the ſmall river furniſhes plenty of good water, and a mole, furniſhed with cranes, makes it eaſy to load and unload. The town was fortified by ten baſtions and ſome batteries, and defended by a garriſon. There are two fauxbourgs inhabited by Indians. In the year 1746, there were 4000 inhabitants, when the whole town was deſtroyed by an earthquake, the houſes and inhabitants were ſwallowed up, with nineteen veſſels, four of which were thrown a conſiderable way inland. Two hundred perſons only eſcaped this dreadful calamity; ſince that time, Callao has been rebuilt upon the ſame plan, but a little farther from the ſea. *Long.* 59. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 9. S.

CALLAO, an iſland of South America, in the Pacific Ocean, at the entrance into the port of Callao.

CALLAS, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan: 1½ league NNE. Draguignan.

CALLE *(La)*, a town of Africa, in Tunis, where the French had a factory, eſtabliſhed for a coral fiſhery, and trade for grain, wool, hides, wax, &c. It is ſituated on a barren rock, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea; the only inhabitants are thoſe employed in the factory. The chief trade is in grain, wool, leather, and wax: 80 miles W. Tunis.

CALLEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny; it is a borough, and returns two members to the Iriſh parliament: 9 miles SSW. Kilkenny, and 16 E. Caſhel.

CALLENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg: 4 miles NE. Zwickau.

CALLENBERG, a chain of mountains of Germany, which commence about 5 miles from Vienna, and croſs the duchy of Stiria.

CALLENDER, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, in the river Teith: 11 miles NW. Stirling, and 13 WSW. Perth.

CALLIAN, a town of France, in the department of the Var: 10 miles NE. Draguignan.

CALLIANEE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad. It is large and populous, conſiſting of one long ſtreet filled with ſhops;

the houſes are built of roſe wood and covered with thatch: 65 miles W. Beder, and 85 E. Viſiapour. *Long.* 76. 54. E Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 45. N.

CALLIANO, a village of the Tyroleſe, near the Adige, where are defiles ſuppoſed to be an impregnable defence, to the city of Trent. Theſe defiles were forced by the French in September, 1796: 6 miles from Trent.

CALLIGHCRUM, a rock near Binvy Head, on the north-weſt coaſt of the county of Mayo, in Ireland.

CALLINGER, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Bundelcund: 72 miles WSW. Allahabad.

CALLINGTON, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall; it is a borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 10 miles S. Launceſton, and 213 W. London.

CALLOO, a fortreſs of the Netherlands, on the Scheldt, where the, Dutch were defeated by the Spaniards, in 1638: 5 miles W. Antwerp.

CALLUNBORG, or *Kallunborg*, a town of Denmark: 60 miles W. Copenhagen.

CALLUCO, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 60 miles NW. Rabba.

CALLYSIND, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs with ſeveral other rivers into the Chumbul, in the circar of Kotta.

CALMAR, a ſea-port of Sweden, in the country of Smaland, near the Baltic Sea, defended by walls, ditches, a caſtle, and redoubts. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains about 500 houſes. Its chief exports are planks, alum, and hemp. *Long.* 34. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 41. N.

CALMINA, a ſmall iſland of the Grecian Archipelago, near the coaſt of Aſia: 7 miles NW. Stanchio. *Long.* 44. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 56. N.

CALMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 7 leagues SSE. Toulouſe.

CALMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: 2½ leagues S. Rhodez.

CALNE, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, formerly a place of great conſequence, and memorable for a ſynod held here in the year 977, to decide a diſpute between the ſecular and regular clergy; in which the timber of the room giving way, many of the prieſts were killed. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. It has a good weekly market: 19 miles E. Bath, and 97 W. London.

CALOGERIZA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: 64 miles E. Sofia.

CALOIERA, a ſmall Greek iſland in the Archipelago, 5 leagues S. Andros.

CALONERY POINT, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent: 1 mile S. Young Point.

CALONI, a town of European Turkey, in the iſland of Metelin, in a gulph to which it gives name, in which are two Greek convents.

CALOUDE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Dowlatabad: 4 miles W. Carmulla, and 210 NW. Hydrabad.

CALPENTEEN, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon, about 40 miles long, and 6 broad. *Long.* 79. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. N.

CALPENTEEN, a town of the iſland of the ſame name. *Long.* 79. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 15. N.

CALPENY, one of the Laccadive Iſlands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 73. 29. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 5. N.

CALPY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra: 115 miles SE. Agra, and 115 NW. Allahabad.

CALT LOUGH, a lake of Ireland in the county of Sligo: 20 miles SW. Sligo.

CALTAGIRONE, ſee *Galatagirone*.

CALTARO, a town of Dalmatia, in the republic of Raguſa: 24 miles N. Raguſa.

CALVADOS, one of the departments of France, ſo called from a long ridge of rocks, near the coaſt of what was heretofore called Normandy; the department extends from the mouth of the Seine eaſterly, to the river Vire weſterly, about 50 miles, and 30 miles from north to ſouth. Caen is the capital.

CALVADOS, a ridge of rocks, near the coaſt of France, 12 miles in length. *Long.* 16. 55. to 17. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 22. N.

CALVELUZZO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 10 miles S. Potenza.

CALVENTURAS, a ſmall iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Ava. *Long.* 95. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 54. N.

CALVERT, a county of the ſtate of Maryland, in United America.

CALVERT'S ISLAND, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 128. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

CALVI, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua: 5 miles N. Capua.

CALVI, a town of the iſland of Corſica, and capital of a province to which it gives name, ſituated on a tongue of land, which forms one of the moſt beautiful harbours in the iſland, called *The Gulf of Calvi*, defended by a good citadel, and ſeveral baſtions. It was taken on capitulation by the Engliſh, on the 10th of Auguſt, 1794. The garriſon marched out with the honours of war, and were conveyed to Toulon: 11 leagues WSW. Baſtia. *Long.* 26. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

CALVIELLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 12 miles SSE. Potenza.

CALVISANO, a town of the Breſſan, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 12 miles SSE. Breſcia.

CALVISSON, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sommiers: half a league E. Sommiers, and 3 SW. Nimes.

CALVITI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 11 miles E. Cariati.

CALVORD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: 24 miles NW. Magdeburg.

CALUSIO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 5 miles N. Chivaſſo.

CALW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg, on the Nagold, with a manufacture of ſerges and of china: 16 miles WSW. Stuttgard, and 24 ESE. Raſtadt.

CALYMERE POINT, on the ſouthern extremity of the eaſt coaſt of the Carnatic country, in Hindooſtan. *Long.* 79. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 23. N.

CALZADA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, once the ſee of a biſhop, united to the ſee of Calahorra: 40 miles W. Calahorra.

CAM, or *Grant*, a river of England, which paſſes by Cambridge, and joins the Ouſe, 3 miles S. from Ely.

CAM, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 63. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

CAMANA, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction in Peru, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near the South Pacific Ocean. The country about yields wine and fruits, and in the town are ſome manufactures: 70 miles W. Arequipa.

CAMARAN, or *Kamaran*, an iſland in the Red Sea, about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, about 8 miles from the coaſt of Arabia. The inhabitants are principally employed in fiſhing, eſpecially for pearls and coral. *Long.* 42. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 6. N.

CAMARANA, once a city of Sicily, but now in ruins: 22 miles W. Noto.

CAMARASA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segro, about a league above Balaguer.

CAMARINA, a town of Spain, in Aragon: 4 miles S. Teruel.

CAMARGUE, an iſland, or cluſter of iſlands of France, in the mouth of the Rhone, ſeparated by canals, and fortified; the whole contains about 27 ſquare leagues, and are divided into eight pariſhes; the land is exceedingly fertile, but the air is unwholeſome.

CAMARET, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, ſituated in a bay, to which it gives name. In the year 1694, the Engliſh made a deſcent here, with an intent to attack the town of Breſt, but were compelled to give up the enterprize, with the loſs of a conſiderable number of men; ſome accounts ſay 1200: 8 miles S. Breſt.

CAMARINAS, a town of Spain, near the ſea coaſt of Galicia: 25 miles WNW. Galicia.

CAMARINES, the moſt ſouthern province of the iſland of Luçon, one of the Philippines, in which are found ſeveral ſprings of warm water, ſome of a petrifying quality; Caceres is the capital.

CAMARIOCA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 15 miles E. Havanna.

CAMARONES, or *Jamour*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 11. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 28. N.

CAMARONES, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 75 miles SE. Havanna.

CAMARONES, a river of South America, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 50. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. S.

CAMARONES, a river of South America, which runs into the South Pacific Ocean, 36 miles [illegible]. Arica, in Peru.

CAMARSEN, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe: 30 miles W. Bolzano, and 12 E. Bormio.

CAMBADAS, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the ſea coaſt: 4 leagues W. Ponte Vedra.

CAMBAHEE, a river of United America, which runs into the ſea, near St. Helena's Sound, on the coaſt of South Carolina.

CAMBAT, the moſt ſouthern province of Abyſſinia, inhabited by a people called Seb-a-adja, who are a mixture of Chriſtians, Mahometans, and Pagans, under a prince nominally tributary to the negus. It is abundant in fruits. *Long.* 52. to 53. E. *Lat.* 7. to 8. N.

CAMBAYE, one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful cities in India, ſituated about a league from the gulf to which it gives its name, on the river Myhie. The houſes are built of Stone, bricks, or marble. There are three bazars, or public markets, and four public ciſterns, which are capable of ſupplying the whole town with water, in times of the greateſt drought. It is defended by a ſtrong wall, about five miles in circumference; its principal commerce conſiſts in ſpices, elephants' teeth, ſtuffs of ſilk and cotton, and other merchandize, which are brought from all parts. The inhabitants go to Diu, to Goa, Acheen, Arabia, and Perſia, to trade; its commerce would be more flouriſhing, if it had a good port, but its own has no more than ſeven fathoms water in the higheſt tides, and the gulf is full of rocks, covered at low water. *Long*. 72. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 22. 17. N.

CAMBAZA, a town of Japan, in the province of Jetſingo.

CAMBE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bayeux: 4 leagues WNW. Bayeux.

CAMBELLO, a town of the iſland of Ceram, and principal market for cloves.

CAMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and Lower Electorate: 22 miles N. Mentz, and 30 E. Coblentz.

CAMBERNON, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: 1 league NE. Coutances.

CAMBERWELL, a conſiderable village of England, in the county of Surry: 2 miles S. London.

CAMBOJA, *Cambodia*, or *Camboya*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Laos, on the eaſt by Cochin-China and Chiampa, on the ſouth by the ſea, and on the weſt by Siam, about 135 leagues in length, and 50 in breadth. The air is exceedingly hot, which compels the inhabitants to reſide chiefly by the ſides of rivers or lakes, where they are tormented by muſkettoes. The ſoil is fertile, producing corn, rice, excellent legumes, ſugar, indigo, opium, camphor, and different medicinal drugs in abundance; raw ſilk and ivory are of little value. Gold, of great purity, amethiſts, hyacinths, rubies, topaſſes, and other precious ſtones, are found; cattle, of the cow kind, are exceedingly numerous, a tolerable good one may be purchaſed for a crown, and 140 pounds of rice for fourpence. Elephants, lions, tygers, and almoſt all the animals of the deſerts of Africa, are found there. Among the trees are the ſandal and eagle wood, and a particular tree, in the juice of which they dip their arrows; a wound given from one of the arrows, is ſaid to prove mortal, though the juice itſelf may be drank without danger. This country ſo rich by nature, is almoſt a deſert, the king being ſcarcely able to aſſemble 30,000 men. The inhabitants are a mixture of Japaneſe and Malays, with ſome Portugueze, who live without prieſts, and have intermarried with the natives. Their religion is idolatry; the men are in general well made, with long hair, and of a yellow countenance; their dreſs is a long and large robe, the dreſs of the women is ſhorter and cloſer; they are handſome but immodeſt. They manufacture exceeding fine cloth, and their needle work is much admired.

CAMBOJA, or *Mecon* or *Micon*, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the country of Thibet, paſſes through Yunnan, a province of China, the countries of Laos and Camboja, and runs into the Chineſe Sea, about *Lat*. 10. N.

CAMBOJA, or *Cambodia*, or *Levek*, a city of Aſia, and capital of the country of Camboja, ſituated on a river, which goes by the ſeveral names of Mecon, Camboja, or Micon.

CAMBONA, a ſmall iſland in the Indian Sea, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long*. 125. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 5. 22. S.

CAMBONES, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: 7 miles E. Caſtres.

CAMBOURN, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall: 12 miles W. Truro, and 269 W. London.

CAMBRAY, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North, ſituated on the Scheldt: before the revolution, the capital of Cambreſis, and ſee of an archbiſhop; it is large, and contains ten pariſhes, and about 3,000 houſes. The principal manufactures are lace, cambric, ſoap, and leather. In the year 1544, Cambray was taken by the Emperor Charles V. In the year 1596, it was beſieged by the Spaniards, and the inhabitants compelled the governor to ſurrender. On the 23d of April, 1794, the French were defeated at Cæſar's Camp, in the neighbourhood, by the allied army, under the command of the duke of York, with the loſs of 1200 men, and three pieces of cannon; and the next day they left 1200 men dead on the field of battle, with the loſs of their general Chapuy, 350 officers and privates taken priſoners, and 22 pieces of cannon: 13 poſts SSW. Bruſſels. 3 SE. Douay, and 21¾ NNE. Paris. *Long*. 20. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 10. N.—In the month of Auguſt, 1793, this city was inveſted, and ſummoned to ſurrender by the Auſtrian general De Boros: the French general Declay returned for anſwer, that he did not underſtand ſurrendering, but that he knew how to fight.

CAMBREMER, a town of France in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont-l'Evêque: 5 leagues E. Caen.

CAMBRESIS, before the revolution, a country of France, in the environs of Cambray, which was the capital.

CAMBRIDGE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: 85 miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long*. 76. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 38. 33. N.

CAMBRIDGE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: 51 miles WNW. Columbia. *Long*. 82. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 34. 8. N.

CAMBRIDGE, a town of England, ſituated on the river Cam, in a county to which it gives name, known in the time of the Romans by the name of *Garanta*. The town is divided into four wards, containing 13 pariſhes, and was incorporated in the year 1101, by Henry I. with a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. Its principal celebrity is owing to the univerſity, founded, in all probability, by Sigebert, king of the Eaſt Angles, in the year 630. The univerſity is governed by a chancellor, who may be elected every three years, or remain in office by conſent of the ſenate, with a vice-chancellor, commiſſary, and high ſteward. The chancellor's courts enjoy the ſole juriſdiction, in excluſion of the king's courts, over all civil actions and ſuits whatſoever, where a ſcholar, or privileged perſon, is one of the parties, except where the right of freehold is concerned. The vice-chancellor is annually choſen on the 4th of November, by the body of the univerſity, out of two perſons nominated by the heads of the colleges. Two proctors are alſo annually choſen, as alſo are two taxers, who, with the proctors, have cognizance of the weights and meaſures, as clerks of the market. The univerſity has a cuſtos archivorum, or regiſter, three eſquire beadles, one yeoman beadle, and two library keepers. The proctors viſit the taverns, and other public houſes, and have power to puniſh offending ſcholars, and to fine the public houſes who entertain them. Cambridge univerſity was, at firſt, in all probability, little more than a grammar-ſchool, and lay neglected during the Daniſh invaſions, but began to revive, after the government was ſettled by William I. It now contains 16 colleges: 1. Peter-houſe, founded in the year 1257, by Hugh Balſham, prior, afterwards biſhop of Ely. 2. Clare-hall, founded in the year 1326, by Richard Badew, chancellor of the univerſity, which being burnt, was rebuilt in the year 1342, by the aſſiſtance of Elizabeth de Burg, grand-daughter of Edward I. 3. Pembroke-hall, founded by Mary, third wife of Audomar de Valence, earl of Pembroke. 4. Corpus-Chriſti, or Bene't-college, formed by the union of two fraternities of Corpus-Chriſti, and the Bleſſed Virgin, about the year 1344, and brought to perfection by Henry, duke of Lancaſter. 5. Trinity-hall, founded in the year 1351, by William Bateman, biſhop of Norwich. 6. Gonville and Caius-college, firſt founded in the year 1348, by Edmund Gonville, rector of Terrington and Ruſhworth, in the county of Norfolk, and re-founded in the year 1557, by John Caius, phyſician to queen Mary, under the name of Gonville and Caius-college. 7. King's-college, firſt founded in the year 1441, by king Henry VI. but not completed till the reign of Henry VIII. 8. Queen's-college, founded in the year 1448, by Margaret of Anjou, wife of king Henry VI. but perfected by Elizabeth Grey, queen of Edward IV. 9. Catherine-hall, founded about the year 1474, by Robert Woodlark, third provoſt of King's-college. 10. Jeſus-college, founded in the year 1497, by John Allcock, biſhop of Ely. 11. Chriſt-college, founded in the year 1506, by Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. 12. St. John's-college, founded alſo in the year 1509, by the counteſs of Richmond. 13. Magdalen-college, founded in the year 1542, by Thomas Audley, lord-chancellor, and further endowed by ſir Chriſtopher Day, lord chief juſtice. 14. Trinity-college, founded in the year 1546, by king Henry VIII. 15. Emanuel-college, founded in the year 1584, by ſir William Mildmay, chancellor of the exchequer to queen Elizabeth. 16. Sidney-Suſſex-college, founded in the year 1598, by the lady Frances Ratliff, counteſs of Suſſex. In theſe colleges are 406 fellowſhips, and 666 ſcholarſhips. Beſides the colleges, and 14 pariſh churches, other public buildings are the ſenate-houſe, the ſchools, and public library, Addenbrooke's hoſpital, and the ſhire-hall. Two members are returned by the univerſity to the Britiſh parliament, and two by the town: 17 miles S. Ely, and 51 N. London.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the north-weſt by Lincolnſhire, on the north by Norfolk, on the eaſt by Suffolk, on the ſouth by Eſſex and Hertfordſhire, and on the weſt by the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Northampton, about 52 miles long, and 26 broad. It is divided into 17 hundreds, and contains one city (Ely), one univerſity (Cambridge), ſeven other market-towns, and 163 pariſhes. The market towns are Newmarket, Royſton, Linton, Wiſbeach, Caxton, Merſh, and Soham; Royſton is partly ſituated in the county of Herts. The principal rivers are the Ouſe and the Cam; the river Ouſe divides it nearly in the centre, croſſing it from weſt to eaſt; the northern part is chiefly compoſed of what is called the Iſle of Ely, conſiſting of fenny land, divided by innumerable channels, with a few elevated ſpots. All theſe low lands are naturally bogs, but have been, by infinite labour and expence, drained and converted into rich meadows, or fertile corn land; the air is unhealthy, and the water brackiſh, and, notwithſtanding all the care and pains taken, the lands are ſtill ſubject to inundations. The ſouth-weſt part of the county is more elevated, and the air is more pure; the ſouth-eaſt part is open and healthy, and but thinly inhabited. The principal productions of Cambridgeſhire are corn, cheeſe, butter, coleſeed, hemp, and ſaffron. In the fens are ſeveral decoys, in which incredible numbers of wild fowl are caught, and ſent to London, Cambridge, and other places. Six members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. two for the county, and four for the town and univerſity of Cambridge.

CAMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: 28 miles W. Altenburg, and 32 SW. Leipſick.

CAMDEN, a town of United America, in South Carolina. This town was taken by the Britiſh troops in the American war: general Gates, advancing with the Americans to retake it from lord Rawdon, a battle enſued on the 16th of Auguſt 1780. The loſs of the Americans was very conſiderable; between 800 and 900 killed, and 1000 taken priſoners: on the ſide of the Engliſh, 3 officers, 2 ſerjeants, and 64 ſoldiers killed; and 16 officers, and about 220 private men and ſerjeants wounded: 28 miles NE. Columbia. *Long.* 80. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 20. N.

CAMDEN, a county of North Carolina, in the United States of America.

CAMDEN, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, on the borders of Worceſterſhire, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 30 miles NNE. Glouceſter, and 89 WNW. London.

CAMEL, a river of England, ſee *Alun.*

CAMELFORD, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with a weekly market on Friday; near this place king Arthur was mortally wounded by his nephew Mordred. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 18 miles N. Launceſton, and 228 W. London.

CAMEN, or *Kamen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Marck: 20 miles S. Munſter.

CAMENZ, a town of Luſatia: 21 miles NE. Dreſden, and 13 WNW. Budiſſen.

CAMERINA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and marquiſate of Ancona, near the Appennine Mountains, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope. It contains 19 convents: 71 miles NE. Rome, and 38 SW. Ancona.

CAMEROTTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra: 9 miles SW. Policaſtro.

CAMES, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 40 miles W. Bayamo.

CAMINHA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, ſituated at the mouth of the Minho, defended by a fort and garriſon; it contains about 1300 inhabitants, has one pariſh church, two hoſpitals, and two convents: 11 miles WNW. Viana. *Long.* 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

CAMINITZA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, ſituated on a ſmall gulf at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, anciently called Olenus, and the river Mela: 24 miles NE. Chiarenza.

CAMIRO, a town on the iſland of the Rhodes: 18 miles SW. Rhodes.

CAMISANO, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 7 miles SE. Vicenza.

CAMMA, a country of Africa, in the ſouthern part of the kingdom of Benin.

CAMMA, a river of Africa, which divides the kingdom of Benin from Loango, and runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 11. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 40. S.

CAMMIN, a town of Germany, in Pruſſian Pomerania, ſituated near the mouth of the Oder, on a part called the *Lake of Boden*, about three miles from the Baltic, once the ſee of a biſhop, ſuppreſſed by the peace of Weſtphalia, and united to the dominions of Pruſſia: 35 miles N. Stettin. *Long.* 32. 34. E Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 56. N.

CAMOGLI, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, near the ſea coaſt: 13 miles E. Genoa.

CAMOIL, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Roche Bernard: 1½ league WSW. Roche Bernard.

CAMMOO, a town of Japan, in the province of Oomi.

CAMORA, ſee *Zamora.*

CAMORTA, a ſmall iſland in the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 94. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 8. N.

CAMP, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, oppoſite Boppart.

CAMPACH, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Moll, near Velach.

CAMPAGNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Conza: 16 miles ENE. Salerno, and 13. SSW. Conza.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, a province of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, comprehending the greater part of ancient Latium. It is bounded on the north by the Sabina, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by Abruzzo Ultra and Lavora, on the ſouth-weſt by the Mediterranean, and on the north-weſt by the Patrimony of St. Peter; about 44 miles long, and 33 broad. The country contains many beautiful plains, and the ſoil is generally fertile; but great part rendered unwholeſome by the Pontine marſhes, on which account there are few towns or villages, and the inhabitants are in general poor. Some attempts have been made to drain theſe marſhes, and a good firm road is made acroſs them: this carried into effect, and ſome internal regulations in favour of the huſbandmen, would undoubtedly remedy the unwholeſomeneſs of the air, and increaſe the population and fertility. The principal cities or towns are Rome, Velletri, Fraſcati, Paleſtrina, Terracina, Nettuno, and Oſtia. *Long.* 30. to 31. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 18. to 42. N.

CAMPAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: 2 leagues W. Heſdin.

CAMPAN, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bagnêres, ſituated in a valley to which it gives name: 1 league S. Bagnêres-en-Bigore.

CAMPANA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 8 miles SSE. Aquila.

CAMPANA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 9 miles SW. Cariati.

CAMPANA, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of South America. *Long.* 60. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 50. S.

CAMPANA, a river of South America, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 59. 55 W. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 50. S.

CAMPANA *(La)*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: 13 miles W. Ecija.

CAMPANARIO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 10 miles from Palaccio-del-Rey.

CAMPBEL TOWN, a town of North America, in the country of Weſt Florida, on Penſacola Bay,: 7 miles NNE. Penſacola.

CAMPBEL'S TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſilvania: 15 miles ENE. Harriſburg.

CAMPBELTON, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of the peninſula of Kintyre, in a bay to which it gives name, erected into a royal borough in the year 1701. It has a good harbour, with from ſix to ten fathom water, ſheltered by hills, and an iſland at its entrance. The principal trade is fiſhing for herrings, next to which is diſtilling whiſkey; coals are dug within three miles, and conveyed to the town by a canal, where they are ſold for about 8 ſhillings a ton. In the pariſh is found abundance of fullers-earth and ſoap-rock, which it is ſuppoſed might be manufactured into fine China ware: 32 miles W. Ayr: *Long.* 2. 23. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 27. N.

CAMPEACHY, or *St. Franciſco de Campeachy*, a ſea-port town of America, ſituated in a bay, to which it gives name, on the weſt-coaſt of the peninſula of Yucatan, a long time the chief mart for log-wood. It is defended by a caſtle, furniſhed with cannon, and has ſeveral times been taken from the Spaniards, and plundered; in 1659, by the Engliſh, under the conduct of Sir Chriſtopher Mims; in the year 1678, by the Engliſh and French adventurers; and by the free-booters of St. Domingo in 1685. All the eſtabliſhments for the purpoſe of cutting log-wood are under the Spaniſh government; but by the treaty of peace in 1783, the Engliſh were allowed the privilege of cutting it unmoleſted: 90 miles WSW. Merida. *Long.* 73. 48. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 30. N.

CAMPEACHY *(Bay of)*, a bay in the Gulf of Mexico, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Yucatan, and north of Tabaſco. It takes its name from the town of Campeachy.

CAMPEL TREVE, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Redon: 5¼ leagues SW. Rennes.

CAMPEN, a town of the United Dutch States, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Iſſel, near its mouth. It is tolerably large and handſome, firſt built in the year 1286, and fortified after the old manner. Among the public buildings, the moſt remarkable are the town-houſe, and the churches of St. Nicholas and Notre Dame. It was formerly a place of great trade, but the port is now much choaked up by ſand; it is governed by ten echevins, four counſellors, and twenty-eight perſons named Gemeyntsluyden; and has the privilege of coining money. Campen joined the confederacy in 1578; it was taken by Chriſtopher Bernard de Galean, biſhop of Munſter, the 23d of July, 1672, but was very ſoon after reſtored to the ſtates: 15 leagues NE. Amſterdam, and 13 N. Arnhem.

CAMPENEAC, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ploermel: 1½ leagues E. Ploermel.

CAMPIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 26 miles S. Volterra.

CAMPILLO, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: 3 leagues W. Antequera.

CAMPION, a town of Chineſe Tartary : 60 miles N. from the great wall. *Long.* 122. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 25. N.

CAMPITELLO, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 14 miles S. Baſtia.

CAMPO, a town of Italy, a fief of the empire, in the ſtate of Genoa : 13 miles NW. Genoa.

CAMPO BASSO, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Moliſe, ſituated in a fertile plain, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life : the air is wholeſome, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in articles of cutlery, computed at 6000.

CAMPO FOSTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra.

CAMPO LIETTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe : 14 miles E. Moliſe.

CAMPO MAGGIORA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata : 14 miles SE. Acerenza.

CAMPO MAGGIORA, a town of Italy, in the Tortoneſe, belonging to Piedmont.

CAMPO MARINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata : 3 miles SE. Termoli.

CAMPO MARONE, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, which owes its name to the quantity of mulberries in the neighbourhood : 11 miles NNW. Genoa.

CAMPO MAYOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, fortified in the modern manner, containing about 5300 inhabitants : 16 miles SE. Arronches, and 10 NW. Badajos, in Spain.

CAMPO MORTO, a place of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, near which it is ſaid the Romans were defeated by Hannibal.

CAMPO SANTO, a place of Italy, near the city of Modena, remarkable for a battle fought there between the Spaniards and the Auſtrians on the 8th of February, 1743.

CAMPO ST. PIETRO, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the Paduan : 18 miles N. Padua.

CAMPOBELLO, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara : 14 miles NE. Girgenti.

CAMPOCHIARO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe : 11 miles S. Moliſe.

CAMPOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, united with Ortona : 3 miles N. Teramo. *Long.* 31. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

CAMPORA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra : 15 miles NW. Policaſtro.

CAMPREDON, a town of Spain, and principal place of a viguery, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenées : it was taken by the French, who deſtroyed the fortifications, in the year 1691. It was taked by the French likewiſe in the month of June, 1794, under general Doppet, who made it his head quarters : 20 miles SE. Puycerda, and 27 NNW. Gerona.

CAMPUGIALLI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany : 9 miles WNW. Arezzo.

CAMUL, a town of Tartary, in the country of Targut. *Long.* 115. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

CANA, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland : about 8 miles SW. from the iſland of Skye. *Long.* 6. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 49. N.

CANA *(El)*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia : 36 miles SW. Malatia.

CANAAN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire : 18 miles E. Concord.

CANAAN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut : 30 miles WNW. Hartford.

CANADA, or *Province of Quebec*, a country of North America, bounded on the north by Hudſon's Bay, on the eaſt by Labrador, on the ſouth by Nova Scotia and the United States of America, and on the weſt by part of America, but little known. It extends from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt about 700 miles in length, and about 200 in breadth. The climate is cold ; the winter long and ſevere. The ſituation would ſeem to promiſe a temperate air ; but the woods, the ſprings, mountains covered with ſnow, the northerly winds, an elevated ſoil, and a ſky almoſt always clear, are the ſuppoſed cauſes of the rigorous cold : nevertheleſs the ſoil is good, and many parts exceedingly fertile, producing excellent corn and vegetables. The ſummer is agreeable, and aſſiſts the richneſs of the ſoil : ſix weeks only are required from ſeed time to harveſt. The meadows are well watered, and covered with excellent graſs, which feed innumerable quantities of large and ſmall cattle. The mountains contain mines of coal, iron, and lead. The foreſts furniſh varieties of timber trees ; as white and red pines, and firs of every kind ; oaks, beeches, elms, cedars, cheſnuts, with many others unknown in Europe ; among the fruits are apples, plumbs, cherries, citrons, gooſberries, &c. The animals are buffaloes, ſtags, elks, bears, foxes, weaſels, ſquirrels, ferrets, martins, hares, beavers, porcupines, muſk-rats, &c. Among the birds may be reckoned buſtards, geeſe and ducks of various kinds, ſea parrots, cormorants, eagles, vultures, pelicans, ſwans, cranes, pheaſants, partridges, &c. Among the reptiles are rattleſnakes, and other ſpecies of ſnakes, ſome of which are harmleſs, and others whoſe bite is mortal : the lakes and rivers are numerous, and abound in fiſh, as ſalmon, eels, mackerel, herrings, ſhads, ſmelts, turbots, ſturgeons, trouts, mullets, &c. Canada is ſaid to have been firſt diſcovered in the year 1497, by John and Sebaſtian Cabot : the French were the firſt Europeans who ſettled in Canada, and eſtabliſhed themſelves there under the protection and government of France, till, in the year 1759, the country was taken by the Engliſh, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. It is divided into Upper and Lower Canada, ſeparated by the river Utawas, and an imaginary line ; the former lying ſouth-weſt of the latter. Quebec is the capital of Lower Canada, and indeed of all the country. Other principal towns are Montreal and Trois Rivieres. The principal town of Upper Canada is Kingſton : the principal rivers are St. Lawrence, Utawas, or Outawas, Montreal, Trois Rivieres, Deſpaires, Detroit, Saguenay, &c. The exports conſiſt in ſkins, furs, fiſh, wheat, flour, flaxſeed, pot-aſh, timber, &c. and the principal imports rum, brandy, ſugar, wine, tobacco, ſalt, &c.

CANAKAMPALEAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country : 12 miles E. Sattimungulum.

CANAL OF BRIARE IN FRANCE, was begun by Henry IV. to form a communication between the Seine and the Loire, from the town of Briare : at Montargis it is joined by the canal of Orleans, and in one ſtream falls into the Seine at Fontainebleau.

CANAL *(Great)*, or *Royal Canal of China*, extends from north to ſouth through the empire, and united with ſeveral rivers in its courſe, ſerves to convey goods from Canton to Pekin, being only interrupted about one day's journey by a mountain, in the province of Kiang-ſi. This canal was made by order of Chi-tſou, chieftain of the weſtern Tartars, and founder of the twentieth dynaſty of Chineſe Emperors, and employed 30,000 men upwards of 40 years.

CANALS *(Engliſh)*. It is of few years only that navigable canals have been introduced into England. The duke of Bridgewater ſeems to have ſet the example, in the year 1756. He originally intended and obtained an act of parliament to form a canal, for the purpoſe of carrying coals from his eſtate to Mancheſter ; by ſubſequent acts, it was extended farther. It begins at Worſley, about ſeven miles from Mancheſter, and four from Bolton, in Lancaſhire ; croſſing the Merſey, one branch turns to Mancheſter, and another to Altringham, in Cheſhire, and from thence to Preſton on the Hole, about 3 miles from Frodſham : a branch is alſo made from Bury, and another from Bolton, by which a communication is opened between thoſe towns and Mancheſter. From Aſhton under Line a cut is made to Mancheſter, which uniting with the Merſey, forms a communication between Stockport and Mancheſter. Since that time, numerous canals have been made in different parts of the kingdom, and acts are continually paſſing for others. The Staffordſhire Canal, or Grand Trunk, as it is called, forms a communication between the Merſey and the Trent, at a place called Wilden in Derbyſhire, by which means goods may eaſily be conveyed from the manufacturing towns of Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and Staffordſhire, to the Humber, the German Ocean, and the northern parts of Europe. Another canal from near Bewdley forms a communication between the Severn and the Grand Trunk, near Stafford. Other canals are made to form a commmunication with the Grand Trunk, near Stafford, from Birmingham, Coventry, Oxford, Fazeley, Walſal, Wolverhampton, Wedneſbury, &c. There is a canal from Liverpool to Leeds, &c. ; a canal from Baſingſtoke, in Hampſhire, to the Thames, at Weybridge ; a canal from Andover, in Hampſhire, to the river near Southampton ; a canal from Lechlade to the Severn, between Glouceſter and Berkley, &c. &c.

CANALS OF FLANDERS, are numerous, and form a communication betwen Calais, St. Omer's, Dunkirk, Bergues, Bourbourg, Gravelines, Furnes, Nieuport, Oſtend, Bruges, Ghent, &c. with little interruption.

CANALS OF IRELAND. *Grand Canal*,—This branch of inland navigation commenced in 1756, under the direction of parliament, but after ſome years unfavourable efforts, encouragement was given to private ſubſcribers, who under the ſanction of the legiſlature, and a ſubſcription of 100,000*l.* proſecuted that work, being incorporated by the name of the " company of undertakers of the Grand Canal." They began in 1772, and after combating a variety of difficulties, and enlarging their capital, completed the line from Dublin to Monaſterevan in 1786. This canal proceeds from the weſt end of the metropolis, paſſes through Sallins, Robert's-town and Rathangan, to Monaſterevan, and from thence to Athy. It croſſes the river Liffey on an aqueduct bridge of ſeven arches, called the Leinſter aqueduct, which is diſtant 15 miles from Dublin, and ſituated between Callan's-bridge and Water's-town : it is built in 5 feet water, ſubject to violent floods that riſe to fifteen feet. The foundation is ſunk ſeven feet through ſand and gravel and large ſtones, to ſtrong blue clay: the whole river acroſs has the ſame ſtrata at equal depths. It was paſſable for boats in eighteen months from the day of laying the foundation, and coſt 7,500*l*. It is ſeventy-eight feet longer than the aqueduct Pont de Ceſſe, the largeſt canal of Languedoc. The Grand Canal afterwards pierces the hill of Downings ſeveral hundred yards, runs through a great part of the bog of Allen, and alſo paſſes over another aqueduct called the Griffith aqueduct, which lies over the Miltown river, about 23 miles from Dublin: this aqueduct is built with perforated cylinders, on piles and counterarches, in ſoft bog and marl. This canal joins the river Barrow at Monaſterevan, and is navigated by boats from thirty to fifty tons burden; and is ſupplied with water from numerous ſtreams and rivers particularly the Great Morrel, which is taken in at the fifteenth lock, about 12 miles from Dublin. Between Dublin and Monaſterevan there are twenty-ſix locks, viz. ſix double and twenty ſingle; the falls in which vary from four feet three inches to nineteen feet ſeven inches. The ſummit level is 202 feet four inches above the James's-ſtreet harbour; eighty-two feet nine inches above the river Barrow at Monaſterevan; and 265 feet above the tide in the Liffey at Dublin. The Leinſter and Griffith aqueducts, together with the entire line from Downings to Monaſterevan, and the bringing to its preſent ſtate of perfection, the whole of the Grand Canal, is due to the abilities and indefatigable labours of Richard Evans, eſq; who was engineer to the company.

*Canal (Royal)*, this work is carried on by ſubſcription. The ſubſcribers were incorporated by charter, and farther powers lately granted by act of parliament, for carrying on a Canal from Dublin to the river Shannon, near Tarmonbury. One branch takes its riſe from Glaſſmanogue, county of Dublin; and the other from the river Liffey at the Lots. The two branches unite near Proſpect, on Glaſnevin road, paſs near Lucan, Leixlip, Carton, Kilcock, Kinnegad, Mullingar, &c. with off branches towards Trim, Kells, Athboy, and Caſtletown-delvin. One third of the expence being 66,000*l*. to be defrayed by parliament. Paſſage boats now ply from Dublin to Kilcock.

CANAL OF LANGUEDOC, in France. This canal was undertaken in the reign of Louis XIV. for the purpoſe of opening a communication between the Engliſh Channel and the Mediterranean. It begins at Cette, and joins the Garonne about a quarter of a league below Toulouſe.

CANAL OF ORLEANS, a canal of France, which begins at Orleans, and unites with the canal of Briare at Montargis.

CANAL OF PICARDY, a canal of France, which forms a communication between the rivers Somme and Oiſe. It begins at St. Quintin, in the department of the Aiſne, and joins the Oiſe near la Fere.

CANAL OF SCOTLAND *(Great)*, this canal opens a communication between the rivers Forth and Clyde; and facilitates the conveyance of merchandize from Ireland, and the north-weſt parts of England to the German Ocean, the eaſt part of Scotland, and the northern parts of Germany, &c. and from the north-eaſtern parts of England to the Iriſh Sea and weſtern parts of Scotland, with much greater certainty and leſs danger than by the former courſe of navigation round the northern coaſt of Scotland.

CANAL OF VISCHNEI-VOLOGOK, a canal of Ruſſia, which forms a navigation from Peterſburg to Aſtrachan, a courſe of 1100 miles, paſſing by or near to Novgorod, Viſchnei-Vologok, Torjok, Tver, Moſkow, Kolo, Zalaiſk, Pronſk, Skopia, Rigjek, Tambov, Koperſk, Arkadinſkaia, Donſkaia, Tſchernoiyar, &c.

CANANDARQUE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, on a ſmall lake to which it gives name: 25 miles S. from Lake Ontario.

CANANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 2 miles SSE. Reggio.

CANANOR, a ſea-port town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, built by Almeyda, the viceroy of Portugal, in the Eaſt Indies: it withſtood the armies of Calicut and Cananor when beſieged; but was taken by the Dutch in 1664, who have eſtabliſhed a factory there. The country furniſhes a large quantity of pepper, cardamoms, ginger, myrobolans, and tamarinds. It was taken by the Engliſh, under general Abercrombie, on the 17th of December, 1790: 15 miles NE. Tellicheri, and 100 WSW. Seringapatam. *Long.* 75. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 55. N.

CANAPLES, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 10 miles N. Amiens.

CANARA, a country of Aſia, belonging to the kingdom of Myſore; the length is near 60 leagues along the coaſt of the Indian Sea, its breadth from ten to thirty. The principal places are Mangalore, Barcelore, Onore, and Carwar.

CANARI, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 4 leagues NW. Baſtia.

CANARY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 16 miles W. Sandomirz.

CANARY ISLANDS, iſlands of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, the moſt eaſterly about 50 leagues from Cape Non. They are thirteen in number, ſeven of which are conſiderable, viz. Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Grand Canary, Forteventura, and Lancerota; the other ſix are very ſmall, Gracioſa, Roca, or Rocca, Allegranza, Sta. Clara, Inferno, and Lobos. They are ſuppoſed to have been known to the ancients under the title of the *Fortunate Iſlands*, but neglected till the beginning of the fifteenth century, when John de Betancourt, a gentleman of Normandy, took poſſeſſion of Forteventura and Lancerota for John, king of Caſtile, about the year 1404. By the treaty of peace between Ferdinand, king of Caſtile, and Alphonſo, king of Portugal, it was agreed, that theſe iſlands ſhould belong to Spain, in lieu of the ſettlements on the continent of Africa being ceded to Portugal. The firſt diſcovererers found neither corn or wine: at preſent there is plenty of both. It would be difficult, perhaps impoſſible, to aſcertain how theſe iſlands were firſt peopled, and whence the name of Canary is derived: ſome aſcribe it to the great number of dogs found there, from the Latin word *canis*: others from the Canaanites or Phœnicians, who viſited theſe iſlands: it is probable that the firſt inhabitants might have been Canaanites, but the opinion that the name ſhould have been thence given to the iſlands, ſeems rather fanciful than ſolid. *Long.* 12. to 17. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 10. to 29. 50. N.

CANARY *(Grand)*, the principal of the Canaries, which gives name to the whole, about ten leagues long, and ſix broad: the ſeat of government, veſted in a governor and three aſſeſſors, who exerciſe a ſovereign authority, and receive appeals from all the other iſlands; the middle part of the iſland is very mountainous, ſo that on one ſide it may blow a ſtorm, while on the other it is quite calm. The air is temperate; the inhabitants have two harveſts in a year. They cultivate ſugar canes, and vines from which they make wine called ſack, or Canary, of which they export great quantities: they have excellent fruits, ſuch as melons, pears, apples, figs, peaches of ſeveral kinds, and plantains. There are great plenty of horned cattle, ſtags, poultry, pigeons, and partridges: wood is ſcarce. The wheat and other corn is exceedingly good; the principal town is Palma, or Canary: other towns are Galder, Tirachana, and Luz.

CANARY, or *Palma*, the capital of the iſland of Grand Canary, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Seville: the reſidence of the governor and ſovereign council of the Canaries, and a tribunal of the inquiſition. The town is a league in circumference, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. *Long.* 15. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 10. N.

CANASY CANCHES, or *Tinta*, a diſtrict or juriſdiction of South America, in Peru, which takes its name from *Canches*, part of the Cordillera mountains ſo called. It is called *Tinta* from the name of the principal town. The country yields plenty of corn, and the inhabitants breed a great number of cattle and mules, which they diſpoſe of at their fairs, to the inhabitants of the neighbouring provinces. It lies to the ſouth of Cuſco.

CANAVEZ, a diſtrict of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, of which Ivrea is the capital.

CANAVEZES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: 27 miles E. Porto.

CANCALE, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Malo, celebrated for oyſters. The Engliſh landed here in 1758: 3 leagues E. St. Malo. *Long.* 15. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

CANCHE, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, near Etaples, in the department of the Straits of Calais.

CANCHES, a mountain of South America, which gives name to a juriſdiction in Peru, it is a part of the Andes. *Long.* 54. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 10. S.

CANCHY, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 5 miles N. Abbeville.

CANCHY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: 10 miles W. Bayeux.

CANCON, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Monflanquin: 2 leagues W. Monflanquin.

CANCZUCA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 36 miles W. Lemberg.

CANDA, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the Poleſin de Rovigno: 14 miles WSW. Rovigno.

CANDA, a river of England, which runs into the Eden, at Carliſle.

CANDAHAR, or *Kandahar*, a country of Aſia, formerly an independent kingdom, but being ſituated between the two powerful countries of Perſia and Hindooſtan, became ſometimes a province of the Mogul empire, at others a province of Perſia, till it was again formed into an independent kingdom by Timar Shah Abdalla; to which he annexed moſt of the provinces ceded by the Mogul to Nadir Shah: the military eſtabliſhment in 1783 was 200,000 men. It is bounded on the north by the mountain of Gor, on the eaſt by the Indus, on the ſouth by Sewee, and on the weſt by Perſia. Every where, except towards Perſia, the country is mountainous, but produces in abundance all the neceſſaries of life. Beſides Candahar Proper, the kingdom includes Cabuliſtan, Ghozni, Cachemire, part of Segeſtan, and part of Choraſan.

CANDAHAR, a city of Aſia, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It is large, and ſurrounded with walls and ditches, once the frontier town of Hindooſtan towards Perſia. It is ſituated in the road from Iſpahan to Delhi, and conſequently is a place of conſiderable trade and importance. It is ſituated on the river Hermend, which divides it in two parts. It was taken by Shah Abbas, Sophi of Perſia, in 1650. *Long.* 65. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. N.

CANDAIL, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran: 148 miles E. Kidge.

CANDAU, a town of the duchy of Courland: 24 miles E. Goldingen.

*Candé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Segré: 10 miles SW. Segré, and 20 WNW. Angers.

CANDEISH, a country of Aſia, in the ſouthern part of Hindooſtan, ſituated to the ſouth of Malwa. It was added to the Mogul Empire by Acbar. The ſoil is fertile, though mountainous, and produces more cotton than any other province of Hindooſtan. The principal towns are Burhampour and Champour.

CANDELA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 2 miles SW. Aſcoli.

CANDELARO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 3 miles S. Manfredona.

CANDERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and margraviate of Baden Dourlach: 11 miles NE. Bâle, and 52. S. Straſburg.

CANDES, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chinon, at the conflux of the Vienne and Loire: 2 leagues NW. Chinon, and 2½ SE. Saumur.

CANDETTA, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Greece. *Long.* 38. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. N.

CANDIA, a town of Italy in the Milaneſe: 12 miles W. Vercelli.

CANDIA, a large iſland in the Mediterranean, about 150 miles in length, and from 15 to 30 in breadth, belonging to the Turks; well known to the ancients under the name of *Crete*, which had once kings of its own; after which it became a Roman province. St. Paul planted Chriſtianity in this iſland, and Titus was the firſt biſhop: it continued with the emperors of the Eaſt till it was taken from Michael Balbus, by the Agarenians, a nation of Arabs, who had overrun Spain. From them it was taken by the emperor Phocas, and continued with the empire till the time of the cruſades, when it was given to Boniface, marquis of Montferrat, who was created king of Theſſalonica: by him it was ſold to the Venetians, who called it Candia, from a fortreſs built by the Arabs, and named Khandak, ſoftened into Candia, which they made the metropolis. The iſland flouriſhed under the wiſe government of the Venetian ſtate, till, in the year 1645, it was invaded by the Turks, and, after a brave defence, the town of Canea was compelled to ſurrender: but the city of Candia was not taken till 25 years after. The country abounds in corn and fruit trees: on the hills grow vines, which yield excellent wine. Other articles of commerce produced in the iſland are wool, oil, ſilk, honey, and wax. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks; the government is intruſted to three pachas, with an army of about 15,000 men.

CANDIA, a town of the iſland of the ſame, founded by the Arabians, and called Khandak, from whence the Venetians formed Candia, a name which they gave to this place and the whole iſland. This city, after the reduction of Canea and great part of the iſland, ſtood a ſiege againſt the power of the Turks, from the year 1646 to 1670, when it was compelled to ſurrender, and with it the whole iſland, except three towns, Sude, Grabuge, and Spina Longa, which afterwards ſucceſſively fell into the power of the Turks. *Long.* 42. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 15. N.

CANDLEMAS ISLES, two iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Cooke, in the year 1775. *Long.* 27. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 10. S.

CANDY, a city of the iſland of Ceylon, and capital of a province to which it gives name, but not the reſidence of the king. It was ſeveral times deſtroyed by the Portugueſe, when they had territorial poſſeſſion in the iſland. The air is reckoned wholeſome, and the climate good. The kingdom is divided into ſeveral provinces, ſome of which are populous and fertile, interſected with rivers, and well furniſhed with woods. *Long.* 80. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 36. N.

CANE, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Jumnah, 20 miles SE. Corah.

CANEA, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Candy, ſituated at the eaſtern extremity of a bay, on the north ſide of the iſland, anciently known by the name of *Cydon*, or *Cydonia*, about two miles in circumference, ſurrounded on the land ſide by a range of thick walls, and defended towards the ſea by batteries mounted with cannon. And is ſuppoſed to contain 16,000 inhabitants. The harbour admits ſhips of 200 tons burthen, and might be deepened to admit veſſels of a larger ſize. Canea was attacked by the Turks in the year 1645, in the time of peace, without the leaſt information, yet notwithſtanding the utmoſt endeavours of the beſiegers, it withſtood the whole Ottoman army of 60,000 men for fifty days, and then obtained honourable terms, and marched out with all the honours of war. The Turks loſt 25,000 men in the ſiege: 60 miles W. Candia. *Long.* 41. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 26. N.

CANEFIELD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina; 6 miles NNW. Queenborough.

CANELLA, a country of the iſland of Ceylon: it contains mines of precious ſtones, but the principal riches ariſe from the quantity of cinnamon with which it abounds.

CANELLI, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Aſti: 12 miles SSE. Aſti.

CANELOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: 5 miles NNE. Lamego.

CANEM, or *Kanem*, a country of Africa, in Negroland, weſt of Nubia, about *Long.* 40. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 17. N.

CANET, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrénées: 5 miles E. Perpignan.

CANET, a town of France, in the department of Herault: 10 miles SE. Lodeve.

CANETO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Oglio: taken by the Imperial troops in 1701; retaken by the French in 1702, by the Imperialiſts, and again by the French in 1705: 20 miles W. Mantua.

CANFRANC, a town of Spain, in Aragon: 3 leagues N. Jaca.

CANGAREE, a river of United America, in South Carolina, formed by the union of the Saluda and the Tyger, about 5 miles NW. from Columbia.

CANGIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 27 miles N. Policaſtro.

CANGON, a town of Africa, in the country of Batta.

CANHAR, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Soane: 5 miles SW. Bidzigur.

CANI, two ſmall iſlands of Africa, in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Tunis. *Long.* 10. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 45. N.

CANIADERAGO, a lake of North America, in the ſtate of New York. *Long.* 75. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 43. N.

CANINA, a town of European Turkey, in Albania: 8 miles N. Valona

CANING, a town of European Turkey, in Epire: 4 miles SE. Valona.

CANINE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola. *Long.* 17. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 56. S.

CANISBAY, a ſmall fiſhing town of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs, and moſt northern part of Scotland: 11 miles N. Wick.

CANISCHA, a town of Hungary. It was taken by the Turks in the year 1600, who held it till the year 1690, when it was taken by the Imperial troops, after a blockade of two years, and ceded to the emperor by the peace of Carlowitz: 96 miles S. Vienna, and 124 NW. Peter Wardein.

CANISOLA, a town of the iſland of Cherſo, in the Adriatic: 22 miles N. Cherſo.

CANISTER (*Great*), a ſmall iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 97. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 58. N.

CANISTER (*Little*), a ſmall iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Siam: 2 leagues ſouth from the Great Caniſter.

CANISTER (*Weſt*), a ſmall iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 97. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 37. N.

CANISY, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: 4 miles SW. St. Lo.

CANNÆ, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari: where Hannibal defeated the Romans. It was the ſee, but is now only a titular ſee.

CANNETE, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 18 miles E. Cordova.

CANNETE, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: 5 leagues S. Oſſuna.

CANNETTE, a town of South America, in Peru, ſituated in a vally, about 1½ league from the Pacific Ocean. The country yields corn enough for home conſumption and exportation: 65 miles from Lima.

CANO, or *Gana*, a country of the internal parts of Africa, in Negroland, ſituated about *Long.* 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. N.

CANOA, a town of Japan, in the province of Iwami.

CANOBIO, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on the weſt ſide of lake Maggiora: 13 miles ESE. Domo d'Oſello.

CANOGE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the conntry of Oude: 95 miles E. Agra, and 50. W. Lucknow. *Long*. 80. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 27. 2. N.

CANONNICUT, a ſmall iſland of North America, in Narraganſett Bay.

CANORASAY, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the eaſt coaſt of the Iſland of Coll.

CANOSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Bari, deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1694. It was once epiſcopal, but the ſee has been united to the archbiſhopric of Bari. It was taken by the French in the year 1502: 31 miles W. Bari.

CANOSIO, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo: 15 miles SW. Saluzzo.

CANOVIO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 22 miles S. Durazzo.

CANOUL, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar, in the country of Hydrabad: 95 miles SSW. Hydrabad, and 124 E. Biſnagur. *Long*. 78. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 50. N.

CANOURGUE, *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. The inhabitants of which carry on conſiderable trade in cattle and woollen ſtuffs: 3 leagues SSW. Maurejols, and 4½ WSW. Mende.

CANSO *(Gut of)*, a narrow ſtrait between the iſland of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia.

CANSO, an iſland, with a ſea-port town of the ſame name, near the north-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long*. 60. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 45. 32. N.

CANSTEIN, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 6 miles SE. Stadtburg.

CANSWA, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Sea, 40 miles SSW. Junagur, in the country of Guzerat.

CANTA, a diſtrict and juriſdiction of South America, in Peru, ſituated to the north-eaſt of Lima.

*Canto-viega*, a town of Spain, in Aragon.

CANSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, ſituated on the eaſt bank of the Neckar: with a fauxbourg on the oppoſite ſide: near it are ſome medicinal ſprings; and in the town is a manufacture of printed linens: 3 miles NE. Stuttgart. *Long*. 26. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 46. N.

CANTAL, a large and lofty mountain of France, 993 toiſes higher than the level of the ſea; it is always covered with ſnow. It is ſituated in the centre of a department to which it gives name, which was before the revolution a part of Auvergne: 16 miles NE. Aurillac, and 14. WNW. St. Flour.

CANTARA, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, 5 miles S. from Agoſta.

CANTARILLA, a town of Spain in the province of Murcia: 3 leagues from Murcia.

CANTARO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra: 8 miles NNE. Policaſtro.

CANTAYA, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, ſituated in a gulf formed by the weſt point of the iſland of Java.

CANTAZARO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 21 miles SW. St. Severina, and 9 NE. Squillace.

CANTECROIX, a town of Brabant: 5 miles SE. Antwerp.

CANTELEU, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen: 1 league W. Rouen.

CANTERBURY, a city of England, and capital of the county of Kent, the ſee of an archbiſhop, primate of all England, ſituated in a valley, between gently riſing hills, on the river Stour: founded before the Chriſtian era. It is a county of itſelf, and the magiſtrates have authority to determine all law-ſuits between the citizens, and to try for capital crimes committed within the city. The magiſtracy conſiſts of a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. It firſt returned members to the Britiſh Parliament in the reign of Edward I. There are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. Canterbury was formerly celebrated for its ſilk manufacture, which has for ſome years been on the decline; the principal manufactures are thoſe of worſted and Canterbury muſlins, made of ſilk and cotton. There were formerly ſeventeen churches within the walls, and three in the ſuburbs, fifteen only of which remain. The Jews have a ſynagogue; Methodiſts, Baptiſts, Preſbyterians, and Quakers, have each a place of public worſhip. The country round about produces a great quantity of hops. It is likewiſe celebrated for its brawn. In the cathedral was once the famous ſhrine of Thomas-a-Becket, who was murdered at the altar in the year 1170, to which pilgrims from all parts of the world continually flocked, having been canonized by pope Alexander, two years after his death, and only put a ſtop to by the reformation under Henry VIII. who took to himſelf the riches of the ſhrine, and ordered his name to be eraſed from among the ſaints: 56 miles E. London. *Long*. 1. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 17. N.

CANTERBURY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: 9 miles N. Concord.

CANTERBURY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 9 miles SE. Windam.

CANTH, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlaw, on the Wiſtritz: 12 miles SW. Breſlau, and 18 NE. Schweidnitz.

CANTILLANA, a town of Spain, in the county of Seville, on the Guadalquivir: 11 miles NW. Carmona.

CANTOIRA, a town of Piedmont: 22 miles NNW. Turin.

CANTON, or *Quang-tcheou*, a city and ſea-port of China, and capital of the province of Quang-tong. One of the richeſt of the empire; by ſome ſaid to contain two millions of inhabitants. The immenſe quantity of money which foreign veſſels bring daily to this city, draws hither a continual crowd of merchants from all the provinces; ſo that one is ſure of finding in its warehouſes the rareſt productions of the ſoil, and the moſt valuable of the Chineſe manufactures. This city is, beſides, ſituated on a beautiful river, which has a communication by canals with all the neighbouring provinces: the entrance of it is called *Hou-man*, its banks, the plains which it waters, and even the hills which hang over it, are cultivated, and afford the moſt enchanting proſpect. The city is compoſed, as it were, of three different cities, ſeparated by lofty walls, but ſo conjoined, that the ſame gate ſerves to go out from the one and enter the other.—Theſe three cities united, almoſt form a regular ſquare; the ſtreets are long and ſtraight, paved chiefly with cut ſtone, and ornamented from ſpace to ſpace with triumphal arches; ſome of them are covered: theſe contain the richeſt ſhops. The houſes preſent nothing remarkable but great neatneſs; they conſiſt only of one ſtory, and have no windows to the ſtreet.—People of condition are carried here in chairs. The ſtreets are continually crowded, eſpecially with porters, who are all loaded, and have for the moſt part their heads, legs, and feet bare. There is no other convenience in this city for tranſporting goods from one place to another but men's ſhoulders. An infinite number of barks of all ſizes, which cover the river night and day, form a kind of floating city; they all touch one another, and are ranged ſo as to form ſtreets, the people who inhabit them are innumerable, and have no other dwelling: each bark lodges a family and their grand-children. At break of day all theſe people depart to fiſh, or cultivate their rice: 340 leagues S. Pekin. *Long*. 130. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 23. 10. N.

CANTU, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe: 5 miles SSE. Como.

CANTYRE, ſee *Kintyre*.

CANVEY, an iſland of England, in the mouth of the Thames, near the coaſt of Eſſex, about 5 miles long and 2 wide. In high tides it is often overflowed, except the hilly parts: 5 miles NW. from the Nore.

CANY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Seine, ſituated in a country which produces great quantities of corn and flax: 9 leagues NW. Rouen. *Long*. 18. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 48. N.

CAO-CHAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles ESE. Hetſin.

CAO-CHAN-LI, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 420 miles E. Peking.

CAO-LIM, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 600 miles ENE. Peking. *Long*. 147. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 40. N.

CAO-LIM, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long*. 141. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. N.

CAO-MING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank in the province of Yunnan. *Long*. 120. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 25. 22. N.

CAO-TANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 200 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 133. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 58. N.

CAO-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 15 miles ESE. Tching-ting.

CAO-Y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 30 miles S. Tching.

CAO-YAM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 12 miles S. Gan.

CAO-YANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 7 miles NW. King-kitao.

CAO-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 42 miles NW. Tcin-tcheou.

CAORLA, a town of Italy, on an iſland of the ſame name, in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Venice. *Long*. 30. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 54. N.

CAPACINI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 4 miles W. Vieſta.

CAPACCIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno: 5 miles N. Agropoli.

CAPANABASTLA, a town of North America, in the province of Chiapa, in Mexico: 70 miles SE. Chiapa des Eſpagnoles.

**CAPE ABACOU**, a cape near the weſt-end of the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long.* 74. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 4. N.

**CAPE AGUA**, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Murcia, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 15. 52. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

**CAPE AGUER**, or *Ger*, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Morocco. *Long.* 10. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

**CAPE AGUJA**, a double point of South of America, on the coaſt of Peru. *Long.* 80. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 38. S.

**CAPE AGUILLAS**, ſee *Cape Anguillas.*

**CAPE AJO**, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Biſcay, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 13. 11. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

**CAPE ALBATEL**, a cape of Africa, in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Algiers : 30 miles E. Cape Tenes.

**CAPE ALBIANIA**, on the north-weſt point of the Iſle of Cyprus. *Long.* 32. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

**CAPE ALGAR**, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 19. 7. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

**CAPE ALICE**, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the eaſt coaſt of Calabria Citra, in the Gulf of Tarento. *Long.* 35. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

**CAPE AMANSO**, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Corſica, and northern part of the entrance into the Bay of Bonifacio.

**CAPE AMBOISE**, or *Ambeezes*, in the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Benin. *Long.* 10. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 15. N.

**CAPE AMBRA**, or *Ambro*, ſee *Cape Natal.*

**CAPE AMOUSHE**, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Algiers : 30 miles WSW. Cape Caxines.

**CAPE ANCIOLA**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cabrera, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 19. 37. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 6. N.

**CAPE ANCON**, or *Anco*, the north point of the iſland of Chiloe, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 80. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. S.

**CAPE ANDERVILLE**, a cape of France, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the department of the Channel : 13 miles WNW. Cherburg. *Long.* 15. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

**CAPE ANDREA**, the eaſt point of the iſland of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 34. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 31. N.

**CAPE ANGUADA**, the weſterly point of the iſland of Porto Rico.

**CAPE ANGUILLE**, a cape of Newfoundland : 12 leagues S. Cape St. George. *Long.* 59. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 54. N.

**CAPE ANGUILHAS**, a cape of Africa, to the eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope. *Long.* 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 50. S.

**CAPE ANN**, on the weſt coaſt of New Britain, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 148. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 50. S.

**CAPE ANN**, a cape on the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts, in the United States of America. *Long.* 70. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

**CAPE ANTIO**, a cape of Italy, on the weſt coaſt of the Campagna di Roma, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 30. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

**CAPE ANTONGIL**, on the eaſt coaſt of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 73. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. S.

**CAPE APOLLONIA**, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Guinea. *Long.* 0. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 44. N.

**CAPE ARCA**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 12. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 15. N.

**CAPE ARGENT**, a cape on the eaſt ſide of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N.

**CAPE ARGENTERA**, a cape of the iſland of Sardinia, on the weſt coaſt, 2 miles W. Argentera. *Long.* 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 28. N.

**CAPE ARMI**, or *Capo dell' Armi*, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the ſouthern coaſt of Calabria Ultra. *Long.* 33. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 52. N.

**CAPE ASH-OUNE-MON-KAR**, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Algiers, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 5. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

**CAPE ASINARA**, the north-weſt point of the iſland of Sardinia. *Long.* 26. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

**CAPE AVA**, a cape on the coaſt of Japan. *Long.* 140. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 45. N.

**CAPE BABA**, a cape on the north coaſt of Natolia, in the Black Sea. *Long.* 49. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

**CAPE BAFFA**, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus. *Long.* 32. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 57. N.

**CAPE BAJADOR**, the north-weſt point of the iſland of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 55. N.

**CAPE BAINETTA**, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo, near a village of the ſame name. *Long.* 72. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 13. N.

**CAPE BUJOLI**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Minorca. *Long.* 20. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 3. N.

**CAPE BAJONA**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 39. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 15. S.

**CAPE BALAAD**, a cape of Africa, on the north coaſt of Morocco, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 32. N.

**CAPE BALLARD**, a cape of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

**CAPE BARBAS**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 16. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 15. N.

**CAPE BARDISTAN**, a cape on the coaſt of Perſia, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. N.

**CAPE BARFLEUR**, a cape on the coaſt of France, in the Channel, 6 leagues E. Cherburg. *Long.* 1. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

**CAPE BARNABAS**, ſee *Cape St. Barnabas.*

**CAPE BARTHOLOMEW**, the ſouth point of Staten Land. *Long.* 50. 35. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 58. S.

**CAPE BASSAS**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 48. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 30. N.

**CAPE BAXOS**, a cape on the coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 7. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 28. N.

**CAPE** *(Bear's)*, the ſouthern point of the iſland of St. John, near Nova Scotia. *Long.* 62. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

**CAPE BEATA**, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long.* 71. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 52. N.

**CAPE BECUR**, a cape on the coaſt of Egypt, in the Mediterranean ; 4 leagues NNE. Alexandria.

**CAPE BEDE**, a lofty promontory on the eaſt coaſt of Cooke's river, on the weſt coaſt of North America : 4 leagues N. from Cape Elizabeth.

**CAPE BEDFORD**, a cape on the coaſt of Labrador, in Davis's Straits. *Long.* 67. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 67. N.

**CAPE BEDFORD**, the north-eaſt extremity of New Holland. *Long.* 214. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 16. S.

**CAPE BEGU**, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 19. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 57. N.

**CAPE BERBERIA**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Formentera, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 18. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 41. N.

**CAPE DE BERELOS**, a cape of Egypt, on the north coaſt in the Mediterranean : 30 miles W. Damietta. *Long.* 49. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 29. N.

**CAPE BERMEJO**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Majorca. *Long.* 21. 7. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

**CAPE BEROARD**, a cape of Egypt, on the north coaſt, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 51. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 6. N.

**CAPE BLANCO**, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Peru, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 63. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 4. 10. S.

**CAPE BLANCO**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of South America, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 51. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. S.

**CAPE BLANCO**, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 68. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 9. 20. N.

**CAPE BLANCO**, a cape of Africa, on the north coaſt of Tunis, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 10. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 50. N.

**CAPE BLANCO**, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Terra Firma. *Long.* 49. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 28. N.

**CAPE BLANCO**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 124. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 50. N.

**CAPE BLANCO**, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Sicily. *Long.* 30. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 28. N.

**CAPE BLANCO**, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Corſica, a little to the weſt of Cape Corſo.

**CAPE BLANCO**, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Corfu. *Long.* 37. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 28. N.

**CAPE BLANCO**, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſle of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 32. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 12. N.

**CAPE BLANCO**, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Aſturia. *Long.* 9. 52. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 26. N.

**CAPE BLANCO**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ivica. *Long.* 18. 2. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 2. N.

**CAPE BLANCO**, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 19. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

**CAPE BLUFF**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. N.

**CAPE BOEV**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sicily, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 30. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 51. N.

**CAPE BOGACHUA**, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt of Arabia : 150 miles SW. Cape Fartaſh. *Long.* 48. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 15. N.

**CAPE BOJADOR**, a cape of Africa, on the weſt coaſt, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 34. N.

**CAPE BON**, or *Ras-Adder*, a cape of Africa, in the Mediterranean, on the north eaſt coaſt of Tunis. *Long.* 11. 30. E. Grenwich. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

**CAPE BONANDRIA**, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 23. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 20. N.

**CAPE BONAVISTA**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

CAPE BRASA, a cape of America, on the north coaſt of the Iſthmus of Darien. *Long.* 80. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 22. N.

CAPE BREDANACH, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Rum.

CAPE BRETON, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of the ſame name. *Long.* 59. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 55. N.

CAPE BRETON, an iſland of North America, in the Gulf of St. Laurence, ſeparated from Nova Scotia by the Strait of Fronſac, about a league wide. This iſland is about 140 miles in length; full of mountains and lakes, and interſected by a great number of creeks and bays. The ſoil is fertile, and abounds in timber. In the mountains are coal mines; in the vallies excellent paſture, and the coaſts abound in fiſh. In the year 1747, it was taken from the French by admiral Warren and colonel Pepperell, of Piſcataway in New England, and in the year 1758, by Admiral Boſcawen and colonel Amherſt. *Long.* 59. to 61. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 34. to 47. 5. N.

CAPE BRETON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: 3 leagues N. Bayonne.

CAPE BRETT, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the northermoſt iſland of New Zealand. *Long.* 174. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 10. S.

CAPE BRISTOL, a cape of South Georgia, in the Southern Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 26. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 2. N.

CAPE BROYLE, a cape of Newfoundland, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 52. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

CAPE BULLER, a point of land on the eaſt coaſt of New Britain. *Long.* 151. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. S.

CAPE BULLER, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Terra-del-Fuego. *Long.* 67. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 58. S.

CAPE BULLER, a cape of South Georgia. *Long.* 37. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 58. S.

CAPE BULLER, a cape on the coaſt of New Britain, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 151. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 56. S.

CAPE BURELA, a cape of Spain, on the north coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 9. 22. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 41. N.

CAPE BURULAQUE, the northern point of Zibu, or Sebu, one of the Philippine Iſlands. *Long.* 122. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 6. N.

CAPE BURZANO, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, near the ſouthern extremity of Calabria Ultra, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 34. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 56. N.

CAPE BUSTO, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Aſturia. *Long.* 10. 15. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

CAPE BUTIFARAS, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Minorca. *Long.* 20. 57. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

CAPE BYRON, the ſouth weſt extremity of New Ireland, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 149. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

CAPE BYRON, a cape, on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 153. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 37. S.

CAPE BYRON, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Guernſey. *Long.* 164. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 40. S.

CAPE CABRON, the north-eaſt point of the iſland of Samana, in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 68. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 33. N.

CAPE CACCIA, a cape of the iſland of Sardinia, on the weſt coaſt: 18 miles W. Algeri. *Long.* 26. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 34. N.

CAPE CAGLIA, or *Cape Matapan*, the ſouth-weſt point of the Morea. *Long.* 40. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 33. N.

CAPE CALEACHE, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Porto Rico. *Long.* 49. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 28. N.

CAPE CALIBONG, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java. *Long.* 110. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 18. S.

CAPE CAMBOJA, the ſouthern extremity of the kingdom of Camboja, on the eaſtern coaſt of the Gulf of Siam. *Long.* 104. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 10. N.

CAPE CAMERON, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of Honduras. *Long.* 67. 8. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

CAPE CAMPBEL, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 188. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 44. S.

CAPE CANAN, ſee *Cape Mejurata.*

CAPE CANET, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 16. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

CAPE CANTIN, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Morocco. *Long.* 8. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

CAPE CAPRICORN, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 108. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. S.

CAPE CARAVA, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Sicily. *Long.* 37. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

CAPE CARDWANG, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java. *Long.* 107. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 45. S.

CAPE CAVALARIA, a cape, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Minorca. *Long.* 20. 49. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

CAPE CATALUGNA, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Majorca: 3 miles W. cape Formentor.

CAPE CARAVELLE, a cape at the extremity of a neck of land, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico. *Long.* 60. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

CAPE CARBONARO, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia. *Long.* 27. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

CAPE CAROWZE, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long.* 70. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 59. N.

CAPE CARTHAGE, a cape of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt of Tunis, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 52. N.

CAPE CARVAEIRO, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal. *Long.* 9. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

CAPE CARVOEIRO, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Portugal. *Long.* 10. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. N.

CAPE CASCAES, a cape of Portugal: 2½ miles SW. Caſcaes. *Long.* 9. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 42. N.

CAPE CATOCHE, a cape of North America, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the province of Yucatan. *Long.* 70. 20 W. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 24. N.

CAPE CAUSEDO, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo: 5 miles SE. St. Domingo.

CAPE CAVALIER, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Caramania, in the Mediterranean: 28 leagues W. Alexandretta.

CAPE CAVALLO, a cape of the iſland of Sardinia, on the eaſt coaſt: 16 miles SE. Terra Nuova. *Long.* 27. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. N.

CAPE CAXINES, or *Ras Accon-natter*, a cape on the north coaſt of Africa, in the Mediterranean, forming the weſt point of the Bay of Algiers. *Long.* 3. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

CAPE CERVERA, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

CAPE CERVERA, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 15. 38. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. N.

CAPE CHAILLONS, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of Lake Superior, in Upper Canada. *Long.* 85. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 45. N.

CAPE CHANCELEY, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Arabia, in the Arabian Sea. *Long.* 55. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

CAPE CHARLES, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

CAPE CHARLES, a cape of America, on the coaſt of Virginia, at the eaſt ſide of the mouth of the Cheſepeak. *Long.* 75. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

CAPE CHARLOTTE, a cape at the ſouth extremity of New Georgia. *Long.* 36. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 32. S.

CAPE CHAT, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 66. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

CAPE CHELIDONI, a cape of Aſiatic Turkey, on the ſouthern coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 15. N.

CAPE CHIDLEY, a cape on the north coaſt of Labrador, at the entrance of Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 70. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 12. N.

CAPE CHIGNECTO, or *Chigniton*, a cape in the Bay of Funday, between New Brunſwick and Nova Scotia.

CAPE CHURCHILL, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 93. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 54. N.

CAPE CLEAR, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Clare, near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland: 50 miles SW. Kinſale. *Long.* 9. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

CAPE CLEAVELAND, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 147. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. S.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, or *Cape Corſo*, a cape and factory of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt. *Long.* 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 58. N.

CAPE COCOS, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 73. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 20. S.

CAPE COD, a cape of North America, on the north ſide of Boſton Bay, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets. *Long.* 70. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 4. N.

CAPE CODERA, a cape of South America, on the north coaſt of Terra Firma, in the diſtrict of Caracca. *Long.* 48. 35. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 50. N.

CAPE CODOLAN, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Formentera, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 18. 15. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 39. N.

CAPE COLD, a cape at the north end of Charles Iſland, on the coaſt of Eaſt Greenland. *Long.* 10. 57. E. Greenland. *Lat.* 79. 6. N.

CAPE COLENET, or *Colnett*, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Caledonia. *Long.* 164. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 30. N.

CAPE COLONNI, a cape on the coaſt of the Morea in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 41. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

CAPE COLONNA, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the eaſt coaſt of Calabria Ultra. *Long.* 35. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 6. N.

CAPE COLONI, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Aſiatic Turkey, northward of the Gulf of Smyrna. *Long.* 44. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. N.

CAPE COLVILLE, a cape, on the eaſt coaſt of New Caledonia. *Long.* 165. 33. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 26. S.

CAPE COMFORT, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 82. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 55. N.

CAPE COMIN, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia. *Long.* 27. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 38. N.

CAPE COMORIN, the ſouthern point of Hindooſtan, in the Travancore country. *Long.* 77. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. N.

CAPE CONDECEDO, a cape of North America, on the north-weſt coaſt of Yucatan. *Long.* 73. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 21. N.

CAPE CONWAY, a cape of the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 211. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 36. S.

CAPE CORIENTES, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Peru, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 60. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 4. 50. N.

CAPE CORIENTES, a cape of Africa, on the eaſtern coaſt, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 33. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 15. S.

CAPE CORONATION, a cape on the coaſt of New Caledonia, in the Southern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 167. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 5. S.

CAPE CORRIENTES, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 84. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 38. N.

CAPE CORRIENTAS, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 89. 16. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 28. N.

CAPE CORRUBEDO, a cape of Spain, on the weſt coaſt of Gallicia. *Long.* 7. 38. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

CAPE CORSO, ſee *Cape Coaſt Caſtle*.

CAPE CORSO, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Corſica. *Long.* 27. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 54. N.

CAPE CORVOEIRA, a cape on the weſtern coaſt of Africa, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 15. N.

CAPE CORNWALL, a cape at the extremity of England, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Cornwall. *Long.* 5. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

CAPE CORNWALL, the ſouth-weſt point of the land on the north-weſt ſide of the paſſage of Endeavour Straits, in New Holland. *Long.* 141. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 43. S.

CAPE COUILI, a cape of Aſiatic Turkey, on the ſouth coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 46. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 15. N.

CAPE COURCO, a cape of Aſiatic Turkey, on the weſt coaſt of Natolia. *Long.* 44. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

CAPE CREUS, or *Cruz*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 19. 53. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

CAPE CRIO, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Aſiatic Turkey. *Long.* 44. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

CAPE CRIO, a cape of the iſland of Candia: 7 miles SW. Canea.

CAPE CRISNEZ, a cape on the coaſt of France, in the Engliſh Channel, between Boulogne and Calais. *Long.* 1. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

CAPE CROIX, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 9. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 38. N.

CAPE CROSS, on the eaſt coaſt of Eaſt Florida. *Long.* 84. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 27. N.

CAPE CROSS, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Lake Superior. *Long.* 84. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

CAPE CROSS, a cape on the weſtern coaſt of North America. *Long.* 223. 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 57.

CAPE CRUZ, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 54. N.

CAPE CRUZ, ſee *Cape Creus*.

CAPE CULEBRAS, a cape of America, on the north coaſt of the Iſthmus of Darien. *Long.* 78. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 36. N.

CAPE CULERA, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 16. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

CAPE CUMBERLAND, a cape on the iſland of Eſpirito Santo, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 166. 47. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 39. S.

CAPE CUMBERLAND, a cape on Kerguelen's Land: 1½ league ſouth-eaſt half ſouth, from Chriſtmas harbour.

CAPE DANGER, or *Point Danger*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 153. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 8. S.

CAPE DARBY, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 163. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 21. N.

CAPE DARTUCH, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Minorca. *Long.* 20. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 56. N.

CAPE DELGADO, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 5. S.

CAPE DELGADO, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 50. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 45. N.

CAPE DELIVERANCE, on the coaſt of New Guinea, in the Eaſt Indian Ocean. *Long.* 157. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 30. S.

CAPE DELLE, a cape of Africa, in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Algiers. *Long.* 4. 13. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

CAPE DENBIGH, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North Ameria, the eaſt or ſouth-eaſt point of Norton Sound. *Long.* 162. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. N.

CAPE DENTEKOM, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 14. S.

CAPE DERRADIERA. a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 27. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 10. S.

CAPE DESEADA, or *Deſire*, a cape of South America, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Straits of Magellan, from the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 76. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 52. S.

CAPE DESOLATION, the ſouth point of Greenland, near the entrance into Davis's Straits. *Long.* 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 45. N.

CAPE DESOLATION, a cape of South America, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 72. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 55. S.

CAPE DIAMOND, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 98. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 10. N.

CAPE DIGBY, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 78. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 23. S.

CAPE DIGGS, a cape in the Channel from Hudſon's Straits to Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 79. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 45. N.

CAPE DIGGS, or *Cape Dudley*, a cape in Baffin's Bay. *Long.* 59. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 76. 48. N.

CAPE DINAS, a cape of North Wales, being the ſouth-weſt point of the iſland of Holyhead. *Long.* 4. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT, a cape on the coaſt of South Georgia, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 36. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 58. S.

CAPE DISCORD, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Greenland. *Long.* 44. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 30. N.

CAPE DOBBS, a cape in Hudſon's Bay, at the ſouth ſide of the entrance of Wager's River. *Long.* 86. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 65. N.

CAPE DOLPHIN, a cape of Falkland's Iſlands, being the eaſt point of the north entrance into Falkland's Sound.

CAPE DONNA MARIA, or *Cape Dame Mary*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long.* 74. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 38. N.

CAPE DOUGLAS, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 153. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 5. N.

CAPE DOVE, a cape on the coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 64. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

CAPE DROMEDARY, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 210. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 50. S.

CAPE DUDLEY, ſee *Cape Diggs*.

CAPE DYERS, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 66. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 65. 20. N.

CAPE DYVY, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Algiers, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 1. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 21. N.

CAPE EAST, the eaſtermoſt point of the continent of Aſia, and the dominions of Ruſſia. *Long.* 169. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 66. 15. N.

CAPE EAST, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 179. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 42. S.

CAPE EDGECUMB, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 135. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 3. N.

CAPE EGMONT, a cape on the weſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 174. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 16. N.

CAPE ELIZABETH, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of Main. *Long.* 70. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

CAPE ELIZABETH, a cape at the entrance of the channel into Cook's River, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 152. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 10. N.

CAPE ENGANO, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long.* 68. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 27. N.

CAPE ENGANO, ſee *Cape Inganno*.

CAPE ENGLISH, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 49. N.

CAPE ENRAGE, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico, in the Weſt Indies.

CAPE ERQUI, a cape on the coaſt of France, in the department of the North coaſts. *Long.* 15. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

CAPE ESPARTEL, ſee *Cape Spartel*.

CAPE ESPICHEL, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 9. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 23. N.

CAPE ESQUIMAUX, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 64. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 12. N.

CAPE ESTARDI, a cape of Spain, on the eaſt coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 5. N.

CAPE ESTIERAO, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 11. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 50. N.

CAPE FAIRWEATHER, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Patagonia. *Long.* 68. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 34. S.

CAPE FAIRWEATHER, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of America. *Long.* 138. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 5. N.

CAPE FALCON, a cape in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 45. N.

CAPE FALCON, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Ivica, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 18. 3. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

CAPE FALCON, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia. *Long.* 25. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

CAPE FALSE, or *Falſo*, the eaſt point of Falſe Bay, eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope. *Long.* 18. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 16. S.

CAPE FALSE, or *Falſe Point*, a cape of Hindooſtan, at the bottom of the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 87. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 22. N.

CAPE FALSE, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo, a little to the weſt of cape Beata.

CAPE FAREWELL, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Eaſt Greenland. *Long.* 42. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 38. N.

CAPE FAREWELL, a cape of New Zealand, in the Southern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 41. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 37. S.

CAPE FARINA, a cape of Africa, in the Mediterranean, on the north coaſt of Tunis. *Long.* 10. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

CAPE FARRUCH, a cape of the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 21. 3. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 47. N.

CAPE FARTAC, or *Cape Fartaſh*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Arabia, in the Arabian Sea. *Long.* 51. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

CAPE FEAR, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of North Carolina. *Long.* 78. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

CAPE FEAR, a river formed by the union of two ſtreams which unite near Wilmington, in North Carolina, and runs into the ſea at Cape Fear.

CAPE FEGALLE, or *Fegalo*, a cape of Africa, on the north coaſt of Algiers, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 0. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 40. N.

CAPE FELLA, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the weſt coaſt of Calabria Citra. *Long.* 33. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

CAPE FELO, the ſouth-weſt point of the iſland of Sicily. *Long.* 30. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 41. N.

CAPE FEROLLE, or *Point Ferolle*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland, north of St. John's Bay. *Long.* 57. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

CAPE FERRATO, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia, on the north ſide of the Gulf of Cagliari. *Long.* 27. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 31. N.

CAPE FERRATT, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Algiers, in the Mediterranean: near the meridian of Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

CAPE FERRE, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico. *Long* 60. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 30. N.

CAPE FERROL, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 57. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

CAPE FEU, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 21. 9. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 44. N.

CAPE FIGUERI, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia. *Long.* 27. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

CAPE FINISTERRE, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Spain, in the Mediterranean, *Long.* 7. 26. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

CAPE FINO, a cape of Italy, on the coaſt of Genoa. *Long.* 26. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 19. N.

CAPE FISERAON, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 9. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

CAPE FIVE FINGERS, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New Zealand, in the ſouth Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 45. 47. S.

CAPE FLATTERY, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 124. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. N.

CAPE FLATTERY, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 145. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 56. S.

CAPE FLORIDA, the moſt eaſterly point of Eaſt Florida, on the weſt ſide of the Gulf of Florida. *Long.* 80. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 44. N.

CAPE FOGGY, a cape on an iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Alaſhka, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 202. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 31. N.

CAPE FONS, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Minorca. *Long.* 20. 55. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

CAPE FORMENTOR, the north-eaſt point of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 19. 58. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 57. N.

CAPE FORMOSA, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Guinea. *Long.* 8. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 40. N.

CAPE FORMOSA, a cape in the Straits of Malacca: about 10 leagues SE. Malacca.

CAPE FOULWEATHER, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 124. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. N.

*Cape François*, the ſouthern point of Kergueland's Land.

*Cape François*, or *Le Cap*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo; it contains about 8000 inhabitants. It was founded in the year 1670, but from its ſituation in a fertile ſoil, well watered by rivers, it ſoon became a flouriſhing town. The harbour is good, and capable of containing veſſels of the largeſt ſize, and only open to the north, from whence it can receive no injury: it has ſuffered conſiderably ſince the beginning of the revolution. *Long.* 72. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 46. N.

*Cape François, (Old)*, a town and cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long.* 69. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 42. N.

CAPE FREDERICK HENRY, a cape on the coaſt of New Holland, forming the north point of Adventure Bay. *Long.* 147. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 49. S.

CAPE FREELS, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 35. N.

CAPE FREELS, a cape of Newfoundland, at the weſt point of the entrance in Treſpaſſers Bay.

CAPE FREHEL, a cape of France, in the department of the North Coaſt: 4 leagues W. St. Malo. *Long.* 15. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

CAPE FRIO, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Braſil, eaſt of Rio Janeiro. *Long.* 41. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 54. S.

CAPE FRONSAC, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 61. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 37. N.

CAPE FROWARD, a cape of South America, on the north coaſt of the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 3. S.

CAPE FRY, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 88. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. N.

CAPE FULLERTON, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 88. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 10. N.

CAPE FUMOS, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 29. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

CAPE GALAFIGUERA, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 19. 1. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 26. N.

CAPE GALERA, a cape of South America on the north-weſt coaſt of Terra Firma. *Long.* 75. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. N.

CAPE GALERA, the eaſt point of the iſland of Trinidad. *Long.* 60. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 45. N.

CAPE GALISANO, a cape of Spain, on the north-coaſt. *Long.* 13. 6. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 29. N.

CAPE GALLANT, a cape of South America, on the north coaſt of the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 50. S.

CAPE GALLO, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Sicily. *Long.* 31. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 17. N.

CAPE GARAPO, a cape of France, in the Mediterranean: about 2 leagues S. Antibes. *Long.* 24. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 31. N.

CAPE GASPE, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Laurence. *Long.* 64. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

CAPE GATA, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Grenada. *Long.* 14. 25. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 43. N.

CAPE GATTO, or *Cape Gaeta*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 32. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 53. N.

CAPE GEORGE, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 70. 13. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 54. S.

CAPE GEORGE, a cape on the coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 150. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 15. S.

CAPE GEORGE, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 59. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

CAPE GEORGE, a cape of the iſland of South Georgia, in the South Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 36. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 17. S.

CAPE GEORGE, a cape of America, on the coaſt of Peru, in the Southern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 52. 32. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 50. S.

CAPE GER, ſee *Cape Aguer*.

CAPE GLOUCESTER, a cape on the coaſt of Terra del Fuego, at the ſouthern extremity of South America.

CAPE GLOUCESTER, a high promontory on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 148. 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 59. S.

CAPE GLOUCESTER, a cape on the coaſt of New Britain. *Long.* 148. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 54. S.

CAPE GONDEWAR, a cape on the coaſt of Hindooſtan, in the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 82. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 55. N.

CAPE GONSALVO, ſee *Cape Lopez Gonſalvo*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, a cape and ſettlement in the ſouthern extremity of Africa, in the country of the Hottentots, firſt diſcovered in the year 1487, by Bartholomew Diaz, who made ſome nautical obſervations, but did not land. He gave it the name of *Cupo dos totos Tormentos*, or

*Tormentoſo*, on account of the ſtorms his veſſel met with near the coaſt; but Emanuel, king of Portugal, changed it to its preſent name on the return of Diaz. The Dutch, in their voyages to the Indies, uſed to land here to take in water and proviſions: the ſhips going out depoſited their letters in a caſe of iron, or lead, under a ſtone appointed for the purpoſe, which thoſe who returned exchanged for others, and conveyed the intelligence and circumſtances of their voyage to the different ports: John Van Riebeck a ſurgeon, and a man of abilities, firſt conceived the deſign of forming a fixed eſtabliſhment, which muſt be of great utility to his country at a place about an equal diſtance between their ſettlements in India and Europe, to afford ſhips refreſhments, ſtores, &c. His plan was adopted by the Dutch Eaſt India Company. Four ſhips were accordingly ſent out under the command of Riebeck, who acquired the friendſhip of the natives, and laid the foundation of the town now called *Cape Town*: every thing ſucceeded to his wiſh, and the colony encreaſed and proſpered: a bounty of ſixty acres of land was granted to every man who ſettled there, ſo that the whole is now of conſiderable extent, and forms ſix different eſtabliſhments. Some diſputes, however, in the year 1659, produced a war between the natives and the Dutch, concerning the boundaries of the latter. After the loſs of many lives, all animoſities were amicably concluded in about ten years, and they have lived in peace and quiet till the preſent time. The climate is favourable; the ſpring commences in October, the ſummer in January, the autumn in April, and the winter in July. The ſoil is good, and produces abundance of corn beyond the mountains. The country farther inland is much infeſted with beaſts of prey, ſuch as lions, tigers, leopards, wolves, &c. Game is plentiful, and the number of antelopes and deer prodigious. Among other ſpecies of animals, are the elephant, elk, rhinoceros, giraffa, &c. A great number of beautiful and rare birds have been found, as well as curious plants, by naturaliſts, who have made it their buſineſs to viſit the country for that purpoſe. In the month of September, 1795, the cape and town ſurrendered to an Engliſh fleet, under the command of admiral Sir George Elphinſtone, ſeconded by land forces under the command of major generals Clarke and Craig, on terms of capitulation, by one of which private property was to remain untouched. The loſs ſuſtained on the ſide of the Engliſh being only four men killed, and a few officers and men wounded. *Long.* 18. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 24. S.

CAPE GRACIAS A DIOS, a cape of North America, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the country of Honduras. *Long.* 65. 32. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 20. N.

CAPE GRAFTON, a cape on the coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 214. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 57. S.

CAPE GREGORY, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 124. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

CAPE GRENVILLE, a cape on the north eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 217. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 58. S.

CAPE GREVILLE, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 207. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 33. N.

CAPE GRIMINGTON, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 61. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 55. N.

CAPE GRONESSE, or *Groz Nez*, the north-weſt point of the iſland of Jerſey. *Long.* 2. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 22. N.

CAPE GROS, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 18. 7. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

CAPE GROS, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Minorca. *Long.* 20. 38. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

CAPE GROSO, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Minorca. *Long.* 21. 1. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

CAPE GROSO, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 19. 35. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

CAPE GUADEL, or *Goadel*, a cape on the coaſt of Perſia, in the Arabian Sea. *Long.* 62. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 12. N.

CAPE GUANGIVI, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Porto Rico. *Long.* 67. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 11. N.

CAPE GUARDAFU, a cape of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt, in the Arabian Sea, at the entrance of the Straits of Babel Mandel. *Long.* 50. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 30. N.

CAPE GUIGAN, the ſouthern part of the iſland of Samar, one of the Philippines. *Long.* 125. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

CAPE GUILON, or *Aguilon*, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the eaſt coaſt of Morocco. *Long.* 6. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 40. N.

CAPE GYSSEN'S, a cape on the eaſt ſide of the iſland of Borneo, in the eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 118. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 40. N.

CAPE HANGLIP, a cape of Africa, on the ſouthern extremity and eaſt ſide of Falſe Bay. *Long.* 18. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 16. S.

CAPE HARBOUR, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of Main, at the north extremity of Wells Bay. *Long.* 70. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 18. N.

CAPE HARGHIAH, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 47. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

CAPE HARRISON, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

CAPE HATTERAS, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of North Carolina. *Long.* 75. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 8. N.

CAPE HAWKE, a cape on the coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 207. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 14. S.

CAPE HENLOPEN, or *Cape James*, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of Pennſilvania, at the mouth of the Delaware, on which a lighthouſe is erected. *Long.* 75. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

CAPE HENRIETTA MARIA, a cape on the weſt coaſt of James's Bay, in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 82. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

CAPE HENRY, a cape of North America, on the eaſt coaſt of Virginia, at the mouth of the Cheſapeak. *Long.* 76. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. N.

CAPE HERQUI, ſee *Cape Erqui*.

CAPE HIGUERA, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Biſcay. *Long.* 14. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

CAPE HILLSBOROUGH, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 148. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 56. S.

CAPE HINCHINBROKE, a cape in the Northern Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America, at the eaſt of the entrance into Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 213. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 15. N.

CAPE LA HOGUE, a cape of France, on the north-weſt of the department of the Channel, in the Engliſh Channel. *Long.* 15. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

CAPE HOLLAND, a cape of South America, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 72. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 57. S.

CAPE HOLY, a cape in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 179. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 72. 32. N.

CAPE HONDURAS, a cape of North America, at the eaſtern ſide of the Gulf of Honduras. *Long.* 68. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. N.

CAPE HONE, a cape on the coaſt of Algiers, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 1. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 37. N.

CAPE HOPE, a cape at the entrance of Repulſe Bay, in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 85. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 10. N

CAPE HOPE ADVANCE, a cape in Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 72. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 45. N.

CAPE HORN, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of South America, on the iſland of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 67. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 58. S.

CAPE HORN (*Falſe*), a cape of South America: about 3 leagues NE. from Cape Horn.

CAPE HOWE, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 150. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 27. S.

CAPE JACKSON, or *Point Jackſon*, a cape on the coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 175. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 54. S.

CAPE JAMES, ſee *Cape Henlopen*.

CAPE JAQUES, a cape on the coaſt of Chiampa, eaſt of the mouth of the river Cambodia. *Long.* 107. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

CAPE JAQUET, a cape on the coaſt of Guzerat, in the Gulf of Cutch. *Long.* 68. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. N.

CAPE JASQUES, a cape in the Gulf of Perſia. *Long.* 57. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 35. N.

CAPE JONES, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 79. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

CAPE ICY, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, in the Frozen Sea, diſcovered in April, 1778. *Long.* 198. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 70. 29. N.

CAPE INFANT, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 19. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 30. S.

CAPE INGANNO, or *Engano*, the north-eaſt point of the iſland of Luçon, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 121. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 45. N.

CAPE IONDEL, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Ivica, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 18. 2. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

CAPE IROIS, a cape, the moſt weſterly point of land of the iſland of St. Domingo, in the Weſt Indies.

CAPE KIDNAPPERS, on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 177. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 43. S.

CAPE (*King William's*), a cape on the eaſtern extremity of New Guinea in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 148. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 45. S.

CAPE KOAMEROO, the ſouth-eaſt projection of land at the entrance of Queen Charlotte's Sound, on the iſland of Tavai-Poe-nammoo, one of the New Zealand iſlands. *Long.* 176. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 34. N.

CAPE LAHOU, or *Laho*, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the Ivory Coaſt. *Long.* 2. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. N.

CAPE EBECHE, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cabrera, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 19. 37. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

CAPE LEDO, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 13. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 22. S.

CAPE LEVI, a cape of France, on the weſt coaſt, in the Engliſh Channel: 7 miles ENE. Cherburg.

CAPE LIAM, a cape on the coaſt of Malacca, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 99. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

CAPE LICOSA, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, at the ſouthern extremity of the Gulf of Salerno. *Long.* 32. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 15. N.

CAPE LIRI, a cape of the iſland of Sardinia, on the weſt coaſt: 3 miles E. Cape Caccia.

CAPE LISBURN, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 165. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 69. 10. N.

CAPE LISBURN, a cape on the iſland of Spiritu Santo, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 166. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 41. S.

CAPE LLENTRISCA, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Iviça, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 17. 58. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

CAPE LODO, or *Mad Cape*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Weſt Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 71. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 10. N.

CAPE LOGNINA, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Sicily. *Long.* 32. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. N.

CAPE LOOKOUT, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of North Carolina. *Long.* 76. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 22. N.

CAPE LOOK-OUT, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 89. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

CAPE LOPATKA, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of Kamſkatcha. *Long.* 156. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. N.

CAPE LOPEZ GONSALVO, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Benin, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 10. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 30. S.

CAPE LUCAS, the ſouth-eaſt point of California. *Long.* 93. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 11. N.

CAPE MABO, a cape on the coaſt of New Guinea, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 130. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 40. S.

CAPE MABRAH, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 45. N.

CAPE MACHIACHACO, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Biſcay. *Long.* 13. 58. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

CAPE MACRI, a cape on the coaſt of European Turkey, in the northern part of the Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 27. N.

CAPE MAGUARI, a cape on the coaſt of South America, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 32. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 15. S.

CAPE MALABAR, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts. *Long.* 65. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 38. N.

CAPE MALIO, or *St. Angelo*, a cape on the South coaſt of the Morea, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 40. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.

CAPE MANIFOLD, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Lat.* 22. 43. S.

CAPE MANOUFFI, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 70. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 6. S.

CAPE MANUEL, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic: 15 miles SE. Cape Verde.

CAPE MAR, a cape of Spain, on the north coaſt, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 11. 46. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 29. N.

CAPE MARHA, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Arabia, in the Indian Ocean, or Arabian Sea. *Long.* 57. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

CAPE MARIA VAN DIEMEN, a cape of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 30. S.

CAPE MARQUIS, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Lucia. *Long.* 60. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 50. N.

CAPE MARTELLO, the ſouth point of the iſland of Negropont, in the Archipelago. *Long.* 42. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. N.

CAPE MARTIN, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 16. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 47. N.

CAPE MARTINET, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Iviça. *Long.* 18. 12. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 54. N.

CAPE MATAPAN, ſee *Cape Caglia.*

CAPE MAY, a cape of North America, at the mouth of the Delaware, on the ſouth coaſt of New Jerſey. *Long.* 74. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 57. N.

CAPE MAYOR, a cape of Spain, on the north coaſt in the Atlantic. *Long.* 12. 58. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

CAPE MAYZI, or *Cape Maizo*, the eaſtern point of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 74. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 18. N.

CAPE MEJURATA, or *Meſurata*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Tripoli, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 16. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 21. N.

CAPE MELLE, a cape in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Genoa. *Long.* 25. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

CAPE MELVIL, the north-weſt point of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 60. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 44. N.

CAPE MENDOCINA, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 123. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. N.

CAPE MESURADO, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Upper Guinea. *Long.* 9. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 6. N.

CAPE MEYO, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 26. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. S.

CAPE MIDDLE, the moſt weſterly point of Staten Land, in the Straits of La Maire.

CAPE MILAZZO, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Sicily. *Long.* 33. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 20. N.

CAPE MINARZO, a cape of Spain, on the weſt coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 7. 38. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 51. N.

CAPE MINORCA, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 20. 57. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

CAPE MIRICK, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 15. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. N.

CAPE MISENO, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the north ſide of the Gulf of Naples. *Long.* 31. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 48. N.

CAPE MOHANZO, a cape on the coaſt of Arabia, in the Indian Ocean. *Long.* 67. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 25. N.

CAPE MOLA, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Minorca. *Long.* 21. 2. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 51. N.

CAPE MONDAY, a cape of South America, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 75. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 12. S.

CAPE MONDEGO, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 9. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

CAPE MONMOUTH, a cape of South America, on the ſouth ſide of the Straits of Magellan.

CAPE MONTAGUE, a cape in the northern part of Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 88. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 66. N.

CAPE MONTAGUE, a cape on the iſland of South Georgia, in the Southern Ocean. *Long.* 26. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 33. S.

CAPE MONTE, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Guinea. *Long.* 9. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 22. N.

CAPE MONTE, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the Slave Coaſt. *Long.* 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. N.

CAPE MONTE SANTO, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of European Turkey, in the Archipelago. *Long.* 42. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 13. N.

CAPE MONTEGO, a cape of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt. *Long.* 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

CAPE MONZE, a cape in the Indian Sea, on the coaſt of Mecran. *Long.* 65. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 55. N.

CAPE MORANT, or *Eaſt Point*, a cape on the Eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 75. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 56. N.

CAPE MORARIA, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valentia. *Long.* 16. 44. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 40. N.

CAPE MORETON, a cape on the coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 206. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 56. S.

CAPE MORT, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Devonſhire, in the Briſtol Channel. *Long.* 4. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 13. N.

CAPE MOUNT, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 9. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 38. N.

CAPE MOZANDUM, or *Muſeldom*, a cape at the entrance of the Perſian Gulf. *Long.* 56. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 17. N.

CAPE MULGRAVE, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of North America, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 165. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 67. 45. N.

CAPE NABON, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the Gulf of Perſia. *Long.* 51. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 36. N.

CAPE NAKOS, or *Nackouſe*, a cape of Africa, called alſo *Cape Tenes*, ſee *Cape Tenes.*

CAPE NAO, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 16. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

CAPE NASSAU, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Surinam, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 59. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 40. N.

CAPE NATAL, or *Cape Ambra*, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 73. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 22. S.

CAPE NAVA, a cape of Naples, on the eaſt coaſt of Calabria Citra: 4 miles SSW. Cape Colonna.

CAPE NAVE, a cape of Spain, on the weſt coaſt of Galicia, a little to the north of Cape Finiſterre.

CAPE NEBO, a cape of Japan, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 142. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. N.

CAPE NEDDIK, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of the province of Maine. *Long.* 70. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 8. N.

CAPE NEGRAIS, a cape on the coaſt of Ava, on the eaſt ſide of the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 94. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. N.

**CAPE NEGRO,** a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Minorca. *Long.* 21. 2. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 53. N.

**CAPE NEGRO,** a cape of the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Corſica. *Long.* 26. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

**CAPE NEGRO,** a cape of Africa, in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Tunis. *Long.* 8. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

**CAPE NEGRO,** a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Benguela. *Long.* 12. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 15. S.

**CAPE NEWENHAM,** a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 197. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 42. N.

**CAPE NIZAO,** a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo: 12 miles WSW. St. Domingo.

**CAPE NOIR,** a cape of South America, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Terra del Fuego, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 73. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 30. S.

**CAPE NOLI,** a cape on the coaſt of Genoa, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 29. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 13. N.

**CAPE NON,** or *Nun*, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Morocco. *Long.* 6. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 20. N.

**CAPE NONO,** a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Iviça, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 18. 2. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 3. N.

**CAPE NORFEO,** a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 55. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 16. N.

**CAPE NORMAN,** a cape on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 55. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

**CAPE NORTH,** a cape on the north coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 8. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

**CAPE NORTH,** the moſt northerly point of Europe, and of Norway, in the iſland of Maggero. *Long.* 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 71. 10. N.

**CAPE NORTH,** a cape on the coaſt of Aſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 179. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 68. 56. N.

**CAPE NORTH,** a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Surinam, *Long.* 49. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 58. N.

**CAPE NORTH,** a cape on the coaſt of the iſland of South Georgia, in the South Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 38. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 5. S.

**CAPE NORTH,** the north part of the iſland of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 63. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. N.

**CAPE NORTH,** the north-eaſt point of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 2. N.

**CAPE NORTH,** a cape on the north coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 30. S.

**CAPE NOTCH,** a cape of South America, on the ſouth coaſt of the land of Magellan. *Long.* 74. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 33. S.

**CAPE OGOGNO,** a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Biſcay. *Long.* 14. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

**CAPE ONEGLIA,** a cape of Genoa, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 25. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 53. N.

**CAPE ORANGE,** a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Surinam. *Long.* 50. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 20. N.

**CAPE ORFORD,** a cape on the ſouth eaſt coaſt of New Britain. *Long.* 151. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 56. S.

**CAPE ORFUI,** a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 50. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 30. N.

**CAPE DEL ORO,** or *Olerado*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 14. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

**CAPE OROPESA,** a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long.* 16. 46. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 7. N.

**CAPE ORLANDO,** a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Sicily. *Long.* 32. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

**CAPE ORTEGAL,** a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Spain, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 8. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

**CAPE OUDIA,** or *Capoudia*, a cape of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt of Tunis. *Long.* 11. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 45. N.

**CAPE OYAMBRE,** a cape of Spain, on the north coaſt, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 12. 28. E. Peak of Taneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

**CAPE PADRON,** a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 13. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. S.

**CAPE PALINURO,** a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the ſouth coaſt of the Principato Citra. *Long.* 32. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 2. N.

**CAPE PALIURI,** a cape on the coaſt of European Turkey, on the eaſt of the Gulf of Saloniki. *Long.* 41. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

**CAPE PALLISER,** a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Britain, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 151. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 22. S.

**CAPE PALLISER,** a cape of New Zealand, at the ſouth extremity of Queen Charlotte's Sound. *Long.* 175. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 38. S.

**CAPE PALMA,** a cape of Italy, on the coaſt of Ancona. *Long.* 31. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

**CAPE PALMAS,** a cape of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt. *Long.* 5. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 15. N.

**CAPE PALMERA,** a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Formentera, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 18. 15. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 41. N.

**CAPE PALMERSTON,** a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 210. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 30. N.

**CAPE PALOS,** a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Murcia. *Long.* 15. 57. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 37. N.

**CAPE PANTIN,** a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Minorca, *Long.* 21. 52. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

**CAPE PARTRIDGE,** a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 19. N.

**CAPE PASSARO,** a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sicily. *Long.* 32. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

**CAPE PATANI,** on the eaſt coaſt of the peninſula of Malacca. *Long.* 100. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 45. N.

**CAPE PAUSILIPO,** a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Gulf of Naples: 2 miles SW. Naples.

**CAPE PEGNAS,** a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Aſturia. *Long.* 10. 52. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 42. N.

**CAPE PEGNAS,** a cape of South America, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 52. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 50. S.

**CAPE PEMAQUID,** a cape of North America, on the coaſt of the province of Main. *Long.* 69. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

**CAPE PEMBROKE,** a cape in the northern part of Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 82. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 51. N.

**CAPE PERA,** a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 21. 4. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 42. N.

**CAPE PERPETUA,** a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 123. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. N.

**CAPE PERPIGNAN,** a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Minorca. *Long.* 23. 33. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 6. N.

**CAPE PHIPPS,** a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, at the ſouth ſide of the entrance into Admiralty Bay. *Long.* 140. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 36. N.

**CAPE PILLAR,** a cape at the weſt end of the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 76. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

**CAPE PINAR,** a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 19. 58. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 53. N.

**CAPE PINE,** a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 42. N.

**CAPE PISELLO,** a cape on the north coaſt of Natolia, in the Black Sea. *Long.* 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 37. N.

**CAPE PITT,** a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, in Dixon's Entrance. *Long.* 132. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

**CAPE PLATA,** a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Andaluſia, at the entrance into the Straits of Gibraltar, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 10. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

**CAPE POINT,** a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Cimbeba. *Long.* 14. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

**CAPE POLO,** or *Pulo*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia, at the ſouthern extremity of the Gulf of Cagliari. *Long.* 27. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

**CAPE PORPOISE,** a cape of North America, on the coaſt of the province of Maine. *Long.* 70. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

**CAPE PRIETO,** a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Aſturia. *Long.* 12. 53. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

**CAPE PRIMIERO,** a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 12. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 10. S.

**CAPE PRINCE OF WALES,** a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 163. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 65. 46 N.

**CAPE PRIONINO,** a cape of Spain, on the north coaſt of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 25. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

**CAPE PRIORO,** a cape of Spain, on the north coaſt of Gallicia. *Long.* 8. 27. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

**CAPE PROVIDENCE,** a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 75. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 37. S.

**CAPE PROVIDENCE,** a cape on the coaſt of one of the Fox Iſlands, at the entrance into Samganoodha Bay, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 166. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 5. N.

**CAPE PUCALO,** or *St. Paul*, a cape of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt. *Long.* 3. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 58. N.

**CAPE QUEEN ANNE,** a cape of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, with an Engliſh fort. *Long.* 1. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 3. N.

**CAPE QUEYJOS,** a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Biſcay. *Long.* 13. 13. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

**CAPE QUIROS,** a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Eſpiritu Santo, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 184. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 44. S.

CAP

CAPE QUOD, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long*. 74. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 33. S.

CAPE RACE, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long*. 52. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 46. 46. N.

CAPE RAMA, a cape on the coaſt of Malabar, in the Indian Sea, *Long*. 73. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 10. N.

CAPE RAMADA, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Barca, in the Mediterranean. *Long*. 25. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 32. 8. N.

CAPE RASAL, or *Raſal-ſem*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Tripoli, in the Mediterranean. *Long*. 21. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 32. 36. N.

CAPE RAT, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa. *Long*. 40. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 11. 45. N.

CAPE RAY, the ſouth-weſt point of Newfoundland. *Long*. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 47. 32. N.

CAPE REGANA, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long*. 19. 26. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 39. 23. N.

CAPE REIKIANESS, a cape on the coaſt of Iceland. *Long*. 22. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 63. 55. N.

CAPE REMEDIOS, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 93. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 12. 50. N.

CAPE RESOLUTION, a cape near the eaſt entrance of Hudſon's Straits. *Long*. 65. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 61. 29. N.

CAPE RINCON, a cape on the coaſt of the iſland of Porto Rico. *Long*. 67. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 13. 28. N.

CAPE RIZZUTO, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and eaſt coaſt of Calabria Ultra. *Long*. 35. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 57. N.

CAPE ROCA, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, called generally by the Engliſh ſailors, *The Rock of Liſbon*. *Long*. 9. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 35. N.

CAPE ROCH, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long*. 21. 7. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 39. 40. N.

CAPE RODNEY, a cape of New Zealand, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, being the north-weſt point of the entrance into the river Thames. *Long*. 184. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 36. 15. S.

CAPE RODNEY, a cape on the weſtern coaſt of North America. *Long*. 166. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 64. 45. N.

CAPE ROKIT, a cape on the north coaſt of Africa, at the entrance into the Straits of Babelmandel: 20 leagues W. Cape Guardafu.

CAPE ROMAIN, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long*. 67. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 25. 38. S.

CAPE ROMAN, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Eaſt Florida. *Long*. 81. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 25. 40. N.

CAPE ROMAN, a cape on the coaſt of South America, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 76. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 48. 20. S.

CAPE ROMANIA, the ſouth-eaſt point of the peninſula of Malacca. *Long*. 103. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 1. 3. N.

CAPE ROQUE, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Braſil. *Long*. 35. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 5. S.

CAPE ROSA, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Algiers, in the Mediterranean. *Long*. 25. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 2. N.

CAPE ROSIERES, a cape on the coaſt of Nova Scotia, in the Gulf of St. Laurence. *Long*. 63. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 48. 56. N.

CAPE ROUGE, or *Ras-el Hamrah*, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Algiers, in the Mediterranean. *Long*. 25. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 5. N.

CAPE ROUX, a cape of Africa, on the north coaſt of Tunis, in the Mediterranean. *Long*. 26. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 10. N.

CAPE ROXO, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Porto-Rico. *Long*. 65. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 1. N.

CAPE ROZETT, a cape of France, on the weſtern coaſt in the Engliſh Channel. *Long*. 15. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 28. N.

CAPE ROZIER, a cape on the coaſt of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Laurence: 3 leagues W. Cape Gaſpe.

CAPE RUBIO, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Iviça. *Long*. 18. 6. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 39. 5. N.

CAPE RUNAWAY, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long*. 181. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 37. 32. N.

CAPE RUYPEREZ, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long*. 13. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 22. S.

CAPE SABLE, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long*. 65. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 43. 32. N.

CAPE SABLE, the ſouth point of Eaſt Florida. *Long*. 81. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 24. 57. N.

CAPE SAERATIF, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Grenada. *Long*. 23. 23. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 36. 40. N.

CAPE ST. AGNES, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Patagonia. *Long*. 66. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 54. S.

CAPE ST. ANDREW, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long*. 65. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 16. 38. S.

CAPE ST. ANDREW, on the eaſt coaſt of South America. *Long*. 60. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 37. 55. S.

CAPE ST. ANGELO, on the Greek coaſt, in the Adriatic, ſee *Cape Malio*.

CAPE ST. ANN, a cape on the coaſt of Nova Scotia, near the mouth of the river St. Laurence. *Long*. 63. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 48. 29. N.

CAPE ST. ANN, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long*. 71. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 53. 42. S.

CAPE ST. ANTHONY, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long*. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. N.

CAPE ST. ANTHONY, the north-weſt point of Staten Land, in the Straits of Le Maire. *Long*. 63. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 46. S.

CAPE ST. ANTHONIO, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long*. 16. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 38. 49. N.

CAPE ST. ANTONIO, a cape of the eaſt coaſt of South America, on the ſouth of the river Plata. *Long*. 55. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 36. 30. S.

CAPE ST. ANTONIO, the weſtern extremity of the iſland of Cuba. *Long*. 85. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 22. 10. W.

CAPE ST. AUGUSTINE, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long*. 64. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 23. 35. S.

CAPE ST. AUGUSTIN, a point of land on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long*. 125. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 6. 10. N.

CAPE ST. AUGUSTINE, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Braſil. *Long*. 35. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 8. 48. S.

CAPE ST. BARNABAS, a cape on an iſland called Kiſhtac, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 152. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 57. 13. N.

CAPE ST. BLAS, a cape of America, on the coaſt of the iſthmus of Darien. *Long*. 61. 28. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 9. 36. N.

CAPE ST. BLAS, or *Blaz*, a cape on the coaſt of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico. *Long*. 85. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 29. 44. N.

CAPE ST. BRAS, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic: 9 leagues SE. Cape Ledo.

CAPE ST. CATHARINE, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long*. 11. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 1. 45. S.

CAPE ST. CLARA, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long*. 11. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 0. 15. N.

CAPE ST. DIEGO, the low point of land that forms the north entrance of the Straits of Le Maire, on the eaſt coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Long*. 65. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 33. S.

CAPE ST. ESPRIT, the north-eaſt point of the iſland of Samar, one of the Philippines. *Long*. 124. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 12. 30. N.

CAPE ST. FRANCIS, a cape of Newfoundland, at the ſouth of the entrance into Conception Bay. *Long*. 52. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 47. 54. N.

CAPE ST. FRANCIS, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long*. 55. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 45. N.

CAPE ST. GEORGE, the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of New Ireland, in the South Sea. *Long*. 152. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 5. S.

CAPE ST. GIACOME, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the weſt ſide of the Gulf of Tarento, on the coaſt of Calabria Citra. *Long*. 34. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 38. N.

CAPE ST. GREGORY, a cape on the coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long*. 58. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 49. 20. N.

CAPE ST. HELEN, or *Cape Redondo*, a cape of South America, in the Atlantic. *Long*. 49. 48. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 20. S.

CAPE ST. HERMOGENES, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long*. 207. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 58. 15. N.

CAPE ST. JAMES, a cape on the coaſt of China, in the Indian Sea. *Long*. 108. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 10. 32. N.

CAPE ST. JOHN, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Staten Land, eaſtward of the Straits of Le Maire. *Long*. 63. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 47. S.

CAPE ST. JOHN, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long*. 11. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 1. 5. N.

CAPE ST. JOHN, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long*. 55. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 10. N.

CAPE ST. LAWRENCE, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long*. 60. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 47. 2. N.

CAPE ST. LAWRENCE, a cape on the weſt coaſt of America, on the iſthmus of Darien, in the bay of Panama. *Long*. 80. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 7. 40. N.

CAPE ST. LAWRENCE, or *St. Lorenzo*, a cape of America, on the coaſt of Peru, in the South Pacific Ocean: 6 leagues S. from Callao.

CAPE ST. LEWIS, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long*. 55. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 35. N.

CAPE ST. LUCIA, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Long*. 28. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat* 28. 31. S.

CAPE ST. MARCO, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia, on the north ſide of the Gulf of Oriſtano. *Long*. 26. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 52. N.

CAPE ST. MARTIN, a cape of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, *Long*. 18. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 32. 8. S.

CAPE ST. MARY, a cape of Portugal, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Caes, in the Mediterranean. *Long*. 10. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 56. S.

**CAPE ST. MARY**, a cape of Newfoundland. *Long*. 53. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 46. 47. N.

**CAPE ST. MARY**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Archipelago. *Long*. 44. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 37. N.

**CAPE ST. MARY**, a cape on the ſouthern coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long*. 45. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 25. 42. S.

**CAPE ST. MARY**, a cape of Africa, on the weſt coaſt of the mouth of the river Gambia. *Long*. 16. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 13. 30. N.

**CAPE ST. MARY**, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Braſil, at the north ſide of the mouth of the river Plata. *Long*. 37. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. S.

**CAPE ST. MARY**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long*. 66. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 43. 56. N.

**CAPE ST. MARY**, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt of Italy, at the north-eaſt point of the entrance into the Gulf of Tarento. *Long*. 36. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 45. N.

**CAPE ST. MARY**, a cape on the coaſt of New Ireland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 152. 41. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 4. 32. S.

**CAPE ST. NICHOLAS**, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long*. 73. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 19. 51. N.

**CAPE ST. NICOLO**, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Scio, in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long*. 43. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 40. N.

**CAPE ST. PAUL**, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, in the Atlantic: 15 leagues ENE. Cape Mondego.

**CAPE ST. PEDRO**, a cape of Spain, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Catalonia. *Long*. 18. 22. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 41. 16. N.

**CAPE ST. POLA**, or *St. Paul*, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Valencia. *Long*. 16. 8. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 38. 13. N.

**CAPE ST. ROMAN**, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Terra Firma. *Long*. 52. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 10. 12. N.

**CAPE ST. SEBASTIAN**, a cape on the coaſt of California, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 126. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 43. N.

**CAPE ST. SEBASTIAN**, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long*. 72. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 11. 20. S.

**CAPE ST. SEBASTIAN**, a cape of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt, in the Indian Sea. *Long*. 33. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 22. S.

**CAPE ST. SEBASTIAN**, a cape of Spain, on the eaſt coaſt of Catalonia. *Long*. 19. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 41. 52. N.

**CAPE ST. THOMAS**, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Braſil. *Long*. 23. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 21. 46. S.

**CAPE ST. VINCENT**, a cape of Portugal, at the ſouth-weſt point of the kingdom, in the Atlantic. *Long*. 9. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 2. N.

**CAPE SALATAN**, a cape of the iſland of Borneo, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long*. 114. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 4. 10. S.

**CAPE SALINAS**, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long*. 19. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 39. 15. N.

**CAPE SALINAS**, a cape of South America, on the north coaſt of Terra Firma. *Long*. 44. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 10. 40. N.

**CAPE SALOU**, a cape of Spain, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Catalonia, *Long*. 17. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 41. 6. N.

**CAPE SAMANA**, at the eaſt end of the iſland of Samana, in the Weſt Indies. *Long*. 69. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 19. 13. N.

**CAPE SAMBOENGAN**, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long*. 126. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 7. 24. N.

**CAPE SAMBRO**, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia, on which is a light-houſe. *Long*. 63. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 44. 30. N.

**CAPE SANCHELLE**, a cape on the coaſt of Portugal: 2 miles SE. Cape Roca.

**CAPE SANDANA**, a cape on the coaſt of the iſland of Java, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long*. 114. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 7. 42. S.

**CAPE SANDERROCEL**, a cape of the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long*. 19. 25. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 39. 27. N.

**CAPE SANDWICH**, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long*. 213. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 19. 28. S.

**CAPE** *(Sandy)*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long*. 206. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 24. 45. S.

**CAPE SATALAN**, a cape on the ſouthern coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long*. 114. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 4. 50. S.

**CAPE SAUNDERS**, a cape on the coaſt of Sandwich Land, in the South Atlantic Ocean. *Long*. 36. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 6. S.

**CAPE SAUNDERS**, a cape of New Zealand, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Tavai-Poe-nammoo. *Long*. 189. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 45. 35. S.

**CAPE SCARANUS**, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Sicily. *Long*. 32. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 53. N.

**CAPE SCIGLIO**, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the weſt coaſt of Calabria Ultra, at the entrance into the Straits of Meſſina. *Long*. 33. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 12. N.

**CAPE SEGUNDO**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long*. 13. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 3. 40. S.

**CAPE SERRA**, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Algiers. *Long*. 26. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 18. N.

**CAPE SERRAS**, a cape on the ſouthern coaſt of Africa. *Long*. 23. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 33. 45. S.

**CAPE SERRAS**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long*. 14. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 21. 45. S.

**CAPE SHALLOW WATER**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long*. 162. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 63. 8. N.

**CAPE SHUTUP**, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long*. 71. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 54. S.

**CAPE SIHEL**, the moſt weſterly point of the iſland of Ceram, one of the Moluccas. *Long*. 126. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 4. S.

**CAPE SILLEYRO**, a cape of Spain, on the weſt coaſt of Galicia. *Long*. 7. 30. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 42. 7. N.

**CAPE SITOE**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long*. 97. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 1. 40. N.

**CAPE SMALL POINT**, a cape of North America, on the coaſt of Maine. *Long*. 69. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 43. 38. N.

**CAPE SMITH**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Hudſon's Bay. *Long*. 79. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 61. N.

**CAPE SMOAKY**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long*. 153. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 30. 43. S.

**CAPE SOUTH**, the ſouthern point of New Zealand, in the ſouth Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 192. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 47. 30. S.

**CAPE SOUTHAMPTON**, a cape in the northern part of Hudſon's Bay, *Long*. 86. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 62. 10. N.

**CAPE SPARDA**, a cape, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long*. 50. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 18. 20. N.

**CAPE SPARTEL**, a cape of Africa, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, between Arzilla and Tangier. *Long*. 5. 55. W. Greenwich *Lat*. 35. 42. N.

**CAPE SPARTIVENTO**, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of Calabria Ultra. *Long*. 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 50. N.

**CAPE SPEAR**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long*. 52. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 47. 34. N.

**CAPE STEPHENS**, a cape on the coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 174. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 40. 36. S.

**CAPE STEPHENS**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Britain. *Long*. 151. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 3. 55. S.

**CAPE STEPHENS**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 197. 41. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 63. 33. N.

**CAPE STILO**, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the eaſt coaſt of Calabria Ultra. *Long*. 34. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 27. N.

**CAPE SUBIBA**, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Murcia. *Long*. 15. 25. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 37. 30. N.

**CAPE SUCCESS**, a cape in the Straits of Le Maire. *Long*. 65. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 1. S.

**CAPE SUCKLIN**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 215. 33. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 60. N.

**CAPE SULIAGO**, the northern extremity of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long*. 125. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 9. 45. N.

**CAPE SWEEPSTAKES**, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long* 71. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 50. S.

**CAPE TABLE**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long*. 181. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 39. 7. N.

**CAPE TAGRIM**, or *Ledo*, ſee *Cape Ledo*.

**CAPE TAMAR**, a cape of South America, in the Straits of Magellan, 6 leagues from Cape Upright. *Long*. 75. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 51. S.

**CAPE TANDJONG**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long*. 112. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 5. 24. N.

**CAPE TATMAN**, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long*. 90. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 57. 40. N.

**CAPE TAVOLARO**, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Sardinia. *Long*. 26. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 53. N.

**CAPE TEERAWHITTE**, a cape on the coaſt of New Zealand. *Long*. 176. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 41. 44. S.

**CAPE TELLING**, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long*. 10. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 40. N.

**CAPE TEMENDFUSE**, a cape of Africa on the coaſt of Algiers. *Long*. 3. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 37. 15. N.

**CAPE TEMOEL**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long*. 119. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 0. 30. S.

**CAPE TENES**, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Algiers, in the Mediterranean. *Long*. 1. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 36. 40. N.

**CAPE TETUAN**, a cape of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt of Fez, in the Mediterranean. *Long*. 12. 15 E. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. 30. N.

**CAPE THREE FORKS**, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Fez, in the Mediterranean. *Long*. 2. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 35. 30. N.

**CAPE THREE POINTS**, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Morocco, in the Mediterranean. *Long*. 2. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 35. 30. N.

CAPE THREE POINTS, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of America, in the Bay of Honduras. *Long*. 72. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 15. 56. N.

CAPE THREE POINTS, a cape of South America, on the north coaſt of Terra Firma. *Long*. 61. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 10. 38. N.

CAPE THREE POINTS, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long*. 152. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 33. 30. S.

CAPE TIBURON, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long*. 74. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 21. N.

CAPE TIGNOSO, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Murcia. *Long*. 15. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 37. 30. N.

CAPE TOLABO, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long*. 122. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 0. 45. S.

CAPE TONTORAL, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Chili, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Lat*. 27. 30. S.

CAPE TORMENT, a cape on the coaſt of Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, 8 leagues below Quebec.

CAPE TORRES, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Aſturia. *Long*. 11. 2. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 43. 37. N.

CAPE TORTOSA, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long*. 17. 33. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 40. 40. N.

CAPE TOURINA, a cape of Spain, on the weſt coaſt of Galicia. *Long*. 7. 25. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 43. 3. N.

CAPE TOWN, is agreeably ſituated rather above 30 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, properly ſo called, in a valley, between the Table and Lion Mountains. It contains about 200 houſes, many of which are magnificent, the ſtreets are broad but ill paved. Proviſions are very reaſonable; a late traveller ſays, that he ſaw thirteen pounds of mutton ſold for about ſixpence ſterling, a whole ox for two guineas and a half, or three pounds, corn and other things in proportion: fiſh are abundant, as well as game, brought from the country. The town is well ſupplied with ſprings of excellent water, ſufficient for the town and ſhips which call at the port. *Long*. 18. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 34. 29. S.

CAPE TOWNSHEND, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long*. 209. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 22. 15. S.

CAPE TRAFALGAR, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Andaluſia. *Long*. 10. 38. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 36. 11. N.

CAPE TRAITORS, a cape on the north-eaſt of the iſland of Erromango, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 169. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 43. S.

CAPE TRES FORCAS, ſee *Cape Three Forks*.

CAPE TREVANION, the north-weſt extremity of the iſland of Trevanion, in the Pacific Ocean.

CAPE TRIBULATION, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long*. 145. 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 16. 6. S.

CAPE TRINITY, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Kiſhtac, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 154. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 56. 55. S.

CAPE TSCHUKOTSKOI a cape on the eaſtern extremity of Aſia, placed by captain Cook ſouth-weſt of Eaſt Cape: in the Ruſſian map it is placed north-weſt of Eaſt Cape.

CAPE TURN-AGAIN, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long*. 182. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 40. 34. S.

CAPE VACA, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Aſturia. *Long*. 10. 57. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 43. 37. N.

CAPE VATICANO, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the weſt coaſt of Calabria Ultra. *Long*. 33. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 40. N.

CAPE UBARCO, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Iviça. *Long*. 18. 3. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 39. 5. N.

CAPE VEDRA, a cape of Spain, on the weſt coaſt of Galicia. *Long*. 7. 53. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 42. 19. N.

CAPE VENERE, a cape of Genoa, in the Mediterranean. *Long*. 27. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 3. N.

CAPE VENTOSO, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Cabrera, in the Mediterranean. *Long*. 19. 41. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 39. 9. N.

CAPE VENUS, a cape on the coaſt of Otaheita, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 149. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 29. S.

CAPE VERD, a cape of Africa, on the weſt coaſt, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long*. 17. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 14. 45. N.

CAPE VERD ISLANDS, iſlands of Africa, in the Atlantic, ſo called from Cape Verd, oppoſite to which they are ſituated, or, according to ſome, from a green plant which grows in the ſea, near them, reſembling water-creſſes, and bearing a fruit ſomething like a gooſeberry. This plant, called ſargoſſo, is ſometimes found ſo thick as to impede veſſels in their courſe. As to their number, ſome reckon ten, others fourteen or more, by giving the name of iſlands to thoſe which are only rocks. They are in general mountainous; the lower hills are covered with a beautiful verdure, as well as the extenſive valleys between, but with little water, except what is found in ponds and wells. They are ſaid to have been, and probably were, known to the ancients, under the name of Gorgades, but not viſited by the moderns till the year 1449, when they were diſcovered by Antonio Nolli, a Genoeſe, in the ſervice of the Infant Don Henry, of Portugal. The air is extremely hot and unwholſome; it rarely rains, and the ground is ſo hot that one can hardly ſtand in places expoſed to the ſun. It is dangerous to paſs the night in the open air, for the great heat is often ſucceeded by a ſudden cold, which proves mortal to ſuch as are expoſed to it. The ſoil is for the moſt part ſtony and barren, nevertheleſs ſome parts produce rice, maize, bananas, lemons, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, figs, and melons; grapes are gathered twice a year. The manufacture of leather and ſalt form the principal riches. The inhabitants catch and ſalt a great number of turtles, which they ſend to America; they get ſlaves, ſugar, rice, cotton-ſtuffs, ambergriſe, civet, ivory, ſaltpetre, and gold, from the continent. When firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, they were almoſt uninhabited; by introducing ſlaves, black men and mulattoes have increaſed, but the Portugueſe are not numerous. Some of the iſlands are yet without inhabitants; all are under particular lords, who have furniſhed them with cows, goats, hogs, aſſes, mules, &c. Two of them, St. Yago and St. Philip, depend immediately on the king, and are the only ones that are fortified. The governor exerciſes a military power. The number of inhabitants is calculated at 100,000, but in the year 1771, 7000 were deſtroyed by the drought. Few whites are now ſeen: the influence of the climate has changed the ancient Portugueſe to negroes. The governor and prieſts are often negroes. They are ſituated about 130 leagues W. Cape Verd, and between the 15 and 18 degrees of N. lat.

CAPE VERE, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the weſt coaſt of Calabria Citra: 4 miles NW. Amantea.

CAPE VICTORY, a cape of South America, on the weſt coaſt of Patagonia, in the Southern Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 59. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 40. S.

CAPE VIDIO, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Aſturia. *Long*. 10. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 43. 37. N.

CAPE VILLANO, a cape of Spain, on the weſt coaſt of Gallicia. *Long*. 7. 31. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 43. 11. N.

CAPE VILLANO, a cape on the coaſt of Biſcay. *Long*. 13. 47. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 43. 28. N.

CAPE VIRGIN MARY, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long*. 68. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 24. S.

CAPE UNHASA, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, in the Indian Ocean. *Long*. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 26. S.

CAPE VOHEMARO, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long*. 15. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 13. 20. S.

CAPE VOLA, a cape of South America, on the north coaſt of Terra Firma. *Long*. 72. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 12. N.

CAPE VOLTAS, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long*. 15. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 28. 45. S.

CAPE VOULOVILOU, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long*. 71. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 18. S.

CAPE UPRIGHT, a cape on the eaſt end of Gore iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 172. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 60. 30. N.

CAPE UPRIGHT, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long*. 75. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 6. S.

CAPE UPSTART, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long*. 212. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 19. 39. S.

CAPE URSA, a cape of Sicily, on the north coaſt. *Long*. 30. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 18. N.

CAPE WALSH, a cape on the coaſt of New Guinea, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long*. 137. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 8. 30. S.

CAPE WALSINGHAM OF DAVIS, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of America, at the north ſide of the entrance into Cumberland Straits. *Long*. 66. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 64. 10. N.

CAPE WALSINGHAM OF FROBISHER, a cape at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of Hale iſland, in Davis's Straits, at the entrance of Frobiſher's Straits. *Long*. 64. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 62. 50. N.

CAPE WEBUCK, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long*. 58. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 21. N.

CAPE WEST, a cape on the weſtern coaſt of Tavai-Poe-nammoo, the ſouthernmoſt iſland of New Zealand. *Long*. 193. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 45. 54. S.

CAPE WEYMOUTH, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long*. 217. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 12. 42. S.

CAPE WHITE, or *Cape Blanco*, a cape of North America, on the eaſt coaſt of Nicaragua: 20 leagues S. Cape Gracias a Dios. *Long*. 65. 48. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 13. 15. N.

CAPE WHITSUNDAY, a cape on the ſouth ſide of an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 207. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 58. 15. N.

CAPE WOSTENHOLM, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long*. 77. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 62. 40. N.

CAPE WRATH, a cape of Scotland, the north weſt extremity of the county of Sutherland. *Long*. 1. 36. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 58. 35. N.

CAPE YORK, the north-eaſt projection of New Holland, in the ſouth

Pacific Ocean, conſiſting of a double point, one of which is ſituated *Long.* 141. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 37. S. the other in *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

CAPE ZAMBRONA, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the weſt coaſt of Calabria Ultra : 4 miles NE. Tropea.

CAPE ZANGESAIR, a cape of India, on the Pirate Coaſt. *Long.* 72. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 36. N.

CAPE ZIBEEB, a cape of Africa, on the north coaſt of Tunis, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 27. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 7. N.

CAPEL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the Fella : 10 miles S. Volkemarck.

CAPELL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 3 miles N. Muertznſchlag.

CAPELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil : 1 league S. Heſdin.

CAPELLE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vervin : 4 leagues NE. Guiſe.

CAPELLE LA MARIVAL, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Figeac : 8 miles NNW. Figeac.

CAPELLEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 8 miles W. Luttenburg.

CAPESTANG, a town of France, in the department of Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers : 3 leagues N. Narbonne.

CAPISTANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra : 20 miles NE. Squillace.

CAPITANATA, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north and eaſt by the Adriatic, on the ſouth by the country of Bari and Baſilicata, and on the weſt by the Moliſe. The whole country is a vaſt plain, and the ſoil generally ſandy, with few trees, and ſcarcely any ſprings or rivers of freſh water, yet the land produces a great deal of corn, and feeds great numbers of cattle ; ſalt is made along the coaſt. The Gargano is the only mountain ; on the ſides are plantations of oranges ; within it are dug ſtones, uſed almoſt for all the buildings in the province ; and from the top the inhabitants collect ſnow, of great uſe in a country where the heat is ſo exceſſive : the coaſts are defended by 22 towers. The principal towns are Lucera, Foggia, Salpe, Aſcoli, Bovino, Troja, Manfredonia, Monte St. Angelo, Vieſte, Termoli, St. Severo, and Volturara.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, a ſea-port town of Iſtria, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Udina, ſituated in the Gulf of Trieſte, in an unhealthy diſtrict, near ſalt marſhes : 7 miles S. Trieſte. *Long.* 31. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 47. N.

CAPOLITA, a river of North America, in the province of Guaxaca, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, 18 miles NE. Tangolotargo.

CAPOUL, one of the ſmaller Philippine Iſlands, a little to the ſouth of Luçon.

CAPPEL, a place of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurick, where on account of a religious diſpute, a battle was fought between the Catholics and Proteſtants, in the year 1531, in which Zuinglius, the Reformer, loſt his life : 9 miles S. Zurich.

CAPPEL, or *Waldkapel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of the Upper Heſſe : 22 miles SE. Caſſel.

CAPPEL, or *Kappel*, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, on the eaſt coaſt : 16 miles NE. Sleſwick. *Long.* 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 44. N.

CAPPELN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Tecklenburg : 8 miles NNE. Tecklenburg.

CAPPENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter : 6 miles NW. Werne.

CAPRACOTTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the county of Moliſe : 13 miles NW. Moliſe.

CAPRAJA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, between the coaſt of Italy and the northern part of the iſland of Corſica, about five leagues in circumference ; the ſoil is mountainous, dry, and rough ; and ſurrounded with rocks, except in one part, where there is a good harbour, belonging to a town named *Capraja*. *Long.* 27. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

CAPRARIA, one of the Temiti iſlands, in the Adriatic, about four leagues from the coaſt of Italy : it is very ſmall and uninhabited. *Long.* 33. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 10. N.

CAPRI, an iſland, in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Naples, about eight miles in circumference, anciently called *Caprea*, where the Emperor Tiberius reſided, indulging himſelf in debaucheries, and iſſuing his bloody orders of execution. The iſland is mountainous, but fertile, with great plenty of game, eſpecially quails.

CAPRI, a town of Italy, in the iſland ſo called ; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Amalfi, great part of whoſe revenue ariſes from the tenth of the quails and other birds caught in the iſland : 17 miles S. Naples. *Long.* 31. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 34. N.

CAPRIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Principato Ultra : 13 miles S. Benevento.

CAPTIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bazas : 3 leagues S. Bazas.

CAPUA, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora : built in the ninth century, at ſome diſtance from the ruins of ancient Capua, ſituated on the Volturno, at the foot of a mountain ; the ſee of an archbiſhop, founded in the year 968. It contains, beſides the cathedral, one collegiate, 16 pariſh churches, and 12 convents : 15 miles N. Naples. *Long.* 31. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 5. N.

CAPURSO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari : 3½ miles SE. Bari.

CAR, or *Char*, a river of England, which runs into the ſea at Charmouth, in Dorſetſhire.

CAR, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Armagh : 14 miles SSE. Armagh.

CARA, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, a little to the ſouth of the iſland of Gigo.

CARABAYA, or *Caravaya*, a diſtrict or juriſdiction of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, about 40 leagues in extent : the country is mountainous, but in many places fertile in grain, fruit, and legumes ; there are alſo mines of gold and ſilver. St. Jean de l'Ore is the capital.

CARAC, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Perſia : 2 leagues ſouth from the iſland of Cargou.

CARACCA *(La)* a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia : 2 leagues E. Cadiz.

CARACCAS, a diſtrict of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, between the provinces of Venezuela to the weſt, and Cumana to the eaſt, and bounded on the north by the Caribean Sea, and on the ſouth by parts of America but little known. The coaſt is rocky and mountainous, interſperſed with ſmall fertile vallies, the principal productions are cocoa, indigo, ſugar, and tobacco. The principal towns are Caracca, or Leon de Caraccas, and Cavallo.

CARACCAS, or *Leon de Caraccas*, a town of South America, in the country of Caraccas, containing about 24,000 inhabitants. The town is ſituated on a plain, ſome leagues from the ſea, from which it is ſeparated by mountains. It is the reſidence of a governor, and carries on a conſiderable trade. Its port, named *Guayra*, has bad anchorage, but by the conſtruction of a bole the road is good. *Long.* 48. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 30. N.

CARACATAY, a large country of Aſia, extending from the great Chineſe wall to the country of the Moguls ; bounded on the weſt by the Imaus, on the eaſt by the ſea and China, and is divided into many ſtates or principalities.

CARACHABAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan : 80 miles W. Tauris.

CARAGLIA, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni : 5½ miles NW. Coni.

CARAGOS, a province of the iſland of Mindanao, near the eaſtern coaſt : the principal production is ſago.

CARAHISSAR, ſee *Aphiom Karahiſſar*.

CARAMAN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rivel : 5 leagues ESE. Toulouſe.

CARAMANIA, a country of Aſia, which comprehends the ancient Pamphilia, and a great part of Cilicia, Piſidia, and Cappadocia. It had formerly the title of kingdom ; but is now become a province of Turkey, and divided into ſeven ſangiacats, viz. Cogni, Kaiſerieh, Kircheher, Nikde, Akſerai, Iſbarteh, and Itſchil. It has ſeveral lakes well ſtored with fiſh, and which furniſhes great quantities of ſalt.

CARAMANICA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra : 8 miles N. Solmona.

CARAMANTA, a town and diſtrict of South America, in Terra Firma. *Long.* 55. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 5. 18. N.

CARAMNASSA, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Ganges, near Buxar, in the county of Benares.

CARAN, a river of England, which runs into the Avon, at Tewkeſbury, in Glouceſterſhire.

CARANGAS, a diſtrict of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, about 40 leagues in length, and 50 leagues weſt of the river Plata. It feeds a great number of cattle ; and in it are ſeveral ſilver mines.

CARANJA, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the Concan coaſt : leagues S. Bombay. *Long.* 72. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 55. N.

CARAPALLA, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, which runs into the Adriatic : 9 miles S. Manfredonia.

CARAPITO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira : 4 leagues N. Pinhel.

CARASCOF, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov : 34 miles W. Bialacerkiew.

CARAVACA, or *St. Cruz de Caravaca*, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: 40 miles WSW. Murcia.

CARAVI, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 41. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

CARAVILLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe: 12 miles NW. Moliſe.

CARAWAWANG POINT, the eaſt point of the Bay of Batavia, in the iſland of Java.

CARBERY, an iſland on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in Dunmannus Bay. *Long.* 9. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

CARBET ST. JAQUES, a town of Martinico, in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 43. 24. W. Ferro. *Lat* 14. 39. N.

CARBINI, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 5 miles E. Tallano.

CARBONARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari: 2 miles SSE. Bari.

CARBONE, a ſmall river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir, a little above Seville.

CARBONI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 16 miles SW. Turſi.

CARBONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rieux: 1 league N. Rieux, and 7 S. Toulouſe.

CARBU, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 7 miles WNW. Finale.

CARCAR, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the Ega: 3 leagues from Calahorra.

CARCARA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, on the river Bormia: 12 miles E. Ceva.—This town was taken by the French, in April, 1796.

CARCARIOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 22 miles W. Aquila.

CARCASSONE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aude, formerly the capital of a county, and before the revolution the ſeat of a governor, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Narbonne. It is ſituated on the Aude, and is divided into Old and New Town, and defended by a caſtle, walls, and ditches. The New Town is regularly built in the form of a long ſquare. There is a conſiderable manufacture of fine cloth. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 10,000: 15 poſts NW. Perpignan, and 97 S. Paris. *Long.* 20. 1. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 13. N.

CARCATTY, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 35 miles NW. Trincomaly.

CARCAVEE, a town of Iſtria: 5 miles SSW. Capo d'Iſtria.

CARCHERD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 45 miles NW. Herat.

CARCRAIG, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth: 7 miles SE. Dumferline.

CARDAMILIA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 12 miles SW. Miſitra.

CARDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, ſituated on the Moſelle: 27 miles NE. Treves.

CARDENNOSSA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 4 leagues from Avila.

CARDIFF, or *Caerdiff*, or *Caer Diff*, a town of South Wales, and county town of Glamorganſhire, ſituated on the river Taff, about three miles from the Severn: ſaid to have been built in the year 1080. The old walls are very conſiderable and extenſive. The inhabitants carry on a very conſiderable trade with Briſtol, and export a great quantity of caſt and wrought iron to London and other places, and the trade is moſt likely to increaſe, by means of a new navigable canal, formed from the iron works at Merthyr Tydvil, about 25 miles diſtant. Cardiff contains two pariſhes, but only one church, the other, with many houſes, having been undermined and deſtroyed by an inundation in the year 1607. This town was formerly the reſidence of princes, and the ſeat of juſtice. Robert Curthoſe, eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, was impriſoned and deprived of his ſight by order of his brother Henry I. within this caſtle, where he ended his days, after being a priſoner 26 years. The harbour, called Pennarth, is three miles down the river, but veſſels of 200 tons can come up to the town. It is an ancient corporation, and in conjunction with Cowbridge, Swanſea, and five other places, ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament. The aſſizes for the county, and the quarter ſeſſions are held here. Cardiff has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday: 92 miles E. Haverford Weſt, and 164 W. London. *Long.* 3. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

CARDIGAN, a town of South Wales, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Tewy, or Tivy, near a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. The town is large and populous, and was formerly ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle, now in ruins. It is a corporation and a borough town, returning with Aberyſtwith and Llanbeder, one member to the Britiſh parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturdays: 97 miles WNW. Monmouth, and 225 WNW. London. *Long.* 4. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 59. N.—In the year 1136, a battle was fought here, between the Engliſh and Welch, in which the former were totally defeated leaving 3000 men dead on the field.

CARDIGAN BAY, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Wales, weſt and north-weſt of the town of Cardigan.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county of South Wales, bounded on the north by the counties of Merioneth and Montgomery, on the eaſt by the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, on the ſouth by the counties of Caermarthen and Pembroke, and on the weſt by the Iriſh Sea; about 40 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and 100 in circumference. It contains five hundreds, ſix market-towns, and ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, and the other for the town of Cardigan, &c. The ſea has made great encroachments, even within the memory of man, and tradition ſpeaks of a well inhabited country, ſtretching far into the Iriſh Channel, which has been carried off by the ſea. Of an extenſive tract formerly celebrated for a hundred towns, nothing now remains but two or three miſerable villages, and a good deal of ground, in high eſtimation for barley, which is the regular crop without change or intermiſſion. Sea-weed is the manure made uſe of, and the quality of the grain is ſuch, that it is ſent to the adjacent counties for ſeed-corn. For at leaſt theſe ſixty years, it is ſaid that crops of barley have been annually taken from it, without any cauſe for complaining of a diminiſhed produce. This country may be properly divided into two diſtricts, the Lower and the Upland. Of the lower diſtrict, the higher grounds are in general a light ſandy loam, varying in depth, from a foot to four or five inches, the ſubſtratum a ſlaty kind of rock, producing, when judiciouſly treated, good crops of turnips, potatoes, barley, and clover; the ground in the valleys is very deep, and, with ſome exceptions, very dry, yielding good crops of hay for many years, without ſurface manure, which is ſcarcely ever thought on until it is exhauſted and becomes moſſy, and then it is turned up. The climate is much more mild than the midland counties of England. In this part of the country ſnow ſeldom lies long. There are in the neighbourhood of Cardigan, iron and tin works, eſtabliſhed about thirty years ago. Oats and butter are the chief articles of export. The ſoil of the upper diſtrict is various, owing to the unequal ſurface; in the vallies it is chiefly a ſtiff clay, with a mixture of a light loam. Barley and oats are the principal grain of the county. Wheat is commonly ſown; but in a leſs proportion than the other two. The principal towns are Cardigan, Llanbeder, Aberyſtwith, and Treganon; the principal rivers are the Tewy, or Tivy, the Yſtwith, and the Rheidol.

CARDINAL'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 63. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

CARDITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 8 miles ESE. Reggio.

CARDONA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on a ſmall river which runs into the Lobregat. In the war of the ſucceſſion it took part with the archduke, and held out a conſiderable time. In the neighbourhood is a mountain of ſalt of various colours: 8 miles SE. Solſona, 40. NNW. Barcelona. *Long.* 18. 15. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

CARDONERO, a river of Spain, which runs into the Llobregat, at Manxes, in the province of Catalonia.

CARDY, a rock in the Iriſh Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 39. N.

CAREARA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 80 miles SE. Kin.

CARELIA, now *The Government of Viborg*. This country became a part of Sweden, in the year 1293. In the year 1338, part of it was ſurrendered to Ruſſia; in the year 1721, the greater part of the remainder was given up to the empire.

CAREMA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Ivrea: 6 miles NW. Ivrea.

CAREMBOULE, a town of the iſland of Madagaſcar, near the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 66. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 20. S.

CARENAGE BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Lucia. *Long.* 60. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 35. N.

CARENNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Dordogne: 2½ leagues NW. St. Céré.

CARENTAN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Channel, with a port for ſmall veſſels; ſituated in a marſhy ſoil, which renders the air unwholeſome. The principal commerce is in butter and cattle: 4 poſts NNE. Coutances, 6 S. Cherburg, and 35 WSW. Paris. *Long.* 16. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

CARENUVE, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 54 miles NW. Trincomaly.

CARES, or *Kareis*, a town of European Turkey, ſituated on Mount Athos; the ſituation is elevated and pleaſant; there are ſeveral convents; and a market every Saturday for corn and other proviſions: 17 miles SE. Saloniki.

CARET, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe: 12 miles SW. Bolzano.

CARFA, a town of Arabia: 176 miles NW. Jamama.

**CARFAGNANO**, or *Caſtel-nuovo di Carfagnano*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, and capital of a lordſhip, which is partly in the Modeneſe, part in the Bologneſe, and part in the republic of Lucca: 18 miles N. Lucca, and 37 SSW. Modena.

**CARGOU**, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Perſia, near the coaſt of Farſiſtan.

**CARHAIX**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Finiſterre, ſituated on the Yer, in a fertile country, that feeds great numbers of cattle, with plenty of game: 6½ leagues S. Morlaix, and 9¼ S. St. Pol de Leon.

**CARHAM**, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, near which a battle was fought between the Engliſh and the Danes, in which eleven biſhops and two Engliſh counts were ſlain, beſides a great number of ſoldiers. Here likewiſe was fought, in the year 1018, a battle between the Engliſh and the Scots, in which the latter were victorious. In the twenty-fourth year of Edward I. an abby was burned here by the Scots, under the command of Wallace; and in the 44th year of Edward III. 1370, Sir John Lilburn was defeated near this place, by the Scots, under the command of Sir John Gordon, and taken priſoner with his brother: 5 miles E. Kelſo, and 28 NW. Alnwick.

**CARIABAD**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Oude: 40 miles N. Lucknow.

**CARIATHAIN**, a town of Arabia: 240 miles ENE. Mecca.

**CARIATI**, *Nuova*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of St. Severino, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the Gulf of Tarento: 25 miles N. St. Severino. *Long.* 34. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 38. N.

**CARIATI VECCHIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 2 miles SW. Cariati Nuova.

*Caribbéan Sea*, that part of the Atlantic Ocean, which is bounded on the north by the iſlands of Jamaica, St. Domingo, Porto-Rico, and the Virgin Iſlands, on the eaſt by the Caribbean Iſlands, on the ſouth by the country of Terra Firma, and on the weſt by the Muſketto Shore.

**CARIBBEE ISLANDS**, the Weſt India Iſlands ſo called, which lie in a line from Anguilla North to Tobago ſouth, and form the weſtern boundary of the ſea, called *Caribbean Sea*: the name has been more looſely applied to the whole Weſt India Iſlands, but is more particularly underſtood of that archipelago which lies between the 58th and 63d degrees of weſt longitude from London, and the 11th and 19th of north latitude. The principal are, St. Chriſtopher's, Guadaloupe, Antigua, Montferrat, Marigalante, called *Leeward Iſlands*; Dominica, Martinico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, called *Windward Iſlands*; Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, &c.

**CARIBOU**, an iſland in Lake Superior. *Long.* 85. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. N.

**CARIDIEN**, an iſland of Aſia, in the Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon: 12 miles long, and two wide. *Long.* 79. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 30. N.

**CARIEBOEF MOUNTAINS**, a ridge of mountains, in the weſtern part of North America. *Long.* 115. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 45. N.

**CARIGNAN**, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sedan, formerly a provoſtſhip, and called *Ivoy*, belonging to the dukes of Luxemburg, the dukes of Burgundy, and to the houſe of Auſtria, but at length ceded to Louis XIV. who changed the name, and erected it into a duchy. It is ſituated on the Chiers: 3 leagues ESE. Sedan, and 3½ NW. Montmedy.

**CARIGNANO**, a town of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of Savigliano, and capital of a principality, to which it gives name, on the Po. In the year 1536, it was plundered and burned by the French, and in the year 1544, the fortifications, except the citadel, were razed, and the greater part of the churches deſtroyed: 3 miles NNW. Carmagnola, and 8 S. Turin.

**CARIGNANO**, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 15 miles WNW. Terra Nuova.

**CARIGUE**, an iſland of Ireland, on the north coaſt of the county of Kerry, in the river Shannon: 33 miles W. Limerick.

**CARIMON JAVA**, a cluſter of Iſlands in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 109. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 48. S.

**CARINACOU**, one of the Grenadilla iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, with an excellent harbour: it is fertile, and produces a grear deal of cotton, but has little or no freſh water: 16 miles NNE. Grenada. *Long.* 61. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

**CARINISH POINT**, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt. *Long.* 9. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

**CARINOLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua: 13 miles NE. Capua.

**CARINTHIA**, a country of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the north by Stiria and the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, on the eaſt by Stiria, on the ſouth by the Venetian territories and Carniola, and on the weſt by the Tyroleſe. The country is very mountainous and woody; in the mountains are mines of iron and lead. There are many fertile vallies, which yield wheat and other grain, but not ſufficient to ſupply the wants of the inhabitants. In this duchy are thirty-one towns, the inhabitants are partly deſcended from the ancient Germans, and partly from the Wends; they are almoſt wholly Roman Catholics. The archbiſhop of Saltzburg and the biſhop of Bamberg have conſiderable eſtates in the duchy. The principal manufactures are thoſe of iron and ſteel. Carinthia is divided into Lower and Upper. The principal towns of Lower Carinthia are Clagenfurt, Saint Veit, Saint Andrée, Wolfsberg, and Gurk; the principal towns of Upper Carinthia are Villach and Gmund. A great number of lakes are found in Carinthia, the largeſt of which, called *Wordiſce*, is eight miles long, and abounds in fiſh. The principal rivers are the Drau, the Gail, the Moll, the Liſer, the Glan, the Gurk, and the Lavant.

**CARISBROOK CASTLE**, an ancient caſtle in the Iſle of Wight, where king Charles I. was impriſoned thirteen months. It has a governor and a garriſon: near Newport.

**CARISTO**, or *Caſtel Roſſo*, a town of European Turkey, in the iſland of Negropont, the ſee of a Greek biſhop, ſuffragan of Negropont. It is ſituated at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland: 45 miles SE. Negropont.

**CARITY**, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Eſk, in the county of Forfar.

**CARL GUSTAVADST**, or *Eſchilſtuna*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania: 54 miles W. Stockholm.

**CARLAT**, *(Le)*, a town of France in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirepoiz: 22 miles N. Taraſcon.

**CARLAT**, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: 5 miles SE. Aurillac.

**CARLATINI**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, containing about 2000 inhabitants: 2 miles S. Lentini.

**CARLEPONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Noyon: 4 miles S. Noyon.

**CARLINGFORD**, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name; chiefly celebrated for its oyſters. The bay is a fine haven branching from the Iriſh Sea, with twenty fathom water. Carlingford is a borough town ſending two members to the Iriſh parliament: 47 miles N. Dublin, and 24 SSE. Armagh. *Long.* 6. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 1. N.

**CARLISLE BAY**, a bay of the iſland of Barbadoes, ſouthward of Bridge Town.

**CARLISLE BAY**, a bay of the iſland of Antigua: 3 miles W. Falmouth.

**CARLISLE BAY**, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 47. N.

**CARLISLE**, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, the ſeat of juſtice for the county of Cumberland; containing three churches, above 300 houſes, and 1600 inhabitants: 93 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 77. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 12. N.

**CARLISLE**, an ancient city of England, and capital of the county of Cumberland, ſurrounded with a wall, and defended by a caſtle and citadel. The walls and citadel are in a ruinous ſtate, but the caſtle is kept in repair. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of York; it contains two churches, with ſeveral other places of religious worſhip. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. It is ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Eden, Peterell, and Canda, which ſoon after fall into the ſea in Solway Frith. Its peculiar vicinity has occaſioned its reſpective gates to be diſtinguiſhed into Engliſh, Scots, and Iriſh. This city was burnt by the Scots in the reign of Henry III. and twice by accident in the reign of Edward I. In the reign of Edward II. it was burnt by Robert Bruce, and the Governor, Andrew Harcla, who was earl of Carliſle, joining with Bruce, was arreſted in the caſtle, and hanged there. It ſuffered very ſeverely in the civil wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. It was taken by the parliament forces under Leſley. In the year 1745, it was ſeized by the rebels, but was ſoon afterwards retaken by the duke of Cumberland. The principal manufactures in Carliſle are cotton-yarn, cotton and linen checks, grey cottons, Oſnaburghs, coarſe linen, drills, pocketing, worſted-ſhag, ſilk and cotton fancy-pieces, ſtamped cottons, hats, ſhamois, and tanned leather, linſeys, nails, coarſe knives, ſtockings, dreſſed flax, ſoap, candles, nankeens, and ropes. The number of inhabitants is computed to be between eight and nine thouſand; there are two markets weekly, Wedneſdays and Saturdays. The town ſeſſions are held four times a year, and the aſſizes for the county once a year: 104 miles S. Glaſgow, and 300 N. London. *Long.* 3. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

**CARLISLES LAGOON**, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Egmont, or New Guernſey, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, between How's Point and Portland's Iſland. *Long.* 164. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10 42. S.

**CARLOTTA** *(La)*, a flouriſhing village or town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, built in the year 1769, for German and Italian emigrants: 15 miles S. Cordova.

CARLOW, or *Catherlough*, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by Queen's County, Kildare, and Wicklow, on the ſouth-eaſt by the county of Wexford, on the ſouth-weſt and weſt by the county of Kilkenny; twenty-ſix miles long, and twenty-three in its greateſt breadth. It contains 214 ſquare miles, and 220,098 Engliſh acres, and fifty pariſhes, with 8763 houſes, and 44,000 inhabitants: ſome parts are rough and mountainous, but others are plain and fertile. The principal towns are Carlow, Leighlinbridge, and Tullow: ſix members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. for the county and town of Carlow, and old Leighlin, two each.

CARLOW, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, to which it gives name, on the eaſt ſide of the river Barrow. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 16 miles NNE. Kilkenny, and 34 WSW. Wicklow. *Long.* 6. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

CARLOWITZ, ſee *Karlowitz.*

CARLSBAD, a town of Bohemia. in the circle of Saatz, on the river Egra, celebrated for its baths of hot water, diſcovered in the year 1370, by the emperor Charles IV. as he was hunting: 6 miles NE. Elnbogen, and 56 W. Prague.

CARLSBRUN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 6 miles S. Leutmiſchl.

CARLSBURG, a village of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, with a caſtle, built by Charles the Bald, ſituated on the Maine, oppoſite Carlſtadt.

CARLSBURG, or *Carlſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, in ruins: 30 miles N. Bremen.

CARLSCRONA, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of South Gothland, founded by Charles XI. in the year 1680, who removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place. The greateſt part ſtands upon a ſmall rocky iſland, which riſes gently in a bay of the Baltic; the ſuburbs extend over another ſmall rock, and along the mole cloſe to the baſon, where the fleet is moored. The way into the town from the main land is carried over a dyke to an iſland, and from thence along two wooden bridges, joined by a barren rock. The town is ſpacious, and contains about 18,000 inhabitants. It is adorned with one or two handſome churches, and a few tolerable houſes of brick; but the generality of buildings are of wood. The ſuburbs are fortified towards the land by a ſtone wall. The entrance into the harbour, which by nature is extremely difficult from a number of ſhoals and rocky iſlands, is ſtill further ſecured from the attack of an enemy's fleet by two ſtrong forts, built on two iſlands, under the batteries of which all veſſels muſt paſs. In the year 1714, a large dock was begun to be hollowed in the ſolid rock, and made large enough to receive ſhips of the largeſt ſize: this was finiſhed in ten years. The harbour is large and commodious, with depth of water ſufficient for ſhips of the firſt rate. The ſhips are built at Carlſcrona chiefly by Engliſh artiſans. Though the provinces of Blekinge and Skone abound with oaks, yet as there is not a ſufficiency for a continued ſupply, the Swedes procure their ſhip timber from Germany. They are ſupplied from their own territories with maſts and deals, pitch and tar, and the greateſt part of the flax uſed in the navy; and manufacture their own ropes and ſails from hemp, chiefly imported from Riga. They caſt their own cannon, and make their own gunpowder with Swediſh ſaltpetre. *Long.* 15. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

CARLSHAMN, or *Carlſhaven*, a ſea-port of Sweden, in the province of Bleſſingue, in the Baltic, built in the year 1658, by Charles X. Here is a woollen manufacture, and a forge for copper, and a timber-yard: 22 miles W. Carlſcrona.

CARLSMARCKT, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg: 9 miles E. Brieg, and 8 NE. Grottgau.

CARLSOAR, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Gothland.

CARLSRUHE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden Durlach; ſituated in a foreſt, where the prince has a fine palace and gardens. It was founded by the marggrave, Charles William, in the year 1715. Here are four churches, two for Roman Catholics, and two for Proteſtants; a ſynagogue for Jews; and about 400 houſes, all of an uniform height: 2½ miles NW. Durlach, and 11 S. Philipſburg.

CARLSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland, built on an iſland called *Tinawalla*, on the river Clara, on the north ſide of the Wenner Lake: agreeably ſituated, and commercial, with manufactures of woollen and linen, copper and iron. Near it is a medicinal ſpring. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains about 1500 inhabitants. *Long.* 13. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 21. N.

CARLSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine: 12 miles NW. Wurzburg.

CARLSTADT, or *Carlowitz*, a fortreſs of Croatia, at the conflux of the rivers Culpa and Corona: 164 miles SSW. Vienna, and 204 W. Belgrade.

CARLUCET, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gourdon: 3 leagues E. Gourdon.

CARLUS, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarlat: 6 miles E. Sarlat.

CARMAGNOLA, a ſtrong town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo. The word is ſuppoſed to be a diminutive of *Carmagna*, the name of a town near, as if called *Little Carmagna*; but the inhabitants of the neighbourhood aſſembling by little and little at Carmagnola, the latter became larger than the former; and, when Saluzzo had its particular marquiſes, Carmagnola gave the title of comte to their eldeſt ſons. In the war between the Imperialiſts and the French, the latter fortified Carmagnola with walls and ditches, and enlarged the citadel: they demoliſhed the fauxbourgs, which were too large, and made it one of the ſtrongeſt places on the frontiers of Piedmont. After the deſtruction of the fauxbourgs, four others were built, as large as the former, but 500 paces from the town; they are well peopled, and divided into four pariſhes. Carmagnola has only one pariſh within the walls; the whole number of inhabitants of the town and fauxbourgs is computed at 6500. The market is very much frequented, not only by the Piedmonteſe, but alſo by the inhabitants of Dauphiny, Nice, and the country of the Geneveſe: 11 miles SSE. Turin, and 13 NNE. Saluzzo. *Long.* 25. 20. E Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

CARMEAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: 2 leagues N. Alby.

CARMEL WATER, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Irvine, in Renfrewſhire.

CARMEN, or *Karmoe*, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Norway, about 14 miles long, and 2 broad. *Long.* 23. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

CARMONA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia: it was known to the ancients by the name of *Carmo*, and was eſteemed by Cæſar one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the country. It received the title of city from Philip IV. after the inhabitants had made him a preſent of 40,000 ducats: it is now without defence: 33 miles NE. Seville, and 40 SW. Cordova.

CARMULLA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Dowlatabad: 70 miles N. Viſiapour, and 88 E. Poonah. *Long.* 75. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

CARNABAT, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 50 miles W. Burgas.

CARNAHORA, s town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: 60 miles S. Halicz.

CARNAL MANAZAL, a town of Arabia: 40 miles ESE. Mecca.

CARNAMART, a river of Ireland, which runs into Galway Bay, 12 miles W. Loughrea.

CARNATIC, a country of Hindooſtan lying along the coaſt of Coromandel, from Cape Comorin, in latitude 8. to 16. north: 408 miles in length, and from 40 to 100 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the country of Golconda, on the eaſt by the bay of Bengal, and on the weſt by the Myſore, Dindigul, and Travancore. It anciently compriſed the greater part of the Myſore. The revenue of the nabob is ſtated at about a million and a half ſterling, per annum; out of which he pays 160,000l. per annum, to the Eaſt India company, towards the expence of their military eſtabliſhment. The evils attendant on the improvident conduct of the nabob, were ſeverely felt during the late war, and ought to be cautiouſly guarded againſt for the future. The Britiſh poſſeſſions in the Carnatic are confined chiefly to the tract called the *Jaghire*, which extends along the coaſt about 108 Engliſh miles, and 47 inland, in the wideſt part. Its annual revenue is eſtimated at 150,000l. Beſides the Jaghire, there are lands dependent on Cuddalore; but the amount is not conſiderable. The whole amount of the land revenue dependent on Madras, including the circars, has been ſtated at 725,000l. per annum. The country of Ongole, Cuddapore, Tanjore, Marawara, Madura, and Tinevelly, are included in the Carnatic. The principal towns are Arcot, Madras, Ongole, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Tritchinopoly, Madura, and Tinevelly. The principal rivers are the Pennar, the Paliar, and the Cauvery.

CARNAWL, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Sirhind: 7 miles NW. Delhi.

CARNCHUINAIG, a mountain of Scotland, near Kincardine, in the county of Roſs.

CARNERA, one of the ſmaller Cape Verd iſlands, which is little more than a rock.

CARNESS, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Pomona: 2 miles N. Kirkwall.

CARNICOBAR, a ſmall iſland in the Indian Sea, north of the Nicobar Iſlands. *Long.* 93. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 11. N.

CARNIOLA *(Duchy of)*, a country of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the north by Stiria and Carinthia, on the eaſt by Dalmatia and Croatia, on the ſouth by Iſtria and the Adriatic, and on the weſt by the country of Goritz, Friuli, and the Adriatic. It meaſures in its greateſt extent 120 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 100 from north to ſouth. It is for the moſt part mountainous; ſome of the mountains are covered with wood, others are naked, many of them have their tops continually covered with ſnow. There are, however, many fruitful vallies and fields, which yield not only good paſturage, but excellent corn, hemp, flax, and millet. Here are likewiſe found vines, from which is made an excellent wine both white and red; cheſnuts, walnuts, olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates,

granates, almonds, figs, &c. Horned cattle and horſes are bred in great plenty, with all ſorts of veniſon and fowl. The mountains yield iron, lead, and copper. It is reckoned to contain fifty-ſix towns, 200 citadels, and 4000 villages. The common people are of Sclavonian origin, but the nobility are for the moſt part Germans. The two principal languages in Carniola are the Sclavonic and the German. Moſt of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The exports from Carniola are iron, ſteel, quickſilver, white and red wine, olive oil, cattle, ſheep, cheeſe, linen, a kind of woollen ſtuff called Mahalan, Spaniſh leather, honey, ſhip timber,, and all manner of wood work, as boxes, diſhes, ſpoons, ſieves, &c. Towards the maintenance of the military power of the houſe of Auſtria, Carniola contributes yearly 363,171 florins and fifty-ſix kruitzers. The duchy of Carniola is divided into Upper Carniola, of which Laybach is the capital; Lower Carniola, the principal town of which is Gurckfeld, or Kerſko; Middle Carniola, the capital of which is Gottſchee: Inner Carniola, of which Duin, or Tybein, is the chief town; and Auſtrian Iſtria, including the county of Mitterberg, the ſigniory of Caſtua, the territory of Idria, the territory of Tolmino, the county of Goritz, the county of Gradiſca, and the territory of Aculega. The principal rivers are the Sau, the Laybach, the Gurk, and the Culpa.

CARNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: 5 miles N. Greiffenberg.

CARNO, a river of Wales, which runs into the Severn, in Montgomeryſhire.

CARNOET, or *Carnet*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſtrenen; containing about 1100 inhabitants: 6 leagues SW. Guingamp.

CARNSORE POINT, the ſouth-eaſt point of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, in St. George's Channel. *Long*. 6. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 11. N.

CARNTOGHER, mountains of Ireland, between the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone: 14 miles SE. Londonderry.

CARNWARTH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk: 6 miles E. Lanerk, and 20 SW. Edinburgh.

CARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat: 16 miles S. Acqui, and 13 E. Ceva.

CAROCEDO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: 6 miles S. Outeito.

CAROLATH, a town and principality of Sileſia, in the circle of Glogau, on the Oder: 3 miles NNW. Beuthen, and 8 ENE. Freyſtadt.

CAROLINA *(North)*, a country of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Virginia, on the eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth by South Carolina and the ſea, and on the weſt by the Tennaſee government; is in length 385 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from 90 to 150 broad from north to ſouth. The charter limits give it a greater extent, and include the Tennaſee as far as the river Miſſiſippi; which would make the length 350 miles more, or 735 in the whole. It is divided into eight diſtricts, and ſubdivided into fifty-eight counties. The country eaſtward and to the ſouth is uniformly flat and level; towards the north-weſt a continuation of the Apalachian mountains covers a part of the ſtate, and forms a diviſion between it and the Tennaſee country: the weſtern and hilly parts are healthy; the country is fertile, and well watered by ſome large and a great number of ſmaller rivers: the ſummers are very hot in the day, but the nights are cool: the winters are generally mild: in the flat country the air is leſs healthy, intermitting fevers, attended with bilious and nervous complaints, are more frequent in the ſummer, and pleuriſies in the winter; but both heightened by intemperance and want of care. The productions are wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, Indian corn, and pulſe of every kind, tobacco, cotton, and hemp. Among the trees are the pitch pine, which grows almoſt every where in the plain country, yielding pitch, tar, and turpentine, beſides timber for various purpoſes; white and red oaks for ſtaves, black oaks, cypreſs and bay trees; the leaves of the latter are given to cattle for winter food. The chief fruits are plumbs, grapes, and ſtrawberries: among the roots and plants are ginſeng, ſnake root, lions heart, a remedy for the bite of a ſerpent, ſeveral ſpecies of the Mimoſa, and ground peas, which run along the earth, and being covered with the mould by the hand, the pods grow under the ground, and are eaten raw or roaſted, reſembling in taſte the hazel nut. In the year 1710, the number of inhabitants in this ſtate was computed at 6000; in the year 1791, they were numbered 393,751, of whom 293,179 were citizens. The exports amounted, in the year 1791, to 524,548 dollars. Their chief trade is with the other ſtates of America and the Weſt Indies. They carry out tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, tar, pitch, reſin, boards, ſtaves, ſhingles, furs, beef, pork, tallow, bees-wax, &c.; receiving from the other ſtates flour, cheeſe, cyder, apples, potatoes, iron wares; and from the Weſt Indies rum, ſugar, and coffee. The principal rivers are the Chowan, the Roanoke, the Pamlico, or Tar, the Nuſe, and the Cape Fear, or Clarendon. The principal capes are Cape Fear, Lookout, and Hatteras. The principal towns are Newbern, Edenton, Wilmington, Halifax, Hillſborough, and Fayetteville; each in their turns have been conſidered as the capital of the ſtate. At preſent, they have no capital. The convention, which met to conſider the new conſtitution, fixed on a place in Wake County to be the ſeat of government, but the town is not yet built. *Long*. 75. 55. to 83. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 33. 50. to 36. 30. N.

CAROLINA *(South)*, a country of the United States of America, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by north Carolina, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the ſouth-weſt by Georgia; extends in length 200 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from the boundaries of North Carolina, to the mouth of the river Savannah 180 miles, from north to ſouth; but this is only the point of a triangle, 120 being its main breadth. It is divided into ſeven diſtricts, and ſub-divided into thirty-five counties. The whole ſtate, from the ſea-coaſt, is a level, till, at the diſtance of about eighty miles, it riſes gradually, but hardly ſo as to be called mountainous, till near the northweſt extremity where it is croſſed by a part of the Apalachian mountains. Along the ſea-coaſt bilious, intermitting and remitting fevers are very frequent, eſpecially in the ſummer months, cauſed by the noxious exhalations from the ſwamps and marſhy lands, and ſtagnated waters on the rice plantations, the great heat of the day, and the coolneſs of the nights; frequently aggravated by intemperance and want of care. The weſtern parts are beautifully varied with hills and vallies; the air is more temperate, and the climate more wholeſome. The ſoil of this ſtate may be divided into four kinds; firſt, the pine barren, which is valuable only for its timber. Interſperſed among the pine barren, are tracts of land free of timber, and every kind of growth but that of graſs. Theſe tracts are called ſavannahs, conſtituting a ſecond kind of ſoil good for grazing. The third kind is that of the ſwamps and low grounds on the rivers, which is a mixture of black loam and fat clay, producing naturally canes in great plenty, cypreſs, bays, loblolly, pines, &c. In theſe ſwamps rice is cultivated, which conſtitutes the ſtaple commodity of the ſtate. The high lands, commonly known by the name of oak and hiccory lands, conſtitute the fourth kind of ſoil. The natural growth is oak, hiccory, walnut, pine, and locuſt trees. On theſe lands, in the low country, Indian corn is principally cultivated; and, in the back country, beſides this, they raiſe tobacco in large quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, cotton, and ſilk. The fruits which flouriſh beſt are figs, peaches, and pears; there are a few lemons, and pomegranates; melons are plentiful, and excellent; apples are ſcarce. The principal exports of South Carolina are rice, indigo, ſkins, cotton, pitch, tar, reſin, turpentine, cedar wood, ſnake root, ſarſaparilla, lumber, ſhingles, ſtaves, hides, &c. In the year 1791, the number of the inhabitants amounted in the whole, free and otherwiſe, to 249,173. The principal rivers are the Savannah, the Santee, the Eddiſto, and the Pedee. The principal towns are Charleſtown, Beaufort, Georgetown, Columbia, Camden, and Puriſburg. *Long*. 78. 30. to 83. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 32. to 35. N.

CAROLINA *(La)*, a town of Spain, and chief of a new ſettlement in the Morena Mountains: 20 miles NE. Andujar.

CAROLINE, a town of United America, in the State of Virginia, and county of Caroline: 6 miles S. Port Royal.

CAROLINE, a county of Virginia, in the United States of America, ſituated between York and Rappahannock River.

CAROLINE, or *New Philippine Iſlands*, a chain of iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, lying in *Long*. 136. to 156. E. Greenwich, and *Lat*. 6. to 10. N. They are ſuppoſed to be thirty in number; but are little known to European navigators.

CAROLSTADT, ſee *Carlſtadt*.

CAROLY, or *Curuie*, one of the Laccadive iſlands in the Indian Sea. *Long*. 72. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 10. 32. N.

CAROMB, a town of France, in the county of Venaiſſin: 5 miles from Carpentras.

CARON, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 75 miles S. Suſa.

CARONIA, a town of Sicily, near the north coaſt, in the valley of Demona, on the river of the ſame name: 5 miles NE. Miſtretta.

CAROPELLA, a river of Italy, which runs into the Gulf of Manfredonia, near Rioli.

CAROUGES, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alençon: 4 leagues NW. Alençon.

CAROVIGNO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 3 miles E. Oſtuni.

CARPAS, a town near the eaſtern point of the iſland of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean.

CARPATHIAN, ſee *Crapack*.

CARPATHOS, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, and juriſdiction of Guamalies: moſt of the inhabitants are weavers, or employed in manufacturing baizes and ſerges.

CARPENEDO, a village of Italy, in the Treviſan, on the Brenta, where the Auſtrians were defeated by the French; the Auſtrians loſt 100 killed, and 900 priſoners: 13 miles N. Vienna.

CARPENTARIA, a large bay on the northern coaſt of New Holland, diſcovered in the year 1618. *Long*. 130. 50. E Greenwich. *Lat*. 10. 20. S.

**CARPENTRAS**, an ancient town of France, in the county of Venaiſſin, ſituated on the river Auſon, the ſee of a biſhop, with many veſtiges of Roman magnificence; it is ſurrounded with walls, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants: 12 miles NE. Avignon.

CARPENZANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 10 miles S. Coſenza.

CARPESTRIERA, a river of Italy, which runs into the ſea: 9 miles E. St. Severino.

CARPI, a town of Italy, and capital of a principality in the duchy of Modena. It was taken and abandoned by the French in 1703, again taken by them in 1705, and retaken by prince Eugene in 1706. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bologna: 7 miles N. Modena, and 24 S. Mantua. *Long.* 28. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 44. N.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, ſituated on the Adige; celebrated for a victory gained by prince Eugene over the French in 1701.

CARPIGNANA, a town of Italy, in the Novareſe: 12 miles NW. Novara.

CARPIGNANA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 7 miles NW. Otranto.

CARPIO, a town of Spain, in the country of Leon: 3 leagues WSW. Medina del Campi.

CARPIO, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 8 leagues N. Cordova.

CARPIO, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: 2½ leagues from Badajoz.

CARPUTH, a town and fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia: 12 miles from Arzengan.

CARRA, a lake of Ireland, formed by a river of the ſame name, in the weſt part of the county of Kerry, 4 miles from Dingle Bay.

CARRA, a river of Ireland, which runs into Dingle Bay, 14 miles W. Killarney.

CARRABAT, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: 120 miles NE. Candahar.

CARRAGH LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 10 miles S. Caſtlebar.

CARRAGHROE, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone: 16 miles SW. Strabane.

CARRAPATEIRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve: 10 miles N. Sagres.

CARRARA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Maſſa; celebrated for its quarries of beautiful white marble: 3 miles N. Maſſa.

CARRI, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 8 miles NNW. Ceva.

CARRICK ON SHANNON, a town of Ireland, and ſhire town of the county of Leitrim. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 70 miles NW. Dublin, and 36 S. Ballyſhannon. *Long.* 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 55. N.

CARRICK ON SUIR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, ſituated on the river Suir, which is navigable for ſloops to this place; famous for the manufacture of woollen cloth called ratteen: 10 miles E. Clonmel, and 12 NW. Waterford.

CARRICKAMEEL, rocks near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 10. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

CARRICKAREDE, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: 12 miles NE. Caſtlebar.

CARRICKAREDE, a ſmall iſland in the North Channel, near the north coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 14. N.

CARRICKCHAD, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: 6 miles SW. Sligo.

CARRICKFERGUS, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, ſituated on the north-weſt coaſt of an arm of the ſea called *Carrickfergus Bay*, or *Belfaſt Lough*. The aſſizes for the county are held here, as likewiſe for the town, which is a county of itſelf. It was once the principal ſea-port of the north of Ireland, and defended by a caſtle, with a garriſon; but the port is now little frequented, and the garriſon removed. The bay is ſafe and ſpacious, and memorable for the landing of duke Schomberg; who anchored in Croom's-port-bay near Bangor, on 13th Auguſt, 1689, with 10,000 men, ſent by king William IIId: the king himſelf followed the year after, and landed near Carrickfergus, 14th June, 1690. In the month of February, 1760, the town was plundered by Thurot, a commander of a ſmall French fleet; but, in his retreat, captain Elliot attacked him with ſome Engliſh veſſels. Thurot was killed in the engagement, and four frigates taken. Carrickfergus is a borough, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 9 miles NW. Belfaſt. *Long.* 5. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 43. N.

CARRICKMACREILY, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow: 5 miles W. Wicklow.

CARRICKMACROSS, a flouriſhing town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan: 19 miles SSE. Monaghan, and 40 NNW. Dublin.

CARRICKRUAGH, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow: 6 miles SW. Gorey.

CARRION, a river of Spain, which joins the Piſuerga, near Duennas.

CARRION DI LOS CONDES, a town of Spain, on the river Carrion, in the province of Leon, on the frontiers of Old Caſtile: it contains ten pariſh churches, ten convents, and two hoſpitals: 14 leagues W. Burgos, and 6 N. Placencia.

CARROCK, a mountain of England, in the county of Cumberland, 2265 feet above the level of the ſea.

CARROG, a river of Wales, which runs into the ſea, about 4 miles SW. from Caernarvon.

CARRON, a river of Scotland, which runs into the ſea, near Stonehaven, in the county of Kincardine.

CARRON, a ſmall river of Scotland, which runs into the Forth, 3 miles E. from the Carron works, in the county of Stirling.

CARRON, a village of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, ſituated on a river of the ſame name; celebrated for its extenſive iron forges, which are ſaid to conſume 200 tons of coals every week: 2 miles N. Falkirk.

CARROOR, a town and fort of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, and province of Coimbetore, ſituated on the Ambravetty. It was entered by general Meadows, commander of the Britiſh troops, on the 15th of June, 1790, having been evacuated by the troops of Tippoo Sultan: General Meadows made it a depôt for proviſions: 38 miles W. Trichinopoly, and 65. E. Coimbetore. *Long.* 78. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 57. N.

CARSUMBLIA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia: 12 miles W. Precop.

CART WATER, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Clyde, 3 miles N. Paiſley.

CARTAGO, a city of America, in Mexico, capital of the province of Coſta Rica, the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of the governor. It contains three convents, and about 400 families, among which are ſome rich merchants. It is ſituated on a river of the ſame name. *Long.* 66. 35. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 20. N.

CARTAGO, a river of America, in the province of Coſta Rica, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 67. 25. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 9. 40. N.

CARTAL, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, ſituated on the Danube: 28 miles W. Iſmael.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, ſituated on an eminence: 4 leagues NW. Malaga.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: ſix leagues SW. Alhama.

CARTERET, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Carteret in Auguſt 1767. *Long.* 154. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 26. S.

CARTERET POINT, the north-weſt extremity of the iſland of Egmont, or New Guernſey. *Long.* 163. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

CARTERET'S HARBOUR, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of New Ireland. *Long.* 152. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. S.

CARTHAGENA, a ſea-port town of Spain, founded by the Carthaginians, deſtroyed by the Goths, and rebuilt by Philip II. The harbour is the beſt in Spain. Andrew Doria was wont to ſay he knew but three good ports, which were June, July, and Carthagena. It is ſituated in the province of Murcia, at the bottom of a ſmall bay in the Mediteranean. This bay abounds in mackerel, ſo much that a ſmall iſland at the entrance of the harbour is from thence called Scombraria. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Toledo. The neighbouring country produces great quantities of ruſhes, called ſparta, from whence the town itſelf received the name of *Spartaria*, and the country that of *Spartarius Campus*. Diamonds, rubies, amethyſts, and other precious ſtones, are found here. It was a long time the Indies of the Romans, and there are ſtill ſilver mines in the environs. The harbour is ſpacious, and ſo deep that ſhips may moor cloſe to the land. It is a baſon hollowed by nature, which ſeems to have ſheltered it from the winds, by ſeveral hills, placed round it at equal diſtances, ſo that from the mole nothing but the entrance of the harbour and baſon are to be ſeen. No port in the world can be compared to this for ſafety and regularity. The entrance is defended by two redoubts, the mole is protected by twelve pieces of cannon. The arſenal is extremely large, and provided with every thing that can facilitate the building and fitting out of a ſhip. Every requiſite is there in ſuch readineſs, that a ſhip of the line may be got ready for ſea in three days. To Carthagena, the Engliſh, Dutch, and Neapolitans carry merchandize of all kinds, and return loaded with ſilk, wool, pot-aſh, and barilla; 25 miles SSE. Murcia, and 145 SSW. Valencia. *Long.* 15. 38. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

CARTHAGENA, a province of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the eaſt by the river St. Martha, on the ſouth by a part of Terra Firma, and on the weſt by the ſea and the Gulf of Darien. The country is compoſed of mountains and vallies, covered with large and ſmall foreſts. The variety of plants and trees, as well as fruits, is wonderful, the earth is covered with perpetual verdure. Wheat and other grain of Europe do not flouriſh well, but Indian corn and rice are raiſed ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants. The climate is very hot; from May to December is almoſt a continual ſucceſſion of rain and tempeſt; the principal trees for ſize are the caobo, or acajou, the cedar, the maria, and the balſam-tree. Here are alſo tamarind trees, medlars, ſapotes, papayo, caſſia-fiſtula, and manchineel trees; the latter is remarkable for its poiſonous fruit, it is even dangerous to lie under the tree, as the droppings of rain from the leaves will produce inflammation whereever it touches. There are ſeveral ſpecies of the palm; guaiacum and ebony trees are equally common; and ſenſitive plants are found in great varieties. The only tame animals here are cows and hogs, the fleſh of the latter is ſaid to exceed thoſe of Europe, while that of the former is dry and unpalatable, as they cannot be fattened for the heat of the climate. Nothing can ſurpaſs the variety and beauty of the birds; poultry, pigeons, partridges, and geeſe are good and plentiful. There are great quantities of deer, wild boars, foxes, tygers, armadilloes, ſquirrels, rabbits and an innumerable variety of monkies. Snakes, vipers, centipes, and other poiſonous reptiles are very common. Plantations of ſugar-canes and cotton-trees abound here, and the chocolate made from the cocoa-trees, which grow here, is eſteemed even ſuperior to that of the Caraccas. The fruits peculiar to the country are pine-apples, popayas, plantains, &c. The principal town is Carthagena.

CARTHAGENA, a city and ſea-port of South America, and capital of the province of the ſame name in the country of Terra Firma. The bay and the country round Carthagena, anciently called *Calamari*, were diſcovered by Roderigo de Baſtidas, but the conqueſt thereof, by ſeveral ſucceeding adventurers, met with more reſiſtance than was expected. The Indians being naturally a warlike people, the very women ſhared in defending the country. Their uſual arms were bows and arrows, the points of which they poiſoned with the juice of certain herbs, whence the ſlighteſt wounds were mortal. Gregorio Hernandez de Oviedo being, like ſeveral of his predeceſſors, baffled in repeated attempts, the conqueſt of the place, the peopling of the city, and reducing it into a colony and government was completed by Don Pedro de Heredia, in 1583. From ſeveral natural advantages, particularly that of its fine ſituation, it was raiſed into an epiſcopal ſee. The promiſing advantages of its ſituation ſoon excited the envy of foreigners, particularly the French, who invaded it under the conduct of a Corſican pilot, in 1544. The ſecond invader was Sir Francis Drake, who after pillaging it, ſet it on fire; but it was happily reſcued from the flames by a ranſom of 120,000 ducats, paid him by the neighbouring colonies. It was invaded and pillaged a third time by the French, under Monſ. de Pointis, in 1697. In the year 1741, it was beſieged by the Engliſh, but from a miſunderſtanding between the commanders, and a diſeaſe among the troops, the enterprize was abandoned. The city is ſituated on a ſandy iſland, which forming a narrow paſſage on the ſouth-weſt, opens a communication with that part called *Tierra Bomba*; as far as Bocca Chica on the north ſide, the land is ſo narrow, that before the wall was begun, the diſtance from ſea to ſea was only thirty toiſes, but afterwards the land enlarging, by means of the wall, it forms another iſland on this ſide, and the whole city is, excepting theſe two places, which are very narrow, entirely ſurrounded with water. Eaſtwards it communicates by means of a wooden bridge, with a large ſuburb, built on another iſland, which communicates with the continent by another wooden bridge. Carthagena, together with its ſuburbs, is equal to a city of the third rank in Europe. It is well peopled, though moſt of its inhabitants are deſcended from the Indian tribes. As no mines are worked here, moſt of the money ſeen in this part is ſent from Santa Fé and Quito, to pay the ſalaries of the governor, officers, and garriſon. Carthagena bay is one of the beſt in this country. It extends 2½ leagues from north to ſouth, and has ſafe anchorage, though the many ſhallows at the entrance make a careful ſteerage neceſſary. The entrance into the bay was through the narrow ſtrait of Bocca Chica, or Little Mouth, which, ſince the invaſion of the Engliſh, has been ſhut up, and a more commodious one opened and fortified. Towards Bocca Chica, and 2½ leagues diſtant ſeawards, is a ſhoal of gravel and coarſe ſand; on many parts of which there is not above a foot and a half of water. The climate is very hot. From May to November, which is the winter here, there is almoſt a continual ſucceſſion of thunder, rain, and tempeſts; ſo that the ſtreets have the appearance of rivers, and the country of an ocean; from this otherwiſe ſhocking inconvenience they ſave water in reſervoirs, as the wells only ſupply them with a thick, brackiſh ſort, not fit to drink. From December to April is here the ſummer, in which there is ſo invariable a continuation of exceſſive heat, that perſpiration is profuſe to a degree of waſte; whence the complexions of the inhabitants are ſo wan and livid, that one would imagine them but newly recovered from a violent fit of ſickneſs. Yet they enjoy a good ſtate of health, and live even to eighty and upwards. The ſingularity of the climate occaſions diſtempers peculiar to the place: the moſt ſhocking is the fever, attended with the black vomit, which moſtly affects ſtrangers, and rages among the ſeamen; it laſts about three or four days, in which time the patient either recovers or dies. *Long*. 58. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 10. 30. N.

CARTHAGO, ſee *Cartago*.

CARTHKENNY, a river of South Wales which runs into the Tave, in Caermarthenſhire, 7 miles WSW. Caermarthen.

CARTMEL, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated on a promontory which runs out into a bay of the Iriſh Sea, on the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt, bounded by a ſandy ſhore, which requires guides to direct ſtrangers in their way. It has a ſmall harbour for boats: with two markets weekly, on Tueſdays and Saturdays: 16 miles from Lancaſter, and 260 NNW. London.

CARVALHAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 5 leagues SE. Porto.

CARVALHO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4 leagues SE. Coimbra.

CARVEL OF ST. THOMAS, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands in the Weſt Indies: 7 miles SW. St. Thomas.

CARVENDONCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: 8 miles SSE. Cleves.

CARUGNA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Ivrea: 8 miles SW. Ivrea.

CARVILLAN, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, a little to the north of the iſland of Gigo.

CARVIN, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bethune: 4 leagues E. Bethune.

CARWAITEN, or *Grawatten*, a town of Pruſſia, in the country of Smaland: 44 miles N. Konigſberg.

CARWAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 80 miles NNW. Bedanore.

CARY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 40 miles W. Richmond.

CARY, a river of Ireland, which runs into the ſea near Ballycaſtle, in the county of Antrim.

CASA CALANDA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe: 21 miles ENE. Moliſe.

CASA GRAND, a town of North America, in the country of New Mexico, and province of New Navarre. *Long*. 95. 37. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 33. 40. N.

CASA MASSIMA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari: 11 miles SW. Converſano.

CASA VILLERI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: 7 miles SE. Sora.

CASAC, or *Cazac*, a country of Aſia, in the dominions of Perſia, on the frontiers of Armenia, governed by princes of its own, nominally ſubject to Perſia; about 5 leagues from north to ſouth, and rather more from eaſt to weſt. The inhabitants are deſcended from the Coſſacks, and are repreſented as a rude and barbarous people. Caſac, or Cazac Loré, is the name of the capital.

CASAL, a town of Italy, and capital of Montferrat, ſituated on the Po: formerly well fortified, and defended by a citadel, which was much admired. It is remarkable for a victory obtained by count Harcourt over the Spaniards in 1640. The duke of Mantua ſold it to the king of France in 1681. In the year 1695, it was reſtored, but deprived of its fortifications, having been taken by the allies. The king of Sardinia became maſter of it in 1706. It was taken by the French in 1745, and retaken in March 1746: 15 miles NW. Alexandria, and 34 ENE. Turin. *Long*. 26. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 7. N.—This town was taken by the French, in the beginning of May, 1796.

CASAL MAGGIORE, a town of Italy, in the Republic of Lucca: 15 miles W. Lucca.

CASALE NUOVO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 6 miles NE. Caſſano.

CASALPO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 9 miles ENE. Parma.

CASANOVA, a town of Piedmont, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: 8 miles WNW. Vercelli.

CASANUOVA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 10 miles N. Lucera.

CASASA, or *Caçaça*, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, at the mouth of a large river in the Mediterranean: 18 miles S. Melilla. *Long*. 14. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. 8. N.

CASAVOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 14 miles SW. Monopoli.

CASBIN, or *Kaſwin*, a city of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi, ſituated in a vaſt ſandy plain, three leagues weſt from the higheſt branch of Mount Tauris. It was once two leagues in circumference, and contained 12,000 houſes, but from the civil wars of the country, it was ſo reduced that Mr. Hanway counted no more than 1000. The beautiful palaces are in ruins, the walls are deſtroyed, and it has neither forts or garriſon to defend it. The ſituation is advantageous, in many reſpects, for commerce, being open to Georgia, Adirbeitzan, and the Caſpian Sea. In the neighbourhood are found yellow orpiment and copper ore. Among other fruits, the inhabitants cultivate a ſpecies of grapes, which are tranſparent; they make a very ſtrong wine of ſome, and others, dried by the ſun, are ſent to all the provinces of the country: 240 miles NNW. Iſpahan, and 180 SE. Tauris. *Long.* 49. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

CASBUONA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 5 miles W. Strongoli.

CASCADE BAY, a creek in Duſky Bay, on the ſouth coaſt of New Zealand, large enough for a fleet of ſhips, with a paſſage on each ſide of an iſland, ſituated at its entrance. A ſharp rock lies near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt, a little above the iſland.

CASCADE POINT, a cape on the weſtern coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 189. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 5. S.

CASCAES, a ſea-port town of Portugal, on the north ſide of the mouth of the Tagus: 5 leagues W. Liſbon. *Long.* 9. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 44. N.

CASCANTE, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 2 leagues from Tudella.

CASCHAU, or *Caſſovia*, ſee *Caſſovia*.

CASCO, a town of North America, in the diſtrict of Main: 4 miles NE. Portland.

CASCO BAY, a bay of North America, on the coaſt of Main. *Long.* 70. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

CASCUMPEC HARBOUR, on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. John, in North America. *Long.* 63. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 45. N.

CASELLE, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on a ſmall river which runs into the Stura: 6 miles N. Turin.

CASENA, or *Caſſena*, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Niger, weſt of Bornou.

CASENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach; 7 miles SW. Culmbach.

CASENI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 160 miles E. Iſpahan.

CASERTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora, where the king of Naples, afterwards Charles III. king of Spain, built a moſt magnificent palace: 5 miles E. Capua.

CASHEL, a city of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and ſee of an archbiſhop, formerly the capital of the kingdom of Munſter: a ſynod was held here by Henry II. king of England, in the year 1158, by which the kingdom of Ireland was confirmed to him. It contains about 600 houſes: is a borough, and returns two members to the Iriſh Parliament: 31 miles NW. Waterford, and 43 NNE. Cork. *Long.* 7. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 31. N.

CASHEL, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Galway: 30 miles WNW. Galway.

CASHENDAL BAY, or *Red Bay*, a bay of Ireland, on the eaſt coaſt of Antrim. *Long.* 5. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 4. N.

CASHLEH BAY, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 13. N.

CASHMERE, ſee *Cachemire*.

CASHNA, a city of Aſia, and capital of a kingdom, ſituated between Bornou and Tombuctou; ſaid to contain 1000 towns and villages; the emperor is called the *Sultan* of all *Soudan*: i. e. Negroland. The principal articles of traffic are ſena, gold-duſt, ſlaves, cotton cloths, goat ſkins, ox and buffalos hides, and civet; for which they receive in return couries, ſmall ſea ſhells, which conſtitute the common coin of the country, horſes, red woollen caps, chequed linens, light coarſe woollen cloths, baize, barakans, carpets, ſilk, wrought and unwrought, tiſſues, brocades, braſs, ſabres, knives, ſciſſars, coral, beads, and ſmall looking-glaſſes. Caſhna has no ſalt lakes or mines, and is ſupplied with that article from Bornou: 650 miles WSW. Bornou, and 690 ESE. from Tombuctou. *Long.* 29. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

CASIAR, or *Ceſarea*, a town of Aſia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, in Paleſtine. It was at firſt called *The Tower of Strato*. It was afterwards named *Cæſarea* by Herod the Great, who built a temple here in honour of Auguſtus, and made it a ſeaport: Cæſarea by this means became one of the moſt flouriſhing cities of Paleſtine. In the year 635, it was taken by Omar, one of the ſucceſſors of Mahomet, and was ſeveral times alternately in the poſſeſſion of the Chriſtians and Mahometans during the religious wars, till it was finally left in the power of the latter: but its ancient ſplendour is no more. Here it was that Herod Agrippa felt the wrath of Heaven for his impious arrogance, in thinking himſelf a god: 5 miles NNW. Jeruſalem.

CASIMERSBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: 14 miles ENE. Colberg.

CASIMIR, a town of Poland, on the Viſtula, on the ſide oppoſite to Cracow, from which it is only ſeparated by a bridge, built by king Caſimir the Great, for an univerſity; it contained 11 colleges and 14 ſchools.

CASINO, a river of Italy, which runs into the ſea, 2 miles NW. Cape Stilo.

CASIR EL CABIR, ſee *Alcaçar Quiber*.

CASMA LA BARCA, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, and juriſdiction of Santa.

CASO, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, about 6 miles ſouth from the iſland of Scarpanto.

CASOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 15 miles SSE. Civita di Chieta.

CASPE, a town of Spain, in Arragon, ſituated at the conflux of the Gadaloupe and the Ebro. The country round produces corn, wine, oil, and ſaffron. Here Ferdinand IV. was elected king of Aragon: 44 miles SE. Saragoſſa, and 35 S. Balbaſtro.

CASPIAN SEA, a large lake of Aſia, bounded on the north by Ruſſia, on the eaſt by Tartary and Perſia, on the ſouth by Perſia, and on the weſt by Perſia, Circaſſia and Ruſſia; according to the new map of Ruſſia, about 700 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and from 150 to 220 in breadth; ſuppoſed to be the largeſt lake in the eaſtern part of the globe. The water is ſalt, and of an ochre colour, without ebb or flow. Though in ſome places it is exceedingly deep, yet it abounds in ſhallows, ſo as to prevent the navigation of ſhips which draw more than nine or ten feet water. The fiſheries there, which are very valuable, occupy and train many ſeamen. The Coſacks of Ural poſſeſs theſe fiſheries on their coaſts for the ſpace of 32 verſts, on both banks of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Aſtracan poſſeſs all the reſt belonging to Ruſſia. Among other fiſh are ſturgeon and beluga, whoſe eggs furniſh abundance of what the Ruſſians call caviare, a kind of diſh, of which they are very fond; the dry and ſalt fiſh alſo form a very important article in the diet of the Ruſſians. The Caſpian Sea likewiſe abounds with ſea hogs, whoſe fleſh the Coſacs eat, and from which they extract oil in conſiderable quantities. The coaſts are divided among the Ruſſians, Perſians, and Tartars.

CASR BAND, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran: 185 miles W. Mecran.

CASSADGATH, a lake of North America. *Long.* 106. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 32. N.

CASSAGNAS, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Florac: 8 miles SE. Florac.

CASSAGNE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montignac: 7 miles SE. Montignac.

CASSAGNES, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rhodez: 10 miles S. Rhodez.

CASSALEGAS, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 4 leagues from Talavera.

CASSANDRA *(Gulf of)*, a bay on the coaſt of European Turkey, in the north-weſt part of the Archipelago, eaſt of the Gulf of Saloniki. *Long.* 41. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. N.

CASSANDRA NOVA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, ſituated on the north coaſt of the entrance into the Gulf of Saloniki: 15 miles SE. Saloniki.

CASSANDRIA, a town of Dutch Flanders, in the iſland of Cadſand: 1 league N. Sluys.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari: 15 miles S. Bari.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Ultra: 12 miles W. Conza.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Coſenza: 21 miles NW. Roſſano, and 119 ESE. Naples.

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſituated on the Adda. Prince Eugene received a check here from the duke of Vendome, on the 16th of Auguſt, 1705: 16 miles NE. Milan.

CASSARANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 8 miles WNW. Alleſſano.

CASSEDE, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 2 leagues from Sanguеſa.

CASSEETAS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 165 miles WSW. Auguſtine.

CASSEL, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of Lower Heſſe, and reſidence of the landgrave. The river Fulda divides it into two unequal parts, one of which is called the Old Town, the other the New, which are united by a bridge of 120 paces in length, the former is the largeſt, but ill built; the ſtreets are narrow and winding, the houſes irregular, old, and for the moſt part built with wood. The New Town is divided into Upper and Lower, the latter is ſmall, and as ill built as the Old Town; the Upper New Town, called alſo the French Town, having been firſt inhabited by French Proteſtants, who emigrated after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, is more handſome than the reſt. The ſtreets are wide and ſtraight; the houſes uniformly built in a good ſtyle, with many magnificent palaces and public buildings. In the whole city they count 25,000 inhabitants. There are ſeveral churches, and amongſt the public buildings are the prince's palace, which is a fortreſs, ſurrounded by lofty ramparts; a public library, well furniſhed with books, manuſcripts, paintings, &c.; a theatre, a magazine of corn and wood, an anatomical theatre, &c. There are ſeveral manufactures of cotton and woollen ſtuffs, fine hats, gold and ſilver lace, ſtockings of worſted and ſilk, tobacco, earthen ware, in imitation of China, &c. It was taken by the French in the year 1760, and kept by them till the peace in 1763: 84 miles NE. Coblentz, 84 NNE. Mentz, and 50 SE. Paderburn. *Long.* 26. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 17. N.

CASSEL, a town or village of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the Maine, oppoſite to Mentz, with which it has a communication by means of a bridge of boats. It was taken by the French in the year 1792, and fortified by them. The next year it was ſet on fire in the ſiege of Mentz, and ſeveral ammunition waggons blown up, when it was retaken by the Pruſſians.

CASSEL, or *Mount Caſſel*, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hazebrouck, ſituated on a hill which commands the country round for a great extent, including in its view 32 cities and towns, and the caſtle of Dover, croſs the Engliſh Channel: 6 poſts WNW. Lille, and 7½ ESE. Calais.

CASSENIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Rochefoucauld: 6 miles NE. la Rochefoucauld.

CASSER, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irac, on the Tigris: 120 miles SSE. Bagdad.

CASSEREEN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: 110 miles SW. Tunis.

CASSERES, a river of Africa, which runs into the ſea, to the north of the river Sierra Leona.

CASSIA, a country of Sumatra. The inhabitants live in villages, independent one of another, and are always at war.

CASSIR ASEITE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: 30 miles SE. Tunis.

CASSIS, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marſeilles, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, with a ſmall port: 8 miles SE. Marſeilles.

CASSOPO, a town of the iſland of Corfu: 8 miles N. Corfu.

CASSOVA (*Plain of*), a tract of country in European Turkey, which ſeparates Raſcia from Bulgaria, celebrated by the victories of the two firſt Amuraths.

CASSOVIA, or *Caſchau*, a free and royal town of Hungary, the ſeat of a tribunal; the univerſity was ſuppreſſed in the year 1782. It has a good arſenal: 100 miles S. Cracow, and 124 NW. Clauſenburg.—In the year 1685, this town was taken by the Turks, and in the year 1704, it was compelled to ſurrender to Prince Ragotzi, for want of proviſions.

CASTABUENA, a town of Iſtria: 6 miles S. Capo d'Iſtria.

CASTAGNITO, a town of the duchy of Piedmont, ſituated on the right ſide of the Po, oppoſite Chivazzo.

CASTAGNOLA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Po: 8 miles S. Turin, and 7 NW. Carmagnola.

CASTAMENA, or *Kaſtamoni*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: it was formerly a large city, and the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, it is now much reduced in ſize and magnificence: 240 miles E. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 52. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

CASTANET, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulouſe: 2 leagues SSE. Toulouſe.

CASTANETTO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 13 miles NE. Corte.

CASTANHEIRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: 6 leagues NE. Liſbon.

CASTANHEIRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: 8 leagues ESE. Coimbra.

CASTANHEIRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2½ leagues E. Aveiro.

CASTEL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 13 miles SSW. Gottſchee.

CASTEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper palatinate: 10 miles SW. Amberg.—It was taken by the French, on the 17th day of Auguſt, 1796.

CASTEL DE LAS GUARDAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia: 8 leagues from Seville.

CASTEL BALDO, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, taken by the French in the year 1796: 18 miles W. Rovigo, and 30 SSW. Padua.

CASTEL BELFORTE, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 11 miles NNW. Trent.

CASTEL-BRANCO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. It has a double wall, flanked with 7 towers, and defended by an old caſtle. It contains two churches, two hoſpitals, a poor houſe, two convents, and 3700 inhabitants: 18 leagues SE. Coimbra. *Long.* 11. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 47. N.

CASTEL FRANC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: 1 league NW. Luzech.

CASTEL FRANCO, a town of the iſland of Candia, near the ſouth coaſt: 16 miles SSW. RETIMO.

CASTEL JALOUX, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Avance: it carries on a conſiderable trade in honey, cattle, and wine: 7½ leagues WNW. Agen, and 3½ SW. Tonneins.

CASTEL LEONE, a town of Italy, in the Cremoneſe: 15 miles NNW. Cremona.

CASTEL MELHAR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 5 leagues N. Pinhel.

CASTEL MORON, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonneins: 3 leagues W. Villeneuve d'Agen.

CASTEL MORON DE ALBERT, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Gironde: 9 leagues SE. Bourdeaux.

CASTEL NOVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3 leagues N. Caſtel Branco.

CASTEL RAPANI, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 32 miles SSE. Miſitra.

CASTEL RODRIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3½ leagues NW. Pinhel.

CASTEL ROSSO, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Caramania, about a league in length. It has a large village, inhabited by Greeks, and defended by a caſtle. On the ſouth ſide it has a good harbour: 90 miles E. Rhodes. *Long.* 47. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 7. N.

CASTEL ROSSO, ſee *Cariſto*.

CASTEL SAGRAF, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: 6 leagues E. Agen.

CASTEL ST. PIETRO, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 12 miles SSW. Bolzano.

CASTEL SELINO, a town of the iſland of Candia, on the ſouth coaſt, near the weſtern extremity: 21 miles SW. Canea.

CASTEL TORNESE, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, ſituated on an eminence, near the ſea, and defended with a kind of caſtle: 10 miles S. Chiarenza.

CASTEL UBALDO, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 2 miles SW. Alameh.

CASTELANZA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 14 miles NW. Milan.

CASTELAUN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim, the chief place of a bailiwick: 22 miles SSW. Coblentz, and 26 NW Creutznach,

CASTELBONIFACIO, a town of European Turkey, in the iſland of Candia: 12 miles SSW. Candia.

CASTELHOLM, a town of Sweden, in the iſland of Aland.

CASTELL (*County of*), a principality of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated between the biſhopric of Wurzburg, the principality of Anhalt, the lordſhip of Limburg, and the county of Schwarzenburg: it owes its name to an ancient caſtle, deſtroyed by the peaſants in the year 1525. It pays 18 florins for a Roman month, and is taxed at 18 rixdollars 84 kreutzers.

CASTELLANE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Alps, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Verdon, in a pleaſant and fertile ſpot: 12 leagues W. Nice, and 6½ SE. Digne.

CASTELLANETTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Otranto, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tarento: 18 miles ESE. Matera.

CASTELLANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 8 miles SW. Monopoli.

CASTELLANO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 16 miles SW. Verona.

CASTELLARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 10 miles E. Mantua.—In the month of Auguſt, 1796, a party of the French, conſiſting of 300 men, were ſurrounded here by the Auſtrians. General Charton was killed.

CASTELLARO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 11 miles NE. Vintimiglia.

CASTELLENGO, a town of Italy, in the country of Vercelli: 8 miles SE. Biella.

CASTELLIER, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 7 miles SSE. Bolzano.

CASTELLINA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 12 miles WNW. Parma.

CASTELLIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 16 miles WSW. Policaſtro.

CASTELLO DELLA ABBATE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 29 miles SW. Cangiano.

**CASTELLO D'ALBORI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 10 miles NE. Benevento.

**CASTELLO ARRAGONESE**, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Sardinia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saſſari: 18 miles NE. Saſſari. *Long.* 26. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 55. N.

**CASTELLO BIANCO**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 7 miles N. Albenga.

**CASTELLO DI CHIARA**, a town of Sardinia: 43 miles NE. Cagliari.

**CASTELLO FRANCO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 4 miles NW. Coſenza.

**CASTELLO FRANCO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 14 miles ENE. Benevento.

**CASTELLO FRANCO**, a town of Italy, in Treviſan, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 9 miles WSW. Trevigno.

**CASTELLO FRANCO**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 11 miles NE. Vintimiglia.

**CASTELLO GUIDONE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe: 11 miles N. Moliſe.

**CASTELLO LANHAZO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: 1½ league E. Braga.

**CASTELLO MAGGIORA**, a town of Italy, in the republic of Lucca: 12 miles WNW. Lucca.

**CASTELLO A MARE**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazzara: 19 miles WSW. Palermo.

**CASTELLO A MARE DI STABIA**, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, built near the ruins of Pompeia and Stabia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Sorrento. It contains 6 pariſh churches, and 10 convents: 4 miles NE. Sorrento.

**CASTELLO A MARE DELLA BRUCCA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra: 18 miles W. Policaſtro.

**CASTELLO MARINHA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: 5 miles NW. Barcelos.

**CASTELLO DELLA MINERVA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 16 miles SW. Amalfi.

**CASTELLO MONARDO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 14 miles SW. Aquila.

**CASTELLO MONDO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2½ leagues ENE. Beira.

**CASTELLO NOVATO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 20 miles W. Milan.

**CASTELLO NUOVA**, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 18 miles NW. Udina.

**CASTELLO NUOVO DI TERZI**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: 5 miles S. Buſſeto.

**CASTELLO NUOVO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 9 miles NNW. Reggio.

**CASTELLO NUOVO**, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan, where the French ſeized ſome Auſtrian magazines, in the beginning of June, 1796: 22 miles SE. Breſcia.

**CASTELLO DE NUBREGA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: 2 leagues N. Braga.

**CASTELLO DI ONIGO**, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 12 miles NW. Trevigno.

**CASTELLO DELLA ORSO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 6 miles SSW. Salerno.

**CASTELLO PIGNANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe: 3 miles ESE. Moliſe.

**CASTELLO DE LA PLANA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, near the ſea-coaſt: 22 miles E. Segorva.

**CASTELLO DI PONTE**, a town of Italy, in the Belluneſe, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 4 miles N. Belluno.

**CASTELLO PUSTEDENGO**, a town of Italy, in the Lodeſan: 10 miles SSE. Lodi.

**CASTELLO DE REAL**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho.

**CASTELLO DELLA RIPA**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and duchy of Spoleto: 8 miles SW. Todi.

**CASTELLO DI SANGRO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 15 miles SE. Solmona.

**CASTELLO SEPRIO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 19 miles NW. Milan.

**CASTELLO DE SOROTICO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: 2 leagues NE. Amarante.

**CASTELLO ST. GIOVANNI**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, taken by the French, in the beginning of May, 1796: 10 miles W. Piacenza.

**CASTELLO VELL**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia: 3 leagues from Terramoſi.

**CASTELLO VETERE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, which contains one collegiate and nine pariſh churches, and four convents: 12 miles N. Gierace.

**CASTELLO DE VIDE**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, containing about 5700 inhabitants: 3 leagues ENE. Pontalegre.—In the year 1704, this town was taken by the French, under the duke of Anjou, and 650 Engliſh troops ſent to ſupport the archduke Charles, were made priſoners.

**CASTELLO DELL VOLURNO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: 11 miles WSW. Capua.

**CASTELLUCCIO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 6 miles W. Troja.

**CASTELLUZZA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 12 miles E. Salerno.

**CASTELLUZZO DI SCHIAVI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 8 miles E. Troja.

**CASTELMARMORA**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles SW. Mogla.

**CASTELMIRABEL**, a town of the iſland of Candia, in the Mediterranean, on the north coaſt of a large bay: 18 miles W. Settia.

**CASTELNAU DE BONNAFOUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: 1 league W. Alby.

**CASTELNAU SUR GUPIE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: one league and a half NNW. Marmande.

**CASTELNAU DE MAGNOAC**, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées: 20 miles E. Tarbe, and 15 NNE. St. Gaudens.

**CASTELNAU DE MEDOC**, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourdeaux: 14 miles NNW. Bourdeaux.

**CASTELNAU DE MONTMIROL**, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gaillac: 2 leagues NW. Gaillac.

**CASTELNAU DE MONTRATIER**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cahors: 5 leagues N. Montauban, and 4 S. Cahors.

**CASTELNAU DE RIVIERE-BASSE**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vic Bigorre: 7 leagues NNE. Pau.

**CASTELNAUDARY**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Aude; before the revolution, the capital of Lauragais; ſituated on an eminence, near the grand reſervoir, which ſupplies the canal of Languedoc. It contains about 5000 inhabitants: 12 poſts W. Narbonne, and 92 S. Paris. *Long.* 19. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 19. N.

**CASTELNAU DE STRETTEFOND**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Goronne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulouſe: 4 leagues N. Toulouſe.

**CASTELOMONTE**, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Ivrea: 7 miles SSW. Ivrea.

**CASTELPROTISSA**, a town of the iſland of Candia, on the ſouth coaſt: 25 miles SSW. Candia.

**CASTELSARASIN**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 10 leagues NNW. Toulouſe, and 8 ESE. Agen.

**CASTER**, a town of Germany, in the Circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 6 miles ENE. Juliers.

**CASTER**, or *Caiſtor*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market: 24 miles N. Lincoln, and 159 N. London.

**CASTETS**, a town of France in the department of Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dax: 7 miles N. Dax.

**CASTIGLIOLA**, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Aſti: 5 miles SSW. Aſti.

**CASTIGLIONE**, a town of Italy, belonging to the republic of Lucca, inſulated in the Modeneſe: 18 miles N. Lucca.

**CASTIGLIONE**, a town of Italy, in the republic of Lucca: 8 miles SW. Lucca.

**CASTIGLIONE**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, ſituated on a lake near the ſea. This lake, which is two leagues in diameter, and communicates with the ſea, produces great quantities of ſalt. The reſervoirs contain 4,859,000 cubic feet of water, which, after evaporation, leaves 11,000,000 pounds of ſalt.

**CASTIGLIONE**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 23 miles E. Genoa.

**CASTIGLIONE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 5 miles NE. Salerno.

**CASTIGLIONE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 6 miles ESE. Civita Borella.

**CASTIGLIONE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 17 miles SSW. Coſenza.

**CASTIGLIONE**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona: 9 miles WNW. Taormino.

**CASTIGLIONE**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 9 miles W. Mantua.

**CASTIGLIONE DI GATTI**, a town of Italy, in the Bologneſe: 20 miles S. Bologna.

**CASTIGLIONE DELLA STIVERA**, a town of Italy, and principality, in the duchy of Mantua, defended by ſome fortifications and a citadel: it contains about 3000 ſouls. This place was taken by the allies in the year 1701, and in the year 1706, the Imperialiſts were defeated here by the French: 20 miles NW. Mantua.—In the beginning of Auguſt, 1796, a battle was fought near this town, between the Auſtrians and French, in which the latter took 6000 priſoners.

**CASTIGLUINI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 9 miles ENE. Conza.

**CASTIL BLANCO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia: 5 leagues N. Seville.

**CASTILE.** Under this name are comprehended New Caſtile and Old Caſtile, provinces of Spain, and the kingdom of Caſtile. The name of Caſtile was unknown till after the irruptions of the Moors into Spain, and is ſaid to have been derived from ſome caſtles or fortreſſes built to ſtop the ravages of the infidels. From being a government ſubject to Leon, it became an independent kingdom, in the tenth century: in the year 1037, the two kingdoms were united in the perſon of Ferdinand I. of Leon, and II. of Caſtile; and in the year 1478, Arragon was united, after which time the kingdom of Caſtile was loſt in that of Spain.

**CASTILE** *(Old)*, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Aſturia, Biſcay, and Navarre, on the eaſt by Arragon, on the ſouth by New Caſtile, and on the weſt by Leon; about ſixty leagues in length; the breadth is very unequal, the greateſt about forty. The wine is much extolled, and numerous herds of cattle are fed on the plains, as likewiſe ſheep, the wool of which is of great value and fineneſs. The principal rivers are the Ebro, Duero, Piſuerga, Arlançon, and Arlança. The principal towns are Avila, Burgos, Calahorra, Segovia, Siguença, and Valladolid.

**CASTILE** *(New)*, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Old Caſtile, on the eaſt by Aragon and Valencia, on the ſouth by Murcia, Jaen, and Cordova, and on the weſt by Eſtremadura and Leon; about 160 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. The ſoil is generally fertile, and the air good. The principal rivers are the Tagus, Guadiana, and Xucar, beſides many others of leſs note. It was called alſo *The Kingdom of Toledo*, from the city of that name, formerly the capital; of late years, that honour has been transferred to Madrid.

**CASTILLO DE SANCHO** *Abarça*, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 5 leagues from Tudella.

**CASTILLON**, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: 3 leagues SE. Libourne.

**CASTILLON**, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Girons: 7 miles SW. St. Girons, and 25 W. Taraſcon.

**CASTILLONNEZ**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauzun: 5 miles E. Lauzun.

**CASTIONE**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 8 miles SW. Milan.

**CASTIONE**, a town of Italy, in the Lodeſan: 9 miles SE. Lodi.

**CASTLE BAY**, or *Kiſimul Bay*, a bay at the ſouth end of the iſland of Barray.

**CASTLE CARY**, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, containing about 160 houſes, and 950 inhabitants, with a weekly market on Tueſdays: 12 miles SSE. Wells, and 117 W. London.

**CASTLE DURROW**, a town of Ireland, belonging to the county of Kilkenny, but inſulated with about 2 or 3000 acres of land in Queen's County: 14 miles NNW. Kilkenny.

**CASTLE RISING**, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk; ſaid to have been a well frequented ſeaport; at preſent the harbour is choaked up with ſand, and the town, though a corporation and borough, ſending two members to parliament, is much gone to decay. The remains of a caſtle ſtand on the ſouth ſide of the town: 5 miles from Lynn, and 103 NNE. London.

**CASTLEBAR**, a town of Ireland, the ſhire town, and moſt conſiderable in the county of Mayo. It is populous, and carries on a conſiderable linen trade: it is a borough town, and returns two members to the Iriſh parliament: 39 miles SW. Sligo, and 35 N. Galway. *Long.* 9. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

**CASTLECOMER**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, ſituated near extenſive coal-mines; which not only ſupply the neighbourhood, but are ſent to a great diſtance, on account of their excellence: 10 miles N. Kilkenny.

**CASTLEDERMOT**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare: 7 miles SE. Athy.

**CASTLEHAVEN**, a ſmall place of Ireland, with a caſtle, ſituated ia a bay to which it gives name, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Cork, where was a ſea fight between the Engliſh and Spaniarde in 1602: 19 miles SW. Bandonbridge.

**CASTLELYONS**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork: 16 miles NNE. Cork.

**CASTLEMARTYR**, a town of Ireland in the county of Cork: 20 miles E. Cork.

**CASTLEPOLLARD**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Weſt Meath: 10 miles N. Mullingar.

**CASTLETOWN**, or *Caſtle-Ruſhin*, a town of the Iſle of Man, near the ſouth coaſt. The reſidence of the governor, and moſt of the officers. Here the chancery court is kept every firſt Thurſday of the month, and the head court, or gaol delivery, twice a year. Its beautiful caſtle, built of freeſtone, ſtill entire, and ſaid to bear a great reſemblance to that of Elſineur, is aſcribed to Guttred, king of Man, about the year 960, who is buried within it. At the entrance is a great ſtone chair for the governor, and two leſs for the deemſters. Here they try all cauſes except eccleſiaſtical. Beyond the firſt little court is a room where the keys ſit. A ſmall tower, formerly a ſtate priſon, now a cellar, moated round with a drain, adjoins to the caſtle. On the other ſide is the governor's houſe, the chancery offices, and good barracks. *Long.* 4. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 4. N.

**CASTLETON**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont: 42 miles N. Bennington.

**CASTON**, or *Cawſton*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Wedneſdays: 11 miles NW. Norwich, and 112½ NNE. London.

**CASTORIA**, a lake of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, with a town of the ſame name: 30 miles W. Edeſſa.

**CASTORIA**, a river of European Turkey, which empties itſelf into a lake to which it gives name, in Macedonia, and afterwards the name is changed to *Viſtritza*.

**CASTREDE D'ALVA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, on the Duero: 4 leagues SE. Eſpadacinta.

**CASTRES**, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Tarn, ſituated on the Agout; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Alby. In the reign of Louis XIII. the inhabitants were chiefly Proteſtants, and formed a kind of Republic; but ſince that time the walls have been deſtroyed, and the town laid open. It is a place of good trade, and contains about 100,000 inhabitants. Turquoiſe ſtones have been found in the neighbourhood: 34 miles E. Toulouſe, and 20 S. Alby.

**CASTRES**, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadillac: 10 miles SE. Bourdeaux.

**CASTREZZATO**, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: 11 miles W. Breſcia.

**CASTRI**, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, built on the ſide of the ancient Delphos, but little remains of its former ſplendour. It contains about 200 houſes, and the inhabitants are miſerably poor: 14 miles NW. Livadia.

**CASTRIES**, a town of France, in the department of Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier: 2 leagues NE. Montpellier.

**CASTRO**, a town of Spain, in Aragon: 10 miles NE. Balbaſtro.

**CASTRO**, a town of South America, in the iſland of Chiloe, near the coaſt of Chili, in the South Pacific Ocean.

**CASTRO**, anciently called *Mitylene*, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Metelin, and the capital, ſituated on the north-eaſt coaſt, facing the Gulf of Adramiti, with two harbours, one of which is capable of receiving large veſſels: there are conſiderable veſtiges remaining of its former grandeur and magnificence. There are two caſtles, one ancient, the other modern, each furniſhed, with a Turkiſh garriſon and commander. There are many Greeks, and ſome Armenians; the former have four churches and a metropolitan; the chief trade is ſhip building: 30 miles SW. Adramiti. *Long.* 44. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 14. N.

**CASTRO**, a duchy of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, is bounded on the north by the Orvietan, and on the eaſt by the Patrimonio, on the ſouth by the ſea, and on the weſt by the Sienneſe; 25 miles long, and from 8 to 13 wide. The duchy of Caſtro, with the county of Ronciglione, wa conferred by Pope Paul III. on his natural ſon Peter Aloyſius Farneſe, who afterwards became duke of Parma: it was mortgaged by one of his ſucceſſors to the Monte di Pieta at Rome; and neither principal or intere having ever been paid, it has been again united to the papal dominions. Th town of Caſtro, from which it takes its name, was deſtroyed by pope Innocent X. becauſe the inhabitants had murdered a biſhop whom he had ſent.

**CASTRO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country o Otranto, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Otranto; this town has frequently been plundered by the Corſairs: 4 miles SSW. Otranto.

**CASTRO DE CALDULAS**, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 9 leagues NE. Orenſe.

CASTRO DAYRO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 5 leagues SSW. Lamego.

CASTRO GIOVANNI, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto: 63 miles SW. Melazzo.

CASTRO DE GOES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3 leagues NW. Viſeu.

CASTRO MARIM, a fortified town of Portugal, on the Guadiana: 4 leagues ENE. Tavira.

CASTRO NOVA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazarra, containing about 4000 inhabitants: 20 miles SE. Palermo.

CASTRO NUOVO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, built by a king of Boſnia, defended towards the ſea by inacceſſible rocks, and towards the land by a citadel and caſtle.

CASTRO DE REY, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 5 leagues S. Mondonedo.

CASTRO DELL RIO, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 5 leagues from Cordova.

CASTRO TRIONTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 11 miles E. Roſſano.

CASTRO VERDE, a town of Spain, in Galicia: 5 leagues ENE. Mondonedo.

CASTRO VERDE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 1½ league NE. Ourique.

CASTRO VICENTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes: 6 leagues E. Mirandela.

CASTRO VILLARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 6 miles W. Caſſano.

CASTRO VIRREYNA, a juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Peru, and biſhopric of Guamanga: the country is ſituated near the Andes, is fertile, and feeds a great number of Peruvian ſheep, whoſe wool forms the principal article of its commerce: it has a town of the ſame name.

CASTROP, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, which contains one church for Roman Catholics, and two for Proteſtants of the different perſuaſions: 27 miles SSW. Munſter.

CASTROPOL, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia, on the borders of Galicia; 14 miles NE. Mondonedo.

CASTROREALE, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, containing about 8000 inhabitants: 15 miles W. Meſſina.

CASTROSAROS, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 44 miles W. Gallipoli.

CASTRUP, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter; 5 miles SSE. Clopenburg.

CAT, a rock near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland: ¼ of a mile SW. from Crow Head.

CAT, a lake of North America. *Long.* 91. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

CAT FALLS, cataracts in the river Utwas, in Canada: 37 leagues W. Montreal.

CAT ISLAND, an iſland near the Gulf of Mexico, near the coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long.* 89. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 6. N.

CATABAMBA, a juriſdiction of South America, in Peru, and biſhopric of Cuſco. It feeds a great number of cattle, and in it are found mines of ſilver and gold.

CATABAMBA, a town of South America, and chief place in the juriſdiction of the ſame name: 90 miles SW. Cuſco.

CATABAW, a river of North America, otherwiſe called *Weteree*, which joins with the Cangaree, and forms the Santee: 5 miles N. Amelia, in South Carolina.

CATABAWS, an Indian town of North America, ſituated on the boundary between North and South Carolina, containing about 450 inhabitants, of which 150 are fighting men: 18 miles S. Charlottſburg. *Long.* 80. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 8. N.

CATALINA HARBOUR, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

CATALONIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by France, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by the Mediterranean, on the ſouth-weſt by the province of Valencia, and on the weſt by Aragon; its form is nearly that of a triangle, the baſe towards the Mediterranean being about 160 miles in length, the ſide towards France 120, and that towards Aragon 140. The country is in general mountainous, but interſected with fertile vallies, while the mountains themſelves are covered with valuable woods and fruit-trees. Corn, wine, oil, flax, hemp, legumes, and almoſt every kind of fruit, are abundant; here are quarries of marble of all colours, of cryſtal and alabaſter; here are found topaſſes, rubies, jaſpers, and other precious ſtones; here are mines of lead, tin, iron, alum, vitriol, and ſalt, and formerly of gold and ſilver. On the coaſt is a coral fiſhery. Proviſions of every kind are excellent. The climate is mild in the plains, the cold is ſupportable on the mountains, and the air is pure. In fine, Catalonia is one of the beſt cultivated and moſt populous provinces of Spain. It has uſually been divided into 15 vigueries or juriſdictions, namely, Tortoſa, Mont Blanc, Tarragona, Villa Franca de Panades, Barcelona, Gerona, which includes that of Ampurdan, all which lie along the ſea coaſt; Campredon, Puicerda, with the county of Cerdagne, both which lie near the Pyrennean mountains; Balaguer, Lerida, Agramont, Tarrega, Cervera, Manreſa, and Vique. The principal towns are Barcelona, Tortoſa, Tarragona, Gerona, and Villa Franca de Panades. The principal rivers are the Segre, the Llobregat, the Cervera, and the Ebro which runs through a ſmall part of it.

CATANDUANES, a province of the iſland of Luçon.

CATANHEDE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira.

CATANIA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, ſuppoſed to have been built by the Naxians 918 years before Chriſt, ſituated on a gulf at the foot of Mount Ætna. In the year 1693, the town was entirely deſtroyed by an earthquake, ſo that hardly one ſtone was left upon another. It began on the 9th of January, and on the 11th, the earth opened in ſeveral places. Almoſt in a moment 11,000 perſons, who had fled to the cathedral for ſhelter, periſhed by the fall of the church; the canon, with the miniſters of the altar, and about 100 perſons, were all that eſcaped. The country round Catania is exceedingly fertile, which was the occaſion of its being rebuilt. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Montreal, and an univerſity. Catania was formerly one of the richeſt cities in Italy, it now contains 30,000 inhabitants. The revenues of the biſhop are very conſiderable, he is ſaid to receive near 2000l. ſterling per annum, from the ſale of ſnow collected on Mount Ætna. Here is a large magnificent convent of Benedictines, who have an income of near 15,000l. a year; the muſeum is full of antiquities. Through the care and at the expence of the prince of Biſcaris many monuments of ancient ſplendour and magnificence have been recovered, by digging away the lava and the earth under which they had been covered in the eruptions of Ætna and the earthquakes: 47 miles SSW. Meſſina, and 85 ESE. Palermo. *Long.* 32. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

CATANZARO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, the ſeat of a governor and a tribunal of juſtice, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio. Here are manufactures of ſilk velvets and cottons: 9 miles NE. Squillace. *Long.* 34. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 59. N.

CATAO, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 15 miles WSW. Yolotou.

CATARA, a town of Arabia: 76 miles SE. El. Catif.

CATARINGA, a town of the iſland of Borneo, on a river of the ſame name.

CATAWESSY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 18 miles NE. Sunbury.

CATBALOGAN, a town of the iſland of Samar, one of the Philippines, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

CATCHOWL, one of the Nicobar iſlands. *Long.* 93. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 55. N.

CATCHWANA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere: 36 miles WNW. Agimere.

CATEAU CAMBRESIS, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cambray, on the Seille. Before the revolution it belonged to the archbiſhop of Cambray, and was exempt from impoſts. In the year 1559, a treaty of peace was made here between Henry II. king of France, and Philip II. king of Spain: 15 miles SE. Cambray.—On the 29th of March, 1794, the French were defeated, near Cateau, by the prince of Cobourg, with the loſs of 5000 killed.

CATEMA, a town of Arabia: 120 miles SE. El Catif.

CATFIRTHVOE, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Shetland: 10 miles N. Lerwick.

CATHEM, a town of Arabia: 80 miles S. Baſſora, and 170 N. El Catif. *Long.* 65. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. N.

CATHENON, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Thionville: 1½ league NNE. Thionville.

CATHERLOUGH, ſee *Carlow*.

CATHERINES, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, ſituated on a river which runs into lake Seneca: 165 miles NW. New York.

CATHOLICA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Romagna. It took its name from the circumſtance of ſome biſhops retiring thither from a council held at Rimini, which inclined to favour Arianiſm: 9 miles SSE. Rimini.

CATIEH, a town of Egypt, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 105 miles NE. Cairo, and 80 NNE. Suez. *Long.* 51. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 54. N.

CATIF *(El)*, a town of Arabia, ſituated near the Perſian Gulf, on a river which is navigable for veſſels of conſiderable ſize taking advantage of the tide, about 20 miles from the iſland of Bahhrein. The inhabitants earn their ſubſiſtance by the pearl fiſhery. When any are too poor to fiſh at their own riſk and expence, they hire their labour to ſtranger adventurers,

turers, who reſort hither in the hotter months of the year, the ſeaſon for the fiſhing. The air of the country is, however, believed to be very unhealthy in ſummer. The ruins of an old Portugueſe fortreſs are ſtill to be ſeen near this place : 132 miles S. Baſſora, and 420 S. Iſpahan. *Long.* 65. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 20. N.

CATLENBURG, a town and bailiwic of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Grubenhagen : 16 miles SSE. Einbeck.

CATMANDU, a town of Aſia, in the country of Mocaumpour : 154 miles N. Patna, and 400 E. Delhi.

CATTACK, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the country of Oriſſa : 184 miles SW. Calcutta, and 288 S. Patna. *Long.* 86. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 32. N.

CATSAL, a town of Chineſe Tartary : 28 miles W. Coucha.

CATTAIO, a town of Italy, in the Paduan : 5 miles S. Padua.

CATTARO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari : it is ſurrounded with thick walls, and defended by a caſtle.

CATTEGAT, ſee *Scaggerac.*

CATTUSE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia, 12 miles W. Tugeloo.

CATUS, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cahors : 2½ leagues NNW. Cahors.

CATWYCK, a village of Holland, on the borders of the ſea, near which the Rhine loſes itſelf in the ſand. The Romans built a caſtle near this village, and the ruins are ſometimes viſible when the ſea retires more than uſual : 2 leagues NW. from Leyden.

CATZENELNBOGEN, or *Katzenelnbogen (County of),* a county of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which devolved to the landgrave of Heſſe, in the year 1479, after the death of Philip, the laſt count. It is compoſed of many diſtricts, which would form a country, 20 leagues in length, and 10 in breadth, if they were united together ; but the city of Mentz, with its territories, inſulated in this county, makes an interruption of 10 leagues. The Main paſſes through it, and divides it into Upper and Lower : the Upper belongs to the prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt, and is called Darmſtadt from the capital. The Lower County fell to the landgrave of Heſſe Rhinfels, in the year 1648, except the town of Catzenelnbogen, Breubach, and the caſtle of Marſburg, which belong to Darmſtadt.

CATZENELNBOGEN, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county, belonging to the prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt : near it is an iron mine : 28 miles NNW. Mentz, and 22 ESE. Coblentz.

CAVA, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, about a league S. from Pomona.

CAVA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in ſilk and linens : 2½ miles NW. Salerno.

CAVADE, a lake of Germany, in the county of Tyrol : 12 miles WNW. Trent.

CAVADO, a river of Portugal which runs into the ſea near Eſpoſenda.

CAVAGLIA, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli : 16 miles W. Vercelli.

CAVAILLON, a town of France, and ſee of a biſhop, in the county of Venaiſſin, on the Durance : it contains many remains of Roman magnificence : 4 leagues SE. Avignon, and 5 WSW. Apt.

CAVALA *(La),* a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania : 30 miles E. Emboli.

CAVALER MAGGIORE, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont : 3 miles N. Savigliano, and 19 S. Turin.

CAVALERI, a ſmall iſland of European Turkey, in the Archipelago, between the ſouth-weſt end of the iſland of Negropont, and the continent of Greece. *Long.* 42. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

CAVALERIE *(La),* a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Milhaud : 2 leagues SE. Milhaud.

CAVALIA, a town of Africa, on the Ivory coaſt.

CAVALLEROS, a town of North America, on the north-weſt part of the bay of Panama : 75 miles SW. Panama.

CAVALLES, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Southern Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of New Zealand : 3 leagues NW. from Point Pocock.

CAVALLOS DE FAM, two ſmall iſlands in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Portugal, about ½ league SSW. Eſpoſenda. *Long.* 9. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

CAVAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name : this town was burned in the year 1690, when the duke of Berwick was defeated by the Enniſkillen men, under colonel Worſley : here is a barrack for a troop of horſe. It is the ſhire town, and a borough, ſending two members to the Iriſh parliament : 53 miles NW. Dublin, and 41 ESE. Sligo.

CAVAN, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by the county of Fermanagh and Monaghan, on the eaſt by Monaghan and Meath, on the ſouth by Meath and Longford, and on the weſt by Leitrim, rather more than 40 miles long, and about 22 broad, it contains 301,000 acres, 30 pariſhes, 7 baronies, 16,314 houſes, and 81,570 inhabitants. The ſoil is chiefly a ſtiff clay, which produces naturally a coarſe ruſhy paſture ; but in ſome places it has been much amended by cultivation. The ſurface of the country is ſo remarkably uneven, that a level ſpot is rare to be met with ; a great part of it is open, bleak, and dreary ; but from Cavan to Lough Erne is extremely well wooded and pictureſque. Though many of theſe hills are high and barren, yet none merit the appellation of mountains, except Brucehill, in the ſouthern extremity, the lofty Sliebh Ruſſel, which lies partly in Fermanagh, and the mountains of Ballynageeragh, which block up the north-weſt angle of the county. At the foot of theſe hills are a great number of ſmall lakes, and ſome of larger ſize. The principal towns are Cavan, Belturbet, and Cootehill, the two former, and the county, ſend each two members to the Iriſh parliament.

CAVAZATES, a town of the iſland of Cuba : 120 miles E. Havanna.

CAUB, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine ; ſituated on the Rhine : 20 miles S. Coblentz, and 28 W. Mentz.

CAUCASUS, a mountain of Aſia, which extends from the Black Sea to the Caſpian Sea. It is full of rocks and frightful precipices, paſſable in many places only by narrow paths. The tops are perpetually covered with ſnow, and uninhabited. Below the ſummit it is fertile, and abundant in *gom* (a ſpecies of grain reſembling millet, and cultivated as rice) in wheat, honey, wine, fruits, ſwine, and large cattle. It is well ſupplied with excellent water, and thick ſet with villages. The vines grow round trees to the top-moſt branches ; the wine is excellent, and ſo cheap that in ſome places the weight of 300 pounds is to be bought for a crown. The inhabitants are of ſeveral different nations, for the moſt part Chriſtians ; thoſe on the North principally ſubject to Ruſſia, and thoſe on the South to Turkey.

CAUCASUS *(Government of),* a province of Ruſſia, which takes its name from the mountains ſo called ; bounded on the north-weſt by the ſea of Azoph and the country of the Coſſacks, on the north-eaſt by the governments of Saratov and Upha, on the eaſt by the Caſpian Sea and the river Ural, on the ſouth by the river Cuban and Georgia. The principal towns are Ekaterinograd, Aſtrachan, Kizlaa, and Eiſkoi.

CAUCHUMILI, a ſmall Turkiſh iſland, in the Mediterranean : 20 miles SW. Stanchio. *Long.* 44. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

CAUDAMATRIS, a town of the iſland of Ceylon : 64 miles NW. Candi.

CAUDAR, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xucar, a little above Cuença.

CAUDEBEC, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Seine, ſituated on the Seine : it is ſurrounded with walls, flanked with towers : the town is not large, but populous and commercial : 5 leagues W. Rouen, and 8 E. Havre. *Long.* 18. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 33. N.

CAUDECOSTE, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence : 2½ leagues SE. Agen.

CAUDIES, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perpignan : 9 leagues WNW. Perpignan.

CAUDIPAN, a country or kingdom in the iſland of Celebes.

CAUDROT, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reolle, on the Garonne : 5 miles W. Reolle.

CAVE HILL, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Antrim : 4 miles N. Belfaſt.

CAVERIPATAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country : 90 miles S. Seringapatam, and 130 WSW. Madras.

CAVESAS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Spaniſh Main, a little to the eaſt of Cape St. Blas. *Long.* 78. 20. to 78 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 30. to 9. 40. W.

CAVIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and provin of Lavora : 7 miles N. Naples.

CAVILLARGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzes : 8 miles NE. Uzes.

CAVITE, a town of the iſland of Luçon, in the Eaſtern Indian Se defended by a caſtle and walls. The houſes are built of wood or canes : convents only are of ſtone : it is ſituated on a tongue of land 3 leagu from Manilla.

CAULNE, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Broons : 3½ leagues SW. Dina

CAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Calvado and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bayeux : 4 leagues SSW Bayeux.

CAUNE *(La),* a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, the department of the Tarn : 7 leagues ENE. Caſtres.

CAUNES *(Las),* a town of France, in the department of Aude, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carcaſſonne : 7 leagues WNW Narbonne, and 3½ NE. Carcaſſonne.

CAUNGLASS POINT, a cape of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt, in the county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

CAUNSRAHEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt, in the county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

CAURO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 9 miles ESE. Ajazzo.

CAUSSADE, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: 12 miles NE. Montauban.

CAUTGUNGE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar, on the north ſide of the Ganges, oppoſite Bar.

CAUTO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 25 miles NE. Bayamo.

CAUTO, a river of the iſland of Cuba, which runs into the ſea, 20 miles NW. Bayamo.

CAUVERY, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the Bednore country, paſſes by Seringapatam, Allumbaddy, Trichinopoly, &c. and empties itſelf by two branches into the Bay of Bengal, one near Devicotta, and the other near Negapatam.

CAUX, before the revolution, a country of France, in Normandy, about 50 leagues in circumference, lying between the Ocean and the Seine, Vexin, Normandy, Picardy, and the country of Bray. The land is fertile in grain, hemp, fruits, &c. The coaſt abounds with fiſh, and the foreſts with game. Caudebec is the capital.

CAWNPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Subah of Oude: 37 miles SW. Lucknow, and 98 NW. Allahabad.

CAWOOD, a town of England, in the eaſt riding of the county of York, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 10 miles SW. York, and 190 N. London.

CAXA TAMBO, a juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Peru, and archbiſhopric of Lima.

CAXAMARCA, or *Quaxamarca*, a juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Peru, and biſhopric of Truxillo: the inhabitants are for the moſt part Indians, and chiefly weavers: the principal town is of the ſame name; at one time a royal city, where the emperor Atahualapa was put to death, after having been defeated and impriſoned by Pizarro: about 70 miles from the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 55. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. S.

CAXTON, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, ſaid to have been the birth-place of Caxton, one of the earlieſt Engliſh printers, and Matthew Paris, the hiſtorian: it has a weekly market on Tueſday: 10 miles S. Huntingdon, and 49 N. London.

CAY, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Petche-li: 125 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 133. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

CAYA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadiana, near Badajoz.

CAYA, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Tamarit.

CAYAHOGA, a town of North America, in the country weſt of Pennſylvania, on the river of the ſame name, which runs into Lake Erie: 30 miles S. Lake Erie. *Long.* 81. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 20. N.

CAYAMBA, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, and province of Quito: 30 miles NE. Quito.

CAYAMBURO, a mountain of South America, in the country of Peru: 30 miles NE. Quito.

CAYBOBO, a town of the iſland of Ceram, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

CAYENNE, an iſland of South America, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Guayna, about 15 leagues in circumference: the land is high near the coaſts, but low in the centre: the ſoil is a black ſand, covering a loamy clay, fit to make bricks. The hills are cultivated, and the paſtures feed a great number of horſes, ſheep, goats, and cattle, which roam at will: the beef and mutton are excellent. It produces ſugar, cocoa, coffee, and indigo, which, with maize, caſſia, and vanilla, form its principal commerce. In the year 1752, the inhabitants conſiſted of 90 French families, 125 Indians, and 1500 blacks, and they exported 80,363 pounds of ſugar, 26,881 of coffee, 91,910 of cocoa, beſides other articles. *Long.* 52. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 56. N.

CAYENNE BAY, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent: 2 miles NW. Kingſton Bay.

CAYES (*Les*), a town of the iſland of St. Domingo, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 73. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 13. N.

CAYEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville: 3½ leagues N. Montdidier.

CAYHOCA, or *Keyooca*, a town of Spaniſh America, in the province of Tabaſco: 30 miles W. Tabaſco.

CAYLAR (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodève: 2½ leagues N. Lodève.

CAYLLOMA, or *Calloma*, a juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Peru, and biſhopric of Arequipa, celebrated for its ſilver mines: ſituated 30 leagues from Arequipa.

CAYLUS, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: 7 leagues NE. Montauban.

CAYMANS, three ſmall iſlands of the Weſt Indies, in the Bay of Honduras, called *Great Cayman*, *Little Cayman*, and *Cayman Brock*; the former is inhabited by deſcendants of the Buccaniers, and is ſituated *Long.* 81. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

CAYMITES, three iſlands, near the coaſt of St. Domingo, in the Weſt Indies, the largeſt about 12 miles in circumference: 36 miles W. Cape Donna Maria.

CAYNE, a river of Wales, which runs into the Severn, 4 miles W. from Newtown, in Merionethſhire.

CAYO (*El*), a town of the iſland of Cuba: 60 miles E. Spirito Santo.

CAYONNE, a river of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, in the Weſt Indies, which runs into the ſea, half a mile SE. Madan's Point.

CAYRES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en-Velay: 8 miles SSW. Le Puy.

CAZAL, a town of Arabia: 80 miles NE. Medina.

CAZALLA, ſee *Caçalla*.

CAZALS, a town of France in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gourdon: 3 leagues SW. Gourdon.

CAZAUBON, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: 6 leagues W. Condom.

CAZERES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rieux: 2 leagues SW. Rieux.

CAZERES, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: 4 leagues W. Nogaro.

CAZES DE MONDENARD, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauzerte: 3 miles SE. Lauzerte.

CAZOULS, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers: 5 miles NW. Beziers.

CAZZA, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic. *Long.* 34. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

CAZZOLA, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Dalmatia. *Long.* 34. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 8. N.

CEA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 7 leagues SSE. Viſeu.

CEANMHARRA, a hill in the iſland of Tiree, near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, remarkable for a great number of caves, to which ſea-fowl, eagles, and ravens, reſort; ſome of theſe caves are upwards of fifty yards deep.

CEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudun: 2 leagues E. Loudun.

CEBASSAT, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont Ferrand: 3 miles N. Clermont.

CECIL, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland.

CEDAR, an iſland of United America, on the coaſt of Virginia. *Long.* 76. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 37. N.

CEDAR, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Michigan. *Long.* 86. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

CEDAR, a lake of North America. *Long.* 100. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 8. N.

CEDAR POINT, a cape of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, on the ſouth ſide of the mouth of the river Patuxen, in the Cheſeapeak. *Long.* 76. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 20. N.

CEDEYRA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 5 leagues N. Ferrol.

CEDOGNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Conza, at the foot of the Apennines; in a ſtate of decay: 12 miles NW. Melfi.

CEESTER, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 11 miles W. Pinnenberg.

CEESTER MUHE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 13 miles W. Pinnenberg.

CEFALU, a ſeaport of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, on the north coaſt of the iſland, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Meſſina. The harbour will not contain above 30 or 40 veſſels. The number of inhabitants is about 5000: 14 miles E. Termini. *Long.* 31. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 5. N.

CEGLIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 5 miles SSE. Bari.

CEIRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 1 league SE. Coimbra.

CEIRA, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Mondego, about a league SE. Coimbra.

CELANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, near a lake of the ſame name: 16 miles W. Solmona.

CELANO, a river of Italy, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento, 3 miles from Roſſano.

**CELEBES**, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, about 500 miles long, and 200 broad. It is ſituated under the equator, between the iſland of Borneo and the Spice Iſlands. The heat, which would otherwiſe be exceſſive, is moderated by the abundant rains which fall, as they ſay, regularly ſome days before and after the full moon. The vapours which riſe from the mines of gold and copper, and thoſe which are cauſed by the alternate rain and heat, would render the air very unwholſome, if the north winds did not frequently purify it: theſe winds produce terrible tempeſts and thunder. In the centre of the iſland are mountains, almoſt inacceſſible, in which are found quarries of excellent ſtone and marble, mines of gold, copper, and tin. Some of the provinces are covered with trees, ebony, ſandal, and other woods uſed for dying; carpenters-wood is very common, and bamboos of a ſize fit for boats. The trees are always green, fruit and flowers in all ſeaſons, jaſmines, roſes, carnations, and other beautiful flowers, grow without culture; orange-trees and citrons ſhade the plains, with mangoes, bananas, and other fruits; cotton-trees cover the extenſive plains. It produces no ſpice except pepper: the inhabitants raiſe a great number of cattle; the oxen are larger than thoſe of Europe. In the foreſts are large herds of deer, wild hogs, and a great variety of monkies, large and ferocious; ſome with tails, and ſome without; ſome walking upon their four legs, others upon two; the largeſt and moſt dangerous are the white, eſpecially to women, whom they ſeize and tear to pieces. The chief enemies of the monkies are ſerpents, which are continually in purſuit of them; the larger ſwallowing them whole; the ſmaller employ art and cunning to enſnare them; perched upon a tree, they make a hiſſing noiſe, which draws the curious apes to find the cauſe, when the ſerpent ſuddenly ſeizes on his prey, and drinks his blood. Anciently, the inhabitants conſidered the ſun and the moon as their gods; at preſent, they pretend to be Mahometans. No place is furniſhed with a greater variety of poiſons, and the natives, it is ſaid, ſtudy which will have the moſt ſpeedy operation. Their darts, which are dipt in poiſon, give inſtant death. Travellers ſay, that even if a limb be cut off immediately after the wound is received, it will not ſave the patient's life. The Dutch have fortified this iſland, as a barrier againſt all nations that may attempt to viſit the other iſlands where cloves and nutmegs grow. The principal articles which the Dutch obtain from this iſland, are rice, gold, ivory, deals and ſandal wood; cotton, camphor, ginger, long pepper, and pearls; they carry thither ſcarlet cloth, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, linens of Cambray, tin, copper, iron, ſoap, and aſſafœtida. This iſland is alſo called *Macaſſar*, from a town of that name in the ſouthern part of the iſland. *Long.* 118. 40. to 124. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 20. N. to 5. 40. S.

**CELENZA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 12 miles E. Civita Borello.

**CELETTE**, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blois: 4 miles S. Blois.

**CELLE**, or *Marien Celle*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Lower Stiria, on the confines of Auſtria, with a celebrated abbey, to which the empreſs Maria Tereſa preſented a ſilver image of the Virgin, after the birth of the emperor Joſeph II: 12 miles N. Pruck.

**CELLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melle: 10 miles SE. Niort.

**CELLE SUR THIERS**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: 2 leagues E. Thiers.

**CELLEFROUIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochefoucauld: 9 miles N. La Rochefoucauld.

**CELLINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 7 miles E. Teramo.

**CELME**, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the river Lima: 6 leagues S. Montefara.

**CELONZA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 5 miles NW. Volturara.

**CELORICO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, which contains three churches, and about 1100 inhabitants: 3 leagues NW. Guarda.

**CELSA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 25 miles SW. Cangiano.

**CENAPATAM**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 34 miles NE. Seringapatam, and 28 SW. Bangalor.

**CENEDA**, a town of Italy, in the Treviſano, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Udina: this town was deſtroyed by the Huns and the Goths: 20 miles N. Trevigno.

**CENGOTTO**, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean: 24 miles NNW. Candia. *Long.* 41. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 1. N.

**CENIA**, a river of Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean, 8 miles NE. Pegniſcola. It ſeparates the provinces of Catalonia and Valencia in its courſe.

**CENIS** *(Mount)*, a part of the Alps, which ſeparates the marquiſate of Suſa from Marienne.

**CENO**, or *Zeno*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Taro, 8 miles SSW. Parma.

**CENTALLO**, a town of Italy, in the prinicipality of Piedmont: 4 miles N. Coni.

**CENTORBI**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, at the foot of Mount Ætna, near which is found a ſtone which diſſolves in water like ſoap: 19 miles WNW. Jaci.

**CENTINEL** *(Great*, and *Little)*, two iſlands in the Indian Sea: the former 6 leagues W from the Great Andaman: the latter 7 leagues NW. from the Little Andaman.

**CENTO POZZI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 3 miles N. Matera.

**CENTRON**, a village of Savoy, in the Tarantaiſe, formerly a capital town of a people called Centrones: 3 miles ENE. Monſtier.

**CENTURI**, a ſeaport of the iſland of Corſica.

**CEPHALONIA**, a conſiderable iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Livadia to the north-eaſt; and near the coaſt of Morea to the ſouth-eaſt; oppoſite to the Gulf of Lepanto; about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth. It was anciently called *Samos* and *Epirus Melaina*. It has been ſubject to the Venetians from the year 1449. The chief articles of commerce are oil, muſcadine wine, and a ſpecies of grape called currants. The air is very warm, the trees are covered with flowers all the winter, and bear ripe fruit twice a year, in April and November; but thoſe which grow in the latter month are ſmaller than the others. Corn is ſown in the winter, and reaped in June. *Long.* 38. 15. to 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 20. to 38. 50. N.

**CEPHALONIA**, the capital of the iſland ſo called: the ſee of a Biſhop, united to Zant. This town was much damaged by an earthquake in the year 1766. *Long.* 38. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

**CEPIC**, a town of Iſtria: 4 miles S. Pedena.

*Céram*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 50 leagues long, and 20 broad. It is ſuppoſed to contain 30,000 fighting men; but the internal parts are little known. Along the coaſts, the Dutch have had influence and power enough to deſtroy the clove trees of the iſland, which would elſe yield a quantity ſufficient to lower the price. *Long.* 127. to 131. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. S.

**CERAM LAOUT**, an iſland of the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the iſland of Ceram, above 5 miles long, and hardly three wide; mountainous and uninhabited. It has a bay on the north coaſt.

**CERBOLI**, a ſmall iſland, or rather rock, in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Tuſcany, a little to the north of the iſland of Elva.

**CERCENASCO**, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo: 21 miles SSW. Turin.

**CERCHARO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 6 miles NNE. Caſſaro.

**CERCHIARI**, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento: 9 miles ENE. Caſſano.

**CERCY LA TOUR**, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Déciſe: 8 miles ENE. Déciſe.

**CERDAGNE** *(La)*, a country on the Pyrenées, ſituated partly in Spain, in the province of Catalonia; and partly in France, in what was formerly called *Rouſſillon*; Puycerda is the capital of the former, as Mount Louis was of the latter.

**CERDON**, a town of France, in the department of the Ain: 4 leagues SE. Bourg en Breſſe.

**CEREA**, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 4 miles W. Legnano.—A battle was fought here, in August, 1796, between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the latter kept the field. The Auſtrians loſt 100 men killed, and 250 priſoners.

**CERENCES**, or *Cerance*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Contances: 2 leagues S. Coutances.

**CERENS**, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 10 miles S. Le Mans.

**CERENZA**, or *Gerenza*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated on a rock, in the province of Calabria Citra, the ſee of a Biſhop, united to Cariati, ſuffragan of St. Severina: 10 miles N. St. Severina.

**CERESOLO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 13 miles NW. Mantua.

**CERET**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in th department of the Eaſt Pyrenées, ſituated at the foot of the Pyrenées, o the river Tech, over which is a bridge of one arch, ſuppoſed to be th higheſt and boldeſt in France: it contains about 1900 inhabitants. I was here that the commiſſioners of France and Spain met, in the ye 1660, to ſettle the bounds of the two kingdoms. A battle was fought ne this town between the French and Spaniards on the 1ſt of May, 1794, i which the latter were defeated, with the loſs of their camp, magazine equipage, 200 pieces of cannon, and 2000 priſoners: 5 leagues SW. Pe pignan. *Long.* 20. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

**CERIGLIANO**, or *Gigliano*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Na ples, and province of Baſilicata: 10 miles S. Tricarico.

CERIGNOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: remarkable for a victory obtained here in the year 1503, by Gonſalvo over the duke of Nemours, who was ſlain in the commencement of the battle: 20 miles S. Manfredonia.

CERIGO, an iſland of the Grecian Archipelago, formerly well known by the name of *Cythera*, ſeparated from Morea by a narrow ſtrait: it is dry and mountainous, and produces neither corn, wine, nor oil, ſufficient for the inhabitants; yet ſome of the vallies are fertile; ſheep, hares, quails, turtles, and falcons, are abundant. It is about 7 leagues in circumference, and ſerves as a rendezvous for pirates. *Long*. 40. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 28. N.

CERIGO, a town, ſituated on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Cerigo, defended by a caſtle, ſituated on a ſharp rock, ſurrounded by the ſea; with a ſmall harbour: it is the ſee of a Greek biſhop. *Long*. 40. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 26. N.

CERIGOTTO, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, between Cerigo and Candia, about five miles in circumference, and uninhabited. It was anciently called *Ægilia*. *Long*. 40. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 2. N.

CERILLY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Allier: 11 miles S. Bourges, and 7 W. Moulins.

CERINES, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Cyprus, defended by a caſtle, whoſe walls are fallen to decay. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Nicoſia. *Long*. 51. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. 22. N.

CERISAY, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon ſur Seine: 2¼ leagues SSE. Chatillon.

CERISIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florentin: 4 leagues NNW. St. Florentin.

CERISOLA, a village of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, where the French defeated the Spaniards the 14th of April, 1544: 5 miles E. Carmagnola.

CERISY, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: 2½ leagues NE. St. Lo.

CARISY LA SALLE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coutances: 2 leagues E. Coutances.

CERLIER, ſee *Erlach*.

CERNA, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Seſia, 3 miles NW. Vercelli.

CERNACHE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4 miles S. Coimbra.

CERNAY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Befort: 5 leagues NE. Befort.

CERNAY-EN-DORMOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Marne: 10 miles N. St. Menehold.

CERNE, or *Cerne Abbas*, or *Cerne Abbey*, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſo called from an abby, of which only the porter's lodge remains: this town has long been celebrated for its ſtrong beer. It has a market on Wedneſdays: on the north ſide of the town, on a chalky hill, is the figure of a giant, ſaid to repreſent Cenric, ſon of Cuthred, king of Weſſex, who was killed in the year 748: 8 miles N. Dorcheſter, and 121 W. London.

CERNETZ, a town of Swiſſerland, in the community of Lower Engadine, with a mineral ſpring: 24 miles SE. Coire.

CERNON, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaalons: 8 miles S. Chaalons.

CERNU, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco: 7 miles from Saffia.

CERNY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: 7 miles E. Eſtampes.

CERO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 6 miles NNE. Verona.

CEROU, a river of France, which runs into the Aveiron.

CERRERO, ſee *Cerrito*.

CERRETO, a town of Italy, in the province of Umbria: 15 miles W. Norſia.

CERRITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the reſidence of the biſhop of Teleſa: with a cathedral and collegiate church, and three convents: 18 miles NNW. Benevento, and 5 NNE. Teleſa.

CERRO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 18 miles W. Como.

CERTALDO, or *Caſtro Caltaldo*, a town of Italy, in the territory of Sienna.

CERVARO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 9 miles ENE. Policaſtro.

CERVERA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Segre, a little above Lerida, in Catalonia.

CERVERA, a town of Spain, and capital of a viguery, to which it gives name, in the province of Catalonia. Here is an univerſity, founded in the year 1717: 7 leagues NW. Tarragona.

CERVERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, between Roſes and Collioure.

CERVERA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 6 leagues from Cuença.

CERVI, a ſmall iſland of the Grecian Archipelago, near the coaſt of the Morea, on the eaſt ſide of the entrance into the Gulf of Kolokitia: 6 miles N. Cerigo.

CERVIA, a modern built town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Romania, near the Adriatic Sea, from whence canals are cut to admit of ſea-water, which is here evaporated, and great quantities of ſalt made. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna: 15 miles SSE. Ravenna, and 144 N. Rome.

CERVIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 6 leagues SW. Roanne.

CERVINARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 12 miles SW. Benevento.

CERVIONE, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 20 miles E. Corte.

CERVON, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Corbigny: 3 miles E. Corbigny.

CESAREA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 40 miles SE. Yurcup.

CESAREA, or *Cohanſey Creek*, a river of North America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, which runs into the Delaware: 10 miles SW. Bridge Town.

CESENA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Romagna, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna: 18 miles S. Ravenna, and 25 NNW. Urbino.

CESENATICA, a ſea-port of Italy, in the Adriatic, in the province of Romagna, with a ſmall harbour for fiſhing-boats: 8 miles NE. Ceſena.

CESI, a town of Italy, in the province of Umbria: ſituated on the edge of a lofty mountain, or rock, expoſed to the ſun from its riſing to its ſetting.

CESLES, a town of Hungary: 5 leagues NNE. Stul-Weiſenburg.

CESSENON, a town of France, in the department of Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pons-de Thomieres: 3 leagues N. Beziers.

CESSIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin: 27 miles ESE. Lyons.

CESTAYROLS, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: 3 leagues N. Alby.

CETINA, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia: 50 miles WNW. Moſtar.

CETON, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belleſme: 10 miles SE. Belleſme.

CETTE, a ſea-port town of France, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, in the department of Hérault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier: the canal of Languedoc begins at this place: it is ſmall and hardly contains 700 inhabitants. It was taken in 1710, by a detachment of troops ſent to aſſiſt the inhabitants of the Cevennes, then in arms againſt Louis XIV. This detachment was commanded by major-general Seiſſan, a native of Languedoc, and convoyed by the Engliſh fleet, under Sir John Norris; but the duke de Roquelare, with ſome militia, retook the place, and made about 300 men priſoners: 14 miles SW. Montpelier, and 10 NE. Agde. *Long*. 21. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 23. N.

CEVA, a city and fortreſs of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and comté of Aſti, ſituated on the Tanaro, the capital of a marquiſate, in a plain, ſurrounded on all ſides with hills, at the extremity of the country, which extends from the Appenines to the Tanaro, and from thence to the northern part of the Maritime Alps. It was anciently celebrated for its cheeſe, made of ewes-milk. This cheeſe, called by the Italians Rubiola, is much eſteemed even now, and ſold not only into Piedmont and the Milaneſe, but other parts more diſtant. The hills about Ceva likewiſe produce excellent wine: great quantities of cheſnuts grow at the foot of the mountains, and excellent truffles are found in the neighbouring plains. It was formerly an independent ſtate, but a great part of the domain was ſold to the town of Aſti, in 1295, whence, in the year 1531, it came to the houſe of Savoy. It was beſieged by the French in 1543, but the enemy were compelled to retire without ſucceſs. A ſudden inundation, on the 6th of July, 1584, beat down great part of the walls, deſtroyed the bridges, houſes, and churches, and drowned a great number of the inhabitants; and, in the year 1625 and five following years, a peſtilential diſeaſe carried off the greater part of the ſurvivors. It has one collegiate church, and three convents: 40 miles W. Genoa, and 25 SSE. Turin. *Long*. 25. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 20. N.—It was taken by the French, in the month of April, 1796.

CEVERTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 10 miles NNE. Bova.

CEUTA, a ſea-port town of Africa, on the ſouth coaſt of the Mediterranean, in the kingdom of Fez, belonging to Spain, with a good harbour for ſmall veſſels, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Liſbon. This town was taken from the Moors in the year 1409, by John, king of Portugal, and continued annexed to that crown till the revolution, in the year 1640, when it fell to Spain, and was finally ceded to that country by the treaty of Liſbon, in the year 1688. It withſtood a vigorous ſiege againſt the Moors in 1697: it is ſituated in the narroweſt part of the Mediterranean, not above five leagues from Gibraltar. *Long*. 5. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 35. 48. N.

CEYLON, an iſland in the Indian ſea, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of the peninſula of India, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow ſea, about ſixty miles wide; of an oval form, eighty leagues from north to ſouth, and where wideſt forty-five from eaſt to weſt. This iſland is called by the Arabians *Serendib*. Nothing of certainty was known of this iſland before the twelfth century, when it was diſcovered by the Portugueſe, who traded and become very powerful till the middle of the 17th century, when the Dutch arrived, and by their means the Portugueſe were expelled. The iſland is exceedingly fertile, produces ſeveral kinds of rice, and all the fruits of the Indies, but the moſt valuable production is that of cinnamon; the beſt ſort of which grows only here. Other productions are ginger, pepper, cardamoms, ſugar, cotton, mangoes, long pepper, &c. Among the trees is one called the talipot, the trunk of which reſembles a large maſt crowned with long leaves at the top, one of which is ſaid to be of ſufficient magnitude to cover fifteen perſons; with theſe they make tents, and cover their houſes; this tree bears neither flower nor fruit till it is old: of the pith the inhabitants make cakes which has the taſte of bread. The ketute has leaves like a cotton-tree, the bark, which is very hard, divides into threads, of which they make ropes. The trunk is ſtraight, weak, and of a moderate height, the wood is black, heavy, compact, and ſubject to ſplit: by wounding the trunk the inhabitants obtain a liquor refreſhing, agreeable, and wholeſome, but intoxicating. The bogaha is a large tree with broad hanging leaves, continually in motion. The inhabitants of the iſland hold this tree in great veneration, placing their idols under them, and ſuppoſe them to be the reſidence of the god Buddou, or Baouth. The gorunda-gouhah is a tree which bears the cinnamon. This tree, which is about the ſize of an olive, has leaves like the lemon or laurel-tree, but not ſo broad, and bears white fragrant bloſſoms, and a yellowiſh fruit, like a ſmall olive, from which they preſs oil like that of nutmegs. The young leaves are red, and bruiſed ſmell like cloves. It has a double bark. Of the outer they make curious cabinets. The inner rind they peel off the tree, and cutting it in ſquare pieces lay it abroad in the fields, where it changes its aſh colour, and ſhrinks up into the ſmall rolls as we find our cinnamon. After the trees are thus peeled, they are let alone for three years, when it is ſaid they regain their coats. The wood is very white, and uſed for building. While green they diſtil out of it a wholeſome well ſcented liquor, and another from the root which ſmells like the ſtrongeſt camphor. The fineſt ſort of cinnamon is taken from the youngeſt, or of a middle growth. Here is a coarſer ſort taken from thick old trees, and a baſtard ſort, which grows wild, like that on the Malabar coaſt, but of no value. The fruit of the cinnamon tree, which is ripe in September, is like an acorn, but not ſo fragant as the bark; and boiled it makes a hard white ointment, like tallow, but of better ſmell, which they uſe for aches, and burn in lamps. Here are alſo ſnake-wood, betel-nuts, and jackes, whoſe kernels are like cheſnuts, and ſerve inſtead of rice when ſcarce. A tree yielding a white thick glutinous ſubſtance, which is uſed for birdlime, and when mixed with rice-flour, taſtes like eggs. The root-tree, whoſe branches turn like ropes to the ground, where they take freſh root, and another ſprings from thence, and ſo on, overſpreading large tracts, after the manner of the bannian-tree. Among the animals may be reckoned buffaloes, hogs, goats, deer, bears, tygers, monkies, jackals, and elephants, which latter are reckoned the moſt valuable of the Indies. Here are ſeveral ſpecies of ants, which devour almoſt every thing they come near, and build up hills with ſo much firmneſs as ſcarcely to be levelled with pickaxes; the poultry feed on them. Bees are of ſeveral ſorts. Among the birds are peacocks, parrots, a black bird called carlos, as large as a ſwan, which never lights on the ground, but always ſits on trees, with ſhort legs, large head, and long bill; partridges, wood-cocks, ſnipes, ſparrows, &c. Many ſerpents are found here, ſome of which are ſaid to be of an uncommon ſize. Here are mines of gold, ſilver, and other metals, but only thoſe of iron are permitted to be wrought. Precious ſtones are found of ſeveral ſorts, as ſapphires, topazes, hyacinths, turquoiſes, and the fineſt rubies in the world. The iſland was formerly divided into ſeveral kingdoms, but is now ſaid to be under one monarch. The inland parts are but little known. Candi is ſaid to be the capital: the Dutch have long been in poſſeſſion of ſeveral of the principal towns on the ſea coaſt.

CEYRAS, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 7 miles E. Lodeve.

CEYSERIAT, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg en Breſſe: 4 miles ESE. Bourg en Breſſe.

CEYSERIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belley: 5 miles N. Belley.

CEYSSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg: 10 miles SE. Blaye.

CEZE, a river of France, which runs into the Rhone, 2 miles W. Caderouſſe.

CEZIMBRA, a ſmall ſea-port of Portugal, on the Atlantic: 10 miles W. Setuval.

CEZY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joigny: 3 miles NW. Joigny.

CHA, a town of China, of the third rank in the province of Fo-kien: 25 miles SSW. Yen-ping.

CHA-TCHEOU, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 55 leagues SSE. Hami. *Long*. 113. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 22. N.

CHAALONS, or *Châlons ſur Marne*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Marne; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reims, and chief place of the generality of Champagne; there are manufactures of coarſe woollen cloth. It is ſituated on the river Marne, and contains thirteen pariſhes. The number of houſes about 2800, and of inhabitants 18,000: 20½ poſts NNW, Langres, and 20½ E. Paris. *Long*. 22. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 57. N.

CHABANOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Confolent: 3 leagues S. Confolent.

CHABEIUL, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: 2 leagues SE. Valence.

CHABIS, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman, at the edge of a deſart, on the confines of Segeſtan: 115 miles NE. Sirgian.

CHABLAIS (*Duchy of*), a province of Savoy, which ſtretches along the ſouthern bank of the lake of Geneva, as far as the Valais, which bounds it on the eaſt; on the ſouth it is bounded by Faucigny, and on the weſt by the republic of Geneva: the country is mountainous and populous. Thonon is the capital.

CHABLIS, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre, celebrated for its excellent white wine: 3 leagues E. Auxerre.

CHABNO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 68 miles NE. Zytomiers.

CHABONS, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin: 30 miles SE. Lyons.

CHABOTTES, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: 7 miles N. Gap.

CHABRIA, a town of Perſia: 60 miles NE. Aſterabat.

CHABRILLAND, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſt: 3 miles W. Creſt.

CHABRIS, a town of France in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoudun: 7½ leagues NNW. Iſſoudun.

CHACA-HAMAR, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long*. 110. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 50. N.

CHACA-TERGASO, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 41 miles NNE. Tchontori.

CHACANGA, ſee *Chicanga*.

CHACAO, a town of South America, in the iſland of Chiloe, where the governor uſually reſides.

*Chacé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur: 1 league S. Saumur.

CHACEWATER, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, near which are ſeveral rich copper mines, which, within the circle of two miles, are ſaid to produce to the value of 15,000l. every month: 5 miles W. Truro, and 262 W. London.

CHACHAPOYAS, a diſtrict of South America, in Peru, lying to the eaſt of the Andes, with a town of the ſame name, called alſo *St. Juan de la Frontera*, and two or three others.

CHACO (*Le*,) a province of South America, in the country of Buenos Ayres, reckoned 200 leagues long, and 125 broad, on the weſt ſide of the river Plata, and bounded on the weſt by a chain of mountains: it is inhabited by many Indian nations, and but little known.

CHADAGHI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 5 miles W. Schiras.

CHADER, an iſland of Aſia, formed by a river which runs from the Euphrates to the Perſian Gulf, which extends from Baſſora nearly to El Catif, 240 miles long, and 30 wide.

CHAFER, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 50 miles S. Schiras.

CHAGFORD, ſee *Chegford*.

CHAGNON, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 6 leagues S. Lyons.

CHAGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chalons: 10 miles NNW. Châlons ſur Saône.

CHAGRE, a river of South America, in the iſthmus of Darien, which runs into the ſea, 30 miles WSW. Porto Bello.

CHAHAIGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau du Loir: 5 miles NE. Chateau du Loir.

CHA-HO, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 7 miles S. Chun-te.

CHA-HO-TCHAN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 30 miles SW. Ning-yuen.

CHAIA, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Oby: 20 miles NE. Obdorſkoi.

CHAIBAR, or *Kaibar*, a ſtrong town of Arabia, taken from the Jews by Mahomet, in the ſeventh year of the Hegira: 152 miles NE. Medina.

CHAILARD *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: 4½ leagues NW. Privas.

CHAILLAC, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argenton: 4 leagues SSW. Argenton.

CHAILLAND, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ernée: 10 miles N. Laval.

CHAILLE LES MARAIS, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay-le-Comte: 3 leagues WSW. Fontenay.

CHAILLE SOUS-LES-ORMEAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 10 miles E. Sablé.

CHAILLEVETTE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: 5 miles S. Marennes.

*Chailloué*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, containing about 1100 inhabitants: 1 league N. Sees.

CHAIN, an iſland of the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Cook in the year 1769, about 4 leagues long, and 2 wide. *Long.* 145. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 23. S.

CHAINGY, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: 5 miles W. Orleans.

CHAISE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudeac: 5 miles SE. Loudeac.

CHAISE DIEU *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brioude: 13 miles Brioude, and 18 NNW. Le Puy.

CHAISE LE VICOMTE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Roche-ſur-Yon: 5 miles E. La Roche.

CHAJUK, a town of Aſia, in the country of Charaſin, on the frontiers of Grand Bukkaria.

CHAKEN KAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 20 miles NNE. Tarſus.

CHAKENI-KOUZEY, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Candahar: 120 miles ENE. Candahar.

CHALA, a ſmall ſeaport of South America, in the Pacific Ocean, near the river Arequipa.

CHALABRE, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoux: 10 miles SW. Limoux.

CHALAIN, or *La Potherie*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Segré: 7 leagues NW. Angers.

CHALAIS, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: 5 miles W. Aubeterre.

CHALAMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montluel: 4 leagues S. Bourg en Breſſe, and 4 NNE. Montluel.

CHALAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 40 miles NW. Schiras.

*Chalançon*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: 3 leagues N. Privas.

CHALARONNE, a river of France, which runs into the Saône, near Toiſſey.

CHALAU, or *Kalau*, a town of Luſatia: 46 miles SW. Frankfort on the Oder.

CHALAUTRE, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: 2½ leagues E Provins.

CHALCO, a town of North America, in the province of Mexico, near a lake to which it gives name: 18 miles SE. Mexico.

CHALCUITOS *(Los)*, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Zacatecas.

CHALDESAYGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: 4 leagues S. St. Flour.

CHALENCEY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: 13 miles SSW. Langres.

CHALETTE, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arcis: 12 miles SE. Arcis.

CHALEUR BAY, a large bay of the Atlantic, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between the province of New Brunſwick and the ſouth part of Lower Canada. On the 8th of July, 1760, a French fleet was deſtroyed by the Engliſh, under the command of captain Byron, in this bay. *Long.* 65. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. N.

CHALIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte: 5 miles SW. Nancy.

CHALIM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes: 20 miles S. Bragança.

CHALIM-POU, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 139. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

CHALIN, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Karſkoi Sea. *Long.* 89. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. 5. N.

CHALINARQUES, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: 12 miles N. St. Flour.

CHALINDREY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: 5 miles SE. Langres.

CHALLANS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vendée: 7 leagues N. Sables d'Olonne, and 16 NW. Fontenay le Comte.

CHALLANT, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: 11 miles ESE. Aoſta.

CHALLIN, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 5 leagues W. Angers.

CHALLONOIS, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, in the environs of Châlons ſur Saône.

CHALO, a river of Aſia, which riſes near Laſſa, or Baratola, in Tartary, paſſes through the province of Yunnan, in China, the country of Laos and Tonquin, and empties itſelf into the Gulf of Cochinchina, in the Eaſtern Sea, oppoſite the iſland of Hainan.

CHALONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers, ſituated near coal mines: 4 leagues SW. Angers.

CHALONNE, an iſland in the Loire, a little below the town of the ſame name, about 3 miles in length, with a village.

*Châlons-ſur-Marne*, ſee *Chaalons*.

*Châlons-ſur-Saône*, a city of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire: before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Lyons, ſituated on the Saône. It is ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a citadel. The principal commerce conſiſts in corn, wine, and wood: 14 poſts N. Lyons, and 46½ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 48. N.

CHALOSSE, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, in the environs of St. Sever.

CHALTARON, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 10 miles WNW. Coucha.

CHALVANCA, or *Chumbivilcas*, a town of South America, and principal place of the juriſdiction of Chumbivilcas, in Peru.

CHALUS, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Yrieux. Richard I. king of England, received a wound in his ſhoulder, which proved mortal, by an arrow ſhot from the caſtle of this town, as he was taking obſervations on the beſt way of aſſaulting it, to recover a treaſure found there, which he claimed as his right, and was withheld by the viſcount of Limoges: 15 miles SSW. Limoges.

CHAM, a country of Aſia, and one of the provinces of Cochinchina.

CHAM, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zug, on the ſouth ſide of the Lake of Zug.

CHAM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Regen, at its conflux with a river called *Campl*, or *Kampl*: 64 miles E. Nuremberg, and 84 N. Saltzburg.

CHAM DE COUCE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: 6 leagues N. Thomar.

CHA-MA-KI, a town of the iſland of Formoſa. *Long.* 138. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 10. N.

*Chamaillère*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont Ferrand: 1 mile SW. Clermont.

CHAMARANDE, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtampes: 5 miles NNE. Eſtampes.

CHAMAZE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaugontier: 4 miles SW. Chateaugontier.

CHAMBE, a town of Armenia: 120 miles SE. Erivan.

**CHAMBERET**, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: 15 miles N. Tulle.

CHAMBERI, or *Chambery*, a large and populous town, the capital of Savoy, ſituated on two ſmall brooks, with a caſtle ſituated on an eminence: it is ſurrounded with mountains, but not fortified; ſo has never withſtood a ſiege. It contains two parochial churches, and about 15,000 inhabitants: 12½ poſts E. Lyons. *Long.* 23. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 34. N.—The inhabitants of this town threw themſelves into the power of France, in September, 1792. It is now the capital of the department of Mont Blanc.

CHAMBERSBURG, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 120 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 77. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 57. N.

*Chamblée*, or *Chambly*, a fort on the river Chambly, in Canada, taken by general Montgomery in the beginning of the American war: 100 miles N. Ticonderago.

*Chamblée*, or *Chambly*, a river of Canada, which runs from lake Champlain to Lake St. Peter.

CHAMBLIS, or *Chambly*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Senlis: 13 miles WSW. Senlis.

CHAMBOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan: 2 leagues NE. Argentan.

CHAMBON (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: 1 league SW. St. Etienne.

CHAMBON, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the diſtrict of Evaux: 1 league W. Evaux, and 8 E. Gueret.

CHAMBONLIVE, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzerche: 5 miles E. Uzerche.

CHAMBOSE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire: 7 miles W. Villefranche en Beaujolois.

CHAMBRAIS, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: 5 miles W. Bernay.

CHAMBRE (*La*), a town of Savoy, on the Iſere: the inhabitants are remarkably ſubject to the goître, or ſwelling of the neck: 23 miles NE. Chambery.

CHAMBRON a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainaut, on the Dender: 8 miles SE. Ath.

CHAM-CHOU-POU, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 8 miles NNE. Ning-yuen.

CHAMCHOZ, a town of Armenia: 145 miles E. Erivan.

CHAMEIRAT, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: 3 miles SW. Tulle.

CHAMELET, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: 3 leagues W. Villefranche.

CHAMIR, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 50 miles NE. Loheia. *Long.* 43. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 15. N.

CHAMITSCHE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev, on the borders of Poland: 40 miles SSW. Mogilev.

CHAMKA, or *Tchamka*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 229 miles SE. Laſſa.

CHAMNEISKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the confines of China: 168 miles SW. Verch Udinſkoi.

CHA-MA-TAO, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 138. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 58. N.

CHAMOUX, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne: 4½ miles NW. Argentina.

CHAMPAGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nontron: 12 miles N. Perigueux.

CHAMPAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riberac: 10 miles N. Riberac.

CHAMPAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belley: 10 miles N. Belley.

CHAMPAGNE, before the revolution, a country of France, bordered on the eaſt by Lorraine and Franche Comté, on the ſouth by Burgundy and Nivernois, on the weſt by the Iſle of France and Picardy, and on the north by Flanders; it is about 65 leagues in length, and 45 broad; the land is fertile, and produces that celebrated wine called after its name; much grain and paſturage: it contained two archbiſhoprics, Reims and Sens; and four biſhoprics, Langres, Châlons, Troyes, and Meaux. The principal rivers are the Seine, the Marne, the Aube, the Meuſe, and the Aiſne. Troyes was the capital.

CHAMPAGNE MOUTON, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Confolent: 10 miles W. Confolent.

CHAMPAGNOLE, a town of France, in the department of Jural, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny: 3 leagues SE. Poligny.

*Champçon*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: 2 leagues NE. Mayenne.

CHAMPDENIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maixent: 10 miles N. Niort.

CHAMPDIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire: 1 league N. Montbriſon.

CHAMPEAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: 7 miles NE. Melun.

CHAMPEIX, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoire: 2½ leagues NW. Iſſoire.

CHAMPIGNELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Fargeau: 9 miles N. St. Fargeau.

CHAMPIGNY SUR VEUDE, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 2½ leagues S. Chinon.

CHAM[illegible]L, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which runs into the Regen, at Cham.

CHAMPLAIN, a lake of North America, ſo called from its firſt diſcoverer, in 1610, it contains ſeveral iſlands, and abounds in fiſh: the form inclines to oval. It divides the ſtate of New York from that of Vermont: 80 miles long from north to ſouth, and where wideſt 14 broad.

CHAMPLEMY, a town of France, in the department of Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Charité: 4 leagues SSW. Clamecy.

CHAMPLITTE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Saône, it contains about 1000 inhabitants: 27 miles W. Veſoul, and 12 N. Gray.

CHAMPROND, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent le Rotrou: 15 miles W. Chartres.

CHAMPKGUENT, a town of Savoy: 9 miles N. Chambery.

CHAMPTERCIER, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: 3 miles W. Digne.

*Champtocé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: 4 leagues WSW. Angers.

CHAMPTOCEAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florent le Vieil, containing about 1000 inhabitants: 4 miles WSW. Ancenis.

CHAMPVANS, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dole: 1 league SW. Dole.

CHAMPVANT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gray: 1 league S. Gray.

CHAMTA, or *Tchamta*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 107 miles E. Laſſa.

CHAMTOU, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 75 miles NNW. Cont-Choudſong.

CHAMUNY, a town of Savoy, in the lordſhip of Faucigny: 9 miles E. Salanche.

CHAMUNY, a mountain of Savoy, ſouth of the town of Chamuny.

CHAMUSCA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: 3 leagues NE. Santaren.

CHAMUTI, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea: 6 miles SSE. Girace.

CHAMUTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 5 miles SSW. Girace.

CHANAC, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mende: 2½ leagues SW. Mende.

CHANAID, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the ſouth-weſt extremity of the iſland of Ila.

CHANAS, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: 4 miles SSW. Vienne.

CHANCAILLO, a ſeaport of South America, in the Pacific Ocean, on the coaſt of Peru, north-weſt of Lima. *Lat.* 12. 5. S.

*Chançay*, a town of South America, in Peru, and principal place of a juriſdiction, in the archbiſhopric of Lima, it contains 300 families, chiefly Spaniards: 10 leagues S. Lima.

CHAN-CHAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 12 miles SW. Long-Kouang.

CHANCELADE, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: 1 league NW. Perigueux.

CHANCHA, a town of Egypt: 2 leagues E. Cairo, at the entrance of a deſert which leads to Mount Sinai.

CHANDA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar: 67 miles S. Nagpour, and 218 E. Aurungabad. *Long.* 79. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 2. N.

CHAINDAIL, a circar or diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in the country of Alla-Habad, ſouth-weſt of the country of Benares.

CHANDELEUR ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long.* 88. 48. to 88. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 30. to 29. 45. N.

CHANDEREE, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar or diſtrict in the Malwa country, near the river Betwha. It once contained 14,000 houſes; and is now the reſidence of a rajah: 148 miles S. Agra, and 192 N. Ougein. *Long.* 78. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 48. N.

CHANDERNAGORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, and principal French ſettlement in the Eaſt Indies, ſituated on the Ganges. It was taken by the Engliſh, under the conduct of colonel Clive and admiral Watſon, in March 1757. It was reſtored at the peace of 1763. The Engliſh took it in the American war, and gave it up again in 1783. It formerly contained 80,000 inhabitants; at this time not half that number: 82 miles S. Moorſhedabad, and 13 N. Calcutta.

CHANDIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 1 league N. Montbriſon.

CHANDIGA, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Adlan. *Long.* 153. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 10. N.

CHANDOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Baglana country: 52 miles NE. Naſſuck, and 80 NW. Aurungabad.

CHANDOUL, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 150 miles NE. Tauris.

CHANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 495 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

CHANGA, or *Xanga*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Africa, at the mouth of the river of the ſame name. *Long.* 59. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 45. S.

CHANGAPRANG, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 242 miles W. Laſſa, and 195. NNE. Catmandu. *Long.* 86. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 6. N.

CHANGASARI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg: 80 miles WNW. Viborg.

CHANG-CHE, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 403 leagues SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 6. N.

CHANG-CHOUI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: 15 leagues SE. Hiu.

CHANG-HAI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 6 leagues SE. Song-kiang.

CHANG-HANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 50 miles S. Ting-fcheou.

CHANG-HIA-TONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 400 leagues SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 27. N.

CHANG-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 6 leagues SW. Vou-ting.

CHANG-IN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 385 leagues SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 3. N.

CHANG KAO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 10 leagues WSW. Choui-tcheou.

CHANGLASSE, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, near the river Sanpoo: 204 miles W. Laſſa, and 190 NNE. Catmunda.

CHANG-LIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 6 leagues NW. Ping.

CHANG-LING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 5 miles SSW. Hoang.

CHANG-NAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 14 leagues SE. Chang.

CHANG-SE, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1180 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 18. N.

CHANG-TCHEOU, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 20 miles W. Longkouang.

CHANG-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank: in the province of Honan: 8 leagues SSE. Kouang.

CHANG-TSAI, a town of China, of the third rank: 6 leagues N. Yun-hing.

CHANG-YEON, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 10 leagues NNE. Nan-ngan.

CHANG-YU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-Kiang: 6 leagues ESE. Chao-king.

*Changé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: 1 league N. Laval.

*Changé*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 1 league S. Le Mans.

CHANGEWATER, a town of United America, in the State of New Jerſey: 25 miles WSW. Morriſtown.

CHANGY, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 3½ leagues NW. Roanne.

CHANIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde: 12 miles E. Blaye.

CHANIEWIEZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 56 miles SW. Novogrodek.

CHAN-LIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi; 8 miles NW. Ko-hoa.

CHANMANNING, a town of Aſia, in Thibet, where the grand Lama ſometimes reſides: 116 miles W. Laſſa, and 266 NE. Catmandu.

CHANNEL, the Engliſh name of the department of France called *La Manche*, ſee *La Manche*.

CHANNI OUDOUC, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Moguls. *Long.* 132. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 51. N.

CHANONAT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, celebrated for its mineral waters.

CHAN-SI, a province of China, which is one of the ſmalleſt of the empire, is bounded on the eaſt by that of Pe-tche-li, on the ſouth by Ho-nan, on the weſt by Chen-ſi, and on the north by the great wall. The Chineſe ſay, that the firſt inhabitants of China fixed their reſidence in this province. Its climate is healthy and agreeable, and the ſoil is fruitful. It abounds in muſk, porphyry, marble, lapis-lazuli, and jaſper of various colours: iron-mines, ſalt-pits, and cryſtal, are alſo common here. This province is full of mountains; ſome of which are uninhabited, and have a wild and frightful appearance; but the reſt are cultivated with care, and cut into terraces from top to bottom, which preſent a very agreeable proſpect; on the tops of ſome there are found vaſt plains, which are no leſs fertile than the richeſt low lands. Vines grow here, which produce the beſt grapes in this part of Aſia; good wine may be made from them; but the Chineſe prefer drying them, and ſelling them in the other provinces. The mountains abound in coal, which the inhabitants pound, and having mixed with water, form into ſmall cakes; it is not very inflammable, but, when once kindled, affords a ſtrong and laſting fire. Chan-ſi comprehends in its diſtrict 5 cities of the firſt claſs, and 85 of the ſecond and third. The capital of the province is called *Tai-yuen-ſou*.

CHANTABOUN, a ſea-port town of the kingdom of Siam, on the frontiers of Camboja.

CHANTADA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 20 miles N. Orenſe.

CHANTAGIR, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Eniſci. *Long.* 109. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

CHANTAUNAY, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: 15 miles N. Fontenay-le-Comte.

CHANTELLE LE CHATEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gannat: 3 leagues N. Gannat.

CHANTENAY, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantes: 2 miles W. Nantes.

CHANTENAY, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sablé: 15 miles WSW. Le Mans.

CHANTILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Senlis. The prince of Condé had a magnificent palace, with beautiful gardens, a menagery, extenſive park, and curious water-works. The ſtable was thought to exceed any thing of the kind in France, and the foreſt, for the purpoſe of keeping game, for the chaſe and the gun, extending many miles in circumference: 1½ league W. Senlis, and 4 SSE. Clermont.

CHANTONAY, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Chataigneraye: 4½ leagues W. La Chataigneraye.—In the begimning of September, 1793, the French republicans were totally defeated by the royaliſts, near this town, with great loſs.

CHAN-TONG, a province of China, bounded on the eaſt by the province of Pe-tche-li and by part of Ho-nan, on the ſouth by Kiang-nan, on the eaſt by the Eaſtern Sea, and on the north by the ſame and part of Pe-tche-li. It is divided into 6 diſtricts, which contain 6 cities of the firſt claſs, and 114 of the ſecond and third. Beſides theſe, there are found along the coaſt 15 or 16 forts, ſeveral villages of conſiderable note on account of their commerce, and a number of ſmall iſlands, the greater part of which have harbours very convenient for the Chineſe junks, which eaſily paſs from thence to Corea or Leao-tong. Beſides the grand imperial canal, which traverſes this province, it contaims a great many lakes, ſtreams, and rivers, which contribute no leſs to the ornament than fecundity of its plains; however, it has much to fear from drought, as it ſeldom rains here. Locuſts, alſo, make ſemetimes great devaſtation. There is no country, perhaps, where game is more plentiful, or where pheaſants, partridges, and quails, are ſold cheaper. Beſides common ſilk-worms, there is found in this province a ſpecies of inſect much reſembling our caterpillars, which produce, indeed, a coarſer kind of ſilk, but of which much ſtronger ſtuffs are made; as theſe ſtuffs are very durable, they have an extenſive ſale throughout China. Tſi-nan-fou is the capital.

*Chantrigné*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Mayenne: 2½ leagues N. Mayenne.

CHAN-YN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 25 miles ENE. Sou.

CHAO-BING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 673 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 138. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 10. N.

CHAOIM, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 8 miles S. Geho.

CHAO-KEOUING, a town of China, in the province of Chang-tong: 55 miles SE. Tci-ngin.

CHAO-MA-ING, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 10 miles N. Chao-ma-ing-Hotun.

CHAO-MA-ING-HOTUN, a town of Thibet: 285 miles E. Hami.

CHAO-OU-FOU, a town of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien; 775 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 135. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. N.

CHAO-PAI, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 142. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 13. N.

CHAO-PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 5 leagues SE. Yong-ngan.

CHAORA, one of the ſmaller Cape Verd Iſlands.

CHAOURCE, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ervy: 5 leagues S. Troyes.

CHAPALA, a lake of North America, in Mexico, and province of Guadalaxara, 18 leagues in length, and 5 in breadth, 15 miles S. Guadalaxara.

CHAPARANG, or *Dſaprong*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, ſituated near the head of the Ganges: 140 miles NNE. Sirinagur. *Long.* 79. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

CHAPARRAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 5 leagues from Antequera.

CHAPEL IN THE FRITH, a town of England, in the county of Derby, on the borders of Cheſhire, with a weekly market on Saturdays: 20 miles ESE. Mancheſter, and 165. N. London.

CHAPELLE AGNON *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: 5 miles N. Ambert.

CHAPELLE D'ANGILLON *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aubigny: 16 miles N. Bourges.

CHAPELLE AUBRY *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florent-le-Vieil: 8 miles S. St. Florent.

CHAPELLE BASSE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cliſſon: 9 miles NE. Nantes.

*Chapelle la Erbrée*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitré: 1½ league E. Vitré.

CHAPELLE SUR ERDRE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantes: 5 miles N. Nantes.

CHAPELLE LA MOCHE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vilaine: 4½ leagues NW. Vilaine.

CHAPELLE SUR OREUSE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 2 leagues S. Sens.

CHAPELLE DE QUINCHAY *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mâcon: 2 leagues S. Mâcon.

CHAPELLE LA REINE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nemours: 5 miles NW. Nemours.

CHAPELLE ST. LAURENT *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon: 11 miles NW. Partenay.

CHAPELLE ST. MESMIN *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans: 3 miles W. Orleans.

CHAPELLE TAILLIFERET, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe: 1½ league S. Gueret.

CHAPELLE LA THIREUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Partenay: 4½ leagues WSW. Partenay.

CHAPELLE EN VERCORS *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Die: 13 miles N. Die.

CHAPELNESS, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of the county of Fife, in the Frith of Forth: 1¼ mile W. Elieneſs.

CHAPPES, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-ſur-Seine: 10 miles SE. Troyes.

CHAPPOY, a town of France, in the department of Jura: 2½ leagues SSE. Salins.

CHAPRARAL, a town of South America, in the country of Chili, and juriſdiction of Coquimbo.

CHAQUILON, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan, in ruins: 90 miles NE. Zareng.

CHAR, a town of Arabia: 140 miles NW. Mecca.

CHAR, a river of France, which runs into the Boutonne, near St. Jean d'Angeli.

CHARABAUN, or *Tſeribon*, a ſea-port town, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java, ſituated in a country which produces plenty of rice, ſugar, coffee, pepper, cotton, &c. which the Dutch purchaſe at a low price: about 130 miles E. Batavia. *Long.* 109. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 5. S.

CHARABEY, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazanderan: 60 miles W. Aſterabat.

CHARAGIO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 2 miles S. Cervionne.

CHARAMOKOTAN, one of the ſmall Kurule Iſlands in the Northern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 50. N.

CHARASM, or *Kharaſm*, a country of Aſia, bordered on the north by Turkeſtan, on the eaſt by Grand Bukkaria, on the ſouth by Choroſan, and on the weſt by the Caſpian Sea; about 320 miles from north to ſouth, and about as much from eaſt to weſt. The country is in general fertile, and is divided among ſeveral Tartarian princes, of whom one takes the title of Khan, with a degree of pre-eminence over the reſt. Urgens is the capital, and the uſual reſidence of the khan in the winter, but during the ſummer he generally encamps on the ſides of the river Amol; and as his camp is called *Khiva*, the people have generally been called the Tartars of Khiva. The khan is ſaid to be able to raiſe an army of 40 or 50,000 horſemen.

CHARANCY, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Longwy: 3½ leagues WSW. Longwy.

CHARATZAISKA, a fortreſs of Siberia, on the borders of China, 84 miles SW. Selengiſk.

CHARAVEND, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi: 120 miles SE. Iſpahan.

CHARBUISOVKA, a river of Kamtſkatcha, which runs into the Penzinſkoi Gulf: 70 miles SSW. Tigilſkoi.

CHARCAS *(Los)*, a province of South America, in Peru, near the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean: one of the richeſt provinces in the world for mines. La Plata is the capital.

CHARCUON, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 70 miles SE. Schiras.

CHARD, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the borders of Devonſhire. It has a large weekly market, held on Monday, and was formerly a borough town, and ſent members to the Britiſh parliament, but this privilege has long been loſt: 15 miles S. Taunton, and 141 W. London.

CHARDOGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-duc: 4 miles N. Bar-le-Duc.

CHARRE CULLOU, a town of Aſia, in the province of Cabul: 42 miles SW. Cabul.

CHARENTE, a river of France, which riſes in the department of the Upper Vienne, paſſes by, or near to, Civray, Ruffec, Verteuil, Manſle, Angouleſme, Jarnac, Cognac, Saintes, Rochefort, &c. and runs into the ſea, about eight miles below Rochefort, oppoſite the iſle of Oleron.

CHARENTE *(Department of)*, one of the new diviſions of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Vienne, on the eaſt by Upper Vienne, on the ſouth by the department of the Dordogne, and on the weſt by the department of the Lower Charente. It takes its name from the river Charente, which paſſes through it: above 56 miles in length from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and 30 wide on an average. Angouleſme is the capital.

CHARENTE *(Lower, Department of)*, one of the diviſions of France, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, north of the river Gironde, taking its name from the river Charente, which croſſes it nearly in its centre: rather more than 80 miles in length; the breadth is very unequal, towards the ſouth about 10 miles, towards the north 20, and in ſome parts nearly 40. Saintes is the capital.

CHARENTENAY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 7 miles S. Auxerre.

CHARENTON, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg-la-Reine: 1 league SE. Paris.

CHARENTON, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Amand: 5 miles E. St. Amand, and 21 SSE. Bourges.

CHARERA *(La)*, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 5 miles W. Havanna.

CHARERI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 9 miles S. Girace.

CHARERI, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 10 miles SSE. Girace.

CHARGEY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Champlitte: 1 league N. Gray.

CHARILLOS *(Los)*, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Lima.

CHARIQUIL, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi: 90 miles SE. Amadan.

CHARISASAR, a town of Aſia, in the country Candahar: 15 miles NE. Candahar.

CHARIT, a town of Arabia: 24 miles N. Sana.

*Charitè (La)*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Nycvre, on the Loire, containing about 4000 inhabitants. Here are manufactures of woollen and hardware: 13 miles NNW. Nevers. *Long*. 20. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 11. N.

CHARKINA, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Tartary, on the Don, in the government of Caucaſus: 200 miles NE. Aſtrachan.

CHARKLIQUEU, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, chiefly inhabited by tanners, who manufacture the beautiful Morocco leather; the caravans ſtop here two or three days: it is ſituated between Erzerum and Tocat.

CHARKOV, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government of the ſame name, containing ten churches, two convents, and ſeveral public ſeminaries: 352 miles S. Moſcow, and 640 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long*. 53. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. N.

CHARKOV, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by Kurſk, on the eaſt by Voronetz, on the ſouth by Ekaterinoſlay, on the weſt by Tchernigov, and Kiov; Charkov is the capital: about 180 miles in length, and from 40 to 80 in breadth.

CHARLBURY, a town of England, in the county of Oxford: 6 miles W. Woodſtock, and 68 WNW. London.

CHARLEMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen. It was built by Charles V. in the year 1555, not far from Givet, on a mountain near the Meuſe. It is ſmall, but well fortified: 8 leagues SW. Namur, and 7 NE. Rocroy.

CHARLEMONT, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh. It is a garriſon town, with barracks for three companies of foot: it is likewiſe a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament. This town ſurrendered to king William in 1690: 8 miles N. Armagh.

CHARLEROY, or *Charles-ſur-Sambre*, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ſituated on the confines of Hainaut, and built on the north ſide of the river Sambre, in a place formerly called *Charnoy*, which was a village and ſigniory belonging to the prince of Iſenghein. The marquis de Caſtel-Rodrigo, governor of the Netherlands, fortified and made a city in the year 1666, changing its name to Charleroi, in honour of Charles II. king of Spain. In the year 1792, it again changed its name to Charles-ſur-Sambre. It was given to France at the peace of Aix-la Chapelle, in 1668. In the year 1672, it was beſieged by the prince of Orange, who inveſted the place the 13th of December, with a deſign to draw the French from Holland, but the bravery of comte de Montal, the governor, and a report of the king of France advancing in perſon, with an army to ſuccour the place, obliged the prince to retire before he had opened the trenches. In the year 1677, the ſame prince inveſted it again, with an army of 60,000 men, but was ſoon obliged to retire. By the treaty of Nimeguen it was ceded to Spain; in 1693, it was taken by the French, after the battle of Landen. In 1697, it was reſtored to Spain: by the peace of Utrecht it was ceded to the States General; in the year 1716, it was given to the emperor by the barrier treaty; and again, in 1746, ſurrendered to France. It carries on conſiderable trade in iron-works, and foundery: 20 miles ENE. Mons, and 20 NE. Maubeuge. *Long*. 22. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 26. N.—It was taken by the French, under general Valence, in the month of November, 1792, with 4000 priſoners. It was recovered by the Auſtrians, in the month of June, 1793, when the French were twice defeated, once with the loſs of 4000 men, and again of 7000. On the 25th of July, 1794, it again ſurrendered to the French at diſcretion, with the garriſon of 3000 men, and 60 pieces of cannon.

CHARLES ISLAND, or *Iſland of Dogs*, at the mouth of the river Gambia, in Africa, where the Engliſh had a ſettlement, but were driven away; ſince which time the iſland has been uninhabited.

CHARLES, a river of America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, which runs into the ſea between Boſton and Charles Town.

CHARLES, a county of North America, in the ſtate of Maryland.

CHARLES CITY, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

CHARLES FORT, a fort on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes: 1 mile S. Bridge Town.

CHARLES FORT, a fort of Ireland, at the eaſt ſide of the entrance into Kinſale harbour, in the county of Cork: 1½ mile S. Kinſale.

CHARLES *(Fort)*, a fort on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher: 1 mile SE. Sandy Point Town.

CHARLES ISLAND, an iſland in Hudſon's Straits. *Long*. 79. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 62. 40. N.

CHARLES ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in that part of the Straits of Magellan called *Royal Reach*.

CHARLESTOWN, a town in the United States of America, in South Carolina, ſituated on a neck of land, at the conflux of the rivers Aſhley and Cooper, both of which are large and navigable; the Aſhley river for ſhips of tolerable burden 20 miles above the town, and for boats and canoes near 40. The navigation for ſhips in Cooper's river does not extend ſo far, but boats may advance farther. The union of theſe rivers below the town forms a convenient and ſpacious harbour, at a diſtance of about 7 miles from the ſea. The town is regularly built, and fortified before the American war, as well by art as nature. The ſituation is flat and low, and the water brackiſh; but the country round is agreeable and fruitful; the ſtreets are well laid out, extending eaſt and weſt from river to river, theſe are interſected by others, ſo that the town is formed into a number of ſquares. The houſes built at firſt were of wood, thoſe more lately erected of brick. The public buildings of Charleſtown are an exchange, town-houſe, and armory; two churches for Epiſcopalians, two for Independents, with other places of worſhip for French Proteſtants, Methodiſts, Roman Catholics, Preſbyterians, Quakers, and Jews. Charleſtown was incorporated in 1783, and divided into 13 wards, with as many wardens, one of whom is elected intendant of the city. By theſe wardens and intendant the city is governed, and the laws put in force. In the year 1787, the number of houſes was computed at 1600, which contained 9600 white inhabitants, and 5400 ſlaves. In the year 1791, the number of inhabitants was 16,359, of whom 7684 were ſlaves. Charleſtown was beſieged by the Britiſh troops the latter end of March, 1780, and ſurrendered on the 13th of May, with 6000 troops priſoners. *Long*. 80. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 32. 50. N.

CHARLESTOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire, on the Connecticut: 83 miles NW. Boſton, and 170 NNE. New York.

CHARLESTOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, and county of Waſhington, containing about 2000 inhabitants.

CHARLESTOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets, and capital of the county of Middleſex: ſituated on the river Charles, which ſeparates it from Boſton. Before the American war, it was nearly half as large as Boſton, and capable of being made as ſtrong, ſtanding on a peninſula. It was both a market and a county town, well ſupplied with fiſh and proviſions in general. The inhabitants were engaged in ſeveral manufactures of leather, ſilver, braſs, and pewter, in making pot-aſh, and building ſhips. In the beginning of the American war the Britiſh troops received orders to burn Charleſtown, to prevent its being made a ſhelter to the Americans, and, on the 17th of June, 1775, the whole town was deſtroyed: 2 miles N. Boſton.

CHARLESTOWN, the principal of the iſland of Nevis, on the weſt coaſt. *Long*. 62. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 14. N.

CHARLEVAL, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grand Andelis: 10 miles SE. Rouen.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ardennes, on the Meuſe, which ſeparates it from Mezieres, with a bridge of communication. It was built in the year 1660, by Gonzago, duke of Nevers; and before the revolution belonged to the prince of Condé, being exempt from the general taxes of the kingdom.

CHARLEVILLE, a borough town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which ſends two members to the Iriſh Parliament: 22 miles S. Limerick, and 31 N. Cork.

CHARLIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: 12 miles NW. Lyons, and 3 N. Roanne.

CHARLOTTE, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

CHARLOTTE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 70 miles SW. Richmond.

CHARLOTTE's BAY, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long*. 58. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 44. 35. N.

CHARLOTTE FORT, a fort of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina, near the town of Peterſburg, in the ſtate of Georgia.

CHARLOTTE's TOWN, a town of the iſland of Dominica, on the weſt coaſt, formerly called *Roſeau*. *Long*. 69. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 25. N.

CHARLOTTE's TOWN, a town of the iſland of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, ſituated about the centre of the iſland, towards the ſouth coaſt. *Long*. 62. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 46. 15. N.

CHARLOTTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Holzapfel, built by the French reſugees: 4 miles SW. Holzapfel.

CHARLOTTENBURG, ſee *Berlin*.

CHARLOTTENBURG, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey, and county of Bergen: 12 miles N. Morris Town.

CHARLOTTENLUND, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: 4 miles N. Copenhagen.

CHARLOTTESBURG, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 180 miles W. Newbern. *Long*. 81. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 35. 18. N.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, on a ſmall river, which runs into James River: 55 miles NW. Richmond.

CHARLTON, an iſland in the ſouthern part of Hudſon's Bay. *Long*. 80. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 8. N.

CHARLY, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Thierry: 2 leagues SW. Chateau Thierry.

CHARMES, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirecourt: 2½ leagues NE. Mirecourt.—This place is famous for a treaty between the duke of Lorraine and cardinal Richelieu, in the year 1633, by which the duke ſurrendered the dukedom to France.

CHARMOGOL, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 200 miles N. Herat.

CHARMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-François: 14 miles NE. Vitry.

CHARMOUTH, a village of England, on the coaſt of the county of Dorſet, at the mouth of a ſmall river called *Char*, where the Danes made a deſcent and ravaged the country in the year 833 and in 840: 3 miles E. Lime.

CHARNIZAY, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 10 miles S. Loches.

CHARNY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joigny: 19 miles NW. Auxerre.

CHARNY, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: 1 league N. Verdun.

CHAROLLAIS, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, called from Charolles, the capital.

CHAROLLES, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Saône and Loire: 7 leagues ESE. Bourbon Lancy, and 8 W. Mâcon.

CHARON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: 3 leagues N. Rochefort.

CHARONNE, a village of France: about a mile E. Paris.

CHAROST, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges, ſituated on the river Arnon: 4 leagues SW. Bourges, and 2 NE. Iſſoudun.

CHARPEY, a town of France, in the department of the Drome: 3 leagues E. Valence.

CHARRARA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 48 miles NW. Schiras.

CHARRES, a town of Arabia: 9 miles NNE. Sana.

CHARROUX, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gannat: 5 miles N. Gannat.

CHARROUX, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Civray: 8½ leagues S. Poitiers, and 1½ E. Civray.

CHARTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: 25 miles ESE. Camden.

CHARTRAIN, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, in the environs of Chartres, which is the capital.

CHARTRE SUR LE LOIR *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-du-Loir: 7½ leagues SSE. Le Mans, and 2 ENE. Chateau-du-Loir.

CHARTRES, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure and Loire, one of the moſt ancient towns of the country; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Paris; the cathedral is eſteemed one of the moſt beautiful churches in the kingdom. It is ſituated on the Eure, over which is a bridge, the work of the celebrated Vauban, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants. The principal trade is in corn: 18½ poſts NNE. Tours, and 11 SW. Paris. *Long*. 19. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 27. N.

CHARWELL, a river of England, which runs into the Thames, at Oxford.

CHARYBDIS, a celebrated whirlpool, in the Gulf of Meſſina, between the coaſt of Calabria and the iſland of Sicily: it was very dangerous in ancient times; but it is ſaid to have been entirely removed by an earthquake in the year 1783.

CHASSAIR, or *Caſair*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocca, about 6 leagues from Mount Atlas, near it are mines of lead and antimony, which the inhabitants carry to Fez to diſpoſe of.

CHASSELAY, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Camp de Lyon; 2 leagues N. Lyons.

CHASSENEUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochefoucauld: 11 miles NE. La Rochefoucauld.

CHASSENSAL, a river of France, which runs into the Ardeche, not far from its ſource.

CHASSERADES, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefort: 8 miles N. Villefort.

CHASSIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: 10 miles W. Viviers.

CHASSIRON, *(Tower of)*, a lighthouſe on the north point of the iſland of Oleron, near the coaſt of France, which has two fires to diſtinguiſh it from the Tower of Cordovan.

CHASTELET, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and the biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Sambre: 30 miles SW. Bruſſels, and 50 WSW. Liege.

CHASTELLAR, a town of Savoy: 8½ miles NE. Chambery.

CHATA, a town of America, in the Tennaſee government: 22 miles SSW. Knoxville.

CHATAHOUCHEE, a river of North America, which riſes in the Apalachian Mountains, on the borders of the Tennaſee government, croſſes the ſtate of Georgia, and, uniting with the Flint in *Lat*. 31. N. forms the Apalachicola.

CHATAIGNERAYE (*La*), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Vendée: 15 leagues SE. Nantes, and 3½ N. Fontenay le Comte.—In the month of April, 1793, this town was taken by the royaliſts of La Vendée.

CHATAISKA, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Eniſei, near Turuchanſk.

CHATAISKO, a town of Siberia, on the eaſt ſide of the Eniſei: 156 miles N. Turuchanſk.

CHATANGA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Frozen Sea, extending itſelf by the addition of many rivers into a large gulf at its mouth. *Lat*. 74. 40. N.

CHATAUGHQUE, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 7 miles S. Lake Erie.

CHA-TCHEOU, or *Qua-tcheou*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 160 miles SSE. Hami. *Long*. 113. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 22. N.

CHATEAU ARNOUX, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Siſteron: 7 miles S. Siſteron.

CHATEAUBELAIR BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent, in the Weſt Indies. *Long*. 61. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 13. 14. N.

CHATEAU-BOURG, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitré: 2½ leagues W. Vitré.

CHATEAU-BRIANT, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Loire, containing about 3000 inhabitants: 11 leagues N. Nantes, and 9 SSE. Rennes. *Long*. 16. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 44. N.

CHATEAU-CAMBRESIS, ſee *Cateau-Cambreſis*.

CHATEAU-CHALONS, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny: 2 leagues N. Lons-le-Saunier.

CHATEAU-CHINON, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Nyevre, ſituated near the ſource of the Yonne. It has a conſiderable trade in cloth, leather, wood, and wool: 11 leagues E. Nevers, and 5½ WNW. Autun. *Long*. 21. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 3. N.

CHATEAU-CORNET, a fortreſs of the iſland of Guernſey.

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a ſtrong fortreſs of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, ceded to the duke of Savoy by the treaty of Utrecht. It was taken by the combined armies of France and Spain in the year 1744: 15 miles. W. Saluzzo, and 30. SSW. Turin. *Long*. 24. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 33. N.

CHATEAU-DUN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure and Loire. It contains 2 churches, and about 3000 inhabitants: 25 miles S. Chartres. *Long*. 19. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 4. N.

CHATEAU-FORT, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: 1 league NE. Chevreuſe.

CHATEAU-GAY, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: 1 league SW. Riom.

CHATEAU-GERARD, a town of France, in the department of the

Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonnerre: 14 miles SSE. Tonnerre.

CHATEAU-GIRON, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rennes: 2½ leagues SE. Rennes, and 4 WNW. La Guerche.

CHATEAU-GOMBERT, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marſeilles: 4 miles NE. Marſeilles.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayenne, on the Mayenne; here is a manufacture of linen and woollen. The number of inhabitants is computed at 7000: 5 leagues S. Laval, and 5 W. Sablé, *Long.* 16. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 57. N.

CHATEAU D'IF, a fortreſs and three ſmall iſlands near the coaſt of France, in the Mediterranean: about 3 miles WSW. Marſeilles.

CHATEAU JOUX, a fortreſs of France, in the department of the Doubs, near Pontarlier.

CHATEAU LANDON, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nemours. It contains 3 pariſhes: 2½ leagues S. Nemours, and 6 SSW. Montereau.

CHATEAU LAUDREN, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Brieuc: 2½ leagues WNW. St. Brieuc.

CHATEAU-LIN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Finiſterre; the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in ſlates for covering houſes: in the environs is a medicinal ſpring, and ſome mines of copper and iron: 4 leagues N. Quimper. *Long.* 13. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat* 48. 12. N.

CHATEAU DU LOIR, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Sarte. It contains about 2000 inhabitants. In the environs is made a great deal of wine called claret: 7 leagues NNW. Tours, and 7 SSE. Le Mans. *Long.* 18. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

CHATEAU LOMBARD, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Lombardy, in the province of Caramania: 104 miles SSW. Cogni.

CHATEAU EN MARCHE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 2 leagues N. Montvilliers.

CHATEAU MEILLANT, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Cher, with an ancient caſtle, ſaid to have been built by Julius Cæſar: 8 leagues SSE. Iſſoudun, and 10½ S. Bourges. *Long.* 19. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 34. N.

CHATEAU-NEUF, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arnay-le-Duc: 17 miles SW. Dijon.

CHATEAU-NEUF, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 13 miles N. Angers, and 4½ W. La Fleche.

CHATEAU-NEUF, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Graſſe: 3 miles NE. Graſſe.

CHATEAU-NEUF, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Malo: 7 miles S. St. Malo.

CHATEAU-NEUF, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marcigny: 3 leagues ESE. Marcigny.

CHATEAU-NEUF, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans: 12 miles E. Orleans.

CHATEAU-NEUF, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Leonard: 17 miles SE. Limoges.

CHATEAU NEUF SUR CHARENTE, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cognac: 10 miles WSW. Angouleſme.

CHATEAU POINSAT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Dorat: 18 miles N. Limoges.

CHATEAU PORTIEN, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel. It contains about 2500 inhabitants: 2 leagues W. Rethel.

CHATEAU REGNAULT, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Indre and Loire: 5 leagues NE. Tours, and 6 W. Blois.

CHATEAU RENARD, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montargis: 4½ leagues SW. Sens, and 4½ E. Montargis.

CHATEAU RENARD, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon, celebrated for its excellent white wine: 9 miles NE. Taraſcon.

CHATEAU RENARD, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes: 10 miles NW. Sedan.

CHATEAU SALINS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meurte, ſo called from the ſalt works, which are very extenſive: 7 leagues SE. Metz, and 5 NE. Nancy. *Long.* 24. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

CHATEAU THIERRY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aiſne, ſituated on the Marne, and contains three pariſhes; near it is a medicinal ſpring: 5½ poſts W. Epernay, and 10¾ NNE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

CHATEAU LA VALLIERE, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langeais: 5 leagues N. Langeais.

CHATEAU VILLAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 16 miles E. Vienne.

CHATEAU VILLAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumonte: 5½ leagues WNW. Langres.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Serres: 10 miles S. Serres.

CHATEAUNEUF, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Amand: 4½ leagues S. Bourges, and 4½ ESE. Iſſoudun.

CHATEAUNEUF DU FAOU, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carhaix: 16 miles NE. Quimper.

CHATEAUNEUF DE GALAURE, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans: 13 miles N. Romans.

CHATEAUNEUF DE MAZENC, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart: 9 miles E. Montelimart.

CHATEAUNEUF DU PAPE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône: 3 leagues N. Avignon.

CHATEAUNEUF DE RANDON, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langogne: 4 leagues NE. Mende.

*Chateauneuf de Rhône*, a town of France, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhône, oppoſite Viviers.

CHATEAUNEUF EN THIMERAIS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure: 13 miles NW. Chartres, and 12 S. Dreux. *Long.* 18. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

CHATEAUNEUF-AU-VAL-DE-BARGIS, a town of France, in the department of the Nyèvre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Charité: 10 miles NE. Charité.

CHATEAUROUX, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Indre, ſituated in a fertile country, on the Indre. Here is a large woollen manufacture. It contains 4 pariſhes, and about 5500 inhabitants: 15 poſts N. Limoges, and 31¼ SSW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 49. N.

CHATEAUROUX, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps: 5 miles N. Embrun.

CHATEEN, a town of Little Bokharia.

CHATEL, or *Chaté*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandpré: 5 miles SE. Grandpré.

CHATEL-CENSOY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avalon: 4 leagues W. Avalon.

CHATEL-GUION, a village of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, celebrated for its mineral water: 1 league N. Riom.

CHATEL SUR MOZELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges: 3½ leagues E. Mirecour.

CHATEL DE NEUVE, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins: 10 miles S. Moulins.

CHATELDON, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thiers: 6 leagues ENE. Riom.

CHATELET (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melun: 2 leagues E. Melun.

CHATELLERAULT, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vienne. It is ſituated on the Vienne, and contains about 8000 inhabitants: the principal employment is in making clocks and cutlery: 5 poſts NNE. Poictiers, and 43¼ SSW. Paris. *Long.* 18. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 49. N.

CHATELLET (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Meillant: 2 leagues NNE. Chateau Meillant.

CHATELLUX, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bouſſac: 4 leagues SW. Bouſſac.

CHATELLUX-LE-MARCHIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourganeuf: 5 miles NE. Bourganeuf.

CHATENAY, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 2 leagues S. Paris.

CHATENOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: 1 league W. Scheleſtat.

CHATENOY, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchateau: 2 leagues SE. Neufchateau.

CHATHAM, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the Medway, united to the city of Rocheſter, of which it is propably a ſuburb; celebrated for its dock, improved and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, who built Upnor Caſtle for its defence. Charles I. extended it very conſiderably. An immenſe quantity of naval ſtores of all kinds are kept ready in magazines and warehouſes, arranged in ſuch regular order, that whatever is wanted may be procured without the leaſt confuſion. In the ſmiths' forge, anchors are made, ſome of which weigh five tons. In the rope-houſe, which is 700 feet in length, cables have been made 120 fathoms long, and 22 inches round. Here are docks for building and repairing ſhips of the largeſt ſize. On the ordnance wharf, the guns belonging to each ſhip are arranged in tiers, with the name of the ſhip to which they belong marked upon them, as alſo their weight of metal. That excellent fund for the relief of wounded ſeamen, called the Cheſt at Chatham, was inſtituted in the year 1588, after the defeat of the Spaniſh armada, when the queen Elizabeth, by advice of Sir Francis Drake, Sir John Hawkins, and others, aſſigned a portion of every ſeaman's pay to the relief of ſeamen who have been wounded or diſabled in the navy. In the year 1667, the Dutch fleet took and diſmantled Sheerneſs, and ſailing up the Medway, burnt three guard-ſhips, and attacked Upnor Caſtle, but were repulſed, and in their return burned and damaged three men of war: 30 miles E. London.

CHATHAM, an iſland of United America, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts. *Long.* 69. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 39. N.

CHATHAM, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 32 miles ESE. Windham.

CHATHAM, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia. Savannah is the principal town.

CHATILLON, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg la Reine: 1½ league SSW. Paris.

CHATILLON, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Die: 3½ leagues NW. Lyons.

CHATILLON, a town of Savoy, in the Genevois: 3 miles SSE. St. Julien.

CHATILLON, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta, on the Doria Baltea: 9 miles SE. Aoſta.

CHATILLON EN BAROIS, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins-en-Gilbert: 8 miles NW. Moulins.

*Chatillon ſous les Côtes*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: 6 miles E. Verdun.

CHATILLON SUR COURTINE, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons-le-Saunier: 2½ leagues E. Lons-le-Saunier.

CHATILLON LES DOMBES, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ain: 4 leagues SW. Bourg-en-Breſſe. *Long.* 22. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 7. N.

CHATILLON SUR INDRE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre: 23 miles NW. Chateauroux, and 11 SSE. Loches.

CHATILLON SUR LOING, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montargis, containing about 1700 inhabitants: 4 leagues S. Montargis.

CHATILLON SUR LOIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gien: 3 leagues SE. Gien.

CHATILLON SUR MARNE, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epernay: 9 miles WNW. Epernay.

CHATILLON DE MICHAILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantua: 2½ leagues E. Nantua.

CHATILLON SUR SAONE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Marche: 3 leagues SSE. La Marche.

CHATILLON SUR SEINE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Côte-d'Or. The town is large, though only one pariſh, and is built on both ſides of the Seine. There are ſome iron forges in the neighbourhood: 38 miles NNW. Dijon, and 24 E. Tonnerre.

CHATILLON SUR SEVRE, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon: 12 leagues N. Niort, and 7 W. Thouars.

CHATILLON EN VENDELAIS, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitrè: 2 leagues N. Vitrè.

CHATONNAY, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: 5 leagues E. Vienne, and 7½ SE. Lyons.

CHATRE *(La)*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre. Here is a woollen manufacture, and the inhabitants carry on a large trade in cattle; it has two churches: 6 leagues SSE. Chateauroux, and 7½ S. Iſſoudun. *Long.* 19. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

CHATTERIS, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge: 12 miles WNW. Ely, and 71 N. London.

CHATTERPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Alla-Habad: 158 miles SSE. Agra, and 120 ESE. Alla Habad.

CHATSWORTH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 4 miles SE. Richmond.

CHATUGA, a town of America, in the Tennaſee government: 3 miles SW. Tellico.

CHATZAN, a town of Aſia, in the Moultan country, weſt of the Indus: 90 miles W. Moultan. *Long.* 69. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 8. N.

CHAVAIGNES, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: 4 leagues S. Angers.

CHAVANAY, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 7 leagues S. Lyons.

CHAVANNE, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg-en-Breſſe: 8 miles WNW. Bourg.

CHAVANGE, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arcis: 6 leagues E. Arcis.

CHAUDEBURG, a village of France, in the department of the Moſelle, celebrated for its medicinal waters, near Thionville.

CHAUDES-AIGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Flour; which takes its name from a hot mineral ſpring. The principal commerce is in ſkins and glue: 12 miles S. St. Flour.

CHAUDIERE, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, 2 leagues above Quebec.

CHAUDRON, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 15 miles SW. Angers.

CHAVES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, near the confines of Spain, defended by a caſtle, walls, and baſtions, ſituated on the Tamega, and founded by the emperor Trajan: ſeveral veſtiges exiſt of its ancient magnificence. This town was taken by the Spaniards, under general O'Reilly, in the year 1762: 12 leagues W. Bragança. *Long.* 11. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

CHAUFAILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marcigny: 4 leagues E. Marcigny.

CHAUKUNDA, a town of Africa, near the river Gambia, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

CHAUL, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, with a good port, and defended by a citadel, taken, in 1507, by the Portugueſe: 6 leagues S. Bombay.

CHAULMES, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Lôire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melun: 7½ leagues ESE Paris.

CHAULNES, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Péronne: 7 miles S. Péronne.

CHAUMERGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny: 3 leagues W. Poligny.

CHAUMONT, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Marne, ſituated on a mountain, near the river Marne. Here is a manufacture of coarſe woollen cloth, and a conſiderable trade in deer and goat's ſkins: 4 poſts NNW. Langres, and 29¼ ESE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe; it takes its name from an artificial mountain, on which a fortreſs was built, as a boulevard to France, when Normandy was in the hands of the Engliſh: 13 miles SSW. Beauvais, and 27 W. Senlis. *Long.* 19. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

CHAUMONT, a town of Savoy, in the Genevois, near the frontiers of France: 6 miles NE. Seiſſel.

CHAUMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg: 6 miles S. Baſtogne.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Arden-nes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: 9 miles NNW. Rethel.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romorantin: 17 miles E. Blois.

CHAUMUSSAY, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 12 miles S. Loches.

CHAUMUZY, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims: 8 miles SW. Reims.

CHAUNAY, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Civray: 2 leagues NW. Civray.

CHAUNY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aiſne, ſituated on the Oiſe: 2 poſts E. Noyon, and 3½ N. Soiſſons. *Long.* 20. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 37. N.

CHAUP *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme: 5½ leagues E. Le Buis.

CHAURIAT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Billom: 4 miles NW. Billom.

CHOUS, or *Cuſt*, the moſt eaſterly and moſt extenſive province of the kingdom of Fez; in general mountainous, ſtony, and unfruitful; but in ſome places fertile, and capable of feeding numerous herds of cattle.

CHAUSSIN, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dôle: 3 leagues S. Dôle.

CHAUTLAN, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Chiapa; the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in cocoa, pottery, ſalt, and dates.

CHAUVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmorrillon, on the Vienne: 4 leagues E. Poictiers.

CHAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: 20 miles SW. Angouleſme.

CHAUX DE FONDS, a large and beautiful village of Swiſſerland, in the principality of Neufchatel, and capital of a juriſdiction, which produces but little corn, but feeds a great number of cattle; the inhabitants are induſtrious, and annually export from 10 to 16,000 watches of gold and ſilver: 9 miles NNW. Neufchatel.

CHAYAUTAS, a juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Buenos Ayres, about 40 leagues in circumference.

CHAZELET, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argenton: 7 miles SSW. Argenton.

CHAZELLES, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montbriſon: 7 leagues WSW. Lyons.

CHE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 12 leagues WNW. Se.

CHEADLE, a town of England, in the county of Stafford; in a country abounding with coal: there are very extenſive copper and braſs works in the neighbourhood. It has a weekly market on Fridays: 15 miles NE. Stafford, and 146 NNW. London.

CHEAPO, a river of America, which runs into the bay of Panama: 30 miles E. Panama.

CHEBIB, or *Tellitz*, a mountain of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on which are ſeveral towns.

CHEBUCTO BAY, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 63. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

CHE-CHEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Yang-tſe: 11 leagues ENE. Fong.

CHECHMEBAND, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 70 miles NW. Zareng.

CHECHMURAT, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 100 miles NE. Tauris.

CHECO, or *Kecio*, or *Tong-tow*, a town of Aſia, and capital of the country of Tonquin, ſituated on the river Songkoi: 100 miles from its mouth.

CHE-CONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 10 miles SE. Tong-tchouen.

CHEDABUCTO BAY, a bay at the eaſtern extremity of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 61. 10. W Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 25. N.

CHEDDER, a village of England, in the county of Somerſet, celebrated for its excellent cheeſe: 7 miles NW. Wells.

CHEDUBA, an iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Ava, 30 miles long, and 9 wide. *Long.* 93. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 50. N.

CHEEGO HILLS, hills of Hindooſtan, near the ſouth coaſt of the country of Gutch.

CHEESADAWD, a lake of North America, about 70 miles in circumference. *Long.* 106. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 15. N.

CHE-FANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 10 miles NW. Han.

CHEF BOUTONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melle: 8 miles S. Melle.

CHEFETE KAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 100 miles E. Cogni.

CHEFFES, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauneuf: 3 leagues N. Angers.

CHEGFORD, a town of England, in the county of Devon: 15 miles W. Exeter.

CHEGIASAR, a town of Perſia, in the Irak Agemi: 100 miles WSW. Amadan.

CHEHAW, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 165 miles WSW. Auguſta.

CHEITO, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 120 miles S. Schiras.

CHEITORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Oudipour, formerly one of the principal fortreſſes of India, and reſidence of the Rana, chief of the Rajpoots, now removed to Oudipour; ſituated on a very high mountain, and ſaid by ſome to be ſeven miles in circumference, by others eight, and by Perſian authors repreſented to be ten, ſurrounded with towers and baſtions; and, from the foot of the mountain to the top, ſaid to be two miles and a half, and by ſome five miles; a barrier of ſeven gates muſt be paſſed: ſuch a fortreſs as this, ſupplied with every neceſſary, might be ſuppoſed impregnable; but it was taken after a long ſiege by the king of Delhi. After ſome years, it came into the power of the Rana, or prince of the Rajpoots; from whom it was taken by the emperor Acbar, who laid it waſte with great carnage, put the garriſon to the edge of the ſword, and blew up the towers with gunpowder. After the Mogul troops were driven away, the Rana began to repair it, but not in its ancient ſplendour, and even theſe repairs were deſtroyed by another invaſion of the Moguls. It is now nearly deſerted, and become a reſort of tigers and other beaſts of prey: 43 miles N. Oudipour, and 76 S. Agimere. *Long.* 74. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

CHEIWAN, a town of Arabia, 40 miles S. Saade.

CHE-KANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 11 leagues ESE. Tchi-tcheou.

CHE-LEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 14 leagues SW. Fuen-tcheou.

CHELLES, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: 4 leagues WSW. Meaux.

CHELM, a town of Poland, in Red Ruſſia, and capital of a palatinate to which it gives name; the ſee of a Roman biſhop, ſuffragan of Lemberg, and a Greek biſhop, ſuffragan of Kiov. It is very much gone to decay; the palatinate is partly ſubject to Ruſſia and partly to Auſtria: 108 miles SE. Warſaw, and 396 E. Breſlaw.—On the 8th of June, 1794, the Poles were defeated by the Pruſſians, near this town.

CHELMER, a river of England, which runs into the ſea, a little below Malden.

CHELMICZ, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 50 miles E. Mozyr.

CHELMSFORD, a town of England, and principal town of the county of Eſſex, ſituated at the conflux of the Chelmer and the Can, where the aſſizes and the quarter ſeſſions for the county are held, and members of parliament for the county are choſen. The market is held every Friday, and well ſupplied with corn and meat: 22 miles W. Colcheſter, and 29 E. London.

CHELSEA, a large and populous village of England, in the county of Middleſex, ſituated on the north ſide of the Thames. Where ſtands that great hoſpital, erected for the aſylum of diſabled or decayed ſoldiers, and one of the beſt of the kind. The original building on the ſpot was a college, founded by Dr. Sutkliff, dean of Exeter, in the reign of king James I. for the ſtudy of polemic divinity; but the ſum ſettled upon the foundation by Dr. Sutkliff being far unequal to the end propoſed, the reſt was left to private contributions; and theſe coming in ſlowly, the work was ſtopped before it was finiſhed, and therefore fell to ruin. At length the ground on which the old college was erected, becoming eſcheated to the crown, Charles II. began to erect the preſent hoſpital, which was carried on by James II. and completed by William and Mary. The expence of erecting theſe buildings is computed to amount to 150,000l. and the extent of the ground is above 40 acres. In the wings are 16 wards, in which are accommodations for above 400 men, and there are beſides, in the other buildings, a conſiderable number of apartments for officers and ſervants. Theſe penſioners conſiſt of ſuperannuated veterans, who have been at leaſt 20 years in the army; or thoſe ſoldiers who are diſabled in the ſervice of the crown. They wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other clothes, diet, waſhing, and lodging. The governor has 500l. a year; the lieutenant-governor 250l. and the major 150l. Thirty-ſix officers are allowed 6d. a day; 34 lighthorſemen, and 30 ſerjeants, have 2s. a week each; 48 corporals and drums have 10d. per week; and 336 private men, are each allowed 8d. a week; the out-penſioners, who amount to between 8 and 9000, have each 7l. 12. 6d. a year. Theſe great expences are ſupported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common ſoldier. Here likewiſe is a conſiderable place of public reſort, called Ranelagh, from the title of the nobleman to whom the eſtate belonged.

CHELTENHAM, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, celebrated for its medicinal waters, and within a few years become a place of great ſummer reſort: and honoured with the reſidence of the royal family in the year 1788. It has a weekly market on Thurſdays: 10 miles ENE. Glouceſter, and 94 WNW. London.

CHELVA, or *Xelva*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 6 leagues SW. Segorba.

CHELUM, a river of India, ſee *Behat*.

CHEMACH, or *Kemach*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the ſouthern part of Caramania.

CHEMAL, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 110 miles S. Suſter.

*Chemazé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Gontier: 1½ league SW. Chateau Gontier.

CHE-MEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 20 miles SSW. Kia-hing.

*Chemeré*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evron: 4½ leagues SE. Laval.

CHEMERY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sedan: 7 miles S. Sedan.

CHEMILLIE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet on the Ironne: 3½ leagues NE. Chollet.

CHEMINON, a town of France, in the department of the Marne: 10 miles E. Vitry-le-François.

CHEMNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Marquiſate of Meiſſen; containing 3 churches and an hoſpital: 36 miles WSW. Dreſden, and 32 SW. Meiſſen.

CHEMNITZ, ſee *Kamnitz*.

CHENAY, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maixent: 8 miles SE. St. Maixent.

CHENCOUR, or *Chemkon*, a town of Armenia, on the frontiers of Gurgiſtan, which has a beautiful caſtle, grand caravanſeras, and ſeveral moſques: 160 miles NE. Erivan.

CHENDI, or *Ghandi*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, the capital of a diſtrict, containing about 250 houſes. *Long.* 33. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 39. N.

CHENDOUL, a river of Aſia, in the Cabuliſtan, which runs into the Kamneh, 25 miles E. Paiſhawur.

CHENE, a town of Savoy, in the Genevois: 2½ miles E. Geneva.

CHENENGO, a river of United America, in the ſtate of New York, which runs into the Suſquehana, 2 miles S. Chenengo.

CHENENGO, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 125 miles NW. New York. *Long.* 76. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 8. N.

CHENERAILLES, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aubuſſon: 9 miles N. Aubuſſon.

CHENET, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 100 miles SW. Cogni.

CHEN-IN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles WNW. Tſin-tcheou.

CHENONCEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 2 leagues SE. Amboiſe.

CHEN-SI, a province of China, bounded on the eaſt by Hoang-ho, which ſeparates it from Chan-ſi; on the ſouth by the provinces of Se-tchuen and Hou-quang, on the north by Tartary and the great wall, and on the weſt by the country of the Moguls. Chen-ſi is one of the moſt extenſive provinces of the empire; it had formerly three viceroys; but at preſent it has only two, beſides the governors of So-tcheou and Kan-tcheou, which are the ſtrongeſt places in the country. This province in general is very fertile, commercial and rich. It produces little rice, but the inhabitants have plentiful crops of wheat and millet; it is, however, ſubject to long droughts, and clouds of locuſts ſometimes deſtroy every thing that grows in the fields: the Chineſe eat thoſe inſects boiled. The country abounds with drugs, rhubarb, muſk, cinnabar, wax, honey, and coals, of which it contains inexhauſtible veins; it has alſo rich gold mines, which, for political reaſons, are not allowed to be opened: gold duſt is waſhed down in ſuch abundance among the ſand of the torrents and rivers, that a number of people have no other ſubſiſtence but what they gain by collecting it. Travellers remark that the natives of this country are more polite and affable to ſtrangers, and have greater genius than the Chineſe of the northern provinces. This province is divided into two parts, the Eaſtern and the Weſtern: it contains 8 *fou*, or cities of the firſt claſs, and 106 of the ſecond and third. Si-ngan-fou is the capital.

CHEN YANG, or *Moug-den*, a city of Chineſe Tartary, and capital of a department, or diſtrict, in the country of the Mantchew Tartars, ſituated on an eminence: the Mantchew Tartars have been at great pains to ornament it with ſeveral public edifices, and to provide it with magazines of arms and ſtore-houſes. They conſider it as the principal place of their nation; and ſince China has been under their dominion, they have eſtabliſhed the ſame tribunals here as at Peking, excepting that called Liipou: theſe tribunals are compoſed of Tartars only; their determination is final; and in all their acts they uſe the Tartar characters and language. It may be conſidered as a double city, one of which is encloſed within the other: the interior city contains the emperor's palace, hotels of the principal mandarines, ſovereign courts, and the different tribunals; the exterior is inhabited by the common people, tradeſmen, and all thoſe who by their employments or profeſſions are not obliged to lodge in the interior; the latter is almoſt a league in circumference, and the walls which encloſe both are more than three leagues round; theſe walls were entirely rebuilt in 1631, and repaired ſeveral times ſince: 54 miles ENE. Peking.

CHEN-YANG, a diſtrict or department of Chineſe Tartary, comprehending what was called Leao-tong, and extends as far as the great wall, which bounds it on the ſouth; it is encloſed on the eaſt, north, and weſt by a paliſade, which is more calculated to defend the country againſt the nocturnal invaſions of robbers than to ſtop the march of an army; it is conſtructed only of ſtakes, 7 feet high, without any bank of earth, ditch, or the ſmalleſt fortified work; the gates are no better, and are guarded only by a few ſoldiers.

CHENZINI, or *Chinting*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: near it are mines of ſilver and lead, and quarries of marble: 16 miles E. Malagoez.

CHEOU, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 455 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 34. N.

CHEOU-QUANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 5 leagues NE. Tcin-tcheou.

CHEOU-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 62 miles NE. Kien-nhing.

CHE-OU-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 5 leagues SW. Yen-tcheou.

CHEOU-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-Tong: 9 leagues NE. Po.

CHEOU-YANG, a town of China, in the province of Chan-ſi: 10 miles E. Tai-yuen.

CHEPELIO, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of America, in the Gulf of Panama, about a league in circumference, 6 leagues from Panama.

CHE-PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei: 5 leagues W. Tchi-yuen.

CHE-PING, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 410 leagues SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 49. N.

CHEPO, or *St. Chriſtoval de Chepo*, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Darien, on a river of the ſame name: 9 leagues E. Panama.

CHEPSTOW, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Monmouth, ſituated near the mouth of the Wye, over which is a bridge of ſtone and timber. It is a large, well built, populous, and flouriſhing town, formerly walled round, and defended by a caſtle, part of which remains. In the month of March, 1647, the caſtle was garriſoned by king Charles the Firſt, and continued in the hands of the Royaliſts till May, 1648, when the Welch, under major Langhorne, colonel Poyer, and colonel Powell, were defeated; Poyer was executed, and moſt of the caſtles of Wales were conquered about this time. Chepſtow is the port for all the towns that ſtand on the rivers Wye and Lug. Ships of 600 tons burden are built here, and the town of late is become ſo flouriſhing, that the merchants import their own wine from Oporto, and deals, hemp, flax, pitch, and tar, &c. from Norway and Ruſſia, as ſhips of 700 tons burden come up to the town. The tide comes in at this place with greater rapidity than at Briſtol, and ſometimes riſes at the bridge from 30 to 60 feet. In January, 1761, the bridge was much damaged by an extraordinary riſe of the tide, which then flowed above 70 feet. As half the bridge is in Monmouthſhire, and the other half in Glouceſterſhire, it is maintained at the expence of both counties; and in 1790 and 1791, it underwent a thorough repair. This port ſends great quantities of timber to Portſmouth, Plymouth, Deptford, and Woolwich, and bark, iron, cyder, &c. to ſeveral parts of Ireland, Liverpool, and other places. There are five conſtant trading veſſels between this port and London, which in general go and return in two months. There is a market-boat, of 70 tons burden, that goes regularly from this place to Briſtol every Tueſday, and returns every Thurſday. It has a market weekly on Saturday, well ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions, and on the laſt Monday in every month for cattle and ſwine : 28 miles SW. Glouceſter, and 134 WNW. London. *Long*. 2. 36. W. Grnenwich. *Lat*. 51. 42. N.

CHEQUATAN, or *Segutanaio*, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

CHER, a river of France, which riſes near Auzance, in the department of the Creuſe, paſſes by Montluçon, Ainay-le-Vieux, St. Amand, Chateauneuf, St. Florent, Vierzon, Menetou, Villefranche, Chabris, Selles, St. Aignan, Montrichard, Blere, &c. and joins the Loire, a few miles below Tours.

CHER, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Loiret, on the eaſt by that of the Nyèvre, from which it is ſeparated by the Allier, on the ſouth by the department of the Allier, and on the weſt by the department of the Indre and Loire, and Cher : it takes its name from the river Cher, which croſſes a part of it. Bourges is the capital.

CHERASCO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and capital of a comté of the ſame name, on the borders of the comté of Aſti, ſituated on a mountain, at the conflux of the Stura with the Tanaro. It is ſaid to have been built by ſome inhabitants of Alba, Manzano, Miana, &c. who were driven away from their towns by the tyranny of their reſpective lords : they fixed on this ſpot, built a town, and ſurrounded it with walls ; Chriſtina of France, ducheſs of Savoy, cauſed the town to be fortified in the modern manner, with baſtions, foſſes, and outworks. Since that time Cheraſco has been conſidered as the key and boulevard of the eſtates of Savoy, being ſituated on the frontiers of Piedmont, Montferrat, and the duchy of Milan ; and ſtrong both by art and nature. Cheraſco was firſt a republic, governed by its particular laws, though profeſſing to be dependant on the emperors of Germany, and to obey them. This flouriſhing ſtate continued to the year 1260, when they took the oath of allegiance to Charles I. of Anjou, comte of Provence, afterwards king of Naples and Sicily, and continued ſubject to that crown till the reign of Jane I. Queen of Naples, who took no care to protect her ſubjects from their enemies, when the inhabitants followed the example of other towns, and ſurrendered themſelves voluntarily to Amadeus VI. comte of Savoy, and Jaques de Savoy, prince of Achaia. This ſituation they did not long enjoy, for in a few years after they became ſucceſſively ſubject to the marquis of Montferrat ; Luchin Viſconti, prince of Milan ; a ſecond time to Jane, queen of Naples ; Galeas, and John Galeas de Viſconti : Valentina, the daughter of this laſt prince, married Louis, duke of Orleans, and brought with her as a portion the town of Cheraſco, and the country round : from the ſucceſſors of this prince, it came to Charles V. who gave it, in the year 1530, to Charles III. duke of Savoy, ſirnamed the Good, in conſideration of his marriage with Beatrice, of Portugal. It was taken more than once in the ſame century by the Auſtrians and the French, but reſtored to Emanuel Philbert, ſon of Charles, by the peace of Cambray, in 1559. Victor Amadeus gave it the title of City, making it the capital of a province, and reſidence of a governor. The civil government is conducted by 3 ſyndics, 28 counſellors, and 8 maſters of accompts. It is in the dioceſe of Aſti, and has 7 pariſh churches, 4 within the walls, and 3 without. The comté is about 9 miles in diameter, the land is fertile, the plains producing great plenty of corn, and the hills, which are ſome higher, ſome lower, produce wine, both good and in quantities for exportation : 20 miles SSE. Turin, 15 miles E. Saluzzo. *Long*. 25. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 33. N.

CHERAW HILL, a mountain of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina : 43 miles NNE. Queenborough.

CHERBURG, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Channel, ſituated at the bottom of a large bay, between Cape Barfleur and Cape la Hogue, containing about 6000 inhabitants. Before the revolution, it was the ſeat of a governor and an admiralty. Building of ſmall veſſels, and a manufacture of woollen ſtuffs, form the principal employment of the inhabitants. In the year 1758, the town was taken and plundered by the Engliſh, the port deſtroyed, and the ſhips burned in the harbour. This port has always been conſidered by the French as an object of great importance in the navigation of the Engliſh Channel, and immenſe ſums have been expended in the erection of piers, deepening and enlarging the harbour, and erecting fortifications. Veſſels of 900 tons can be admitted in high water, and 250 in low : 10 poſts N. Coutances, and 41 WNW. Paris. *Long*. 16. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 39. N.

CHERCHESENE, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Curdiſtan : 62 miles S. Kerkuk.

CHERCY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne : 4 leagues W. Sens.

CHEREN-TABANAN, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long*. 137. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. 32. N.

CHERI-KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary : 15 miles SE. Petouré Houn.

CHERI-OUJOU, a town of Chineſe Tartary : 8 miles S. Geho.

CHERMANSIEK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Nato-ia : 30 miles NNE. Milets.

CHERO, a ſmall iſland of European Turkey, in the Archipelago. *Long*. 43. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 53. N.

CHERONNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Charente : 15 miles S. Confolent.

CHEROY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sens : 10 miles W. Sens.

CHERRONISO, a town of European Turkey, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Negropont : 25 miles E. Negropont.

CHERSO, an iſland in the Adriatic, on the coaſt of Croatia, about 150 miles in circumference. It is ſtony and mountainous, but yields a great deal of wood, cattle, wine, oil, and honey. It belongs to the Venetians, who ſend a nobleman as governor every two years, with the title of count, or captain, who reſides at the capital, ſituated in the centre of the iſland, which has the ſame name, and contains about 2500 inhabitants. *Long*. 32. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 10. N.

CHERSON, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, ſituated on the Dnieper, built and made a free port in the year 1774, chiefly conſtructed of hewn ſtone. It is intended to be the principal mart for all commodities of export and import : but if an extenſive trade ſhould take place in this quarter, the great depoſitary for the merchandize will be more conveniently fixed on ſome ſpot below the bar of the Dnieper, and about 12 miles ſouth of Cherſon. It contains a dock for the conſtruction of large veſſels ; from which ſeveral men of war and frigates, as well as merchant ſhips, have already been launched. The humane Mr. Howard died in this town, on the 20th day of January, 1790 : 128 miles SW. Ekaterinoſlav, and 812. S. Peterſburg. *Long*. 50. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 40. N.

CHERTSEY, a town of England, in the county of Surrey, ſituated near the banks of the Thames, formerly the reſidence of ſome of the Saxon kings, and the firſt burial place of Henry VI. who was afterwards removed to Windſor. Here was formerly an abby, founded in the year 664, of which only part of the walls now remains. It has a weekly market on Wedneſdays : 20 miles WSW. London.

CHERVES, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, 1 league NW. Cognac.

CHERVEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maixent : 2½ leagues NE. Niort.

CHESAPEAK, a bay of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, and one of the largeſt in the known world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the northward, dividing Virginia and Maryland. It is from 7 to 18 miles broad, and generally as much as 9 fathoms deep ; affording many commodious harbours, and a ſafe and eaſy navigation. It receives the waters of the Suſquehannah, Potomak, Rappahannok, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

CHESHAM, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, with a weekly market on Wedneſdays. The principal trade of the town is in lace, ſhoes, and wooden-ware : 10 miles SE. Ayleſbury, and 29 WNW. London.

CHESHIRE, a county palatine of England, bounded on the north by the Iriſh Sea, and by the counties of Lancaſter and York, on the eaſt by the counties of Derby and Stafford, on the ſouth by the county of Salop, and on the weſt by the counties of Flint and Denbigh ; about 50 miles long, and 25 broad, divided into ſeven hundreds, which contain 101 pariſhes, 1 city, and 11 market towns. The proportion of the cultivated parts of the county, and thoſe which lie either waſte, or in a ſtate of little profit, are according to a general view drawn up by Mr. Wedge, perhaps nearly as follows ; arable, meadow, paſture, &c. about 615,000 acres ; waſte lands, heaths, commons, greens, but few woods of any extent, 30,000 acres ; peat bogs and moſſes 20,000 acres ; common fields, probably, not ſo much as 1000 acres ; ſea ſands within the eſtuary of the Dee, excluſive of what may be upon the ſhores of the river Merſey, 10,000 acres ; in the whole, 676,000 acres. The general appearance of Cheſhire is that of an extended plain ; but on the eaſtern ſide there is a range of hilly, or rather mountainous country, connected with the Derbyſhire and Yorkſhire hills, of about 25 miles in length, and 5 in width, extending from near Congleton, to the north-eaſtern extremity of the county. From Macclesfield, in a north-weſtern direction, the ſurface is irregular and hilly ; but continues of that deſcription not farther than to Alderly, about five or ſix miles from Macclesfield. On the Shropſhire ſide the ſurface is alſo broken and irregular. Approaching the weſtern ſide of the country (at the diſtance of about ten miles eaſt from Cheſter) there is another range of irregular hills, which ſeparates the waters of the Dee and Merſey ; theſe hills are in a direction almoſt north and ſouth, and extend about 25 miles from Malpas, on the ſouth ſide the county, to Frodſham, on the north ſide of it. The remaining part of the county, amounting nearly to four fifths of the whole, is probably not more, on the medium, than from 100 to 200 feet above the level of the ſea. Cheſhire has formerly been celebrated as the vale royal of England ; and if ſeen from the high lands about Macclesfield, the whole of the county to the weſtward has undoubtedly the appearance of one extended plain. Cheſter is the city ; the market towns are Nantwich, Macclesfield,

cleſfield, Maplas, Middlewich, Northwich, Congleton, Altringham, Frodſham, Knotsford, Stockport, and Sanbach. The principal rivers are the Merſey and the Dee; theſe receive and carry off to the ſea, all the ſmaller rivers and rivulets in Cheſhire, viz. the Weaver, the Dane, the Wheelock, the Goyte, the Bolling, &c. &c. Cheſhire has been long noted for cheeſe of the beſt quality; other productions are corn, excellent ſalt, coal, iron-ore, millſtones, timber, alum, hops, &c. The yearly export of cheeſe from this county to London only has been computed at 14,000 tons; to Briſtol and York, down the Severn and the Trent, 8000 more, beſides what is ſent to Scotland and Ireland.

CHE-SINEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 15 leagues NW. Hing-ngan.

CHESLEY, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ervy: 9 miles SE. Ervy.

CHESNE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vouziers: 15 miles S. Mezieres.

CHESSY, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 4 leagues NW. Lyons.

CHESTER, a city of England, and capital of Cheſhire, ſituated on the river Dee, about 20 miles from the Iriſh Sea, a conſiderable time the ſtation of the twentieth Roman legion, the command of which was given to Julius Agricola, by the emperor Veſpaſian, and of courſe muſt have been built before his time, but probably not many years, though fanciful writers have dated its antiquity to a remote period indeed. The city is ſquare, and ſurrounded by a wall, nearly two miles in circumference; it contains 9 pariſh churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and 6 places of worſhip for Diſſenters of different perſuaſions. It is ſaid to have been erected into a corporation in the year 1242, and is now governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, ſheriffs, common council-men, &c. The ſtreets are hollowed out of a rock to the depth of one ſtory beneath the level of the ground on each ſide; and the houſes have a ſort of covered portico running on from houſe to houſe, and ſtreet to ſtreet, level with the ground behind, but one ſtory above the ſtreet in front. They are called rows, and afford a ſheltered walk for foot paſſengers. Beneath them are ſhops and warehouſes, level with the ſtreet: and apartments above them. The walls are kept in repair by an officer, called a Murenger, and a rate called murage, on all imports by perſons not free of the city. The cuſtody of the gates of Cheſter was committed to very conſiderable noblemen: Eaſt gate to the earl of Oxford; Bridge-gate to the earl of Shrewſbury; Water gate, to the earl of Derby, and North-gate to the mayor. The principal manufacture is gloves: and its fairs are reſorted to three times a year by a great concourſe of the Iriſh linen merchants. The caſtle is a noble ſtructure, having a tower aſcribed to Julius Cæſar, and bearing his name, which, as well as its workmanſhip, prove it to have been originally built by the Romans, though the preſent walls are evidently Norman. Cheſter is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of York, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The number of inhabitants, including the ſuburbs, is eſtimated at 15,000. Here Henry II. and Malcolm IV. of Scotland, had an interview in 1259, and the latter ceded the three counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Weſtmoreland, formerly wreſted from the Engliſh crown. Richard II. in his 12th year, converted Cheſter into a principality, annexing it to the caſtle of Holt, the lordſhip of Bromfield and Yale, Chirkland, and ſeveral other places in Wales and on the borders, enacting that it ſhould be given only to the king's eldeſt ſon. But Henry IV. reſcinded an act that encroached ſo much on the dignity of his ſon as prince of Wales. The king's eldeſt is, however, created earl of Cheſter. The ſweating ſickneſs deſtroyed here, in 1506, 91 houſeholders in three days, and only four women; and was followed in 1517 by a dreadful peſtilence. A more grievous one viſited it in 1647, after it was taken by the parliament forces, under Sir William Brereton, having held out a twenty weeks ſiege, and ſurrendered February 3d, 1645-6, on terms that did honour to the ſpirit of the beſieged: 145½ miles N. Briſtol, and 181½ NW. London. *Long.* 3. W. London. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

CHESTER, a county of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

CHESTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: 20 miles W. Portſmouth.

CHESTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the Delaware, with good anchorage: 12 miles SW. Philadelphia.

CHESTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 20 miles NNE. New-York.

CHESTER, a town of Nova Scotia, in King's Bay: 22 miles WSW. Halifax.

CHESTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, on a river of the ſame name: 28 miles E. Baltimore, and 50. SSW. Philadelphia.

CHESTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 12 miles S Wincheſter.

CHESTER, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, which runs into the Cheſeapeak, 10 miles SW. Cheſter.

CHESTER IN THE STREET, a town of England, in the county of Durham, ſituated in a valley, on the weſt ſide of the river Wear; in a neighbourhood abounding in coals: 6 miles N. Durham, and 263 N. London.

CHESTER *(Weſt)*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 15 miles NNE. New York.

CHESTER, *(Weſt)*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 23 miles W. Philadelphia.

CHESTER RIDGE, mountains of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in which iron and lead ores are found: 140 miles WNW. Philadelphia.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of England, in the county of Derby, ſituated in a beautiful vale, called the *Valley of Scarſdale*, containing near 1000 houſes, and 5000 inhabitants. In this town are ſeveral potteries and ſilk mills, and a cotton mill, with large iron founderies in the neighbourhood: iron ore and coals are both dug near the town; a navigable canal has lately been made from hence to the Trent, about five miles below Gainſborough. It is a corporation town, and governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. The market is held on Saturday: 26 miles N. Derby, and 149. N. London.

CHESTERFIELD. a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: 70 miles W. Boſton.

CHESTERFIELD, a county of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

CHESTERTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, and county of Kent, where a college was inſtituted in the year 1782, called Waſhington College.

CHETA, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Chatanga. *Long.* 125. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 20. N.

CHETA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſei. *Long.* 103. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

CHE-TCHEOU-OUEI, a town of China, in the province of Houquang: 700 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 16. N.

CHE-TCHING, a town of China, in the province of Quang-tong: 8 leagues WSW. Hoa.

CHE-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 30 leagues SE. Ki-ngan.

CHETECAN HEAD, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

CHETRAN, a town of Arabia: 6 miles S. Kalaba.

CHE-TSIEN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 875 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

CHE-TSUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 30 miles NE. Mao.

CHE-TSUNG, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan. 340 leagues SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 56. N.

CHEVAGNES, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins: 9 miles E. Moulins.

CHEVANCY LE CHATEAU, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, about 3 miles from Montmedy.

CHEVERNY, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher: 7 miles S. Blois.

CHEVILLY, a town of France: 5 miles S. Paris.

CHEVIOT HILLS, hills of England, in the county of Northumberland, near which was a free chace, called *Cheviot*, corruptly *Chevy Chace*, the ſeat of the encounter between the Piercies and the Douglaſſes, celebrated in the ancient popular ſong: 6 miles from the borders of Scotland, and 18 S. Berwick.

*Cheviré*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 5 miles NW. Baugé.

CHEVREGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: 5 miles S. Laon.

CHEVRES, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: 18 miles E. Angouleſme

CHEVREUSE, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verſailles: 8 miles SW. Verſailles.

CHEUX, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: 2 leagues W. Caen.

CHEWASE, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee government: 24 miles SW. Tellico.

CHE-YAM-HOEI-HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 437 miles ENE. Peking.

CHEZE, *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudeac: 1½ league SE. Loudeac.

CHEZERY, a town of Savoy, ceded to France, in the year 1760.

CHEZY L'ABBAYE, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Thierry: 1½ league SSW. Chateau Thierry.

**CHIAKAHOMNY**, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, which runs into James River, 4 miles NW. James Town.

CHIAMETLAN, a province of North America, in Mexico, bounded on the north by Culiacan, on the eaſt by the Zacatecas, on the ſouth by Xalaſco, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean. The ſoil is fertile: and many mines of ſilver are found in the country. St. Sebaſtian is the capital.

CHIAMETLAN, a town of Mexico, in the province of the ſame name: 325 miles NW. Mexico. *Long.* 87. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 40. N.

CHIAMETLAN ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Mexico. *Long.* 86. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 20. N.

CHIAMPA, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by the deſert of Cochinchina, on the eaſt and ſouth by the Indian Sea, and on the weſt by Cambodia. It is little known.

CHIANA, a river of Italy, which joins the Tiber, about 10 miles S. Orvieto.

CHIANNI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 16 miles ESE. Leghorn.

CHIANTLA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa: 100 miles SE. Chiapa dos Eſpagnols.

CHIAPA, a province of North America, in the country of Mexico, and audience of Guatimala, bounded on the north by the province of Tabaſco, on the eaſt by Vera Paz, on the ſouth by Guatimala, on the ſouth-weſt by Sonuſco, and on the weſt by Guaxaca: 70 leagues long, and 65 broad. Its principal productions are grain and fruit, with excellent paſtures, on which they feed a great number of cattle. There are no mines of gold or ſilver.

CHIAPA DOS ESPAGNOLS, or *Civdad Real*, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Chiapa, the ſee of a biſhop; it contains only one pariſh, with three convents, and about 400 Spaniſh families, with a fauxbourg, containing about 100 Indian families. Its principal commerce is cocoa, cotton, and cochineal: 380 miles SE. Mexico. *Long.* 76. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. N.

CHIAPA, or *Chiapa dos Indios*, a town of North America, in the province of Chiapa, containing 4000 families, chiefly Indians; who are rich: during the day the heat is violent, while the nights are cool. The inhabitants raiſe a great deal of ſugar: 350 miles SE. Mexico, and 30 W. Chiapa dos Eſpagnols.

CHIARENZA, or *Clarence*, a town of European Turkey, on the weſt coaſt of the Morea, near the Mediterranean, near the river Sillus, once a conſiderable place, but now almoſt ruined: 84 miles SW. Livadia, and 80 W. Corinth.

CHIARI, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan, between Breſcia and Crema, where the Imperialiſts obtained a victory over the French, in 1701: 12 miles W. Breſcia.

CHIAROMONTE, a town of Sicily, in the Valley of Noto: 25 miles W. Syracuſe.

CHIASCIO, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tiber, near Torſciano.

CHIASELLIS, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 7 miles W. Palma-la-Nuova.

CHIAVAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan: 120 miles NW. Reſhd.

CHIAVARI, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: fifteen miles WNW. Brugneto.

CHIAVENNA, (*County of*), a county of Swiſſerland, in alliance with the Griſons, ſituated at the foot of the Rhetian Alps, to the north of the lake of Como, about eight leagues long, and ſix wide. The country is for the moſt part fertile in wine and paſtures. The inhabitants raiſe a good deal of ſilk: but not corn ſufficient for their wants; this they obtain of their neighbours for cattle, wine, and ſilk. The inhabitants are Catholics, and depend on the biſhop of Como for ſpiritual matters. It came under the Griſons at the ſame time with the Valteline, and is governed by a commiſſary.

CHIAVENNA, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the county of the ſame name. It is ſituated at the foot and upon the ſide of a mountain, and contains about 3,000 ſouls. The inhabitants carry on but little commerce. The principal articles of exportation are ſtone-pots, called lavezzi, and raw ſilk. The whole country produces about 3,600 pounds of the laſt commodity. A manufacture of ſilk ſtockings, the only one in the town, has been lately eſtabliſhed. The neighbouring country is covered with vineyards; but the wine is of a meagre ſort, and only a ſmall quantity is exported. The great ſupport of Chiavenna is the tranſport of merchandiſe, this town being the principal communication between the Milaneſe and Germany. From hence the goods are ſent either by Coire into Germany, or through Pregalia and the Engadinas into the Tyrol. There is a duty laid by the Griſons upon all the merchandiſe which paſſes through Chiavenna; but this duty is ſo ſmall that the whole cuſtoms, including thoſe in the Valteline, are farmed for 17,000 florins, or about 1260l. per annum. The principal object of curioſity in the environs of Chiavenna is the fortreſs in ruins, ſeated upon the ſummit of a rock, which overlooks the town, and celebrated in the hiſtory of the Griſons for its almoſt impregnable ſtrength: 38 miles N. Como, and 35 S. Coire. *Long.* 9. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

CHIAULSA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlaſcala: 20 miles SW. Puebla de los Angelos.

CHIAVOROTO, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 8 miles S. Tarvis.—In the month of March, 1797, the Auſtrians were defeated by the French, near this town.

CHIBARA TAI KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: 6 leagues N. Geho.

CHICABEE, a mountain of United America, in the ſtate of New England.

CHICANGA, or *Chacanga*, a kingdom of Africa, which was formerly a part of the country of Monomotapa, rich in gold mines. It is called *Manica* from the principal town, which is ſituated on the river Sofala, in *Long.* 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 15. S.

CHICAPEE, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, which runs into the Connecticut, at Springfield.

CHICAS, or *Tarija*, a diſtrict of juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Buenos Ayres; the province is extenſive, and affords food to numerous herds of cattle: the capital is St. Jago de Colayata.

CHICASAW, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia, belonging to the Indians. *Long.* 88. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 10. N.

*Chiché*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon ſur Sevre: 6 miles SE. Breſſuire.

CHICHEROHE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 20 miles N. Tugeloo.

CHICHESTER, a city of England, in the county of Suſſex, ſituated on the river Lavant, which a little below joins an arm of the ſea, ſaid to have been built by Ciſſa, the ſecond Saxon prince of this country, and the reſidence of his ſucceſſors; but the Roman pavement and other circumſtances, ſhow it to have been more ancient, and at leaſt known to the Romans. It was walled round, and furniſhed with four gates, which are now pulled down. Four principal ſtreets extend from the centre, with the names of Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South, from their direction. The river almoſt ſurrounds the town, but the water is too ſhallow to admit ſhips of burden up to it, which are obliged to unload near two miles below. An act of parliament was obtained in the reign of James I. to make the Lavant navigable up to the city, but not put into execution. The branch, or arm of the ſea, near which the city is ſituated, is ſpacious, well ſheltered, and capable of receiving ſhips of great burthen. Many of its banks are ſteep; where wharfs or warehouſes might be erected at a ſmall expence. The entrance lies near a place called *Cock Buſh*, near Weſt Wittering (where it is ſuppoſed that Ella firſt landed) and a ſmall iſland on the oppoſite ſide, called Hayling. The channel is not difficult; but there are ſand-banks off the mouth of the harbour, which render it impoſſible for ſhips of heavy burden to come in, unleſs at ſpring tides. Merchant veſſels are frequently built and repaired here, and ſometimes ſhips of war. Chicheſter is the ſee of a biſhop, and has five pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral. It is a corporation, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. A manufacture of baize, blankets, and coarſe cloths has lately been eſtabliſhed. The manufacture of needles, which has been long carried on here, is now almoſt annihilated. Two markets are held weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday, for corn and proviſions; and on every other Wedneſday a market for live ſheep and cattle: 36 miles SE. Wincheſter, and 61 SSE. London. *Long.* 0. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 47. N.

CHICHESTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 17 miles SW. Philadelphia.

CHICINCE, a town of Lithuania: 8 miles N. Rohaczow.

CHICLANA, a town of Spain, in the province of La Mancha: 22 miles N. Ubeda.

CHICOMXEN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: 38 miles SSW. Annapolis.

CHICUITO, a juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Buenos Ayres, about 36 leagues long, and 25 wide.

CHIELEFA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, near the Gulf of Coron. It was taken by the Venetians, in the year 1685.

CHIEMSEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria; it contains ſeveral iſlands, particularly Herrenwerd and Frawenwerd, the former of which is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saltzburg, founded in the 13th century.

CHIENTO, a river of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, which runs into the Adriatic, between Fermo and Recanati.

CHIERI, a town of Piedmont, ſituated on the declivity of a hill and an agreeable country, the air ſoft and healthy: the hills ſouth are covered eaſt are covered with vines, while thoſe to the weſt [illegible] fertile, and the inhabiwith fruit-trees of different kinds; the land [illegible] of cloth and ſilk. Its ancient tants induſtrious: they have manufa[illegible] and is called by the French *Quiers*. It name was *Cherium*, or *Cariu*[illegible] Frederick Barbaroſſa, in the year 1154, but was burned by the [illegible]peror was ſoon after rebuilt. It is ſurrounded by an ancient wall defended by towers, with a foſſe: and had formerly a fortreſs, named *Rochetta*, demoliſhed in the 16th century. It has ſix gates, and four grand ſquares or palaces, many churches, and religious houſes, though only two pariſhes within the walls, and one without: 6 miles E. Turin. *Long.* 25. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

CHIERS *(La)*, a river of France, which runs into the Meuſe, between Mouzon and Sedan.

CHIESA *(La)*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Oglio, at Caneto, in the Mantuan.

CHIETI, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the province of Abruzzo Citra, the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected by pope Clement VII.: 75 miles ENE. Rome. *Long.* 31. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 22. N.

CHIETTA (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orgelet: 11 miles NE. Orgelet.

CHIEVRES, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainaut: 4 miles S. Ath.

CHIEUTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 13 miles SSE. Termola.

CHIGGERON, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Perſia, and runs into the Caſpian Sea, a little to the north of Amol.

CHIGNECTO, a town of Nova Scotia, on the coaſt of the Bay of Fundy, near which was a ſmart action between the Britiſh troops, under the command of major Lawrence, with ſome French and Indians, in the year 1749, and another between the Britiſh, under the command of lieutenant Scott, and the ſame enemies in 1756.

CHIGY-SUR-VARME, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 2½ leagues ESE. Sens.

CHI-HING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 6 leagues SW. Nan-yong.

CHILARE, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Candelaro.

CHILCA, a ſeaport of South America, on the coaſt of Peru, in the Pacific Ocean, about 40 miles ſouth from Callao.

CHILHOWEE, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee government: 25 miles S. Knoxville.

CHILI, an extenſive country of South America, extending from Peru on the north, to the country of Magellan on the ſouth; bounded on the eaſt by immenſe deſerts, which divide it from Paraguay and other parts of South America, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean. The incas of Peru had prevailed upon great part of the inhabitants of that vaſt region to ſubmit to their wiſe laws, and intended to ſubdue the whole, had they not met with inſuperable difficulties. This important project was reſumed by the Spaniards as ſoon as they had conquered the principal provinces of Peru. In the beginning of 1535, Almagro ſet out from Cuſco, and paſſed the Cordeleras; and, though he had loſt a great part of the ſoldiers who attended him in his expedition, he was received with the greateſt marks of ſubmiſſion by the nations that had been formerly under the dominion of the empire, where he ended his days in an unfortunate manner. The Spaniards appeared again in Chili in 1541. Baldivia, their leader, entered it without the leaſt oppoſition. The inhabitants were gathering in their crops; but as ſoon as the harveſt was over, they took up arms, and never laid them down for ten years. Some diſtricts, indeed, diſcouraged by the continual loſſes they ſuſtained, at length ſubmitted; but the reſt reſolutely fought for their liberty, though they were generally defeated. Their moſt irreconcileable enemies are the inhabitants of Arauco and Tucapel, thoſe to the ſouth of the river Bobio, or who extend towards the Cordeleras. Their manners, which bear a greater reſemblance to thoſe of the ſavages of North America, than to thoſe of the Peruvians their neighbours, render them conſequently more formidable. When they go to war, they carry nothing with them, and want neither tents nor baggage. The ſame trees from which they gather their food, ſupply them with lances and darts. As they are ſure of finding in one place what they had in another, they willingly reſign any country which they are unable to defend. All places are equally indifferent to them. Their troops being free from all incumbrance of proviſions and ammunition, march with ſurpriſing agility. They expoſe their lives like men who ſet little value on them; and if they loſe the field of battle, they are not at a loſs for magazines and encampments wherever there is ground covered with fruits. They ſometimes invite their neighbours to join them to attack the common enemy, and this they call throwing the arrow, becauſe this call flies as ſwiftly and ſilently as an arrow from one habitation to another. A certain night is immediately fixed upon, in the dead of which, the time they always chooſe for the commencement of hoſtilities, they fall upon the next village where there are Spaniards, and from thence proceed to others. They murder all the inhabitants except the white women, whom they always carry off. Before the enemy has time to collect his forces, they all unite in one body. Their army, though more formidable from their numbers than from their diſcipline, is not afraid of attacking the poſts that are moſt ſtrongly fortified. This fury often ſucceeds, becauſe they are ſo conſtantly ſupplied with reinforcements that they are not ſenſible of their loſſes. If theſe are ſo conſiderable as to oblige them to deſiſt, they retire to the diſtance of a few leagues, and five or ſix days after, fall upon ſome other place. Theſe barbarians never think they are beaten unleſs they are ſurrounded. If they can take poſſeſſion of a place difficult of acceſs, they think they are conquerors. The head of one Spaniard, which they carry off in triumph, comforts them for the death of a hundred Indians. The country is of ſuch conſiderable extent, that when they find themſelves in danger from the enemy, they forſake their poſſeſſions, and remove into ſome impenetrable foreſt. Recruited by other Indians, they ſoon return into the parts they had before inhabited; and this alternate ſucceſſion of flight and reſiſtance, of boldneſs and fear, is the circumſtance that renders them unconquerable. War is to them a kind of amuſement. As it is neither expenſive nor inconvenient to them, they have nothing to apprehend from its continuance; and it is a conſtant rule with them never to ſue for peace. The pride of Spain muſt always condeſcend to make the firſt overtures. When theſe are favourably received, a conference is held. The governor of Chili and the Indian general, attended by the moſt diſtinguiſhed captains on both ſides, ſettle the terms of accommodation, at a convivial meeting. The Spaniards are always obliged to purchaſe peace by ſome preſents, and, after a variety of fruitleſs attempts, they have been forced to give up all thoughts of extending their conqueſt, and reduced to cover their frontiers by erecting forts at proper diſtances. Theſe precautions are taken to prevent the Indians, who have ſubmitted, from joining the independent ſavages, and likewiſe to repel the inroads of the latter into the colonies. Theſe colonies are diſperſed on the borders of the South Sea; they are parted from Peru by a deſert that meaſures 80 leagues, and bounded by the iſland of Chiloe, at the extremity next the Straits of Magellan. On that great length of coaſt there are no ſettlements except thoſe of Valdivia, Conception, Valparaiſo, and Coquimbo, or La Serena, which are all ſeaports. In the inland country is St. Jago, the capital of the colony. There is no culture nor habitation at any diſtance from theſe towns. The buildings are all very low, made of unburnt brick, and moſtly thatched. This practice is obſerved on account of the frequent earthquakes, and is properly adapted to the nature of the climate, as well as the indolence of the inhabitants. They are robuſt and well ſhaped men, but few in number. In all that large ſettlement there are not 20,000 white men, and not more than 60,000 negroes, or Indians, able to bear arms. The military eſtabliſhment amounted formerly to 2000 men; but the maintaining of them was found too expenſive, and they were reduced to 500 at the beginning of the century. If Chili is uninhabited, it is not owing to the climate, which is one of the moſt wholeſome in the world. The vicinity of the Cordeleras gives it ſuch a delightful temperature, as could not otherwiſe be expected in that latitude. There is not a more pleaſant province in all the mother country. The richneſs of its gold mines has been too much extolled. Their united produce never exceeds 220,000l. ſterling a year. The gold was formerly brought over in bullion; but ever ſince the year 1749, it is coined in the mint ſet up at St. Jago. The excellent copper mines of Coquimbo ſupply the whole kingdom of Peru. A more certain ſource of wealth, though leſs pleaſing to the poſſeſſors, is the prodigious fertility of the ſoil. All the European fruits have improved in that happy climate. The wine would be excellent, if nature were aſſiſted by art. The corn harveſt is reckoned a bad one when it does not yield a hundred fold. With all theſe advantages, Chili has no direct intercourſe with the mother country. Their whole trade is confined to Peru, Paraguay, and the Indians, on their own frontiers. The inhabitants of Chili ſell their moſt ordinary and leſs valuable commodities to theſe ſavages for oxen, horſes, and their own children, whom they are ready to part with for the moſt trifling things. Wine and ſpirituous liquors were ſold till the year 1724, to theſe people, who, like moſt other ſavages, are exceſſively fond of them. When they were intoxicated, they uſed to take up arms, maſſacre al the Spaniards they met with, and ſuddenly attack the forts and ravage the country near their dwellings. Theſe outrages were ſo often repeated, that it was found neceſſary ſtrictly to forbid this dangerous trade. The goo effects of the prohibition are daily felt. The commotions of theſe peopl are leſs frequent and leſs dangerous, and their peaceable behaviour ha brought on a viſible increaſe of intercourſe with them. Chili ſupplie Peru with great plenty of hides, dried fruit, copper, ſalt meat, horſe hemp, lard, wheat, and gold. In exchange for theſe articles, Peru ſend tobacco, ſugar, cocoa, earthen ware, woollen cloth, linen, hats made a Quito, and every article of luxury that is brought from Europe. Th ſhips ſent from Callao on this traffic were formerly bound for Concepti Bay, but now come to Valparaiſo. Chili ſends to Paraguay ſome wooll ſtuffs called *ponchos*, which are uſed for cloaks. It alſo ſends wine brandy, oil, and chiefly gold; and receives in return wax, a kind of ta low fit to make ſoap, the herb of Paraguay, European goods, and

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many negroes as Buenos Ayres can furniſh. Chili is a ſtate entirely diſtinct from Peru, and is governed by a chief, who is abſolute in all political, civil, and military affairs, and independent of the viceroy, who has no authority except when a governor dies to appoint one in his room for a time, till the mother country names a ſucceſſor.

CHILKA, a lake of Hindooſtan, on the ſea coaſt of the province of Cattack, on the north-weſt ſide of the Bay of Bengal. This lake ſeems the effect of a breach of the ſea over a flat ſandy ſhore, and extending about 36 miles in length, and from 10 to 13 in breadth, with many inhabited iſlands in it, on the north-weſt it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, 40 miles SW. Cattack.

CHILLAN, or *Chilan*, a town of South America, in the country of Chili, and capital of a diſtrict, it is chiefly inhabited by Indians: 75 miles NE. Conception.

CHILLEIROS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: 4½ leagues NW. Liſbon.

CHILLEURS, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neuville-aux-Bois: 14 miles NE. Orleans.

CHILLON, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern: 5 miles ESE. Vevai.

CHILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons le Saunier: 1 league SW. Lons le Saunier.

CHILMARY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 110 miles NE. Moorſhedabad.

CHILOE, a conſiderable iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, on the coaſt of Chili. The ſouth part of it is divided from the continent by a narrow ſea, which forms a bay. This coaſt is ſubject to tempeſtuous weather, eſpecially in March, when winter begins. The Spaniards have but one little fort in this iſland called *Chacao*, and the town of Caſtro. This iſland produces all neceſſary refreſhments and proviſions, except wine; and much ambergriſe is found here. About this iſland are many more, all which together form a juriſdiction called the Juriſdiction of Chiloe. The iſlands of Chiloe are reputed barren; but their ſoil is not really ſo. The nature of the climate is ſuch, that it rains almoſt all the year: ſo that only maiz, or other ſuch grains, can ripen, that want not much ſun. The diet of the natives is moſtly of a root called Papayas, which grows bigger in this iſland than in any other place. The cedar trees grow to an amazing ſize. *Lat.* 43. S.

CHILOK, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Selenga, near Selenginſk.

CHILQUES, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction of the ſame name in Peru: 45 miles S. Cuſco.

CHILTERN, a ridge of hills, which croſſes the county of Bucks, a little to the ſouth of the centre, reaching from Tring, in Hertfordſhire, to Henly, in the county of Oxford. To theſe hills called the Chiltern, is annexed the nominal office of ſteward under the crown, the acceptance of which, of conſequence, enables a member of the Britiſh parliament to vacate his ſeat.

CHIMAY, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainault, often ruined by wars, and as often rebuilt. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Ratiſbon, in 1684, and reſtored to the Spaniards by the peace of Ryſwick; near it are mines of iron, with founderies and forges; 10½ poſts ENE. Cambray, and 15½ SE. Lille.

CHIMBE, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction, in the province of Quito. The town contains about 80 families, Spaniards and Indians, and the whole diſtrict about 800 inhabitants.

CHIMBORAZO, a mountain of South America, in Peru, which reaches 3220 toiſes above the level of the ſea.

CHIMEPANIPESTICK, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 61. 25. W. Greenwich, *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

CHIMERA, a town and fortreſs of European Turkey, capital of a diſtrict, in the province of Albania, ſituated on a rock near the ſea coaſt, oppoſite the iſland of Corfu: 18 miles S. Valona. *Long.* 36. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. N.

CHIMLEIGH, ſee *Chumleigh*.

CHIMNEY, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 94 miles SE. Candy.

CHINA, a country of Aſia, called by the Chineſe *Tchong Koue*, or *The Middle Kingdom*. The Weſtern Moguls called it *Catay*; the Mantchew Tartars *Nican-courou*; the Japaneſe *Thau*; and the people of Cochin-china and Siam *Cin*. It is probably from this laſt appellation that the word *China* is derived. The Chineſe hiſtory relates, that the firſt imperial family who carried their arms towards the weſt, aſſumed the name of Tſin, or Tai tſin. The armament, which the emperor Tſin-chi-hoang ſent as far as Bengal, muſt have made the people of India acquainted with the name of Tſin, whoſe formidable power had been felt at ſo great a diſtance. This name paſſing afterwards from India to Perſia and Egypt, might perhaps reach Europe. This is the moſt probable account we can give of the origin of the name by which this vaſt empire is generally known. China, properly ſo called, comprehends from north to ſouth 18 degrees; its extent from eaſt to weſt is ſomewhat leſs. The adjacent countries ſubjected to the Chineſe government, ſuch as the iſlands of Hainan and Formoſa, Leatong and Tartary, are not included in this eſtimation; for if we reckon from the moſt ſouthern point of the iſland of Hainan to the northern extremity of Tartary, which is under the dominion of the emperor of China, we ſhall find that the territories of this prince are more than 900 leagues in extent from north to ſouth, and about 1500 from eaſt to weſt, reckoning from the Eaſtern Sea as far as the country of Caſghar, conquered by the Chineſe in 1759. China is bounded on the north by Tartary, from which it is ſeparated by a wall 500 leagues in length; on the eaſt by the ſea; on the weſt by lofty mountains and deſerts; and towards the ſouth by the ocean, the kingdoms of Tong-king, Laos, and Cochin-china. It is divided into 15 provinces; which are Pe-tche-li, Kiang-nan, Kiang-ſi, Fokien, Tche-kiang, Hou-quang, Ho-nan, Chan-tong, Chan-ſi, Chen-ſi, Se-tchuen, Quang-tong, Quang-ſi, Yun-nan, and Koei-tchou. China is ſo extenſive, that all its provinces cannot enjoy the ſame temperature; their climate, and the nature of their ſoil, are therefore various, according as they are nearer or more remote from the ſouth; ſevere cold is felt at Peking, while the ſouthern provinces are expoſed to exceſſive heat: the air, however, is in general wholeſome, and the people commonly live to a great age. The principal mountains of China are thoſe in the northern and weſtern parts of the empire. The latter are rendered fruitful by the labour and induſtry of the Chineſe huſbandman; but the former, which are barren and rocky, being incapable of improvement, remain without cultivation. Thoſe of the provinces of Chen-ſi, Ho-nan, Quang-tong, and Fo-kien, ſhow few ſigns of culture; but they are covered with foreſts that abound with tall ſtraight trees of every ſpecies, which are fit for building, and particularly adapted for maſts and ſhip-timber. The emperor uſes them for his private edifices; and he ſometimes procures from theſe mountains enormous trunks, which he cauſes to be tranſported to the diſtance of 300 leagues, both by land and water carriage, to be employed in his palace, or for public works. Other mountains are no leſs uſeful, on account of the quickſilver, iron, copper, gold, and ſilver mines which they contain. Wiſdom and political foreſight have long prevented the latter from being opened. The prudent chiefs of the early dynaſties, well aware that artificial and ideal riches could not form a ſolid baſe for the happineſs of ſtates, were afraid of opening theſe ſources of luxury, leſt the people ſhould be induced to neglect the natural riches of their ſoil by applying to other labours than thoſe of agriculture. About the commencement of the 15th century, the emperor Tching-tſou cauſed a mine of precious ſtones to be ſhut, which had been opened by a private individual. Uſeleſs labours, ſaid this prince, produce ſterility; a mine of precious ſtones does not furniſh corn. At preſent the Chineſe are not ſo ſcrupulous; and it is certain they carry on a great trade in gold. The principal lakes of China are the Tong-ting-hou, ſituated in the province of Hou-quang, which is more than 80 leagues in circumference; the Tai-hou, part of which extends into Kiang-nan; the Hong-tſe, and the Kao-yeou, of the province of Kiang-nan; and the Poyang-hou, formed in Kiang-ſi by the confluence of four conſiderable rivers, which, like the ſea, is ſubject to tempeſt and ſtorms. This lake is near 100 leagues in length. Among an infinitude of great and ſmall rivers that water this vaſt kingdom, there are two particularly celebrated. The firſt is the Yang-tſe-kiang, or Son of the Sea. It has its ſource in the province of Yun-nan, traverſes thoſe of Hou-quang and Kiang-nan, and after having watered four provinces, through an extent of 400 leagues, it empties itſelf into the Eaſtern Sea, oppoſite the iſle of Tſong-ming, which is formed by the ſand accumulated at its mouth. The Chineſe ſay proverbially, the ſea has no ſhore, and the Kiang is without a bottom. The other great river of China is the Hoang-ho, or Yellow River. The Chineſe give it this name, becauſe the clay and ſand which it waſhes down, eſpecially in time of rain, make its water appear of a yellow colour. China is ſaid to contain at preſent 200,000,000 of inhabitants, out of which are 28,516,488 who, as maſters of families, pay taxes. The mandarins are not included in the number of thoſe taxable. The principal mandarins are the governors-general of provinces, 11 of whom have the title of *tſong-tou*, and 15 that of *hiun-fou*. Next to them are the treaſurers-general, in number 19; after theſe come the 18 lieutenants-general of the tribunal of crimes; the 17 inſpecting judges, appointed for whatever concerns the literati; and 113 travelling commiſſaries, whoſe buſineſs is to watch over the conduct of the governors of cities. All theſe grand mandarins have others under them, diſtinguiſhed by different titles, who act as their counſellors, and aſſiſt them in the adminiſtration of the affairs of their reſpective diſtricts. The treaſurers-general have under them 23 mandarins. The lieutenants-general of the tribunal of crimes have 40 aſſiſtants for general affairs, 18 who viſit priſons, and 27 to make informations according to law. The travelling commiſſaries have under their command 11 mandarins, who are obliged to lay before them the ſtate of the different public magazines which they viſit. The whole number of mandarins, appointed by the emperor for the adminiſtration of the affairs of all the provinces, amounts to 8965 ; but there is ſtill a greater number of inferior rank, who are appointed by the great mandarins. The literati form the moſt diſtinguiſhed part of the Chineſe nation. Since the dynaſty of Han, that is to ſay, for 2000 years back, they have conſtantly held the chief rank in the empire, and it is always from among them that maſters are choſen for the education of youth ; miniſters for the adminiſtration of public affairs ; and magiſtrates for judging the people ; in a word, the literati are, in ſome meaſure, the ſoul of the Chineſe nation, ſince it is from them alone that it receives its moral exiſtence, and its civil and political being. Since learning in China is the only means that conducts to honours, it is neceſſary that thoſe who aſpire to them ſhould cultivate letters ; and they muſt make it appear that they have cultivated them with ſucceſs before they can obtain any civil employment. To guard againſt impoſition in this reſpect, government has fixed, for every city of the firſt, ſecond, and third claſs, the number of literati who can be legally promoted every year to the firſt degree of literature, which is that of *ſieou-tſai*, and which anſwers to bachelor of arts in our univerſities. Every ſieou-tſai is accounted noble, and is never enrolled among the taxables. There are, then, in China, 24,700 individuals, who are every year introduced to the firſt degree of literati; and we may ſafely ſuppoſe the number of thoſe admitted before to be at leaſt twenty times as great. According to this eſtimation, there are always in China 494,020 literati who have taken degrees, and who, conſequently, are not included among the taxables. Next to the literati are the military, who alſo enjoy immunity, and are not comprehended among the taxables. All travellers agree in their accounts of the fertility of China, and of the extent and beauty of its plains. Neither incloſures, hedges, nor ditches, are ſeen in them ; ſcarcely even is there found a ſingle tree : ſo careful is the Chineſe huſbandman not to loſe the ſmalleſt portion of his land. The plains of the northern provinces produce wheat ; thoſe of the ſouth rice, becauſe the country is low and covered with water. The land in ſeveral provinces yields two crops in a year ; and even in the interval between the harveſts, the people ſow ſeveral kinds of pulſe, and other ſmall grain. What prevent famines in Europe is freedom of commerce, and the facility with which one country may be ſupplied from another : China is deſtitute of this advantage.—Placed by itſelf in the extremity of Aſia, and ſurrounded by barbarous nations, it muſt nouriſh itſelf, and procure from its own ſoil whatever is neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of that immenſe number of inhabitants which is contained in its provinces. This, therefore, at all times has been the grand object of the care of the public miniſters. China has always had granaries and magazines erected in every province, and in moſt of the principal cities, for the relief of the people in times of ſcarcity. One great cauſe of the ſcarcity of grain in China is the prodigious conſumption which is occaſioned daily by the compoſition of wines, and of a ſpirituous liquor called rack. The mountains of China are ſo numerous, and ſituated under ſo various climates, that they muſt contain minerals of every ſpecies. There are, indeed, found there in great abundance mines of gold, ſilver, iron, copper, tin, lead, mercury, marble, cryſtal, cinnabar, lapis-lazuli, &c. Gold and ſilver would be much more common in this empire, did the Chineſe policy permit the mines which contain theſe metals to be opened ; but the emperors have always feared, that if the people ſhould be expoſed to the temptation of theſe artificial riches, they would be induced to forſake the more uſeful labours of agriculture. Iron, lead, and tin mines, muſt be very common, ſince theſe metals are ſold at a low rate throughout the whole empire. The copper mines of the provinces of Yunnan and Koei-tcheou have furniſhed, for a great number of years, all the ſmall coin that is ſtruck in the empire. Beſides common copper, the Chineſe have another kind, which they call *petong*, or white copper ; it is ſo pure and fine, that it approaches near to ſilver. Quarries and coal mines are ſo abundant in every province of the empire, that there is perhaps no country in the world where they are ſo common. Quarries of marble are very common in China, eſpecially in the province of Fo-kien. As China abounds with potters' earth of various kinds and of all colours, ſome mixed with gravel, others with the fineſt ſand, and ſome ſingularly formed by nature, there is conſequently a great difference between the earthen ware of one province and that which is made in another, both in the ſhape and the ſize of the vaſes. In ſome places, vaſes are formed, which are four or five feet in diameter (and ſometimes more) and three feet in depth ; in others, veſſels are manufactured that are four or five feet in height, and have a proportionable circumference. Theſe vaſes, which are called *kang*, are uſed by the rich as baſons for holding their gold fiſh, flowers, aquatic plants, &c. by the middling claſs of people as reſervoirs for their water, or for containing ſeeds, pulſe, and fruits ; and by tradeſmen and merchants as tubs or kettles. China produces the greater part of the fruits which we have in Europe, and ſeveral other kinds that are peculiar to the country. Apples, pears, prunes, apricots, peaches, quinces, figs, grapes, pomegranates, oranges, walnuts, and cheſnuts, are found every where in abundance ; but the Chineſe have no good ſpecies of cherries. In general, excepting grapes and pomegranates, the fruits which they have in common with us are much inferior to thoſe of Europe. Oranges were firſt brought from China ; and Europe is indebted to the Portugueze for them. The *tſe-tſe*, which the Portugueze call figs, are a ſpecies of fruit peculiar to China, that grow in almoſt all the provinces. There are different kinds of them. China, in its vaſt extent, contains almoſt every ſpecies of trees that are known to us, the tallow tree, the wax tree, the tſi-chu, or varniſh tree, the tie-ly-mou, or iron-wood, the nan-mou, or Chineſe cedar, the tſe-tan, or roſe-wood, the tchang, or camphor tree, the ſiang, which bears a fruit uſed by the Chineſe dyers as a ſubſtitute for the gall-nut, the lo-ya-ſong, a kind of deciduous pine, whoſe ſap is poiſonous : thoſe who are employed in cutting this tree, muſt take great care that no drops ſpurt out on the ſkin ; for it raiſes bliſters and pimples, which cannot eaſily be cured. If its root, which is of a reddiſh colour, be put into the earth, or water, it ſoon petrifies ; it is then uſed for ſharpening the fineſt and beſt tempered tools. The tchukou, this tree is ſo much the more valuable to the Chineſe, as its inner rind furniſhes them with the greater part of the paper which they conſume. When its branches are broken, the bark peels off in the form of long ribbons. The bamboo, the acacia, the tea-plant. The Chineſe diſtinguiſh ſeveral kinds of tea, which may be reduced to the four following : the ſong-lo, the vou-y, the lou-ngan, and the pou-eul. The firſt takes its name from the mountain Song-lo, ſituated in the province of King-nan, under 30 degrees of north latitude. This mountain is not very extenſive ; but it is entirely covered with theſe ſhrubs, which are alſo cultivated at the bottoms of the neighbouring mountains. The ſong-loo is the ſame which we call green-tea. It is cultivated almoſt like vines, and is cropped at a certain height to prevent it from growing. This ſhrub muſt be renewed every four or five years, becauſe, after that period, its leaves harden and become ſour. The flower which it bears is white, and ſhaped like a ſmall roſe compoſed of five leaves. The ſong-lo may be kept for ſeveral years, and is uſed with great ſucceſs, as a remedy for various diſtempers. The Chineſe of the province of Kiang-nan are the only people who crop the tea-ſhrub ; for every where elſe it is ſuffered to grow to its natural ſize, which ſometimes extends to ten or twelve feet. When the tree is very young, they take care alſo to incline and bend down its branches, that they may collect its leaves afterwards with greater eaſe. This ſhrub grows often on the rugged backs of ſteep mountains, acceſs to which is dangerous, and ſometimes impracticable. The vou-y, which is known in Europe by the name of bohea, grows in the province of Fokien, and takes its name alſo from a mountain called *Vou-y*, ſituated in the diſtrict of Kienning-fou. The vou-y is the tea moſt eſteemed univerſally throughout the empire. It differs from the ſong-lo in the form and colour of its leaves, which are ſhorter, rounder, and blacker, and which communicate a yellow colour to water, without any harſhneſs. From theſe two firſt kinds of tea, three others are compoſed, the difference of which reſults from the choice of the leaves, and the time when they are gathered. That which contains only the freſh and tender leaves of young trees, is called mao, or imperial tea. This is the moſt delicate, and is that which is tranſported to court for the uſe of the emperor. The ſecond ſort is compoſed of older leaves. It is what is ſold under the name of good vou-y. The reſt of the leaves, that are ſuffered to remain on the tree until they grow larger, form the third kind, which is ſold to the common people at a very cheap rate. The flowers of this ſhrub alſo furniſh another kind of tea ; but thoſe who are deſirous of procuring it muſt beſpeak it, and pay an exorbitant price for it. The lou-ngan, which is the third kind of tea before mentioned, grows in the neighbourhood of the city of Lou-ngan-tcheou. It differs in nothing from the ſong-lo, either in the configuration of its leaves, or the manner in which it is cultivated, but it has none of its noxious qualities. The fourth kind is procured from a village named *Pou-eul*, ſituated in the province of Yunnan, on the frontiers of the kingdoms of Pegu, Ava, Laos, and Tong-king. This village is become conſiderable by its commerce : people reſort to it from all parts : but the entrance of it is forbidden to ſtrangers, who are permitted to approach no nearer than the bottoms of the mountains, to receive the quantity of tea which they want. The trees that produce this tea are tall and buſhy ; they are planted irregularly, and grow without any cultivation. Their leaves are longer and thicker than thoſe of the ſong-lo and vou-y ; they are rolled up in the ſame manner as tobacco, and formed into maſſes, which are ſold at a dear rate. This kind of tea is much uſed in the provinces of Yunnan and Koei-tcheou. When the tea-leaves have been collected, they are expoſed to the ſteam of boiling-water, after which they are put upon plates of copper, and held over the fire until they become dry and ſhrivelled, and appear ſuch as we have them in Europe. The cotton-tree (cotton forms one of the moſt conſiderable branches of the commerce of China) is cultivated with ſucceſs in the ſouthern provinces. Among the medicinal plants are rhubarb, caſſia, and ginſeng. The tai-hoang, or rhubarb, grows in ſeveral provinces of the empire, but the beſt is that of Se-tchuen, which is conſidered as much ſuperior to that of Chen-ſi of Thibet. The ſtem of rhubarb reſembles a ſmall bamboo, or Chineſe cane ; it is hollow, and exceedingly brittle ; it riſes to the height of three or four feet, and is of a duſky violet colour. The flowers of this plant are yellow, and ſometimes violet, and the ſeed of the ſize of a grain of millet. The moſt eſteemed and valuable of all the plants is *gin-ſeng*, which the Mantchew Tartars call *orhota*, the queen of plants. The Chineſe phyſicians always ſpeak of it with a kind of enthuſiaſm, and enumerate, without end, the wonderful properties which they aſcribe to it. The mountains and vaſt foreſts of China abound with wild animals of every ſpecies; ſuch as the rhinoceros, elephants, leopards, tygers, bears, wolves, foxes, buffaloes, camels, horſes, wild mules, &c. Some beavers, ſables, and ermines, are found in the northern provinces; but the ſkins which they furniſh are much inferior to thoſe procured from Siberia. Game is very common in China. The ſquares of Peking, during winter, are filled with different heaps of various kinds of volatile, terreſtrial, and aquatic animals, hardened by cold, and perfectly ſecure againſt all corruption. Prodigious quantities of ſtags, deer, wild boars, goats, elks, hares, rabbits cats, ſquirrels, and wild rats; geeſe, ducks, partridges, pheaſants, and quails, are ſeen there, together with ſeveral other kinds of game, that are not to be found in Europe. A kind of tyger is ſeen in China which has a body like a dog, but no tail, remarkably ſwift and ferocious. Camels, both wild and domeſtic, are found in the north eaſt parts of China. There are ſeveral ſpecies of Apes in China. Thoſe named *ſin-ſin*, differ from the reſt in their ſize, which is equal to that of an ordinary man. They walk with facility on their hind legs, and all their actions have a ſingular conformity to our's. The moſt beautiful quadruped of China is a ſtag, which is never larger or ſmaller than one of our middle ſized dogs. The princes and mandarins buy them at an exceſſive price, and keep them as curioſities in their gardens. China poſſeſſes a valuable animal, which is not to be found any where elſe: it is the hiang-tchang-tſe, or muſk deer. This animal is very common, and is met with, not only in the ſouthern provinces, but alſo in thoſe which are to the weſt of Peking: it has no horns; and the colour of its hair approaches near to black. The bag which contains its muſk is formed of a very thin membrane, covered with a kind of hair, exceedingly fine and ſoft. The fleſh of this deer is well-taſted, and is ſerved up at the moſt delicate tables. China has birds of every ſpecies; eagles, falcons, pelicans, birds of paradiſe, ſwans, ſtorks, and paroquets, which are inferior to thoſe of the Weſt Indies neither in the variety nor beauty of their plumage, nor in the facility with which they learn to ſpeak. But the moſt beautiful bird of China, and perhaps of the whole world, is the kin-ki, or golden pheaſant. The body of this bird is proportioned with wonderful elegance; and the brilliancy of its plumage ſeems to be the utmoſt effort of the pencil of nature. Nothing can be richer or more variegated than its colours. The ſhades of its wings and tail are a mixture of bright red and yellow, and a beautiful plume waves over its head. The fleſh of this bird is more delicate than that of our pheaſant. The ſmall domeſtic fiſh, which the Chineſe call kin-yu, or gold fiſh, are generally kept for ornament by great people in their courts and gardens, and have of late years been brought to Europe. The ſilk inſects, which are different from ſilk worms, reſemble caterpillars, are found in great numbers on the trees and in the fields of the province of Chang-tong. They propagate without any care, and feed indiſcriminately on the leaves of the mulberry, and on thoſe of other trees. They ſpin their ſilk in filaments and long threads, which being carried away by the wind, are caught by the trees and buſhes that grow in the fields. The Chineſe collect theſe threads, and make a kind of ſtuff of them, called kien-tcheou, which is much inferior in luſtre to thoſe manufactured of common ſilk; but it is, however, much eſteemed in China, and ſold there ſometimes for more than the richeſt ſatin.—No potentate on earth poſſeſſes ſo unlimited power as the ſovereign of this numerous nation All authority is veſted in him, and in him alone. He is the undiſputed maſter of the lives of his ſubjects; yet he ſeldom employs this prerogative but to provide for their ſafety, and promote their happineſs. No ſentence of death pronounced by any of the tribunals can be executed without his conſent. The emperor alone has the diſpoſal of all the offices of ſtate; he appoints viceroys and governors, and changes or removes them at pleaſure. No employment is purchaſed in China; merit, for the moſt part, raiſes to place: and rank is attached to place only. The emperor of China has the right of chooſing a ſucceſſor either among his children or the reſt of his family, and even from among his own ſubjects. The dignity of prince of the blood is generally reverenced in China; yet it is in the emperor's power to prevent thoſe from aſſuming that title who have a natural right to it, and even if they are permitted to enjoy their rank, they have neither influence nor power; they poſſeſs, it is true, a revenue proportioned to their dignity; they are indulged with a palace, officers, and court; but they have leſs authority than the loweſt of the mandarins. The mandarins, whether of letters or of arms, compoſe exactly what is called the nobility. There are only two ranks in China, the nobility and the people; but the former is not hereditary, the emperor alone confers or continues it. Theſe mandarins enjoy a very valuable privilege: they may, in caſes of neceſſity, remonſtrate with the emperor, either individually, or as a body, upon any action or omiſſion on his part, which may be contrary to the intereſts of the empire. Their remonſtrances are ſeldom ill received by the ſovereign; but he reſerves to himſelf the right of paying that attention to them which he thinks they deſerve. The literati are highly honoured in China; and to their influence we may, in a great meaſure, aſcribe the mildneſs and equity of the Chineſe government. A mandarin of arms is far from enjoying the ſame conſideration as a mandarin of letters. The troops of this empire amount to more than 700,000. With regard to the frontiers of this vaſt empire, Nature herſelf hath taken care to fortify them throughout their whole extent. The ſea borders ſix of the provinces; but it is ſo ſhallow towards the ſhore, that large veſſels cannot approach it. Inacceſſible mountains cover it on the weſt, and the remaining part is defended by the great wall. This ſtupendous monument of human art and induſtry exceeds every thing that we read of in ancient hiſtory. The pyramids of Egypt are little, when compared with a wall which covers three large provinces, ſtretches along an extent of 500 leagues, and is of ſuch an enormous thickneſs, that ſix horſemen may eaſily ride abreaſt upon it. Such is this celebrated wall, which is, indeed, the only work of its kind in the world. It is flanked with towers, two bow-ſhots diſtant one from the other, which add to its ſtrength, and render it much eaſier to be defended. One third part of the able bodied men of China were employed in conſtructing this wall. The workmen were ordered under pain of death, to place the materials of which it is compoſed ſo cloſely, that the leaſt entrance might not be left for any inſtrument of iron. This precaution contributed much to the ſolidity of the work, which is ſtill almoſt entire, though built 2000 years ago. It was planned and executed by the firſt emperor of the family of Tſin. The principal ſecret of the Chineſe government is, that the different departments be properly inſpected; that every tranſaction be thoroughly inveſtigated; that ſuitable rewards be given to the deſerving, and that puniſhments be inflicted on the guilty adequate to their crimes. An officer or magiſtrate is appointed for each quarter of a city, who has a certain number of houſes under his inſpection; he is anſwerable for every thing that paſſes in them contrary to good order; and if he neglects to make proper enquiry into any irregularity, or to inform the mandarin governor, he is ſubjected to the ſame puniſhment as thoſe who are refractory. Every father of a family is an inſpector of a different kind. Each is obliged to anſwer for the conduct of his children and domeſtics, and for this reaſon, becauſe he has every kind of authority over them. Strict watch is kept in the day time at every city to obſerve thoſe who enter: for this purpoſe a ſtrong guard is poſted at each gate; the air, looks, and phyſiognomy, of the paſſengers are carefully examined; if on being queſtioned, their accent betrays them, and diſcovers them to be ſtrangers, they are immediately carried before a mandarin: they are even often detained until the will of the governor be known. This precaution is founded on an ancient maxim of the Chineſe not to admit ſtrangers among them. They ſuppoſe, that in proceſs of time, an alteration of manners, cuſtoms, and ceremonies, might reſult from ſuch an intercourſe, and give births to quarrels, party diſputes, and ſedition, and at length overturn the conſtitution. The greater part of the taxes are paid in commodities. Thoſe who breed ſilk-worms pay their taxes in ſilk, the huſbandmen in grain, and the gardeners in fruits, &c. The taxes paid in money ariſe principally from the cuſtoms, and from the ſale of ſalt, which belongs entirely to the emperor; from the duties paid by veſſels on entering any of the ports, and from other impoſts on various branches of manufacture. Theſe excepted, the trader ſcarcely contributes any thing towards the exigences of the ſtate, and the mechanic nothing at all. The weight of the permanent and perſonal taxes fall entirely on the huſbandman. The emperor's revenue amounts to more than forty millions ſterling. Agriculture is the principal and almoſt the only reſource of the Chineſe, and they conſider it as the firſt and moſt honourable of all profeſſions, as it is that from which ſociety derives the greateſt benefit. The huſbandman in China enjoys many and great privileges, while the merchant and mechanic are much leſs eſteemed. Father Amiot, an impartial and able judge of the literature, hiſtory, and ancient monuments of China, gives, in the following words, the reſult of his long and laborious reſearches reſpecting the origin of the Chineſe, and of their primitive religion:—The Chineſe are a diſtinct people, who have ſtill preſerved the characteriſtic marks of their firſt origin; a people whoſe primitive doctrine will be found, by thoſe who take the trouble of examining it thoroughly, to agree in its eſſential parts with the doctrine of the choſen people, before Moſes, by the command of God himſelf, had conſigned the explanation of it to the ſacred records; a people, in a word, whoſe traditional knowledge, when freed from whatever ignorance or ſuperſtition of latter ages has added to it, may be traced back from age to age, and from epocha to epocha, without interruption, for the ſpace of 4000 years, even to the renewal of the human race by the grandſon of Noah. The law has regulated every thing that relates to dreſs, and even fixed the colours that diſtinguiſh the different conditions. The emperor, and princes of the blood, have alone a right to wear yellow; certain mandarins are intitled to wear ſattin of a red ground, but only upon days of ceremony: in general they are clothed in black, blue, or violet. The colour to which the common people are confined is blue or black; and their dreſs is always compoſed of plain cotton cloth. White is the colour for mourning among the Chineſe. A ſon has no right to wear it while his father and mother are alive; but he

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can wear no other for three years after their death; and, even when this triennial mourning is ended, his clothes ever after muſt be of one colour. Fiſhing is conſidered by the Chineſe rather as an object of commerce and induſtry than amuſement. They catch fiſh by various methods: in their great fiſheries they uſe nets; but private people employ a line. They uſe alſo for this purpoſe, in certain provinces, a kind of bird, the plumage of which greatly reſembles that of a raven; but its neck and bill are much longer: the latter is very ſharp and hooked. This bird is trained to catch fiſh, almoſt in the ſame manner as dogs are taught to purſue game. This method of fiſhing is practiſed in boats, great numbers of which may be ſeen on the river about ſun riſing, with the fiſhing birds perched on their prows. The fiſhermen make ſeveral turns with their boats; after which they beat the water very ſtrongly with one of their oars. The cormorants (for this ſeems to be the name proper for theſe birds) upon this ſignal immediately diſperſe themſelves, plunge into the river, and, diving, ſeize by the middle whatever fiſh they can; they then riſe to the ſurface, and each carries its capture to the boat to which it belongs. The fiſherman receives the fiſh, lays hold of the bird, turns its head downwards, and ſtroaking its neck with his hand, makes it diſgorge all thoſe ſmall fiſh it has ſwallowed, and which are prevented from getting into its ſtomach by a ring placed on purpoſe to confine its gullet. When they have done fiſhing, the ring is taken off, and they are then ſuffered to feed. It is very remarkable, that, if any one of the fiſh are too large, theſe birds mutually aſſiſt one another; one takes it by the tail, another by the head, and in this manner they tranſport it to their maſter. The internal commerce of China is immenſe; that of all Europe is by no means to be compared to it; but, on the other hand, its foreign trade is much inferior to that of any of the grand commercial powers of Europe. The great number of canals and rivers by which China is interſected, tend greatly to facilitate the conveyance of every kind of merchandize, and its prodigious population occaſions a rapid ſale. The moſt frequented fairs of Europe afford but a faint picture of that immenſe number of buyers and ſellers, with which the large cities of China are continually crowded. We may almoſt ſay, that the one-half are employed in over-reaching the other. It is, above all, againſt ſtrangers, that the Chineſe merchants exerciſe, without any ſenſe of ſhame, their inſatiable rapacity. The Chineſe are not at all fitted for maritime commerce. Seldom do any of their veſſels ever go beyond the Straits of Sunda. Their longeſt voyages towards Malacca extend only to Acheen; towards the ſtraits, as far as Batavia; and northward, as far as Japan. Their commerce with this iſland, conſidering the articles of exchange which they procure at Camboya, or at Siam, produces them cent. per cent. Their trade with the Manillas is much leſs profitable; their gain, generally, is about 50 per cent. It is rather more conſiderable at Batavia; and the Dutch, beſides, ſpare no pains to invite the Chineſe among them. Chineſe traders go alſo, but leſs frequently, to Acheen, Malacca, Thor, Patan, Ligor, belonging to Siam, and Cochin-china. From theſe places they bring gold and tin, but eſpecially objects of luxury for the table, and ſome other more neceſſary articles. China appears to have been the natural and original country of the ſilk-worm. The art of hatching and breeding ſilk-worms, and of employing the down which they furniſh, in fabricating cloth, has been known in that empire from the remoteſt antiquity; this care formed the occupation of the firſt empreſſes, who, ſurrounded by their women, ſpent their leiſure hours in weaving tiſſues, and ſilk veils, which were reſerved for ſacrifices, and days of grand ceremony. The culture of the mulberry-tree, and the manufacturing of ſilk, have been greatly extended in China: this production, indeed, appears to be almoſt inexhauſtible; beſides the immenſe quantity which is annually exported by the greater part of the Aſiatic and European nations, the internal conſumption alone is aſtoniſhing. The emperor, the princes, the mandarins, the literati, women, ſervants of both ſexes, and, in a word, all thoſe who poſſeſs a moderate income, wear no clothes but taffety, ſatin, and other ſilk ſtuffs. None but the lower ſort of people uſe dreſſes of cotton cloth, which is dyed blue. The principal ſilk ſtuffs manufactured by the Chineſe are plain and flowered gauzes, of which they make dreſſes for ſummer: damaſk of all colours, ſtriped and black ſatins, napped, flowered, ſtriped, clouded, and pinked taffeties; crapes, brocades, pluſh, different kinds of velvet, and a multitude of other ſtuffs, the names of which are unknown in Europe. Porcelain is another object of Chineſe induſtry, and a branch of commerce which employs a vaſt multitude of workmen. The fineſt and beſt porcelain of China is made in a village, called King-te-ching, in the province of Kiang-ſi. This celebrated village is a league and a half in length, and we are aſſured that it contains a million of inhabitants. The workmen of King-te-ching, invited by the attracting allurements of the European trade, have eſtabliſhed manufactures alſo in the provinces of Fo-kien and Canton; but this porcelain is not eſteemed. The emperor Kang-hi was deſirous of having ſome made under his own inſpection at Peking. For this purpoſe he collected workmen, together with tools, and all materials neceſſary; furnaces were alſo erected, but the attempt miſcarried. The village of King-te-ching ſtill continues the moſt celebrated place in the empire for beautiful porcelain, which is tranſported to all parts of the world, and even to Japan. Almoſt all the houſes and buildings of China are conſtructed of wood. This is not owing to a ſcarcity of ſtone or marble, for the greater part of the provinces are ſufficiently abundant in both, and ſeveral cities are paved with marble of all colours; neither is it to be attributed to the difficulty of tranſporting them. All the emperor's gardens are interſperſed with enormous artificial rocks; the foundations of all his palaces conſiſt of immenſe blocks both of marble and alabaſter; and the ſteps of all the ſtairs, however high or broad they may be, are of one ſingle piece. Beſides the dread of earthquakes, there are other reaſons which prevent the Chineſe from building with ſtone or marble; the heat and dampneſs of the ſouthern provinces, and the ſevere cold in thoſe of the north, would render ſuch houſes unwholeſome, and almoſt uninhabitable. The naval architecture of the Chineſe appears to have made no progreſs for ſeveral centuries; neither their frequent intercourſe with thoſe Europeans who have viſited their coaſts, nor the ſight of their veſſels, has made them turn their thoughts to change or improve their own. The veſſels which they name Tchowen, are called by the Portugueze Soma, or Sommes: the largeſt of them are not above 250, or 300 tons burthen, and their length never exceeds 80 or 90 feet; they are, properly ſpeaking, only flat boats with two maſts.

CHINCA, a valley of South America, in Peru, where the ancient incas had formerly built a temple, dedicated to the ſun. It once contained 25,000 inhabitants, now reduced to about 500 families; the town, which gives name to a valley, lies 16 miles N. Piſco.

CHINCHILLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: 25 leagues SW. Valencia. *Long*. 14. 53. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 38. 48. N.

CHINCHIO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia: 6 miles E. Spalatro.

CHINCON, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 18 miles ESE. Madrid.

CHINEY, or *Ciney*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, in the country of Condroz: 10 miles NE. Dinant, and 28 SSW. Liege.

CHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 10 leagues S. Chao-hing.

CHING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 125 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 133. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 4. N.

CHING-HAI, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 60 miles ESE. Kang-tcheou.

CHINGOLEAGUL, a ſmall iſland of America, near the eaſt coaſt of Virginia. *Long*. 75. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 37. 56. N.

CHIN-GONGO, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the Ellichpour country, and runs into the Godavery, 16 miles SW. Neermul.

CHINIZ, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, ſituated on the Gulf of Perſia: 140 miles W. Schiras.

CHIN-KIEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 15 leagues NE. Yun-hing.

CHIN-LI, a town on the north-weſt coaſt of the Chineſe iſland of Hainan, of the third rank: 12 miles W. Kiong-tcheou.

CHIN-MOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Kiu: 50 miles NNW. Kia.

CHINNA BALABARAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 85 miles NE. Seringapatam. *Long*. 77. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 13. 25. N.

CHINON, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre and Loire: ſituated on the Vienne, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle: it contains about 5000 inhabitants: 8 leagues WSW. Tours, and 4½ SE. Saumur.

CHINSURA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Ganges, belonging to the Dutch: the houſes are built in the European ſtyle: the town is populous and commercial. The fortreſs is defended by four baſtions and a ditch, according to the European form of military architecture: 24 cannons defend the paſſage of the river: 17 miles N. Calcutta.

CHIN-TCHEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 20 miles N. Tong.

CHINY, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, on the Semoy, the capital of a comté; it was firſt ſurrounded with walls about the year 950, by Arnold de Bourgogne, and was heretofore celebrated for its beauty and riches, but has ſuffered greatly in different wars. The comté is of great extent, including thirteen cities or capital towns, viz. Baſtiogne, Chiny, Dicrich, Durbuy, Honfalize, Marche-en-Famine, Neufchateau, Roche, St. Hubert, St. Vit, Schleyden in the dioceſe of Tevres, Vianden, and Virton, withall the villages depending thereon; in a word, this comté comprehends more than ſome maps deſcribe under the name of the duchy of Luxemburg. A peaſant of Condroz, being aſked what was the extent of the comté of Chiny, anſwered very ingenuouſly, he had heard at Metz that it comprehended one half of the world, and that the other half was dependent on it. Neither the city nor comté are dependant on the duchy of Luxemburg, having its own particular juriſdiction.

tien. The comté ſometimes is called Imperial, and has been at all times conſiderable. Bruno, the 27th archbiſhop of Cologn, and chancellor of the empire, erected it into a comté, about the ſame time the city was ſurrounded with walls. It paſſed afterwards to the houſe of Looz, by the marriage of Jane, comteſſe de Chiny, with Arnold, comte de Looz, whoſe youngeſt ſon Louis became comte of Chiny; but he dying without a ſon, the comté paſſed to Thierry, lord of Hinſberg, and afterwards to Margaret, only daughter of Louis, comte of Chiny, and Jeanne de Blamont. After the death of Margaret, widow of John, duke of Lorrain, who died in 1732, without children, the comté paſſed to Charles IV. emperor and comte of Luxemburg, who inveſted his brother Wenceſlaus with the ſovereignty, united with the duchy of Luxemburg, only reſerving the title in all public acts, which was obſerved till the comté was yielded to France, in the year 1681, under the pretext that it was a fief of the duchy of Bar. It at preſent belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, being adjudged to it by the treaty of Ryſwick: 5 leagues W. Arlon, and 9 W. Luxemburg.

CHIN-YANG, or *Moucdan-Hotun*, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 120 leagues ENE. Peking. *Long.* 141. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 52. N.

CHIOS, ſee *Scio*.

CHIOURLIC, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the ſee of a Greek biſhop, ſituated on a river of the ſame name: 50 miles NW. Conſtantinople.

CHIOZ, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Sandomirz: 36 miles N. Malogoza.

CHIOZZA, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Italy, not far from the mouth of the Brenta, with a town of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Venice; the town contains three churches, and eight monaſteries: 13 miles S. Venice. *Long.* 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

CHIPPENHAM, a town of England, in the county of Wilts; in the time of Alfred, a city of ſtrength, and taken by the Danes in the year 880. It is a corporation and borough town, returning two members to the Britiſh parliament: there is a conſiderable manufacture of ſuperfine woollen cloth: a weekly market is held on Saturdays: 13 miles ENE. Bath, and 93 W. London.

CHIPPING NORTON, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. Here are manufactures for horſe clothing, and hairateens: 20 miles NW. Oxford, and 74 WNW. London.

CHIPPING ONGAR, ſee *Onger*.

CHIPPING SODBURY, ſee *Sodbury*.

CHIPPIONA, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, ſituated on a rock near the coaſt of the Atlantic: 5 miles SW. San Lucar de Barremeda.

CHIQUITOS, a province of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, inhabited in the year 1732, by ſeven Indian nations, each compoſed of about 600 families.

CHIRAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lozère, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marvejols: 1 league SW. Marvejols.

CHIRAS, ſee *Schiras*.

CHIRENS, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour-du-Pin: 5 leagues NNW. Grenoble.

CHIREZOUR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Kurdiſtan: 60 miles E. Moſul, and 100 S. Betlis.

CHIRIQUI, or *Chiriquita*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Veragua, on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, with a harbour, about a league from the ſea, and 8 miles from the town: 30 leagues W. St. Jago. *Long.* 65. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 20. N.

CHIRIVICOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 9 miles SW. Vieſta.

CHIRY, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Noyon: three miles SSW. Noyon.

CHISOIN, or *Ciſoing*, a town of Flanders, with an abby, where Louis XV. took up his reſidence during the campaign of 1744: two leagues NNW. from Orchies.

CHISSAMO, a town of the iſland of Candia, ſituated on the north ſide of the iſland, in a bay to which it gives name: 25 miles W. Canea.

CHISME, or *Ciſme*, a ſea-port town of Aſiatic Turkey, on the weſt coaſt of Natolia, oppoſite the iſland of Scio, between which and the continent is a narrow ſtrait; where the Turkiſh fleet was deſtroyed by the Ruſſians, in the year 1770. The ancient name of this town was *Cyſſus.* In the year 191 before Chriſt, the fleet of Antiochus, ſurnamed the Great, was defeated near this town by the Roman fleet, under the command of C. Livius, with the loſs of 30 ſhips taken, and 10 ſunk in the engagement: 40 miles W. Smyrna. *Long.* 44. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 24. N.

CHITPOUR, or *Chittipur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, celebrated for its manufacture of Chintſes: 172 miles SW. Amedabad. *Long.* 73. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

CHITRO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 36 miles SSE. Edeſſa.

CHITTELDROOG, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 85 miles NNW. Seringapatam, and 95 E. Bedanore.

CHITTENDON, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont.

CHITTEPUT, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 14 miles N. Gingee.

CHITTIGONG, a diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, between the Burrampooter river, and the country of Roſhnan and Aracan, where the Portugueſe made the firſt ſettlement. The capital is Iſlamabad.

CHITTOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 28 miles NW. Arcot, and 70 W. Madras.

CHITTRA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Bahar country: 85 miles S. Patna, and 72 SSW. Bahar.

CHIVA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 15 miles WNW. from Valencia.

CHIVAZZO, a town of Piedmont, ſituated in a plain, near the union of the river Orco with the Po. It is defended with ancient and new walls, baſtions, and large foſſes filled with water: it is well ſupplied with artillery and a numerous garriſon, eſpecially in time of war. The ſituation is ſo advantageous, that whoever are maſters of this town are ſaid to poſſeſs the key of the country of Turin, the Canavois, the country of Vercelli, Montferrat, and Lombardy, all which they may enter when they pleaſe. It was taken by Thomas, prince of Savoy, in 1639, which induced Chriſtina, ducheſs of Savoy, to ſend her ſon and ſiſters to Chambery, to preſerve them from inſult till the proſpect of affairs might change. It was ſoon after taken by the French, but reſtored to the duke of Savoy, in 1649. It has ſeveral churches and convents: 11 miles NE. Turin, and 12 S. Ivrea. *Long.* 25. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 1. N.

CHIVERNY, a town or France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, on the ſouth ſide of the Conon: 3 leagues SE. Blois.

CHIUSA, *(La)*, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 9 miles NW. Verona.

CHIUSA *(La)*, a town of Italy, in the Friuli, on a ſmall river called *Felia*, which runs into the Tajamento; taken by the French, in the beginning of the year 1797: 14 miles N. Friuli.

CHIUSANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 13 miles SSE. Benevento.

CHIUSELLE, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Orco: 1 mile WSW. Fogliſſo.

CHIUSI, a town of Italy, in the country of Sienna, containing about 1000 inhabitants, the ſee of a biſhop: 31 miles SSE. Sienna.

CHIUSLENGI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: 70 miles E. Siliſtria.

CHIUTAYA, or *Kiutaja* or *Cutaja*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, and capital of a diſtrict in Natolia, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, in a fertile and healthy country, defended by a caſtle built on a rock. It contains ſeveral moſques, and three Armenian churches: 136 miles SSE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 48. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 14. N.

CHIZE, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niort, ſituated near the Boutonne: 3½ leagues S. Niort, and 3¼ SW. Melle.

CHIZILARABAD, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Kurdiſtan: 70 miles SSE. Kerkuk.

CHLENN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 18 miles SE. Konigingratz.

CHLOPAN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 72 miles ENE. Lucko.

CHLUMETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 5 miles S. Konigingratz.

CHMIELOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 46 miles ENE. Braclaw.

CHNIM, a ſtrong town of Boſnia, belonging to the Venetians: 15 miles S. Banjaluka.

CHOAM-YU-SO, a town of China, in the province of Quang-tong: 16 leagues ESE. Kao-tcheou.

CHOBOLTIVO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 36 miles W. Lucko.

CHOC BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Lucia, a little to the north of Carenage Bay.

CHOCAPE, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Sana, containing about ſeventy Spaniſh families: 80 miles N. Truxillo.

CHOCCHARMO, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 27 miles NE. Toſon-Hotun.

CHOCO, a province of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, bounded on the north by the provinces of Darien and Carthagena, on the eaſt and ſouth by Popayan, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean. The ſoil, climate, &c. are ſimilar to thoſe of Popayan.

CHOCZIM, or *Cokzim*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Dnieſter, near the frontiers of Poland, remarkable for two victories gained here by the Poles over the Turks, one in 1621, the other in 1683. The ſuburbs were burned down in the year 1769: 12 miles SSW. Kaminieck, and 68 miles WNW. Mogilov. *Long.* 44. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 52. N.

CHODIVOJA, a town of Walachia: 32 miles SSW. Bukhoreſt.

CHODOROSLAU, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 20 miles SE. Limberg.

CHOHAN, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Alla-Habad.

CHOHREN, or *Kohren*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipſic: 20 miles SSE. Leipſic.

CHOISEUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne: 4 leagues NE. Langres.

CHOISY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: 4 leagues N. Provins.

CHOISY-BELLEGARDE, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: 4 leagues W. Montargis.

CHOISY LE ROY, or *Choiſy-ſur-Seine*, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg la Reine, on the Seine: 6 miles S. Paris.

*Cho-lé*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 145 miles ESE. Laſſa.

CHOLAWIA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 42 miles SE. Minſk.

CHOLLET, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 6 leagues W. Argenton, and 9 SSW. Angers. *Long.* 16. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 3. N.—In the month of February, 1794, the royaliſts were defeated near this town with great loſs.

CHOLM, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov, on the river Lovat: 180 miles S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

CHOLMOGORI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the weſt ſide of the Dwina: 28 miles S. Archangel, and 360 NE. Peterſburg.

CHOLONG, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 57 miles NNW. Chao-ma-hing-Hotun.

CHOLTITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 6 miles NW. Chrudim.

CHOLULA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlaſcala, which formerly formed an independent ſtate. It was held by the people of Mexico as a ſacred ſpot, and the ſanctuary of the gods; with a temple, in which they offered more victims than in that of Mexico.

CHOMELIS, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire: 4½ leagues N. Le Puy.

CHOMMERAC, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron: 3 miles SE. Privas.

CHOMONCHOUAN, a lake of Canada: 73 leagues NW. Quebec. *Long.* 75. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

CHOMSK, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 56 miles E. Brzeſc.

CHONAD, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the Maroſch, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Colocza: 25 miles N. Temeſvar.

CHONAS, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: 13 miles S. Vienne.

CHOND, a town of Arabia: 190 miles SW. Amanzirifdin.

CHONG-TCHEOU, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles SW. Ou-tcheou.

CHOOZ, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy.

CHOPER, a river of Aſiatic Ruſſia, which runs into the Don, near Choperſkaia.

CHOPERSK, a town of Aſiatic Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Choper: 140 miles W. Saratov, and 648 SSE. Peterſburg.

CHOPERSKAIA, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Don: 192 miles NE. Aſoph, and 60 SW. Archadinſkaia.

CHOPTANK, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware, which runs into the Cheſepeak, 25 miles SSE. Annapolis.

CHORAN KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: 20 miles WSW. Nimgouta.

CHORASAN, or *Koraſan*, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by Charaſm and the country of the Uſbec Tartars, on the eaſt by Bukharia and Candahar, on the ſouth by Segeſtan, and on the weſt by the province of Mezanderan and the Caſpian Sea, about 150 leagues in length, and 140 in breadth. The principal towns are Herat, Keneſ, Talekan, Merwa, Zaweh, &c.

CHORFAKAN, or *Corfucan*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman, pillaged by the Portugueſe in 1508: 64 miles SE. Julfar.

CHORGES, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, burned by the duke of Savoy in the year 1692: 10 miles W. Embrun.

CHORIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 6 miles S. Neu Angermunde.

CHORLEY, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, near the ſource of the ſmall river Cher, from which it receives its name: here are very large manufactures of cotton, fuſtians, callicoes, and muſlins: the environs abound in mines of coal, lead, and alum, with quarries of flag, ſlate, aſhler, and mill-ſtone. There are two markets weekly, on Tueſdays and Saturdays: 20 miles NW. Mancheſter, and 201 NW. London.

CHOROL, a town of Ruſſia, on the river of the ſame name, in the government of Kiov: 100 miles SE. Kiov, and 252 S. Peterſburg.

CHOROL, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Pſol, near Goltva, in the government of Kiov.

CHOROSCIESSOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 64 miles WNW. Kiov.

CHOROSKI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 18 miles NW. Zytomiers.

CHOROSSOZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk: 28 miles N. Bielſk.

CHORRO MANCAN, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 18. N.

CHOSCIABAD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kirman: 57 miles SW. Sirgian.

CHOSSESO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 64 miles E. Lucko.

CHOSTLARN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 22 miles WSW. Paſſau.

CHOTA, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 55 miles W. Tugeloo.

CHOTA, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Caxamarca: 60 miles NW. Caxamarca.

CHOTASTITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: 2 miles N. Czaſlau.

CHOTE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 47 miles WNW. Tugeloo.

CHOTIEBOR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: 8 miles NNE. Teutſch-Brod,

CHOTMIZSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: 52 miles NNW. Charkov, and 588 SSE. Peterſburg.

CHOTOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 22 miles SW. Minſk.

CHOTUSITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlaw, where the king of Pruſſia obtained a victory in the year 1742.

CHOTZEMITS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Cauzim, near the Elbe. The Auſtrians obtained a victory here over the king of Pruſſia, in the year 1757.

CHOTZEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 3 miles NNE. Hohenmaut.

CHOUANG-LEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 10 miles SW. Tching-tong.

CHOUANGTAL, a town of Tartary, in the country of Hami: 9 miles NNW. Tchon-tori.

CHOUCHA, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the river Maguiba, ſurrounded with rocks.

CHOUG, or *Shogle*, a town of Aſia, in Syria, on the Orontes: where all travellers without diſtinction are entertained in an excellent caravanſera gratis for three days: it is in the road from Aleppo and Sayd.

CHOUI-CHAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 12 miles NW. Hiamen.

CHOUI-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 25 miles NE. Ki-ngan.

CHOUI-YNG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 20 miles SSW. Haimen.

CHOUI-KING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 65 miles E. Kan cheou.

CHOUI-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 4 leagues S. Ouen-tcheou.

CHOUI-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 12 leagues WNW. Tchu-tcheo.

CHOUI-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 6 leagues W. Kieou-kiang.

CHOUI-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 712 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 25. N.

CHOUI-YUEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 37 miles NE. Haimen.

CHOULE, a town of India, on the coaſt of Concan, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels, belonging to the Portugueſe: 25 miles S. Bombay. *Long.* 72. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 37. N.

CHOU-TCHUEN, a town of Aſia, in Corea: 30 miles S. Haimen.

CHOU-LOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 12 miles SW. Ching.

CHOUPATOU, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 265 miles E. Laſſa.

CHOURAGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Gurry Mundella: 57 miles SW. Gurrah.

CHOURTONG, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 235 miles ESE. Laſſa.

CHOUSGIMYAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 220 miles NNE. Herat.

CHOUYANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 40 miles NE. King-ki-tao.

*Chouzé*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 5 leagues NW. Tours.

CHOWAN, a river of United America, formed by the union of three rivers, in the ſtate of Virginia, which runs into Albemarle Sound, a little below Pollock.

CHOWRY, one of the Nicobar iſlands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 93. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 27. N.

CHO-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou quang: 10 leagues ENE. Siang-yang.

CHOZEVKA, a town of Siberia, on the river Tchiuna: 180 miles ESE. Eniſeiſk.

CHRAST, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 6 miles SE. Melnik.

CHRAST, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 5 miles SE. Chrudim.

CHREBET CHANDABGA, a range of mountains, between Ruſſian Tartary and Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 114. to 119. E. Ferro. *Lat* 52. N.

CHREBET DIRGAK, a range of mountains, between Ruſſian Tartary and Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 114. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. to 53. N.

CHRESTOIA, a town of Iſtria: 9 miles ESE. Capo d'Iſtria.

CHRISTBURG, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: 12 miles SE. Marienburg.

CHRISTBURG, or *Alt Chriſtburg*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Oberland: 4 miles SW. Preuſchmark.

CHRISTCHURCH, a town of England, in the county of Hants, ſituated at the conflux of the Avon and the Stour, about three miles from the ſea; a corporation and a borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here is a good ſalmon fiſhery; the principal trade is in knit ſilk ſtockings, and watch-chains. It has a ſmall barred haven, into which ſmall veſſels may go at high water. The market is on Mondays: 12 miles E. Poole, and 101 WSW. London. *Long.* 1. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

CHRISTIANA, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware, founded by the Swedes: 7 miles SW. Wilmington.

CHRISTIANIA, a city and ſeaport of Norway, in the government of Agerhuus, ſituated in a bay or gulf, about 25 miles from the ſea. It is eſteemed the capital of the kingdom, becauſe the ſupreme court of judicature is held here. It is divided into three parts, the city and ſuburbs, the fortreſs of Agerhuus, and the old town of Opſlo, or Anſlo: the city and ſuburbs contain 1100 houſes, and Opſlo 400; the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 9000. Opſlo was burned in the year 1624, and the city, on being rebuilt, obtained the name of Chriſtiania. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is metropolitan of Norway. It has an excellent harbour, the principal exports are tar, ſoap, iron, copper, planks, and deals. The environs of Chriſtiania not yielding planks ſufficient for exportation, the greateſt part of the timber is brought from the more inland parts. The trees are hewn in the foreſts, and floated down the rivers and cataracts. Saw mills are uſed for the purpoſe of cutting the planks, but muſt be privileged, and can only cut a certain quantity. The proprietors are bound to declare on oath, that they have not exceeded that quantity; and if they do, the privilege is taken away, and the ſaw-mill deſtroyed. There are 136 privileged ſaw-mills at Chriſtiania, of which 100 belong to the family of the Ankers. The quantity of planks permitted to be cut, amounts to 20,000,000 ſtandard deals, 12 feet long, and one inch and a quarter thick. *Long.* 10. 50. E Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 55. N.

CHRISTIANSAND, a ſeaport town of Norway, in the government of Agerhuus, oppoſite the iſland of Fleckeren. *Long.* 8. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

CHRISTIANSBURG, a fortreſs of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, belonging to Denmark. It was taken by the negroes in 1693, who pillaged it, and kept it for ſome time.

CHRISTIANSOE, a fortreſs of Denmark, built on a rock, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Bornholm.

CHRISTIANSTAD, a town of the iſland of Santa Cruz, in the Weſt Indies, defended by a fortreſs, on the north coaſt. *Long.* 63. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 46. N.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the country of Blekingen: built by Chriſtian IV. king of Denmark, when the country was in the power of that crown, to guard againſt the irruption of the Swedes; but in 1658 it was reſtored to Sweden by the treaty of Roſchild; the town is ſmall, but well built, and ſtrongly fortified; the houſes are all of brick, and moſtly ſtuccoed white. It ſtands in a marſhy plain, cloſe to the river Helge-a, which flows into the Baltic at Ahus, about the diſtance of 20 miles, and is navigable only for ſmall craft of ſeven tons burden. Engliſh veſſels annually reſort to this port for alum, pitch, and tar. The inhabitants have manufactures of cloth and ſilken ſtuffs; and carry on a ſmall degree of commerce: 57 miles W. Carlſcrona. *Long.* 14. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 58. N.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Sileſia, on the weſt ſide of the Bober: 32 miles W. Glogau, and 54 NE. Dreſden.

CHRISTIANSUND, a town of Norway, in the iſland of Foſſen: 36 miles NW. Drontheim.

CHRISTIGNETH, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee, in Denbighſhire.

CHRISTINESTADT, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Bothnia, built in the year 1649.

CHRISTISCA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 44 miles SSW. Braclaw.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, an iſland of the Pacific Ocean, about 15 or 20 leagues in circumference; covered with wood. *Long.* 202. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 59. N.

CHRISTMAS HARBOUR, a good and ſafe bay, on the north-eaſt coaſt of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 69. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 41. S.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 70. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 22. S.

CHRISTOFHER, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 16 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

CHRISTORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 6 miles SSE. Krottau.

CHROBERG, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 52 miles W. Sandomirz.

CHROMA, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 157. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. N.

CHRUDIM, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name; ſituated on a river called *Chrudimka*; the circle contains 33 towns. It is principally remarkable for the great number of fiſh-ponds, and an excellent breed of horſes: 100 miles SE. Dreſden, and 50 E. Prague.

CHVALINSK, a town of Aſiatic Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: 350 miles SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 65. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

CHUDLEIGH, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday. The woollen manufacture is carried on in this town: 9 miles WSW. Exeter, and 183 W. London.

CHUGANSERIAI, a town of Aſia, in the Cabuliſtan, on a river of the ſame name: 80 miles NE. Cabul. *Long.* 70. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 55. N.

CHUGANSERAI, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the Kuttore country, and runs into the Kameh, near Jalalabad, in Cabuliſtan.

CHUKOTSKIJA, a province of Siberia, and the moſt eaſterly of the dominions of Ruſſia, extending from the 174th to the 207th degree of *Long.* E. from Ferro, and from 63. to 73. 20. N. *Lat.*

CHULUTECA, or *Xeres*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala, on the north ſide of the river Fonſeca. *Long.* 70. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 20. N,

CHUMBIVILEAS, a juriſdiction of South America, in Peru, near 30 leagues in extent, with ſome mines of gold and ſilver. The ſoil is fertile, and produces corn and paſture for cattle in the greateſt plenty.

CHUMBIVILEAS, ſee *Chalvanca*.

CHUMBULL, a river of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra, which runs into the Jumna, 20 miles SE. Etaya.

CHUMLEIGH, or *Chimleigh*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Wedneſdays: 20½ miles NW. Exeter, and 193½ W. London.

CHUNAR, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Benares, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Ganges, on a rock, and ſurrounded with walls and towers, ceded to the Engliſh by the nabob of Oude: 13 miles S. Benares. *Long.* 83. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 10. N.

CHUNAUB, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the mountains, between Hindooſtan and Thibet, and runs into the Indus, 20 miles W. from Moultan.

CHUNG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Petche-li: 20 miles NE. Peking.

CHUN-KING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 760 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

CHUN-LIEOU, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles ENE. Koang-tcheou.

CHUN-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 11 leagues N. Kiu-tcheou.

CHUN-NING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 420 leagues SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 37. N.

CHUN-TCHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 20 miles WNW. Yen-ping.

CHUN-TCHUEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 22 miles SE. Han-tcheou.

CHUN-TE, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Petche-li: 200 miles NNW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 5. N,

**CHUN-TIEN**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 27 miles SSE. Koang-tcheou.

**CHUN-YAN**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles S. Han-tcheou.

**CHUPRAH**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Candeiſh country: 50 miles W. Burhampour, and 112 SSW. Indore.

**CHUPRAH**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar, on the north coaſt of the Ganges: 25 miles NW. Patna.

**CHURAQUER**, a town of Armenia: 48 miles W. Erivan.

**CHURASCH**, a town of Arabia: 44 miles S. Saade.

**CHURCH BAY**, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Rathlin, near the north-eaſt extremity of Ireland.

**CHURCHILL**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: 65 miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

**CHURCHILL**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, on the Rappahanock: 8 miles SE. Urbanna.

**CHURCHILL FORT**, on the ſouth coaſt of Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 94. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 52. N.

**CHURCH POINT**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes: three quarters of a mile N. Hole Town.

**CHURCH ROCK**, a rock in the bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Ava. *Long.* 94. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 32. N.

**CHURCH STRETTON**, a town of England, ſituated in the moſt hilly part of Shropſhire, where innumerable flocks of ſheep are kept: the principal manufacture is making coarſe cloth for the packing of hops and wool: 13 miles S. Shrewſbury, and 153 NW. London.

**CHURCO**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, on the coaſt of Caramania, about 46 miles from the iſle of Cyprus.

**CHURN**, a river of England, which runs into the Thames at Cricklade.

**CHURNET**, a river of England, which runs into the Dare, in Staffordſhire.

**CHUNITUCK**, a county of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina.

**CHURSAN**, a town of Arabia: 32 miles NE. Chamir.

**CHUSISTAN**, or *Kuſiſtan*, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by the Irak-Agemi, on the eaſt by Farſiſtan, on the ſouth by the Gulf of Perſia, and on the weſt by the Tigris, which ſeparates it from the Arabian Irak. The country is extenſive, but thinly inhabited. It produces corn, rice, cotton, ſugar, tobacco, and dates. The northern part is mountainous, but the ſouthern flat and marſhy. This country was called by the Greeks *Suſiana*, from Suſa the capital.

**CHUSKA**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 25 miles WSW. Tankta.

**CHUTA-NAGPOUR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: 150 miles S. Patna, and 190. W. Calcutta.

**CHUTE**, a river of England, which runs into the Avon, near Bath.

**CHURWALDEN**, a country of Swiſſerland, in the league of the Ten Juriſdictions, purchaſed of the houſe of Auſtria, in 1649. The Catholic inhabitants yet uſe the Old Calendar.

**CHUWASCH**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 70 miles SE. Zareng.

**CHWASTOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 40 miles SSW. Kiov.

**CIAIS**, a town of Mingrelia, near the Black Sea.

**CIALIS**, a country of Independent Tartary, with a capital of the ſame name; bounded on the north by Eluth, on the eaſt by ſandy deſerts, on the ſouth by Grand Thibet, and on the weſt by Turkeſtan.

**CIANO**, a town of Piedmont, in the Canaveſe: 12 miles SE. Ivrea.

**CIBALAS**, or *Cibola*, a province of North America, in New Mexico, inhabited by Indians.

**CIBAO**, a mountain near the centre of the iſland of St. Domingo, which abounds in mines of gold, ſilver, and copper.

**CIBULON**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 8 miles NE. Zuenga.

**CICACIO**, a diſtrict of South America, and chief place of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, in the government of Buenos Ayres . 80 leagues in extent.

**CICACOLE**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar to which it gives name: 150 miles NE. Rajamundry, and 308 E. Hydrabad. *Long.* 84. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 16. N.

**CICACOLE**, a circar of Hindooſtan, on the north-weſt coaſt of the Bay of Bengal: 150 miles in length, and from 15 to 30 in breadth.

**CICLUT**, a fortreſs of Dalmatia, ſituated in an iſland formed by the river Narenta, taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in the year 1694: 5 miles SW Narenta, and 40 N. Raguſa.

**CICOLI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 13 miles SW. Celano.

**CIDAGER**, or *Cidaia*, a town of the iſland of Java.

**CIECIEREF**, a river which riſes in Poland, and runs into the Dnieper, 28 miles W. Kiov.

**CICKANOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: 40 miles N. Warſaw.

**CIEUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bellac, containing about 1200 inhabitants: 13 miles NW. Limoges.

**CIFUENTES**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 22 miles S. Siguença.

**CIGLIANO**, a town of Italy, in the Orvietan: 4 miles N. Orvieto.

**CILLEY**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Saan, and capital of a diſtrict, which extends as far as Pettaw: the inhabitants of the town ſpeak German and Sclavonian, but thoſe in the villages only the latter: ſome authors are of opinion that they were brought hither by the dukes of Bavaria, to oppoſe the Romans; others that they eſtabliſhed themſelves: Cilley is ſaid once to have belonged to the Romans; after that to have been entirely deſtroyed; till given by Louis, the old king, and duke of Bavaria, to Hezillon, duke of Moravia, who rebuilt it. The diſtrict, or comté, was once an independent principality, and governed by counts of its own: 130 miles SSW. Vienna. *Loug.* 33. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 21. N.

**CILOCA**, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, on the coaſt of ths Pacific Ocean: 40 miles W. Arequipa.

**CIMBRISHAMN**, or *Cimbriſhaven*, a ſea-port of Sweden, in Weſt Gothland, and province of Schonen: 24 miles Chriſtianſtadt.

**CIMEGES**, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergerac: 7 miles SW. Bergerac.

**CIMKOWICKZE**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogodrek: 18 miles W. Sluck.

**CINALOA**, a province of North America, in New Mexico, lying between New Biſcay and the Gulf of California, diſcovered in the year 1532, by Nunez de Guſman; the air is pure and healthy, the land good and fertile, producing abundance of maize, legumes, fruits and cotton. The natives are robuſt and warlike, and were with difficulty brought to ſubmit to the Spaniards; they make uſe of bows with poiſoned arrows, clubs of red wood, and bucklers.

**CINALOA**, a town of Mexico, in a province of the ſame name: 650 miles NW. Mexico. *Long.* 92. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 26. N.

**CINEFI**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; excellent manna is collected in its neighbourhood: 20 miles W. Palermo.

**CINQUE MARS**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 10 miles NW. Tours.

**CINQUE PORTS**, ſeaports of England, ſo called, ſituated on the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex: Dover, Sandwich, Haſtings, Hithe, Romney, Winchelſea, Rye, and Seaford. They were originally only five, the three latter, which were at firſt only members, having been declared ports ſubſequent to the firſt inſtitution. They are under a lord warden, and were endowed with conſiderable privileges, being engaged to ſupply government with a number of veſſels properly manned at 40 days notice, and provide proviſions and pay for 15 days; after which time, if continued in ſervice, the crew was to be paid by the king. They are all borough towns, ſending each two members to the Britiſh parliament, under the title of barons of the Cinque Ports.

**CINQUE VILLAS**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2 leagues NE. Almeida.

**CINQUEL**, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, on the weſtern coaſt of a river of the ſame name.

**CINTEGABELLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Muret, ſituated on the Arriege: 16 miles S. Toulouſe.

**CINTRA**, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſituated between the mountains of Cintra, anciently called the *Mountains of the Moon*, at the mouth of the Tagus. Here was a palace built by the Moors, which was deſtroyed by an earthquake in the year 1655, and rebuilt by king Joſeph in the ſame ſtyle; it contains four pariſh churches, and 1900 inhabitants: 13 miles NW. Liſbon.

**CINZANO**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 5 miles SSE. Chivazzo.

**CIOTAT** *(La)*, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marſeilles, ſituated at the bottom of a bay, in the Mediterranean: in a country which produces delicious fruit, oil, and excellent wine. The harbour is in the form of a horſe-ſhoe, and defended with ſeveral forts: 4 leagues SE. Marſeilles, and 7½ SSE. Aix. *Long.* 23. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 10. N.

**CIPIERES**, a town of France, in the department of the Var: 10 miles N. Graſſe.

**CIPSELA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 24 miles NNW. Gallipoli.

**CIRCAR**, a name given in Hindooſtan to a tract of country, which, in the opinion of major Rennel, is not very diſſimilar to the term County in England, few of them being of leſs extent than the largeſt English county.

CIRCARS *(Northern)*, theſe are five circars, lying to the north of the Carnatic, or Madras: Cicacole, Condapilly, Ellore, Rajamundry, and Guntoor; the firſt four are in the hands of the Engliſh, the latter belongs to the Nizam. The firſt four occupy the ſea coaſt, from the Chilka Lake on the confines of Cattack, to the northern bank of the Kiſtnah river, forming, comparatively, a long, narrow ſlip of country, 350 miles long, and from 20 to 75 wide. The nature of the country is ſuch as to be eaſily defenſible againſt an Indian enemy, it having a barrier of mountains and extenſive foreſts on one ſide, and the ſea on the other; the extremities only being open. Its greateſt defect is in point of relative ſituation to Bengal and Madras: it being 350 Britiſh miles from the firſt, and 250 from the latter; ſo that the troops deſtined to protect it, cannot be reckoned on for any preſſing ſervice that may ariſe at either preſidency. The circars, in point of ſtrictneſs, appertain partly to Golconda (or the Deccan) and partly to Oriſſa; and are held of the Nizam, on condition of paying him a ſtipulated quit-rent. When the French took poſſeſſion of the five circars in 1753, they were valued at about 43 lacks of rupees per annum. The Engliſh never poſſeſſed Guntoor, which was eſtimated at near ſeven lacks of the above ſum; ſo that 36 lacks (360,000l.) ſhould be taken for the true value of the Engliſh poſſeſſion in the circars. In 1784, they were reckoned to produce about that ſum.

CIRCASSIA, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by the river Don, on the eaſt by the Caſpian Sea and the mouths of the Volga, on the ſouth by Mount Caucaſus and the Black Sea, and on the weſt by part of the Black Sea and the Lake of Azoph. It was formerly governed by ſeveral independent princes, but is now almoſt wholly ſubject to Ruſſia, and included in the government of Caucaſus. The Circaſſians are in general well made, and excellent horſemen; the women generally handſome. Their principal traffic is in ſlaves, honey, wax, ſkins of cattle, deer, and tygers. They have no money, and all their commerce is by exchange. The Circaſſians were formerly Chriſtians; but, for want of inſtruction and written laws, they content themſelves with a bare profeſſion of being Chriſtians or Mahometans.

*Ciré*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocheford: 2½ leagues N. Rocheford.

CIRELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, near which were formerly mines of gold, ſilver, and lead, veſtiges of which are now viſible: 8 miles SSE. Scalea.

CIRENCESTER, a large and populous town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, ſituated near the river Churn, ſuppoſed to have been built by Ciſſa, a Saxon, and formerly ſurrounded by walls, ſome veſtiges of which are yet viſible: here was a celebrated abby, whoſe abbot was mitred. It ſuffered much from the Danes, the barons' wars, and civil wars of the laſt century: it had once three churches, only one of which remains. It had likewiſe a caſtle, which Henry III. took from the barons, and demoliſhed. Two markets are held weekly on Monday and Friday: it is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 17 miles SE. Glouceſter, and 90 W. London.

CIRENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 12 miles N. Girace.

CIRENZA, ſee *Acerenza*.

CIREY, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blamont: 3 miles E. Blamont.

CIRIE, a town of Italy, and capital of a marquiſate, in the principality of Piedmont, which comprehends likewiſe the towns of St. Maurice, Nolli, and Robaſome, ſituated near the foot of the Grecian Alps, on the Doria. It contains three pariſh churches, and ſeveral religious houſes: 8 miles NNW. Turin.—In the year 1705, this place was taken and plundered by the French, under the duke of Feuillade. The ſoldiers were guilty of great diſorders.

CIRKNITZ, a town of Carniola, ſituated on a lake ſurrounded with ſteep and rude mountains of the ſame name: 14 miles SSW. Laybach, and 168 SSW. Vienna.

CISMAR, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, not far from the Baltic: 17 miles N. Travemunde. *Long*. 11. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 14. N.

CISME, ſee *Chiſme*.

CISMONE, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which runs into the Brenta, near Kofel.

CISMONE, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, on the Brenta: 18 miles N. Vicenza, and 24 NW. Trevigio.

CISTERNA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 12 miles ESE. Turin.

CISTERNA NUOVA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 4 miles SE. Monte Angelo.

CISTERNINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 16 miles SSE. Monopoli.

CITHIBEB, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, in the province of Tedla.

CITOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan: 10 miles SE. Raudnitz.

CITRARO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, near the coaſt of the Tuſcan Sea: 18 miles W. Biſignano.

CITTA CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and Patrimony of St. Peter. Once the ſee of a biſhop, united with Orta: 23 miles N. Rome.

CITTA DI CASTELLO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Umbria, ſituated on the Tiber, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope; it contains 10 churches, and a great number of convents: 23 miles SW. Urbino, and 97 N. Rome.

CITTADELLA, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Minorca, with a good harbour on the north-weſt coaſt, ſurrounded with walls and baſtions. It contains two churches and four convents, and 600 houſes. *Long*. 20. 33. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 40. 2. N.

CITTADELLA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan: 19 miles NNW. Padua.

CITTADELLA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, near the Brenta, between Vicenza and Trevigno.

CITTA DUCALE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, founded in the year 1308, by Robert, duke of Calabria, and nearly ruined by an earthquake in the year 1703. It is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope: 18 miles W. Aquila.

CITTA DELLA PIEVE, a town of Italy, in the province of Perugia, the ſee of a biſhop: 18 miles W. Perugia, and 68 N. Rome.

CITTA DEL SOLE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, built in the year 1565, by Coſmo I. duke of Tuſcany: 16 miles SSW. Ravenna

CITTA NUOVA, a town of Iſtria: 7 miles S. Umago.

CITTOWIANY, a town of Samogitia: 10 miles N. Roſienne.

CIVIDAD DE LAS PALMAS, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Canary, and capital of that and all the iſlands, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Seville: the town is large, and the inhabitants in general rich, the number about 12,000. The harbour is good, and defended by a fortreſs.

CIVIDAD REAL, a town of Spain, and capital of La Mancha, celebrated for a manufacture of leather for gloves. Here are three churches, ſeven convents, and three hoſpitals: 57 miles S. Toledo. *Long*. 12. 44. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 39. N.

CIVIDAD DE LOS REYES, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of St. Martha. The heat is moderated in ſummer by the eaſt wind; but the frequent rains and chilling winds which come from the mountains produce coughs and fevers; the land is fertile, and abounds in paſtures. The natives are numerous, warlike, and as yet unſubdued.

CIVDAD DEL REY FELIPPE, a town built in the year 1585, on the continent of South America, near the Straits of Magellan, but ſoon abandoned.

CIVDAD DEL RIO DEL ST. PEDRO. a town of South America, in Braſil, ſituated at the mouth of the river St. Pedro. *Long*. 34. 15. W. Greenwich .*Lat*. 32. S.

CIVDAD RODRIGO, a town of Spain, in the country of Leon, on the river Aguada, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtella, built by Ferdinand II. as a rampart againſt Portugal, from which it is only about 8 miles diſtant: 45 miles SSW. Salamanca. *Long*. 10. 14. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 40. 52. N.

CIVEDA, or *Civita*, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan, on the Oglio, 25 miles W. Breſcia.

CIVITA AQUANA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 15 miles E. Aquila.

CIVITA D'ANTINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 12 miles S. Celano.

CIVITA BORELLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 19 miles NNE. Moleſe.

CIVITA DI CASCIA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Umbria: 5 miles SW. from Norcia.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter, ſituated on a mountain near the Tiber, the ſee of a biſhop, held immediately from the pope, and at preſent united with Orta: 24 miles N. Rome.

CIVITA DI CHIETI, or *Teti*, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the province of Abruzzo Citra, the ſee of an archbiſhop. It contains 4 churches and nine convents, and is ſituated near the Peſcara: 75 miles N. Capua, and 93 N. Naples. *Long*. 32. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 42. N.

CIVITA LAVINIA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma: 4 miles from Veletri.

CIVITA LUPARELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 2 miles N. Civita Borello.

CIVITA MANDONIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 15 miles NNE. Biſignano.

**CIVITA A MARE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata : 13 miles ESE. Termola.

**CIVITA NUOVA**, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, in the road from Loretto to Fermo : 7 miles from the former, and 9 from the latter.

**CIVITA DI PENNA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Chieti : 10 miles SE. Teramo.

**CIVITA REAL**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra : 13 miles NW. Aquila.

**CIVITA DI ST. ANGELO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, ſituated on a mountain : 3 miles from Poto di Salino.

**CIVITA TOMASSA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra : 6 miles SW. Aquila.

**CIVITA VECCHIA**, or *Malta*, a town ſituated on a hill in the centre of the iſland of Malta, ſtrongly fortified. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and beſides the cathedral, which is very large and handſome, it contains ſeveral other churches and convents. The town is ſo ſituared, that from it may be ſeen the whole iſland, and ſometimes the coaſts of Africa and Sicily.

**CIVITA VECCHIA**, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter. The port was enlarged and rendered commodious by Trajan ; it is one of the beſt in Italy, and declared free by Benedict XIV. The pope's galiies lie here. The air is unhealthy, and the water not good : 27 miles NW. Rome. *Long*. 29. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 3. N.

**CIVITARA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata : 2 miles NE. Dragonera.

**CIVITELLA**, a fortreſs of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra : 7 miles N. Teramo.

**CIVITELLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto : 5 miles NE. Tarento.

**CIVRAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde : 7 miles E. Libourne.

**CIVRAY**, or *Sivray*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vienne, on the Charente : 8½ leagues S. Poitiers, and 9½ SW. Montmorillon.

**CIVRY**, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaudun : 7 miles ENE. Chateaudun.

*Cizé*, a valley of France, of which St. Jean-Pié de-port is the capital.

**CKEBOE**, a town of Norway : 6 miles SSE. Drontheim.

**CLACHLAND**, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Arran.

**CLACKMANNAN**, a county of Scotland, is ſurrounded on all ſides by Perthſhire, except on the ſouth-weſt, where it is bounded by the river Forth, which divides it from Stirlingſhire. It is about nine miles broad from north to ſouth, and where longeſt from eaſt to weſt about twelve miles. This is a plain fertile country towards the Forth ; but the north, which is bordered by the Ochill-hills, abounds both with corn and paſture. It produces great quantities of coal, which is in high eſteem. It is watered by the Devron, which runs into the Forth, and its principal towns are Aloa and Clackmannan. It carries on a good foreign trade, and has manufactures of ſail-cloth and coarſe linen, girdles, camblets, and plaids for the Highland regiments ; and exports ſalt, &c.

**CLACKMANNAN**, a town of Scotland, in the county to which it gives name, ſituated on a ſmall river, about a mile from the Forth : 7 miles ESE. Stirling,

**CLAGENFURT**, a town of Germany, and capital of the duchy of Carinthia, ſituated on the Glan, built ſquare, and ſurrounded with a good wall. It contains ſix churches and three contents. Here is a manufacture of cloth, and a ſociety for the promoting of agriculture and uſeful arts : 50 miles N. Trieſt, and 132 SW. Vienna. *Long*. 31. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 45. N.—This city was taken, in the month of March, 1797, by the French, after a battle with the Auſtrians, in which the latter loſt 200 men.

**CLAGGON BAY**, a bay of Ireland, on the coaſt of Galway, ſouth of Claggon Point.

**CLAGGON POINT**, a cape of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Galway. *Long*. 10. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 34. N.

**CLAIN**, a river of France, which paſſes by Poitiers, and runs into Vienne, 3 miles S. Chatellerault.

**CLAIRA**, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées : 5 miles NE. Perpignan.

**CLAIRAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonneins, advantageouſly ſituated in a valley on the Drot, and containing about 3000 inhabitants. The inhabitants raiſe tobacco and corn, and make a great deal of wine and brandy : 1 league SE. Tonneins, and 4½ NW. Agen.

**CLAIRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine : 10 miles N. Rouen.

**CLAIREVAUX-LES-VAUXDAIN**, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orgelet : 3 leagues SE. Lons-le-Saunier.

**CLAIRVAUX**, a town of France, in the deparment of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar ſur Aube, which took its name from a celebrated abby built there in the year 1115 : 2 leagues S. Bar ſur Aube.

**CLAISE**, a river of France, which runs into the Creuſe, near la Haye.

**CLAIX**, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble : 4 miles S. Grenoble.

**CLAM**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 1 mile W. Gran.

**CLAMART SOUS MEADON**, a village of France : 1½ league SSW. Paris.

**CLAMECY**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Nyèvre, at the conflux of the Beuvron and the Yonne : in one of the fauxbourgs of this town, the nominal biſhop of Bethlehem reſided ; the ſee having been fixed here from the expulſion of the Chriſtians out of the Holy Land : his income was ſmall, and his dioceſe confined nearly to the place of his reſidence : 11 leagues NNE. Nevers, and 7 S. Auxerre.

**CLAPHAM**, a village of England, in the county of Surrey, with numerous country houſes, inhabited by rich citizens : 3 miles S. London.

**CLARA** *(La)*, a town of the iſland of Cuba : 18 miles NW. Spirito Santo.

**CLARA**, or *Mel*, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam : 25 miles long, and 4 wide. *Long*. 97. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 11. 4. N.

**CLARATUMBA**, a town of Poland, with a celebrated abby, in the palatinate of Cracovia : 4 miles E. Cracow.

**CLARE**, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, ſituated on the river Stour, with the ruins of a caſtle and monaſtery : there is a weekly market on Fridays : 14 miles S. Bury St. Edmonds, and 56 NNE. London.

**CLARE**, a county of Munſter in Ireland, bounded on the north by the county of Galway, on the eaſt by Tipperary, on the ſouth by Limerick and Kerry, and on the weſt by the ſea. It contains 79 pariſhes, about 17,400 houſes, and 96,000 ſouls : ſome parts of the county are mountainous, which, however, feed a great number of cattle and ſheep ; while the more level grounds are very fertile, and yield good crops of corn and hay. Ennis is the capital. The principal river is the Shannon. Four members are returned to the parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for the town of Ennis.

**CLARE**, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Corrib, 4 miles N. Galway.

**CLARE**, an iſland of Ireland, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Cork, about 3 miles long, and 1 wide. *Long*. 9. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 21. N.

**CLARE**, an iſland of Ireland, near the coaſt of Mayo, about 4 miles long, and 1½ wide. *Long*. 9. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 49. N.

**CLARENCE**, ſee *Chiarenza*.

**CLARENDON RIVER**, ſee *Cape Fear River*.

**CLARENDON**, a county of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

**CLARENDON**, a pariſh of the iſland of Jamaica.

**CLARENDON FORT**, a fort on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes : 1¾ mile S. Speight's Town.

**CLARET**, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier : 5 leagues N. Montpellier.

**CLARET**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Siſteron : 11 miles N. Siſteron.

**CLARKE**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia : 9 miles NW. Richmond.

**CLARKSBURG**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia : 148 miles W. Waſhington.

**CLARKSTOWN**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania : 25 miles W. Reading.

**CLARKSVILLE**, a town of United America, in the country of Indiana, on the Ohio : 45 miles W. Frankfort.

**CLARKSVILLE**, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee government, on Cumberland River. *Long*. 87. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 37. 2. N.

**CLARTHY**, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which joins the Clarwen, at the north-weſt extremity of the county of Brecknock.

**CLARWEN**, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye, near Rhyader Gawy.

**CLASSENDORF**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 5 miles N. Kamnitz.

**CLAVIJO**, a village of Spain, in Old Caſtile ; remarkable for a victory obtained by king Ramiro over the Moors : 2 leagues from Logrono.

**CLAVO**, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 8 miles ESE. Ajaccio.

CLAUS, a town of Germany, in the county Bregentz : 1 mile NNE. Bregentz.

CLAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe : 6 miles SW. Brixen. —This town was taken by the French, in the ſpring of 1797, after an obſtinate battle with the Auſtrians, in which the latter loſt 500 priſoners.

CLAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves; where a battle was fought in the year 1735 : 5 miles S. Wittick.

CLAUSENBURG, ſee *Coloſvar*.

CLAUSTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Grubenhagen; containing 800 houſes : there are two churches, an houſe of orphans, a public ſchool, a ſmall garriſon, and a mint for coining money; near it are ſilver mines : 15 miles S. Goſlar.

CLAUSZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 17 miles SSW. Steyr.

CLAUSZNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg; 14 miles SSE. Freyberg.

CLAWEDOK, a river of Denbighſhire, in North Wales, which runs into the Cluyd, 4 miles N. Ruthin.

CLAY, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, 7 miles S. Armagh.

CLAY, a town of England, on the north coaſt of the county of Norfolk, with a ſmall harbour. It has large ſaltworks, from whence ſalt is ſent to Holland and the Baltic, as well as to the coaſt of England : 28 miles ENE. Lynn. *Long.* 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

CLAYE, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meaux : 2½ leagues W. Meaux, and 5 E. Paris.

CLAYETTE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marcigny : 3½ leagues ENE. Marcigny.

CLEAN LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim : 10 miles ESE. Sligo.

CLEBUCZ, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia : 11 miles SSE. Moſtar.

CLEBURG, or *Kleburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, with a caſtle. It gives name to a branch of the palatine family : 28 miles SSW. Deux Ponts.

CLEBURY, or *Cleobury Mortimer*, a town of England, in the county of Salop, on the river Temde, with a weekly market on Thurſdays : 8 miles W. Bewdley, and 136 NW. London.

CLECY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Falaiſe; containing about 1700 inhabitants : 3½ leagues W. Falaiſe.

CLEDAGH, a river of Wales, which runs into the Uſk, in Monmouthſhire.

CLEDAGH, a river of Wales, which runs into the Neath, 5 miles N. Neath, in Glamorganſhire.

CLEDAGH, a river of Wales, which runs into the Neath, at Neath, in Glamorganſhire.

CLEDAGH, a river of Wales, which runs into the Muthvey, 2 miles E. Langadok, in Caermarthenſhire.

CLEDAGH, a river of Wales, which runs into the Clethy, in Pembrokeſhire.

CLEDAGNVAGH, a river of England, which runs into the Uſk, above a mile W. Abergavenny.

CLEDEN, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontcroix : 2 leagues W. Pontcroix.

CLEDEN, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carhaix : 5 miles SW. Carhaix.

CLEDER, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſneven : 1½ league W. St. Pol-de-Leon.

CLEDHEWEN, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dungledy, in Pembrokeſhire.

CLEENISH, an iſland of Ireland, in Lake Erne, 3 miles from Enniſkillen.

CLEES (*Les*), or *Les Eſclees*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, ſituated on the Orbe; on the road to France. It had a caſtle, which was demoliſhed by the Swiſs in the year 1475 : 8 miles SW. Yverdun.

CLESMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourmont : 17 miles S. Bourmont.

CLEFS, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé : 2 leagues N. Baugé.

CLEGUEREC, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontivy : 2 leagues NW. Pontivy.

CLEMENTI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania : 44 miles N. Dulcigno.

CLEMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret : 4 leagues SW. Gien.

CLEMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne : 4 leagues E. Chaumont.

CLENZE (*Lower*), a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell : 8 miles SW. Luckow.

CLERAC, ſee *Clairac*.

CLEREVAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rhodez : 8 miles NW. Rhodez.

CLERFF, or *Clervaux*, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg : 10 miles N. Luxemburg.

CLERGEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle : 6 miles NE. Tulle.

CLERIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans : 5 miles NW. Romans.

CLERINCE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw : 44 miles SSW. Braclaw.

CLERKE's ISLANDS, in the North Pacific Ocean, are two iſlands of conſiderable extent, and containing ſeveral hills, all of which are connected by low land, ſo as to occaſion the looking at a diſtance like a groupe of iſlands. Near the eaſt point is a ſmall iſland, which is remarkable for having on it three elevated rocks. *Long.* 169. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 15. N.

CLERMONT, a town of United America, in New Hampſhire, on the eaſt bank of the river Connecticut, between Dartmouth and Charleſtown.

CLERMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne : 3 leagues W. Agen.

CLERMONT EN ARGONNE, a town of France, and chief place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe; ſituated on an eminence, ſurrounded with woods and paſtures : 4 leagues WSW. Verdun, and 2½ E. St. Menehould. *Long.* 22. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.—This town was taken by the Pruſſians, in the month of September, 1792, but evacuated ſoon after.

CLERMONT, or *Clermont en Beauvaiſis*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe; ſituated on an eminence, near the Breſche : 8 poſts S. Amiens, and 7½ N. Paris.

CLERMONT FERRAND, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Puy-de-Dôme; before the revolution, the capital of Auvergne; and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bourges : ſituated on a ſmall eminence, ot the foot of a lofty mountain, and contains about 16,000 inhabitants. Its commerce is in corn, wine, wool, woollen ſtuffs, tammies, ſerges, linen, lace, &c. There are ſome mineral ſprings near, and the water of a brook, which paſſes through one of the fauxbourgs, petrified a wooden bridge to perfect ſtone, ſo that carriages can paſs over. A council was held here in the year 1095, to determine on the cruſade againſt the infidels in the Holy Land, in the pontificate of Urban II. It is called Clermont Ferrand, from the town of Montferrand being united to it, and forming one of the fauxbourgs : 23¾ poſts W. Lyons, and 46¾ S. Paris. *Long.* 21. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 47. N.

CLERMONT GALLERANDE, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte : 1 league NE. La Fleche.

CLERMONT DE LODEVE, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve; the chief trade is in wool and cattle, with manufactures of cloth and hats for exportation : 20 miles W. Montpellier.

CLERVAL, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baume-les-Dames : 7 leagues NE. Beſançon.

CLERVAUT, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne : 5 miles N. Chatellerault.

CLERY, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Péronne : 1 league NW. Péronne.

CLERY, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret : 7 miles SW. Orleans.

CLETHY, a river of South Wales, which riſes in Pembrokeſhire, about 5 miles SE. Newport, and joins the Dungledy, 4 miles N. Pembroke.

CLETON, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee, 2 miles below Bala, in Merionethſhire.

CLETTER, a river of Wales, in Cardiganſhire, which runs into the Dovy, a few miles below Machunlleth.

CLEVELAND, a diſtrict of England, in the county of York, on the borders of Durham.

CLEVES, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a duchy to which it gives name; ſituated on the river Kermiſdal, rather more than 2 miles from the Rhine, on the brow of a hill, ſurrounded with walls, but not ſtrongly fortified : the Roman Catholics have a church and three convents; the Lutherans, the Calviniſts, and the Mennonites, have likewiſe each a church, and the Jews a ſynagogue. The number of houſes is about 800 : 10 miles ESE. Nimeguen. *Long.* 23. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.—This town was taken by the French republican troops, under general Pichegru, on the 6th of October, 1794.

CLEVES *(Duchy of)*, a principality of Germany, bounded on the north by Overiſſel and the biſhopric of Munſter, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Munſter and county of Rechlinghauſen, on the ſouth by the county of Mark and duchy of Berg, and on the weſt by Guelderland and Brabant; about 40 miles in length, and from ten to twelve in breadth; the air is healthy, but the ſoil is unequal. On the eminences are fields, woods, and foreſts, which extend three or four leagues in length, bordered by towns and villages: on the borders of the Rhine, which runs through the country, are fine paſtures, which feed a great number of cattle and horſes. The inhabitants chiefly cultivate corn, tobacco and legumes. Game is plentiful, and the rivers ſupply abundance of fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon, pike, and carp. There are manufactures of ſilk, cloth, linen, and pipes: it contains 24 towns. Roman Catholics, Calviniſts, Lutherans, Mennonites, and Jews, are all allowed a freedom of worſhip. The revenues of Cleves and Mark amount to a million of crowns. The king of Pruſſia, as duke of Cleves, pays towards the charges of the empire 1208 florins, and to the Imperial chamber 676 crowns. The principal towns are, Cleves, Calcar, Weſel, Duiſburg, Xanten, Rees, and Emmerich: the rivers are the Rhine, the Meuſe, the Ruhr, the Emſer, the Lippe, and the Iſſel.

CLEVES, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 2 miles N. Port Royal.

CLEW BAY, or *Newport Bay*, a large bay on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, 12 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 7 from north to ſouth, with a great number of ſmall iſlands. *Long*. 9. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 49. N.

CLICHY LA GARENNE, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 1 league NNW. Paris.

CLIE, a lake of Upper Canada. *Long*. 80. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 44. 20. N.

CLIFF, or *Cliff Regis*, or *King's Cliff*, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Tueſdays: 8 miles S. Stamford, and 88 N. London.

CLIFTON, a village of Glouceſterſhire, famous for its medicinal ſprings, called *Briſtol Hotwells*, mentioned in the article *Briſtol*, and ſuppoſed to be one of the pleaſanteſt villages in the kingdom: 1 mile W. Briſtol.

CLIHAPOTIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 72 miles E. Lucko.

CLINCHAMPS, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: 5 miles S. Caen.

CLINCHES, a river of United America, in the Tennaſee government, which runs into the Tennaſſee, 35 miles W. Knoxville.

CLING, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 4 miles ENE. Waſſerburg.

CLINGEN, or *Klingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg: 16 miles N. Erfurt.

CLINO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly: 22 miles W. Zeiton.

CLINO, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Trent: 22 miles WNW. Trent.

CLINOVO, or *Kliuno*, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, generally uſed as a place of rendezvous in a time of war, and a depôt of arms and proviſions: 30 miles ENE. Spalatro.

CLINTON, a county of United America, in the ſtate of New York.

CLISSA, a fortreſs of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians in the year 1684: 10 miles N. Spalatro.

CLISSON, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Loire, on the Sevre: 5 leagues SE. Nantes, and 6 S. Ancenis. *Long*. 16. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 5. N.

CLIST, a river of England, which runs into the Ex, a little below Exeter.

CLITHERO, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, on the river Ribble, a market town and a borough, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. It has manufactures of cotton and a medicinal ſpring. The market day is on Saturday. It had formerly a caſtle, the ruins of which appear: 31½ miles N. Mancheſter, and 213½ NNW. London.

CLITOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen, celebrated for its rich ſilver mines.

CLITUMNO, a river of Italy, which paſſes by Spoleto, and joins the Topino, between that town and Perugia.

CLODAGH, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Erne: 8 miles S. Enniſkillen.

CLODAWA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: 24 miles ESE. Gneſna.

CLODEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 4 miles SSW. Jeſſen.

CLODRA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 3 miles E. Weyda.

CLODY, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Bann: 3 miles S. Kilrea.

CLOGHER, a city, or rather a village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Armagh, founded by St. Patrick; the cathedral is alſo the pariſh church. It ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 70 miles NNW. Dublin, and 20 W. Armagh. *Long*. 7. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 25. N.

CLOGHER HEAD, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Louth, in the Iriſh Sea. *Long*. 6. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 47. N.

CLOHARS CARNOET, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimperlé: 1½ league S. Quimperlé.

CLOLUGH, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Suir, 7 miles WNW. Waterford.

CLONES, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan: 10 miles SW. Monaghan.

CLONOY, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: 18 miles S. Killarney.

CLONFERT, a city or village of Ireland, in the county of Galway, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tuam, founded about the end of the 6th century, and united to Kilmacduagh in the year 1602. The cathedral and pariſh church are the ſame: 36 miles E. Galway.

CLONMELL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, on the Suir: 11 miles SSE. Caſhel, and 22 WNW. Waterford.

CLONMESS, a ſmall iſland on the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in Sheep Haven: 25 miles NW. Londonderry.

CLOPPENBOURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, the principal place of a bailiwick: 64 miles NNE. Munſter. *Long*. 25. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 53. N.

CLOSTER CAMP, a place in the archbiſhopric of Cologn, near Rhinberg, where the Hanoverians were worſted by the French in the year 1760.

CLOSTER NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 11 miles NNW. Vienna.

CLOSTER SEVEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, memorable for a convention entered into between the duke of Cumberland and the duke of Richelieu, commander of the French armies, in the year 1758, by which 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were diſperſed: 19 miles S. Stade, and 24 NNE. Bremen.

CLOTEN, a village of Swiſſerland in the canton of Zurich, large, and populous, in which a great number of antiquities have been diſcovered: 6 miles NNE. Zurich.

CLOTNIZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 18 miles WSW. Lublin.

CLOWADOK, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Ython, at Llanbadern, in Radnorſhire.

CLOWEY, a lake of North America. *Long*. 106. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 62. 20. N.

CLOYE, or *Clois*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaudun, containing about 1000 inhabitants: 5 miles SW. Chateaudun.

CLOYNE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Caſhel: 15 miles E. Cork.

CLUALE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 15 miles S. Oakfuſkee.

CLUGNY, an iſland in the Southern Indian Ocean, diſcovered by Kerguelen, near Kerguelen's Land.

CLUIS DESSOUS, a town of France, in the department of the Indre: 2 leagues NW. Aigurande.

CLUIS DESSUS, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argenton: 10 miles E. Argenton.

CLUN, a river of England, which runs into the Tende, 5 miles W. from Ludlow, in Shropſhire.

CLUNDERT, or *Klundert*, a ſtrong town of Holland formerly called *Neuwervaert*, ſituated on a river or canal which runs from the Merwe, and forms the tract on which this town and Williamſtadt ſtand into an iſland. It was taken by the French in March 1793, and ſoon after evacuated: 10 miles WNW. Breda, and 5 ESE. Williamſtadt. *Long*. 22. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 39. N.

CLUNY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mâcon, ſituated between two mountains, on the Grône: where was a celebrated Benedictine abby, founded by William, duke of Aquitaine. The church is ſuppoſed to be one of the largeſt in France. The town contains three pariſhes, but is not populous: 3½ leagues NW. Mâcon, and 7 S. Calons-ſur-Saône.

CLUSE, a place of Swiſſerland, where there is a paſſage over the edge of Mount Jura: 10 miles NE. Soleure.

CLUSE *(La)*, a town of Savoy, and capital of Faucigny, ſituated on the Arve: 24 miles SE. Geneva.

CLUVESYECK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 5 miles ENE. Rendſburg.

CLUYD, or *Clwyd*, a river of North Wales, which runs through a vale of the ſame name, paſſes by Ruthin, St. Aſaph, &c. and runs into the Iriſh Sea, 6 miles below the latter town.

CLYBEA, or *Aklibia*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the east coast: 14 miles S. Cape Bona.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the southern part of Lanerkshire, passes by Lanerk, Hamilton, Glasgow, Renfrew, Dunbarton, &c. and forms the arm of the sea, called the *Frith of Clyde*, at the southern extremity of the Island of Bute.

CLYDESDALE, a district of Scotland, in the south part of the county of Lanerk.

CLYTHENESS, a cape of Scotland, in the German Ocean, on the south-east coast of the county of Caithness. *Long.* 0. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 14. N.

CNOPITZ, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, about 6 miles SW. Saxenburg.

CNOTHONDORF, a town of Hungary: 18 miles W. Tokay.

COA, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Duero: 12 miles S. St. Joanno de Pesqueira.

COANGO, a river of Africa, which rises in the interior parts, and when near the sea, changes its name to *Zaire*, or *Zaira*, see *Zaire*.

COANZA, a river of Africa, which rises far in the interior parts, and after crossing the kingdom of Angola, runs into the Atlantic: 30 miles NE. Cape Ledo.

COARI, a river of South America, which runs into the river of the Amazons, in Terra Firma.

COASINA, a town of the island of Corsica: 5 miles N. Cervione.

COAVO, or *Cuavo*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea. *Long.* 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 40. S.

COBBS, a town of United America, in the state of Virginia: 20 miles SW. Richmond.

COBER, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which runs into the English Channel, a little below Helston.

COBHAM, a town of United America, in the state of Virginia, on the east side of James river: 45 miles SE. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 7. N.

COBI, a desert part of Tartary, called by the Chinese *Chamo*, bounded on the north by the country of the Kalkas, on the east by the Moguls and Chinese Tartary, on the south by China, and on the west by Kalmuc Tartary.

COBIJAH, a sea-port town of South America, on the coast of Chili, in the Pacific Ocean; with a good harbour for vessels carrying the metal from the neighbouring mines. *Long.* 52. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 20. S.

COBLENTZ, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Treves, situated at the conflux of the Rhine and the Moselle: with a bridge of boats over the former, and a stone bridge over the latter. In the time of the Romans, the station of the first legion: after them the residence of the successors of Charlemagne. It was surrounded with walls in the year 1249, and fortified since that time. The elector has a palace here, built about 12 years since. It contains three large churches, two of which are collegiate, a college, eight convents, &c. The town was formerly Imperial. It was taken by the French in the month of October, 1794: 36 miles NW. Mentz, 54 NE. Treves, and 82 ESE. Liege. *Long.* 29. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 24 N.

COBLENZ, a town of Swisserland, in the district of Baden, at the conflux of the Aar and the Rhine: 10 miles NNW. Baden.

COBOZE, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the east coast of Siam. *Long.* 97. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 43. N.

COBRAS, an island of South America, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brasil, on the south side of the river Janeiro, opposite the city.

COBRE *(El)*, a town of the island of Cuba: 10 miles W. St. Jago.

COBURG *(Principality of)*, situated near the river Saal, between the territories of Bareith, Thuringia, Henneberg, and Bamberg, in the circle of Franconia, but dependent on the circle of Upper Saxony. It formerly belonged to the counts of Henneberg, but passed by marriage to the house of Saxony, and is divided among four branches, Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, or Saxe-Saalfeld, Saxe-Meinungen, Saxe-Gotha, and Saxe-Hildburghausen. The land is generally fertile, and the inhabitants export a little corn, wool, fat cattle, tiles, works in wood, pitch, and pot-ash.

COBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, but situated in Franconia, of which it formerly made a part when in the possession of the counts of Henneberg, in the 14th century. It is now the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Saalfeld, and is situated on the river Itsch, in a valley, between two mountains; the town and suburbs are surrounded with a wall. Here are four churches and a college, founded by John Casimer, duke of Saxony, in 1597, and a public school: with manufactures of gold, silver, china, and petrified wood, with which the country abounds: 3 miles N. Bamberg, and 40 S. Weimar. *Long.* 28. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 0. 14. N.

COCA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Eresma: 24 miles SSE. Valladolid, and 22 NW. Segovia.

COCHABAMBA, a town of South America, in Peru, situated in a valley to which it gives name, and capital of a jurisdiction. The plains are fertile, and the air healthy and serene: 140 miles SW. Potosi.

COCHE, a small island in the Caribbean Sea, between the island of Margarita and the continent of South America. *Long.* 63. 10. W. Greenwich: *Lat.* 10. 57. N.

COCHEIM, or *Kocheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Moselle, formerly Imperial, but engaged to the electorate of Treves in the year 1240, by the emperor Adolphus de Nassau: 30 miles NE. Treves, and 46 NE. Luxemburg.

COCHER, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar, near Wimpfen, in the circle of Swabia.

COCHEREL, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, noted for a victory gained by Guesclin over the king of Navarre, in the year 1564: 7 miles E. Evreux.

COCHILLA, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento, between Cassano and Rossano, in the province of Calabria Citra.

COCHIN, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, in a country to which it gives name, chiefly resorted to for pepper. The Portuguese had a settlement here, but they were dispossessed by the Dutch: 85 miles SSE. Calicut, and 120 NNW. Travancore.—The town of Cochin was taken by the English, the latter end of November, in the year 1795.

COCHIN, a country of India, on the coast of Malabar, situated to the northward of Travancore. The inhabitants are idolaters, and it is said that the women take as many husbands as they please. The chief trade is in the hands of the Dutch.

COCHIN-CHINA, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by Tonquin, on the east by the Indian Sea, part of which, between the continent and the island of Hai-nan, is called the *Gulf of Cochin-china*; on the south it is bounded by Chiampa, and on the west by Laos and Cambodia. This kingdom contains about 50 good sea-port towns, and is divided into six provinces, to each of which belongs a governor and a seat of justice. It is about 150 leagues in length, and 35 in breadth. The principal productions are rice of several sorts, millet, maize, pepper, indigo, saffron, carthamus, tea, silk, &c. Among the trees are the varnish-tree, cotton, mulberry, eagle-wood, aloes, rose-wood, and cinnamon. They have mines of gold and iron, and quarries of different kinds of marble. Among the animals are elephants, tygers, rhinoceroses, stags, antelopes, buffaloes, &c. The birds are various and abundant, and on the sea-coast are found those birds' nests, white as snow, so much sought for in Asia as a delicacy at the tables of the luxurious and rich. The sugar-cane is eaten as fruit in Europe; the inhabitants cultivate two kinds, and the commerce is immense: China alone is said to take, one year with another, 800,000 quintals. Other articles of commerce are odoriferous woods, ivory, musk, honey, wax, silk, and pepper. The manners of the inhabitants are simple, they are affable, mild, laborious, and hospitable; their chief nourishment consists in rice and fish. As to their religion, they in general believe the *metempsychosis*, or transmigration of souls.

COCHINO, a town of European Turkey, in the island of Lemno. *Long.* 43. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 57. N.

COCKBURN ISLANDS, a group of small islands, near the north-east coast of New Holland.

COCKBURNPATH, a fishing town of Scotland, on the sea coast of the county of Berwick: 14 miles NW. Berwick, and 8 SE. Dunbar.

COCKER, a river of England, which runs into the Derwent, at Cockermouth.

COCKERMOUTH, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, situated at the conflux of the Cocker and the Derwent. The principal manufactures carried on here are hats for exportation, shalloons, coarse woollens, and coarse linen; with considerable tanneries. There are two markets weekly, on Monday, and Saturday. It is a borough town, and sends two members to the British parliament: 42 miles N. Kendal, and 299 N. London.

COCKLE-SHELL BAY, a bay on the east coast of the island of St. Christopher. *Long.* 62. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 22. N.

COCOA POINT, a cape on the coast of the island of Tinian.

COCOA-NUT ISLAND, a small island at the entrance of Carteret's Harbour, on the south-east coast of New Ireland.

COCONATO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 4 miles S. Crescentio.

COCORTO, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet: 50 miles SSW. Tchontori.

COCOS, a small island, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 72. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 5. 15. N.

COCOS, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, a little to the west of the coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 95. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 40. N.

COCUMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 2 leagues SW. Marmande.

CODBECK, a river of England, in the north riding of Yorkshire, which passes by Thirsk, and joins the Willowbeck, about two miles below that town, and both together fall into the Swale, about two miles after the union.

**COD'S HEAD**, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

CODECEIRO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 6 miles S. from Guarda.

CODEN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 9 miles SE. Cumberland.

CODESI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire: 16 miles E. Valona.

CODINA, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 14 miles ESE. Oriſtagni.

CODMA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 154 miles SSW. Zareng.

CODOGNO, a town of Italy, in the Lodeſan, at the conflux of the Adda and the Po, where the Auſtrians were forced in 1746: 12 miles SSE. Lodi.

CODROPIO, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the country of Friuli: 10 miles SSW. Udina.

COD ROY, a river of Newfoundland, which runs into the ſea, between Cape Ray, and Cape Anguille.

COEL, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi: 65 miles SE. Delhi, and 33 N. Agra. *Long.* 78. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 48. N.

COENAKER, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the ſouth coaſt: 100 miles S. Candi.

*Cöennern*, or *Konnern*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, containing about 333 houſes: 38 miles S. Magdeburg.

COESFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, the ordinary reſidence of the biſhop; it contains two pariſh churches, and five convents, it was formerly Anſeatic: 14 miles W. Munſter.

COESNON, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, between Pontorſon and Mont. St. Michael.

COEUVRES, or *Eſtrees*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Soiſſons: 7 miles SW. Soiſſons.

COGA, an iſland of Abyſſinia, in the lake of Dembea.

COGARETO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 9 miles ENE. Savona.

COGEAD, a lake of North America, 50 miles long and 10 broad. *Long.* 109. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 66. N.

COGGESHALL, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a weekly market on Thurſdays: 9½ miles W. Colcheſter, and 44 NE. London.

COGGIA, or *Cocia*, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 6 miles S. Vico.

COGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 13 miles NNW. Cangiano.

COGNAC, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Charente, celebrated for its wine and brandy, which conſtitute the principal articles of commerce. The number of inhabitants is about 5000: 7 leagues W. Angouleſme, and 4½ E. Saintes. *Long.* 17. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 42. N.

COGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne: 20 miles SE. Confolent.

COGNE, a valley of Piedmont, to which the title of county is annexed, belonging to the biſhop of Aoſta, it takes its name from a ſmall river which waters it. The mountains which ſurround it are rich in mines of iron and copper; it contains 13 villages of which Cogne is the principal: ſituated 6 miles S. from Aoſta.

COGNI, or *Konieh*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, the capital of Caramania, and the ordinary reſidence of a beglerbeg, ſituated in a beautiful and fertile country. It is very large, and the walls are ſupported by 108 ſquare towers, 40 paces diſtant from each other: there are two large fauxbourgs, into one of which the caravans and ſtrangers retire. All the inhabitants are Turks; Armenians, Jews, and others, who come hither to trade, lodge in the kans, where they are ſupplied with every thing they want. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop: 260 miles SE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 50. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 13. N.

COGOLLA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Nagarella, in the country of Rioja.

COGOLLUDO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 20 miles W. Siguença.

COGORETO, or *Cogureto*, a village of Italy, on the ſea coaſt of Genoa, remarkable for being the native place of Chriſtopher Columbus, the celebrated diſcoverer of America.

CO-HONG, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 20 miles SW. Tien-tſang.

COIBA, or *Quibo*, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Veragua. *Long.* 64. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. N.

COIFFY-LA-VILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne-les-Bains: 3 miles SW. Bourbonne.

COILPETTA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 46 miles S. Madura, and 25 N. Palamcotta.

COIMBETORE, a province of Hindooſtan, in the *Myſore*, and ſouthern part of the dominions of Tippoo Sultan. The country is ſeparated from the country of Travancore, Cochin, and the Nayrs, by lofty mountains, called the *Weſtern Gauts*, a continuation of which alſo bounds it on the north, on the eaſt it is bounded by the Carnatic, and on the ſouth by the province of Dindigul. Towards the ſouth-weſt is an opening of the mountains, through which the river Paniany paſſes to the ſea, on the weſtern coaſt. It is fertile, and well watered by ſeveral rivers: the principal towns are Coimbetore, Erroad, and Carroor.

COIMBETORE, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of the province to which it gives name, ſituated at the foot of the weſtern Gauts, on the river Noyel. This town was taken poſſeſſion of by general Meadows, on the 22d of July, 1790, having been evacuated by Tippoo Sultan, who left behind him a quantity of grain and military ſtores. It was defended by a mud fort, but not capable of making a long reſiſtance. It was retaken by Tippoo the year following, and confirmed to him by the peace: 252 miles SW. Madras, and 90 S. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 58. N.

COIMBRA, a city of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſituated on a mountain, near the river Mondego, built by the Romans, about 300 years before Chriſt; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Liſbon, with a celebrated univerſity. It contains 18 colleges, in which are 4000 ſtudents, 9 churches, 8 convents, and about 12,000 inhabitants: 96 miles NNE. Liſbon. *Long.* 10. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 13. N.

COINCY, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: 5 miles N. Chateau Thierry.

COIRE, or *Chur*, a biſhopric and principality of Germany, which formerly included all the provinces of Rhetia, is now reduced to a narrow circle. The biſhop is ſuffragan of Mentz, and a prince of the Roman empire, a dignity annexed to the ſee in 1170, by the emperor Frederic the Firſt, and is ſtyled Lord of Furſtenburg and Furſtenau. His annual revenues, which amount to about 2000l. ariſe chiefly from eſtates near Coire, and in the Tyrol. He receives alſo the annual ſum of about 70l. from the cuſtoms of Chiavenna, in return for having ceded his right over the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, to the republic of the three leagues. The only prerogatives remaining are the right of coining money, and an abſolute juriſdiction, both in civil and criminal affairs, within the ſmall diſtrict in which his palace and the chapter are ſituated. Beyond this diſtrict he enjoys not the leaſt power; ſo far from interfering in the affairs of the town, he could not even enter it if the inhabitants choſe to exclude him; a right which they aſſerted in 1764.

COIRE, or *Chur*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons, and capital of the League of Griſe, ſituated at the foot of the Alps, in a rich valley; founded, as is ſuppoſed, by the emperor Conſtantius. It was formerly a city of Germany, and governed by counts, who were princes of Germany, but became a biſhopric in the ninth century; and, in 1526, ſoon after the reformation, a republic: the government is partly ariſtocratic and partly democratic; the ſupreme legiſlative authority reſides in the citizens, whoſe number amounts to 294, divided into five tribes: 3 miles N. Chiavenna, and 22 ESE. Glarus. *Long.* 27. 13. E. Ferro. *La* 46. 51. N.

COISLANS, a Dutch factory, on the coaſt of Malabar: 23 leagues NW. Cape Comorin.

COKER, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, 5 miles NW. Garſtang.

CO-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 20 miles ESE. Tche-li-leou.

CO-KING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yunan: 1160 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 35. N.

COKZIM, ſee *Choczim*.

COL, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about 13 miles long, an 3 broad. Col, in the language of Dr. Johnſon, is not properly rocky, bu rather one continued rock, of a ſurface much diverſified with protuberances and covered with a thin layer of earth, which is often broken, and diſcovers the ſtone. Such a ſoil is not for plants that ſtrike deep roots; and perhaps, in the whole iſland nothing has ever yet grown to the height of table. The uncultivated parts are clothed with heath, among which industry has interſperſed ſpots of graſs and corn; but no attempt has yet bee made to raiſe a tree. The lord has lately introduced the culture of turnips, to provide food for his cattle in winter. Col has many lochs, ſome which have trouts and eels. Their quadrupeds are horſes, cows, ſheep, an goats. They have neither deer, hares, nor rabbits. They have no vermi except rats, which have been lately brought thither by ſea, as to othe places; and are free from ſerpents, frogs, and toads. The number of inhabitants rather more than 800: 11 miles NW. from the iſland of Mu *Long.* 3. 30. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 38. N.

COL OF AREZ, a paſſage of the Pyrenées, in the road from Prats d Molo, in France, to Campredon, in Spain.

COL OF ARGENTIERE, a paſſage of the Alps, between Nice an Saluzzo.

CO

**COL OF LIMON**, a paſſage of the Alps, between Soſpella and Coni.

**COL OF PARACOLS**, a paſſage, of the Pyrenées, between Ceret, in France, and Ampurdan, in Spain.

**COL OF PORTUS**, a paſſage of the Pyrenées, between Boulou and Junquere.

**COL OF TENDA**, a paſſage of the Alps, between Piedmont and Nice, over the mountains of Tenda.

**COLAIRCOTTA**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ellore: 10 miles E. Ellore.

**COLAN**, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Piura. The inhabitants raiſe a great deal of grain, and feed a number of cattle, which they diſpoſe of to Payta and other towns: 3 leagues N. Payta.

**COLAR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 35 miles ENE. Bangalore, and 135 W. Madras. *Long.* 78. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 9. N.

**COLARUS**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circle of Gohud: 30 miles SSW. Narwa, and 125 S. Agra.

**COLATTO**, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the Treviſan: 6 miles SSW. Ceneda.

**COLBA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Neuſtadt: 3 miles WSW. Neuſtadt.

**COLBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Farther Pomerania, ſituated at the mouth of the Perſante, near the Baltic: remarkable for its ſalt works, belonging to Pruſſia. It was beſieged by the Ruſſians, in 1758, without ſucceſs; but taken by them in 1761: 98 miles NNE. Kuſtrin, and 124 NE. Berlin. *Long.* 33. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

**COLCHAGUA**, or *Collagua*, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction, in the country of Chili.

**COLCHESTER**, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, on the river Coln, which formerly contained 15 churches, and now 12, moſt of which are in good repair, with a caſtle in the centre of the town, ſaid to have been built by Edward, ſon of Alfred, when he repaired Colcheſter after the ravages of the war: ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, and is ſaid to have been the birth-place of Helena, mother of the emperor Conſtantine. In the concluſion of the civil war it ſuffered a ſevere ſiege, which, as it made a reſolute defence, was turned into a blockade, wherein the garriſon, and inhabitants alſo, ſuffered the utmoſt extremity of hunger, and were at laſt obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion; and their two chief officers, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Liſle, were cruelly ſhot to death under the caſtle wall for their bravery. The battered walls, the breaches in the turrets, and the ruined churches, ſtill ſhow marks of this ſiege, except that the church of St. Mary (where was the royal fort) is rebuilt; but the ſteeple, which was two-thirds battered down (the beſieged having a large culverin upon it, which did much execution) remains ſtill in that condition. The lines of contravallation, which ſurrounded the whole town, and the forts of the beſiegers, remain very viſible in many places. The river Colne, which paſſes through the town, encompaſſes it on the north and eaſt; and ſerved, in time of war, for a complete defence on thoſe ſides. There are three bridges over it, and it is navigable, within three miles of the town, for ſhips of large burden; a little lower it may even receive a royal navy; and up to that part called the *Hythe*, cloſe up to the houſes, it is navigable for hoys and ſmall barks. The Hythe is a long ſtreet, paſſing from weſt to eaſt, on the ſouth ſide of the town, and is ſo populous towards the river, that it may be called the Wapping of Colcheſter. There is one church in that part of the town, a large quay by the river, and a good cuſtom-houſe. This town chiefly ſubſiſts by making baize, tho', indeed, all the towns around carry on the ſame trade; as Kilverdon, Witham, Coggeſhall, Braintree, Boeking, &c. and the whole county, large as it may be ſaid to be, employed, and in part maintained, by the ſpinning of wool for the baize trade of Colcheſter and its adjacent villages. The town of Colcheſter has been ſuppoſed to contain about 40,000 people, including the out-villages within its liberty, of which there are many, the liberty of the town being of a large extent. The markets are on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. This place ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, twelve aldermen, eighteen aſſiſtants, eighteen common-council, two coroners, four ſerjeants, and two claiers. The mayor and aldermen for the time being, with forty-eight guardians, are alſo a corporation for the benefit of the poor. It is a liberty of itſelf, containing four wards, and ſixteen pariſhes within and without the walls: 18 miles SSW. Ipſwich, and 51 NE. London. *Long.* 0. 59. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

**COLCHESTER**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 12 miles E. Middleton.

**COLCHESTER**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 3 miles S. Waſhington.

**COLDDITZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſick: 21 miles SE. Leipſick, and 36 W. Dreſden.

**COLDING**, or *Kolding*, a town of Denmark, in the dioceſe of Ripen, ſituated between mountains, on the river Thueths, which runs into the Little Belt, about a league below. It is ancient, and was formerly the reſidence of many Daniſh kings, who adorned it with ſeveral edifices. At preſent, the harbour is filled up, and its commerce nearly annihilated: 24 miles NE. Ripen. *Long.* 9. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

**COLDINGHAM**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, containing in the town and environs about 529 families: 2½ miles NW. Eyemouth, and 8 NNW. Berwick.

**COLDITZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, ſituated on the Mulda. This town ſuffered ſeverely in the civil wars of Germany in the laſt century. It was ſeveral times pillaged by the Swedes and Huſſites: 10 miles SE. Leipſick.

**COLDSTREAM**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, on the north ſide of the Tweed, with a fine bridge over that river: 11 miles SW. Berwick, and 332½ N. London.

**COLDWATER**, a lake of North America. *Long.* 111. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 56. N.

**COLEBROOK**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 20 miles WSW. Springfield.

**COLEBROOK DALE**, a valley of England, ſituated on the banks of the river Severn, in the eaſtern part of Shropſhire; celebrated for its extenſive iron works. In forming a canal to the river Severn, for the purpoſe of conveying the manufactured goods, a ſpring of native tar was diſcovered, which at firſt yielded a large quantity, ſome ſay ſeventy or eighty gallons a day, but the quantity is now very much diminiſhed. In the year 1779, a bridge of caſt iron was thrown over the Severn in this place; the road over the bridge, made of clay and iron ſlag a foot deep, is 24 feet wide; the ſpan of the arch is 100 feet 6 inches, and the height, from the baſe line to the centre, 40 feet. The weight of iron in the whole is 378½ tons.

**COLEFORD**, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, on the borders of Monmouthſhire, with a weekly market on Friday: near are conſiderable iron works; 23 miles WSW. Glouceſter, and 123 W. London.

**COLENETO**, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento, 4 miles E. Roſſano.

**COLERAINE**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, ſituated on the river Bann, about three miles from the ſea, with a valuable ſalmon fiſhery: this town, before the building of Londonderry, gave name to the county called the county of Coleraine: 25 miles ENE. Londonderry, and 29 NNW. Antrim. *Long.* 6. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 8. N.

**COLESHILL**, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 10 miles E. Birmingham.

**COLIGNY**, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg-en-Breſſe: 12 miles N. Bourg.

**COLIHAUT**, a town on the weſtern ſide of the iſland of Dominica.

**COLIMA**, a town of America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan, ſituated in one of the moſt fertile vallies of Mexico, 8 leagues wide, reaching to the ſea; the town is large and rich. Near is a mountain of the ſame name, with a volcano: 110 miles W. Mechoacan. *Long.* 87. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

**COLIMER**, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortagne: 4 miles W. Mortagne.

**COLIN**, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: 15 miles N. Antrim.

**COLIN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Caurzim, with a ſtrong caſtle: 28 miles E. Prague.

**COLINDA**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 28 miles S. Comillah.

**COLLABAUG**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: 44 miles W. Chandaree.

**COLLAREDO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 4 miles W. Parana.

**COLLARES**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: 6 miles N. Caſcaes.

**COLLE**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Florence: 25 miles S. Florence.

**COLLE DUNENZO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: ſeven miles N. Civita Borella.

**COLLE DUO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 23 miles SW. Aquila.

**COLLE SALVIETA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 10 miles from Piſa.

**COLLECHIO**, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan: 4 miles W. Parma.

**COLLEDA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of Thuringia: 12 miles N. Weimar, and 16 NNE. Erfurt.

**COLLET-DE-DEZES** (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefort: 12 miles S. Villefort.

**COLLETON**, a county of North America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

**COLLI** (*Le*), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 15 miles W. Celano.

**COLLIER**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 11 miles NE. Wilmington.

**COLLIOURE**, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrenées

**COD'S HEAD**, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long*. 9. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 36. N.

CODECEIRO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 6 miles S. from Guarda.

CODEN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 9 miles SE. Cumberland.

CODESI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire: 16 miles E. Valona.

CODINA, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 14 miles ESE. Oriſtagni.

CODMA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 154 miles SSW. Zareng.

CODOGNO, a town of Italy, in the Lodeſan, at the conflux of the Adda and the Po, where the Auſtrians were forced in 1746: 12 miles SSE. Lodi.

CODROPIO, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the country of Friuli: 10 miles SSW. Udina.

COD ROY, a river of Newfoundland, which runs into the ſea, between Cape Ray, and Cape Anguille.

COEL, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi: 65 miles SE. Delhi, and 33 N. Agra. *Long*. 78. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 27. 48. N.

COENAKER, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the ſouth coaſt: 100 miles S. Candi.

*Cöennern*, or *Konnern*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, containing about 333 houſes: 38 miles S. Magdeburg.

COESFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, the ordinary reſidence of the biſhop; it contains two pariſh churches, and five convents, it was formerly Anſeatic: 14 miles W. Munſter.

COESNON, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, between Pontorſon and Mont. St. Michael.

COEUVRES, or *Eſtrees*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Soiſſons: 7 miles SW. Soiſſons.

COGA, an iſland of Abyſſinia, in the lake of Dembea.

COGARETO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 9 miles ENE. Savona.

COGEAD, a lake of North America, 50 miles long and 10 broad. *Long*. 109. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 66. N.

COGGESHALL, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a weekly market on Thurſdays: 9½ miles W. Colcheſter, and 44 NE. London.

COGGIA, or *Cocia*, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 6 miles S. Vico.

COGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 13 miles NNW. Cangiano.

COGNAC, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Charente, celebrated for its wine and brandy, which conſtitute the principal articles of commerce. The number of inhabitants is about 5000: 7 leagues W. Angouleſme, and 4½ E. Saintes. *Long*. 17. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 42. N.

COGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne: 20 miles SE. Confolent.

COGNE, a valley of Piedmont, to which the title of county is annexed, belonging to the biſhop of Aoſta, it takes its name from a ſmall river which waters it. The mountains which ſurround it are rich in mines of iron and copper; it contains 13 villages of which Cogne is the principal: ſituated 6 miles S. from Aoſta.

COGNI, or *Konieh*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, the capital of Caramania, and the ordinary reſidence of a beglerbeg, ſituated in a beautiful and fertile country. It is very large, and the walls are ſupported by 108 ſquare towers, 40 paces diſtant from each other: there are two large fauxbourgs, into one of which the caravans and ſtrangers retire. All the inhabitants are Turks; Armenians, Jews, and others, who come hither to trade, lodge in the kans, where they are ſupplied with every thing they want. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop: 260 miles SE. Conſtantinople. *Long*. 50. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 38. 13. N.

COGOLLA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Nagarella, in the country of Rioja.

COGOLLUDO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 20 miles W. Siguença.

COGORETO, or *Cogurete*, a village of Italy, on the ſea coaſt of Genoa, remarkable for being the native place of Chriſtopher Columbus, the celebrated diſcoverer of America.

CO-HONG, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 20 miles SW. Tien-tſang.

COIBA, or *Quibo*, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Veragua. *Long*. 64. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 8. N.

COIFFY-LA-VILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne-les-Bains: 3 miles SW. Bourbonne.

COILPETTA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 46 miles S. Madura, and 25 N. Palamcotta.

COIMBETORE, a province of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore, and ſouthern part of the dominions of Tippoo Sultan. The country is ſeparated from the country of Travancore, Cochin, and the Nayrs, by lofty mountains, called the *Weſtern Gauts*, a continuation of which alſo bounds it on the north, on the eaſt it is bounded by the Carnatic, and on the ſouth by the province of Dindigul. Towards the ſouth-weſt is an opening of the mountains, through which the river Paniany paſſes to the ſea, on the weſtern coaſt. It is fertile, and well watered by ſeveral rivers: the principal towns are Coimbetore, Erroad, and Carroor.

COIMBETORE, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of the province to which it gives name, ſituated at the foot of the weſtern Gauts, on the river Noyel. This town was taken poſſeſſion of by general Meadows, on the 22d of July, 1790, having been evacuated by Tippoo Sultan, who left behind him a quantity of grain and military ſtores. It was defended by a mud fort, but not capable of making a long reſiſtance. It was retaken by Tippoo the year following, and confirmed to him by the peace: 252 miles SW. Madras, and 90 S. Seringapatam. *Long*. 77. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 10. 58. N.

COIMBRA, a city of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſituated on a mountain, near the river Mondego, built by the Romans, about 300 years before Chriſt; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Liſbon, with a celebrated univerſity. It contains 18 colleges, in which are 4000 ſtudents, 9 churches, 8 convents, and about 12,000 inhabitants: 96 miles NNE. Liſbon. *Long*. 10. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 13. N.

COINCY, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: 5 miles N. Chateau Thierry.

COIRE, or *Chur*, a biſhopric and principality of Germany, which formerly included all the provinces of Rhetia, is now reduced to a narrow circle. The biſhop is ſuffragan of Mentz, and a prince of the Roman empire, a dignity annexed to the ſee in 1170, by the emperor Frederic the Firſt, and is ſtyled Lord of Furſtenburg and Furſtenau. His annual revenues, which amount to about 2000l. ariſe chiefly from eſtates near Coire, and in the Tyrol. He receives alſo the annual ſum of about 70l. from the cuſtoms of Chiavenna, in return for having ceded his right over the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, to the republic of the three leagues. The only prerogatives remaining are the right of coining money, and an abſolute juriſdiction, both in civil and criminal affairs, within the ſmall diſtrict in which his palace and the chapter are ſituated. Beyond this diſtrict he enjoys not the leaſt power; ſo far from interfering in the affairs of the town, he could not even enter it if the inhabitants choſe to exclude him; a right which they aſſerted in 1764.

COIRE, or *Chur*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons, and capital of the League of Griſe, ſituated at the foot of the Alps, in a rich valley; founded, as is ſuppoſed, by the emperor Conſtantius. It was formerly a city of Germany, and governed by counts, who were princes of Germany, but became a biſhopric in the ninth century; and, in 1526, ſoon after the reformation, a republic: the government is partly ariſtocratic and partly democratic; the ſupreme legiſlative authority reſides in the citizens, whoſe number amounts to 294, divided into five tribes: 32 miles N. Chiavenna, and 22 ESE. Glarus. *Long*. 27. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 51. N.

COISLANS, a Dutch factory, on the coaſt of Malabar: 23 leagues NW. Cape Comorin.

COKER, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, 5 miles NW. Garſtang.

CO-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 20 miles ESE. Tche-li-leou.

CO-KING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yunnan: 1160 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 117. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 26. 35. N.

COKZIM, ſee *Choczim*.

COL, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about 13 miles long, and 3 broad. Col, in the language of Dr. Johnſon, is not properly rocky, but rather one continued rock, of a ſurface much diverſified with protuberances, and covered with a thin layer of earth, which is often broken, and diſcovers the ſtone. Such a ſoil is not for plants that ſtrike deep roots; and, perhaps, in the whole iſland nothing has ever yet grown to the height of a table. The uncultivated parts are clothed with heath, among which induſtry has interſperſed ſpots of graſs and corn; but no attempt has yet been made to raiſe a tree. The lord has lately introduced the culture of turnips, to provide food for his cattle in winter. Col has many lochs, ſome of which have trouts and eels. Their quadrupeds are horſes, cows, ſheep, and goats. They have neither deer, hares, nor rabbits. They have no vermin except rats, which have been lately brought thither by ſea, as to other places; and are free from ſerpents, frogs, and toads. The number of inhabitants rather more than 800: 11 miles NW. from the iſland of Mull. *Long*. 3. 30. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 56. 38. N.

COL OF AREZ, a paſſage of the Pyrenées, in the road from Prats de Molo, in France, to Campredon, in Spain.

COL OF ARGENTIERE, a paſſage of the Alps, between Nice and Saluzzo.

COL OF LIMON, a paſſage of the Alps, between Soſpella and Coni.

COL OF PARACOLS, a paſſage, of the Pyrenées, between Ceret, in France, and Ampurdan, in Spain.

COL OF PORTUS, a paſſage of the Pyrenées, between Boulou and Junquere.

COL OF TENDA, a paſſage of the Alps, between Piedmont and Nice, over the mountains of Tenda.

COLAIRCOTTA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ellore: 10 miles E. Ellore.

COLAN, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Piura. The inhabitants raiſe a great deal of grain, and feed a number of cattle, which they diſpoſe of to Payta and other towns: 3 leagues N. Payta.

COLAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 35 miles ENE. Bangalore, and 135 W. Madras. *Long.* 78. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 9. N.

COLARUS, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circle of Gohud: 30 miles SSW. Narwa, and 125 S. Agra.

COLATTO, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the Treviſan: 6 miles SSW. Ceneda.

COLBA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Neuſtadt: 3 miles WSW. Neuſtadt.

COLBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Farther Pomerania, ſituated at the mouth of the Perſante, near the Baltic: remarkable for its ſalt works, belonging to Pruſſia. It was beſieged by the Ruſſians, in 1758, without ſucceſs; but taken by them in 1761: 98 miles NNE. Kuſtrin, and 124 NE. Berlin. *Long.* 33. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

COLCHAGUA, or *Collagua*, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction, in the country of Chili.

COLCHESTER, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, on the river Coln, which formerly contained 15 churches, and now 12, moſt of which are in good repair, with a caſtle in the centre of the town, ſaid to have been built by Edward, ſon of Alfred, when he repaired Colcheſter after the ravages of the war: ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, and is ſaid to have been the birth-place of Helena, mother of the emperor Conſtantine. In the concluſion of the civil war it ſuffered a ſevere ſiege, which, as it made a reſolute defence, was turned into a blockade, wherein the garriſon, and inhabitants alſo, ſuffered the utmoſt extremity of hunger, and were at laſt obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion; and their two chief officers, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Liſle, were cruelly ſhot to death under the caſtle wall for their bravery. The battered walls, the breaches in the turrets, and the ruined churches, ſtill ſhow marks of this ſiege, except that the church of St. Mary (where was the royal fort) is rebuilt; but the ſteeple, which was two-thirds battered down (the beſieged having a large culverin upon it, which did much execution) remains ſtill in that condition. The lines of contravallation, which ſurrounded the whole town, and the forts of the beſiegers, remain very viſible in many places. The river Colne, which paſſes through the town, encompaſſes it on the north and eaſt; and ſerved, in time of war, for a complete defence on thoſe ſides. There are three bridges over it, and it is navigable, within three miles of the town, for ſhips of large burden; a little lower it may even receive a royal navy; and up to that part called the *Hythe*, cloſe up to the houſes, it is navigable for hoys and ſmall barks. The Hythe is a long ſtreet, paſſing from weſt to eaſt, on the ſouth ſide of the town, and is ſo populous towards the river, that it may be called the Wapping of Colcheſter. There is one church in that part of the town, a large quay by the river, and a good cuſtom-houſe. This town chiefly ſubſiſts by making baize, tho', indeed, all the towns around carry on the ſame trade; as Kilverdon, Witham, Coggeſhall, Braintree, Boeking, &c. and the whole county, large as it may be ſaid to be, employed, and in part maintained, by the ſpinning of wool for the baize trade of Colcheſter and its adjacent villages. The town of Colcheſter has been ſuppoſed to contain about 40,000 people, including the out-villages within its liberty, of which there are many, the liberty of the town being of a large extent. The markets are on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. This place ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, twelve aldermen, eighteen aſſiſtants, eighteen common-council, two coroners, four ſerjeants, and two claviers. The mayor and aldermen for the time being, with forty-eight guardians, are alſo a corporation for the benefit of the poor. It is a liberty of itſelf, containing four wards, and ſixteen pariſhes within and without the walls: 18 miles SSW. Ipſwich, and 51 NE. London. *Long.* 0. 59. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

COLCHESTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 12 miles E. Middleton.

COLCHESTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 13 miles S. Waſhington.

COLDDITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſick: 21 miles SE. Leipſick, and 36 W. Dreſden.

COLDING, or *Kolding*, a town of Denmark, in the dioceſe of Ripen, ſituated between mountains, on the river Thueths, which runs into the Little Belt, about a league below. It is ancient, and was formerly the reſidence of many Daniſh kings, who adorned it with ſeveral edifices. At preſent, the harbour is filled up, and its commerce nearly annihilated: 24 miles NE. Ripen. *Long.* 9. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

COLDINGHAM, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, containing in the town and environs about 529 families: 2½ miles NW. Eyemouth, and 8 NNW. Berwick.

COLDITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, ſituated on the Mulda. This town ſuffered ſeverely in the civil wars of Germany in the laſt century. It was ſeveral times pillaged by the Swedes and Huſſites: 10 miles SE. Leipſick.

COLDSTREAM, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, on the north ſide of the Tweed, with a fine bridge over that river: 11 miles SW. Berwick, and 332½ N. London.

COLDWATER, a lake of North America. *Long.* 111. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 56. N.

COLEBROOK, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 20 miles WSW. Springfield.

COLEBROOK DALE, a valley of England, ſituated on the banks of the river Severn, in the eaſtern part of Shropſhire; celebrated for its extenſive iron works. In forming a canal to the river Severn, for the purpoſe of conveying the manufactured goods, a ſpring of native tar was diſcovered, which at firſt yielded a large quantity, ſome ſay ſeventy or eighty gallons a day, but the quantity is now very much diminiſhed. In the year 1779, a bridge of caſt iron was thrown over the Severn in this place; the road over the bridge, made of clay and iron flag a foot deep, is 24 feet wide; the ſpan of the arch is 100 feet 6 inches, and the height, from the baſe line to the centre, 40 feet. The weight of iron in the whole is 378½ tons.

COLEFORD, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, on the borders of Monmouthſhire, with a weekly market on Friday: near are conſiderable iron works; 23 miles WSW. Glouceſter, and 123 W. London.

COLENETO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento, 4 miles E. Roſſano.

COLERAINE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, ſituated on the river Bann, about three miles from the ſea, with a valuable ſalmon fiſhery: this town, before the building of Londonderry, gave name to the county called the county of Coleraine: 25 miles ENE. Londonderry, and 29 NNW. Antrim. *Long.* 6. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 8. N.

COLESHILL, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 10 miles E. Birmingham.

COLIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg-en-Breſſe: 12 miles N. Bourg.

COLIHAUT, a town on the weſtern ſide of the iſland of Dominica.

COLIMA, a town of America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan, ſituated in one of the moſt fertile vallies of Mexico, 8 leagues wide, reaching to the ſea; the town is large and rich. Near is a mountain of the ſame name, with a volcano: 110 miles W. Mechoacan. *Long.* 87. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

COLIMER, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortagne: 4 miles W. Mortagne.

COLIN, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: 15 miles N. Antrim.

COLIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Caurzim, with a ſtrong caſtle: 28 miles E. Prague.

COLINDA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 28 miles S. Comillah.

COLLABAUG, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: 44 miles W. Chandaree.

COLLAREDO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 4 miles W. Parana.

COLLARES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: 6 miles N. Caſcaes.

COLLE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Florence: 25 miles S. Florence.

COLLE DUNENZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: ſeven miles N. Civita Borella.

COLLE DUO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 23 miles SW. Aquila.

COLLE SALVIETA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 10 miles from Piſa.

COLLECHIO, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan: 4 miles W. Parma.

COLLEDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of Thuringia: 12 miles N. Weimar, and 16 NNE. Erfurt.

COLLET-DE-DEZES (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefort: 12 miles S. Villefort.

COLLETON, a county of North America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

COLLI (*Le*), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 15 miles W. Celano.

COLLIER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 11 miles NE. Wilmington.

COLLIOURE, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ceret, with a ſmall port, on the Mediterranean : defended by a caſtle, on a rock ; chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen : the Spaniards were defeated by the French near this town in the month of May, 1794. The national convention decreed, that a column ſhould be erected on the ſpot in memorial that " here 7000 Spaniards laid down their arms before the republicans :" 5 leagues SE. Perpignan, and 5 E. Ceret.—It was taken by the Spaniards, in the month of December, 1793, and retaken by the French, in September, 1794.

COLLIWILI, a town of the iſland of Ceylon : 50 miles W. Trincomaly.

COLLMEN, or *Cullmen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſick : 6 miles ENE. Mutſchen.

COLLOBRIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hieres : 18 miles NE. Toulon.

COLLONGE, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gex : 5 leagues SSW. Gex.

COLLUMPTON, ſee *Cullumpton.*

COLM, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth : 6 miles SE. Dumferline.

COLMAR, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 5 miles SE. Gluckſtadt.

COLMAR, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Rhine, ſituated on two ſmall rivers the Fecht and the Lauch, and ſurrounded by a wall, flanked with towers. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants : 10½ leagues N. Bâle. *Long.* 25. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 35. N.

COLMARS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane : 17 miles NE. Digne, and 22 N. Caſtellane.

COLMBERG, or *Kolbenberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach : 9 miles NW. Anſpach.

COLME (*La*), a river of France, which branches from the river Aa, at Watte, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſee *Aa.*

COLMENAR, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the confines of New Caſtile : 7 leagues NW. Talavera de la Reina.

COLMENAR, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile : 5 leagues NE. Eſcurial.

COLMITZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles SSW. Droſſendorf.

COLN, a river of England, which paſſes by Uxbridge and Colnbrook, and runs into the Thames, at Staines, ſeparating the county of Middleſex from Buckinghamſhire.

COLN, a river of England which runs into the ſea near Colcheſter.

COLN, a river of England, which runs into the Thames, at Cricklade.

COLNBROOK, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, on the river Coln, which ſeparates the county from Middleſex, with a weekly market on Wedneſday : 3 miles E. Windſor, and 17 W. London.

COLNE, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, with a weekly market on Wedneſday : 32 miles N. Mancheſter, and 214 NNW. London.

COLO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſch, where the king, with his army, paſſed the Warta in the year 1655 : 20 miles N. Kaliſch.

COLOCZA, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, the ſee of an archbiſhop, formerly a city of conſequence, but now much gone to decay, in conſequence of repeated wars : 60 miles N. Bacs, and 136 SE. Vienna. *Long.* 36. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 33. N.

COLODI, a town of Italy, in the republic of Lucca : 7 miles from Lucca.

COLOGN, an electoral biſhopric of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, divided into ſeveral diſtricts by other eſtates, the greater part is ſituated upon the Rhine, between the duchies of Juliers and Berg ; another part is ſituated between Juliers and Treves ; the duchies of Recklinghauſen and and Weſtphalia form another. It takes its name from the city of Cologn. The ſoil is unequal ; being compoſed of mountains and foreſts, ſandy lands and fertile fields : there is plenty of game, fiſh, and mineral ſprings, and vineyards, from which is made excellent wine. It contains 72 towns and cities, the ſtates are compoſed of prelates, nobles, and cities ; the aſſemblies are held at Bonn. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics in general. Cologn was a biſhopric in the year 314, and was erected into an archbiſhopric, in the year 799, by Charlemagne, with the biſhoprics of Liege, Munſter, and Oſnabruck, for ſuffragans, but enjoying no ſpiritual power over the latter. The archbiſhop of Cologn has long ſince borne the pallium and the croſs, and takes the title of born legate of the holy ſee, and acrh-chancellor of the ſacred empire for Italy. He gives his vote after the elector of Treves, and ſits at the right hand of the emperor at aſſemblies held in his own dioceſe, in Gaul, or in Italy. The metropolitan church and chapter are at Cologn ; the chapter is compoſed of 25 canons and 36 dignitaries, all of which are princes or counts, except 8 doctors : the electorate pays 1828 florins for a Roman month, and is taxed for the Imperial chamber 811 crowns 58 kruitzers for each term.

COLOGN, a free and Imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of the archbiſhopric to which it gives name. It is built in the form of a creſcent, on the borders of the Rhine, and fortified in the ancient manner. They reckon at Cologn 34 gates, 10 collegiate and 49 pariſh churches, 4 abbies, 56 convents, 16 hoſpitals, and 56 chapels. The Proteſtants hold their religious aſſemblies at Millheim, a ſmall town dependent on the duchy of Berg. Cologne acknowledges the power of the archbiſhop in ſpirituals, but not as a prince ; and on his inauguration he takes an oath to maintain the rights and immunities ; nay, the inhabitants pretend that he cannot reſide in the city three days without permiſſion. The ſtreets are narrow, winding and gloomy, and the city, though well ſituated on the Rhine for commerce, is not populous. The principal manufacture is that of ribbons. The government is ſaid to be formed on the model of the Roman republic ; the city pays 1100 florins for the Roman month, and 405 rixdollars ſeventy-two kruitzers to the Imperial chamber. The military force conſiſts of four companies of ſoldiers. The French, after the defeat of general Clairfayt, entered Cologn on the 6th of October, 1794, and were received rather as friends than enemies. The inhabitants, it is ſaid, preſſed upon them with the moſt unequivocal tokens of joy and admiration. The magiſtrates had previouſly ſent four deputies to the French general to deprecate the admiſſion of light troops within the walls ; the requeſt was granted, and he entered only at the head of 4000 men. Very few of the inhabitants left the place ; the perſons and property of all who remained were in the moſt perfect ſecurity ; and the ſecular clergy were permitted the free exerciſe of their functions : 65 miles NNE. Treves. *Long.* 23. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

COLOGNA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan : 15 miles from Vicenza.

COLOGNE, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of L'Iſle-en-Jourdain : 6 leagues E. Auch.

COLOGNOLI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany : 6 miles E. Leghorn.

COLOKITIA, or *Kolokitia*, a town of European Turkey, on the ſouthern coaſt of the Morea, in a gulf to which it gives name : 25 miles SSE. Miſitra. *Long.* 40. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

COLOMAY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia : 5 miles NE. Halicz.

COLOMBES, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Denys : 1½ league NW. Paris.

COLOMBEY AUX BELLES FEMMES, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vezelize : 15 miles SW. Nancy.

COLOMBIER, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Veſoul : 4 miles NE. Veſoul, and 10 W. Lure.

COLOMBIER, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Neufchatel : 2 miles SW. Neufchatel.

COLOMBRARO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata : 4½ miles SSW. Turſi.

COLONIA, a town of Iſtria : 5 miles SSE. Rovigno.

COLONNA, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia : 24 miles N. Spalatro.

COLONNA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma : 12 miles from Rome.

COLONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny : 2 leagues WNW. Poligny.

COLONSA, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about 6 miles long, and 2 broad : 4 miles N. from Ila.

COLOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor, in which is a diamond mine, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Kiſtnah : 13 miles NW. Condavir.

COLORADO, a river of New Mexico, which runs into the bay of St. Bernard. *Long.* 79. 17. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. N.

COLORADO, or *River of Martyrs*, a river of North America, which runs into the northern part of the Gulf of California.

COLORADO, or *Rivière Rouge*, a river of North America, in Louiſiana, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico : 50 miles below New Orleans.

COLORADOS (*Los*), a numerous cluſter of ſmall iſlands, or rocks, near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cuba.

COLOREDO, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the country of Friuli : 7 miles NW. Udina.

COLORNO, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan : 7 miles N. Parma.

COLOS, a town of Tranſilvania : 4 miles N. Coloſvar.

COLOSVAR, or *Clauſenburg*, a town of Tranſilvania, on the river Samos, where the ſtates of the province generally aſſemble. It had an univerſity, which was ſuppreſſed in the year 1782 : 255 miles ESE. Vienna, and 145 NNE. Belgrade. *Long.* 40. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 57. N.

COLPO, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction in Peru.

COLSIR, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet : 50 miles NE. Harachar-Hotun.

COLUMB MAGNA, or *Major*, a market town of England, in the county of Cornwall : 19 miles NE. Truro, and 245 W. London.

COLUMBIA, a town of United America, in the new ſtates, at the union of the Little Miami with the Ohio. *Long.* 84. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 57. N.

COLUMBIA, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina, on the ſouth ſide of the Cangarée, intended for the capital: 85 miles WNW. Charleſtown. *Long.* 81. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 58. N.

COLUMBIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sauveterre: 10 miles W. Rhodez.

COLUMBO, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, on the weſt coaſt, where the Portugueſe had a ſettlement, from which they were driven by the Dutch; they poſſeſſed it from the year 1517 to 1656.

COLURI, an iſland in the Gulf of Engia, near the coaſt of Livadia, about 7 miles long, and 2 wide: 20 miles W. Athens. *Long.* 41. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. N.

COM, or *Kom*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi, celebrated for its ſilk manufactures, chiefly velvets: 90 miles S. Caſbin, and 150 N. Iſpahan.

COMACHIO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and duchy of Ferrara, ſituated in a marſhy country, called *The Valley of Comachio*, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna; it was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1708, but reſtored by Charles VI. to pope Benedict XIII.: 28 miles E. Ferrara, and 49 S. Venice. *Long.* 29. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

COMARTCH, a river of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Yrvon: 8 miles W. Bealth.

COMAYAGUA, ſee *Valladolid*.

COMB MARTIN, a town of England, on the north coaſt of Devonſhire, in the Briſtol Channel, with a ſmall creek for boats; near it are ſilver mines, which formerly produced a conſiderable quantity of ore: 39 miles W. Bridgewater, and 176 W. London.

COMBAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Cuddapa: 65 miles N. Cuddapa.

COMBAMET, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda: 68 miles E. Hydrabad.

COMBEAU FONTAINE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Juſſey: 11 miles WNW. Vezoul, and 7 S. Juſſey.

COMBENY, a river of South Wales, in Caermarthenſhire, which runs to the Loughor, 5 miles NE. Llanelthy.

COMBERMERE, a lake of England, in the county of Cheſter, on the borders of Shropſhire: 5 miles S. Nantwich.

COMBOURG, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dol: 2½ leagues S. Dol.

COMBRAILLES, before the revolution a ſmall country of France, in the province of Auvergne, of which Evaux was the capital.

*Combrée*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Segré: 7 miles W. Segré.

COMBRET, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: 8 leagues E. Alby.

COMBRONDE, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riom: 2 leagues N. Riom.

COMCHE, a town of Perſia, where the caravans reſt in the road from Iſpahan to Ormus.

COMENITZA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire: 52 miles SW. Delfino.

COMERCHIN, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 62 miles E. Eemboli.

COMESSAZZA, a river of Italy, which runs into the Oglio: 9 miles NE. Sabionetta.

COMESSAZZO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 3½ miles N. Sabionetta.

COMESUS, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 27 miles S. Lake Ontario.

COMHOLA, a river of Ireland, which runs into Bantry Bay: 3 miles N. Bantry.

COMILLAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 160 miles ENE. Calcutta, and 176 ESE. Moorſhedabad. *Long.* 91. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 25. N.

COMINES, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the Lis, which divides it in two parts. This town is greatly reduced from its former grandeur by accidents and war. In the year 1450, great part of it was burnt down, together with the caſtle, but the whole was rebuilt ſome years after. In the year 1585, the garriſon from Oſtend burnt it almoſt entirely down, except the caſtle. In 1645, marechal de Gaſſion made himſelf maſter of the caſtle, but the archduke Leopold retook it in 1648. In 1657, the marechal de Turenne, after defeating a body of troops commanded by the prince de Ligne, at Bouſbeeck, took it and gave it up to pillage. Two years after, it was reſtored to Spain at the treaty of the Pyrenées; but the French again ſeized it in 1672, and razed the fortifications both of the town and caſtle. Philip de Comines, author of the celebrated Memoirs of his own Time, was born of an illuſtrious family in this place: 25 miles S. Bruges, and 7 N. Lille.—This town was taken by the French, on the 22d of November, 1793.

COMITLAN, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Chiapa: 70 miles SE. Chiapa dos Eſpagnols.

COMMANI, ſee *Commendor*.

COMMANTAWANA, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent: about 1 mile E. Tarraty Point.

COMMENDO, or *Commani*, or *Kommani*, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, about 20 miles ſquare, formerly a part of the kingdom of Fetu, or Zabu, but now an independent kingdom of itſelf. The natives are of a warlike diſpoſition, and ſo numerous that the king is ſaid to be able, in this little kingdom, to raiſe an army of 20,000 men; his ordinary body-guard is compoſed of 500 men, well armed. Moſt writers ſuppoſe that Commendo abounds in gold mines, but that the king, fearful of exciting the avarice of Europeans, prevents their being wrought.

COMMENDO *(Grand)*, or *Guaſſo*, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Commendo, and reſidence of the king, ſituated at ſome diſtance from tbe coaſt. It is well inhabited and large, containing about 400 houſes: 4 miles N. Little Commendo.

COMMENDO *(Little)*, a town of Africa, ſituated on the Gold Coaſt, cloſe to the ſhore of the Atlantic; it was once a place of great note, and one of the fineſt towns of Guinea. At preſent, it exhibits only the remains of a once flouriſhing great city. Here the natives are in general turbulent, cunning, and deceitful; much addicted to lying and ſtealing. Their employment conſiſts either in fiſhing or in commerce, and their neighbours employ them as brokers and factors. Every morning 70 or 80 large canoes may be ſeen upon the coaſt fiſhing or trading, with the European ſhipping in the road. About the middle of the day they put to ſhore, when the ſouth-weſt winds begin to blow, both for facility of unloading, and for ſecuring a market for their cargoes either at Great or Little Commendo, where the inland negroes aſſemble with the commodities of their ſeveral countries. No markets on earth are better ſupplied with all ſorts of grain, roots, pulſe, and fiſh, than theſe, nor at a more reaſonable price. Here the Engliſh and Dutch have forts. *Long.* 0. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 54. N.

COMMEQUIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: 15 miles N. Sables d'Olonne.

COMMERAGH, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Waterford: 8 miles N. Dungarvan.

COMMERCY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe, given by the duke of Lorrain to the biſhops of Metz. It became afterwards a kind of ſovereignty, divided between the houſes of Naſſau and Retz, who ceded their rights to the duke of Lorrain. It contains two pariſhes: 8 leagues SSE. Verdun, and 5½ E. Bar-le-Duc.

COMMINGES, before the revolution, a country of France, in Gaſcony, about 15 leagues in length, and 6 in breadth; the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe reſidence was at St. Bertrand, the capital.

COMMOTAU, or *Chomſton*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. It was taken by Ziſca, in 1421, who put the inhabitants, male and female, to death for their brave defence. In the year 1648, it ſurrendered to the Swedes at diſcretion: large quantities of alum are prepared here: 10 miles NW. Saatz, 38 S. Dreſden, and 42 NW. Prague.

COMNENO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 36 miles SE. Albaſano.

COMO, a town of Italy, and capital of a diſtrict, in the Milaneſe, built by the Gauls, under the conduct of Brennus, at the ſouth end of a lake to which it gives name, pleaſantly ſituated in a plain, almoſt ſurrounded with mountains, large, populous, and commercial; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Goritz, and contains 12 pariſh churches. The town is ſurrounded by a wall, guarded with pictureſque towers, and backed by a conical eminence, on which ſtand the ruins of an ancient caſtle. The houſes are neatly built of ſtone; and the cathedral is a handſome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. The inhabitants have eſtabliſhed ſeveral manufactures of cotton and ſilk, and carry on ſome trade with the Griſons. This town was the birth place of the younger Pliny, and the inhabitants have placed his ſtatue on the outſide of one of the churches, with a Latin inſcription, bearing the date of 1499: 20 miles N. Milan. *Long.* 26. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 44. N.

COMO *(Lake of)*, a lake of Italy, in the Milaneſe, about 9 leagues in length from north to ſouth, and hardly 1 wide; towards the ſouth it is divided into two branches, at the end of one ſtands Como, and at the end of the other Lecco. The river Adda paſſes through it, and ſeveral towns and villages are ſituated on its banks, which are adorned with vines, cheſnuts, and almond-trees.

COMONAVA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 60 miles NNE. Akrida.

COMORA, or *Gomora Iſlands*, iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, between the northern extremity of the iſland of Madagaſcar and the continent of Africa. They are four in number, viz. Comora, or Angazija, Joanna, or Anjoan, Mayotto, and Mohila. *Long.* 43. to 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 50. to 13. S.

COMORA, or *Gomora*, an iſland of Africa, which gives name to a cluſter in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 6 leagues long, and 3 wide, but little known. *Long.* 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 50. S.

COMORN, or *Comora*, a town of Hungary, and capital of a country to which it gives name, ſituated at the conflux of the Waag and the Danube, ſtrongly fortified, and defended by a fortreſs, ſo that it has never been taken. It was chiefly inhabited by Hungarians, or Raſcians, who follow the Greek church. In the year 1783, it was almoſt wholly deſtroyed by an earthquake: 36 miles SE. Preſburg, and 64 SE. Vienna.

COMPACH, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Moll, near Vellach.

COMPEYRE, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Milhaud, on the Tarn: 1 league N. Milhaud.

COMPIANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, on the Taro: 12 miles from Pontremoli.

COMPIEGNE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe, with a foreſt of wood, containing 27,000 acres, of which 100 are cut every year; the principal commerce conſiſts in corn, wine, and wood: the wine is much eſteemed: 28 miles E. Beauvais. *Long.* 20. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

COMPOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 4 miles E. Sora.

COMPOSTO (*La*), a town of Savoy: 9 miles ENE. Chambery.

COMPOSTELLA, or *San Jago de Compoſtello*, a city of Spain, and capital of Galicia, ſituated in a beautiful plain, on all ſides ſurrounded with agreeable hills, between the Sar and Sarela, which unite about half a league below. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. In the metropolitan church are preſerved, as they believe, the remains of St. James, the patron of Spain, to whom the church is dedicated, and from whom the town is named; there are 12 pariſh churches within the walls, 14 religious houſes, and 4 hoſpitals. The annual revenue of the archbiſhop is ſaid to amount to 60,000 ducats: an univerſity was eſtabliſhed here in the year 1532. The order of St. Jago takes its title from this city, the knights of which poſſeſs 87 commanderies, with an annual income of 200,000 ducats: 98 miles W. Aſtorga. *Long.* 8. 17. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

COMPOSTELLA NUOVA, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and capital of the province of Xaliſco, built by Nunez de Guzman: once the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Guadalajara: 300 miles WNW. Mexico. *Long.* 88. 25. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 20. N.

COMPREIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bellac: 10 miles N. Limoges.

COMPS, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan: 10 miles N. Draguignan.

COMPTON (*Little*), a town of United America, in Rhode Iſland.

COMRON, ſee *Gombroon.*

CONAMANA, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 5. 45. N.

CONANICUT, an iſland near the coaſt of America, a little to the eaſt of Rhode Iſland. *Long.* 71. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

CONCA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 12 miles N. Porto Vecchio.

CONCAN, a country of Aſia, ſituated on the weſtern coaſt of the peninſula of India, between Bombay and Goa, ſeparated from the reſt of the continent by a ridge of mountains called the *Gauts*. When the Moguls ſeized on Hindooſtan, they found this coaſt infeſted with pirates, and fitted out a fleet to protect their veſſels. The Mahrattas, irritated at ſeeing their piracies interrupted, armed againſt the Moguls, ravaged their poſſeſſions, and fitted out a fleet to protect their pirates. Conagy Angria, who by his courage had arrived at the ſupreme command, was named governor of Severndroog, one of the beſt fortreſſes on the coaſt, where he formed an independent ſtate, and in a little time extended his dominions for the ſpace of 40 leagues along the coaſt, and 6 leagues wide towards the mountains. His ſucceſſors took the name of Angria, and made peace with the Mahrattas on paying an annual tribute. They continued to make depredations on the coaſt, and ſeize all veſſels that paſſed that way till the year 1756, when their fleet was deſtroyed, and the ſtrong fort of Gheria, where the chief reſided, was taken, by admiral Watſon and colonel Clive; the country now belongs to the Mahrattas. The principal towns are Choul, Fort Victoria, Dabul, Severndroog, Gheria, Tamana, and Sunderdoo.

CONCARNEAU, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimper: 3½ leagues SSE. Quimper.

CONCELHO DE ANCIAENS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: 8 miles WNW. Mirandela.

CONCELHO DE JALES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: 10 miles WSW. Mirandela.

CONCELLANA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 5 miles S. Acerenza.

CONCENTAYNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 25 miles N. Alicant.

CONCEPTION, a river of America, on the iſthmus of Darien, which runs into the Spaniſh Main. *Long.* 78. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 4. N.

CONCEPTION, a town of South America, in the country of Chili, on the coaſt of the Southern Pacific Ocean, and capital of a juriſdiction, formerly the capital of Chili; containing about 7000 inhabitants, Spaniards and Meſtices. It was founded, in 1550, by Pierre Baldivia, and erected into a biſhopric under the archbiſhop of Lima: it has been frequently attacked by the Indians, and ſuffered by earthquakes: the environs are fertile, and the harbour large and commodious; all the inhabitants able to bear arms are trained up to uſe them, that they may be ready to defend themſelves from a ſudden irruption of the native Indians. *Long.* 55. 10 W. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 45. S.

CONCEPTION, or *Conception de los Pampas*, a town of South America, in Paraguay, on the ſouth ſide of the river Plata. *Long.* 39. 25. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 30. S.

CONCEPTION (*La*), a ſea-port town of America, in the province of Veragua, on the Spaniſh Main, with a harbour, formed by the river Veragua: 90 miles W. Panama. *Long.* 64. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 52. N.

CONCEPTION BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

CONCEPTION DE SALAVA (*La*), a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

CONCEPTION DE LA VEGA (*La*), a town of the iſland of St. Domingo.

CONCEZE, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and diſtrict of Brive: 6 leagues NW. Brive.

CONCHES, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pau: 6 leagues NNE. Pau.

CONCHES, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evreux: 3 leagues SW. Evreux.

CONCHUCOS, a juriſdiction of South America, in Peru, and archbiſhopric of Lima.

CONCOLIN, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 4½ leagues NE. Grenoble.

CONCORD, a town of United America, in New Hampſhire, on the Merrimack: 57 miles NNW. Boſton, and 185 NNE. New York.

CONCORD, an iſland of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 17 miles WNW. Boſton.

CONCORD, a river of United America, in Maſſachuſetts, which runs into the Merrimack, 9 miles SW. Andover.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola, on the Sechia: 5 miles W. Mirandola.—It was taken by the French and Spaniards from the Imperialiſts, in the year 1704.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: it is the ſee of a biſhop, though the town is in ruins; the biſhop reſides at Porto Gruaro.

*Concourès*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rhodez: 7 miles NNE. Rhodez.

CONCOTS, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: 3 leagues ESE. Cahors.

CONCRESSAUT, or *Concorſaut*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, on the Saudre, almoſt ruined by the civil wars: 25 miles N. Bourges.

CONDANORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda: 24 miles E. Adoni.

CONDAPILLY, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the ſame name, ſituated near the Bay of Bengal: 80 miles ESE. Rajamundry, and 108 SE. Hydrabad. *Long.* 80. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 37. N.

CONDAPILLY, a circar of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north-eaſt by the circar of Ellore, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Bay of Bengal, on the ſouth-weſt by the river Kiſtnah, which divides it from Guntoor, and on the north-weſt by the country of Golconda; about 60 miles long, and 25 broad. Condapilly is the capital.

CONDAT-EN-FERRIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: 10 miles N. Murat.

CONDAVIR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor, ſituated on a mountain: 26 miles W. Guntoor, and 25 SW. Condapilly.

*Condé*, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valenciennes, ſituated at the conflux of the Haiſne and the Scheldt. This town was inveſted by a large body of the allied army in the month of April, 1793, and the works completed on the 27th. The town, though ſtrong, was not furniſhed with proviſions ſufficient for a ſiege: the governor (general Chancel) therefore, about this period, ordered the women and children to quit the place; but the prince of Wurtemberg compelled them again to take refuge in that fortreſs. In a few days after this unſucceſsful attempt, the governor ſent them out a ſecond time; but the Auſtrians, after killing many of theſe defenceleſs creatures, even in the act of ſuppli-

cating

eating for mercy, forced the governor, from motives of humanity, once more to receive them. From this period the garriſon appear to have exiſted in a ſtate of extreme diſtreſs. On the 10th of July, the garriſon, after enduring all the rigours of famine, were obliged to ſurrender as priſoners of war. They had originally amounted to 4000 men, but at the time of the capture were reduced to 1500 fit for ſervice. It was retaken in the month of October, 1794, and, by a decree of the French national aſſembly, it was ordered, that from henceforth the town ſhould be called *Nord Libre*: 2 leagues NNE. Valenciennes, 4 SE. Tournay, and 4½ W. Mons. *Long.* 21. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 27. N.

*Condé*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-Thierry: 2¼ leagues SE. Chateau-Thierry.

*Condé ſur Noireau*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vire. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in cloth, leather, and cutlery; the number about 3500: 17 miles W. Falaiſe, and 12 E. Vire.

*Condé ſur Iton*, or *Condé l'Evêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: 12 miles SW. Evreux.

CONDEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belleſme: 10 miles E. Belleſme.

CONDEFUYOS D'AREQUIPA, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction, in the country of Peru; where is gathered a ſpecies of wild cochineal, which forms the principal article of the trade of the province: 55 miles N. Arequipa.

CONDEON, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: 25 miles SE. Saintes.

CONDER, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, 3 miles S. Lancaſter.

CONDETTA, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne: 1½ league S. Boulogne.

CONDOM, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gers; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bourdeaux: the number of inhabitants is about 5000, but is neither rich nor commercial: 7 leagues NNW. Auch, and 6 SSW. Agen. *Long.* 18. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

CONDOMOIS, before the revolution, a country of France, of which Condom was the capital.

CONDORE, or *Pulo Condore*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 20 leagues from the coaſt of Cochin-china. The iſland is fertile, with an excellent harbour, which induced the Engliſh Eaſt India company to form a ſettlement here in the year 1702; but a quarrel happening, moſt of the factory were murdered by the Cochin-chineſe, and the reſt expelled in the year 1705. *Long.* 105. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

CONDRIEUX, a town of France, ſituated on the Rhône; celebrated for its wine, produced from vines originally brought from Dalmatia by the emperor Probus. It contains about 3000 inhabitants: 18 miles below Lyons.

CONDROZ, a country of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, extending from Liege to Dinant. Huy is the capital.

CONEMAUGH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 15 miles E. Fort Ligonier.

CONERSREIT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 34 miles NNE. Amberg.

CONFLANS, a town of Savoy, near the conflux of the Iſere and the Doron: 18 miles E. Chambery.

CONFLANS a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luxeuil: 4 leagues N. Veſoul, and 2½ W. Luxeuil.

CONFLANS, or *Conflant*, before the revolution, a valley of France, in Rouſſillon, ſurrounded by the Pyrenées, and watered by the river Tet. Villefranche ſur le Tet was the capital.

CONFLANS ST. HONORINE, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: 5 leagues SW. Paris.

CONFOLENT, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Charente, on the Vienne: 12 leagues SSW. Poitiers, and 10½ NE. Angouleſme. *Long.* 18. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 2. N.

CONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: 15 miles S. Hoai-king.

CONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 25 miles S. Soui-tcheou.

CONGA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi: 100 miles NW. Iſpahan.

CONGLETON, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated on the river Dane, with conſiderable ſilk and cotton manufactures. It has a weekly market on Saturdays: 10 miles SW. Macclesfield, and 194 NW. London.

CONG-MOU-ING, a town of China, in the province of Se-tchuen: 42 miles NW. Hoei-li.

CONGO, or *Kongo*, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the north by the kingdoms of Loango and Anziko, on the eaſt by Metambo, and on the ſouth by Angola. The climate is hot in ſummer, the winters are mild as the fineſt ſprings of Italy. Snow never falls, unleſs upon the higheſt mountains; ice is unknown; their days and nights are almoſt always equal. In the winter the rain ſometimes falls very heavy, ſo as to inundate the country. The ſoil is good, and generally produces two crops in a year. The men are averſe from labour, which they commit to their ſlaves, or, from want of ſuch, to their wives, who cultivate the ground, ſow, dig and reap. The principal corn uſed by them is maize, they have likewiſe peas and beans of different kinds. Of fruit trees they have ſcarce any but what were introduced by the Portugueze. Among the trees are the aliconda, of ſuch a monſtrous bulk that ten men cannot fathom it; the bark of this tree macerated yields a coarſe thread, of which they make ropes, the ſhell or rind of the fruit, which is like a gourd, being cleared of its pulp, ſerves for veſſels for various uſes; the inſanda tree, the bark of which being beaten and macerated, makes a thread finer than the aliconda: the mangloſs, a tree whoſe branches bend forwards, and taking root, form new trees, ſo that one ſingle tree may make a whole foreſt. There are ſeveral kind of palms, the moſt common of which is that whoſe fruit contains a great many kernels, of an exquiſite taſte when full ripe, which, when preſſed, produces oil, uſed inſtead of butter; they draw from theſe trees, by inciſion, a vinous liquor, which turns ſour in five or ſix days. Vines brought here from Candia, where they have been well cultivated, yield excellent grapes twice a year. Among the aromatic plants, are the dondo, a ſhrub which ſerves for cinnamon, and the inquoffo, a kind of creeping vine, which bear ſeeds like pepper. Lilies, tulips, tuberoſes, hyacinths, &c. are exquiſitely beautiful, and grow naturally in the fields, vallies, and woods. The graſs in the low lands grows ſo high, thick, and rank, that it becomes a dangerous receptacle to wild beaſts and reptiles. Among the animals are elephants of a monſtrous ſize, lions, leopards, tygers, wolves, zebras, buffaloes, &c. The dante is an animal which ſeems peculiar to this country; it is ſhaped and coloured much like an ox, though not ſo large; its horns are like thoſe of an he-goat, but very ſmooth and ſhining, and of a blackiſh hue, of which the natives make great variety of pretty baubles. The ſkin of this creature is commonly bought by the Portugueze, and ſent into Germany, to be tanned and made into targets, which are then called dantes. The natives uſe the raw hides dried to make their ſhields, which are ſo tough, that no arrow or dart can go through them, and large enough to cover the whole body. The creature which they call impangazza, hath two horns growing out of the forehead, and in other reſpects is not unlike the buffalo. The nſoſſi is of the bigneſs of a cat, of an aſh colour, and hath two ſmall horns on its head. It is, perhaps, the moſt fearful creature that lives, ever in motion, and ſtarting at the leaſt noiſe or breath of air; even when it is drinking, it ſwallows one ſingle gulp, and runs away, as if purſued, and returns with the like fear, till it hath ſatiated its thirſt; it doth the ſame when browzing on the graſs at every blade it takes in its mouth. Its fleſh has an exquiſite taſte, and the natives prefer its ſkin to that of any other creature to make ſtrings for their bows. The nſima, or civet cat, is the true creature from which that odoriferous drug is taken, and, when genuine, valued at the rate of gold duſt: the hunting of it is dangerous, by reaſon of its ſtrength and nimbleneſs, and its dreadful biting when it is caught. The ſura is a kind of land rat, which burrows under ground like moles. The fleſh is ſo exquiſite, that a feaſt among the grandees would be looked upon defective without it. The foreſts alſo abound with wild dogs, which, like the wolves, prey upon the tame cattle, and are ſo fierce, that they will fly upon armed men, and attack whole droves of cows, goats, or ſheep. Their teeth are exceeding keen and ſharp; they never bark, but make a dreadful howling when hungry, or in purſuit of their prey. Another ſingular quadruped, which never ſets its feet upon the ground but it dies ſoon after, keeps itſelf conſtantly upon the trees. It is called entiengia, and is very ſmall, and its ſkin ſo beautifully ſpotted, that none but the kings of Congo, the princes of the blood, and ſuch nobles as obtain the privilege from him, have the liberty of wearing it. And even the kings of Loango, Cacongo, and Gey, receive that extraordinary fur as a conſiderable preſent, and a particular favour. Oſtriches are of ſurpriſing magnitude and beauty, and in great plenty. Their feathers, mixed with thoſe of the peacocks, which are here no leſs numerous and beautiful, are uſed inſtead of enſigns and ſtandards, and made into umbrellas. There are a great variety of parrots, but the moſt eſteemed birds of all are thoſe which they ſtyle, by way of excellence, the birds of muſic. They are ſomewhat bigger than Canary birds, their bills red, their feathers of the ſame colour; ſome of them, however, are green, or mixed, and only their bills and feet black, others are grey, others dun, and ſome all white, or all black; which laſt ſort is the moſt admired for the ſweetneſs of its note, but much more ſo for ſome articulate ſounds they give, which would incline one to believe, that they ſpeak as well as ſing. The fiſh kind is in this part likewiſe, as in other maritime countries, in great plenty and variety, both

**from the ſea, and from the multitude of rivers, which we have deſcribed.** The pico marina, ſo called from the reſemblance of its mouth to the beak of a woodpecker, is a ſea fiſh of a large ſize, and prodigious ſtrength. It hath four fins on its back, three under its belly, and one on each ſide of its head; its tail is large and forked, by which it cuts the waves with ſurpriſing force and velocity. It is at war with every fiſh that ſwims, and with every thing it meets in its way, without being intimidated by the largeſt veſſels. The corvo marino, or ſea raven, is about ſix feet long, and big in proportion. They are likewiſe infeſted with a vaſt variety of ſerpents, ſome of them of a monſtrous length and thickneſs; rattle-ſnakes, vipers, and other venomous reptiles, whoſe bite is immediate death, if ſome powerful antidote be not ſpeedily applied. Scorpions, and other venomous inſects, both flying and reptile, are here likewiſe in great variety. The moſt pernicious and dangerous kind is the ant, or piſmire, of which they reckon no leſs than ſix different ſpecies, of different colours and ſizes, and all of them formidable, both on account of their prodigious number, and the miſchiefs they do, not only to the fruits of the earth, but even to men and beaſts, whom they will ſurround in the night in ſuch ſwarms, that they will eat them to the very bone. Some of them infeſt the houſes in ſuch numbers, as to undermine the very foundations, and plague all kinds of inmates, almoſt, and ſometimes quite, to death. Others lay ſo thick upon the paths and highways, that one cannot move a ſtep without treading upon them, and having one's legs and thighs almoſt devoured by them. A third ſort, of a white and red colour, though very ſmall, will gnaw their way through the hardeſt wood, penetrate into a ſtrong cheſt, and, in a little while, devour all the clothes, linen, and every thing that is in it, except metals and ſtones. A fourth ſort, ſmall and black, leave a moſt intolerable ſtench upon every thing they touch, whether clothes or houſehold ſtuff, which are not eaſily ſweetened again. A fifth ſort harbours chiefly upon the leaves and branches of trees; and if a man chance to climb up to ſave himſelf from a wild beaſt, he is ſo tormented by them, that nothing but the dread of the jaws of the one could make him undergo the ſtings of the other. The ſixth and laſt ſort is of the flying kind, which live wholly under ground, till age furniſhes them with wings to fly; and then they riſe in ſuch ſwarms as darken the air,. in the ſame manner as locuſts. Amidſt a great variety of theſe pernicious flying inſects, they have one ſpecies of a more friendly and profitable kind, viz. the induſtrious bee, which furniſhes the inhabitants with excellent honey and wax in ſuch prodigious plenty, that there is ſcarcely a hollow tree, cliff of a rock, or cleft of the earth, in which they do not find great quantities of their combs. Congo is divided into ſeveral provinces. St. Salvadore, or Banza, is the capital. The principal rivers are the Zaire, the Dando, the Coanza, the Vambra, and the Barbela. *Long.* 14. to 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat* 3. to 8. 30. S.

CONGON, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 97 miles S. Schiras.

CONGORLAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 75 miles NNE. Amadan.

CONGRIER EN POUANCE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Craon: 6½ leagues SW. Laval.

CONG-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 20 miles NE. Ping-lo.

CONG-TCHOUHA, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 45 miles S. Tchontori.

CONI, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, ſituated on the Stura, ſaid to be firſt founded in 1520, during the pontificate of Caliſtus II. The origin of the town is ſaid to be this: the inhabitants of ſome villages had been ſorely oppreſſed by their lords, who, among other enormities, pretended a privilege granted by the emperor to deflower the brides before their huſbands touched them; the people at length attacked their lords, expelled them the country, and deſtroyed their caſtles, which had ſerved them as a protection for their enormities, and, leſt their tyrants ſhould return with foreign aid, they left their home, and founded Coni. Their numbers daily increaſing, they formed an alliance with the city of Aſti, and Luchin, duke of Milan, and became a flouriſhing republic, which form of government continued ſome years. At length they ſubmitted to Charles of Anjou, comte of Provence. Some time after his death, they came under Jane, queen of Naples, who being incapable of ſupporting the weight of government, the town of Coni, for protection, valuntarily ſubmitted to Amadeus VI. comte of Savoy; to which it has ſince continued faithful. It has been frequently beſieged, firſt in 1515, by the Swiſs, under Francis Stampa, a gentleman of Milan, to open a certain road to Francis I. who was then entering Italy, with a numerous army, to make war on the confederate princes. The unſhaken courage of the inhabitants appeared for the firſt time on this occaſion, for while other ſtronger towns of Piedmont ſurrendered, either to capitulation or force, Coni alone remained, and reſiſted all the attacks of the enemy. In the year 1542, it was again beſieged by Claude Annebaud, admiral of France, whom Francis I. out of hatred to the duke of Savoy, had ſent with an army of 18,000 men to lay waſte Piedmont; the beſieged had only 300 foot and 50 horſe; the French battered the town for the ſpace of ſix days, without intermiſſion, with 18 pieces of heavy cannon, and did conſiderable miſchief to the walls and the moſt elevated buildings of the place, but after loſing about 400 men killed, and many wounded, they were compelled to raiſe the ſiege. Fifteen years after that marechal Briſſac, one of the moſt experienced commanders of his time, who commanded the French army in Italy, attacked Coni moſt vigorouſly, but with no better ſucceſs; this ſiege continued 58 days, 52 pieces of cannon playing without interruption on the walls of the town, which began to give way; but ſome new troops arriving from the Imperial army, the marechal Briſſac was compelled to retire, after having had 4000 men killed or wounded. In the year 1639, it was beſieged by the cardinal Valette and the duke of Longueville, during the civil wars which agitated Piedmont, without ſucceſs; nor did the comte of Harcourt ſucceed any better two years after, though he beſieged the place 54 days. It was again beſieged by the French in 1696, and in 1706. In 1705, the ducheſs of Savoy retired to Coni during the ſiege of Turin. In 1744, it was beſieged by the French and Spaniſh troops, who were however compelled to raiſe the ſiege. In conſequence of the rapid ſucceſſes of the French in Piedmont during the months of April and May, 1796, the king of Sardinia found it neceſſary to make overtures for peace, and placed Coni, with Alexandria, Suza, and Tortona, into the hands of the French, as hoſtages of his good faith: 31 miles S. Turin. *Long.* 25. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 22. N.—In April, 1796, this town, with Ceva and Tortona, were put into the hands of the French by the king of Sardinia, as hoſtages of good faith in a propoſed peace.

CONIL, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, in a bay to which it gives name. The inhabitants are much engaged in fiſhing, eſpecially for tunnies, which formerly brought in 80,000 ducats yearly, but has of late years much fallen off: 6 leagues SSE. Cadiz. *Long.* 10. 35. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 16. N.

CONIN, or *Konin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſch: 18 miles SSE. Gneſne.

CONISBERG, or *Kongſberg*, or *Konſberg*, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus, ſituated in the midſt of mountains, in which are ſome mines of ſilver, diſcovered in the year 1623: and in one a vein of gold was diſcovered in the year 1697. Some of theſe mines are exceedingly profitable, and ſome ſcarcely pay the expences of working: 36 miles SW. Chriſtiania. *Long.* 9. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 37. N.

CONISTON WATER, a lake of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which empties itſelf into the river Leven, 9 miles S. Hawkſhead.

CONITZ, or *Choinitz*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia: 40 miles S. Dantzick.

CONKERE, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 119. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

CONLIE, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sille-le-Guillaume: 10 miles NW. Le Mans.

*Conliège*, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons le Saunier: 2 miles SE. Lons le Saunier.

CONLOHONGI, a town of the iſland of Borneo: 120 miles N. Banjar Maſſim.

CONN LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: 10 miles N. Caſtlebar.

CONNAUGHT, one of the four provinces of Ireland, bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the eaſt by the counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, Longford, Weſtmeath, and King's county, on the ſouth by the county of Clare and the ſea, on the weſt by the ſea. It contains 5 counties, viz. Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roſcommon, and Sligo, which include 296 pariſhes, 4108 ſquare miles, and 95,821 houſes; one archbiſhopric, and five biſhoprics. It was formerly a kingdom of itſelf, till the reign of Henry II: ; and ſeveral times after attempted to throw off the dominion of their conquerors.

CONNAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzés; 3 leagues NE. Uzés.

CONNECTICUT, one of the ſtates of United America, bounded on the north by Maſſachuſetts, on the eaſt by the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, on the ſouth by the Sound, which ſeparates it from Long Iſland, and on the weſt by the ſtate of New York. Its ſhape is nearly a long ſquare, except towards the ſouth-weſt, a ſmall tract, about 12 miles long, and 8 or 9 wide; its length from eaſt to weſt, 72 miles, and breadth, from north to ſouth, 45. The climate is healthy, though ſubject to frequent changes of weather, eſpecially on the ſea-coaſt; the winters are generally very ſevere, and the ſummers very hot. It is compoſed of mountains, hills and vallies, with a great number of rivers, large and ſmall, and is divided into eight counties, Hertford, Newhaven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middleſex, and Tollen. The principal productions are maize, wheat, barley, oats, flax, hemp, potatoes, pulſe, and fruits of different kinds, with plenty of meadow and paſture land. The inhabitants fatten a great number of cattle and ſwine: the butter and cheeſe are ſaid to be equal to the beſt of Europe. The principal trade of Connecticut is with the Weſt

India iſlands; the principal exports are horſes, mules, oxen, beef, pork, maize, ſtaves, hoops, pine-boards, oak-plank, &c. To the other American ſtates they ſend pork, corn, butter, cheeſe, cider, apples, pot and pearl-aſhes, flax-ſeed, &c. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, was 237,946, of theſe 2764 were ſlaves, the inhabitants are moſtly of Engliſh deſcent, and are Independents in religion. The principal towns are Hartford, Newhaven, New London, Norwich, Middleton, and Weathersfield; the principal rivers are Connecticut, Houſatonick, and Thames. Academies have been inſtituted at Greenfield, Plainfield, Norwich, Windham, and Pomfret. Manufactures of woollen, linen, buttons, paper, glaſs, iron, &c. have been eſtabliſhed in different parts of the ſtate. Oil-mills have been erected of a new and ingenious conſtruction. From September 30th, 1790, to September 30th, 1791, the amount of foreign exports from this ſtate was 710,310 dollars, beſides articles carried to different parts of the United States to a great amount. This ſtate at preſent owns and employs in the foreign and coaſting trade more than 35,000 tons of ſhipping.

CONNECTICUT, a river of United America, which riſes in the northern part of New Hampſhire, ſeparating that ſtate from the ſtate of Vermont, enters the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts at Northfield, croſſes that ſtate and enters the ſtate of Connecticut about ſeven miles north from Hartford, and, after dividing the latter ſtate nearly in the center, runs into the ſea at the end of Long Iſland Sound.

CONNELS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 25 miles WSW. Chamberſburg.

*Conneré*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 4 leagues ENE. Le Mans.

CONNIE *(La)*, a river of France, which runs into the Loir, a little below Chateaudun.

CONNOIE BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland: 50 miles E. Cape Ray.

CONNON, a river of France, called alſo *Aa*, which runs into the Beuvron: 6 miles SE. Beuvron.

CONNOR, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, between Rocky Point and Port Morant.

CONNOR, a village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the fifth century, and united with the ſee of Down in the year 1454, under the archbiſhop of Armagh: 6 miles N. Antrim.

CONOPOLI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 10 miles NE. Lepanto.

CONOSTEIN-ENGERS, or *Engers*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 4 miles N. Coblentz.

CONOU, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan, on the coaſt of the Perſian Gulf: 66 miles ESE. Lar.

CONQUES, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Albin: 6 leagues N. Rhodez.

CONQUES, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carcaſſonne: 1½ league NE. Carcaſſonne, and 3¾ ESE. Montolieu.

CONQUET *(Le)*, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breſt: 3½ leagues W. Breſt. *Long.* 12. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 22. N.

CONSAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 52 miles NW. Iſpahan.

CONSARBRUCK, or *Conz*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, ſituated at the conflux of the Saar and the Moſelle; 2 miles S. Treves.—In the year 1704, the allies threw up ſome intrenchments to defend the paſſage of the Moſelle; but abandoned them the year following.

CONSBACH, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland: 32 miles N. Wardberg.

CONSERANS, or *Couſerans*, before the revolution a country of France, in Gaſcony, and the dioceſe of a biſhop, whoſe reſidence was at St. Liſier, the capital: it was bounded on the eaſt by Foix, on the ſouth by Catalonia, and on the north and weſt by Comminges.

CONSET'S BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes, north of Conſet's Point: 10 miles NE. Bridge-town.

CONSET'S POINT, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes.

CONSIGLIONE, a town of the iſland of Sicily, in the valley of Mazar: 19 miles S. Palermo.

CONSOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 28 miles SE. Radom.

CONSTADT, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 13 miles ESE. Namſlau, and 23 NE. Brieg.

CONSTANCE, a city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on a lake called *Boden Sea*, or the *Lake of Conſtance*; it is very ancient, and was formerly Imperial, but placed under the ban of the empire in the year 1548, by the emperor Charles the Fifth, for deſerting the Roman Catholic religion. In the year 1549, it was placed under the power of the houſe of Auſtria, by Ferdinand I. and though the eſtates of Swabia refuſed their aſſent, the ſubjection was ratified by the diet at Augſburg. Being neglected by the Houſe of Auſtria, the town fell to decay: ſome attempts were made by the emperor Joſeph, in the year 1785, to introduce ſome manufactures from Geneva, by allowing a free exerciſe of religious worſhip, which may in time operate in its favour. It was erected into a biſhopric in the year 570, the ſee being removed hither from Windiſh, a place in Swiſſerland, about ſix miles diſtant. The biſhop, however, as a prince of the circle of Swabia, no longer reſides at Conſtance, his reſidence is at Merſberg. From the year 1414 to 1418, was held here a famous council, in which John Huſs and Jerom of Prague were both ſentenced to be burned: 30 miles ENE. Zurich. *Long.* 26. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 36. N.

CONSTANCE, a lake of Swiſſerland, ſee *Boden Sea*.

CONSTANTIA, a hamlet or village of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, celebrated for its wine, produced from vines, ſaid to be originally brought from Schiras, in Perſia.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia: 50 miles SW. Cordova, and 42 NNE. Seville.

CONSTANTINA, or *Coſthinah*, a town of Africa, and capital of a province or diſtrict of Algiers, ſituated on the Rumnel, formerly called *Cirta*, and one of the ſtrongeſt towns of Numidia: abundance of ruins give evidence of its ancient grandeur: 20 leagues ESE. Boujeia. *Long.* 6. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36 50. N.

CONSTANTINOPLE, a city of Europe, and capital of the Turkiſh empire, anciently called *Byzantium*, but changed to Conſtantinople by the emperor Conſtantine, who made it the ſeat of the Roman empire in the Eaſt; the Turks call it *Iſtamboul*, or the Fertile Place. It is one of the largeſt cities in Europe, being thirty-four or thirty-five miles round, including the ſuburbs; its figure is triangular, with two ſides to the ſea. The harbour lies to the north, which is convenient and large, and of eaſy approach from the Black Sea, or from the Mediterranean. It is ſurrounded with walls of free-ſtone, here and there mixed with bricks, and flanked with 250 towers. There are twenty-two gates, ſix on the land ſide, and ſixteen towards the ſea. The ſtreets are badly paved, narrow, dark, and ſlippery, interſperſed here and there with beautiful edifices, public baths, &c. in the midſt of low houſes, built of wood or earth, which often diſappear in the night, deſtroyed by fire, or plundered by the ſoldiery. The inhabitants are ſaid to amount to 900,000, 300,000 of which are Greeks, nearly 200,000 Armenians, the reſt Turks or other Europeans. Prince Cantimer counted 40,000 houſes, without including the ſuburbs: thoſe of the rich are ſumptuouſly and elegantly decorated. They reckon ſeven royal moſques, built with magnificence and taſte, and maintained with care, ſurrounded with ſpacious courts, and adorned with beautiful fountains. Among the moſt celebrated is that of Saint Sophia, which fronts the great gate of the ſeraglio; it was built by the emperor Juſtinian, and the Turks hold it in the ſame veneration as did the Chriſtians; the Grand Signior going there in perſon every Friday. The revenue belonging to it is very great, and it will contain 100,000 perſons conveniently. Beſides a prodigious number of moſques, the Greeks have thirty churches in the city and ſuburbs, the Armenians a great many, and the Roman Catholics ſeveral, and the Swediſh nation has been permitted to build a Lutheran church. The ſeraglio, which occupies the place of ancient Byzantium, was built by Mahomet II. and is three leagues in circumference, including the gardens; it is an aſſemblage of palaces and apartments, placed by the ſide of one another, without ſymmetry, and without order. The outſide appearance has nothing great, cypreſſes and other evergreens being the chief things to be ſeen: the interior apartments are adorned with paintings of flowers, landſcapes, &c. furniſhed with baths, marble baſons, French and Venetian looking-glaſſes, Perſian tapeſtry, China vaſes, &c. The principal entrance of the palace is of marble, and is called *Capi*, that is *The Port*, which name is given ſometimes to the whole empire. Through this gate is the entrance to the firſt court, in which are the mint, the infirmary, and other buildings. The ſecond court is called the Divan-court, the great council chamber being there, with the kitchen, the treaſury, and ſtables. To the north, adjoining the Divan, is the ſeraglio, properly ſo called, through which is a narrow paſſage leading to the audience-chamber, which is of amazing magnificence, particularly the throne. Thus far ambaſſadors are permitted to come, but no farther. Betwixt the two moſques of Sultan Solyman and Bajazet is the old ſeraglio, in which are ſhut up the wives of the deceaſed Sultans. The ſlave-market is ſituated near a ſtreet which leads to Adrianople. The caſtle of Seven Towers is a ſtate priſon, and ſituated near the ſea of Marmora. Weſt of the city is the imperial palace of Aijub, or Saint Job, with a village of the ſame name, which may be reckoned one of the fauxbourgs, where, in a moſque, is the tomb of the Sultan Othman, founder of the empire. Galata is another fauxbourg, ſurrounded with walls flanked with towers; the inhabitants are chiefly Greeks, Armenians, Franks, and Jews, who chooſe it for their reſidence, for the ſake of living with greater liberty than in the city. Pera is another fauxbourg, ſituated on an eminence, from whence may be ſeen the ſeraglio, and the coaſt of Aſia; the air is more pure than in the city; here the ambaſſadors of Europe reſide; and the moſt reſpectable ſort of Greeks. Tophana, ſo called from the cannon-foundry eſtabliſhed there, is another fauxbourg. The plague generally viſits this city every year, and makes dreadful havock: fires deſtroy a great many houſes, which, perhaps, are increaſed by the hopes of plunder. Among the principal curioſities of Conſtantinople, may be reckoned the ancient Hippodrome, by the Turks called Atmeidan, in which ſtands a pyramid of Theban marble, inſcribed with hieroglyphics; the coloſſus, or pillar, conſiſting of ſeveral ſquare blocks of free-ſtone; a triangular pillar of caſt braſs, repreſenting three ſerpents folded in each other, but the triple head fallen off; a column erected in honour of the emperor Arcadius, &c. Conſtantinople was conſecrated the ſeat of the Roman empire in the year 330; and continued the reſidence of the Chriſtian emperors in the eaſtern part of the empire till the year 1453, when it was taken by the Turks, from which time it has been the capital of their dominions. *Long*. 46. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. N.

CONSTANTINOW, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, on the river Slucza: 8 miles NNW. Braclaw, and 96 SE. Lucko.

CONSUEGRA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, containing two pariſhes, and three convents. It belongs to the knights of Malta: 25 miles SSE. from Toledo, and 64 W. Cuença.

CONTA, a river of Italy, in Genoa, which runs into the ſea near Albenga.

CONTAY, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: 3½ leagues NNE. Amiens.

CONTCHOUDSONG, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 380 miles ENE. Laſſa. *Long*. 115. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 30. 20. N.

CONTESA, a town of European Turkey, with a port, ſituated in the province of Macedonia, in a ſmall iſland, at the bottom of a gulf, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Strimon: 16 leagues E. Salonica. *Long*. 41. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 40. N.

CONTHIL, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieuze: 2 leagues NNW. Dieuze.

CONTIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, near a lake to which it gives name: 3 leagues W. from Rieti.

CONTIGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauneuf: 3 miles N. Chateauneuf.

CONTOOCOOK, a river of United America, in New Hampſhire, which runs into the Merrimack, 4 miles N. Concord.

CONTREKI, a town of Arabia: 180 miles S. Maſcat.

CONTRES, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Aignan: 10 miles S. Blois.

CONTY, a town of France, in the department of ths Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens, on the Selle: 4 leagues S. Amiens.

CONU, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 12 miles N. Ajaccio.

CONVERSANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari: 15 miles ESE. Bari.

CONVERSERA, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Iſtria. *Long*. 31. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 20. N.

CONWAY, ſee *Aberconway*.

CONWAY, a river of North Wales, which riſes from a lake, ſituated where the three counties of Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Merioneth meet; 12 miles north of Dolgelly, and, after dividing the county of Denbigh from that of Caernarvon, falls into the Iriſh ſea, at Aberconway.

CONWAY TOWN, a town of North America, in New Brunſwick: 45 miles SSE. Frederick's Town.

CONZ, ſee *Conſarbruck*.

CONZA a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra, of which it is conſidered the capital; ſituated at the foot of the Appennines, near the head of the Ofanto: the ſee of an archbiſhop. Its principal commerce is marble: 48 miles E. Naples. *Long*. 32. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 50. N.

COOK'S RIVER, a river of North America, which runs into the Northern Pacific Ocean, between Cape Elizabeth and Point Banks, that is between *Long*. 207. 9. and 207. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 58. 42. and 59. 10. N. Captain Cook ſailed up this river 70 leagues, as far as *Long*. 210. E. and *Lat*. 61. 30. N. without finding any appearance of its ſource.

COOK'S STRAIT, a ſtrait in the Southern Pacific Ocean, which divides the two iſlands of New Zealand.

COOKHOUSE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 107 miles NW. New York.

COOLANEY, a river of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, which runs into the Ardnaglaſs Bay, 5 miles SW. Sligo.

COOLI-POU, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: 5 miles N. Tie-ling-Hotun.

COOLLO, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa: 39 miles SW. Cattack.

COOLOME, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 20 miles SW. Oakfuſee.

COOLY POINT, a cape of Ireland, at the north entrance into Dundalk Bay, on the coaſt of Louth. *Long*. 6. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 57. N.

COOMTAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Berar country: 45 miles NE. Nagpour.

COOPA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 30 miles ENE. Iſpahan.

COOPER, one of the Bermudas Iſlands.

COOPER'S RIVER, a river of North America, which joins the Aſhley at Charleſtown, South Carolina.

COOPER'S ISLAND, an iſland on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java, near Batavia.

COOPER'S ISLAND, one of the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, about 5 miles long, and from 1 to 2 wide. *Long*. 65. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 7. N.

COOPER'S ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near South Georgia. *Long*. 36. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 57. S.

COORGA, a country of Hindooſtan, ſituated to the weſt of the Myſore: it is full of mountains and foreſts, which ſhelter innumerable tigers and elephants: in the woods are found the ſandal, and other valuable trees, with the richeſt ſpices of the eaſt: the ſoil is fertile, and the climate temperate. Periapatan was formerly the capital, but the rajah has lately reſided at Mercara.

COOS, ſee *Stanchio*.

COOS-BAYHAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 30 miles WNW. Rangamutty.

COOSY, or *Coſa*, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the mountains of Thibet, and runs into the Ganges, 20 miles E. Boglipour, in the country of Bahar.

COOTEHILL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan: 11 miles NE. Cavan.

COOTS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 13 miles NNE. Reading.

COPATZ, a town in the iſland of Cherſo: 8 miles N. Cherſo.

COPENANE, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat*. 5. 55. N.

COPENHAGEN, a city, ſea-port, and capital of Denmark, ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Zealand, on a bay of the Baltic, near the Sound, built on a moraſs, and ſurrounded with ſeveral ſmall lakes; yet the air is not unwholeſome. It was only a village till the year 1254, when it became a town. In 1443, it was erected into a biſhop's ſee, and made the reſidence of the king; but ſuffered to enjoy its own municipal laws. A fire, in the year 1728, in twenty-four hours, conſumed 1650 houſes, five churches, the univerſity, and four colleges. Another fire, in the month of February, 1794, deſtroyed the royal palace. Copenhagen is accounted the beſt built city of the North; the ſtreets are well paved, with a foot-way on each ſide, but too narrow for general uſe. The greateſt part of the buildings are of brick, and a few of free-ſtone, the houſes of the nobility are in general ſplendid, and built in the Italian ſtyle. The harbour is always crowded with ſhips, and the ſtreets are interſected by broad canals, which bring the merchandize cloſe to the warehouſes on the quays. Copenhagen contains about 4000 houſes, four royal palaces, nineteen churches, and a great number of public buildings, eleven public places, or markets, and 186 ſtreets, almoſt all broad, and in a ſtraight line. The palace, which was burnt down in the year 1794, was an immenſe pile of building, of hewn ſtone, the wings and ſtables of brick, ſtuccoed: this palace was called *Chriſtianſburg*, being built by Chriſtian VI. at his own expence, without laying any tax on his ſubjects. The hoſpital of Warlow is large and convenient, containing 330 beds, occupied by as many poor; the church is ſo placed that ſervice may be heard by thoſe who are confined to their bed. The houſe of orphans ſupports ſixty boys and 40 girls. The public library is well filled; at the top is a tower, deſigned for aſtronomical obſervations. The exchange is a large Gothic building; veſſels are brought very near it by means of canals: here the merchants aſſemble; here are bookſellers' ſhops, magazines of cloth, ſilk ſtuffs manufactured in the town, and other merchandize. This city owes its preſent beauty to the fire of 1728, having been rebuilt in a better ſtyle. The new part of the town raiſed by the late king, Frederic V. is extremely beautiful: it conſiſts of an octagon, containing four uniform and elegant buildings of hewn ſtone, and of four broad ſtreets leading to it, in oppoſite directions. In the middle of the area ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue of Frederic V. in bronze, as large as life, which is juſtly admired. It was caſt at the expence of the Eaſt India Company, by Saly, and coſt 80,000 pounds ſterling. *Long*. 12. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 41. N.

COPIAPO, a river of South America, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, a little to the north of the town of Copiapo.

COPIAPO, a juriſdiction of South America, in Chili, rich in gold mines, ſituated in the moſt northern part of Chili: there are likewiſe mines of iron, copper, ſulphur, and lead: the whole ſoil is impregnated with ſal gem: ſaltpetre is common. From Copiapo to Coquimbo is neither town or village.

COPIAPO, a town of South America, in Chili, which gives name to a juriſdiction: 140 miles NNW. Rioja. *Long*. 52. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 26. 50. S.

COPLAND ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, with a lighthouſe, near the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Down, in the Iriſh Sea : 11 miles ESE. Carrickfergus. *Long.* 5. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 39. N.

COPPAY, one of the ſmaller Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland : 2 miles weſt from the ſouth-weſt extremity of the iſland of Lewis.

COPPENBRUGGE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Spiegelberg : 19 miles SW. Hanover.

COPPERMINE, a river of North America, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 111. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 69. N.

COPPERMINE HILLS, hills of North America. *Long.* 112. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

COPPET, a town and barony of Swiſſerland, ſituated on a lake of Geneva, in the bailiwick of Nion, and canton of Bern. The caſtle of Coppet ſtood an obſtinate ſiege in the year 1536, when the Bernois conquered the country of Vaud ; it then belonged to the houſe of Saluzzo. It belonged lately to the celebrated Mr. Neckar : 4 miles S. Nion.

COPTOPSKILL, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York : 42 miles N. New York.

COQUET, a river of England, in Northumberland, which runs into the ſea, 7 miles SE. Alnwick.

COQUET, a ſmall iſland of England, in the German Ocean, about a mile in circumference, near the coaſt of Northumberland. It was taken by the Scots in the reign of Charles I. *Long.* 1. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 13. N.

COQUIMBO, or *Serena*, a juriſdiction of South America, in Chili ; the fertility and beauty of the country have induced many families to reſide there : the country produces corn enough to export annually four or five veſſels of 400 tons each to Lima. There are many mines of gold and ſilver.

COQUIMBO, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction in Chili, the ſecond town founded by Valdivia, about a quarter of a league from the ſea, on a river of the ſame name ; the ſtreets are built in a line, from north to ſouth, and eaſt to weſt ; well watered and ſhaded with fig-trees, palms, oranges, olives, &c. always green. The number of houſes between 2 and 300. It has been plundered ſeveral times by the Engliſh : 10 miles SW. Rioja. *Long.* 53. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 55. S.

COR, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the deſert of Cobi. *Long.* 111. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 16. N.

CORACE, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Squillace, 4 miles S. Belicaſtro.

CORAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude : 138 miles SE. Agra, and 53 SSW. Lucknow.

CORAZAN, ſee *Choraſan*.

CORAY, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carhaix : 4 leagues WNW. Quimper.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Waldeck, of which it is the capital. It was formerly Imperial. In the year 1760, the Hanoverians were defeated by the French near this town : 12 miles NW. Waldeck, and 70 E. Cologn. *Long.* 26. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

CORBEIL, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, ſituated on both ſides of the Seine at its conflux with the Juine. It contains three fauxbourgs, and four churches. The principal trade is tanning leather : 9 miles NNW. Melun, and 15. S. Paris.

CORBEILLES, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montargis : 8 miles NW. Montargis.

CORBELIN, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin : 30 miles ESE. Lyons.

CORBENY, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne : 15 miles NNW. Reims.

CORBERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia : 20 miles S. Valencia.

CORBIE, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens. It was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1636, and retaken by Louis XIII. the ſame year. Louis XIV. diſmantled it in 1673 : 3 leagues E. Amiens, and 6 W. Péronne.

CORBIERES, a town of Swiſſerland, and chief place of a bailiwick, in the canton of Friburg : 10 miles S. Friburg.

CORBIERES, a valley of France, near the Pyrenées, celebrated by a victory which Charles Martel obtained over the Saracens.

CORBIGNY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Nyevre : 9 leagues NE. Nevers.

CORBITS, a place of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, near Meiſſen, where a battle was fought in the year 1759, between the Pruſſians and Imperialiſts.

CORBRIDGE, a town of England, in Northumberland : formerly a borough, ſending members to Parliament, now diſcontinued. It was burned by the Scots, in the year 1296, and ſuffered ſeverely from the ſame invaders in 1311 : 4 miles E. Hexham.

CORCANG, or *Aljorjaniyah*, a town of Aſia, on the river Gihun.

CORCELLE, a river of France, which runs into the Arroux, near Autun.

CORCIA, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 14 miles NNW. Corte.

CORCIEUX, a town of France, in the department of Volges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bruyeres : 2½ leagues SSW. St. Diey.

CORCZYCZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 46 miles N. Conſtantinow.

CORCZYN, or *Kortſchin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz, on the Viſtula : 48 miles WSW. Sandomirz.

CORDELIERS, mountains of South America, ſee *Andes*.

CORDES, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gaillac : 3½ leagues N. Gaillac.

CORDES TOULOUSIANES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne : 20 miles NW. Thoulouſe.

CORDESHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania : 10 miles W. Coſlin.

CORDESSE, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun : 2 leagues N. Autun.

CORDEVATO, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the country of Friuli : 5 miles N. Concordia.

CORDEVOL, a river of Italy, which runs into the Piavo, between Belluno and Feltri.

CORDON, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of Nicaragua, at the entrance of the Bay of Realejo.

CORDOVA, a province of Spain, and once an independent kingdom, a part of Andaluſia ; bounded on the north by Eſtramadura and the country of La Mancha, on the eaſt by the country of Jaen and Grenada, on the ſouth by the province of Seville, and on the weſt by Seville and Eſtramadura. The country is partly covered with the mountains of Morena, and vaſt plains, with here and there ſharp naked rocks, and deep vallies between. Fruits are abundant, as grapes, olives, figs, citrons, &c. Myrtles, lentiſks, pines, wild olives, &c. grow without care. Game is abundant, with a great number of ſheep and goats. The principal towns are Cordova, Lucena, and Montilla : the principal river is the Guadalquivir, which croſſes it nearly in the centre, from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt.

CORDOVA, an ancient and rich city of Spain, ſituated on the Guadalquivir, about a league from the Morena mountains. Its ancient name was *Corduba*, and is ſaid by ſome to have been built by Marcellus, though others ſuppoſe it to be more ancient. It was certainly a town of conſideration under the Romans ; the two Senecas and the poet Lucan were born here. The bridge was built by the Moors, and is ſupported by 16 arches. The ancient palace of the Mooriſh kings is large and beautiful, but has lately been converted into ſtables, in which 100 Andaluſian horſes are uſually kept. In the firſt ages after its foundation, this city poſſeſſed an univerſity, in which all the ſciences were cultivated. The elder Seneca, who wrote the Art of Perſuaſion : Seneca, preceptor to Nero ; Gallio, the orator ; Lucan, author of the Pharſalia ; Seneca, the tragedian ; Seneca, the hiſtorian ; and many other eminent men, ſtudied there. This univerſity flouriſhed likwiſe under the Moors. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains, beſides the cathedral, 16 pariſh churches, 36 convents, 16 hoſpitals, and two colleges. The cathedral church was built by the Moors for a moſque, out of the ruins of an ancient Roman temple. The fauxbourgs are handſome, and large enough to be taken for towns : 75 miles NE. Seville. *Long.* 11. 57. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 55. N.

CORDOVA, a province of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres ; about 100 leagues in length, and 70 in breadth, croſſed by ſeveral chains of mountains, and watered by ſeveral rivers. The principal town is called by the ſame name, beſides which there are ſome villages. The inhabitants feed a great number of cattle and horſes, which form their principal trade. Serpents are numerous, ſome of which are of an amazing ſize, and exceedingly dangerous, others are harmleſs. This province is but little known.

CORDOVA, a town of South America, and capital of a province, to which it gives name, in the government of Buenos Ayres, founded in the year 1550, by Nugnez Prado, and about 20 years after erected into a biſhopric. *Long.* 43. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 10. S.

CORDOVA, (*New*), ſee *Cumana*.

CORDOVAN (*Tower of*), a lighthouſe at the mouth of the river Gironde, on the coaſt of France.

CORE BANK, a narrow iſland of United America, on the coaſt of North Carolina, about 40 miles long, and hardly 2 broad. *Long.* 76. 26. to 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 22. to 34. 55. N.

COREA, a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the north by Chineſe Tartary, on the eaſt by the ſea of Japan, on the ſouth by a narrow ſea which parts it from the Japaneſe iſlands, and on the weſt by the Yellow Sea, which parts it from China. It is a peninſula, being every where ſurrounded with the ſea except towards the north. It is governed by a king, tributary of the emperor of China, and divided into eight provinces, Hien-king, Ping-ngan, Hoang-hai, Kiang-yuen, King-ki, Tchu-ſin, King-chan, and Tchuen-lo. There are many towns exceedingly populous, whoſe inhabitants follow nearly the ſame cuſtoms, and are of the ſame religion, as the Chineſe. Corea abounds in corn and rice, of which laſt they have two kinds, one which delights in water, and the other cultivated on dry ground like corn, which is the better ſort. There are mines of gold and ſilver in the mountains, and good pearl fiſheries on the coaſt. Corea extends from north to ſouth about 500 miles, and about 200 wide from eaſt to weſt.

CORED, a town of Egypt: 16 miles NE. Belbeis.

COREGLIO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Lucca: 15 miles N. Lucca.

CORELLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Alhama: 6 leagues from Tudella.

CORENDELIN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Soleure: 10 miles N. Soleure.

CORENTYN, or *Corantine*, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 5. 56. N.

CORFCASTLE, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſituated in the centre of what is called *The Iſle of Purbeck*, governed by the mayor, and barons, who claim the ſame privileges as the Cinque Ports. It takes its name from a caſtle, ſaid to have been built by king Edgar; now in ruins. Here Edward, king of England, called the Martyr, was murdered by order of Elfrida, to obtain the crown for her ſon Ethelred. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The market is on Tueſday: 18 miles SSW. Poole, and 121. W. London.

CORFU, an iſland of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Albania, about 15 leagues long, and 8 wide; anciently known under the names of *Scheria*, *Phæacia*, *Corcyra*, and *Drepano*. In the beſt days of Greece the Corcyrians formed a powerful republic; in ſucceeding times it belonged to the king of Naples, afterwards ſold for 30,000 ducats to the Venetians, who maintained a fleet of galleys in the port, and a ſtrong garriſon to defend this and the neighbouring iſlands. This iſland contains above 50,000 ſouls, and is divided into four bailiwicks or governments. The air is healthy, the land fertile, and the fruit excellent. Oranges, citrons, the moſt delicious grapes, honey, wax, and oil, are exceedingly abundant There are ſome places mountainous and barren, and good water is ſcarce. Salt forms a great part of its riches. The capital has always borne the name of the iſland.

CORFU, the capital of the iſland of the ſame name, the ſeat of a bailiff, a proveditor, a captain, &c. and the ſee of an archbiſhop. It is fortified, and defended by two fortreſſes; it has a good harbour, and the town has a conſiderable degree of trade. *Long.* 37. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 42. N.

CORGA, a country of India, near the coaſt of Malabar, bounded on the north and eaſt by the Myſore country, on the ſouth by the country of the Nayrs, and on the weſt by the ſea.

CORGOLOIN, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune: 5 miles N. Beaune.

CORI, a town of Italy, in the Campagña di Roma: 10 miles S. Paleſtrino.

CORIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura, the ſee of a biſhop. It contains two churches, two convents, and two hoſpitals: near it are medicinal ſprings: 90 miles E. Toledo, and 110 ESE. Madrid. *Long.* 10. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 56. N.

CORIA, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the Guadalquiver: 7 miles from Seville.

CORIACO, a town of South America, in the province of Cumana, on a gulf to which it gives name: 40 miles E. New Cordova.

CORIDERVA, a rock, ſituated about 2½ miles SW. from Ila, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland.

CORINTH, or *Corinto*, or *Coranto*, a town of Greece, in the Morea, ſituated near a narrow iſthmus to which it gives name, and which joins the Morea to the weſt of Greece, between the Gulf of Lepanto and that of Engia. It was formerly a powerful city, till it was totally deſtroyed and burnt by Mummius, the Roman conſul. The riches found in the city were immenſe, and the metals melted and mixed together by the fire formed what was called Corinthian braſs: this happened in the year 146 before Chriſt. Julius Cæſar endeavoured to reſtore it to its former grandeur, and ſent thither a colony: to whom St. Paul preached, and wrote his two Epiſtles. Under the Eaſtern Emperors, it was the ſee of an archbiſhop, ſubject to the patriarch of Conſtantinople. Roger, king of Naples, became poſſeſſed of it in the empire of Emanuel. It had afterwards ſovereigns of its own, who ceded it to the Venetians, from whom it was taken by Mahomet II. in the year 1458. The Venetians retook it in 1687, and held it till the year 1715, when they loſt it to the Turks, in whoſe hands it has remained ever ſince. The town at preſent contains about 13 or 1400 inhabitants; each houſe has a garden, planted with orange and other fruit trees: 46 miles E. Athens, and 342 SW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 40. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

CORISCO, two iſlands of that name in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Guinea, belonging to Benin.

CORITA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 17 miles SSW. Leon.

CORK, a county of Ireland, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the north by the county of Limerick, on the eaſt by the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, on the ſouth, ſouth-eaſt, and ſouth-weſt, by the ſea, and on the weſt by the county of Kerry; 99 Engliſh miles in length, and 71 in breadth. It contains 269 pariſhes, 76,739 houſes, and 416,000 ſouls. The county contains more ſoil that is good than bad, and ſome parts of the county are highly cultivated, the whole is hilly, and, a few places excepted, barren of timber. The principal towns are Cork, Kingſale, Youghal, Mallow, Doneraile, and Bandon-bridge; the principal rivers are Bandon, Blackwater, and Lee. The borough towns which return members to the Iriſh parliament are Cork, Rathcormuck, Middleton, Charleville, Caſtlemartyr, Baltimore, Clonekilty, Bandon-bridge, Doneraile, Kingſale, Mallow, and Youghal, two likewiſe are returned for the county.

CORK, a city of Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, united with Roſs, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Caſhel, ſituated on an iſland in the river Lee, with two large ſtone bridges over the principal branches of the river. The town has been ſo much improved and enlarged, that it is now above thrice as large as formerly, and its commerce increaſed in proportion. Several broad ſtreets have been lately added, by filling up the canals that formerly run through them. The earl of Marlborough beſieged and took this town from king James's army in 1690, when the duke of Grafton, who ſerved as a volunteer, was killed in the attack. It contains about 8600 houſes, and upwards of 70,000 inhabitants, and has twelve companies of foot in the barracks. The annual revenue of the city amounts to 1300*l.* out of which the mayor has a ſalary of 500*l.* Its wealth ariſes from the capacious and commodious haven called the *Cove*, one of the beſt in the world: the entrance ſafe, in which any number of ſhips may ride ſecure from every wind. Twelve hundred veſſels have reſorted here in a year in time of peace, and it is defended by a fort in the great iſland. Ships from all nations victual here. Veſſels of 120 tons may come up to the quay, but thoſe of burden unload at Paſſage, 5½ miles from Cork. The exportation, the largeſt in the kingdom, conſiſts chiefly of beef, hides, butter, tallow, and other proviſions. Here are two good modern hoſpitals for poor boys, beſides alms-houſes, ſchools, an infirmary, exchange, and cuſtom-houſe, which, as well as the other public buildings and walks, are no great ornament to the city. The houſes are old, and far from elegant in their appearance, except on the new quays, and the city moſtly compoſed of lanes, interſecting the ſtreets at right angles. Cork is governed by a mayor, ſheriffs, and common council, and returns two members to the Iriſh parliament: 120 miles SW. Dublin. *Long.* 8. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

CORLAY, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudeac: 5 leagues NW. Loudeac.

CORLING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, on the Perſante. It has conſiderable woollen manufactures, and is the chief place of a bailiwick: 14 miles SE. Colberg, and 36 E. Cammin.

CORMANTIN *(Little)*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, where the Dutch have a fort: 4 miles WSW. Great Cormantin.

CORMANTIN *(Great)*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the territory of Fantin: large and populous, containing 1200 men, who are all traders or fiſhermen. *Long.* 18. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 5. 5. N.

CORMEILLES, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breteuil, 4 miles WNW. Breteuil.

CORMEILLES, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont Audemar: 3 leagues NNE. Liſieux.

CORMERY, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tours: 7 miles SE. Tours.

CORMICY, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims: 10 miles NW. Reims.

CORMOLAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: 10 miles SSW. Bayeux.

CORMONS, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz: 7 miles SW. Goritz.

CORNA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates: 6 miles NW. Baſſora.

CORNAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Diepholz: 6 miles N. Diepholz.

CORNE, an iſland, ten miles long, and one wide, in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long.* 88. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 11. N.

*Corné*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 7 miles E. Angers.

CORNEGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan : 12 miles SW. Parma.

CORNEILLAN, a town of France, in the department of the Landes : 5 miles S. Aire.

CORNEILLE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne : 4 leagues SW. Falaiſe.

CORNETO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Patrimonio, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately held from the Pope, and united with the ſee of Monte Fiaſcone : 38 miles NW. Rome.

CORNETTA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak : 80 miles E. Iſpahan.

CORNIGLANO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont : 5 miles WNW. Alba.

CORNIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe : 15 miles E. Milan.

CORNILLIA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa : 4½ miles SW. Spezza.

CORNILLON, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont St. Eſprit : 7 miles SW. Pont St. Eſprit.

CORNIMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Remiremont : 3¼ leagues E. Remiremont.

CORNITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra : 7 miles SSW. Cangiano.

CORNOGAL, a town of the iſland of Ceylon : 30 miles NNW. Candi.

CORNOUAILLES, before the revolution, a country of France, in Bretagne.

CORNUS, a town of the iſland of Sardinia : 18 miles SE. Boſa.

CORNUS, a town of France, in the department of the Lot : 10 miles E. Cahors.

CORNUS, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Afrique : 14 miles E. St. Afrique.

CORNWALL, the moſt weſterly county of England, is almoſt an iſland, being ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except towards the eaſt, where it is bounded by the county of Devon for the length of 43 miles from north to ſouth. From this boundary to the weſtward, the land continually decreaſes in breadth, forming itſelf into a figure reſembling a cornucopia; having the Briſtol channel on the north, and the Engliſh channel on the ſouth, both ſeas meeting in a manner in a point, at the promontory called the *Land's End*, on the weſt. In ſome places it is almoſt 18 miles acroſs; in others, about 13; and in ſome not more than five. The whole length is about 78 miles. It contains nine hundreds, 201 pariſhes, and 758,484 acres. The land, ſtretching itſelf out in the form of a narrow peninſula, is high and mountainous in the center, and declines towards the ſea on each ſide. On the ſea-ſhores and the vallies, near the banks of the great rivers, are the chief and almoſt only ſeats of cultivation. The higher grounds exhibit, in many parts, the appearance of a dreary waſte. In the vallies, on the ſea-coaſts and great rivers, and in almoſt all the low and flat grounds in more inland ſituations, are to be found ſtrata of marl, rich loams, and clays, which, being alternately intermixed, and with poorer ſoils, afford an extenſive field to the induſtry of the inhabitants. The mines of Cornwall conſiſt chiefly of tin, copper, and ſome lead. The ſtrata in which theſe metals are found, extend from the Land's End, in a direction from weſt to eaſt, a very conſiderable diſtance into the county of Devon, to the fartheſt part of the Dartmore hills. This extenſive range forms the high ground in the middle of Cornwall, from which the wind, rain, and ſtorms, have waſhed much of the vegetable earth to enrich the vallies, and in which they have been aided by the operations of the miners. Formerly, immenſe quantities of tin were found in the county of Devon, and in the eaſtern part of Cornwall; but at preſent the chief ſeat of mining lies to the weſtward of Saint Auſtle. From hence to the Land's End, the principal mines are to be found in various ſtrata, extending along the northern coaſt, keeping a breadth of about ſeven miles. The annual produce of tin for ſeven years, from 1786 to 1792, both incluſive, has been about 22,000 blocks, amounting nearly to 10l. 10s. per block, excluſive of duties, in the whole affording a produce of 330,000 pounds. From the ſtream-ore is produced generally what is called grain tin, amounting to 5 or 600 blocks per quarter, and ſometimes more. The ſuperior price of this tin above the common tin, at different times, has been from four to twelve per hundred weight. Native gold has been found in ſome ſtream works, and alſo, but more minutely, blended in ſome mines of tin. The produce of the whole of the copper mines amounts to about 40,000 tons of ore, yielding, on an average, about eleven, three fourths, in the hundred; and conſequently producing about 4,700 tons of copper. The greateſt part of the copper ores are ſent out of the county to be ſmelted, and the price is very variable; but taking the ore at 8l. per ton, the produce of the copper mines will amount annually to about 320,000l. There are alſo ſome lead mines in different parts of the county, but they are not much worked at preſent, nor is their produce great, although the ores in general, it is ſaid, produce a pretty conſiderable proportion of ſilver. Of iron ore there is abundance in many parts of the county; but there are no mines of this ore which have been much worked. Many tons have indeed been lately ſent to Wales, which the proprietors ſay is ſo rich, that they have not been able to find out a proper flux for it. Probably, the ore they received, has not been properly analyſed. Some ſtate the number of men employed in the mines at 22,000; others, at not above 9000; but including the ſtreamers, who are a diſtinct body from the miners, the number of men, women, and children employed in raiſing the ore, waſhing, ſtamping, and carrying it, will probably amount to 16,000. In Cornwall, the air is milder in winter than in the more internal parts of England, and cooler in the ſummer months. From its being open to the vaſt Atlantic ocean, without the intervention of any land almoſt to the coaſt of America, it receives the whole force of the ſouth-weſt winds, which are remarked to blow in general throughout Great Britain four-fifths of the year. The air is thereby more full of moiſture, and frequently ſubject to fogs, but they are not unhealthy. The winters are very open, and there are but few in which gentlemen are able to procure ice to fill their ice houſes. From the prevalency of the ſouth-weſt winds alſo, it is very difficult to raiſe plantations of trees in expoſed ſituations; and it is only in ſheltered vales where any remains of the ancient natural woods are to be found, although there is no doubt that this country, as well as the greateſt part of all continents and iſlands, has originally been covered with wood. Myrtles grow every where in the open air, without the aid of green-houſes, both in this county and Devonſhire, particularly on the ſouthern coaſts. Many other tender green-houſe plants are to be ſeen in the open air, in the gardens of the curious. Fruit-trees are every where found to thrive, particularly the apple; and in the eaſtern part of the county a great deal of cider is made, and of very good quality; but very little is produced to the weſt of Truro. The mulberry-tree flouriſhes well in Cornwall, in the weſtern parts, and the fruit ripens in perfection. Cornwall returns 44 members to the Britiſh parliament, viz. two for the county, and two each for the following boroughs: Bodmyn, Boſſiney, Callington, Camelford, Fowey, Grampound, Helſton, Launceſton or Dunheved, Liſkeard or Liſkerret, Eaſt-Looe, Weſt-Looe or Portpigham, Loſtwithiel, Mitchell or Midſholl, Newport, Penryn, Saint Germain's, Saint Ive's, Saint Mawe's, Saltaſh, Tregony, and Truro.

CORNWALL, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut : 30 miles W. Hartford.

CORNWALLIS, a town on the weſt coaſt of Nova Scotia : 42 miles NW. Halifax. *Long.* 64. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

CORNWELL, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont : 15 miles S. Newhaven.

CORNY, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz, 2½ leagues S. Metz.

COROMANDEL *(Coaſt of)*, the eaſtern coaſt of Hindooſtan along the Carnatic, ſo called, extending from Cape Calymere. *Long.* 10. 20. to the mouth of the Kiſtnah. *Lat.* 15. 45. N.

CORON, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers : 1½ league WSW. Vihiers.

CORON, a ſea-port town of European Turkey, in the Morea, ſituated on a gulf, to which it gives name : anciently called the *Gulf of Meſſina*, with a large harbour. This place was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in the year 1685, after a moſt obſtinate ſiege, which laſted 49 days. The Turks retook it in the year 1715, with little loſs : 80 miles SSW. Corinth. *Long.* 39. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. N.

CORONA *(La)*, a village of Italy, in the north part of the Veroneſe, near Montebello, where the Auſtrians were defeated by the French, in the month of Auguſt, 1796 : 14 miles NNW. Verona.

CORONDA AL REIG, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak : 35 miles NW. Iſpahan.

CORONIL, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia : 30 miles S. Seville.

COROORAA, one of the Pelew iſlands.

CORPEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune : 7 miles S. Beaune.

CORPOON's BAY, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the Iſland of St. Chriſtopher : 2 miles SW. Diep Town.

CORPS, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere : 20 miles SE. Grenoble.

CORPSUND-LES-TROIS-MARIES, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bain : 3 leagues S. Rennes.

CORRA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan, on the Lake Zare : 15 miles SE. Kin.

CORRA, a river of Perſia, which runs into the lake Zare, near the town of Corra, in the province of Segeſtan.

**CORRAAN**, a peninſula of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Mayo, ſeparated from Achill iſland by a narrow channel. It is about 7 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from 2 to 4 miles wide.

**CORREGA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura : 10 miles NNE. Peniche.

**CORREGIO**, a town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall principality, in the duchy of Modena ; united to the Modeneſe in 1635 ; defended by a caſtle : 8 miles NW. Modena, and 25 S. Mantua.

**CORRANS**, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brignoles : 5 miles N. Brignoles.

**CORREZE**, a department of France ; bounded on the north by the department of the Creuſe, on the eaſt by the departments of Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal, on the ſouth by that of the Lot, and on the ſouth-weſt by that of the Dordogne, and on the north weſt by the department of Vienne. Tulle is the capital.

**CORREZE**, a river of France, which riſes about 20 miles NE. Tulle, paſſes by that town, Correze, Brive, &c. and joins the Vezere, 3 miles below Brive. It gives name to a department through which it paſſes.

**CORREZE**, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle, on a river of the ſame name : 8 miles NE. Tulle.

**CORRIB-LOUGH**, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway : 20 miles long, and from 2 to 5 wide. The ſouthern extremity is about 3 miles N. Galway.

**CORRIENTES** *(Las)*, a town of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, on the eaſt coaſt of the river Plata : 80 leagues N. Santa Fe. *Long.* 42. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 50. S.

**CORRIN**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak : 80 miles NW. Iſpahan.

**CORROFIN**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare : 7 miles NNW. Ennis.

**CORSANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto : 3 miles E. Aleſſano.

**CORSE**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire : 7 miles NE. Angers.

**CORSEUIL**, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Dinan : 2 leagues WNW. Dinan, and 4½ E. Lamballe.

**CORSHAM**, a town of England, in the county of Wilts ; with a weekly market on Wedneſday. King Ethelred had formerly a palace here, and it was once the chief reſidence of the earls of Cornwall. It is now conſiderable for its woollen manufacture : 9 miles ENE. Bath, and 98 W. London.

**CORSIARA**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan : 100 miles SW. Schiras.

**CORSICA**, an iſland in the Mediterranean, about 90 miles in length, and from 25 to 45 in breadth, called by the ancient Greeks *Kyrnos* or *Kirnon* ; the Romans called it Corſica. In the time of Pliny, the number of towns was 34, five or ſix of which only exiſt at preſent. It is not one of the moſt agreeable countries of Europe, but not ſuch as is deſcribed by Seneca, who was baniſhed thither ; he repreſents it as ſurrounded with rocks, and affording nothing but barren deſerts, in want of water and bread-corn, and winter deſtroying the olives. This is not a juſt repreſentation : the inhabitants reap good harveſts in ſummer, and gather plenty of fruit in the autumn ; the warmth of the climate is cooled by the ſea-breezes. The air is healthy, except on the eaſt coaſt near Aleria, and ſome few other places, where the marſhes exhale malignant vapours. There are ſeveral excellent ports on the coaſts ; the interior part is very mountainous ; a long chain of mountains divides it into two unequal parts ; in which are diſperſed thick foreſts ; it is watered by a great number of rivers well ſupplied with fiſh, and the coaſts abound with tunny, ſturgeon, oyſters, &c. There are ſeveral mineral ſprings, both hot and cold. Quadrupeds are in great number ; the horſes are ſmall, but lively ; aſſes and mules are likewiſe ſmall, but of wonderful ſpirit and agility. Cows and oxen are tolerably large, but in general lean ; the cows give but little milk, for want of better paſture ; the inhabitants generally make uſe of oil inſtead of butter. Goats and ſheep are in great plenty. Among the wild animals, is the mouffoli, an animal like a ſtag in ſize and colour, but with the horns of a ram, extremely ſhy and nimble : wild boars are common, as likewiſe foxes, but not wolves. Among the birds, are eagles, vultures, turtles, wood-pigeons, thruſhes, partridges, pheaſants, &c. The ſcorpion found in the iſland is without venom ; a large ſpider, whoſe ſting is as ſharp as that of the bee, ſeems the only venomous inſect in the iſland. Near Vico is a foreſt of wood, ſaid to be capable of maintaining a numerous fleet. Oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, cheſnuts, and olives flouriſh here ; the latter is one of its principal riches. Vines grow almoſt in every part of the iſland ; the wines are ſweet and ſtrong, and generally uſed by the Germans inſtead of mountain. Other trees are the mulberry, laurel, myrtle, &c. Wheat is cultivated ; as likewiſe barley, rye, and millet. Bees produce a great deal of honey, which is liable to be bitter, and not much admired, but the wax is excellent. The mountains are rich in lead, iron, copper, and ſilver : a mine of the latter was opened in the year 1767, where a quintal of mineral produced 18 ounces of ſilver. Here and there are found mines of alum and ſaltpetre ; the granite of Corſica is nearly equal to the Oriental. Porphyry, jaſper, talk, amianthies, emeralds, and other precious ſtones, are found ſcattered in the mountains ; and the ſouth coaſt abounds with beautiful coral. Corſica was at one time ſubject to the Carthaginians, who, to render the inhabitants the more ſubmiſſive, deſtroyed their vines and olive trees—a deteſtable piece of policy, and unworthy of any nation. The Romans drove out the Carthaginians ; the Goths ſucceeded the Romans, and the Saracens the Goths. The Franks took it from the latter, and gave it to the pope. The pope ceded it to the republic of Piſa. The Genoeſe having vanquiſhed the Piſans, became maſters of this iſland. The Corſicans mortally hated the Genoeſe for their rigorous treatment, and ſeveral times attempted to throw off their yoke. In the year 1735, the malcontents concerted a plan of a new and independent form of government ; and in 1736 they proclaimed Theodore Baron Newhoff, a native of Weſtphalia, for their king. The Genoeſe called in the French to their aſſiſtance ; and Theodore, unable to reſiſt their unlimited power, left the iſland to ſolicit friends in England and elſewhere ; but he ſolicited in vain. Involved in debt, he was ſeveral years confined in England a priſoner in the King's Bench, till relieved by an act of inſolvency ; when he regiſtered his kingdom of Corſica for the uſe of his creditors, and died at Weſtminſter in 1756. In the abſence of Theodore, the malcontents were headed by Gaffori, who was aſſaſſinated in 1753. Paſcal Paoli ſucceeded him, who governed with prudence, and fought with courage, till at length he was forced to ſeek an aſylum in England ; and in the year 1769 Corſica was ceded to France. The French eſtabliſhed their government on a milder ſyſtem. At the late French revolution, in 1789, Corſica was conſtituted a department of France, at the particular requeſt of Paoli. In conſequence, however, of ſome miſunderſtanding, Paoli revolted, called in the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, and drove the French from the iſland. Thus, in the year 1794, Corſica was annexed to the Britiſh dominions, and the ſovereignty was declared to be in his Majeſty George III. king of Great Britain, and his ſucceſſors, according to the order of ſucceſſion, and Corte is eſtabliſhed as the capital. The number of inhabitants is about 160,000. —On the 22d of October, the Engliſh evacuated this iſland, and it was again annexed to the French republic.

**CORSOER**, a ſea-port town of Denmark, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Zealand, built on a promontory, which extends into the Great Belt. The harbour is excellent for ſmall veſſels, but not deep. It is defended by a caſtle ſurrounded with ramparts, which ſerves alſo as a magazine for corn : 52 miles SW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

**CORTE**, a town of the iſland of Corſica, ſituated in the centre of the iſland, at the foot of a rock, at the conflux of the rivers Reſtonica and Tavignano ; enlarged and fortified by the French ; containing about 3000 inhabitants. It is, ſince the conqueſt of the iſland by the Engliſh, made the capital, the ſeat of the Parliament, and the reſidence of the viceroy : 27 miles SW. Baſtia. *Long.* 26. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 14. N.

**CORTE MAGGIORE**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza : 6 miles W. Piacenza.

**CORTEGANA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia : 38 miles NW. Seville.

**CORTELLAZZO**, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia, on the north ſide of the gulf of Cagliari.

**CORTEMIGLIA**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and duchy of Montferrat, ſituated on the river Bormida. Part of the town is defended with a wall and ancient towers ; to the other part, which is built at the foot of a hill, the river ſerves for a wall. It had anciently a large and beautiful caſtle, now fallen to decay : 4 miles N. Gorzegno ; and 16 E. Cheraſco.

**CORTES**, a town of Spain, in Navarre : 7 leagues from Tudella.

**CORTICOS**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes : 3 leagues E. Mirandella.

**CORTISADAS**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura : 20 miles NE. Thomar.

**CORTONA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Florence ; with a celebrated academy. It contains 7 churches, built with taſte and adorned with beautiful paintings, and 12 convents of both ſexes. The walls were conſtructed of large blocks of ſtone, without cement, many parts of which are in good preſervation : 30 miles SE. Sienna. *Long.* 29. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 14. N.

**CORVEY**, a town and celebrated abby of Germany, and ſmall principality in the circle of Weſtphalia, about 12 miles long and 10 wide, ſituated on the weſtern bank of the Weſer. The abby was founded in the year 822. It pays 60 florins for a Roman month, and is taxed to the Imperial chamber 108 rixdollars. The abbot depends immediately on the pope. The annual revenues of the abby are about 30,000 or

40,000

40,000 florins : 24 miles E. Paderborn. *Long*. 26. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 39. N.

CORUNNA (*La*), a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Galicia ; of which it is called the capital, from being the ſeat of a royal audience, of a governor-general, and the intendent of the province. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town : the former ſituated on the ſide of a hill, ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle ; the latter, called alſo *Pexaria*, is ſituated at the bottom of a hill, on a tongue of land, waſhed on three ſides by the waters of the Atlantic. The town is of a circular form, fortified in the ancient manner, and contains one collegiate and four pariſh churches, and four convents. The harbour is large and ſafe, and defended by two caſtles : 60 miles N. Orenſe. *Long*. 8. 23. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 43. 23. N.

CORVO, the moſt northerly of the Azore iſlands in the Atlantic, about four leagues in circumference, with a ſmall port ; and containing about 500 inhabitants. It is ſaid to have derived its name from the number of crows found there on the firſt diſcovery. *Long*. 31. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 39. 42. N.

CORVOL ORGUEILLEUSE, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre : 2 leagues SW. Clamecy.

CORYVREKAN, a gulf or bay between the iſland of Jura and Scarba, on the weſtern coaſt of Scotland ; with a dangerous whirlpool.

COSA, ſee *Cooſy*.

COSACS, or *Coſaques*, a people ſituated originally on the confines of Poland, Ruſſia, Tartary, and Turkey, between the Jaic and the Dnieſter. They are divided into three branches, called Coſakki-ſa-Porovi, or Coſacks on the Boriſthenes. Theſe, in the year 1562, entered into an alliance with Poland ; and in 1674 a part of the territory came under the dominion of Ruſſia. Taking the part of Charles XII. king of Sweden, a great number of them were maſſacred by Peter the Great after the battle of Pultowa. They are now entirely ſubject to Ruſſia ; and their country, heretofore the Ukraine, become a government, under the name of *Ekaterinoſlav*. The Coſakki-Donſki, or the Coſacks on the Don, ſubject to Ruſſia, and inhabiting a province called the *Country of the Coſacks*, on the ſides of the Don. The Coſakki-Jaiki, or Coſacks on the Jaik, inhabiting the borders of the Ural or Jaik, and the north coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, ſubject likewiſe to Ruſſia.

COSALE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra : 6 miles SE. Civita Borella.

COSEIR (*El*), a town of Egypt, on the coaſt of the Red Sea : 100 miles SSE. Suez.

COSEL, or *Kozle*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln, near the Oder, belonging to Pruſſia, and fortified by Frederick II. : 32 miles ESE. Neiſs, and 30 W. Beuthen.

COSENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, ſituated on ſeven ſmall hills at the foot of the Apennines ; the ſee of an archbiſhop, who has for his ſuffragan the biſhops of Martorano and Caſſano. The metropolitan is the only church within the walls ; but there are three pariſh churches in the fauxbourgs. There are twelve convents. The environs are beautiful, populous, and well cultivated, producing abundance of corn, fruit, oil, wine, and ſilk. Coſenza has frequently ſuffered from earthquakes, particularly in the year 1638 : 145 miles SE. Naples. *Long*. 34. SE. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 22. N.

COSEUS, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak : 80 miles S. Bagdat.

COSIA DI DONNA, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Sardinia : 6 leagues WSW. Piſa.

COSINISSA, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long*. 43. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 36. N.

COSLI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria : 52 miles SSE. Siliſtria.

COSLIACO, a town of Auſtrian Iſtria : 12 miles W. St. Veit.

COSLIN, ſee *Coſslin*.

COSMIN, or *Koſmin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh : 16 miles SW. Caliſh.

COSNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, near the Gironde : 18 miles S. Saintes.

COSNE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Nyevre, on the Allier. The principal trade of the inhabitants is cutlery. In the environs are mines of iron, and a number of forges. It was often taken and retaken in the wars of the 16th century : 9 leagues N. Nevers. *Long*. 20. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 25. N.

COSNE, a town of France, in the department of the Allier : 3 leagues S. Cerilly.

COSPODA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, near Neuſtadt.

COSPOUR, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Aſſam : 376 miles E. Patna. *Long*. 92. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 24. 56. N.

COSSAY, a province of Aſia, in the northern part of the country of Ava.

COSSE LE VIVIER, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Craon : 3 leagues SSW. Laval.

COSSIMBAZAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, ſituated on the river Hoogly, which ſurrounds it : 5 miles S. Moorſhedabad.—This place lies in a centrical ſituation for trade, and has always been the place of reſidence for different European factors. In the year 1756, it was taken by Surajah Dowlah, nabob of Bengal, previous to his taking Calcutta.

COSSIMCOTTA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole : 68 miles SW. Cicacole.

COSSIPOUR, a town of India, in the country of Almora : 28 miles N. Rampour.

COSSLIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, ſituated on the river Niſebeck, about a league from the Baltic ; ceded to the elector of Brandenburgh in 1648 : the ſeat of a court of juſtice for Farther Pomerania : 28 miles NNW. New Stettin, and 68 NE. Stargard. *Long*. 33. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 9. N.

COSSONEY, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, built in the year 442, and at one time a large town, but now much reduced : 8 miles NW. Nion.

COSTARICA, a province of North America, in Mexico ; bounded on the north by Nicarigua, on the eaſt by the Spaniſh main, on the ſouth-eaſt by the province of Veragua, and on the weſt and ſouth-weſt by the Pacific Ocean : 50 leagues in length, and nearly as much in breadth. It is full of deſerts and foreſts, thinly peopled and ill cultivated. A great part of the inhabitants live independent of the Spaniards. There are mines both of gold and ſilver, but, from the difficulty of working them, they have been abandoned. The principal commerce conſiſts in cattle, hides, honey, and wax. It has ports in each ſea. Carthage is the capital.

COSTHEIM, or *Koſtheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, ſituated on an iſland in the Rhine, near the mouth of the Maine ; taken poſſeſſion of ſeveral times during the ſiege of Mentz, as a place of conſiderable importance : on the ſide of the river oppoſite to Mentz, about a mile to the Eaſt.

COSTIGLIOLA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo : 4½ miles S. Saluzzo.

COSTOW, or *Coſt-way*, a river of England, which runs into the Derwent, 2 miles N. New Malton, in the eaſt riding of the county of York.

COSWICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt ; ſituated on an eminence near the Elbe, with a chateau, the reſidence of the dowager princeſſes : 12 miles SE. Zerbſt, and 6 E. Deſſau.

COTA-TENGAH, a town of the iſland of Borneo : 30 miles N. Banjar Maſſin.

COTANTIN, or *Coutantin*, or *Cotentin*, before the revolution, a country of France, in Lower Normandy, including the towns of Coutances, Valogne, St. Sauveur, Cherbourg, Barfleur, Carentan, Ville-Dieu, Granville, &c.

COTARINGEN, a town of the iſland of Borneo, on the ſouth-coaſt : 100 miles W. Banjar Maſſin.

COTATE, a town of India, in the kingdom of Travancor : 14 miles SE. Travancor.

COTATIS, or *Kutatis*, a town of Aſia, the capital of Imiretta, on the river Riona, containing about 200 houſes, and a palace for the prince : the walls are thick, and it is defended by ſtrong towers. In the year 1770, it was taken by the Ruſſians, who put the Turkiſh garriſon to the ſword : 150 miles W. Teflis, and 55 N. Acalziké.

COTBUS, or *Cotuitz*, a town of Luſatia, ſituated on the Spree, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. It was pillaged by the Imperial troops in the year 1631 : 36 miles SSW. Francfort on the Oder, and 48 NNE. Dreſden.

*Côte (La)*, one of the richeſt, moſt populous, and moſt beautiful diſtricts in Swiſſerland, in the country of Vaud ; about 5 leagues in length, at a little diſtance from the lake of Geneva ; celebrated for its wine, which bears the name of the diſtrict.

*Côte St. Andre*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne : celebrated for its wine : 6 leagues SE. Vienne.

*Côte d'Or*, a department of France, from a mountain of that name, ſituated to the ſouth of Dijon. It is bounded on the north by the department of the Aube, on the north-eaſt by that of the Upper Marne, on the eaſt by the Upper Saône, on the ſouth-eaſt by the department of Jura, on the ſouth by the Saône and Loire, and on the weſt by the departments of Nyevre and Yonne. It is formed chiefly out of the province of Burgundy. The form is irregularly oval, 65 miles from north to ſouth, and from 25 to 50 from eaſt to weſt. Dijon is the capital.

*Côtes du Nord (North Coaſts, Department of)*, one of the new diviſions of France, bounded on the north by the Engliſh channel, on the eaſt by the department of the Ille and Villaine, on the ſouth by that of Morbihan, and on the weſt by that of Finiſterre and the ſea, forming a part of what was before called *Bretagne*: about 65 miles from eaſt to weſt, from 27 to 45 from north to ſouth. St. Brieuc is the capital.

COTECKNEY, a river of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina, which runs into the Nuſe: 20 miles W. Newbern.

COTEMUL, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 20 miles S. Candi.

COTESWOULD HILLS, hills of England, in the county of Glouceſter, remarkable for the number of ſheep fed there, and the goodneſs of the wool: a few miles SE. of Glouceſter.

*Cöthen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the principality of Anhalt Cöthen, containing two churches, two ſchools, and an orphan-houſe for Calviniſts and Lutherans. Here is likewiſe an hoſpital, and a caſtle, where the prince reſides: 12 miles SW. Deſſau, and 10 E. Bernburg. *Long*. 29. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 44. N.

COTHIBEB, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, in the province of Tedla.

COTHY, a river of South Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Towey: 3 miles ENE. Caermarthen.

COTIARI, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon: 20 miles SSE. Trincomaly.

COTIEL, a town of the iſland of Borneo: 140 miles N. Banjar Maſſin.

COTIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: 2 leagues E. Barjols.

COTIGNOLA, a town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, built in the year 1276. It is ſmall, but ſurrounded with walls and ditches: 25 miles SSE. Ferrara.

COTOPAXI, a mountain of South America, in the country of Peru, 3126 toiſes above the level of the ſea, with a volcano, remarkable for its frequent and violent eruptions.

COTPUTLY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Mewat: 8 miles SSW. Delhi, and 90 NNW. Agra. *Long*. 76. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 27. 35. N.

COTRONA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 14 miles W. Cangiano.

COTRONEI, a town of Italy, in the province of Calabria Ultra: 10 miles W. St. Severina.

COTRONGIANO, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 10 miles E. Saſſari.

COTTA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggravate of Meiſſen: 4 miles S. Pirna.

COTTAN, a town of Aſia, in Little Bukkaria; a place of conſiderable trade between the Tartars and the Indian merchants.

COTTILAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Mewat: 82 miles S. Delhi, and 72 W. Agra. *Long*. 77. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 27. 24. N.

COTTIWAR, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat.

COTZIO, or *Cozzat*, a town of Boſnia, on the river Dracia: 104 miles SW. Belgrade, and 108 SE. Banjaluka.

COU-YANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 5 miles SW. Tſin-tcheou.

COUANG-YANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 40 miles SSE. Koang tcheou.

COVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3 leagues NE. Viſeu.

COUCHA-HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 90 leagues WSW. Tourfan. *Long*. 102. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat* 42. 52. N.

COUCHAHAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the road from Smyrna to Tocat.

COU-CHAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 85 miles ENE. Ning-ki-tao.

COUCHETOU, a town of Aſia in the country of Thibet: 9 leagues, ENE. Acta-Hotun.

COUCHES, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun: 4 leagues ESE. Autun.

COU-CHI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 30 miles ENE. Konang.

COUCO, a country of Africa, in Algiers, governed by an independent king or chief: the country is mountainous, but fertile, and is ſituated between Algiers and Boujeiah.

COUCOU-TCHACSAC, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 4 leagues N. Cha-tcheou.

COUCOUR-HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 70 leagues W. Tourfan. *Long*. 102. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 56. N.

COUCOURON, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tanargue: 9 leagues W. Privas.

COUCY, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, ſituated on the Oiſe, and ſeat of a tribunal: it is divided into two parts, called *Coucy le Chapelle* and *Coucy le Chateau*: 12 miles W. Laon, and 13 ESE. Noyon.

COUDRAY *(Le)*, a town of France: 2 leagues NE. Paris.

COVENTRY, a city of England, in the county of Warwick: for ſeveral centuries eſteemed a rich and flouriſhing town on account of its manufactures. The number of inhabitants, taken at different periods in the laſt 200 years, is very different. Before 1549, they were found to have been 15000: but on that violent convulſion, the diſſolution, trade grew ſo low, and occaſioned ſuch a deſertion of people from the city, as to reduce them to 3000. To remedy this evil, Edward VI. granted the city a charter for an additional fair. In 1644, when the inhabitants were numbered, from the apprehenſion of a ſiege, they were found to amount to 9,500. By Bradford's Survey of Coventry, made in 1748, and 1749, there appears to have been 2065 houſes, and 12 117 people. The accounts at preſent vary from 20,000 to 30,000: but, perhaps, the middle ſum between both may come neareſt the truth. It was ſurrounded with walls in the 14th century; the expences of which were defrayed by money ariſing from taxes on wine, malt, oxen, hogs, calves, and ſheep, conſumed in Coventry. Theſe walls were in great ſtrength and grandeur, furniſhed with 32 towers, and 12 gates; and continued till the 22nd of July, 1661, when great part of the wall, moſt of the towers, and many of the gates, were pulled down, by order of Charles II. When the king ſet up his ſtandard at Nottingham, he ſent to this city to acquaint them that he meant to reſide there for ſome time, and deſired quarters for his forces in and about the place. The mayor and aldermen offered to receive the king, but refuſed admittance to any of the ſoldiery. Incenſed at this, Charles attacked the city, and with his ordinance forced open one of the gates, but was repulſed by the valour of the citizens, and obliged to retire with loſs. In the following month Coventry was regularly garriſoned by the Parliament, and remained in its poſſeſſion during the whole war. Coventry was incorporated by king Edward III. and the firſt mayor was choſen in 1348; and was erected into a county, with a conſiderable diſtrict, in the year 1451, by Henry VI.; both theſe charters were farther confirmed by James I. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament; the number of voters is eſtimated at about 3000. Two parliaments have been held in this city. The firſt in 1404, by Henry IV. which was ſtyled Parliamentum Indoctorum, ſo named from its inveteracy againſt the clergy. The other in 1459, by Henry VI. and was called Parliamentum Diabolicum, by reaſon of the multitude of attainders paſſed againſt Richard, duke of York, and his adherents. Here was formerly a celebrated monaſtery, founded by king Canute, for nuns, who being ſoon after turned out, Leofric, earl of Mercia, in the year 1040, enlarged, and in a manner rebuilt it. He endowed it with ſuch revenues, that Robert de Linſey, biſhop of Lichfield and Cheſter, transferred the epiſcopal ſee hither; but this ſee a few years after returned to Lichfield; yet ſo as that the ſame biſhop is ſtyled biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield. A ſtory has been handed down for ſome centuries, that Leofric, the firſt lord of this city, being angry with the citizens, oppreſſed them with heavy taxes, which he reſolved not to leſſen on any other terms than that his wife Godiva, who interceded earneſtly with him for their relief, ſhould ride naked through the moſt frequented part of the city; which, if we may credit the common report, ſhe did, covered up in her very long hair, unſeen of any, and delivered her citizens of Coventry from ſuch a number of taxes for ever. Coventry contains three pariſh churches, beſides ſeveral places of worſhip for Diſſenters, Methodiſts, and Quakers. When the cathedral was ſtanding, Coventry poſſeſſed a matchleſs group of churches, all ſtanding within one cemetery. St. Michael's, at preſent, is a ſpecimen of the moſt beautiful ſteeple in Europe. Every part of it is ſo finely proportionable, that Sir Chriſtopher Wren ſpoke of it as a maſterpiece of architecture. The principal manufactures are ribbons, gauſes, camblets, &c.; a little out of the town is the head of the great canal to Oxford; and another canal is made to join the Staffordſhire canal near Lichfield. The former paſſes by Branſton, and, of courſe, opens a communication by water between Coventry and London. The market is on Friday: 49½ miles N. Oxford, and 91 NNW. London. *Long*. 1. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 23. N.

COVENTRY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 14 miles NE. Norwich.

COUERON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Savenay, ſituated on the Loire 2½ leagues W. Nantes.

COVERI-PORUM, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Cauvery: 60 miles NNE. Coimbetore, and 65 SE. Seringapatam.

COUESNON, a river of France, which runs into the Authion by two ſtreams, near Beaufort, in the department of the Mayne and Loire.

COUESNON, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, 3 leagues NW. Pontorſon, in the department of the Channel.

COUET, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle: 5 miles SW. Delmont.

COUFA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: 122 miles S. Bagdat.

COUGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 6 leagues N. Pa.

COUGIN-PE, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: 30 miles S. Tchahan Soubarkan.

*Couhé Verac*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luzignan: 3 leagues SSE. Luzignan.

COULAM, a town of Hindooſtan, on the ſouthern coaſt, in the country of Tinevelly: 15 miles NE. Cape Comorin. *Long.* 77. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 10. N.

COULAN, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, in the Travancore country: 52 miles NW. Travancore. *Long.* 76. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 54. N.

COULANGES LES VINEUSES, a town of France in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre; celebrated for its vineyards: 2 leagues S. Auxerre.

COULANGES SUR YONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre: 5 leagues S. Auxerre.

COULANS, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 7 miles from Le Mans.

COULEUVRE, a town of France, in the department of the Allier: 2 leagues NE. Cerilly.

COULIHAUT, a town of the iſland of Dominica, on the weſt coaſt: 16 miles S. Portſmouth. *Long.* 61. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15 30. N.

COULNEY, or *Foulney*, a river of England, which runs into the Ouſe, in Yorkſhire.

COULOMBIERS LUZIGNAN *(Les)*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luzignan.

COULOMES, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, near Nogent le Roi.

COULOMMIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and ſeat of a tribunal: 10 leagues NE. Melun, and 8 NNW. Provins.

COULON, or *Dalai*, a large lake of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. *Long.* 134. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. N.

COULONGE, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Thierry: 4½ leagues NE. Chateau Thierry.

COULONGES LES ROYAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niort: 3½ leagues NNW. Niort.

COULONGHE, a town of France, in the department of the Orne: 7 miles NE. Domfront.

COULONS, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: 7 miles SW. Gien.

COULTSCHA, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 50 miles SSE. Sarangapour.

COUMOUR, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 144. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 38. N.

COUNA, or *Coyna*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: 2 leagues SSE. Liſbon.

COVOLO, a fortreſs of the Tyroleſe, to guard a paſs in the road from Germany to Italy.

COVOLO, a fortreſs of Germany, which defends an important paſſage between the country of Tyrol and Italy, with a garriſon and ſtores.

COVOLO, a village and fortreſs of the Tyroleſe, on the Brenta, and borders of the Veroneſe, where the Auſtrians were defeated by the French, in September, 1796: 20 miles N. Vicenza, and 23 E. Trent.

COVORDEN, a city of the Netherlands, in Overiſſel, the capital of Drent, one of the ſtrongeſt places in the United Provinces, in the form of a regular pentagon, with ſeven large baſtions, called after the names of the provinces, ſeven half moons, and ſeven ravelins, and beſides a fortreſs ſurrounded with five other baſtions, and a double ditch, very large and deep; the ramparts high and thick, added to this, its ſituation, in the midſt of a moraſs, renders the approach extremely difficult. It has frequently been taken and retaken by the Spaniards and Dutch; the latter fortified it in 1579, on account of its important ſituation, being reckoned the key of the provinces Groningen and Frieſland; the Spaniards took it in 1581. Maurice, prince of Orange, retook it for the States in 1592; a little time after, the Spaniards attempted to blockade it, but the prince obliged them to retire, and abandon the forts which they had conſtructed in the environs. In the year 1672, Covorden was attacked by Chriſtopher Bernard de Ghaelen, biſhop of Munſter, and taken the 12th of July, being ſhamefully given up by the governor. Charles de Rabenhaut, who commanded the Dutch forces, being informed that the garriſon, confiding in the ſtrength of the place, were very remiſs in their guard, reſolved to ſurpriſe it, and profiting by the rigour of the ſeaſon, which had frozen the moraſs, ſent ſome troops under the command of colonel Eybergen, who arrived at Covorden, the 23d of December, at 3 o'clock in the morning, made themſelves maſters of the city, killed the governor, and ſent the garriſon priſoners to Groningen: 60 miles NE. Arnheim, and 45 S. Embden. *Long.* 24. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 43. N.

COUR, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher: 3 leagues SE. Blois.

COURA, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Duero: 4 miles NE. Lamego.

COUPIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Affrique; 6 leagues E. Alby.

COUPTRAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villaine: 2½ leagues N. Villaine.

COURBAN-AJATOU, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. *Long.* 125. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 24. N.

COURBEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne: 7 miles SW. Laval.

COURCELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bapaume: 2 leagues NW. Bapaume.

COURCELLES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: 4 leagues S. Langres.

COURCHAMP, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur: 1½ league SW. Saumur.

*Courcité*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 20 miles SW. Le Mans.

COURCON, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre: 4 leagues S. Auxerre.

COURCOUSON, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Thibet: 45 miles NE. Toſun-Hotun.

COURDEMANGE, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry le François: 1 league, S. Vitry.

COURE, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 141. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat* 46. 2. N.

COURGAINS, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mamers: 6 leagues N. Le Mans.

COURGIS, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 5 miles E. Auxerre.

COURGIVAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sezanne: 3¼ leagues WSW. Sezanne.

COURGNA, a town of Piedmont, in the Canaveſe, on the Orco: 9½ miles SW. Ivrea.

COURLAND *(Duchy of)*, bounded on the north by the Gulf of Riga, on the eaſt by the Gulf of Riga and Semigallia, on the ſouth by Samogitia, and on the weſt by the Baltic. This country was formerly dependent on Poland, but is now under the influence of Ruſſia: The country is fertile, bears good corn, and great quantities of excellent flax. The woods abound with bears, wolves, and elks. The religion is chiefly Lutheran. The principal towns are Goldingen, Windau, Libau, Groben, and Candau.

COURLE, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres: 5 leagues SW. Thouars.

COURLIN ISLANDS, two ſmall iſlands near the weſt coaſt of Scotland: 4 miles E. from the iſland of Scalpa.

COURMACHERRY, a bay of Ireland, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Cork, between the Barrels and Seven Heads. *Long.* 8. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

COURMETOU, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 22 miles W. Orto.

COURMONTERAL, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 5 miles W. Montpellier.

COURNILLION, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme: 4 leagues S. Die.

COURNON, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont Ferrand: 2 miles W. Billom.

COURONNE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente; celebrated for its manufactures of paper: 1 league SW. Angouleſme.

COUROULLAC, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 12 miles SW Harchar.

COURPIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadillac: 9 miles NE. Cadillac.

COURPIERE, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thiers: 18 miles E. Clermont Ferrand.

COURSAN, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Narbonne: 1 league N. Narbonne,

COURSEGOULES, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Paul: 2 leagues N. St. Paul.

COURSON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochelle: 12 miles W. Rochelle.

COURSON, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 10 miles SW. Auxerre.

COURT OF ALDERMEN, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, or rocks, near the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, about half a league in extent every way, and 5 leagues from the main land. *Lat.* 36. 57. S.

COURTANVAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher: 12 miles W. Vendome.

COURTENAY, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montargis : 4½ leagues SW. Sens.

COURTERON, a town of France, in the department of the Aube : 2 leagues S. Bar ſur-Seine.

COURTHEZON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orange; ſituated on the Seille, and containing about 2000 inhabitants : 1 league S. Orange.

COURTINE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Creuze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Felletin : 4 leagues S. Felletin.

COURTISON, a town of France, in the department of the Marne : 2 leagues NE. Châlons ſur Marne.

COURTLARY, a town of Swiſſerland, in the territory of Bienne : 7 miles NW. Bienne.

COURTOMER, a town of France, in the department of the Orne : 5 miles E. Seez.

COURTONNE LA VILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Liſieux : 2¼ leagues SE. Liſieux.

COURTRAY, or *Courtrai*, called by the Flemings *Cortryck*, a town of Flanders of the fourth rank, with a chateleny, ſituated on the river Lis, and celebrated for its manufacture of table linen. Philip the Bold, duke of Burgundy, and comte of Flanders, built a caſtle in 1385, and fortified the city with many towers. In the year 1302, the famous battle of Spurs was fought near Courtray, between the French and Flemings, in which the former were defeated with the loſs of 20,000 men. In 1382, Charles VI. attacked the Flemings, who had revolted againſt their comte Lewis, and having defeated them at Roſebecque, he ſacked and burned Courtray. Courtray was often taken and retaken in the laſt century; the French became maſters in 1643, and the marchal de la Ferté Sennetere obliged the Spaniards, who had begun a ſiege, to retire. In 1645, the king of Spain took it, and added to its fortifications. In the year 1646, the duke of Orleans, uncle to Louis XIV. took it, in ſight of the army of Spain, commanded by the duke of Lorrain, who could give it no ſuccour; the following year the archduke Leopold took it from the French by aſſault. In 1667, it was again taken and fortified by the order of Louis XIV. and ceded to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668. In 1678, it was by the peace of Nimmegen reſtored to Spain. In 1683, the French again became maſters of the town and citadelle, which they diſmantled in 1684, and reſtored it to Spain in 1697. The French took it the 18th of June, 1792, under the command of general Luckner, but retired from it ſoon after. In the month of April, 1794, the French took it again : 22 miles SW. Ghent, and 24 S. Bruges. *Long*. 20. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 49. N.

COURVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauneuf, on the Eure : 7 miles W. Chartres.

COURZIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire : 10 miles W. Lyons.

COUSANCE, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons le Saunier : 3½ leagues S. Lons le Saunier.

COUSSAY, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudun : 3½ leagues SSE. Loudun.

COUSSERGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Severac-le chateau : 20 miles SE. Rhodez.

COUSSEY, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchateau : 1 league N. Neufchateau.

COUSSON, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Blois.

COUTAHOU, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet : 25 miles E. Manas-Hotun.

COUTANCES, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Channel; before the revolution the ſeat of a governor, and ſee of a biſhop. The principal trade is in grain, butter, and cattle. There are manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. The number of inhabitants is about 5000 : 11 leagues WSW. Bayeux. *Long*. 16. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49 3. N.

COU-TCHENG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 37 miles SW. Tſin-tcheou.

COU-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li : 6 leagues SSW. King.

COU-TCHING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 22 miles SSE. Koang-tcheou.

COU-TCHING-KEON, a ſmall Chineſe iſland. *Long*. 138. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. 55. N.

COUTERNE, a town of France, in the department of the Orne : 3½ leagues SE. Domfront.

COU-TIEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien : 32 miles SSE. Kien-nhing.

COUTOUCTOU-HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary : 225 miles E. Pekin. *Long*. 129. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 28. N.

COUTRA-LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway : 3 miles SE. Gort.

COUTRAS, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourn, ſituated at the conflux of the Ille and Drôme, containing about 2900 inhabitants : 3 leagues NNE. Libourn.

COUTURE D'ARGENSON, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Maile : 8 leagues SE. Niort.

COUTURE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bethune : 1½ league NE. Bethune.

COUVERTOIRADE, a town of France in the department of the Aveiron : 4 leagues SE. Millaud.

COUVIGNON, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-ſur-Aube : 1 league WSW. Bar-ſur-Aube.

COUVIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege : 15 miles SSW. Liege.

COUXEA, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Upper Guinea, in the country of Sierra Leona. *Long*. 9. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 7. 30. N.

COUZON, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes : 3 leagues SE. Sedan.

COW AND CALF, rocks of Ireland, in the Dundrum Bay, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Down : 4 miles. W. St. John's Point.

COW, or *Cowmull*, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Sind, 30 miles below Attock.

COWAY STAKES, a place of England near Chertſey, where Cæſar is ſaid to have paſſed the Thames.

COWBRIDGE, a town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, with a weekly market on Tueſday. The Eaſter quarter ſeſſions for the county are held here : 12 miles W. Cardiff, and 176. WNW. London.

COWEA, a town of United America, in the Tenneſſee government : 34 miles S. Knoxville.

COWEN, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tave, in the county of Caermarthen.

COWES, a ſea-port town on the north coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, ſituated on the river Meden, which divides it into Eaſt and Weſt Cowes. It is a place of good trade, and a great reſort to merchant ſhips, which often lie here for convoy. Paſſage boats are continually paſſing between this place and Portſmouth and Southampton, and the packet with the mail from the iſland to London ſails from this place : 9 miles WSW. Portſmouth, and 10 SSE. Southampton. *Long*. 1. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 42. N.

COWIE, a river of Scotland, which runs into the ſea, a little to the north of Stonehaven, in the county of Kincardin.

COWLEY, one of the Gallapagos Iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean, ſituated on the equinoctial line.

COX'S, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia : 152 miles WSW. Philadelphia.

COXWYCK, a town of Norway : 44 miles NNE. Romſdal.

COYETA, a town of United America, in the Tenneſſee government : 20 miles W. Knoxville.

COYEGEM, a town of Flanders : 1½ league from Furnes.

COYL, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes 20 miles N. from Chuta Nagpour, in the province of Bahar, and joins the Soank, 34 miles S. Conjoor; they both together form the Brammee.

*Cozé*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saintes : 4 leagues SSW. Saintes.

COZUMEL, an iſland of North America, near the eaſt coaſt of Yucatan, inhabited by native Indians; the country is fertile, and abundant in fowl and cattle : 40 miles long, and from 3 to 10 wide. *Long*. 70. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 19. 40. N.

COZZANO, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 21 miles E. Ajaccio.

CRAB ISLAND, ſee *Bicka*.

CRAB VALLEY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua : 2 miles S. from Reed Point.

CRACATOA, an iſland in the Straits of Sunda, remarkably high peaked, celebrated for its excellent water. *Long*. 105. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 8. 5. S.

CRACO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata : 8 miles NNW. Turſi.

CRACOVIA, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the north by Siradia, on the north-eaſt by that of Sandomir, on the ſouth by Hungary, and on the weſt by Sileſia. The principal towns are Cracow and Landſcron.

CRACOW, a city of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, ſituated on the Viſtula, where it is joined by the Radawa; built by Cracus I. king of Poland, with ſpoils taken from the Franks, and by him made the capital of the kingdom. The town is ſurrounded by walls, large, and well built: the ſtreets wide and ſtraight, but badly paved. It contains ſeveral churches and convents; on the weſt ſide is a fauxbourg, with a palace which belonged to the king, walled round: on the ſouth ſide is a royal caſtle near the bank of the Viſtula, alſo walled round, and defended with towers and baſtions. The cathedral is not large, and rather rich than handſome: here was preſerved a conſiderable treaſure in the regal jewels, the crown, the ſceptre, and the globe uſed at the coronation of the kings. Here they were crowned for near five centuries, until the laſt, who was crowned at Warſaw; here they were buried. It is dedicated to St. Staniſlaus, the biſhop of Cracow, who was killed by king Boleſlaus II. at the altar of a church, ſituated on a hill, named *Skalka*, near the city. The day before the coronation, it was cuſtomary for the king elect to walk to this church, as if to expiate the crime of his predeceſſor. Cracow is the ſee of a biſhop, erected in the year 1000, and ranks the firſt biſhop in that kingdom. This city was formerly near the centre of Poland, but was in the year 1792 a frontier town: it occupies a great ſpace of ground, but, with its ſuburbs united, hardly contains 16,000 inhabitants. The devaſtation was begun by Charles XII. king of Sweden, who took it at the beginning of the preſent century, but it ſuffered yet more ſeverely in the late invaſion by the Ruſſians and the Pruſſians. Koſciuſko drove out a Ruſſian garriſon, in March, 1794, but being called to the ſupport of Warſaw, Cracow was obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion to the troops of Pruſſia, on the 15th of June following: 264 miles S. Konigſberg, and 128 SSW. Warſaw. *Long*. 20. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 15. N.

CRAIBURG, a town of Germany; in the circle of Bavaria: 10 miles NE. Waſſerburg.

CRAICH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine, oppoſite Spire.

CRAIG-ALVIE, a mountain of Scotland, in the ſouth-weſt part of the county of Murray, a little to the north of the river Spey.

CRAIGANL, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 15 miles NW. Perth.

CRAIGBENYON, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 3 miles NE. Callender.

CRAIGCHONICHAN, a place of Scotland, near Kincardine, in Roſsſhire, where the marquis of Montroſe was defeated by colonel Strachan.

CRAIG DARIE, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Kincardine.

CRAIGENDIVE, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, 4 miles E. from the iſland of Jura.

CRAIGGAG POINT, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Sutherland: 16 miles NE. Dornach.

CRAIG-LEITH, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth, about a mile N. North Berwick.

CRAIG LOGAN, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt extremity of the county of Wigton: 9 miles NNW. Strathrawer.

CRAIGOW, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs: 18 miles E. Fort Auguſtus.

CRAIL, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Danes and the Scots: 8 miles SE. St. Andrew's.

CRAIN, or *Crainburg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Save, which contains five churches and a convent: 20 miles W. Laubach, and 30 N. Trieſte.

CRAINBERG, a mountain of Carniola: 6 miles NW. Feldes.

CRAINFIELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 14 miles W. Fulda.

CRAKAU, or *Kroka*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 19 miles NNE. Dreſden.

CRAKENISH POINT, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sky: 6 miles NNW. Dunan Point.

CRALIOVAVELIKA, a town of Sclavonia, on an iſland formed by a ſmall river, near the Save: 52 miles E. Carlſtadt, and 156 S. Vienna. *Long*. 34. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 44. N.

CRAMLOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 32 miles NW. Cracow.

CRANACH, ſee *Cronach*.

CRANACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Rotach, near Cronach.

CRANBROOK, a town of England, in the county of Kent. In this town ſome of the inhabitants of Louvain, after a quarrel with the duke of Brabant, firſt eſtabliſhed the woollen manufacture, under the protection of Edward III. in the 14th century. It has a weekly market on Saturday: 13 miles S. Maidſtone, and 48 SSE. London.

CRANBURN, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, on the borders of Hampſhire and Wilts, ſituated near a large chace which extends into Wiltſhire, as far as Saliſbury: it has a weekly market on Thurſdays: 12 miles SW. Saliſbury, and 98 WSW. London.

CRANE, an iſland of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, in the Potomack: 30 miles SW. Annapolis.

CRANENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, formerly Imperial, and ſurrounded with walls in the year 1414. It contains one Roman Catholic and one Proteſtant church. This town was granted to a phyſician the term of his life, for having recovered the elector Frederic William from a diſeaſe likely to prove mortal: 3 miles W. Cleves.

CRANGANORE, a town of India, in the country of Cochin, ſituated on the coaſt of Malabar, with an irregular fortreſs, built by the Portugueſe: from whom it was taken by the Dutch in 1662. The Dutch ſold it in the year 1789 to the rajah of Travancore, which cauſed a war between the Engliſh and Tippoo Sultan, king of the Myſore, who diſputed the right of the Dutch to diſpoſe of it: 58 miles SSE. Calicut. *Long*. 75. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 10. 23. N.

CRANSAC, a village of France, in the department of the Aveiron, celebrated for its mineral waters: 15 miles NW. Rhodez.

CRANTZPERG, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 16 miles NNE. Munich.

CRAON, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayenne, near the river Oudon: 3 leagues W. Chateau Gontier, and 5 S. Laval. *Long*. 16. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 31. N.

CRAONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: 10 miles SE. Laon.

CRAPAK, a long chain of mountains between Poland, Hungary, and Tranſilvania.

CRAPINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: 20 miles W. Vieſte.

CRAPONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en-Velay: 6 leagues N. Le Puy.

CRASTA, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 4 miles N. Albaſano.

CRASTANOVITZA, a town of Croatia, on the river Unna: 26 miles NW. Banjaluka, and 20 SW. Gradiſca.

CRATI, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which riſes about four miles S. Coſenza, and runs into the Gulf of Tarento, near Civita Mandonia.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſurrounded with an ancient wall, and containing a church, an hoſpital, and a convent: 10 miles W. Portalegre.

CRATOWNESS, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine: 3 miles S. Stonehaven.

CRAVANT, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre, remarkable for a battle fought there in the year 1423, between the Engliſh and the French, 3 leagues SE. Auxerre.

CRAVEN, a county of North America, in the ſtate of North Carolina.

CRAWFORD (*New*), a town of the iſland of Jamaica: 14 miles N. Kingſton.

CRAWFORD (*Old*), a town of the iſland of Jamaica: 11 miles N. Kingſton.

CRAWFORD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 5 miles N. Weſt Point.

CRAY, a river of England, which runs into the Darent, near Dartford, in Kent.

CRAYE, a river of Wales, which runs into the Uſk, in Glamorganſhire.

CRAYFORD, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the ſmall river Cray, which ſerves to work a mill for ſlitting and rolling iron, and another for a cotton manufacture. This place is alſo famous for a great battle fought here in 457, between Hengiſt, the Saxon, and Vortimer, the Britiſh king, in which the latter loſt 4000 men, and four of their chief commanders. The rout was ſo general and deciſive, that they left Hengiſt from that time in quiet poſſeſſion of his Kentiſh kingdom: 2 miles W. Dartford, and 13 ESE. London.

CREANCES, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coutances: 3½ leagues N. Coutances.

CREANGE, or *Krichlingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county. The county is ſmall, and pays 40 florins for the Roman month, and 13 rixdollars, 46 kreutzers, to the Imperial chamber: 38 miles WSW. Deux Ponts.

CRECCHIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 10 miles E. Civita di Chieti.

CRECY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meaux: 2½ leagues S. Meaux.

CRECY, or *Crecy on Ponthieu*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, celebrated on account of a battle fought here on the 26th of Auguſt 1346, between the Engliſh and French: Edward III. and his ſon the Black Prince were both engaged, and the French were defeated with great ſlaughter, 30,000 foot and 1200 horſe being left dead in the field; among whom were the king of Bohemia, the count of Alençon, Louis, count of Flanders, with many other of the French nobility: 10 miles N. Abbeville, and 100 N. Paris.

CRECY SUR SERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: 2½ leagues N. Laon.

CREDAN HEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt of Waterford harbour.

CREDDY, a river of England, which runs into the Ex, near Exeter.

CREDITON, or *Kirton*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, formerly the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Exeter in the year 1050; and in the reign of Edward I. it ſent members to the Engliſh parliament, then ſitting at Carliſle; it is governed by a magiſtrate, called portreeve. There is a large manufacture of ſerges carried on here. The market is on Saturdays for proviſions, wool, and yarn: 8 miles SE. Exeter, and 180 W. London.

CREE, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the ſouth-eaſt part of Airſhire, and runs into Wigton Bay.

CREICH, or *Kreich*, ſee *Craich*.

CREICHGOW, or *Crichgaw*, a country of Germany, between Swabia and the Lower Palatinate.

CREFELD, ſee *Crevelt*.

CREGLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, on the Tauber: 30 miles NW. Anſpach, and 22 S. Wurzburg.

CREIL, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Senlis: 2 leagues NW. Senlis, and 2½ S. Clermnt.

CREIL DE BOURNEZEAU, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Roche-ſur-Yon: 3½ leagues ESE. La Roche.

CREILSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, on the Jaxt: 24 miles WSW. Anſpach, and 13 WNW. Dunckels-buhl.

CREMA, a town of Italy, and capital of the Cremaſco, ſituated on the river Serio, well built, populous, and fortified, rich, and commercial; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bologna. It contains 5 pariſh churches, and 16 convents for devotees of both ſexes. It has belonged to the Venetians from the year 1428, but pays no impoſts. The name is ſaid to be derived from the word *cremata, burned*, as being built on the ruins of a more ancient and heretical town, burned by the order of the archbiſhop of Milan, in the year 951: 22 miles ESE. Milan. *Long.* 27. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 22. N.

CREMASCO, a country of Italy, which takes its name from Crema, the capital, inſulated in the Milaneſe: it belongs to the Venetians, though not united to any other part of their territories. It is ſmall, but fertile in corn, wine, flax, and hemp.

CREMAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 5 miles S. Roanne.

CREMBS, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Lyzer, about 6 miles N. Milſtatt.

CREMBSPERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 7 miles N. Milſtatt.

CREMMEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, containing about 300 houſes: 22 miles NNW. Berlin, and 30 NNE. Brandenburg. *Long.* 30. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

CREMIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, in the diſtrict of La Tour-du-Pin: 6 leagues E. Lyons.

CREMNITZ, or *Kremnitz*, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, celebrated for its ſilver mines: the town itſelf is very ſmall, not containing 50 houſes, but the fauxbourgs are of great extent: 56 miles N. Gran, and 100 E. Vienna.

CREMONA, a city of Italy, and capital of the Cremoneſe, ſituated in a delightful plain, watered by the Oglio, about a quarter of a mile from the Po, over which is a bridge of boats, protected by a fort, as the town is by a caſtle; a canal, which paſſes through the town, forms a communication between the Oglio and the Po: the circumference is about five miles. The principal ſtreets are wide and ſtraight, adorned with ſome ſmall ſquares, and a few palaces, but the houſes in general are not well built. Here is an univerſity of no great celebrity; 40 pariſh churches, and 43 convents of both ſexes, with about 12,000 inhabitants. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan. This town is ſaid to have been built 391 years before Chriſt. From the tower of one of the churches is an extenſive view over the fertile plains of Auſtrian Lombardy: 38 miles SE. Milan. *Long.* 27. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 9. N.—This city ſurrendered to the French, without making any reſiſtance, in May, 1796.

CREMONESE, a country of Italy, in the Milaneſe, taking its name from Cremona, the capital; bounded on the eaſt by the duchy of Mantua, on the north by the Breſſan, on the weſt by the Lodeſan and Cremaſco, and on the ſouth by the Parmeſan, from which it is ſeparated by the Po. It for a long time belonged to Spain, till the famous war for the ſucceſſion of Charles II. when it was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria, and made a fief of the empire. It is fertile, particularly in wine and fruit.

CREMPE, or *Krempe*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, ſituated on a brook or ſmall river, which ſoon after runs into the Stoer; the chief trade of the inhabitants is in cattle: 4 miles N. Gluckſtadt, and 27 NW. Hamburg.

CREMS, or *Krems*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: 23 miles SW. Znaym, and 32 WNW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

CREMS, or *Krems*, a river of the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube, near the town of Crems.

CREMSIER, a town of Moravia, the uſual reſidence of the biſhop of Olmutz: 20 miles S. Olmutz.

CRENAN CRAIG, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of the county of Wigton, in Luce Bay: 13 miles SSE. Stranraer.

CRENDIREK, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 30 miles NNE. Newbern.

*Créon*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadillac: 10 miles SE. Bourdeaux.

CREPON, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bayeux: 2 leagues NE. Bayeux.

CREPY EN LAONNOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: 1½ league NW. Laon.

CRESCENTINO, a town of Italy, in the Vercellois, on the Po, in a fertile country, but a low ſituation. In the diſputes between the Guelphs and Gibelines, many perſons who were driven from Vercelli, Monferrat, &c. went to this place, then only a village, and employed their wealth in building houſes; thus it grew daily, and probably from that circumſtance obtained its name. The inhabitants alſo encloſed it with walls, but theſe not being ſufficient to ſuſtain the attacks of an enemy, the French, in the war with the emperor, fortified it in the modern manner, ſurrounding it with walls, baſtions, foſſes, and other works. There are two churches, and ſeveral religious houſes. It was taken by the French in 1704, and retaken by the allies in 1706: 20 miles NE. Turin.

CRESPY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe: 12 miles S. Compeigne, and 12 ENE. Senlis.

CRESSANGES, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmarault: 10 miles SW. Moulins.

CRESSY, ſee *Crecy*.

CREST, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: 2 leagues SE. Clermont Ferrand.

CREST, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Drôme, near which is a caſtle, a few years ſince uſed as a ſtate priſon for ſtate criminals, guarded by a company of infantry or invalids: 5 leagues N. Montelimart, and 4½ SSE. Valence.

CREBACORA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Maſſerano: 4 leagues W. Biella.

CREVASTA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 36 miles SSE. Durazzo.

CREVASTA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Adriatic, 8 miles S. Joannina, in the province of Albania.

CREVECŒUR, a town and fortreſs of Holland, ſituated at the conflux of the Dommel and the Meuſe: taken by the French from the Dutch on the 27th of September, 1794. The garriſon marched out with all the honours of war, and were allowed to retire into the interior parts of the ſtate, on condition of not ſerving again during the war: 4 miles N. Bois-le-Duc, and 20 E. Breda.

CREVECŒUR, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont l'Eveque: 5 leagues SE. Caen.

CREVECŒUR, a town of France, in the department of the North, on the Scheldt: where Charles Martel gained a victory in the year 717: 4 miles S. Cambray.

CREVECŒUR, a Dutch fort and factory in Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

CREVELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Meurs, near which the French were defeated by the Hanoverians, in the year 1758: 10 miles S. Meurs.

CREVIC, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luneville: 1½ leagues NW. Luneville.

CREUILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: 3 leagues NW. Caen.

CREUSE, a department of France, which takes its name from the river Creuſe, which paſſes through it. Gueret is the capital.

CREUSE (*Little*), a river of France, which runs into the Creuſe, near Freſſelines.

CREUSE, a river of France, which riſes about eight miles ſouth of

Felletin, croſſes the department to which it gives name, and the department of the Indre, ſeparates the department of the Indre and Loire from that of Vienne, till about five miles eaſt from La Haye it loſes itſelf in the river Vienne.

CREUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 7 miles S. Bayreuth.

CREUTZ, a town of Croatia, near the ſource of the river Glocovni: 16 miles SSE. Varaſdin, and 118 S. Vienna. *Long.* 34. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 22. N.

CREUTZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles W. Efferding.

CREUTZBERG, or *Philippſtal*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Homburg: 12 miles SW. Muhlhauſen, and 29 W. Erfurt.

CREUTZBERG, or *Kluſtboreck*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg, ſurrounded with walls and ditches, with a caſtle and two churches. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in honey, wax, leather, and flax: 28 miles ENE. Brieg, and 26 NE. Grottgaw.

CREUTZBURG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 14 miles SSW. Konigſberg.

CREUTZBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: 7 miles NNW. Eiſenach.

CREUTZENACH, or *Creutznach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, belonging to the elector Palatine, in the county of Sponheim, once Imperial, ſituated on the Nahe, which divides it into Old and New Town. The ancient kings of the Franks had a palace here: 6 miles S. Bingen, 30 WNW. Worms, and 38 N. Deux Ponts.—In the year 1632, this town was taken by the Swedes; in the year 1688, by the French; and during the war between the French republicans and allies, it has been taken and retaken ſeveral times.

CREUTZOFF, a town of the duchy of Courland: 16 miles SSW. Mittaw.

CREUZBURG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: 10 miles NE. Teutſch Brod.

CREWKERN, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the borders of Dorſetſhire, about a mile from the Parret, with ſome manufactures of dowlas, ſail-cloth, girtweb, and ſtockings; the number of inhabitants is about 3000. The market on Saturdays is well ſupplied with proviſions and corn: 20 miles SE. Taunton, and 132½ W. London.

CRICKHAETH, or *Crickeith*, a town of North Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, ſituated on the coaſt of the Iriſh Sea, with a weekly market on Wedneſday, defended by a caſtle: 21 miles S. Caernarvon, and 236½ NW. London.

CRICKHOWELL, a town of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock, ſituated near the Uſk: much reſorted to by invalids, for the purpoſe of drinking goats' milk and whey. The ruins of an ancient caſtle are yet viſible. There is a weekly market on Thurſday, well ſupplied with fiſh and proviſions: 6 miles WNW. Abergavenny, 13 ESE. Brecknock, and 149 WNW. London.

CRICKLADE, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on the river Thames, anciently a place of ſome conſequence. It contains about 250 houſes, and is a borough town, but the inhabitants having been convicted of corruption, the freeholders of ſeveral adjacent places are added to the voters, for members to ſerve in Parliament. The river Thames is navigable to this town, and a canal is now made between the Thames and the Severn, which joins the former at this town. It has a weekly market on Saturday: 30 miles W. Oxford, and 83½ WNW. London.

CRIEFF, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 17 miles N. Sterling, and 16. W. Perth.

CRIMEA, a peninſula of Europe, ſituated on the Black Sea, annexed to the Ruſſian dominions, and forming a part of the government of Ekatermoſlav, under the name of Taurida.

CRIMELN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Neuſtadt: 2 miles N. Weyda.

CRIMMITZSCHAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgebirg, ſituated on the Pleiſſe, built in the 13th century: the inhabitants carry on manufactures of cloth, flannels, and linen: 8 miles NW. Zwickau.

CRINITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and territory of Erzgebirg: 6 miles S. Zwickau.

CRIQUETOT, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montivilliers: 7 miles N. Montivilliers.

CRISPALT, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri: 10 miles SE. Altorff.

CRISPELLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 25 miles E. Civita Borella.

CHRISTIANA, a ſmall iſland of the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

CROAGHPATRICK, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: 3 miles SW. Caſtlebar.

CROARA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 18 miles SW. Modena.

CROATIA, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by Hungary, from which it is ſeparated by the river Drave, on the eaſt by Sclavonia and Boſnia, on the ſouth by Dalmatia, and on the weſt by Morlachia, Carniola, and Stiria; about 150 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. The Croatians derive their origin from the Sclavonians, and came into this country in the time of the emperor Heraclius. In the middle ages they had kings of their own, who for ſome time were ſubject to Dalmatia. In the eleventh century, Croatia and Dalmatia devolved to the king of Hungary, and the Croats have ever ſince continued under the dominion of that monarchy, except a ſmall part ſubject to the Turks: though not without frequent attempts to recover their independency. The principal towns are Waraſdin, or Little Waraſdin, Kreutz, Velika, Iwanitz, Zagrab, Karlſtadt, and Sluin. Turkiſh Croatia is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Unna, and occupies a ſpace about 40 miles long, and 20 wide. The principal rivers of Croatia are the Corana and the Save.

CROCQ, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Felletin: 8 miles E. Felletin.

CROCY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Falaiſe: 2 leagues E. Falaiſe.

CROEVER REICH, or *Croefer Reiet*, a ſmall diſtrict of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, on the north ſide of the Moſelle, ſold by the counts of Sponheim, in the year 1274, to the archbiſhops of Treves.

CROGHAM, a river of Ireland, which runs into Oughter Lough, 6 miles W. Cavan.

CROJA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, anciently the capital and reſidence of the Albanian kings. The famous Scanderberg uſed this place as a fortreſs, from whence he continually haraſſed the Turks; but when the Turks became maſters of Albania, they deſtroyed the fortifications. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Durazzo: 20 miles NE. Durazzo.

CROISIC *(Le)*, a ſea port of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, about 3 leagues from the mouth of the Loire, ſurrounded with ſalt marſhes. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable coaſting trade: 7 leagues W. Nantes.

CROISSILLE, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva: 11 miles NNW. Annecy.

CROISILLES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bapaume: 3 leagues N. Bapaume.

CROIX *(La)*, a mountain of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies: 13 miles W. Pignerol.

CROIX *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire: 2 leagues SE. Louviers.

CROIX ST. LEUFROY *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louvieres: 6 miles NE. Evreux.

CROIX SUR MEUSE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Mihiel: 4 leagues SSE. Verdun.

CROKANE, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Cork: 5 miles N. Dungarvan.

CROLLES, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in wine: 10 miles NE. Grenoble.

CROMACH CRAIG, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 5 miles N. Crieff.

CROMACH HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Banff: 3 miles NW. Cullen.

CROMARTY, a ſea port town of Scotland, and capital of the county of the ſame name, ſituated in the Frith of Murray, at the mouth of the Frith of Cromarty. Here is a manufacture of coarſe cloth, and a conſiderable coaſting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fiſh, and ſkins. The river on which it ſtands is a mile wide, and the harbour an excellent one. *Long.* 0. 43. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 39. N.

CROMARTY, a ſmall county of Scotland, bounded on the north by a Frith or river, called the *Frith of Cromarty*; on the eaſt by the Frith of Murray, and every where elſe by the county of Roſs. This county is the ſmalleſt of the kingdom, being only 12 miles long, and 3 broad. Cromarty is the chief town. The Frith is the moſt commodious of Scotland, and capable of containing all the navy of England with ſafety. The country is tolerably fertile; but though once almoſt a continued foreſt, is now deſtitute of timber. Cromarty returns one member to the Britiſh parliament alternately with Nairn.

CRCMARY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vezoul: 2½ leagues N. Beſançon.

CROMBACH, a town of Germany: 7 miles NE. Siegen.

CROMER, a town of England, ſituated on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Norfolk, with a harbour for fiſhing veſſels, being chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen. Many attempts have been made to raiſe a pier, and great ſums expended for that purpoſe, but without ſucceſs, the ſea waſhing it away. The town was formerly much larger than it now is, having had two churches, one of which, with many houſes, fell a ſacrifice to the inundation of the ſea. It is a place of reſort for ſea-bathing, and has a weekly market on Saturday: 23 miles N. Norwich, and 127 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 55. N.

CROMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 7 miles E. Abbeville.

CROMPTON POINT, the north-eaſt point of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

CRONA, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbon Lancy: 8 miles NNW. Bourbon Lancy.

CRONACH, a fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, near the river Cranach: 30 miles NE. Bamberg.

CRONBORG, a fortreſs of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated on a point of land on the weſt coaſt of the Sound, a little to the eaſt of Elſinoor, and oppoſite to Helſingborg, in Sweden; built by Frederick II. king of Denmark, in the year 1577, on piles of oak, ſtrengthened with ſtone. In the year 1658, it was taken by Charles Guſtavus, king of Sweden, after a ſiege of a month, and reſtored to Denmark in 1660. The unfortunate queen Matilda was impriſoned here before ſhe was removed to Zell. Adjoining to a royal palace, about half a mile from Cronburg, is a garden, called *Hamlet's Garden*, ſuppoſed to be the ſpot where the murder of his father was committed.

CRONE, or *Koronow*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia: 56 miles S. Dantzick.

CRONEBANE, mines of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow: 8 miles SSW. Wicklow.

CRONENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Blankenheim: 10 miles NW. Geroldſtein.

CRONOBERG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland.

CRONSCHWITZ, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Neuſtadt: 2 miles NE. Weyda.

CRONSNIERE, an iſland in the Atlantic, about five miles in circumference, near the coaſt of France.

CRONSTADT, or *Kronſchad*, a ſea-port town of Ruſſia, ſituated on the iſland of Retuſari, in the Gulf of Finland, where the principal part of the Ruſſian fleet lies in harbour. The harbour is good and large, but the freſhneſs of the water decays the timber. It is defended by ſeveral forts and ramparts. The houſes are chiefly built of wood; the number of inhabitants about 60,000: 20 miles W. Peterſburg. *Long.* 47. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 58. N.

CRONSTADT, or *Kronſtadt*, or *Braſſau*, a town of Tranſylvania, ſituated about five miles from the river Alt, near the borders of Walachia, from which it is ſeparated by lofty mountains, chiefly inhabited by Germans. The ſuburbs are inhabited by Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Saxons: 50 miles ENE. Hermanſtadt. *Long.* 42. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

CROOKED HAVEN, a bay of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Banff: 2½ miles NW. Cullen.

CROOKED ISLAND, one of the Bahama Iſlands. *Long.* 73. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 10. N.

CROOKED LAKE, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York, 40 miles S. Lake Ontario.

CROPALATI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 11 miles SE. Roſſano.

CROPANI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 9 miles ENE. St. Severina.

CROPASCIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 7 miles W. Umbriatico.

CROPEDY, a village of England, in the county of Oxford, on the river Cherwell. In the year 1644, a battle was fought here between the forces of the king and thoſe of the parliament, in which the latter were defeated: 3 miles N. Banbury, and 78 NW. London.

CROSICIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 52 miles WSW. Lemberg.

CROSNE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 80 miles WSW. Lemberg.

CROSS ISLAND, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Main, at the entrance into Machias bay. *Long.* 67. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

CROSS ISLAND, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands of Scotland: 35 miles S. Lerwick.

CROSS LAKE, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 17 miles S. Lake Ontario.

CROSS FELLS, a mountain of England, in the county of Cumberland.

CROSS SOUND, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America: 45 miles N. Portlock's Harbour. *Long.* 136. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 11. N.

CROSSEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It formerly made part of Sileſia; afterwards ſubmitted to Poland, and devolved by inheritance and treaty to the marquiſate of Brandenburg in 1476 and 1482. It was a fief of Bohemia till the year 1746, when the queen of Hungary ceded the ſovereignty to the king of Pruſſia. It now makes a part of the New Mark.

CROSSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg; formerly the capital of a duchy of the ſame name; ſituated on the Oder, near the conflux of the Bober. It contains two churches for Lutherans, one for Calviniſts, manufactures of cloth, and extenſive breweries. It is ſurrounded with old walls: 21 miles SE. Francfort on the Oder, and 68 ESE. Berlin. *Long.* 32. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 4. N.

CROSSIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 24 miles SW. Lublin.

CROSSWICKS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: 7 miles SE. Trenton.

CROSTOLO, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po, about a mile north-weſt from Luzzara, in the duchy of Mantua.

CROTENAY, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny: 2 leagues SE. Poligny.

CROTONA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 12 miles ESE. St. Severina.

CROTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 11 miles ESE. Homberg.

CROTOY, *(le)*, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Somme, about a league from the ſea, on the north ſide of the river Somme. It had formerly a good harbour, but is now little frequented, the trade being chiefly removed to St. Valery: 10 miles NW. Abbeville.

CROTTENDORF, or *Krotendorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: 6 miles E. Schwartzenberg.

CROTZKA, a town of Hungary, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube. In the year 1739, a bloody battle was fought here between the Imperialiſts and the Turks: the loſs on the ſide of the Imperialiſts was, of the infantry 3974 killed, 3763 wounded, and of the cavalry 1741 killed, and 764 wounded; 1565 horſes were killed, and 619 wounded: at the ſame time, a battle was fought between the fleets of the two contending powers on the Danube, within a ſmall diſtance from the town: 15 miles SE. Belgrade.

CROU *(La)*, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, a little below St. Denys.

CROUCHE, a river of England, in the county of Eſſex, which runs into the ſea: 10 miles NE. Rochfort, celebrated for its oyſter-beds.

CROUGHNAMALLIN, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: 10 miles WNW. Killala.

CROUPIERE, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: 5 miles S. Thiers.

CROUTELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers: 1¼ league SW. Poitiers.

CROUY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meaux: 10 miles NE. Meaux.

CROUZILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne: 17 miles SE. Limoges.

CROW HEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Cork. *Long.* 10. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

CROW TAING, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ronaldſhay.

CROWLAND, or *Croyland*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, near which formerly ſtood a celebrated abby, ruins of which remain. The inhabitants derive a conſiderable gain from wild-ducks, caught in decoys: 12 miles NNE. Peterborough, and 93 N. London.

CROWLE, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Saturdays: 36 miles N. Lincoln, and 169 N. London.

CROWN ISLAND, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Guinea. *Long.* 146. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 18. S.

CROWN POINT, a fort and ſettlement of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 12 miles N. Ticonderago.

CROY, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 5 miles NW. Amiens.

CROYDON, a town of England, in the county of Surry, with a weekly market on Saturday, principally for corn. Here was, till within a few years, a palace of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, which was alienated and ſold by authority of parliament in the year 1780, and is now employed for a cotton manufacture. The palace is intended to be rebuilt at Park hill Farm, half a mile from Croydon. The church is ſaid to be one of the largeſt and handſomeſt in the county: 10 miles S. London.

CROZEN, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaulin: 16 miles NW. Chateaulin.

CROZET, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 10 miles NW. Roanne.

CRUACHAN BEN, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Argyle: 25 miles S. Fort William.

CRUANACARRA, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

CRUANAKILLY, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

CRUCKFALLA, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: 3 miles SE. Bloody Farland's Point.

CRUCOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 6 miles SE. Cariati Vecchia.

CRUDEN, a bay of Scotland, formed by a river of the ſame name, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Aberdeen: 8 miles S. Peterhead.

CRUIT, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland: 10 miles S. Bloody Farland's Point. *Long.* 8. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 2. N.

CRULAY, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire: 10 miles E. Verneuil.

CRUMARAD, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: 2 miles N. Killybegs.

CRUMAU, or *Krumau*, or *Krumtow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym: 16 miles NNE. Znaym.

CRUMAU, or *Krumlaw*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz, on the river Moldaw: 17 miles SE. Prachatitz, and 76 S. Prague.

CRUMLINWATER, a river of Ireland, which runs into Neagh Lough: 6 miles S. Antrim.

CRUMMOCK WATER, a lake of England, in the county of Cumberland, which abounds with char and trout.

CRUMP ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies, about a mile long, near the north-eaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 14. N.

CRUNA DEL CONDE, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Duero, near Aranda de Duero.

CRUXHAVEN, a ſea-port town of Germany, ſituated on the north-coaſt of the duchy of Bremen, in the German Ocean, between the mouths of the Elbe and the Weſer. *Long.* 25. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 56. N.

CRUYS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps: 7 miles SW. Siſteron.

CRUYSFIORD, a bay on the coaſt of Norway: 20 miles SW. Bergen.

CRUZANI, a town of the iſland of Corſica, on the Limone: 18 miles NNE. Ajaccio.

CRUZY, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pons de Thomieres: 4 leagues W. Beziers.

CRUZY LE CHATEL, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonnere: 3½ leagues E. Tonnere.

CSAKATHURN, a town of Hungary, ſituated on a ſmall river, between the Muer and the Drave; celebrated for its wine: 20 miles W. Caniſcha, and 95 S. Vienna.

CSANAD, a town of Hungary, on the river Maros: 64 miles N. Belgrade, and 200 SE. Vienna.

CSEREPAXA, a town and caſtle of Hungary: 8 miles NE. Erlau.

CSERINGRAD, a town of Sclavonia, on the Danube: 5 miles N. Peterwardin.

CSERNA, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube, near Orſova.

CSERNA, a town of Sclavonia: 20 miles S. Eſzek.

CSERNICK, a town of Sclavonia: 11 miles NE. Gradiſca.

CSOGOD, a town of Tranſilvania: 16 miles E. Udvarhely.

CSOKAKU, a town and caſtle of Hungary: 12 miles NNE. Stulweiſen.

CSONGRAD, a town of Hungary, at the conflux of the rivers Kores and Theys: 22 miles N. Zegedin.

CUADAC, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in Tonquin, on a river of the ſame name.

CUB *(North)*, a ſmall iſland in James's Bay, Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 80. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 25. N.

CUB *(South)*, a ſmall iſland in James's Bay, Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 80. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 42. N.

CUBA, a very large iſland in the Weſt Indies, being 800 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and 70 in its mean breadth from north to ſouth. It was firſt diſcovered by Columbus, in the year 1492, but did not ſubmit to Spain till 1511. In the year 1519, a pilot having diſcovered that the channel between Cuba and the continent of the North was the moſt convenient paſſage for ſhips from Mexico to Europe, the Havannah was built on the north coaſt, as a port to receive them. It was firſt built of wood, and the encreaſing riches attracted the Engliſh and French pirates, who frequently pillaged it. In 1669, it was taken by the freebooter Morgan. In the year 1741, admiral Vernon made an eſtabliſhment on the ſouthern coaſt, and built a fort, which he called *Cumberland*, but was ſoon after obliged to evacuate it, on account of the intemperance of the climate. In 1761, the Engliſh again took the Havannah, and found immenſe treaſures. A governor, or captain-general, commands in the iſland, who decides all affairs civil and military; an intendant is at the head of the finances. The iſland is divided into 18 juriſdictions, with magiſtrates to each. A chain of mountains extends the whole length of the iſland from eaſt to weſt, and divides it in two. The copper mines furniſh all the Spaniſh colonies with utenſils of that metal; ſmall pieces of gold and ſilver are collected in the ſand of the river, which makes it probable that there are veins of thoſe metals in the mountains. Few countries have better ports; the moſt conſiderable and beſt known are the Havannah and St. Jago. The months of July and Auguſt are rainy; the reſt of the year is hot: the ſoil is equal in fertility to any in America, producing ginger, long pepper, and other ſpices; aloes, maſtic, caſſia fiſtula, manioc, maize, cocoa, &c. Tobacco is one of its principal productions, and is ſuppoſed to be the beſt, or moſt agreeable of any produced in the new world. The cultivation of ſugar has lately been introduced, and in ſome years the inhabitants have raiſed 250,000 quintals. The quantity of coffee is inconſiderable. Among the trees are oaks, firs, palms, cotton trees, ebony, and mahogany. In 1763, ſome emigrants from Florida introduced bees, which multiplied with ſuch great rapidity in the hollows of old trees, that they had ſoon ſufficient for their annual conſumption. In 1770, they had more than enough, and in the year 1777, they exported 715,000 pounds. The horned cattle have increaſed ſo much, that the foreſts are filled with droves of them, which run wild, and are hunted and killed only for their ſkins; ſwine are abundant, both wild and tame. The chief birds are paroquets, turtle doves, and partridges; water-fowl are numerous: on the coaſts are found a great number of turtles. The principal fiſh are mullets and chads. *Long.* 73. 50. to 85. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. to 23. N.

CUBA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 3 leagues NNE. Beja.

CUBAGUA, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Cumana, in South America, between the iſland of Margarita and the continent, diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, chiefly viſited by the Spaniards for the ſake of pearls found on its coaſts, but, in 1524, the banks of pearls diſappeared, and the fiſhermen, who were Indians from the Lucayes iſlands, were nearly exhauſted. The ſoil is dry, barren, and nitrous, without freſh water, and producing little elſe but ruſhes. *Long.* 63. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 56. N.

CUBAIMAROU, a river of the iſland of St. Vincent, which runs into the ſea, in a bay of the ſame name.

CUBAIMAROU, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 6. N.

CUBAN, a river of Ruſſian Tartary, which riſes in Mount Caucaſus and empties itſelf by two mouths, one into the Sea of Azoph, the other into the Black Sea, forming the ſouthern boundaries of the Ruſſian empire in that part.

CUBAN TARTARY, a part of Tartary, ſituated to the north of Perſia, now united to Ruſſia, which takes its name from the river Cuban.

CUBJAC, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Exideuil: 3½ leagues E. Perigueux.

CUBLANC, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: 10 miles SW. Brive.

CUCANA, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the country of Friuli: 7 miles W. Palma la Nuova.

CUCCHIARA, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Naples: 6 leagues NW. from Vieſte.

CUCHECUNNA, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: 68 miles WNW. Candahar.

CUCKFIELD, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, in the road from London to Brighthelmſtone, with a weekly market on Friday: 14 miles N. Brighthelmſtone, and 40 S. London.

CUCKMERE, a river of England, which runs into the ſea, 3 miles W. Beachy Head.

CUCKOLD'S POINT, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes. *Long.* 58. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 32. N.

CUCQ, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lavaur: 15 miles NE. Caſtres.

CUCURON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Apt: 7 miles S. Apt.

CUDDALORE, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, in the Carnatic, ſituated near where St. David ſtood; this town was taken by the French, under the command of general Lally, in the year 1758: 15 miles SSW. Pondicherry, and 85 NE. Trichinopoly. *Long.* 79. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

CUDDAPA, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province to which it gives name, belonging to the Nizam of the Deccan: 116 miles NW. Madras, and 58 W. Nellore. *Long.* 78. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 25. N.

CUDDAPA, a country of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north by the country of Golconda, on the eaſt by the Carnatic, and on the ſouth-weſt and weſt by the Myſore, ceded to the Nizam of the Deccan by Tippoo Sultan. The principal towns are Cuddapa, Gandicotta, and Combam.

CUDREFIN, a town and bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, on the ſouth-eaſt borders of Neufchatel: this town was taken by aſſault, in the year 1475, by the Swiſs cantons, who allotted it to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, who reſtored it to the duke of Savoy. In the year 1536, the inhabitants ſurrendered to the Bernois without reſiſtance, under which canton it remains: 5 miles SE. Neufchatel, and 21 W. Berne.

CUE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 100 miles SSW. Tauris.

*Cuença*, a juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and audience of Quito, containing 14 pariſhes, and a town of the ſame name.

*Cuença*, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and capital of a juriſdiction to which it gives name, in the audience of Quito, containing between 24 and 30,000 inhabitants: 150 miles S. Quito.

*Cuença*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, anciently called *Conça*, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Toledo, ſituated between two lofty mountains and two ſmall ſtreams, which form the Xucar; it was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1706; but ſoon after retaken by the duke of Berwick: 75 miles E. Madrid, and 100 WNW. Valencia. *Long*. 14. 35. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 40. 10. N.

CUERA, or *Zuera*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Gallego: 10 miles N. Saragoſſa.

CUERNABACA, or *Cornavaca*, a town of North America, in the province of Mexico: 20 miles SSW. Mexico.

CUERS, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hyeres: 3 leagues NNE. Toulon.

CUFA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, near the frontiers of Arabia Deſerta, on the Euphrates: 60 miles from Bagdad.

CUJAVIA, a province of Poland, on the banks of the Viſtula, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Gneſna, whoſe reſidence was at Waldiſlaw, the capital, and was long called the biſhop of Kruſvitz, becauſe he reſided at a town of that name. It has paſſed under the dominions of Pruſſia.

*Cuillé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Craon: 5 leagues WSW. Laval.

CUILLI, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Lake of Geneva, ſurrounded with walls and ditches in the year 1440: 5 miles SE. Lauſanne.

CUISERY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chalons ſur Saône: 4½ leagues SSE. Chalons.

CUIZEAU, ſee *Cuzeau*.

CUL DE COHE, a bay of the iſland of Martinico, on the north part of the Cul de Sac Royal.

CUL DE SAC, a general term for a bay in the Weſt India iſlands.

CUL DE SAC DES ANGLOIS, a bay of the iſland of Martinico, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt, a little to the ſouth of Cape Ferre.

*Cul de Sac François*, a bay of the iſland of Martinico. *Long*. 43. 7. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 14. 34. N.

CUL DE SAC *(Grand)*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Lucia.

CUL DE SAC *(Grand)*, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Guadaloupe. *Long*. 44. 7 W. Ferro. *Lat*. 16. 30. N.

CUL DE SAC MARIN, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Martinico. *Long*. 42. 59. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 14. 31. N.

CUL DE SAC (*Petit*), a bay of Guadaloupe: 7 miles S. Grand Cul de Sac.

CUL DE SAC (*Robert*), a bay of the iſland of Martinico, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long*. 43. 13. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 14. 34. N.

CUL DE SAC (*Royal*), a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico. *Long*. 43. 13. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 14. 30. N.

CUL DE SAC (*Vache)*, a bay of the iſland of Martinico. *Long*. 43. 11. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 14. 31. N.

CULEMBURG, a town of the United Dutch States in Guelderland, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Leck. It was taken by the French in 1672, who diſmantled it two years after. The lords of Culemburg have been very illuſtrious, and were powerful in the year 1150. It was erected into a comté in the year 1555, by Charles V. in favour of Florent de Pallant. This Florent de Pallant was among the confederate nobles, who preſented the remonſtrance againſt the inquiſition, and in favour of liberty of conſcience, to the ducheſs of Parma, the 5th of April, 1566. During the ſucceeding troubles, he retired to Culemberg, where he lived peaceably, and died in the year 1598. Dying without children, the comté deſcended to the comte de Waldeck, who had married the heireſs by a collateral line: 27 miles SSE. Amſterdam, and 16 N. Bois-le-Duc.

CULHAT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: 10 miles E. Riom.

CULIACAN, a province of Mexico, bounded on the north by Cinaloa, on the eaſt by New Biſcay, on the ſouth by the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by the Gulf of California; about 200 miles long, and 90 broad. The ſoil is fertile, and the air healthy. There are ſome ſilver mines. The principal towns are Culiacan, Petarlan, and St. Miguel.

CULIACAN, a town of North America, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in Mexico, on a river alſo called Culiacan: 480 miles NW. Mexico. *Long*. 90. 37. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 24. 22. N.

CULIACAN, a river of North America, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long*. 91. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 24. 70. N.

CULL, a poor ſea-port town of Africa, ſituated at the bottom of a gulf, in the country of Algiers, with a tolerable port. *Long*. 6. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 37. 40. N.

CULLAN, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Meillant: 10 leagues S. Bourges.

CULLEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Banff, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name: 12 miles W. Bamff. *Long*. 0. 29. E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 57. 38. N.

CULLERA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the ſea coaſt, at the mouth of the Xucar: 21 miles S. Valencia, and 10 NNW. Gandia.

CULLES, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chalôns ſur Saône: 3½ leagues SW. Châlons.

CULLODEN MUIR, a heath of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, celebrated for a victory obtained in the year 1746, by the duke of Cumberland, over the unfortunate prince Charles Stuart, which for ever deſtroyed the hopes of that family and their friends: 4 miles E. Inverneſs.

CULLYTON, or *Colyton*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 15 miles W. Lime, and 150 W. London.

CULLOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda: 15 miles W. Rajamundry, and 100 E. Hydrabad.

CULLUMPTON, or *Collumpton*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday. Here are manufactures of ſagathies, ſerges, and other woollen goods: 11 miles N. Exeter, and 159 W. London.

CULLY, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, on the north coaſt of the lake of Geneva: 5 miles ESE. Lauſanne.

CULM, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, and the ſee of a biſhop. This town was built in the 13th century, and is ſituated on the Viſtula. It was given by a duke of Maſovia to the knights of the Teutonic order, who made it the ſeat of their tribunal as long as they were poſſeſſed of the territory of Culm, during which time the Culmean law was generally received throughout Pruſſia: from the Teutonic knights it became ſubject to the king of Poland; and has with its territory been ſince annexed to Pruſſia. It is large, without commerce, and but thinly inhabited. It was once Anſeatic, and has till lately retained the privilege of coining money: 18 miles NNW. Thorn. *Long*. 35. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 20. N.

CULMAIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate: 14 miles E. Bayreuth.

CULMBACH *(Marquiſate of)*, a principality and country of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Bamberg and the country of Reuſs, and on the eaſt by the Vogtland and Bohemia, on the ſouth by the Upper Palatinate, and on the weſt by the biſhopric of Bamberg. It is compoſed of mountains and plains; the ſoil is in ſome places rich and deep, in others ſandy and ſtony, but generally fertile, becauſe well cultivated. Among the mountains is one called *Fichtelberg*, or *Mountain of Pines*, from the number of thoſe trees which grow on it, ſuppoſed to be one of the higheſt in Germany. There are mines of vitriol, alum, ſulphur, antimony, copper, iron, and lead: with quarries of ſlate and marble; corn, hemp, and flax abound; nothing is wanting but wine. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. The principality contains fifty-four towns. The principal of which are Bayreuth, Culmbach, and Hoff. The principal rivers are the Main, the Nabe, the Eger, the Saale, and the Pregnitz. The principality pays 329 florins for the Roman month, and to the chamber of Wetzlar 338 rixdollars fourteen kreutzers. The revenues, managed with economy, may amount to a million of florins. The military eſtabliſhment conſiſts of two regiments of infantry, a troop of horſe-guards, and a ſmall corps of huſſars, beſides 55 companies of militia. It is not unfrequently called *The Principality of Bayreuth*, from that city.

CULMBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and ſecond town of the principality to which it gaves name: ſituated on the Main: 15 miles NNW. Bayreuth, and 25 NE. Bamberg. *Long*. 29. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 5. N.

CULMENSEE, or *Chelmſa*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm, built in the year 1251: 12 miles SE. Culm.

CULMITZSCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Neuſtadt: 7 miles E. Weyda.

CULPEPER, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

CUMA, a town of the iſland of Gilolo, ſituated at the bottom of a large bay.

CUMA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Italy: 5 miles W. Naples.

CUMANA, or *New Cordova*, a town of South America, and capital of New Andaluſia. This town was built in the year 1520, and was firſt called

*New Cordova*, but is now generally known by the name of *Cumana*. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, who carry on a conſiderable trade in cocoa, and other productions of the country. The road is commodious for its depth and ſemi-circular form, which defends it from the violence of the winds. *Long.* 46. 45. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 12. N.

**CUMBACH**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 4 miles NW. Gabel.

**CUMBERLAND**, a county of England, bounded on the north by Scotland and the Solway Frith, 30 miles: on the eaſt by Northumberland and Durham, 58 miles; on the ſouth by Weſtmoreland and Lancaſhire, 69 miles; and on the weſt by the Iriſh Sea, 67 miles; in all 224 miles in circumference, 58 miles in length, and rather above 30 in breadth. The ſurface is diverſified with plains and eminences; open, braky, heathy commons, and irregular incloſures, in ſome parts enriched with riſing plantations; the whole watered by innumerable ſtreams and extenſive lakes, abounding with fiſh of various denominations, and plenty of game. Tho' this county enjoys an extent of 67 miles of ſea-coaſt, yet it cannot boaſt of its navigable rivers; the tide flows not more than two or three miles up the greateſt part of them. Cumberland may be conſidered as forming two different diſtricts, the mountainous, and that which is capable of culture. The mountainous diſtricts are ſeparated into two diviſions, one of which bounds the eaſt ſide of the county, and is the higheſt part of that ridge of mountains that divides the eaſtern and weſtern coaſts of the iſland, from Derbyſhire in England to Linlithgow in Scotland, Croſs-fell, Hartſide-fell, Geltſdale-foreſt, and Spadeadam-waſte, are the names of that portion of the ridge which paſſes through this county. Theſe mountains are compoſed of ſtrata of different kinds of ſtone, and are rich in coal, lime, and lead-ore, but are no way remarkable for any ſtriking irregularities of ſurface. The other diviſion of mountainous diſtricts occupies the ſouth-weſt part of the county, and they are known by the names of Skiddaw, Saddleback, Helvellin, Wreynoſe, Hardknot, Seafell, &c. &c. which are remarkable for their ſteep, broken, rocky ſides, and romantic ſhapes; and are in general one maſs of that kind of ſtone which produces the beautiful blue ſlate, ſo much and ſo deſervedly eſteemed, for covering the roofs of houſes. They are deſtitute of coal, lime, or any metallic ores; but in ſome meaſure repay this defect, by affording ſuch valuable ſlates, and producing that ſingular mineral ſubſtance, black lead, which is found near Keſwick in this county, and, it is ſaid, no where elſe in the ſouthern part of the kingdom. The mountainous diſtricts contain 342,000 acres; improveable common, 150,000: old incloſures, 470,000; lakes and waters, 8000; total quantity of acres in the whole county, 970,000. In a county like Cumberland, enjoying ſuch an extent of ſea-coaſt, and where ſo large a portion is occupied by mountains, and thoſe reckoned amongſt the higheſt in the kingdom, the climate muſt be various. Along the coaſt, and for a conſiderable way up the rivers, the ſnow ſeldom continues above twenty-four hours; but upon the mountains, the ſnow will lie unmelted for ſix or eight months: of courſe, the lower parts of the county are mild and temperate, while on the higher grounds and upon the mountains, and their vicinity, the air is cold and piercing. But the whole is healthy, tho' ſubject to great and frequent falls of rain, particularly in the autumn, which makes their harveſts very precarious and expenſive The ſoil is various. Fertile, rich, ſtrong loams occupy but a ſmall portion of this county. Dry loams, including the various degrees from the rich brown loam to the light ſandy ſoils, are found in a greater proportion than any other; and pear earth is more prevalent in the mountainous diſtricts, particularly thoſe adjoining to Northumberland and Durham: it is alſo found on moors or commons in the lower part of the county. A little below Carliſle, was the famous Picts' wall, built in the year 121, by the emperor Adrian, acroſs the iſland, from the German ocean to the Iriſh ſea; about 100 miles in length, eight feet wide, and twelve feet high, to prevent the incurſions of the Picts and Scots. The principal productions of Cumberland are black lead, coals, copper ore, lapis calaminaris, and ſalmon. Cumberland contains one city, and fifteen towns, viz. Carliſle, the city; Aldſton, Brampton, Cockermouth, Egremont, Heſket, Newmarket, Holm, Ireby, Keſwick, Kirkoſwald, Longtown, Penrith, Ravenglaſs, Whitehaven, Wigton, and Workington. The principal river is the Eden. It ſends ſix members to parliament, viz. two for the county; two for Carliſle; and two for Cockermouth.

**CUMBERLAND**, a county of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey.

**CUMBERLAND**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 20 miles W. Richmond.

**CUMBERLAND**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

**CUMBERLAND BAY**, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 12. N.

**CUMBERLAND BAY**, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Juan Fernandez. *Lat.* 33. 40. S.

**CUMBERLAND BAY**, a bay on the northern part of north America. *Long.* 65. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 66. 42. N.

**CUMBERLAND FORT**, a fort of United America, on the north ſide of the Potomack river, in the ſtate of Maryland: 95 miles W. Baltimore.

**CUMBERLAND HARBOUR**, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the Iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 30. N.

**CUMBERLAND HOUSE**, a ſettlement of North America, near Pine Iſland Lake. *Long.* 102. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 56. N.

**CUMBERLAND ISLAND**, an iſland in the Atlantic, about 20 miles in circumference, near the coaſt of Georgia. *Long.* 81. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. N.

**CUMBERLAND ISLAND**, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 140. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 18. S.

**CUMBERLAND ISLANDS**, a cluſter of Iſlands near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 148. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 36. S.

**CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS**, mountains of United America, which croſs the Tennaſſee government, and join the Allegany, in the ſtate of Virginia.

**CUMBERLAND RIVER**, a river of North America, which riſes in the mountains called *Cumberland Mountains*, at the weſtern borders of Virginia, and runs into the Ohio. *Long.* 89. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

**CUMBRAY** *(Little)*, a ſmall iſland of Scotland: about half a mile S. from Great Cumbray.

**CUMBRAY** *(Mickle, or Great)*, an iſland of Scotland, about 6 miles in circumference, at the mouth of the river Clyde, between the iſle of Bute and the county of Air.

**CUMIANA**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 5 miles N. Pinerolo, and 12 SW. Turin.

**CUMIERES**, a town of France, in the department of the Marne; celebrated for its wines: 1 league NW. Epernay.

**CUMPULUNGO**, a town of Walachia: 56 miles NNW. Buchoreſt.

**CUNINGHAM**, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the county of Air.

**CUNLHAT**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ambert: 3 leagues NNW. Ambert.

**CUNNERSDORF**, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg. In the year 1759, a battle was fought here between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians: the Pruſſians loſt in killed, priſoners, and deſerters, 7485 men: the wounded amounted to 111[illegible], of whom 500 recovered. The Auſtrians claimed the victory, but their loſs was ſuppoſed to be nearly equal to that of the Pruſſians: 2 miles E. Franckfort on the Oder.

**CUNNOR**, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tave, in the county of Glamorgan.

**CUNUGUATI**, or *Cunugnales*, or *Nueva Ville Rie*, a town of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and province of Paraguay.

**CUNY**, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, in Sligo Bay: 5 miles W. Sligo.

**CUOLAGH BAY**, a bay of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Cork, at the ſouth ſide of the entrance into Kenmare river. *Long.* 9. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

**CUOMI**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-Tong: 53 miles NW. Kiao.

**CUPAR**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife; a royal borough, and the county town, ſituated near the river Eden: 15 miles SE. Perth, and 23 N. Edinburgh.

**CUPAR**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, near the river Tay, on the borders of Perthſhire: 13 miles SW. Forfar, and 10 NNE. Perth.

**CUPEA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 20 miles N. Suczava.

**CUPERTINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 5½ miles NE. Nardo.

**CUPINOVA**, a town of Servia, on the river Save: 4 miles SSW. Belgrade.

**CUPPIS**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Finland.

*Curaçoa*, an iſland in the Caribbean Sea, about 25 leagues from the continent of South America, and 60 miles in circumference, belonging to the Dutch; with a good port on the ſouthern coaſt, called *St. Barbara*, where a great trade was formerly carried on by the Dutch in African ſlaves, which they ſold to the Spaniards of Carthagena, Portobello, and other towns on the continent of America. Here are ſome ſugar-works erected, which, with ſkins, form the principal articles of its commerce, except ſmuggling with the Spaniards. *Long.* 51. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. N.

**CURARAY**, a river of South America, which runs into the river of the Amazons.

**CURCO**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 35 miles SW. Tarſus.

**CURDISTAN**, a country of Aſia, inhabited by the Curds; part of it lying in Armenia, and part in Perſia. The Curds are ſuppoſed to be deſcendants from the ancient Chaldeans. They live chiefly on plunder, and are not ſubject either to the Turks or Perſians. They have great numbers of cattle, which they drive with them, and are often ſhifting places in ſearch of new paſture. There are ſeveral cities or towns in Curdiſtan.

**CURE**, a river of France, which runs into the Yonne, a little above Cravant.

**CUREL**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joinville: 1 league N. Joinville.

CUREMONTE, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive : 4½ leagues SE. Brive.

CURGIE, a village of Scotland, with a ſmall harbour, on the coaſt of the county of Wigton, in Luce Bay : 3 miles N. from the mull of Galloway.

CURIA MARIA, an iſland in the Arabian ſea, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Arabia : 40 miles long, and 16 broad. *Long.* 73. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 20. N.

CURIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, on a river of the ſame name : 6 miles W. Roſſano.

CURIGLIANO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento : 5 miles NE. Curigliano.

CURISCA HAFF, or *the Gulf of Courland*, a lake or gulf of Pruſſia, along ſide of the Baltic, from which it is ſeparated by the *Curiſch-Nerung*, extending from Memel to Lablaw, about 60 miles. The breadth is very unequal, being wide to the ſouth, and narrow towards the north.

CURISCH NERUNG, a tongue of land, or peninſula, ſeparating the *Curiſch Haff* from the Baltic.

CURLEW, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo : 17 miles S. Sligo.

CURLIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto : 8 miles W. Otranto.

CURRAGHROE, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone : 15 miles SW. Strabane.

CURRAN, a town of Hindooſtan, in the county of Allahabad : 30 miles NW. Allahabad.

CURRAN LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry : 23 miles SW. Killarney.

CURRENT ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 134. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 40. N.

CURRER, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapour : 60 miles W. Viſiapour, and 22 SSE. Sattarah.

CURSAY, or *Curzay*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudun : 12 miles SW. Poitiers.

CURTOLONE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua : 4 miles W. Mantua.

CURVAT, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn : 4 leagues E. Alby.

CURUPA, a town of South America, in the country of Braſil, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river of the Amazons ; built by the Dutch ; now in poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe.

CURZOLA, or *Corzola*, or *Corcyra*, a ſmall iſland of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, ceded by Raguſa to the Venetians in the year 1386. It abounds in wood, which makes the ſituation convenient for building ſhips, and produces good wine. It contains one city, and ſeveral villages : 30 miles long, and 8 broad. *Long.* 34. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 17. N.

CURZOLA, a town of European Turkey, at the eaſt end of the iſland ſo called ; the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a governor. It is fortified with ſtrong walls and towers, and has a good harbour. The Turks attempted to make a deſcent here in the year 1507, but were repulſed by the women, after the men had fled into the country trhough far.

CURZOLARI, an iſland, or rather five ſmall iſlands, which are little more than rocks, in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Greece : 12 miles E. Cephalonia.

CUSANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora : 22 miles NE. Capua.

CUSAWATU, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia : 95 miles W. Tugerloo.

CUSCO, a city of South America, in Peru, and ſee of a biſhop ; the moſt ancient, grand, and magnificent of the country ; built by the Incas, on the ſide of ſeveral hills. At firſt, it was peopled by Indians in cabins rather than houſes. As the empire extended, the houſes multiplied, and became more elegant. In the centre was a large level place, from which four grand ſtreets divided. Each province of the empire had its peculiar quarter, in which they muſt reſide during life, without the liberty of changing. They might preſerve their ancient cuſtoms, but were all compelled to worſhip the ſun in a ſumptuous temple, whoſe walls were incruſted with gold and ſilver, and adorned with different figures, and idols of the different nations ſubdued by the Incas. On a hill towards the north are yet ſeen the ruins of a fortreſs built by the Incas, which had a communication, by means of ſubterraneous paſſages, with three forts built in the walls of Cuſco. The wall was of an extraordinary height, and built of ſtone with an aſtoniſhing neatneſs. The Spaniards found the houſes built with ſtone ; and amongſt them a great number of palaces, whoſe principal ornaments were of gold and ſilver, which glittered on the walls. All the deſcendants of the Incas reſided in a particular quarter. Cuſco is at preſent a large city : the houſes are built of ſtone, and covered with red tiles ; the apartments are well diſtributed ; the mouldings of the doors are gilt, and the furniture not leſs magnificent. The cathedral church is large, all of ſtone, and of an elegant and noble architecture. There are nine pariſh churches, and ſeveral convents and hoſpitals. The government is in the hands of a corregidor, who has a council of regidors elected among the nobles of the town ; and from theſe are choſen the alcades. The biſhop has an income of about 4000*l.* a year. The chapter is compoſed of five dignitaries, four canons, and four officers. Cuſco contains about 12,000 Indians, 3000 or 4000 Spaniards, and a great number of ſlaves. The dioceſe is divided into 14 juriſdictions, three of which belong to the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and 11 to Peru, in the audience of Lima. The juriſdiction of Cuſco extends about 3 or 4 leagues from the walls. The air is temperate, but cold on the hills ; is fertile in grain and fruit, and well watered by the rivers Apurimak and Yukai. *Long.* 54. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 30 S.

CUSE, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baume les Dame : 3 leagues N. Baume.

CUSHEENY, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Little Barrow : 7 miles ENE. Portarlington.

CUSHENDON BAY, a ſmall bay of Ireland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Antrim. *Long.* 5. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 7. N.

CUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne : 2½ leagues SW. St. Flour.

CUSSATIE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia : 12 miles W. Tugeloo.

CUSSET, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Allier, on a ſmall river which ſoon after joins the Allier. It contains about 3000 inhabitants : 9 leagues S. Moulins, and 8 SE. Montmirault.

CUSSIE, a town of Egypt : 15 miles S. Aſhmunein.

CUSTINE, or *Condé ſur Moſelle*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurt, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nancy, ſituated on the Moſelle : 2 leagues NNW. Nancy.

CUSTOR, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Theis near its conflux with the Danube.

CUSTRIN, or *Kuſtrin*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and new mark of Brandenburg on the Oder. The environs are marſhy, and the road which leads to the circle of Lebus is a fortified dike, with 36 bridges in the ſpace of a league ; the road towards the new mark has ſeven. It is very ſtrong by art and nature, and contains only about 200 houſes within the walls ; but the three fauxbourgs are more extenſive, and handſomer than the town. There are four churches, three magazines, two hoſpitals, &c. It was burned down by the Ruſſians in the year 1739, but not taken. After the fire, it was rebuilt in a more regular form : 48 miles E. Berlin. *Long.* 32. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 36. N.—In the year 1758, this town was beſieged by the Ruſſians, who threw in a great number of red-hot balls, and ſet fire to it in ſeveral places : great part of the houſes were deſtroyed, or greatly damaged. The king of Pruſſia arrived in the neighbourhood in a few days, when the Ruſſians abandoned their enterpriſe.

CUTCH, a country of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north by ſandy deſerts, which ſeparate from the country of Agimere ; on the eaſt, by Guzerat ; on the ſouth, by an arm of the ſea, called *The Gulf of Cutch* ; and on the Weſt, by the Sinde. The principal towns are Bocge-booge and Tahej.

CUTTERA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude : 20 miles SSE. Bereilly.

CUTTUPDEA, an iſland in the north-eaſt part of the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 92. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 53. N.

CUVAGNA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Friuli, belonging to the ſtate of Venice : 5 miles N. Udina.

CUVES, a town of France, in the department of the channel : 10 miles E. Avranches.

CUVILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Somme : 7 miles SE. Montdidier.

CUXAC, a town of France, in the department of the Aude : 5 miles NE. Narbonne.

CUYCK, a town of Brabant, in a ſmall territory of the ſame name, of which Grave is the capital : 4 miles ESE. Grave, and 12 W. Cleves.

CUYOS, or *Cuſto*, or *Chiquitò*, a province of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, bounded on the north by Tucuman : on the eaſt by the province of Cordova ; on the ſouth and weſt, by Chili. As far as is known, which is but little, it reſembles Tucuman in its climate and productions.

CUZACATTAN, or *St. Salvador*, a town of North America, in the province of Guatimala : 165 miles ESE. Guatimala.

CUZEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans : 3½ leagues SSE. Louhans.

CYPRUS, an iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Turkey in Aſia, ſituated between the coaſt of Syria and that part of Turkey at preſent called *Caramania*. This country was formerly known by a great many different names. Pliny calls it *Acamantis*, *Ceraſtis*, *Aſphelia*, *Amathuſia*, *Macaria*, *Cryptos*, and *Colinia*. In other hiſtorians it may be found under the denomination of *Chetime*, *Eroſa*, *Paphos*, and *Salamis* ; and, in the poets, under that of *Cythera*. The latter made it the birth-place of Venus, and the abode of the Graces. This iſland contained formerly nine kingdoms, tributary to Egypt, and ſoon after to the Romans. From the emperors of the weſt it paſſed to thoſe of the eaſt; but it was taken from them by the Arabs, under the reign of Heraclius. Iſaac, a prince of the family of the Comenii, who governed it with the title of Duke, being fired with ambition, ſeized on the whole iſland, and eſtabliſhed himſelf ſovereign of it. The weakneſs of the empire for a long time favoured the views of the uſurper; but, in 1191, Richard I. king of England, deprived him of it, together with his life. Being afterwards ſold by this monarch to the Templars, difference of religion cauſed the inhabitants to take up arms againſt their new ſovereigns; and the knights apprehending that they ſhould not be able to keep peaceable poſſeſſion of it, delivered it back to Richard, who renounced it in favour of Guy de Luſignan. In 1460, Charlotte, the laſt heireſs of this family, was expelled from it by James, her natural brother. She married Louis, of Savoy; and on this account the dukes of that country ſtill aſſume the title of King of Cyprus. After the death of James, Catharine Cornaro, his widow, finding herſelf without male children, made over this kingdom, in 1480, to the republic of Venice. But they did not long enjoy their acquiſition. The Turks rendered themſelves maſters of it in 1570, and every thing concurred to ſecure their conqueſt. Ferdinand I. of Medicis, grand duke of Tuſcany, attempted to take Cyprus, and would certainly have ſucceeded, ſay the hiſtorians, had he been provided with better generals. This beautiful iſland is 220 miles in length, 65 in breadth, and about 600 in circumference, comprehending the gulfs. A chain of mountains, the higheſt of which are Olympus, St. Croix, and Buffavent, croſs and divide it from eaſt to weſt. There are few rivers or torrents here, the beds of which, even in winter, are not entirely dry; and this is owing to the great ſcarcity of rain. The heavens, as one may ſay, are of braſs; and hiſtorians aſſure us, that, in the reign of Conſtantine, no rain fell in this iſland for the ſpace of 30 years. It may readily be conceived how much injury a drought of ſo long continuance muſt do to population. There were formerly a great number of cities, of which nothing at preſent remains but the names, and a few ruins. There are ſome even, for the ancient ſituation of which it would be in vain to ſearch. Famaguſta and Nicoſia are the only places of importance; unleſs Larnic, where the European merchants have their factory, may be claſſed in the ſame rank. Beſides theſe, Cyprus contains ſeven citadels, which are commanded by the ſame number of governors. Some authors tell us, that the air of this iſland is bad and unhealthful. Mariti ſays the contrary. The greater part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Beſides a multitude of Armenians, there are here a great many Maronites, whoſe religious practices and ceremonies are not much different from thoſe of the Roman Catholics. The Turks have here a mulla, who is in ſome meaſure the chief of the law; the Greeks, an archbiſhop, and three biſhops; the Armenians, a biſhop; the Maronites, a high prieſt; and the Latins, two rectors, one for the French, and the other for the Italians. Religious toleration in this iſland is extended to all nations. The Greek and Turkiſh languages here equally prevail; and from this mixture there reſults a corruption of the two idioms. The Greek, however, in its words, has preſerved the purity of the ancient dialect; but the pronunciation of it has been totally changed ſince the arrival of the Venetians in the iſland. Commercial people generally ſpeak the Italian language, and a very few of them the French. The Cypriots are, in general, well made. They are tall; have a noble and agreeable air; and in their manner of living they are very ſober and temperate. The women have nothing beautiful but their eyes. All the Greeks are fond of pleaſure; but the Cypriots give themſelves up to it with madneſs: and the vivacity of this paſſion, inſtead of being cooled, appears to revive more and more under the rod of deſpotiſm. The people here clothe themſelves in the ſame manner as the inhabitants of Conſtantinople. When the Turks conquered Cyprus, they reckoned in it, beſides women, children, and old people, 70,000 men ſubject to capitation. The population of Cyprus has ſo much decreaſed, that the inhabitants ſcarcely amount to 40,000. This iſland was formerly one of the richeſt and moſt fertile in the world. It abounded with mines of gold, ſilver, copper, iron, marcaſite, rock alum, and even emeralds; but of theſe ancient productions nothing now remains, except the remembrance, and the names of the places from which they were procured. The preſent government fetters curioſity in this reſpect, and forbids every kind of reſearch. Some centuries ago, a great quantity of oil was made here; but in the time of the Venetians, a ſpirit of ſpeculation aboliſhed that uſeful branch, and the cultivation of olives was abandoned for that of cotton. Saffron, rhubarb, and other valuable productions, are at preſent totally neglected. Deer, roebucks, aſſes, wild bears, and a great number of the moſt beautiful pheaſants, once enlivened the plains of Cyprus; but they are now all deſtroyed: and it would ſeem as if theſe animals had refuſed to embelliſh a country which is no longer the ſeat of liberty. The principal productions of the iſland at preſent are ſilk, cotton, wool, nutmegs, wines, turpentine, kermes, opium, wheat, barley, coloquintida, pitch, tar, glaſſwort, ſalt, St. John's bread, timber for building, umbre, and green earth. All theſe productions form ſo many branches of commerce which the iſland carries on with Europe, and of which we ſhall ſpeak in another place. This iſland formerly was very abundant in oil, and exported conſiderable quantities of it every year to foreign countries; but olives have decreaſed ſo much for ſome time paſt, that it is now found neceſſary to import it. It abounded alſo with jujebs, from the ſeeds of which the inhabitants extracted a kind of oil. The ſame thing is ſtill done in Natolia; and this oil is one of the moſt lucrative branches of its trade with the coaſt of Syria. It is, above all, exceedingly uſeful in thoſe years when olives are ſcarce. Oil of glaſſwort was alſo a great reſource, when that of olives, or the ſeeds of the jubeb, could not ſupply enough for the numerous inhabitants of the iſland. The ſoil here produces pulſe, and all kinds of wild herbs, a knowledge of which would be a valuable acquiſition to botany; but there are few trees, and, conſequently, few fruits. Nature, however, to make up for this loſs, has been exceedingly laviſh in flowers; and the moſt beautiful and delicate plants of Italy, France, and Holland, may be eaſily naturalized. Hyacinths, anemonies, ranunculuſes, and narciſſuſſes, both ſingle and double, which require ſo much care in Europe, thrive even upon the mountains without cultivation, and render the beautiful plains of this iſland like an immenſe parterre. There would be even ſtill more of them, did not the Cypriots rob the vallies, in order to ornament their gardens. Oranges of an exquiſite taſte, and delicious flavour, are very common here. For want of hands, great part of this iſland ſtill remains uncultivated, and produces nothing but thyme and other odoriferous herbs. In the ſide of a mountain near Paphos, there is a cavern, which produces the moſt beautiful rock cryſtal. On account of its brilliancy, it has been called the *Paphian Diamond*: it is cut and poliſhed in the ſame manner as other precious ſtones. People are forbidden, under the ſevereſt puniſhment, to carry away the ſmalleſt bit of it; and the mountain is ſurrounded with guards; but their fidelity is not proof againſt the moſt trifling preſent. The like prohibition has been made reſpecting the ſtone amianthus or aſbeſtos, of which there is a quarry near the village of Paleandros. Incombuſtible cloth, it is ſaid, has been made of it: and fire, inſtead of changing, increaſes its whiteneſs. There are found here alſo red jaſper, agates, and three different kinds of ſtone. The hills neareſt to Larne conſiſt wholly of talc, which ſerves for the compoſition of that plaſter uſed in all the houſes of the country. No wild animals are ſeen here but foxes and hares: the odoriferous herbs on which the latter feed, give their fleſh an excellent taſte, and a moſt agreeable flavour. The moſt common of the winged tribe are rails, partridges, ſnipes, quails, and thruſhes. Of water-fowl there is great abundance. The becaficos and ortolans are remarkably fat; and ſo numerous, that the peaſants think they make a good market when they can diſpoſe of them at the rate of a penny for a bunch, or a dozen. Among the numerous animals here, there is a kind of ſerpent, the Greek name of which ſignifies the deaf ſnake: its bite is mortal; its body is about two feet in length, and an inch in diameter; its colour is black and yellow; and it has two ſmall horns on its head. The Greeks have named it very improperly; for it is by no means deaf. It generally frequents corn-fields; and the reapers, beſides wearing buſkins, fix ſmall bells to their ſcythes, in order to frighten it away. The tarantula of Cyprus is a kind of ſpider, of a brown colour inclining to black, and covered with long hair: its bite is not mortal; but it is, nevertheleſs, dangerous, and often occaſions excruciating pain, accompanied with a fever. That of the galley is, however, incurable. This is a thin flat animal, about a foot and a half long; of a yellow colour, and furniſhed with a multitude of legs, which it moves uniformly, like the oars of a galley: hence it has acquired its name. There is here alſo a black ſerpent, about a yard, or a yard and a half long; but it is not venomous: people take it in their hands without danger; and having ſtripped off its ſkin, broil the fleſh, which is ſaid to be extremely well taſted. The oxen here are lean, and of a ſmall ſize. The Greeks never eat beef; for they hold it as a maxim, that the animal which tills the ground, which is the ſervant of man, and the companion of his labours, ought not to be uſed for food. The mutton is juicy and tender. No arts are cultivated there but ſuch as are abſolutely neceſſary. The wants of the inhabitants ſupport alſo a few manufactures, the produce of which is, however, ſcarcely ſufficient for their conſumption. Every thing here has been ſubjected to the yoke of deſpotiſm.

CZACHEC, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 28 miles ENE. Brzeſc.

CZACSANICH, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 38 miles S. Braclaw.

CZARLAKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec: 34 miles WNW. Kaminiec.

CZARNAKI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 60 miles NNE. Kaminiec.

CZARNEWEZYCE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 10 miles NNE. Brzeſc.

CZARNKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: 26 miles N. Poſen.

CZARNOKOZYNECZIE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec: 12 miles W. Kaminiec.

CZASLAU, or *Tſchaſlaw*, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name: ſituated on the Crudemka. In the church is a tomb of the celebrated Ziſca, the chief of the Huſſites. Near this town the king of Pruſſia obtained a victory over the Auſtrians in the month of May, 1743: 42 miles ESE. Prague. *Long.* 33. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 49. N.

CZASLAWSK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: 12 miles SW. Ledetſch.

CZATORISKO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 42 miles NNE. Lucko.

CZATZA, a town of Hungary, on the river Kuſſutſha: 104 miles NNE. Vienna, and 48 N. Cremnitz.

CZAY KOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 38 miles NE. Zytomiers.

CZAZIN, a town of Croatia: 20 miles SSW. Novi.

CZCRAZAN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 64 miles NW. Braclaw.

CZCZANOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz: 36 miles SW. Belz.

CZEBRYN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 44 miles SSE. Czerkaſy.

CZECHTITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: 10 miles SW. Ledetſch.

CZECZORA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 14 miles E. Jaſſi.

CZEILLE, a town of Hungary: 20 miles W. Tropoltzan.

CZENSTOCHOW, or *Czeſtochow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, on the Warta. It ſuſtained a ſiege againſt the Swedes in 1657: 50 miles NNW. Cracow.

CZERNETZ, or *Tſcherinek*, a town of Walachia, ſituated near the north ſide of the Danube: 44 miles E. Belgrade, and 106 W. Buchoreſt.

CZERNITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: 8 miles S. Saatz.

CZERNOMITZ, a town of Hungary, on the river Gran: 11 miles NNW. Bukan.

CZERNVODA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: 42 miles N. Ternova.

CZERSKO, a town of Poland, in Maſovia: 30 miles from Warſaw.

CZESTIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: 13 miles from Czaſlau.

CZETEZULA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 6 miles S. Jaſſy.

CZETNEK, a town of Hungary: 26 miles W. Caſchau.

CZETWERNIA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 16 miles N. Lucko.

CZICZER, a town of Hungary: 21 miles E. Caſchau.

CZIGLIN, a town of Sclavonia: 7 miles NW. Brod.

CZIRNIECHOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 12 miles W. Zytomiers.

CZIROKOGRODNA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 54 miles NNW. Braclaw.

CZNIELOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 24 miles NW. Sandomirz.

CZOCHWIACE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 4 miles S. Bialacerkiev.

CZORNOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 18 miles SSW. Brzeſc.

CZUDNATZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 40 miles NW Lublin.

CZUGUR, a river of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, which runs into the Pruth near Stephanowze.

# D.

DAALHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn, 9 miles NNE. Warburg.

DABHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels; near it are mines of copper: 8 miles NW. Wetzlar.

DABIA, a town of Egypt: 21 miles S. Cairo.

DABO, or *Dachſperg*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, ſituated on the mountains of Voſges, near the ſource of the Satre: 7 miles SSW. Savern.

DABRA SHIN, a town of Egypt: 12 miles S. Cairo.

DABUL, a town of India, on the coaſt of Concan, taken and ſacked by the Portugueſe, under the conduct of Almeda, in the year 1509: but was taken again by the natives. The principal commerce is in pepper and ſalt: 75 miles S. Bombay. *Long.* 72. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 52. N.

DACCA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, ſituated on a branch of the Ganges; with a large manufacture of fine muſlins. It was once the capital of Bengal, and defended with a ſtrong fortreſs, the remains of which appear; it is now the third in point of ſize and number of inhabitants, and capital of a diſtrict. The country round is always covered with verdure, and not ſubject to ſuch violent heat as ſome parts of Bengal: 120 miles ESE. Moorſhedabad, and 128 NE. Calcutta. *Long.* 90. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 43. N.

DACHAU, a town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Bavaria, ſituated on an eminence, near the Ammer, with a ſeat of the elector: 10 miles NW. Munich.

DACHSBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 22 miles S. Bamberg.

DACHSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, taken by the allies in 1610, and by the Swedes in 1633: 8 miles W. Straſburg.

DACHSTUL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principal place of a lordſhip, which gives the poſſeſſor a ſeat and voice at the diets of the circle, but not of the empire. It pays 16 florins for a Roman month, and is taxed 10 rixdollars, 73 kreutzers to the Imperial Chamber. 22 miles SE. Treves.

DACKENEM, or *Dacquenem*, a town of Flanders: 8 miles NE. Ghent.

DADACARDIM, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 60 miles S. Diarbek.

DADAI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 40 miles ESE. Amaſieh.

DADARI, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dehli: 52 miles W. Dehli.

DADELER, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 21 miles N. Cogni.

DADEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Sayn, near which are ſome mines of copper: 8 miles S. Siegen.

DADIVAN, a plain of Perſia, about 4 or 5 leagues in circumference, between Schiras and Lar, covered with trees of oranges, citrons and pomegranates, to which the Engliſh and Dutch merchants of Ormus generally retire in the ſummer.

DADLEMULLET, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kontu.

DAFAR, or *Doſar* or *Dolſar*, a ſea-port town of Arabia, in the country of Hadramaut, on the weſt coaſt of a bay in the Arabian Sea, to which it gives name, governed by a ſcheick, who is a ſovereign prince. The chief export is olibanum: 160 miles ENE. Cape Fartach.

DAFAR, a town of Arabia, near the coaſt of the Red Sea, in the country of Yemen: 130 miles S. Mecca.

DAFNE, a river of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, which runs into the Urana, between Marcenopoli and Varna.

DAGER-ORT, a town of Ruſſia, in the iſland of Dago: 84 miles WSW. Revel.

DAGESTAN, a province of Aſia, on the weſt coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, between Circaſſia and the province of Schirvan, inhabited by Tartars, ſubject to Ruſſia, and included in the government of Caucaſus.

DAGISTAN, or *Daheſtan*, a town of Perſia, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, ſituated on a river which runs into the Caſpian Sea: 240 miles NW. Meſchid.

DAGLAN, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarlat: 8 miles S. Sarlat.

DAGNO, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the Drin: 15 miles SE. Scutari.

DAGO, or *Daghoe*, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Baltic, ſituated between the Gulf of Riga and the Gulf of Finland, about 20 miles in circumference. *Long.* 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. N.

DAGONVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Commercy: 3 leagues E. Bar-le-Duc.

DAGOUA, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, a harbour for thieves and pirates: 12 miles N. Cairo.

DAGSBURY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of the Delaware: 35 miles SSE. Dover.

DAHHI, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 46 miles SE. Loheia.

DAHHLAK, or *Dalaka*, or *Dalaca*, an iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Abyſſinia, about 22 leagues in length, and 4 in breadth, celebrated for its pearl fiſhery. The inhabitants, who are numerous, are of the ſame religion with the Abyſſinians. They are black, brave, addicted to piracy, and ſworn enemies to the Mahometans. *Long.* 39. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

DAHHMAK, a town or Arabia, in the country of Yemen : 16 miles SSE. Abu-Ariſch.

DAHL, or *Dal*, a river of Sweden, which runs through the provinces of Dalecarlia and Geſtricia, and empties itſelf in the Gulf of Bothnia, 4 leagues ESE. Geffle.

DAHLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen : 23 miles NW. Meiſſen.

DAHME, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Querfurt : 40 miles S. Berlin.

DAHMEC, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar : 28 miles SW. Candahar.

DAHN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Weiſſembourg : 13 miles W. Landau.

DAHOMEY, or *Dauma*, a country of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt, ſituated about 60 or 70 miles from the Atlantic ; called alſo *Fouin*. Dahomy, as known at preſent, is ſuppoſed to reach from the ſea coaſt about 150 or 200 miles inland, though no European has penetrated above half that diſtance. The capital, Abomey, lies in about 9 degrees and 50 minutes of north latitude, and between the third and fourth degree of eaſt longitude, reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich. The ſoil is a deep, rich clay, of a reddiſh colour, with a little ſand on the ſurface, except about Calmina, where it is more light and gravelly : but there is not to be found a ſtone ſo big as an egg in the country, ſo far as it has been viſited by the Europeans ; of farinaceous vegetables, the country yields a plentiful ſupply, proportionable to the quantity of culture ; namely maize, millet, or Guinea-corn of different ſorts ; a kind of peas, or rather kidney beans, called callavances ; and alſo a ſpecies of beans, called ground-beans. The Dahomans likewiſe cultivate yams, potatoes of two ſorts, the caſſada, or manioka, the plantain, and the banana. Pine-apples, melons, oranges, limes, guavas, and other tropical fruits, alſo abound in this fertile country. Nor is it deſtitute of productions adapted for commerce and manufacture ; ſuch as indigo, cotton, the ſugar-cane, tobacco, palm oil, together with a variety of ſpices, particularly a ſpecies of pepper, very ſimilar in flavour, and indeed ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable from the black pepper of the Eaſt Indies. A very curious fruit is produced in Dahomy, as well as in ſome other parts of Africa, which reſembles a ſmall olive in every reſpect but the colour ; being of a duſky reddiſh hue, changing at the end next the ſtalk to a faint yellow ; the pulp is firm, and almoſt inſipid ; the ſtone is hard like that of the olive. After having chewed one or more of ſuch berries, and ſpit out or ſwallowed the pulp at pleaſure, a glaſs of vinegar will taſte, to the perſon trying the experiment, like ſweet wine ; a lime will ſeem to have the flavour of a very ripe China orange ; and the ſame change is produced in other acids, without effervescence, or any ſenſible motion. The Dahomans, like the other inhabitants of tropical climates, plant twice a year, viz. at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes ; after which the periodical rains prevail. The language is that which the Portugueſe call Lingua Geral, or General Tongue, and is ſpoken not only in Dahomy Proper, but in Whydah, and the other dependent ſtates ; and likewiſe in Mahee, and ſeveral neighbouring places. With reſpect to the Dahoman religion, it conſiſts of a jumble of ſuperſtitious ceremonies, of which it is impoſſible to convey any ſatisfactory idea. The government is perhaps the moſt perfect deſpotiſm on the earth. The policy of the country admits of no intermediate degree of ſubordination between king and ſlave, at leaſt in the royal preſence, where the prime miniſter is obliged to proſtrate himſelf with as much abject ſubmiſſion as the meaneſt ſubject ; all acknowledging the right of the ſovereign at pleaſure. A miniſter of ſtate, on his entrance, crawls towards the apartment of audience on his hands and knees, till he arrives in the royal preſence, where he lays himſelf flat on his belly, rubbing his head in the duſt, and uttering the moſt humiliating expreſſions. Being deſired to advance, he receives the king's commands, or communicates any particular buſineſs, ſtill continuing in a recumbent poſture ; for no perſon is permitted to ſit, even on the floor, in the royal preſence, except the women : and even they muſt kiſs the earth when they receive or deliver the king's meſſage. The king of Dahomy maintains a conſiderable ſtanding army, commanded by an agaow, or general, with ſeveral other ſubordinate military officers, who muſt hold themſelves in readineſs to take the field upon all occaſions, at the command of the ſovereign. The payment of theſe troops chiefly depends on the ſucceſs of the expeditions in which they are engaged. On extraordinary occaſions, all the males able to bear arms are obliged to repair to the general's ſtandard ; every caboceer marching at the head of his own people. Sometimes the king takes the field at the head of his troops ; and on very great emergencies, at the head of his women. Within the walls of the different royal palaces in Dahomy, are immured not leſs than 3000 women ; ſeveral hundreds of theſe are trained to arms, under a female general, and ſubordinate officers, appointed by the king, in the ſame manner as thoſe under the agaow. Theſe warriors are regularly exerciſed, and go through their evolutions with as much expertneſs as the male ſoldiers. They have their large umbrellas, their flags, their drums, trumpets, flutes, and other muſical inſtruments. In ſhort, the ſingularity of this inſtitution never fails to attract the particular attention of the Europeans, when, among other uncommon exhibitions, they are preſented with the unuſual ſpectacle of a review of female troops. The dreſs of the men in Dahomy conſiſts of a pair of ſtriped or white cotton drawers, of the manufacture of the country, over which they wear a large ſquare cloth of the ſame, or of European manufacture. This cloth is about the ſize of a common counterpane, for the middling claſs, but much larger for the grandees. It is wrapped about the loins, and tied on the left ſide by two of the corners, the others hanging down, and ſometimes trailing on the ground. A piece of ſilk, or velvet, of 16 or 18 yards makes a cloth for a grandee. The head is uſually covered with a beaver or felt hat, according to the quality of the wearer. The king, as well as ſome of his miniſters, often wears a gold or ſilver laced hat and feather. The arms and upper part of the body remain naked, except when the party travels or performs ſome piece of work, when the large cloth is laid aſide, and the body is covered with a ſort of frock or tunic without ſleeves. The feet are always bare, none but the ſovereign being permitted to wear ſandals. The dreſs of the women, though ſimple, conſiſts of a greater number of articles than that of the men. They uſe ſeveral cloths and handkerchiefs ; ſome to wrap round the loins, and others to cover occaſionally the breaſts and upper part of the body. The neck, arms, and ancles are adorned with beads and chowries ; and rings of ſilver, or baſer metal, encircle the fingers. The ears are pierced ſo as to admit the little finger, and a coral bead of that ſize ſtuck into each, if the party be able to afford it ; otherwiſe a portion of red ſealing-wax, or a piece of oyſter-ſhell poliſhed, is applied in the ſame manner. Girls, before the age of puberty, wear nothing but a ſtring of beads or ſhells round the loins, and young women uſually expoſe the breaſts to view. The general character of the Dahomans is marked by a mixture of ferocity and politeneſs. The former appears in the treatment of their enemies ; the latter they poſſeſs far above the African nations with whom we have hitherto had any intercourſe ; this being the country where ſtrangers are leaſt expoſed to inſults, and where it is eaſy to reſide in ſecurity and tranquillity.

DAHRA, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Arabia : 1 league SW. Loheia.

DAHRIJE, a town of Egypt, ſituated on the Nile : 13 miles SSW. Damietta.

DAINUR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi : 50 miles W. Amadan.

DAJON, a town of Africa, in the country of Agouna.

DAIR KARRAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Kurdiſtan : 30 miles SSE. Kerkuk.

DALA, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Rhone, not far from Leuk, in the Valais.

DALABORG, or *Daleborg*, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Dalia, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Lake Venner : 30 miles NE. Udvalla.

DALACCA, ſee *Dahhlak*.

DALAI, ſee *Coulon*.

DALBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen : 4 miles ESE. Lund.

DALE, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into the Foyl, a little below Lifford.

DALE, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 16 miles W. Lifford.

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Helſingland, on the eaſt by Geſtricia and Weſtmanland, on the ſouth by Warmland, and on the weſt by Norway : 80 leagues in length, and from 15 to 40 in breadth ; containing many mountains, in which are mines of ſilver, copper, and iron, intermixed with fertile paſtures. The principal productions are corn, wood, and hemp. The principal towns are Hedemora, Tuna, and Sater.

DALEHR, a fortreſs of Sweden, built on a rocky iſland, with a garriſon to guard the entrance, and receive the duties of veſſels going to Stockholm.

DALEM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn : 7 miles E. Buren.

DALEM, or *Dalen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Limburg ; the capital of a comté of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Bervine. Its fortifications were deſtroyed by the French, who took it in 1672. It was ceded to the Dutch at the peace of Nimeguen : 15 miles NNW. Juliers, and 16 WSW. Aix la Chapelle. *Long.* 23. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

DALENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on the Netze : 16 miles ESE. Zell.

DALFFEN, or *Dalſsen*, a town of the United Dutch States in Overiſſel, ſituated on the Vecht : 8 leagues SW. Covorden.

DALFHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine : 6 miles NW. Worms.

**DALHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 3 miles NNW. Waſſenberg.

**DALIA**, or *Daal*, a province of Sweden, in Weſt Gothland, about 28 leagues in length, and 13 in breadth, ſituated between the Venner lake and the government of Bahus. Full of mountains and foreſts towards the north; but towards the ſouth it produces corn ſufficient for the inhabitants: it has a number of mines. Cattle, fiſh, butter, and cheeſe, are the chief articles: the principal town is Dalaborg.

**DALIAS**, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 6 leagues WSW. Almeria.

**DALKEITH**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, on the river Eſk at the union of the two branches, the North and South Eſk. Near it is a magnificent ſeat of the duke of Buccleugh: 6 miles SE. Edinburgh.

**DALKEY**, a ſmall iſland in St. George's Channel, near the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, a little to the ſouth of Dublin Bay. *Long.* 6. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

**DALKOWICZE**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 32 miles NE. Minſk.

**DALMACHERRY**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 95 miles NE. Bangalore, and 86 NW. Madras.

**DALMATIA**, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by Boſnia and Croatia, on the eaſt by Servia, and on the ſouth and weſt by the Adriatic, or Gulf of Venice. It is reckoned to contain 477,000 ſquare miles, and in the year 1783, 367,000 inhabitants. Dalmatia, or, as it is written in old coins and inſcriptions, *Delmatia*, takes its name from its ancient capital *Delmium*, or *Delminium*, which the Romans took and deſtroyed in the 597th year from the building of the city. If the Romans brought it under the yoke, Dalmatia ſhook it off no leſs than five times, and for the ſpace of 220 years, to Auguſtus's reign, gave them a great deal of trouble. On the diviſion of the provinces between Auguſtus and the Senate, Dalmatia fell to the ſenate as one of the proconſular provinces; but they voluntarily ceded it to the emperor, who appointed a queſtor over it. At the demiſe of Conſtantine the Great, it was reckoned among the weſtern parts of Illyricum. It ſuffered extremely by the inroads of the northern Barbarians, and the Goths reduced it in their way to Italy. After this, Juſtinian, emperor of the Eaſt, conquered Italy and alſo Dalmatia, but, in the year 1548, the Sclavi entered it, and, about the end of Heraclius's reign, eſtabliſhed themſelves in it. The country had then its particular kings, of which Zlodomir, or Zaromyr, the laſt, dying without iſſue, left the kingdom to his conſort, who bequeathed it to her brother, Saint Ladiſlaus, king of Hungary; ever ſince which it has been dependent upon that crown: but the Venetians are maſters of the maritime parts. In the wars which the kings of Hungary had, both with the Venetians and the turbulent Dalmatians, they were for a conſiderable time ſucceſsful; but, in the 15th century, the Venetians reduced the whole kingdom of Dalmatia, though they have ſince been diſpoſſeſſed by the Turks of a conſiderable part. At preſent the Hungarians, Venetians, Turks, and Raguſans, ſhare it amongſt them. The Dalmatians uſe the Sclavonian language and cuſtoms, and profeſs the Roman Catholic religion. The rivers of Dalmatia have no long courſe, but are moſtly navigable. The country is as it were ſtrewed with mountains, but theſe not unfruitful; olives, vines, myrtles, and a great variety of palatable and wholeſome vegetables, growing upon them, beſides treaſures of gold and ſilver ore within them. It has alſo many fertile plains; and beſides a ſufficiency of horned cattle, feeds large numbers of ſheep. The air is temperate and pure. Hungarian Dalmatia lies in the upper part of the Adriatic Sea, containing part of the ancient Liburnia, and is more generally called Morlachia. The part poſſeſſed by the Venetians lies to the ſouth-eaſt of Hungarian Dalmatia, and abounds in ancient caſtles and fortreſſes. The inhabitants are warlike, intrepid ſoldiers, and excellent ſeamen: the nobility and people well attached to the republic; mildneſs makes them faithful ſubjects to Venice: their privileges are reſpected, and it would be dangerous to offend them. The principal towns are, Zara, Sebenico, Trau, Spalatro, Narenta, and Almiſſa. Beſides what the Venetians poſſeſs on the continent, ſeveral iſlands on the Adriatic belong to them, which are conſidered as a part of Dalmatia. Turkiſh Dalmatia lies eaſt of Venetian Dalmatia: the principal towns are Scardona, Clinovo, andHerzegowina. The republic of Raguſa forms the other part of Dalmatia.

**DALRYMPLE'S POINT**, a cape of the iſland of Dominica: 2 miles S. Charlotte's Town.

**DALTON**, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, with a weekly market on Saturday, ſituated on a peninſula, near the coaſt of the Iriſh ſea: 27 miles SSW. Kendal, and 273 NNW. London.

**DAM**, ſee *Damme*.

**DAMA**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 220 miles ENE. Mecca.

**DAMAC**, a town of the iſland of Java, on the north coaſt, where the Dutch have a factory.

**DAMALA**, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 40 miles SE. Napoli di Romania.

**DAMANHOUR**, or *Demenhur*, a town of Egypt, near the canal of Alexandria; 32 miles ESE. Alexandria.

**DAMAPETTA**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda: 45 miles NW. Rajamundry, and 140 E. Hydrabad.

**DAMAR**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 136 miles NE. Sanaa.

**DAMAR**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman: 70 miles N. Oman. *Long.* 67. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. N.

**DAMARISCOTTY**, a river of United America,, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 69. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

**DAMASCUS**, a celebrated city of Syria, about 50 miles from the ſea, from which it is ſeparated by a long chain of mountains; but by whom or when founded is unknown. That it exiſted in the time of Abraham, is evident from the ſacred writings. In the time of David, it was the capital of a kingdom which David conquered and added to his own dominions. During the reign of the ſucceeding kings of Iſrael and Judah, it was ſometimes ſubject to them, and at other times independent, or governed by kings of their own, who called themſelves kings of Syria and Damaſcus. In the year of the world 3939, it came under the power of the Romans, with whom it continued till it fell into the hands of the Arabians. Obodas, father of Aretas, king of Arabia, was maſter of Damaſcus, under Auguſtus; and Aretas was governor of Damaſcus when St. Paul was there. Damaſcus was a long time under the dominion of the emperors, and was one of the five arſenals which they had in the eaſt. About the middle of the 17th century, in the reign of Heraclius, the Saracens became maſters of it; they were driven out by the Turks, whoſe general became Soudan, or Sultan, of Damaſcus. Other Turks, commanded by Ottoman Sultans, deſtroyed the kingdom of Damaſcus. Tamerlane, having defeated the Sultan, Bajazet II. beſieged and took Damaſcus, and put the inhabitants to the ſword: next the Egyptian Mamelukes got poſſeſſion of it, and kept it till the year 1516, when Selim, emperor of the Turks, conquered both it and all Syria, ſince which time it has remained with the Turks. Damaſcus is now the capital of a pachalic. The Arabs call it *El Sham*. It is ſituated in a vaſt plain, open to the ſouth and eaſt, and ſhut in toward the weſt and north by mountains, which limit the view at no great diſtance; but in return, a number of rivulets ariſe from theſe mountains, which render the territory of Damaſcus the beſt watered and moſt delicious province of all Syria; the Arabs ſpeak of it with enthuſiaſm, and think they can never ſufficiently extol the freſhneſs and verdure of its orchards; the abundance and variety of its fruits; its numerous ſtreams; and the clearneſs of its rills and fountains. No city affords ſo many canals and fountains; each houſe has one; and all theſe waters are furniſhed by three rivulets, or branches of the ſame river, which, after fertilizing the gardens for a courſe of three leagues, flow into a hollow of the deſert to the ſouth-eaſt, where they form a moraſs called *Bebairat el Mardj*, or the *Lake of the Meadow*. With ſuch a ſituation, it cannot be diſputed that Damaſcus is one of the moſt agreeable cities in Turkey; but it is ſtill deficient in point of ſalubrity. The inhabitants complain, with reaſon, that the white waters of the Barrada are cold and hard, and it is obſerved, that the natives are ſubject to obſtructions; that the whiteneſs of their ſkin is rather the paleneſs of ſickneſs than the colour of health; and that the too great uſe of fruit, particularly of apricots, occaſions there, every ſummer and autumn, intermittent fevers and dyſenteries. Damaſcus is much longer than it is broad. M. Niebuhr, who has given a plan of it, makes it 3250 toiſes, or ſomething leſs than a league and a half in circumference, and probably contains 80,000 inhabitants. The greater part of theſe are Arabs and Turks; the number of Chriſtians are eſtimated at above 15,000. Damaſcus is the rendezvous for all the pilgrims who go to Mecca from the north of Aſia, as Cairo is for thoſe from Africa. Their number every year amounts to from 30 to 50,000; many of them repair here four months before the time, but the greateſt number only at the end of the Ramadan. Damaſcus then reſembles an immenſe fair, nothing is to be ſeen but ſtrangers from all parts of Turkey, and even Perſia; and every place is full of camels, horſes, mules, and merchandize. By means of this caravan, Damaſcus is become the centre of a very extenſive commerce. By Aleppo, the merchants of this city correſpond with Armenia, Natolia, Diarbekar, and even with Perſia. They ſend caravans to Cairo, which, following a route frequented in the time of the patriarchs, take their courſe by Djeſr-yakoub, Tabaria, Nablous, and Gaza. In return, they receive the merchandize of Conſtantinople and Europe by way of Saide and Barout. The home conſumption is balanced by ſilk and cotton ſtuffs, which are manufactured here in great quantities, and are very well made; by the dried fruits of their own growth, and ſweetmeats, cakes of roſes, apricots, and peaches, of which Turkey conſumes to the amount of about 40,000 pounds. The remainder paid for by the courſe of exchange, occaſions a conſiderable circulation of money in cuſtom-houſe duties, and the commiſſion of the merchants. This commerce has exiſted in theſe countries from the moſt remote antiquity. It has flowed through different channels, according to the changes of the government, and other circumſtances; but it has every where left very apparent traces of the opulence it produced. The pachalic of Damaſcus comprehends nearly the whole eaſtern part of Syria. In this vaſt extent of country, the ſoil and its productions are very various; but the plains of the Hauran, and thoſe on the banks of the Orontes, are the moſt fertile: they produce wheat, barley, doura, ſeſamum, and cotton. Some parts are of a gravelly and poor ſoil, better adapted to fruits and tobacco than any thing elſe. All the mountains are appropriated to olive, mulberry, and fruit trees, and in ſome places to vines, from which the Greeks make wine, and the Mahometans dried raiſins. The pacha enjoys all the privileges of his poſt, which are more conſiderable than thoſe of any other pachalic; for, beſides the farm of all the cuſtoms and impoſts, and an abſolute authority, he is alſo conductor of the ſacred caravan of Mecca, under the highly reſpected title of Emir Hadj. The Mahometans conſider this office as ſo important, and entitled to ſuch reverence, that the perſon of a pacha who acquits himſelf well of it, becomes inviolable even by the ſultan: it is no longer permitted to ſhed his blood. But the divan has invented a method of ſatisfying its vengeance on thoſe who are protected by this privilege, without departing from the literal expreſſion of the law, by ordering them to be pounded in a mortar, or ſmothered in a ſack, of which there have been various inſtances: 270 miles SSW. Diarbek, and 130 NNE. Jeruſalem.

DAMASENSA, a town of Africa, in the country of Jagra, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the river Gambia.

DAMAUN, a ſea-port town of Hindooſtan, in the country of the Paſhwah, on the coaſt of the Arabian Sea; in poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe, by whom it was taken in the year 1535. Aurungzebe beſieged it about the middle of the laſt century, with an army of 40,000 men; but the garriſon ſallying out on a part of his camp guarded by 200 elephants, ſo terrified thoſe animals by their fire-arms, that they turned on their maſters, and trampled to death half his army; 53 miles S. Surat, and 25 SW. Durrampour. *Long.* 72. 48. E. Greenwich. *La.*. 20. 18. N.

DAMAZAN, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Jaloux: 2 leagues E. Caſtel Jaloux.

DAMBACH, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: 6½ leagues SSW. Straſburg.

DAMBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles ESE. Freuſtadt.

DAMBANNA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kontu.

DAMBEK, or *Damke*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg: 4 miles S. Saltwedel.

DAMBLAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Marche: 5 miles E. La Marche.

DAMBROUCZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 8 miles NE. Lemberg.

DAMEL, or *Kayo*, a country of Africa, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia.

DAMELEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 6 miles W. Belitz.

DAMERIE, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epernay: 1½ league W. Epernay.

DAMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuberg: 10 miles NW. Neuberg.

DAMGARTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, on the Recknitz; taken by the Swedes in the year 1630, retaken by the Imperialiſts in 1637, and reſtored to the Swedes in the year 1638: 22 miles SW. Stralſund.

DAMIANOVITZ, a town of Croatia: 64 miles S. Varaſdin, and 52 ESE. Carlſtadt.

DAMIATTE, a town of France in the department of the Tarn: 10 miles W. Caſtres.

DAMICOTTA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Coimbetore country: 30 miles N. Coimbetore, and 60 S. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 28. N.

DAMIETTA, or *Damiat*, a ſea-port town of Egypt, firſt built at the eaſtern mouth of the Nile, and called *Thamiatis* under the government of the Lower Empire. It daily increaſed as Peluſium declined, and was a ſecond time taken by the emperors of Conſtantinople about the year 238 of the Hegira. But the importance of a maritime town ſo favourably ſituated, was at length ſeen; and ſix years after, the caliph Elmetouakkel ſurrounded it with ſtrong walls, which, however, did not impede the valiant Roger, king of Sicily, from taking it in the year 550 of the Hegira. Salah Eddin, who began to reign over Egypt about this time, did not let him long enjoy his conqueſt, but drove the Europeans from Damietta, who, 15 years after, returned again to beſiege it, but their efforts were ineffectual. Again the cruſaders attacked it with powerful forces, under the reign of El Addel, in the year 615 of the Hegira. After many turns of fortune, bloody battles, and a ſiege of ſeventeen months, the Chriſtian princes took Damietta by aſſault, but did not long enjoy the fruit of all the blood they had ſpilt, and an armament which had coſt ſums ſo immenſe. Surrounded near the canal of Achmoun, by the waters of the Nile, and the Egyptian army, they bought their lives and liberty by reſtoring their conqueſt. Thirty-one years after their defeat, Louis IX. took Damietta, without ſtriking a blow. The daring valour of a king, who threw himſelf armed into the water to march againſt an enemy entrenched on ſhore, and the impetuoſity with which he attacked them, ſpread terror through their army, which, flying, cowardly abandoned a fortreſs amply ſtored, and capable of long reſiſtance. The Arabs, ſoon after, recovered it, but, weary of defending a place, which brought upon them the moſt warlike nations of Europe, they wholly eraſed and rebuilt it higher up the country. Damietta is larger and not leſs agreeable than Roſetta; it forms a ſemicircle, on the eaſtern ſhore of the Nile, two leagues and a half from its mouth. It contains about eighty thouſand inhabitants, and has ſeveral ſquares: bazars filled with merchandize, okals, or khans, under the porticos of which are Indian ſtuffs, ſilks from Mount Lebanon, ſal ammoniac, and quantities of rice, beſpeak it a commercial place. The houſes, eſpecially near the river, are very high; moſt of them have pleaſant ſaloons built on the terraces, from which charming places, open to every wind, there is a view of the grand lake lying on the other ſide, and of the Nile, which traverſes a rich country between them both. Various grand moſques, with high minarets, ornament the city. The public baths, faced with marble, are ſimilar to thoſe of Grand Cairo. Multitudes of boats and ſmall veſſels inceſſantly fill the port of Damietta. Some, named ſherm, ſerve to load and unload the ſhips that anchor in the road; others are coaſting pilot boats. There is a great trade between this city and Syria, Cyprus, and Marſeilles. The rice mezelaoui, the fineſt, of Egypt, is cultivated in the neighbouring plains, and its annual exportation amounts to between 2 and 300,000 pounds. There are likewiſe cloths, ſal ammoniac, wheat, &c. Laws, ruinous to the country, prohibit the exportation of the latter; but they are evaded, and it is paſſed as rice. The Chriſtians of Aleppo and Damaſcus, for many ages eſtabliſhed here, carry on the principal trade; they are ſuffered to grow rich by Turkiſh indolence, which contents itſelf with occaſional extortions. Exportation of rice is forbidden, but by arrangements advantageous to the receiver of the cuſtoms, the people of Provence annually load ſeveral ſhips. The thing moſt diſadvantageous to the trade of Damietta is its defective harbour, the road where veſſels lie being totally expoſed, every gale that riſes the captains are obliged to ſlip their cables, and take refuge at Cyprus, or keep the open ſea. By cutting a canal of half a league only, it would be eaſy to give ſhips free entrance into the Nile, which is deep, and this ſmall expence would render Damietta a fine harbour: but deſpotiſm, inſenſible to the good of nations, always marches towards deſtruction, and has neither will nor power to create. The ſlip of land where Damietta is built, ſhut in on one ſide by the river, and on the other by the lake Menzala, is only from two to ſix miles wide eaſt and weſt. Rivulets interſect it in every direction, and render it the moſt fruitful part of Egypt. The rice in common yields eighty buſhels for one, and other products are in the ſame proportion: 84 miles NNE. Cairo. *Long.* 49. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 22. N.

DAMINS, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Grey League: 10 miles NNE. Ilantz.

DAMISCHE SEA, a large lake of Germany, or rather an expanſion of the Oder, in the circle of Upper Saxony, northward of the town of Damm, 8 miles long, and about 1½ wide.

DAMM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, ſituated on the Plone, where it runs into the Damiſche Sea. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in manufacturing ſteel: 5 miles E. Stettin. *Long.* 32. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 21. N.

DAMMARIE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chartres: 2 leagues S. Chartres.

DAMMARTIN, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meaux: 10 miles NW. Meaux, and 17 NE. Paris.

DAMMARTIN, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort-l'Amaury: 3½ leagues NW. Montfort.

DAMME, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 12 miles S. Vechta.

DAMME, a town of the United Dutch States, in Groningen, ſituated in the Ommelends, on the river Damſter, the capital of a country called *Fivelingo*, which comprehend forty-five villages. Damme has a communication with Groningen by means of a canal. It was anciently fortified before the troops of Charles V. took it by aſſault in 1536, when under the dominion of the duke of Gueldres. It was diſmantled in 1539, by order of George comte de Tautembourg. Although it be unfortified, it enjoys the privileges of a city, and has a voice among the ſtates in Groningen. It ſuffered much in the religious wars of the 16th century, as well as by inundations ſome years ſince: 14 miles NE. Groningen, and 2 W. Delfzyl.

DAMME, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the canal between Bruges and Sluys : takes its name from the ſtrong dyke made here to prevent the incroachments of the ſea, ſometimes called *Hondts-Damme*, that is the *Dog's Dike*, perhaps from the dog borne in the arms of the place. It was firſt ſurrounded with walls in 1238, and has been ſince regularly fortified with ſeven baſtions. It forms a citadel to the city of Bruges, and could at any time inundate the country, if that city was beſieged. In the year 1213, a ſquadron of French ſhips came to attack it as a prelude to Ghent, but were defeated by the Engliſh. In the year 1384, it ſuſtained a long ſiege againſt an army of 80,000 men, commanded by Charles VI. king of France, and ſurrendered only for want of freſh water. It is in the Franc of Bruges, and enjoys the ſame privileges as Oſtend. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough, in 1706, and ceded to the Dutch by the peace of Utrecht : 3 miles NNE. Bruges, and 6 SSW. Sluys.

DAMMER, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels : 4 miles SE. Militſch.

DAMNA, a town of Arabia Deſerta : 80 miles S. Damaſcus.

DAMOT, a province of Abyſſinia, ſituated in the ſouth-weſt part of that empire, about 40 miles long from north to ſouth, and 20 from eaſt to weſt.

DAMPIERRE-SUR-SALON, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Champlitte : 8 miles N. Gray.

DAMPIERRE-LES-FRAISANS, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dole : 10 miles NE. Dole.

DAMRABAD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 180 miles SW. Zareng.

DAMSEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg : 9 miles NW. Prenzlow.

DAMSONG, a town of Aſia, in the country of Bootan : 54 miles SW. Taſſaſudon. *Long*. 88. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 27. 11. N.

DAMSTER, a river of Germany, which runs into the Ems, at Delfzyl.

DAMVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verneuil : 10 miles S. Evreux.

DAMVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun. It belonged heretofore to the duchy of Luxemburg, and was fortified by the emperor Charles V. in the year 1528. The French took it under Henry II. and Louis XIII. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenées, and diſmantled in the year 1673 : 11 miles N. Verdun, and 11 S. Montmedy.

DAN, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, which runs into the Roanoke. *Long*. 78. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 36. 34. N.

DANARAKIE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak : 60 miles E. Iſpahan.

DANBURY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut : 55 miles NNE. New York, and 116 SW. Boſton.

DANBY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont : 23 miles N. Bennington.

DANDA, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

DANDAR, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, on the banks of the Puddar, ſouthweſt of Oudipour.

DANE, a river of England, in the county of Cheſter, which joins the Weever, at Northwich.

DANGALA, or *Dangola*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, on the Nile : 150 miles N. Sennar.

*Dangé*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatellerault : 2½ miles N. Chatellerault.

DANGEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaudun : 3 leagues NNW. Chateaudun.

DANGER *(Iſlands of)*, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, ſeen by Commodore Byron, in June, 1765, and appeared to be well peopled. *Long*. 169. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 10. 15. S.

DANGER *(Point)*, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long*. 153. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 28. 8. S.

DANGOLISZKI, a town of Lithuania : 36 miles SSW. Braſlaw.

DANGU, a town of France, in the department of the Eure : 1 league SW. Giſors.

DANICHA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk, on the Chatanga : 360 miles NNE. Turuchanſk. *Long*. 116. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 70. 45. N.

DANIEL, a ſmall iſland in the river Meuſe, a little below Stockem, in the biſhopric of Liege.

DANILOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlaval : 28 miles ENE. Jaroſlaval, and 360 ESE. Peterſburg.

DANILOWICZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 44 miles S. Braſlaw,

DANKALI, or *Dancali*, a kingdom of Abyſſinia, lying along the coaſt of the Red Sea ; the ſoil is productive, and the chief riches are ſalt and honey. It is governed by a prince, nominally tributary to the Negus, or emperor of Abyſſinia. Baylur is the principal town.

DANN, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, celebrated for its medicinal ſprings : 1 league N. Phalſburg.

DANNEMARIE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Befort : 3 leagues E. Befort.

DANNEMOINE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne : 1 league N. Tonnerre.

DANNENBERG, or *Danneberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the principality of Luneburg, on the Jetze. Beer is the principal articles of commerce. The king of England has a flour-mill erected here : 36 miles ESE. Luneburg, and 54 NE. Zell.

DANNGE, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the ſea, at Memel.

DANTZICK, or *Dantzig*, a ſea-port town of Pruſſia, ſituated in the province of Pomerelia, on the Viſtula, about 4 miles from the Baltic. Two ſmall rivers, called the *Radaune* and the *Motlau*, paſs through the city : theſe rivers unite below the town, and run together into the Viſtula. It is large and populous, and properly conſiſts of two parts, the Old Town and New Town, with their ſuburbs. It has a very good harbour, and wants nothing but depth. Here are twelve Lutheran churches, two for Calviniſts, and one for Roman Catholics. It was anciently the principal of the Hanſe towns, being one of the firſt that entered into that aſſociation. The German is almoſt the only language ſpoken here : the Poliſh being but little uſed by the inhabitants. Dantzick, ſo early as the year 997, was a large commercial town. The New Town was founded by the Teutonic knights in the year 1311, and was firſt ſurrounded with a wall and moat in the year 1343. The inhabitants refuſing to do homage to Stephen, king of Poland, without a previous confirmation of their rights and privileges ; the city was put under the ban, and beſieged by that prince. However, matters were adjuſted, and on a public acknowledgment of their error, and paying a large fine to the king, he received the city into favour, confirmed its privileges, and granted the inhabitants the free exerciſe of their religion. In 1734, Staniſlaus, king of Poland, took refuge in this city ; but this occaſioned a bombardment from the Saxons and Ruſſians. At length when there were no hopes of relief from the French by ſea, and king Staniſlaus had found a way to make his eſcape, Dantzick ſubmitted to Auguſtus III. elector of Saxony, as its ſovereign. In the year 1752, 1288 Poliſh veſſels, ſmall and great, from the Viſtula, and 1014 ſhips from the ſea, arrived in this port ; and 58,060 laſts and buſhels of corn were brought into this city for exportation ; other exports conſiſt of tallow, leather, wool, wax, butter, ſkins, &c.. Articles of importation are wine, ſpices, cloth, ſilk and woollen ſtuffs, herrings, ſalt, iron, lead, drugs, &c. The king of Pruſſia, who had before ſeized on the greater part of the province, in the year 1793, added the remainder with the city of Dantzick, to his dominions : 68 miles WSW. Konigſberg. *Long*. 18. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 24. N.

DANUBA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tomani.

DANUBE, a river of Germany, which riſes in Swabia, near Doneſchingen, and becomes navigable at Ulm, paſſes through Swabia, Bavaria, Auſtria, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Walachia, and Moldavia ; and empties itſelf into the Black Sea by ſeveral mouths, between *Lat*. 44. 55. and 45. 30. N. 35 miles E. from Iſmail. It receives 60 rivers, great and ſmall, in its courſe, and runs near to, or waſhes, the walls of the following cities and towns : Eſchingen, Ulm, Donawert, Neuburg, Ingoldſtadt, Straubing, Paſſaw, Lintz, Ips, Stein, Tuln, Vienna, Preſburg, Raab, or Javarin, Comorn, Gran, Vicegrad, Waitzen, Peſt, Buda, Colocza, Baja, Illok, Peterwaradin, Belgrade, Semandria, Vipalanka, Orſova, Vidden, Nicopoli, Ruſſig, or Ruſcrk, Dieſtra, Kaſſovat, Kirſova, Ibrail, Reni, Rakel, Iſakzi, Iſmail, Tulcza, Kilia, &c.

DANVILLE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky : 33 miles SSE. Frankfort.

DANVOU, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vire : 6 leagues S. Bayeux.

DANYELOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg : 64 miles E. Lemberg.

DAON, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Gontier : 2 leagues S. Chateau Gontier.

DAPS, a river of Denmark, which runs into the Little Belt : 14 miles NE. Haderſleben.

DARAAN, or *Daraun*, a town of Aſia, in Grand Tartary, about 24 leagues E. Samarcand.

DARABGERD, or *Darab-guird*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, ſaid to have been founded by Darius ; it is large, but not populous, near which ſalt is found of various colours, white, black, red, and green. A conſiderable manufacture of glaſs is carried on here : 116 miles ESE. Schiras.

DARAH, or *Dras*, a river of Africa, which riſes in the greater Atlas, not far from Tefza, and runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Non.

DARAH, or *Dras* a country of Africs, bounded on the north by Morocco, the weſt by Sus, and takes its name from the river Darah, or Dras, which paſſes through it: the principal produce is indigo and dates: the inhabitants are Arabians and Mahometans, and ſome of the diſtricts of the country are dependants of Morocco.

**DARAMAJON**, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java: 30 miles E. Batavia.

**DARAMPOORY**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 88 miles E. Seringapatam, and 110 N. Dindigul. *Long.* 78. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 11 N.

**DARAPORUM**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Coimbetore country: 36 miles ESE. Coimbetore, and 73 W. Tritchinopoly. *Long.* 77. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 42. N.

**DARBY**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 5 miles SW. Philadelphia.

**DARDA**, a town and fortreſs of Hungary, built by the Turks in the year 1686, and taken by the Imperialiſts in 1687: 30 miles S. Bacs, and 44 SSE. Ziget.

**DARDANELLES**, two caſtles, one on each ſide of the Strait of Gallipoli, between the Archipelago and the ſea of Marmora, built, in the year 1658, by Mahomet IV. to guard the entrance of the narrow ſea, which is not more than a league wide.

**DARDASSEN**, or *Dardaſheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt: 4 miles ENE. Oſterwick.

**DAREC**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 60 miles S. Zareng.

**DAREC DE CAMUNA**, a town of Perſia in the province of Mecran: 180 miles W. Kidge.

**DAR-EL HAMARA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſaid to have been built by the Romans; the trade is principally in corn and oil. *Long.* 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 20. N.

**DAREN**, a river of Wales, in the country of Caernarvon, which runs into the ſea, 15 miles SW. Pulhely.

**DARENT**, a river of England, in the county of Kent, which runs into the Thames, 3 miles N. Dartford. The mouth near the Thames is called *Dartford Creek.*

**DAREW**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 34 miles SSE. Novogrodek.

**DARGAN**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Charaſm, ſituated on the Gihon.

**DARGEL**, a river of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, which runs into St. George's Channel, 9 miles SSE. Dublin.

**DARGESIN**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac Agemi: 48 miles NE. Amadan.

**DARGIES**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 5 miles S. Poix.

**DARIEN**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 47 miles SSW. Savanna.

**DARIEN** *(Gulf of)*, a large river or arm of the ſea, at the mouth of a river of that name; not deep in proportion to its breadth, but growing deeper farther in. It empties itſelf into the Spaniſh Main. *Long.* 59. 35. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

**DARIEN** *(Iſthmus of)*, a country of South America, and the northern part of Terra Firma, extending in length about 120 leagues, in the form of a half moon, and from 16 to 45 in breadth; bounded on the north by the Spaniſh Main, on the eaſt by the province of Carthagena, on the ſouth by the country of Popayan and the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean and the province of Veragua. The land is almoſt every where of an unequal ſurface, diſtinguiſhed by hills and vallies of great variety for height, depth, and extent. The vallies are generally watered with rivers, brooks, and ſprings, with which the country very much abounds. They fall ſome into the North, others into the South Sea, and moſt of them take their riſe from a ridge, or chain of higher hills than the reſt, running the length of the iſthmus, and in a manner parallel to the ſhore. This is of an unequal breadth, and curves as the iſthmus itſelf does. It is moſtly neareſt the North Sea, ſeldom above 10 or 15 miles diſtant from it. Mr. Wafer ſays, he had always a fair view of the North Sea from thence; but the South Sea he could not ſee from any part of the ridge, by reaſon that though here and there are plains and vallies of a conſiderable extent, and ſome open places, yet they lie intermixed with conſiderable hills, and thoſe ſo clothed with tall woods, that they interrupt the proſpect very much. On the north ſide of the main ridge, are either no hills at all, or ſuch as are rather gentle declivities, or gradual ſubſidings of the ridge, than hills diſtinct from it. This ſide of the country is every were ſo covered with woods, that it may be called one continued foreſt. Some of the rivers which water this country are indifferently large, though few of them navigable, as having bars and ſhoals at their mouth. On the north coaſt, the rivers are for the moſt part very ſmall: for, riſing generally from the main ridge, which lies near the ſhore, their courſe is very ſhort. The river of Darien is, indeed, very large; but the depth at the entrance is not anſwerable to the wideneſs of its mouth, though farther in it is deep enough. But from thence to Chagre, the whole length of this coaſt the rivers are little better than brooks. This province is of great importance to the Spaniards, and the ſcene of more actions than any in America. From its ſituation both on the North and South Seas, the gold ſands of its rivers, and the treaſures of Peru, which are brought hither and imported into Old Spain, have induced ſeveral adventurers to make attempts on Panama, Porto Bello, &c. The country is extremely hot, and the low lands are overflown with continual rains. The mountains here are ſo difficult of acceſs, that it takes up ſeveral days to croſs them, though the diſtance be inconſiderable. From the tops of ſome of theſe the Spaniards firſt diſcovered the South, or great Pacific Ocean, in the year 1513, and called it the South Sea, becauſe they croſſed the iſthmus from the North Sea; though, in fact, the Pacific Ocean lies weſt of the main land of America. The principal towns of Darien are Panama and Porto Bello.

**DARKEHMEN**, a town of Pruſſia: 50 miles ESE. Konigſberg.

**DARKING**, or *Dorking*, a town of England, in the county of Surry, ſituated at the angle of two vallies, ſurrounded by hills. The town was deſtroyed by the Danes. The church is collegiate. The market, particularly celebrated for the quantity of poultry, is kept on Thurſday. The principal trade is mealing: the cuſtom of borough Engliſh prevails in this manor; that is, the youngeſt ſon is heir to the copyhold eſtate: 11 miles E. Guildford, and 24 SSW. London.

**DARLINGTON**, a town of England, in the biſhopric of Durham, ſituated on the Skern: with conſiderable manufactures of linen and woollen. Here is a weekly market on Monday, well ſupplied with corn and proviſions: 18 miles S. Durham, and 238 N London.

**DARLINGTON**, a county of South Carolina.

**DARMADIJERA**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 3 leagues N. Sarangpour.

**DARMSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a principality belonging to a branch of the houſe of Heſſe, to which it gives name: fortified with a wall in the year 1330: this town contains a regency, a court of appeals, a conſiſtory, a criminal court, and a grammar-ſchool: 18 miles ESE. Mentz, and 32 N. Heidelberg. *Long.* 26. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 52. N.

**DARNALL**, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye, 3 miles NW. Rayader Gowy.

**DARNETAL**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen: half a league E. Rouen.

**DARNEY**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Voſges: 5½ leagues WSW. Epinal.

**DARNIGHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenburg: 3 miles W. Hanau.

**DAROCA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Xiloca, in a valley between two hills: the town is large, containing ſeven pariſh churches, one of which is collegiate, and five convents; but is not populous: 38 miles SSW. Saragoſſa. *Long.* 15. 20. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

**DARORE**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad: 95 miles NW. Beder.

**DARRO**, a river of Spain, which runs through the city of Grenada, and joins the Xenil, a little below.

**DARRYFIELD**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: 15 miles S. Concord.

**DART**, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Engliſh Channel, a little below Dartmouth.

**DARTFORD**, a town of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated on the river Darent, in the road from London to Canterbury. Here was a celebrated nunnery, which Henry VIII. converted to a royal palace, and is now become a gentleman's ſeat. The firſt army raiſed by Richard, duke of York, in order to obtain the crown of England, was aſſembled near this town in the year 1452. It conſiſted of 10,000 men, but finding the king was at Blackheath with a ſuperior number of troops, he declined the engagement. The river Darent, or Dartford Creek, as it is called, will admit boats to bring up goods to the town: 11 miles W. Rocheſter, and 15 E. London.

**DARTMOOR**, an extenſive foreſt of England, in the county of Devon, reaching from Brent, ſouth, to Oakhampton, north, 20 miles, and 5 to 15 wide. In all which ſpace is no town, and only two villages.

**DARTMOUTH**, a ſea-port town of England, ſituated at the mouth of the Dart, on the Engliſh Channel; ſaid to have been formerly called *Clifton.* It is an ancient corporation, and a borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. The harbour is ſafe, and large enough to contain 500 ſhips. Here live ſeveral conſiderable merchants, who ſend out veſſels to Newfoundland for fiſh, which they diſpoſe of in Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c. loading back with wine, fruit, oil, &c. Dartmouth is eſteemed a great nurſery of ſeamen, the fiſhery employing near 3000 men, a certain number of which, the owners are obliged by act of parliament to ſelect from landmen. It has a weekly market on

Friday, for corn and proviſions, and one almoſt every day for fiſh : 31 miles S. Exeter, and 204 WSW. London. *Long*. 3. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 17. N.

**DARTMOUTH**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire : 100 miles NW. Boſton. *Long*. 72. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 43. 15. N.

**DARU**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman : 90 miles NE. Sirgian.

**DARWAR**, a conſiderable fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Sanore, and one of the king of Myſore's frontier towns : 88 miles S. Viſiapour, and 90 ENE. Goa. *Long*. 75. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 16. 15. N.

**DARWEN**, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Ribble, near Preſton.

**DARWENT**, ſee *Derwent*.

**DASCHITZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 7 miles NNE. Chrudim.

**DASCHITZ**, or *Datſchitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau : 6 miles N. Zlabins.

**DASHUR**, a town of Egypt : 15 miles S. Cairo.

**DASSAWN**, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Berwha : 10 miles W. Raat.

**DASSEL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, belonging to the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, but inſulated, with its diſtrict, in the duchy of Brunſwick : 17 miles SSE. Hameln, and 22 SSW. Hildeſheim.

**DASSEN**, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, between the Cape of Good Hope, and Saldanha Bay. *Long*. 17. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 33. 26. S.

**DAST SURAB**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan : 70 miles S. Schiras.

**DAT-AL-SAMIN**, a town of Arabia : 250 miles W. Cathem.

**DATHPACH**, a town of Arabia : 16 miles NE. Medina.

**DATOLA**, one of the Lipari iſlands, in the Mediterranean : 10 miles NE. Lipari.

**DATTEAH**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud : 96 miles S. Agra.

**DAU GLEDHEU**, or *Two Swords*, a river of South Wales, which runs into the river Clethy, near Milford Haven.

**DAVA**, or *Uſpo*, a province of Japan.

**DAUBA**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw : 16 miles WNW. Jung Buntzel.

**DAUBENSEE**, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria : 10 miles S. Traunſtein

**DAUBENSEE**, a lake of Swiſſerland, on mount Gemmi.

*Daúdie*, a town of Egypt : 16 miles N. Aſhmunein.

**DAVENTRY**, or *Daintry*, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, erected into a corporation by a charter by king John, which was renewed by queen Elizabeth. The principal trade is making whips : 19 miles SE. Coventry, and 72 NW. London.

**DAUHN**, or *Thaun*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine : 12 miles S. Simmern.

**DAUHN**, or *Daun*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, on the Leſer : 25 miles from Coblentz.

**DAVID POINT**, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Grenada. *Long*. 61. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 12. 20. N.

**DAVIDOVA**, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk : 208 miles NNE. Turuchanſk.

**DAVIDOVA**, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, on the Lena, in the government of Irkutſch : 24 miles NNW. Vercholenſk.

**DAVIDOVA**, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Irkutſch, on the Kirenga : 60 miles S. Kirenſk.

**DAVIDSON**, a county of North Carolina.

**DAVIS'S COVE**, a cove on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica : 2 miles N. Green Iſland Harbour.

**DAVIS'S INLET**, a river or arm of the ſea, on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador, the mouth ſituated *Long*. 60. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 56. 20. N.

**DAVIS'S STRAIT**, a narrow ſea which divides Greenland from North America, diſcovered by captain Davis, in the year 1585. *Lat*. 60. to 80. N.

**DAULE**, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, and juriſdiction of Guayaquil.

**DAULSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden : 4 miles NNE. Verden.

**DAUMA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, with a town of the ſame name. *Long*. 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 8. N.

**DAUMAZAN**, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirepoix : 8 leagues W. Mirepoix.

**DAUN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 4 miles E. Judenburg.

**DAVOS**, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, in the country of the Griſons. In the diſtrict are two lakes well furniſhed with fiſh, mines of copper, lead, and ſilver, and the inhabitants breed a great number of cattle : 60 miles SE. Zurich. *Long*. 27. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 40. N.

**DAUPHIN**, an iſland in the north part of the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Mobile, about five leagues long, but narrow ; very barren ; according to the account given by voyagers, not a tree to be ſeen in one half the iſland, and the other not much better. The French attempted a ſettlement here, and the cultivation of tobacco, which was ſaid to be equal to that of Virginia. In the year 1719, the Spaniards made a fruitleſs attempt to take it, during the ſpace of four days. *Long*. 88. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 30. 15. N.

**DAUPHIN**, a county of Pennſylvania, in which are found mines of iron ore. The total number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, was 18,177. Hariſburg is the capital.

**DAUPHINY**, before the revolution, a country of France, which once made part of the kingdom of Burgundy, and after being ſubject to many princes, was ceded, in the year 1343, by the dauphin Humbert, to the younger ſon of Philip de Valois, king of France ; obliging him and his ſucceſſors to bear the name and arms quartered with thoſe of France : Dauphiny thus became an appanage of France, and the eldeſt prince always took the title of Dauphin. It was not incorporated, but formed a ſeparate ſtate : and the king took the title of the Dauphin of the Viennois. The country is fertile in ſome places, producing corn, wine, olives, hemp, barley, oats, ſalt, wood, copperas, ſilk, varniſh, cryſtal, iron, copper, and lead ; but two-thirds of the country are mountainous and barren. It now forms the departments of the Iſere, the Drôme, and Higher Alps.

**DAUSENAS**, a town of the duchy of Courland : 16 miles WSW. Seelburg.

**DAUW**, a town in the ſouthern part of the iſland of Celebes.

**DAWIDGRODEK**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc : 56 miles E. Brzeſc.

**DAWIDOW**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc : 55 miles E. Brzeſc.

**DAX**, or *Dacqs*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Landes, ſituated on the Adour, ſurrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and containing about 5000 inhabitants, celebrated for its warm baths ; the ſpring of which diſcharges 543 cubic feet of water in 15 minutes : before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Auch. This town was deſtroyed by the Saracens in the year 910. It was a long time in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, from whom it was taken in the year 1461, by the French, and has remained annexed to that country ever ſince : 22 miles NE. Bayonne, and 26 SW. Monte de Marſan. *Long*. 16. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 42. N.

**DAXBERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 2 miles W. Efferding.

**DAXENBACH**, or *Taxenbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg : 30 miles S. Salzburg.

**DAYA**, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, on a river of the ſame name : 30 miles S. Acheen.

**DAYMAR**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman : 220 miles S. Maſcat.

**DEA**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 60 miles SW. Kin.

**DEABAGEN**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar : 30 miles NW. Candahar.

**DEAD**, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Nevern, near Newport, in the county of Pembroke.

**DEAD SEA**, or *Lake Aſphaltites*, a large lake or inland ſea of Paleſtine, which contains neither animal or vegetable life, no verdure on its banks, or fiſh in its waters ; but it is not true that its exhalations are peſtiferous, ſo as to deſtroy birds flying over it. It is very common to ſee ſwallows ſkimming its ſurface, and dipping for the water neceſſary to build their neſts. The immediate cauſe which deprives it of vegetables and animals is the extreme ſaltneſs of the water, which is infinitely ſtronger than that of the ſea. The ſoil around it, equally impregnated with this ſalt, produces no plants, and the air itſelf, which becomes loaded with it from evaporation, and which receives alſo the ſulphureous and bituminous vapours, cannot be favourable to vegetation : hence the deadly aſpect which reigns around this lake. In other reſpects, the ground about it, however, is not marſhy, and its waters are limpid and incorruptible, as muſt be the caſe with diſſolution of ſalt. Mines of foſſil ſalt are found in the ſide of the mountains which extend along the ſhore, and for time immemorial have ſupplied the neighbouring Arabs, and even the city of Jeruſalem. Fragments of ſulphur and bitumen are found alſo, which the Arabs convert into trifling articles of commerce. Naturaliſts have been greatly embarraſſed to find a diſcharge for the waters which the Jordan is continually pouring into the lake, and have therefore been inclined to ſuſpect it had a communication with the Mediterranean ; but, beſides that we know of no gulf to corroborate this ſuppoſition, it has been demonſtrated by accurate calculations, that evaporation is more than ſufficient to carry off the waters brought by the river.

DEADMAN'S ISLAND, one of the Magdalen iſlands. *Long.* 61. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

DEADMAN'S HEAD, or *Deadman's Point*, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Cornwall, in the Engliſh Channel. *Long.* 4. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 13. N.

DEAL, a town of England, on the coaſt of Kent, between the North and South Forelands. It has no harbour, but the ſea between the ſhore and the Godwin Sands, called the *Downs*, is generally a ſecure road for ſhips, where they ſtop both outward and homeward, to put in letters, to ſet paſſengers on ſhore, to take in proviſions, to wait for orders, &c. The pilots of Deal are good ſeamen, bold and active in affording aſſiſtance to veſſels in diſtreſs, in ſaving the lives of thoſe on board, and bringing the cargo to land. Cables, anchors, &c. are always ready to ſupply veſſels which may ſtand in need of them: vegetables and other neceſſaries. Deal is defended by a caſtle; or rather ſeveral caſtles were built to defend the coaſt between Dover and the North Foreland. Julius Cæſar landed here when he made his firſt deſcent on the iſland. Deal is not reckoned one of the Cinque Ports, but is a member of Sandwich. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 4500: 72 miles ESE. London. *Long.* 1. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

DEAN, a foreſt of England, in Glouceſterſhire, between the river Severn and the county of Monmouth. The foreſt once contained 30,000 acres of land, in which were twenty-three pariſhes, and four market towns, with great abundance of fine timber. The iron forges have leſſened the quantity of wood, but not conſumed it, as care is ſaid to be taken in cutting it. The hills abound in iron ore.

DEAN *(Great)*, or *Michael Dean*, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, ſituated in the foreſt, to which in all probability it gives name, with a weekly market on Mondays: 12 miles W. Glouceſter, and 120 W. London.

DEANE, a river of England, which runs into the Trent, near Newark, in Nottinghamſhire.

DEARADERE, a river of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, which runs into the Mariza, near Demotica.

DEBALPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: 21 miles W. Indore, and 13 S. Ougein.

DEBALPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Moultan, ſituated on the great road from Delhi to Moultan: 70 miles SE. Lahore, and 150 E. Moultan.

DEBEN, a river of England, in the county of Suffolk, which riſes near Debenham, and runs into the ſea at Harwich.

DEBENHAM, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Fridays: 14½ miles N. Ipſwich, and 83½ NNE. London.

DEBIN, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 38 miles E. Chamir.

DEBLOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 4 miles SSW. Chrudim.

DEBRA LIBANO, a town of Africa, in the country of Abyſſinia: 180 miles S. Gondar.

DEBRA SELALO, a town of Africa, in the country of Abyſſinia: 90 miles SW. Gondar.

DEBRA SEMONA, a town of Africa, in the country of Abyſſinia: 110 miles S. Gondar.

DEBRECZIN, a large and populous town of Hungary, without walls. It was taken by the Turks in the year 1684, but retaken by the Imperialiſts in the ſame year: 67 miles WNW. Coloſvar, and 165 ESE. Vienna. *Long.* 38. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 16. N.

*Deça*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xalon, 2 leagues below Anza, in Aragon.

DECCAN, by this general term, which ſignifies *South*, the Indian geographers include all the countries of India ſouth of the parallels of 21 or 22 degrees of north latitude, forming an extent of territory about equal to the Britiſh iſlands, Spain, and European Turkey. This is the moſt extenſive ſenſe; but in its proper and more limited ſenſe, it means only the countries ſituated between Hindooſtan Proper, the Carnatic, the Weſtern Indian Sea, and the province of Oriſſa: that is, the Deccan is formed of the provinces of Candeiſh, Dowlatabad, or Amednagur, Viſiapour, Golconda, and the weſtern part of Berar. Aurengzebe conquered this country, and erected it into a viceroyalty, or ſubah, the poſſeſſor of which, at the time of the invaſion of Nadir Shah, took the title of Nizam-Elmoulook, or Protector of the Empire; he preſerved an apparent independence: his juriſdiction extending from Burhampour to Cape Comorin, and eaſtward to the ſea. Six provinces depended on this prince, and the number of his ſubjects was eſtimated at thirty-five millions. The Mahrattas are in poſſeſſion of the greater part; other diſtricts have from time to time been formed into ſeparate ſtates: and the conſtant revolutions of India will make the boundaries of each country uncertain. The Nizam's preſent dominions, including his tributaries, are about 430 miles long, from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and about 300 wide: Hydrabad is the capital. Each province will be conſidered under its reſpective head.

DECCAN SHABAZPOUR, an iſland of India, in the mouth of the Ganges. *Long.* 98. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

DECEPTION BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 124. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

DECIZE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Nyèvre, ſituated at the conflux of the Airon and the Loire, on an iſland: near it are coal-mines: and antimony is found contained in a ſulphurous ochre: 5 leagues SE. Nevers. *Long.* 21. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

DECKENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, near the Danube. In the year 1633, it was taken by the troops of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, and retaken by the Swedes in the year 1641: 28 miles NW. Paſſau, and 38 ESE. Ratiſbon.

DECTURAPOUR, one of the Laccadive iſlands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 72. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 8. N.

DECZ, or *Deez*, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Samos: 7 miles NW. Samoſvivar.

DEDARD, a town of Tranſylvania: 8 miles W. Kereſztier.

DEDDINGTON, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a weekly market on Saturdays. It was formerly a corporation and a borough town: 16 miles N. Oxford, and 69½ WNW. London.

DEDELER, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 21 miles NW. Cogni.

DEDHAM, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, ſituated on the river Stour, on the borders of Suffolk, from which it is ſeparated only by the river, with a weekly market on Tueſdays: 7 miles NNE. Colcheſter, and 58 NE. London.

DEDHAM, a town of the United States of America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and county of Suffolk, where a wire manufacture has been eſtabliſhed: 15 miles SW. Boſton.

DEE, a river which riſes in the county of Merioneth, in two ſprings which unite near Pimble Meer into one ſtream: it paſſes through that lake, croſſes the county of Denbigh, and ſeparates that county from Cheſhire, and runs into the Iriſh Sea, about 15 miles NW. from Cheſter.

DEE, a river of Ireland, which croſſes the county of Louth, and runs into the ſea, 4 miles NE. Dunleer.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the north-weſt part of Kircudbrightſhire, from Loch Dee, and runs into Solway Frith, about 5 miles below Kircudbright.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the borders of the county of Inverneſs, and runs into the German Ocean at Aberdeen.

DEEL, a river of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, which runs into Lough Conn.

DEENKOTE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore, on the eaſt ſide of the Sinde, where there is a paſs acroſs that river: 32 miles S. Attock.

DEEP BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua: 1 mile S. Green Iſland.

DEEPING, or *Market Deeping*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Thurſdays: 8 miles N. Peterborough, and 89½ N. London.

DEER, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, in the United States of America, about 18 miles in circumference. *Long.* 68. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 10. N.

DEERFIELD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, on the river Connecticut: 72 miles W. Boſton, and 126 NNE. New York.

DEERFIELD, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, which runs into the Connecticut: 4 miles N. Deerfield.

DEFERTINES, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montluçon: 1 mile NE. Montluçon.

DEGAGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: 4½ leagues N. Cahors.

DEGLIGI, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 16 miles NE. Candy.

DEGNECAM, or *Dennecham*, a town of the United Dutch States, in Overiſſel, on the Dinckel: 10 miles NW. Bentheim.

DEGNEZO, a town of Tranſylvania: 10 miles NW. Biſtricz.

DEGNIZLU, or *Denizſley*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, near the ruins of the ancient Laodicea, deſtroyed by an earthquake, which ſwallowed up many of the inhabitants; excellent grapes grow in the environs; to the eaſt and ſouth are mountains covered with ſnow: 108 miles ESE. Smyrna. *Long* 46. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 51. N.

DEGO, a village of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat near which a battle was fought in the month of April, 1796, between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the former were defeated, leaving 600 dead, and 1400 priſoners: 15 miles SSW. Acqui.

DEH BOUZOUR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 80 miles NNW. Iſpahan.

DEH COUCHEK, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 48 miles NW. Iſpahan.

**DEHAM**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 28 miles WNW. Sana.

**DEHCHAR**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 70 miles SW. Sirgian.

**DEHDANEH**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 60 miles NE. Herat.

**DEHI COUH**, or *Dehaku*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: 9 miles W. Lar.

**DEHI DOMDE**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 100 miles SSE. Schiras.

**DEHI GHERDOU**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 100 miles N. Schiras.

**DEHI KOURD**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: 21 miles NW. Lar.

**DEHNE**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 108 miles E. Meſchid.

**DEHTIEZ**, a town of Hungary: 15 miles NW. Leopoldſtadt.

**DEIFAN**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 32 miles N. Sana.

**DEIGGITSCH**, a river of Germany, which runs into the Kainach, about a mile SE. from Voitſberg.

**DEINEK**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 36 miles W. Birlat.

**DEINSBURG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 5 miles N. Eberſtein.

**DEINSE**, or *Deynſe*, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the Lys. In 1625, Philip IV. king of Spain, made it into a marquiſate, in favour of Don Diego de Mexia de Guſman, lieutenant-general of the Spaniſh forces in the Netherlands; but he being called to Spain, and created marquis de Leganez, ſold the territory of Deinſe to Florent de Merode, baron of Duffel, in 1632. It has been often fortified, particularly in 1695, when William III. king of England, placed in it a numerous garriſon, under the command of brigadier Francis Fergus d'Offarel, colonel of a Scotch regiment; but on the firſt approach of the French army, he ſurrendered priſoner of war, the 30th of July, at the firſt ſummons. The colonel was afterwards tried for his conduct, and broke with diſgrace; and the other officers who had conſented to a ſurrender, were puniſhed in proportion: 9 miles SW. Ghent. *Long.* 21. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

**DEIR ABULIFE**, a town of Egypt: 45 miles SW. Cairo.

**DEIRUT**, a town of Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile, oppoſite Foua: 14 miles S. Roſetta.

**DEIZABAD**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 90 miles N. Iſpahan.

**DELARAM**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 90 miles NE. Zareng.

**DELAS**, a a river of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Yrvon, 5 miles SW. Bealth.

**DELAWARE**, one of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Pennſylvania, on the eaſt by the river and bay of Delaware, and on the ſouth and weſt by Maryland; about 92 miles long from north to ſouth, and 20 from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into three counties, Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex; the whole population of which, in the year 1790, amounted to 59,094 inhabitants. The face of the country is in general low; large quantities of ſtagnant water at particular ſeaſons of the year overſpread a great portion of land, and ſubject the inhabitants to intermitting and other complaints. The land is otherwiſe rich and fertile, producing great quantities of grain, and feeding numbers of cattle. The ſoil along the Delaware River, from eight to ten miles into the country, is generally a rich clay, producing large timber, and highly fit for the purpoſes of agriculture. This county was conſidered as part of Pennſylvania, without a ſpecific name, till the revolution, when the three counties became an independent ſtate, under the title of the *Delaware State*. The chief towns are Dover, Newcaſtle, Wilmington, Milford, and Duck Creek. The eaſtern ſide of the ſtate along the Delaware River and Bay is indented with a great number of ſmall creeks. The principal rivers are the Choplank, Nanticok, and Pocomoke, which have their ſources in this ſtate; all have a weſterly courſe, and are navigable for veſſels of fifty or ſixty tons for twenty or thirty miles into the country. There are in this ſtate ſeven epiſcopal churches, twenty-one Preſbyterian congregations, ſix of Baptiſts, and four of Quakers, beſides a Swediſh church at Wilmington, the oldeſt in the United States, and a number of Methodiſts. The trade is not very conſiderable; the principal exports are wheat and other corn, hay, and lumber.

**DELAWARE**, a river which iſſues by two ſtreams from the Katſkill Mountains, in the ſtate of New York; in its courſe it ſeparates the ſtate of Pennſylvania from thoſe of New York and Jerſey; and, a few miles below Philadelphia, the ſtate of Delaware from Jerſey, till it loſes itſelf in Delaware Bay, a few miles below Salem.

**DELAWARE BAY**, a large bay, or arm of the ſea, between the ſtates of Delaware and New Jerſey, formed by the mouth of the Delaware River and ſeveral other ſmaller ones: in the centre about ten leagues acroſs, and about ſeven at its mouth from Cape Henlopen to Cape May.

**DELBRUCK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn, near which Germanicus defeated the Bructeri; 8 miles WNW. Paderburn.

**DELE LOUGH**, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Weſtmeath: 10 miles NE. Mullingar.

**DELEBIO**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valteline, on a ſmall river, which ſoon after runs into the Adda, near which the duke of Milan obtained a celebrated victory over the Venetians in the year 1432, or 1434: 5 miles NW. Morbegno.

**DELECITO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 10 miles SSE. Troja.

**DELFINO**, a town of European Turkey, and capital of Lower Albania, where the pacha reſides: 356 miles W. Conſtantinople, and 60 SSW. Edeſſa. *Long.* 39. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

**DELFT**, a city of Holland, ſituated on a canal called the Schie, which after traverſing the city, runs into the Meuſe, at Schiedam and Delfthaven; the figure is a long ſquare. Godfrey le Boſſu, duke of Lorraine, having conquered Holland, began to build this city in 1075. The country about it is agreeable, but ſo low, that if great care were not taken to keep the dikes and ſluices in good repair, they would run great hazard of being overwhelmed with the waters. This city was formerly much celebrated for beer, of which it exported large quantities: as likewiſe for a peculiar kind of glazed earthen-ware, called Delft, from the place of its manufacture or invention. The magiſtracy is compoſed of four burgomaſters, and ſeven echevins, jointly with the vroedſchap, or common council, who name the eſcout for three years, and continue him if they judge proper. The city holds a third rank in the ſtates, and has many handſome houſes and grand buildings. Delft has often experienced the calamities of war, and unfortunate accidents. In the fourteenth century, Albert de Bavaria, comte of Holland, took the city, after a ſiege of ſix weeks, diſmantled and ruined the caſtle, and obliged the citizens to pay ten thouſand crowns, becauſe they had favoured the factions of the Houks againſt the Cabillautins. In the year 1536, the city was reduced to aſhes by a dreadful fire, during which a ſtork, not being able to ſave her young, was obſerved to precipitate herſelf into the flames. It was ſoon after built with greater magnificence. In the year 1654, it was again greatly damaged by a fire which deſtroyed a magazine (in which was ſtored a great quantity of gunpowder) and above 500 houſes; ſince which the powder-magazine is built at ſome diſtance from the town. Before the reformation, Delft had ten religious houſes, beſides hoſpitals and chapels. The celebrated Hugo Grotius was a native of this place: 29 miles SSW. Amſterdam, and 8 NW. Rotterdam. *Long.* 21. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 1. N.

**DELFTHAVEN**, a ſea-port town of Holland, ſituated on the north ſide of the Meuſe, with a canal cut to join the Schie, by means of which boats may paſs to Delft, the Hague, and other places. It is ſtrongly fortified, and well defended by dams: 2 miles SW. Rotterdam, and 8 SSE. Delft.

**DELFZUYL**, a fortreſs of the United Dutch States, in Groningen, in the Ommelands, ſituated at the mouth of the river Damſter, where it empties itſelf into the river Ems. It has often been demoliſhed and rebuilt, and is now a ſtrong place, fortified with good ramparts, ſeven baſtions, and a citadel, with large and deep ditches; the harbour is very convenient, and will contain a great number of veſſels. The Spaniards laid ſiege to it in 1581, under the conduct of the comte de Rennebourg, who having blocked up the river Ems and the ſea coaſt, compelled them to ſurrender after ſixteen days, on condition that five companies of deſerters were permitted to depart unmoleſted. In 1590, prince Maurice retook it, ſince which it has remained in the poſſeſſion of the ſtates: 11 miles WSW. Emden, and 61 NE. Groningen. *Long* 24. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 19. N.

**DELHI**, a country of Hindooſtan; bounded on the north by the mountains of Thibet, on the eaſt by the country of Thibet and the ſubah of Oude, on the ſouth by the countries of Agra and Agimere, and on the weſt by Moultan; about 165 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. It is divided into ſeveral provinces or circars, and contains many cities and towns. Several parts of it produce wheat, rice, millet, ſugar, indigo, pulſe, and fruits of various ſorts. The principal rivers are the Jumnah and the Ganges: the climate is more temperate than that of Agra, and was formerly the richeſt part of Hindooſtan; but having been the ſeat of continual wars, it has been miſerably laid waſte, and many parts of it almoſt depopulated. As it now remains, it conſtitutes, perhaps, the whole of the dominions of the great Mogul. Delhi is the capital.

**DELHI**, a city of Aſia, at preſent the nominal capital of Hindooſtan, and actually ſo during the greateſt part of the time ſince the Mahometan conqueſt. Its ancient name is ſaid to have been *Inderput*. Shah Jehan, grandſon of Acbar, and father to Aurungzebe, made this city his reſidence, to avoid the heat of Agra, and, adding greatly to its ſize, directed it to be called *Shakjehanabad*. It contains three principal ſtreets, which are long and ſpacious, the others are narrow, crooked, and dirty. It has two grand moſques, built at a great expence, of red ſtone brought from Fattipour; and two others, whoſe cupolas are covered with gold. The number of ſmall ones is incredible: it is compoſed of two towns, the Old Town founded by the Gentoos; the New by the emperor Schah Jehan, and in the whole rather more than nine miles, but not twelve, in circumference. The reſidence of the Mogul is a magnificent palace, built of red ſtone, about a thouſand ells in length, and 600 in breadth, and coſt 10,500,000 rupees. The outſides of the houſes are mean, but the inſide is ſaid to be in general handſome, and well furniſhed. In the year 1399, this city was taken and plundered, with dreadful cruelties, by Timûr Bek, who carried away immenſe riches, and the principal part of the inhabitants as ſlaves. In the year 1739, Nadir Shah invaded Hindooſtan, and entered Delhi on the 2d of March, demanding the ſum of twenty-five millions ſterling. This ſum was not obtained without great diſturbances, which occaſioned the ſhedding of much blood; great cruelties were exerciſed, and many, preſſed for their quotas, killed themſelves. On the 6th of May, the conqueror left Delhi; the loſs ſuſtained by the emperor and the people, in jewels, treaſures, goods, deſtruction of fields and of the buildings, amounted to near one arrib of rupees, or 125,000,000l. ſterling. Out of this Nadir Shah carried away to the value of 70 krores, or 87,500,000l. in jewels and other effects; beſides above 12,000,000l. ſterling which fell to the ſhare of the officers and ſoldiers. The charges of his army while he continued there, the arrears, pay, and gratuity advanced them, with what property was deſtroyed by fire, and fields laid waſte, amounted to near 20 krores, or 25,000,000l. Of the inhabitants of the empire, from the arrival of the Shah in Hindooſtan to his return, 200,000 were deſtroyed. *Long.* 77. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 37. N.

DELITZSCH, or *Dolitzſch*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipſic, containing three churches and a chapel, it was burned by the Huſſites in the year 1429: 12 miles N. Leipſic, and 16 E. Halle.

DELKENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: 5 miles NNE. Mentz.

DELKIRAS, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 40 miles W. Tocat.

DELLAMCOTTA, a fortreſs of Aſia, in the country of Bootan, which commands the principal paſs over the mountains; taken by ſtorm in the year 1773, by a detachment under the command of captain John Jones: 50 miles SW. Taſſaſudon, and 175 N. Moorſhedabad.

DELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Befort: 3 leagues SE. Befort

DELLYS, or *Teddeles*, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the country of Algiers: 15 leagues E. Algiers.

DELME, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Salins: 2 leagues NW. Chateau Salins.

DELME, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weſer, near Delmenhorſt.

DELMENHORST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a ſmall county on the river Delme, near its union with the Weſer, containing only one church, about 237 houſes, and 1400 inhabitants: the town is ſituated on the Delme, from which it receives its name. The county belongs to the kings of Denmark, as counts of Oldenburg, and pays 80 florins for a Roman month: 7 miles SW. Bremen. *Long.* 25. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 2. N.

DELMONT, or *Delemont*, or *Talſperg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Bâle, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, near the conflux of the Biers and the Sorne. It contains an epiſcopal palace, two convents, and about 800 inhabitants: 16 miles SSW. Bâle, and 12 ESE. Porrentrui.

DELOS, or *Dili*, an iſland of the Grecian Archipelago, formerly celebrated for the temple of Apollo, and the oracle contained within it; it is now little more than a deſert rock, covered with ruins, and uninhabited. Some call it the *Little Delos*, giving the name of the *Greater Delos* to the iſland of Rhenea, which lies near it. *Long.* 43. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 22. N.

DELTA, a name given to the tract of country encloſed between the branches of the Nile in Egypt, from its ſuppoſed reſemblance to the Greek letter ſo called. It is likewiſe applied to the mouths of the Ganges, of the Ava, and other rivers.

DELVIN, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 36 miles SW. Delfino.

DEMA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Bielaia, at Upha.

DEMAIE, a town of Egypt: 6 miles NW. Manſora.

DEMANGE AUX EAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vaucouleurs: 8 miles W. Vaucouleurs.

DEMASS, or *Demſas*, a town of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt of the country of Tunis: 8 miles SE. Lempta.

DEMAVEND, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 170 miles E. Amadan.

DEMBEA, a large lake of Africa, in the empire of Abyſſinia, in a province of the ſame name, in the weſtern part of that country: it is ſuppoſed to be 150 leagues in circumference, and contains many iſlands, one of which is a place of confinement for ſtate priſoners.

DEMER, a river which riſes in the biſhopric of Liege, and paſſing by Haſſelt, Dieſt, Arſchot, &c. runs into the Scheldt, between Antwerp and Dendermond.

DEMERARI, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, navigable for merchant veſſels 30 leagues up the country. It empties itſelf into the Atlantic; a ſettlement is formed by the Dutch on the banks of this river, where the inhabitants cultivate ſugar, cotton, and coffee. It was taken by the Engliſh during the American war, who loſt it to the French ſoon after; at the peace of 1783 it was reſtored to the Dutch. *Long.* 57. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 40. N.—This ſettlement was again taken by the Engliſh, in April 1796.

DEMEU, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: 2 leagues W. Vic Fezenſac.

DEMIANKA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irtiſch, near Demianſkoi.

DEMIANSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, ſituated at the conflux of the Demianka, and the Irtiſch: 100 miles NNE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 87. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 35. N.

DEMIR CAPI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles SE. Balikeſri.

DEMM, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 20 miles SSW. Chamir.

DEMMIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, ſituated on the Pœne. Grain forms the principal article of its commerce. It was taken by the Swedes in the year 1631; by the Imperialiſts in the year 1637, and again by the Swedes in 1639: 26 miles S. Stralſund. *Long.* 30. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 53. N.

DEMOCRAT, a town of Egypt: 20 miles N. Aſna.

DEMONA (*Valley of*), a diviſion of the iſland of Sicily, lying to the north-eaſt part of the iſland, neareſt to Italy, about 100 miles long, and 20 broad.

DEMONT, or *Demona*, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, ſituated in a valley near the Sturia, with a citadel built on a ſharp rock. It contains 3 pariſh churches: 11 miles W. Coni, and 14 SSW. Saluzzo.

DEMOTICA, or *Dimotuc*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, ſituated near the Maritſch, where a Greek archbiſhop reſides, and the Chriſtians have two churches. This town was the abode of Charles XII. for ſome years: 12 miles S. Adrianople.

DENAIN, a town of France, in the department of the north, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Scheldt, near which marechal Villars beat the Imperialiſts and the Dutch, in the year 1712: 4 miles NE. Bouchain, and 5 SW. Valenciennes.

DENAT, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: 7 miles N. Alby.

DENAVACA, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 50 miles S. Candy.

DENBIGH, a town of North Wales, on the ſide of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Clwyd: called by the Welch *Cledvryn yn Rhos*, i. e. *the craggy hill in Roſs*. The preſent town was built in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the inhabitants leaving their former reſidence. It is a corporation, the county-town, and ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament. There is a weekly market on Wedneſday: 61 miles E. Holyhead, and 208 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of North Wales, bounded on the north by the Iriſh Sea, on the north-eaſt by the county of Flint, on the eaſt by Cheſhire and Shropſhire, on the ſouth by Merionethſhire, and on the weſt by Caernarvonſhire, about 38 miles long and 18 broad, and is divided into 12 hundreds. The principal towns are Denbigh, Wrexham, Ruthin, and Llanrwſt. The principal rivers are the Conway, which ſeparates it from the county of Caernarvon, the Clwyd, the Dee, and the Elwy. The country is in general mountainous, and ſome of the mountains always covered with ſnow; and in ſome are mines of lead. It ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament.

DENDER, a river of Flanders, which runs into the Scheldt, at Dendermond.

DENDERA, a town of Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile, at the edge of a ſmall but fertile plain, about half a mile from the river: near it are remarkable and magnificent ruins, ſuppoſed of an ancient temple of Serapis: 242 miles S. Cairo, and 48 SSE. Girge.

DENDERBELLE, a town of Flanders: 1 league S. Dendermond.

DENDERMOND, or *Termond*, a town of Flanders, ſituated at the union of the Dender and Scheldt, in a very fertile country, and ſurrounded with meadows well watered by thoſe two rivers, and which, by means of ſluices, will in a ſhort time produce water enough to inundate all the neighbouring country. It has two pariſhes, and ſeveral religious houſes. In 1667, Louis XIV. attempted to make himſelf maſter of this place, but was obliged to retire with precipitation, to prevent his army of 50,000 men being deſtroyed, the inhabitants having begun to open the ſluices. In the year 1706, general Churchill beſieged it; it had been a long time blockaded, but being a very dry ſeaſon, the beſiegers found means to drain off the water, attacked the city, and compelled it to ſurrender, the 15th of September,

tember, ſix days after the trenches had been opened; the garriſon, with the governor, the marquis del Valle, ſurrendered priſoners of war. The Dutch put in a garriſon of their troops, till the year 1715, when it was agreed with his Imperial and Catholic majeſty, by the barrier treaty, that for the future the Dutch ſhould furniſh one part of the garriſon, and that the other part ſhould be of Imperial troops, or of the country; and that the governor ſhould be appointed by the emperor, taking an oath of fidelity to the States General: 14 miles E. Ghent, and 17 NW. Bruſſels. *Long.* 21. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

DENDERWYNDEKE, a town of Flanders: 1 league S. Ninove.

DENEE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 7 miles S. Angers.

DENEUVRE, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte: 10 miles SE. Luneville.

*Denezé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 8 miles W. Saumur.

DENGLING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg: 20 miles NW. Saltzburg.

DENGUIN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: 1 league W. Leſcar.

DENIA, a ſea-port of Spain, in the province of Valencia; ſaid to have been founded by the Marſeillois, before the Chriſtian era. The entrance into the harbour is difficult and dangerous. The chief trade is in raiſins and almonds. During the war of ſucceſſion, Denia was taken by the duke of Marlborough, in the year 1706; but retaken in the year 1708.: 38 miles NNE. Alicant. *Long.* 16. 40. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, formed by the union of a part of the continent called *Jutland*, and ſeveral iſlands between the North Sea and the Baltic; two of theſe iſlands, Zealand and Funen, are large, the reſt are ſmall; their names are Langieland, Laaland, Falſter, Mona, or Moen, Arroe, Samſoe, Bornholm, Amack, Anholt, Leſſoe, or Leſſaw, with many others of leſs conſequence; all theſe will be conſidered under their proper heads. Jutland, or that part of Denmark which belongs to the continent, is bounded on all ſides by the ſea except towards the ſouth, where it is bounded by Germany. Denmark is conſidered one of the moſt ancient monarchies in Europe, and was known to the Romans as part of Scandinavia, and called *Cimbrica Cherſoneſus*. How it acquired the name of Denmark is not certainly known; the moſt generally received opinion is that of Saxo-Grammaticus, who derives it from Dan, the firſt founder of the Daniſh monarchy, and Mark, or Marc country, i. e. the country of Dan. The kingdom is rich and populous, but of ſmall extent; commerce is become flouriſhing by different manufactures eſtabliſhed in latter times. The form of government is very different from what it formerly was; the crown is hereditary, and the power of the king abſolute. This change took place in the year 1660; before that time the kingdom was elective by the ſtates, whoſe authority was almoſt without bounds, leaving to the king little more than a ſhadow of royalty. They not only decided on war or peace, and gave their conſent to new taxes, but compelled thoſe princes whom they elected to the crown, to ſwear at the time of their coronation that they would ſuffer themſelves to be dethroned if, without the approbation of the ſtates, they ſhould encroach on the public treaſure, which was kept at Cronenburg, and reſerved for extraordinary neceſſities. The ſtates were compoſed of the clergy, nobility, citizens, and peaſants. In the year 1658, Charles Guſtavus, king of Sweden, laid ſiege to Copenhagen, and threatened the conqueſt of the kingdom. Internal weakneſs and civil diſſenſions in Denmark rendered the proſpect of his ſucceſs the greater. Frederick the Third, naturally of a peaceable and indolent turn of mind, was rouſed by the ſituation of his kingdom, almoſt at the mercy of a haughty enemy, ſuddenly ſurmounted his natural coldneſs, and exhibited proofs of courage equal to the greateſt hero. All ranks were united by the example of the king in their exertions for the defence of the city, which held out till the 27th of May, 1660, when peace was made between the two kingdoms. At the concluſion of this war, a diet was called to take into conſideration the exhauſted ſtate of the country, and raiſe the neceſſary ſupplies by freſh taxes. Diſputes aroſe between the nobility and the other ſtates on the mode of taxation, till at length they all, aſſiſted by ſome political manœuvres, declared the crown to be hereditary, and the power of the king unlimited and abſolute. In the times of heatheniſm, the Danes worſhipped the gods Freyer, Thor, Thyr, Odin, and Freya, of whom Odin was the chief. Chriſtianity was introduced in the ninth century, and Harold VI. king of Denmark, was baptized in the year 960. The doctrine of Luther was eſtabliſhed at the diet held in the year 1537; other religious ſects are allowed a free exerciſe of their religion. There are ſix biſhops in Denmark, but no archbiſhops. They have no other power than ſuperintending, examining, and ordaining new preachers; and the laws only give them the name of ſuperintendents. Their revenues ariſe from lands, tithes, and a ſmall ſum which they receive from every church. The number of ſouls in the iſlands of Denmark and Jutland is eſtimated at 800,000, in the duchy of Sleſwick, or South Jutland, 24,000; to which, if we add Norway, the duchy of Holſtein, and other eſtates in Germany, the whole number will be rather more than 2,000,000. The royal revenues ariſing from the land tax, duties paid by veſſels paſſing the Sound, poll-tax, and other impoſitions, amount to 1,400,000, and the expenditure to 1,384,000. In the year 1779, the navy conſiſted of 38 ſhips of the line, and 20 frigates; but of theſe no more than 25, and 15 frigates, were fit for ſervice. The peaſants of Norway are free; on the other hand, the peaſants in Denmark are ſlaves to the nobility: but freedom is ſaid to have been lately given to the peaſants of the crown by the prince. The exports of Denmark exceed the imports to the amount of 55,000 crowns a year. The exports are principally grain of different kinds, brandy, horſes, cattle, hogs, iron, copper, &c. beſides the produce of their manufactures, as gloves, lace, linen, and woollen cloth, ſtuffs, hats, earthen ware, &c. Commercial companies are eſtabliſhed in Denmark to the Eaſt Indies, Weſt Indies, and Africa, and trade in general ſeems making rapid progreſs; in the year 1746, the number of manufacturers in Copenhagen was only 1200; in the year 1780, they were upwards of 4000.

DENN, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 40 miles E. Zebid. *Long.* 43. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 15. N.

DENREHOUT, a town of Flanders: 5 miles S. Aloſt.

DENSCHENDORF, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Femern: 4 miles W. Borg.

DENTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 10 miles NE. Treves.

DENUTAR, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: 8 miles NE. Shabur.

DEOGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar, formerly a capital city, and reſidence of a raja: 55 miles NNW. Nagpour, and 75 NE. Ellichpour. *Long.* 79. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 54. N.

DEOGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra: 20 miles S. Gohud.

DEOGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: 72 miles SE. Bahar.

DEOLARY, a town of Aſia, in the country of Almora: 10 miles W. Rampour.

DEOLS, or *Bourg-Dieu*, ſee *Bourg-Dieu*.

DEOUGEN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 33 miles SW. Kin.

DEONNELLY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 19 miles NNE. Bangalore.

DEPART, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, on the Gave oppoſite Orthes.

DEPATY, a rock, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Copland, in the north channel of the Iriſh Sea.

DEPIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 3 miles SSW. Coſenza.

DEPTFORD, a town of England, ſituated on the Thames, partly in the county of Kent, and partly in Surry. It was generally known in ancient records by the name of *Deptford Strond*, alias *Weſt Greenwich*, a name which, in later times, became ſolely appropriated to the lower parts of it on the bank of the Thames, the upper town retaining that of Deptford only. Deptford is now a large and populous town, though it has no market, and is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford. It contains about 2000 houſes, many of which are neat and well-built. The greateſt ſupport and conſequence of Deptford ariſes from its dock. It has a wet dock, of two acres, for ſhips; and another of one acre and a half, well provided with timber and all ſorts of naval ſtores. Beſides the national docks, there are ſeveral others belonging to ſhipbuilders, for merchants' veſſels. At Deptford is the ſociety of the Trinity Houſe; founded, in the year 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, knight, commander of the great ſhip Henry Grace de Dieu, and comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII. for the regulation of ſeamen, and the convenience of ſhips and mariners on the coaſt, and incorporated by the above-mentioned prince, who confirmed to them, not only the rights and privileges of the company of mariners of England, but their ſeveral poſſeſſions at Deptford, which, together with the grants of Queen Elizabeth and King Charles II. were alſo confirmed by letters patent of the firſt of James II. in the year 1685, by the name of "The Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the Guild or Fraternity of the moſt glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the pariſh of Deptford Strond, in the county of Kent." This corporation is governed by a maſter, four wardens, eight aſſiſtants, and eighteen elder brothers; but the inferior members of the fraternity, named younger brethren, are of an unlimited number; for every maſter, or mate, expert in navigation, may be admitted as ſuch; and theſe ſerve as a continual nurſery to ſupply the vacancies among the elder brethren, when removed by death, or otherwiſe. The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants, and elder brethren, are by charter inveſted with the following powers: that of examining the mathematical children of Chriſt's Hoſpital; the examining of the maſters of his majeſty's ſhips; the appointing of pilots to conduct ſhips in and out of the river Thames; and the amercing all ſuch as ſhall preſume to act as maſter of a ſhip of war, or pilot, without their approbation, in a pecuniary mulct of twenty ſhillings; ſettling the ſeveral rates of pilotage, and erecting light-houſes, and other ſea-marks, upon the ſeveral coaſts of the kingdom, for the ſecurity of navigation, to which light-houſes all ſhips pay one halfpenny a tun; granting licences to poor ſeamen, not free of the city, to row on the river Thames for their ſupport, in the intervals of ſea ſervice, or when paſt going to ſea; the preventing of aliens from ſerving on board Engliſh ſhips, without their licence, upon the penalty of five pounds for each offence; puniſhing of ſeamen for deſertion, or mutiny, in the merchant's ſervice; and the hearing and determining the complaints of officers and ſeamen in the merchants' ſervice; but ſubject to an appeal to the lords of the Admiralty, or the judge of the court of Admiralty. To this company belongs the ballaſt-office, for clearing and deepening the river Thames, by taking from thence a ſufficient quantity of ballaſt, for the ſupply of all ſhips that ſail out of that river; in which ſervice 60 barges, with two men each, are conſtantly employed, and all ſhips that take in ballaſt pay them one ſhilling a ton, for which it is brought to the ſhips' ſides. In conſideration of the increaſe of the poor of this fraternity, they are by their charter impowered to purchaſe in mortmain lands, tenements, &c. to the amount of 500l. per annum; and alſo to receive charitable benefactions of well diſpoſed perſons, to the amount of 500l. per annum, clear of reprizes. There are annually relieved by this company about 3000 poor ſeamen, their widows, and orphans, at the expence of 6000l.: 4 miles E. London.

DER, a town of Egypt: 11 miles S. Siut.

DERASNIA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 68 miles NW. Braclaw.

DERAZINA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lucko: 28 miles NE. Lucko.

DERBE, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: 10 miles W. Aoſta.

DERBEND, or *Derbent*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Caſpian ſea, with a good harbour, ſaid to have been founded by Alexander; the reſidence of a khan, and many Armenian merchants. Czar Peter became maſter of it during the civil wars of Perſia, and the empreſs Catherine II. took it in the year 1780. *Long.* 67. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 8. N.

DERBEND, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 20 miles N. Adrianople.

DERBENT, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 110 miles NE. Herat.

DERBENT, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 90 miles S. Abiverd.

DERBENT, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 110 miles S. Abiverd.

DERBINSKOI, a Tartarian village of Siberia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena. *Long.* 134. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

DERBY, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Derwent. It is populous and well built, and contains five pariſhes, with a large market-place, and a handſome town-houſe. It is a corporation and a borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. The firſt mill for throwing ſilk, in England, was erected here in the year 1734, after a model being brought from Italy by Sir Thomas Lombe. The china manufacture is remarkable for its colouring and gilding. Ornaments, ſuch as vaſes, urns, pillars, columns, &c. made of ſpar, form likewiſe a conſiderable branch of trade at Derby. The number of inhabitants in the five pariſhes, is eſtimated at 8593. Prince Charles entered Derby on the 4th of December, 1745, but abandoned it the 6th: 126 miles NNW. London. *Long.* 1. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

DERBY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 27 miles SW. Middleton.

DERBYSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the north-weſt by Cheſhire, on the north by Yorkſhire, on the eaſt by the counties of Nottingham and Leiceſter, on the ſouth by the counties of Leiceſter and Stafford, and on the weſt by the county of Stafford; about 58 miles in length from north to ſouth, and from 18 to 30 broad, containing 720,640 acres. Towards the north-weſt it is very mountainous, and that part is called the *High Peak.* The eaſtern part of the county and the centre are called the *Low Peak.* The ſouthern part is more level. The ſoil of the High is very ſhallow, and hardly admits the uſe of the plough, it affords however paſture for ſheep: the Low Peak is more capable of cultivation, and the ſouthern parts are fertile. Derbyſhire is divided into ſix hundreds, which contain 106 pariſhes, and ten market towns. The market towns are Derby, Cheſterfield, Wirkſworth, Bakewell, Aſhbourn, Bolſover, Alfreton, Chapel in the Frith, Dronfield, and Tidſwall. The principal rivers are the Derwent, the Trent, the Wye, the Dove, and the Rother. In the mountains are lead, iron, and copper ores, antimony, alabaſter, millſtones, &c. lime-ſtone in many parts, and coals in a few places. The Peak is generally reckoned one of the higheſt hills in England. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at rather more than 155,000.

DEREHAM (*Eaſt*), or *Market Dereham*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Friday: 16 miles W. Norwich, and 100 NNE. London.

DERENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt, and capital of a lordſhip: 6 miles WSW. Halberſtadt, and 17 E. Goſlar.

DERENPERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles S. Ebenfurth.

DEREVIANNOE, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Vitchegda: 76 miles E. Uſt Siſolſk.

DEREVIANNOE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, on the weſt coaſt of Lake Olonetz: 12 miles S. Petrovadſk.

DEREWNIA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 42 miles ENE. Novogrodek.

DERG, a lake of Ireland, with a river of the ſame name, which runs from the lake to the river Foyle, in the county of Donegal: 8 miles E. Donegal.

DERGHAS, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 120 miles ESE. Zareng.

DERGUES (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sauveterre: 5 leagues S. Rhodez.

DERIG, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Sligo. *Long.* 8. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 55. N.

DERIG, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Longford: 5 miles ENE. Edgworthſtown.

DERINA, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: 24 miles SW. Killarney.

DERKUL, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Donetz: 36 miles S. Bielovodſk.

DERNBACH, or *Ternbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda, containing two churches: 22 miles ENE. Fulda.

DERNE, a town of Africa, and capital of a diſtrict in the country of Tripoly, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, the reſidence of a ſangiac. *Long.* 22. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 55. N.

DERNIS, or *Derniſch*, a town and fortreſs of Dalmatia, ſituated on a mountain near the river Kerka, taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in the year 1684.

DEROTE, a town of Egypt, ſituated in an iſland formed by the canal between Cairo and Roſetta. *Long.* 49. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

DERPT, ſee *Dorpat.*

DERRA, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 46 miles SE. Lohein.

DERRIK, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan: 130 miles NW. Reſhd.

DERRY, ſee *Londonderry.*

DERRY, *Dary*, or *Deſry*, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Avon, in Merionethſhire.

DERSENA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 228 miles SSW. Zareng.

DERTHA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 110 miles ENE. Zareng.

DERVAL, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-Briant: 12 miles W. Chateau-Briant.

DERVERAGH LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Weſtmeath: 5 miles N. Mullingar.

DERWENT, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which riſes about ſix miles S. from Keſwick, and runs into the Iriſh Sea, near Workington.

DERWENT, a river of England, which runs into the Ouſe, five miles SE. Selby, in the county of York.

DERWENT, a river of England, which riſes in Northumberland, divides that county from Durham for ſeveral miles, when it croſſes a ſmall part of the latter county, and enters the Tyne, about three miles above Newcaſtle.

DERWENT, a river of England, which riſes in the northern part of the county of Derby, and, paſſing through the county, joins the Trent, 8 miles ESE. from Derby.

DERWENT FELLS, a mountain of England, in the county of Cumberland; celebrated for its mines of black lead, a little to the S. of Keſwick.

DERWENT WATER, a lake of England, in the county of Cumberland, formed by the river Derwent, about four miles long, and rather more than one wide, with ſeveral ſmall iſlands, one of which is called *Derwent:* the northern part of the lake is very near Keſwick.

DERY, a river of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Avon, near Dolgelly, in Merionethſhire.

DESAGUEDERO, a river of Mexico, which runs from the Lake of Nicaraguain to the Caribbean Sea. *Long.* 66. 22. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. N.

DESAIGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche : 5½ leagues N. Privas.

DESANA, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli : 5 miles SW. Vercelli.

DESCHEL, a town of Brabant : 13 miles S. Herentals.

DESCHKIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orel : 24 miles N. Orel, and 484 SSE. Peterſburg.

DESCHNAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 21 miles ENE. Konigingratz.

DESCHNO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw : 4 miles W. Aycha.

DESEADA, or *Deſirada*, or *Deſiderada*, the firſt of the Caribbee iſlands, diſcovered by Columbus in the year 1494 ; about ten miles long, and hardly five broad. The ſoil is in ſome places black and good, in others ſandy and unproductive : 4 leagues E. Guadaloup. *Long.* 61. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 38. N.

DESEADEN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 30 miles SSE. Kin.

DESENIK, a town of Hungary : 10 miles S. Levens.

DESENZANO, or *Diſſenzano*, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan ; celebrated for its wines : 15 miles E. Breſcia.—This town was taken by the French, in the year 1796.

DESERTINES, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne : 12 miles W. Mayenne.

DESINE, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman : 240 miles SW. Maſcat.

DESISE, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun : 15 miles E. Autun.

DESNA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dnieper, near Kiov.

DESOJA, a town of Spain, in Navarre : 10 miles SW. Eſtella.

DESOLATION ISLAND, ſee *Kerguelen's Land.*

DESSAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the principality of Anhalt Deſſau, ſituated on the Muldau, near its union with the Elbe. It is divided into Old and New town, has three fauxbourgs, and was ſurrounded with walls, in the year 1341, by prince Leopold. There are two churches for Calviniſts, one for Lutherans, a Latin ſchool, two hoſpitals, and an orphan-houſe ; with manufactures of cloth, ſtockings, and hats : 28 miles SE. Magdeburg, and 48 SW. Potzdam. *Long.* 29. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 49. N.

DESSOUBRE, a river of France, which runs into the Doubs, at St. Hypolite.

DESTAKTUBDE, a Tartarin village of Siberia : 48 miles SW. Yakutſk.

DESUNNEY, a river of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, 5 miles SE. from Surnabugh Point.

DESVRES, or *Deſurenes*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne : 9 miles SE. Boulogne, and 16 WSW. S. Omer.

DESWARTE, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Demer, near Dieſt.

DETERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Friſeland : 1 mile S. Stickhauſen.

DETMOLD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, the ſeat of the tribunals of the country, and the ordinary reſidence of the reigning counts ; ſituated near the mountain of Teutberg, or Teutenberg, where Varus was defeated : 24 miles NNE. Lippſtatt, and 25 SSW. Minden. *Long.* 25. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. N.

DETROIT, a town and fort in North America, in Canada, ſituated on a river, which runs from lake St. Claire to lake Erie. *Long.* 82. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 38. N.

DETTELBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine : 9 miles E. Wurzburg.

DETTEZ, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun : 8 miles WSW. Montcenis.

DETTINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe : 10 miles E. Ohringen.

DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Maine, where a battle was fought between the Engliſh, under the command of king George II. in perſon, and the earl of Stair ; and the French, under the command of the duke of Noailles. The Britiſh troops had advanced into the country, where they were in want of proviſions, and in ſuch condition that an engagement muſt have been at a diſadvantage, and a retreat impracticable : the impetuoſity of the French led them to action too ſoon, they paſſed the defile which they ſhould have been contented to guard ; and, under the conduct of the duke of Gramont, their horſe charged the Engliſh with great fury ; but being received with intrepidity, they were obliged to make a precipitate retreat over the Maine, with the loſs of about 5000 men. His Britannic majeſty, with great perſonal courage, expoſed himſelf to a ſevere fire of the enemy's cannon ; and in the midſt of the engagement encouraged his troops by his preſence and example. The Engliſh had the honour of the day ; but were ſoon obliged to leave the field of battle, which was taken poſſeſſion of by the French, who treated the wounded Engliſh with great clemency : 9 miles S. Hanau, and 6 NW. Aſchaffenburg.

DETTOR, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Tivy, in the county of Cardigan.

DEVA, a town of Tranſilvania : 10 miles W. Millenbach.

DEVA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa : 15 miles W. St. Sebaſtian. *Long.* 14. 21. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

DEVA, a river of Spain, which paſſes by Mondragon, Placentia, &c. and runs into the ſea, at Deva.

DEVELTO, or *Zagoria*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, near the Black Sea ; 58 miles NE. Adrianople, and 106 NNW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 45. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 25. N.

DEVENTER, a town of the United Dutch States, and the capital of Overiſſel, was formerly a free and Imperial city ; it is ſituated in a part of the province called *Zallant*, on the river Iſſel. It is large and populous, having ſix gates, and is ſurrounded by a wall, flanked with a great number of towers, and defended with large and deep ditches, filled with the waters of the Iſſel. Some think it took its name from Davon, a rich man, the friend of St. Livin, the apoſtle of the country, who firſt converted the people to Chriſtianity ; it was erected into a biſhopric, ſubject to the archbiſhop of Utrecht, in the year 1559, by pope Paul IV. but this biſhopric continued only till the Proteſtant religion was eſtabliſhed in the province : beſides the cathedral, they had three other pariſh churches, and ſeveral other religious houſes. The magiſtracy is compoſed of burgomaſters, echevins, and common council, which are changed every year ; beſides which it has a large council, compoſed of 48 of the principal citizens, who meet four or five times a year. The ſtates took it the 10th of November, 1578, after a ſiege of three months, but as the inhabitants were not well affected, the earl of Leiceſter entered with ſome Engliſh troops, and ſecured the place. Colonel Stanley, who had been appointed governor, ſurrendered to the prince of Parma, the 31ſt of January, 1587. The Spaniards kept it till 1591, when it was again taken by prince Maurice. In 1672, the city, rather than undergo the calamities of a ſiege, ſurrendered to the biſhop of Munſter and elector of Cologn, on the condition that the city ſhould be re-united to the empire, under the archbiſhop of Cologn and biſhop of Munſter ; that the reformed religion ſhould be maintained ; and that the garriſon ſhould be priſoners of war. The prelates abandoned the city the 2d of May, 1674, after receiving 42,000 crowns for its ranſom : 46 miles E. Amſterdam. *Long.* 23. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 18. N.

DEVERON, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Murray, at Banff.

DEVIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barbezieux : 15 miles S. Angouleſme.

DEVIATAIA, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Oſenoka. *Long.* 167. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 25. N.

DEVICOTTA, a town of India, in the Carnatic, ſituated at the mouth of the north branch of the Cauvery, in the Bay of Bengal, in the country of Tanjore : 20 miles N. Tranquebar. *Long.* 79. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 21. N.

DEVICZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz : 48 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

DEVIL (*Iſle of*), one of the ſmaller Molucca iſlands.

DEVIL'S RACE, rocks on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Jamaica, on the coaſt of Callabaſh Bay.

DEVIZES, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, of great antiquity ; containing two churches and a chapel, beſides a place of worſhip for Diſſenters. It is a corporation and a borough town, returning two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here was formerly a caſtle, ſuppoſed to be one of the ſtrongeſt in England ; but now nearly deſtroyed. Two markets are held weekly, on Monday principally for butchers' meat, the other, on Thurſday, is very large for corn, wool, cattle, &c. Very conſiderable manufactures are carried on here, particularly of ſerges, kerſeymeres, and broad-cloath. In the market place is erected a ſtone and inſcription to a memorial of divine vengeance inflicted on an unhappy woman who called God to witneſs a falſehood : 19 miles E. Bath, and 88½ W. London. *Long.* 2. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

DEVONSHIRE, a county of England ; bounded on the north by the Briſtel Channel, on the eaſt by Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire, on the ſouth by the Engliſh Channel, and on the weſt by Cornwall, from which it is ſeparated almoſt the whole extent by the river Tamar ; is about 70 miles from north to ſouth, and about 60 from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into 33 hundreds, which contain one city, Exeter, 40 market towns, 1733 villages, and about 340,000 inhabitants. The air is mild in the vallies ; and ſharp, though healthy, on the hills. The ſoil of the weſtern parts is generally coarſe and moory, or ſtiff clay, which is not proper for ſheep, but feeds a great number of oxen, ſent afterwards to the better paſtures of

Somerſetſhire, to be made ready for ſlaughter. The northern parts are dry and healthy, where the downs afford good paſture for ſheep, and the arable lands yield good crops of corn ; yet not equal to the eaſt and middle parts. However, the ſouth of Devonſhire is eſteemed the moſt fertile. That part called the *South Hams*, near Torbay, is particularly celebrated for the excellence and quantity of its cyder. Devonſhire was formerly more celebrated for its mines than even Cornwall ; and in the reign of king John, when the mines of the latter were farmed for 100 marks, the mines of Devonſhire produced 100l. per annum. Four Stannary courts were eſtabliſhed for the government of the miners, and regulation of the mines : and although Cornwall has nearly monopolized the trade, the Stannary laws in ſome degree remain in force : the Devonſhire tinners are not under the lord lieutenant, but form a militia by themſelves. Iron mines have been diſcovered, as likewiſe copper mines, with veins of loadſtone and ſilver. Here are likewiſe quarries of good ſtone for building, and ſlate for covering houſes, great quantities of which are exported. The chief manufactures are ſerges, duroys, druggets, ſhalloons, narrow cloths, ſtuffs, &c. The principal rivers are the Ex, Tamar, Tave, Lad, Oke, Tame, Touridge, Dart, Ken, &c. The towns are Barnſtaple, Plymouth, Tiverton, Dartmouth, Taviſtock, Oakhampton, Aſhburton, Honiton, Plympton, Totneſs, Bearalſton, Crediton, Biddiford, Topſham, Axminſter, Bampton, Newton-Abbot, Lyſton, Bowe, Bradninch, Brent, Kingſbridge, Dodbrook, Chudleigh, Chumleigh, Cullumpton, Comb Martin, Culliton, Hartland, Hatherly, Holdſworthy, Ilfracomb, Modbury, Morton, Sidmouth, South Moulton, Torrington, Chegford, Sheepwaſh, and Teignmouth, or Tinmouth ; of which the eleven firſt are borough towns, and ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament ; which, with two for the city of Exeter, and two for the county, make in the whole 26 members.

DEVON, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Forth, 3 miles E. Stirling.

DEULE, a river of Flanders, which runs into the Lys, at Deulemont.

DEULEMONT, a town of France, in the department of the North, at the conflux of the Deule and the Lys : 6 miles NW. Lille.

DEUPRAG, a town in the country of Thibet : 15 miles S. Sirinagur.

DEUX PONTS *(Duchy of)*, a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is compoſed of the ancient county of the ſame name and the county of Veldentz ; and is bounded on one ſide by what was formerly Alſace and Lorraine, and on the other by the electorate of Treves and the Lower Palatinate, and much interſected by the poſſeſſions of divers princes. In the year 1385, it was annexed to the palatinate. The deſcendants of the princes palatine obtained the throne of Sweden, and gave three princes to that kingdom, Charles X. XI. and XII. From this branch it deſcended to the houſe of Birkenfield, who are in poſſeſſion of it now. The ſoil is mountainous, with ſome paſtures and corn-fields, which afford a ſufficiency to ſupply the wants of the inhabitants ; the ſides of the Glen are vineyards, and in the mountains are mines of quickſilver, iron, copper, and coals. The principality pays for the Roman month 240 florins, and to the Imperial chamber 172 rixdollars and 36 kruitzers. The revenues are eſtimated at 500,000 florins.

DEUX PONTS, in German *Zweybrucken*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and capital of a duchy to which it gives name, on the Erlbach ; the ſeat of juſtice for the principality, with churches for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts : 46 miles W. Manheim, 58 E. Mentz, and 45 N. Straſburg. *Long.* 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 16. N.—On the 1ſt of February, 1793, the town of Deux-Ponts was taken by the French, and the duke with difficulty eſcaped : it was evacuated ; and again taken by the ſame enemy, in the month of December, 1795.

DEWAH, or *Gogra*, a river of Hindooſtan, which croſſes the country of Oude, and joins the Ganges, 15 miles W. Patna.

DE WITTSBURGH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, on the Suſquehana : 155 miles NW. New York.

DEYDESHEIM, or *Didineſheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire : 14 miles WNW. Spire.

DEZIZE, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, ſuppoſed to be the place where the prophet Jeremiah was buried, near Cairo.

DEZKAK, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 110 miles ENE. Zareng.

DFJEFAN, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, ſituated on the coaſt of the Red Sea : 22 miles W. Abu-Ariſch.

DGIARON, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan : 84 miles S. Schiras.

DHAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Malwa : 42 miles W. Indore, and 36 SSW. Oudein.

DHARMSALEH, a town of the country of Thibet : 60 miles Sarangpour.

DHOOLPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra : 32 miles S. Agra.

DHUL, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Caſhimere, 5 miles NE. Caſhimere.

DIACHER, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazenderan : 24 miles SW. Zaweh.

DIAFERI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chorasan : 135 miles N. Herat.

DIAM, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan : 80 miles N. Herat.

DIAMANT *(Le)*, a town of the iſland of Martinico, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 43. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 26. N.

DIAMINTZ, or *Dunamund*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, on the coaſt of the Baltic : 12 miles NW. Riga.

DIAMOND, a ſmall iſland of the Weſt Indies, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico : half a league S. Cape Diamond.

DIAMOND, a ſmall iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ava. *Long.* 94. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

DIAMOND POINT, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Strait of Malacca. *Long.* 97. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 20. N.

DIAMPER, or *Udeamper*, a town of India, in the country of Cochin, ſaid to be inhabited by Chriſtians of St. Thomas : 15 miles W. Cochin. *Long.* 76. 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 57. N.

DIAN MAHE, a town of the iſland of Madagaſcar : 100 miles N. Carembole.

DIAN RAHOLT, a town of the iſland of Madagaſcar : 110 miles NNE Carembole.

DIAN RAVAL, a town of the iſland of Madagaſcar : 60 miles NNE. Carembole.

DIANO a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra : 13 miles NNW. Policaſtro.

DIANO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa : about 2 miles from the ſea, and 3 from Oneglio.

DIAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan : 190 miles NNE. Herat.

DIARBEK, or *Diarbekir*, a city of Aſiatic Turkey, and capital of a province to which it gives name, ſituated on a beautiful plain, near the weſt bank of the Tigris ; formerly called *Amid*, and by the Turks *Kara-Amid*, or *Karamid*. It is one of the moſt populous and commercial towns of Aſiatic Turkey. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in red cloth, cotton, and Morocco leather, with Hungary, Poland, Ruſſia, and other countries, where long dreſſes and ſhort boots are uſually worn. It is ſurrounded with a double wall, fortified with towers. It is ſuppoſed that there are 20,000 Chriſtians in this town, two-thirds of which are Armenians, the reſt Neſtorians and Jacobites. It is the reſidence of a pacha : 600 miles NW. Iſpahan, and 540 ESE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 57. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

DIARBEKIR, a province and government of Aſiatic Turkey, ſituated between the Tigris and the Euphrates, and anciently called *Meſopotamia*. It is bounded on the north by Turcomania, on the eaſt by Curdiſtan, on the ſouth by Arabia, and on the weſt by Syria. The government is divided into 19 ſangiacats, and five other diſtricts called *Hukinmet*, which are free. Eleven of the ſangiacats belong to the Turks, and eight in Curdiſtan, which acknowledge the grand ſignor, but whoſe chiefs are hereditary. The principal towns are Diarbek and Moſul.

DIASHENKIR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania : 6 miles NW. Kir-ſhehr.

DIAST, a town of Egypt : 3 miles N. Manſora.

DIAVOLO, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 40. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 27. N.

DIBE, or *Peſchiera*, a town of Egypt, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean : 18 miles SE. Damietta.

DIBI, a town of Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile : 8 miles SE. Roſetta.

DIBRA, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the confines of Albania. It was beſieged by the Turks in the year 1442, who found means to convey a dead dog into the only ſpring which ſupplied the towns with water, which compelled the inhabitants to ſurrender : 30 miles N. Akrida.

DICK, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina : 16 miles W. Queenborough.

DICKSCOVE, a village of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, ſituated on a ſmall creek, which admits only boats.

DICKSON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina : 40 miles NE. Fayetteville.

DICKVEL, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the ſouth coaſt : 102 miles S. Candy.

DICRICH, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, ſituated on the river Semoy, ſurrounded with a wall by John, king of Bohemia and count of Luxemburg ; it is the capital of a juriſdiction which extends over 26 villages and hamlets ; in ſpirituals, it is under the archbiſhop of Treves. The Hollanders under Philip, comte of Naſſau, thought to have made themſelves maſters of it in 1593, but the brave defence of the citizens gave time to the comte de Mansfelt to come up with his troops, who put them to flight: 15 miles N. Luxemburg, and 15 NW. Treves. *Long.* 23. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

DIDWANA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere: 30 miles NE. Nagore, and 51 N. Agimere.

DIE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Drôme, ſituated on the Drôme; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop: 10 leagues NE. Montelimart. *Long.* 23. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 46. N.

DIEBACH, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: 4 miles WSW. Luxemburg.

DIEBURG, or *Depurg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 24 miles ESE. Mentz.

DIEGO GARCIAS, or *Chagas*, an iſland of Africa, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 68. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 45. S.

DIEGO DE RAMIRES, an iſland near the coaſt of Terra del Fuego, SSW. Cape Horn. *Long.* 68. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 39. S.

DIEGO RIAS, or *Rodriguez*, an iſland of Africa, in the Indian Ocean: 100 leagues E. from the iſland of Mauritius. *Long.* 57. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 30. S.

DIEGO SOUREZ, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 73. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 50. S.

DIELE, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, near Czezora.

DIELETTE, a river of France, which runs into the Engliſh Channel: 5 leagues WSW. Cherburg.

DIEMEN, a town of Holland: 4 miles SE. Amſterdam.

DIEMEN (*Straits of*), between the coaſt of Aſia, and the iſlands of Japan.

DIEMEN'S, or *Van Diemen's Land*, the ſouthern coaſt of New Holland, ſo called by Taſman, who firſt diſcovered it in the year 1642.

DIENNE, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: 4 leagues N. St. Flour.

DIENVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-ſur-Aube: 3 leagues NW. Bar-ſur-Aube.

DIEP BAY, a bay on the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, near Diep Bay Town.

DIEP BAY TOWN, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 62. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

DIEPENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: 21 miles SSW. Hoya.

DIEPHOLZ, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the county of Hoya, on the eaſt by Minden, on the ſouth by the biſhopric of Oſnabruck, and on the weſt by Munſter: about eight leagues in length and four in breadth; full of briers, ſmall underwood, and moraſſes; the cleared country will hardly, to the utmoſt exertion of labour, yield ſix for one; the meadows along the Dummer Sea are better. The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by breeding cattle, which they ſell to Holland, and the countries bordering on the Rhine. They likewiſe have manufactures of coarſe woollen ſtuff, and coarſe linen, which latter has a conſiderable ſale in Holland, Bremen, and America. It contains four towns, and about 1600 houſes. The inhabitants are Lutherans. It was erected into a county by the emperor Maximilian; on the attainder of the count, in 1585, it paſſed to the duke of Zell, and from them to the electorate of Hanover. The matricular taxation is one horſe and four foot, or 28 florins monthly.

DIEPHOLZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated on the Hunte: the inhabitants carry on a manufacture of coarſe woollen cloth: 30 miles SSW. Bremen. *Long.* 25. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

DIEPPE, a ſea-port town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Seine; ſituated between two rocky mountains, at the mouth of the river Bethune, in the Engliſh Channel, with a good harbour, but narrow; capable of containing only about 200 veſſels, of not above 400 tons' burthen, with about 18 feet at high water. It contains about 21,000 inhabitants. In the year 1694, this town was bombarded by an Engliſh fleet, which ſet fire to it, and burned down the greater part: 29 miles N. Rouen. *Long.* 18. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 56. N.

DIEPPENHEIM, a town of Overiſſel: 20 miles E. Deventer.

DIERDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Wied Runkel, ſituated on the Wiedbach, with a caſtle, the reſidence of the counts. The inhabitants are induſtrious, and employed in agriculture and commerce: 8 miles NNE. Coblentz.

DIERNBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 11 miles S. Steyr.

DIERNBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles N. Nitterfeldt.

DIERNPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles E. Mieſſau.

DIERNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria. Near it is a caſtle, where Richard I. king of England, was impriſoned: 6 miles W. Crems.

DIESSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Ammer Sea: 8 miles S. Landſberg.

DIESSENSTEIN, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 12 miles N. Paſſau.

DIEST, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the river Demer, in which are carried on conſiderable manufactures of cloth, ſtockings, &c. particularly for the ſupply of the neighbouring country. The barony of Dieſt, to which was annexed the power of naming the magiſtrate, as alſo the title of burgrave of Antwerp, was in the year 1490, inveſted in the houſe of Naſſau. The allies took Dieſt in 1705, after having forced the lines which had been made for the defence of the country, and placed ſome ſquadrons of dragoons to keep poſſeſſion; but on the 24th of October, the ſame year, a detachment from the French army retook it, and made the garriſon priſoners of war, and demoliſhed the fortifications: 12 miles NE. Louvain, and 22 W. Maeſtricht. *Long.* 22. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

DIETERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SSW. Tuln.

DIETFURTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Altmuhl: 19 miles W. Ratiſbonne. *Long.* 29. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 59. N.—In the year 1703, the Bavarians were defeated here, and the town was taken by the Imperialiſts.

DIETMANSRIED, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the abby of Kempten: 8 miles NNW. Kempten.

DIETRISCHTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the Geyl: 1 league W. Arnoldſtein.

DIETZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county to which it gives name, formerly independent, but now united to the principality of Naſſau, under the name of *Naſſau Dietz*, ſituated on the Lahn. It contains three churches, two for Calviniſts, the other for Lutherans: 23 miles W. Wetzlar, and 25 N. Mentz. *Long.* 25. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 23. N.

DIEU (*Iſle de*), an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of France, about 7 miles long, and two wide: 15 miles SSW. Noirmoutier. *Long.* 15. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 42. N.—This iſland was taken by the Engliſh and French royaliſts, on the 5th of October, 1795.

DIEU LE-FIT, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart: 4½ leagues E. Montelimart.

*Dieüe*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun, on the Meuſe: 6 miles S. Verdun.

DIEULISH, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, near Sturminſter, in Dorſetſhire.

DIEULOUARD, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, on the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont-a-Mouſſon: 3 leagues NNW. Nancy.

DIEUSE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meurte, celebrated for its ſalt-works: 22 miles NE. Nancy, and 27. SE. Metz.

DIG, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Mewat: 63 miles S. Delhi.

DIGBY, a town of Nova Scotia, on the ſouth coaſt of the Bay of Annapolis: 15 miles SW. Annapolis.

DIGES, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 2 leagues NW. Tonnerre.

DIGHTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 33 miles S. Boſton.

DIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: 7 miles S. Angouleſme.

DIGNANT, a town of Venetian Iſtria, about a league from the ſea. *Long.* 31. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

DIGNE, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Lower Alps, ſituated on a ſmall river, at the foot of ſome mountains, containing about 3000 ſouls, with ſome celebrated mineral waters, uſed both externally and internally: 28 miles S. Apt. *Long.* 23. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 5. N.

DIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire: 5 leagues W. Chartres.

DIGOIN, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles: 4 leagues W. Charolles.

DIGOVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cherburg: 4 miles E. Cherburg.

DIJON, a town of France, and capital of the department of Côte d'Or, ſituated on the Ouche, in a fertile and charming plain, bounded by a ridge of mountains, on the ſide of which the inhabitants cultivate vines, of which they make excellent wine: it has four gates and three fauxbourgs, and is near a league in circumference. The walls are handſome, but the fortifications old. The caſtle was built by Louis XI. It was formerly the capital of the Dijonnois, was the ſee of a biſhop, contained 7 pariſhes, 4 abbies, 11 convents, a college, an hoſpital, &c. and 25,000 ſouls: 11 poſts W. Beſançon, and 37 SE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 18. N.

**DIJONNOIS, before the revolution a country of France, round the city of Dijon.**

DIKOWO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 9 miles ESE. Gitſchin.

DILIN, a town of Hungary: 2 miles N. Schemnitz.

DILL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and ſeat of a juriſdiction, in the county of Sponheim: 26 miles WNW. Creutznach.

DILLA, a high mountain of India, on the coaſt of Malabar: 24 miles NNW. Tellicherry.

DILLENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of Naſſau Dillenburg, ſituated on the Dille; near it is a furnace for the ſmelting of copper: 14 miles NW. Wetzlar. *Long.* 25. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 36. N.

DILLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg, ſituated near the Danube; where the biſhop of Augſburg uſually reſides. It contains a chapter and three convents; and was formerly a county, the princes of which were powerful: 25 miles NNW. Augſburg, and 24 miles NE. Ulm. *Long.* 28. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 34. N. —On the 12th of July, 1796, the nominal king of France, Louis XVIII. was ſhot in the forehead, near this town, by ſome perſon unknown: the wound was not dangerous.

DILLSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 6 miles E. Heidelberg.

DIMBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles N. Grein.

DIMCHURCH, or *Dinchurch*, a village of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated by the ſide of a ſtrong dyke, called *Dimchurch Wall*, between Romney and Hythe, to prevent the encroachments of the ſea, with a carriage road on the top, which is moſtly wide enough for carriages to paſs each other: 4½ miles NNE. New Romney, and 4½ SSW. Hythe.

DIMEL, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Weſer, near Helmerſhauſen.

DIMIKUR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 10 miles W. Biezow.

DIMITRIA, a fort of Ruſſian Tartary, on the Don, in the government of Caucaſus: 12 miles N. Ekaterinograd.

DIMITROW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 50 miles SSW. Braclaw.

DIMLU, a ſtrong town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 20 miles ESE. Taas.

DIMNE, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 12 miles SSE. Dſjebi.

DINABURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk, on the Dwina: 80 miles NW. Polotſk, and 256 SSW. Peterſburg. *Long.* 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

DINAGEPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 85 miles N. Moorſhedabad, and 180 E. Patna.

DINAN, or *Dinant*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North Coaſts, ſurrounded with thick walls; ſituated in a fertile country, and a healthy ſoil: the number of inhabitants is about 4000, the chief manufactures are of linen and thread; near it is a chalybeate ſpring: 12 miles S. St. Malo, and 28 E. St. Brieuc. *Long.* 15. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 23. N.

DINANT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, near the Meuſe; containing 8 churches, 6 convents, 2 hoſpitals, and a college. The chief trade is in leather; near it are quarries of marble and other ſtone, with ſome mines of iron ore. It was taken by the French, in the year 1554, and in 1676, but was reſtored by the peace of Riſwick: 12 miles S. Namur, and 5 N. Charlemont. *Long.* 22. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

DINANT, a bay of France, on the weſt coaſt of the department of Finiſterre, in the Engliſh Channel, between Breſt Road, and the bay of Douarnenez. *Long.* 13. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 13. N.

DINASMAWDDWY, or *Dinaſmouthy*, a town of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, with a weekly market on Friday: 35 miles NW. Montgomery, and 196. WNW. London.

DINAW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 60 miles WSW. Lemberg.

DINCKEL, a river of Germany, which runs into the Vecht, about 7 miles N. from Nienhuys, in the county of Bentheim.

DINCKEL, a river of Germany, which runs into the Emmer, near Wobbel, in the county of Lippe.

DINDIGUL, a city of India, in the Myſore country, capital of a diſtrict or circar to which it gives name: 51 miles SW. Trichinopoly, and 70 SE. Coimbore. *Long.* 78. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 23. N.

DINESTONS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 25 miles E. Pittſburg.

*Dingé*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dol: 5 leagues N. Rennes.

DINGELFINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Iſer, 40 miles W. Paſſau, and 48 NE. Munich.

DINGELSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and the county of Eichsfeld, on the Unſtrutt: 33 miles NW. Erfurt.

DINGLE, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, ſituated on the north coaſt of a large bay to which it gives name. It was a place of great note and commerce, and though the town ſhews at preſent ſome marks of decay, it preſerves ſome trade, and exports butter, beef, corn, and linen. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 21 miles WSW. Tralee. *Long.* 10. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

DINGMANS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, 75 miles N. Philadelphia.

DINGWALL, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, and a royal borough, with a manufacture of linen, ſituated at the bottom of the Frith of Cromarty: 9 miles W. Fortroſe. *Long.* 1. 7. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 35. N.

DIUIN, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Nore, in the county of Kilkenny.

DINKELSHUHL, or *Dunkelſpuhl*, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on three hills, near the Wernitz. The inhabitants are partly Proteſtants and partly Roman Catholics; and the magiſtracy is compoſed of one half each. In the year 928, it was ſurrounded with a wall, and in 1126, by another. It is aſſeſſed to the empire and the circle at 96 florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar, at 148 rixdollars 71 kruitzers: 16 miles SW. Anſpach. *Long.* 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. N.

DINKIRA, or *Dinkeera*, a country of Africa, a little inland of the Gold Coaſt.

DINSLAKEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: 23 miles SE. Cleves.

DINVIDIE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 11 miles SW. Peterſburg.

DIOKO-WAR, or *Diacovar*, a town of Sclavonia: 16 miles SW. Eſzek.

DIOS GYS, a town of Hungary. 32 miles W. Tokay.

DIOSTETWI, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 3 miles SSW. Mittelwalden.

DIOU, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 270 miles N. Herat.

DIPPOLDISWALDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 12 miles SSW. Dreſden, and 20 S. Meiſſen.

DIRACOUL, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: 42 miles SSE. Bagdad.

DIRCHAU, a town of Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm, on the Viſtula: 12 miles S. Dantzick.

DIRECTION (*Iſlands of*), four ſmall iſlands at the weſt entrance of the Straits of Magellan, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 77. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 27. S.

DIRENKRUTT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles SE. Zitterſdorff.

DIRENOW, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs from the Groſs Haff into the Baltic.

DIRMSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Worms: 7 miles SSW. Worms.

DIRRITORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria. In the year 1310, Charles de Treves, grand maſter of the Teutonic order, ſeized on this town, pillaged it, and reduced it to aſhes: 3 miles N. Steyr.

DIRCHAU, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Pomerelia, on the Viſtula, not large, but fortified: 16 miles SSE. Dantzic.

DIRCHL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 6 miles S. Leypa.

DISAPPOINTMENT (*Iſlands of*), two iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 141. 5. to 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 5. to 10. S.

DISEL, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 18 miles SE. Herat.

DISENTIS, one of the eight juriſdictions in the ſuperior part of the Griſon league: ſituated about the ſources of the Rhine; mountainous and fertile. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and their language the Romaniſh, i. e. a mixture of Latin, German, and ancient Celtic. In this country, about 16 leagues long, are mines of copper and ſilver.

DISENTIS, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a juriſdiction in the country of the Griſons, ſituated near the ſources of the Rhine, with an abby, founded in the 7th century: 10 miles SSW. Ilantz.

DISHNE, a town of Egypt: 16 miles NE. Menuf.

DISIMIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 1 league SE Cremieu.

DISMA, a town of Japan, where the Dutch carry on a conſiderable trade.

DISS, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, containing about 600 houſes. Here are manufactures of ſtockings and coarſe hempen cloth. The market is on Friday: 13 miles SSW. Norwich, and 92 NNE. London.

**DISSAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers : 2½ leagues NNE. Poitiers.

**DISSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg : 16 miles WSW. Salzwedel.

**DISSEN**, or *Tiſſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck, with ſome ſalt-works, which belong to the elector of Hanover : 16 miles SE. Oſnabruck.

**DISSENHOFEN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, ſurrounded with walls in the year 1179. The church ſerves for Roman Catholics and Proteſtants : 3 miles SSE. Schaffhauſen.

**DISTRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur : 3 leagues SW. Saumur.

**DITFURT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, belonging to the abby of Quedlingburg : 4 miles NE. Quedlingburg.

**DITKIRCHEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Treves, on the Lahn : 17 miles W. Wetzlar.

**DITMANSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 2 miles S. Schrattentaal.

**DITMARSEN**, a country ſituated near the Baltic, between the Elbe and the Eyder ; the chief towns are the Meldorp and Lunden.

**DITOMBIO**, a river of Piedmont, which riſes two miles NE. from Orta, paſſes through the Novareſe, and divides into two rivers, the Albona and the Gogna.

**DITTERBACH**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 7 miles SE. Politzka.

**DITTLAKEN**, a town of Pruſſia : 3 miles S. Inſterburg.

**DITZEN**, ſee *Diſſen*.

**DIU**, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the ſouth coaſt of the country of Guzerat, about 3 miles long, and one broad, with a town of the ſame name, that has a good port, ſubject to the Portugueſe. It is ſituated weſt of the Gulf of Cambaya. *Long*. 70. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 20. 45. N.

**DIU PONT**, a cape of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Guzerat. *Long*. 69. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 30. 46. N.

**DIVANDUROU**, the name of five ſmall iſlands in the Indian Sea, near the Maldives.

**DIVE**, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, about 2 miles NNE. Dives, in the department of the Calvados.

**DIVES**, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont l'Evêque : 4 leagues NE. Caen.

**DIVVIS**, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Antrim : 2 miles W. Belfaſt.

**DIVY POINT**, a cape of Hindooſtan, on the eaſt coaſt of the circar of Condapilly, in the Bay of Bengal. *Long*. 81. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 55. N.

· **DIXAN**, a town of Abyſſinia, ſituated on a hill, conſiſting of Moors and Chriſtians, whoſe chief trade is ſelling children for ſlaves. *Long*. 40. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 14. 58. N.

**DIXMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne : 2 leagues N. Joigny.

**DIXMUDE**, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the river Yperlee ; the ſea came formerly up to the walls, making a ſmall arm capable of receiving merchant-veſſels, which came to traffic, attracted by the privileges granted by the ancient comtes of Flanders ; it had every year a free fair for horſes, in July. Dixmude was firſt ſurrounded with walls in the year 1270. Philip the Fair, king of France, took it in 1299, and augmented its fortifications. It has often experienced the calamities of war and fire. The magiſtracy is compoſed of two burgomaſters, 13 echevins, and a common-council. It has ſeveral convents, and in the Hotel de Ville they preſerve an image of the Virgin, which they ſay ſhed many drops of blood from a wound given by a German ſoldier with his ſword. It has been often taken and retaken by the French and Spaniards, and was ceded to the latter by the treaty of the Pyrenées, concluded the 7th of November, 1659, but they abandoned it in October, 1690. In September, 1692, they placed in it a freſh garriſon : and again abandoned it in January, 1693, after having ſeized on Furnes. William III. king of England, then put in a ſtrong garriſon, and added conſiderably to the fortifications, but the French took it in 1695, by the treachery or cowardice of the governor, colonel John Antoine Ellenberger, major-general of the Daniſh troops, who had eight regiments of infantry, and one of dragoons, with plenty of artillery, and ſtores of all kinds, neceſſary to ſuſtain a ſiege of ſeveral months ; yet he ſurrendered on an infamous capitulation, without having ſuſtained an aſſault, or ſuffered the leaſt breach ; he was afterwards tried for cowardice, by a council of war, and condemned to loſe his head, which ſentence was executed at Ghent, the 30th of November, 1695. Dixmude is much celebrated for its excellent butter : 14 miles N. Ypres, and 11 S. Oſtend. *Long*. 20. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 2. N.

**DIXON**, a town of United America, in South Carolina : 27 miles E Camden.

**DIXON'S ENTRANCE**, ſtraits in the North Pacific Ocean, between Queen Charlotte's Iſland and the continent of North America.

**DIZABAD**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak : 60 miles SSE. Amadan.

**DIZUM**, or *Ditſum*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Friſeland : 4 miles SSE. Emden.

**DMITREVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl : 68 miles NNW. Jaroſlavl.

**DMITRIEV SVOPA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk, on the Svopa : 20 miles NNW. Kurſk, and 432 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long*. 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 5. N.

**DMITRIJA ROSTOVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſting, on the Sula : 140 miles ESE. Uſting.

**DMITROV**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow. The environs are celebrated for yellow and white apples, which are ſo tranſparent that the pips may be ſeen through the rind : 32 miles N. Moſcow.

**DNEPROVSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tauris, on the Dnieper : 80 miles SSW. Ekaterinoſlav.

**DNIEPER**, or *Dneper*, or *Nieper*, or *Boriſthenes*, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the ſouth part of the government of Tver, paſſes by Smolenſko, Mogilev, Kiov, Ekaterinoſlav, &c. and runs into the Black Sea, near Otchakov. It begins to be navigable a little above Smolenſko.

**DNIESTR**, or *Nieſter*, a river of Poland, which paſſes by Halics, Choczim, Saroka, Raſzcow, Egerlik, Bender, &c. and empties itſelf into the Black Sea, at Akerman.

**DOABEH**, a river of Aſia, which changes its name to *Kameh*, near Cabul.

**DOAN**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut, the reſidence of a ſchiech : 25 days' journey E. from Sana.

*Doarçon*, or *Doiarçon*, or *Oiarçon*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Bay of Biſcay, near Port Paſſage.

**DOBA**, or *Daba*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman : 144 miles NNW. Maſcat.

**DOBARUA**, or *Dobarowa*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Abyſſinia : 120 miles E. Sire.

**DOBBER**, a town of Arabia : 36 miles NW. Sana.

**DOBBS**, a county of North Carolina.

**DOBELN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic : 24 miles WNW. Dreſden, and 14 W. Meiſſen.

**DOBERSDORP**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 10 miles W. Lutkenborg.

**DOBERSPERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles N. Bohmiſch Waidthofen.

**DOBLEN**, a town of the duchy of Courland : 6 miles NE. Mittaw.

**DOBOREVA**, a town of Boſnia : 28 miles SSE. Serajo.

**DOBOSNA**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk : 12 miles NW. Rohaczow.

**DOBOY**, a ſmall American iſland, in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Georgia. *Long*. 81. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 31. 28. N.

**DOBRA**, a town of Tranſilvania : 20 miles WNW. Millenbach.

**DOBRA**, a town of Servia : 17 miles W. Orſova.

**DOBRADIEN**, a town of Sileſia, ſee *Gutentag*.

**DOBRAKOTZ**, a town of Hungary : 19 miles S. Symontornya.

**DOBRATA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia : 40 miles W. Jaſſy.

**DOBRATICZE**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc : 6 miles S. Brzeſc.

**DOBRAWIZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau : 4 miles S. Jung Buntzlau.

**DOBRE**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz : 56 miles WSW. Belcz.

**DOBRENIZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 8 miles SW. Konigingratz.

**DOBRIANKA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev : 116 miles S. Mogilev.

**DOBRILOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia : 32 miles S. Halicz.

**DOBRILUG**, a town of Luſatia : 28 miles W. Spremberg, and 34 N. Dreſden.

**DOBROFORT**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz : 8 miles SE. Belcz.

**DOBROMIL**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg : 32 miles SW. Lemberg.

**DOBRONIVA**, a town and caſtle of Hungary : 6 miles NE. Schemnitz.

**DOBRUSKA**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 3 miles NE. Konigingratz.

**DOBRZYN**, a town of Poland, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, ſituated on the banks of the Viſtula : 20 miles NW. Plotſko.

**DOBSHENA**, a town of Hungary, 12 miles SSW. Kapſdorf.

**DOBYGUR**, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic : 14 miles S. Velore.

**DO-CARMO**, a town of South America, in the country of Braſil. *Long* 26. 35. W. Greeenwich. *Lat*. 20. 20. S.

**DOCE**, or *Freſh Water River*, a river of South America, in Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long*. 23. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 19. 10. S.

DOCETTES, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges: 2½ leagues from Remiremont.

DOCKER, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the ſea, 5 miles N. Lancaſter.

DOCKUM, a town of the United Dutch States in Friſeland, ſituated in the country of Ooſtergoo, on the river Ee, with a good port, built in the year 248, by Ubbs, duke of Frieſland. The king Gondabole firſt ſurrounded it with a wall; and coined gold money in 739; the walls have been often demoliſhed and rebuilt. They preſerve in this city a manuſcript of the goſpels, ſaid to be written by Boniface, the German apoſtle, and ſecond biſhop of Utrecht, who ſuffered martyrdom with 51 of of his companions, in the year 739. The town is very neat and pleaſant, and has a good town-houſe, built on the ſide of a grand canal, over which is a handſome bridge; it is defended by a good rampart of earth, ditches, and baſtions. The admiralty of the province is held here: 10 miles NE. Lewarden, and 33 W. Delfzyl. *Long.* 23. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

DODBROOK, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 15½ miles SW. Dartmouth, and 219½ WSW. London.

DOEBELN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Leipſic, on the Mulda: with manufactures of cloth and hats: 30 miles SE. Leipſic.

DOEL, a town of Flanders, on the Scheldt, oppoſite Lillo.

DOEN, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, on the Danube: 56 miles NNE. Siliſtria.

DOESBURG, a town of the Dutch States, in the county of Zutphen, rich and populous. The Hollanders made themſelves maſters of it in 1570; but in the year 1583, the citizens called in the prince of Parma to their aid, and drove the Dutch away; but the earl of Leiceſter took it again in 1586, being the firſt conqueſt atchieved by the Engliſh forces ſent by queen Elizabeth to the aſſiſtance of the States General. Francis de Mendoza, admiral of Aragon, retook it in 1598, but it ſoon after ſurrendered to prince Maurice of Naſſau, who conſiderably augmented the fortifications. The biſhop of Munſter took it in 1672, but relinquiſhed it ſoon after. Like the other towns of the province, it opened its gates to the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications, and abandoned it in 1674: 8 miles SSW. Zutphen, and 9 NE. Arnham. *Long.* 23. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 4. N.

DOFAR, a town of Arabia, in the country of Hadramaut, on the weſt coaſt of the gulf to which it gives name: 180 miles SW. Haſlek, and 120 miles N. Cape Fartak.

DOFFIR, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 12 miles S. Chamir.

DOFRE, a town of Norway: 36 miles E. Romſdael.

DOG ISLAND, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, near the north-weſt coaſt of Virgin Gorda.

DOG'S HEAD, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 34. N.

DOGS *(Iſle of)*, in the county of Middleſex, oppoſite Greenwich. Here Togodumnus, brother of Caractacus, was killed in a battle with the Romans, in the year 46.

DOGADO, that part of the Venetian ſtates in which is the capital; it extends from the mouth of the Liſonzo to that of the Adige, between the country of Friuli, the Paduan, and the Poleſin-de-Rovigno, including the canals of Venice and the canals of Marano.

DOGGER BANK, a very extenſive ſand bank in the German Ocean, between the coaſt of England and Germany.

DOGLIANI, a mountain of Boſnia; 12 miles N. Serajo.

DOHALIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 4 miles NW. Konigingratz.

DOHNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, on the Muglitz, containing about 100 houſes: 9 miles SSE. Dreſden.

DOIAGOI, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea, at the entrance of the Straits of Vagatſkoi. *Long.* 75. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 5. N.

DOIRON, a river of Savoy, which joins the Iſere near Mouſtiers, in the Tarentaiſe.

DOJAR, a town of Arabia in the country of Yemen: 44 miles E. Chamir.

DOKOWICHE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: 28 miles NW. Belcz.

DOL, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Iſle and Villaine, ſituated in a marſhy country, about a league from the ſea; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tours: the air is unhealthy, and the town thinly inhabited, it contains about 1200 houſes: 6 poſts N. Rennes, and 27 W. Paris. *Long.* 15. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

DOLALYCZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 12 miles NNE. Novogrodek.

DOLAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 4 miles W. Gitſchin.

DOLANOVA, a river of Ruſſian Siberia, which runs into the Oka: 12 miles S. Bratſkoi.

DOLCE ACQUA, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice, ſituated on the Navia, the capital of a marquiſate, defended with a ſtrong caſtle and fortreſs. The land produces all things neceſſary, eſpecially excellent wine, figs, almonds, filberts, apples, citrons, lemons, melons, legumes of all ſorts, and excellent oil: 16 miles ENE. Nice, and 3½ NE. Vintimiglia.

DOLE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Jura, ſituated on the north ſide of the Doubs, containing between 9000 and 10,000 inhabitants. It was once a ſtrong place, but the fortifications were deſtroyed by Louis XIV.: 25 miles N. Lons le Saunier, and 23 WSW. Beſançon.

DOLGAIA, a bay of Ruſſian Lapland, in the White Sea. *Long.* 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. 25. N.

DOLGANOVA, a town of Ruſſian Siberia: 33 miles NNE. Nertſchinſk.

DOLGELLY, or *Dolgeth*, a town of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, ſituated on the river Avon, at the foot of the mountains called *Kader-Iris*, with two markets weekly, on Tueſdays and Saturdays. The principal manufacture is a kind of coarſe woollen cloth, undyed, chiefly for exportation: 40 miles S. Caernarvon, and 205 NW. London.

DOLGENSEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, a little to the north of Templin.

DOLHINOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 80 miles E. Wilna.

DOLICZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 26 miles NW. Kaminiec.

DOLLART BAY, a large bay or lake of Germany, in Eaſt Frieſeland, formed by an inundation of the ſea, in the year 1277, which at the ſame time is ſaid to have deſtroyed 33 villages: 16 miles W. Groningen, and 6 SW. Emden.

DOLLENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Blankenheim: 3 miles SE. Blankenheim.

DOLLEREN, a river of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Ille, about 2 miles N. Mulhauſen.

DOLL'S POINT, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, between Weſt Harbour and Peake Bay.

DOLLSTADT, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 6 miles NW. Preuſchmark.

DOLMAR, a mountain of Germany in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg: 5 miles S. Schmalkalden.

DOLMATOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Iſet: 80 miles SE. Ekaterinburg.

DOLMAYRAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 3 miles N. Agen.

DOLNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtat, on the Altmuhl: 6 miles W. Aichſtat.

DOLONOSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irkutſch: 16 miles W. Semipolatnoi.

DOLPHIN'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 41. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 59. S.

DOMBACA, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of Ava, in the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 94. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 32. N.

DOMBES, before the revolution, a principality and ſmall country of France, in Burgundy, about 8 leagues long, and 7 broad, of which Trevoux was the capital. It is now part of the department of the Ain.

DOMBROWAZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 60 miles SW. Lemberg.

DOMBROWKEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 10 miles E. Nordenberg.

DOMENZAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mauleon: 7 miles NNW. Mauleon.

DOMEVRE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ramberviller: 2 leagues N. Epinal.

DOMEVRE SOUS AVIERE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epinal: 1 league NW. Epinal.

DOMFRONT, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Orne, ſituated on a mountain near the river Varenne, containing about 1700 inhabitants: 10 leagues WNW. Alençon. *Long.* 17. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

DOMINICA, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, ſo named by Chriſtopher Columbus, from the circumſtance of diſcovering it on Sunday, (November 3, 1493) ſituated between Guadaloupe and Martinico; about 29 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, containing 186,436 acres of land, and divided into 10 pariſhes. It contains many high and rugged mountains, among which are volcanoes, that frequently diſcharge eruptions. From ſome of theſe mountains iſſue ſprings of hot water, whoſe medicinal virtues are much commended. Dominica is well watered, there being upwards of thirty rivers in the iſland, beſides a great number of rivulets. The ſoil, in moſt of the interior country, is a light brown coloured mould, and appears to have been waſhed from the mountains. Towards the ſea-coaſt, and in many of the vallies, it is a deep, black, and rich native earth,

**DISSAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers : 2½ leagues NNE. Poitiers.

DISSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg : 16 miles WSW. Salzwedel.

DISSEN, or *Tiſſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck, with ſome ſalt-works, which belong to the elector of Hanover : 16 miles SE. Oſnabruck.

DISSENHOFEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, ſurrounded with walls in the year 1179. The church ſerves for Roman Catholics and Proteſtants : 3 miles SSE. Schaffhauſen.

DISTRE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur : 3 leagues SW. Saumur.

DITFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, belonging to the abby of Quedlingburg : 4 miles NE. Quedlingburg.

DITKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Treves, on the Lahn : 17 miles W. Wetzlar.

DITMANSDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 2 miles S. Schrattentaal.

DITMARSEN, a country ſituated near the Baltic, between the Elbe and the Eyder ; the chief towns are the Meldorp and Lunden.

DITOMBIO, a river of Piedmont, which riſes two miles NE. from Orta, paſſes through the Novareſe, and divides into two rivers, the Albona and the Gogna.

DITTERBACH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 7 miles SE. Politzka.

DITTLAKEN, a town of Pruſſia : 3 miles S. Inſterburg.

DITZEN, ſee *Diſſen*.

DIU, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the ſouth coaſt of the country of Guzerat, about 3 miles long, and one broad, with a town of the ſame name, that has a good port, ſubject to the Portugueſe. It is ſituated weſt of the Gulf of Cambaya. *Long*. 70. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 20. 45. N.

DIU PONT, a cape of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Guzerat. *Long*. 69. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 30. 46. N.

DIVANDUROU, the name of five ſmall iſlands in the Indian Sea, near the Maldives.

DIVE, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, about 2 miles NNE. Dives, in the department of the Calvados.

DIVES, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont l'Evêque : 4 leagues NE. Caen.

DIVVIS, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Antrim : 2 miles W. Belfaſt.

DIVY POINT, a cape of Hindooſtan, on the eaſt coaſt of the circar of Condapilly, in the Bay of Bengal. *Long*. 81. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 55. N.

DIXAN, a town of Abyſſinia, ſituated on a hill, conſiſting of Moors and Chriſtians, whoſe chief trade is ſelling children for ſlaves. *Long*. 40. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 14. 58. N.

DIXMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne : 2 leagues N. Joigny.

DIXMUDE, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the river Yperlee ; the ſea came formerly up to the walls, making a ſmall arm capable of receiving merchant-veſſels, which came to traffic, attracted by the privileges granted by the ancient comtes of Flanders ; it had every year a free fair for horſes, in July. Dixmude was firſt ſurrounded with walls in the year 1270. Philip the Fair, king of France, took it in 1299, and augmented its fortifications. It has often experienced the calamities of war and fire. The magiſtracy is compoſed of two burgomaſters, 13 echevins, and a common-council. It has ſeveral convents, and in the Hotel de Ville they preſerve an image of the Virgin, which they ſay ſhed many drops of blood from a wound given by a German ſoldier with his ſword. It has been often taken and retaken by the French and Spaniards, and was ceded to the latter by the treaty of the Pyrenées, concluded the 7th of November, 1659, but they abandoned it in October, 1690. In September, 1692, they placed in it a freſh garriſon : and again abandoned it in January, 1693, after having ſeized on Furnes. William III. king of England, then put in a ſtrong garriſon, and added conſiderably to the fortifications, but the French took it in 1695, by the treachery or cowardice of the governor, colonel John Antoine Ellenberger, major-general of the Daniſh troops, who had eight regiments of infantry, and one of dragoons, with plenty of artillery, and ſtores of all kinds, neceſſary to ſuſtain a ſiege of ſeveral months ; yet he ſurrendered on an infamous capitulation, without having ſuſtained an aſſault, or ſuffered the leaſt breach ; he was afterwards tried for cowardice, by a council of war, and condemned to loſe his head, which ſentence was executed at Ghent, the 30th of November, 1695. Dixmude is much celebrated for its excellent butter : 14 miles N. Ypres, and 11 S. Oſtend. *Long*. 20. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 2. N.

DIXON, a town of United America, in South Carolina : 27 miles E Camden.

DIXON'S ENTRANCE, ſtraits in the North Pacific Ocean, between Queen Charlotte's Iſland and the continent of North America.

DIZABAD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak : 60 miles SSE. Amadan.

DIZUM, or *Ditſum*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Friſeland : 4 miles SSE. Emden.

DMITREVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl : 68 miles NNW. Jaroſlavl.

DMITRIEV SVOPA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk, on the Svopa : 20 miles NNW. Kurſk, and 432 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long*. 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 5. N.

DMITRIJA ROSTOVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſting, on the Sula : 140 miles ESE. Uſting.

DMITROV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow. The environs are celebrated for yellow and white apples, which are ſo tranſparent that the pips may be ſeen through the rind : 32 miles N. Moſcow.

DNEPROVSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tauris, on the Dnieper : 80 miles SSW. Ekaterinoſlav.

DNIEPER, or *Dneper*, or *Nieper*, or *Boriſthenes*, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the ſouth part of the government of Tver, paſſes by Smolenſko, Mogilev, Kiov, Ekaterinoſlav, &c. and runs into the Black Sea, near Otchakov. It begins to be navigable a little above Smolenſko.

DNIESTR, or *Nieſter*, a river of Poland, which paſſes by Halics, Choczim, Saroka, Raſzcow, Egerlik, Bender, &c. and empties itſelf into the Black Sea, at Akerman.

DOABEH, a river of Aſia, which changes its name to *Kameh*, near Cabul.

DOAN, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut, the reſidence of a ſchiech : 25 days' journey E. from Sana.

*Doarçon*, or *Doiarçon*, or *Oiarçon*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Bay of Biſcay, near Port Paſſage.

DOBA, or *Daba*, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman : 144 miles NNW. Maſcat.

DOBARUA, or *Dobarowa*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Abyſſinia : 120 miles E. Sire.

DOBBER, a town of Arabia : 36 miles NW. Sana.

DOBBS, a county of North Carolina.

DOBELN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic : 24 miles WNW. Dreſden, and 14 W. Meiſſen.

DOBERSDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 10 miles W. Lutkenborg.

DOBERSPERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles N. Bohmiſch Waidthofen.

DOBLEN, a town of the duchy of Courland : 6 miles NE. Mittaw.

DOBOREVA, a town of Boſnia : 28 miles SSE. Serajo.

DOBOSNA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk : 12 miles NW. Rohaczow.

DOBOY, a ſmall American iſland, in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Georgia. *Long*. 81. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 31. 28. N.

DOBRA, a town of Tranſilvania : 20 miles WNW. Millenbach.

DOBRA, a town of Servia : 17 miles W. Orſova.

DOBRADIEN, a town of Sileſia, ſee *Gutentag*.

DOBRAKOTZ, a town of Hungary : 19 miles S. Symontornya.

DOBRATA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia : 40 miles W. Jaſſy.

DOBRATICZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc : 6 miles S. Brzeſc.

DOBRAWIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau : 4 miles S. Jung Buntzlau.

DOBRE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz : 56 miles WSW. Belcz.

DOBRENIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 8 miles SW. Konigingratz.

DOBRIANKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev : 116 miles S. Mogilev.

DOBRILOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia : 32 miles S. Halicz.

DOBRILUG, a town of Luſatia : 28 miles W. Spremberg, and 34 N. Dreſden.

DOBROFORT, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz : 8 miles SE. Belcz.

DOBROMIL, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg : 32 miles SW. Lemberg.

DOBRONIVA, a town and caſtle of Hungary : 6 miles NE. Schemnitz.

DOBRUSKA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 3 miles NE. Konigingratz.

DOBRZYN, a town of Poland, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, ſituated on the banks of the Viſtula : 20 miles NW. Plotſko.

DOBSHENA, a town of Hungary, 12 miles SSW. Kapſdorf.

DOBYGUR, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic : 14 miles S. Velore.

DO-CARMO, a town of South America, in the country of Braſil. *Long* 26. 35. W. Greeenwich. *Lat*. 20. 20. S.

DOCE, or *Freſh Water River*, a river of South America, in Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long*. 23. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 19. 10. S.

DOCETTES, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges: 2½ leagues from Remiremont.

DOCKER, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the ſea, 5 miles N. Lancaſter.

DOCKUM, a town of the United Dutch States in Friſeland, ſituated in the country of Ooſtergoo, on the river Ee, with a good port, built in the year 248, by Ubbs, duke of Frieſland. The king Gondabole firſt ſurrounded it with a wall; and coined gold money in 739; the walls have been often demoliſhed and rebuilt. They preſerve in this city a manuſcript of the goſpels, ſaid to be written by Boniface, the German apoſtle, and ſecond biſhop of Utrecht, who ſuffered martyrdom with 51 of of his companions, in the year 739. The town is very neat and pleaſant, and has a good town-houſe, built on the ſide of a grand canal, over which is a handſome bridge; it is defended by a good rampart of earth, ditches, and baſtions. The admiralty of the province is held here: 10 miles NE. Lewarden, and 33 W. Delfzyl. *Long.* 23. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

DODBROOK, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 15½ miles SW. Dartmouth, and 219½ WSW. London.

DOEBELN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Leipſic, on the Mulda: with manufactures of cloth and hats: 30 miles SE. Leipſic.

DOEL, a town of Flanders, on the Scheldt, oppoſite Lillo.

DOEN, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, on the Danube: 56 miles NNE. Siliſtria.

DOESBURG, a town of the Dutch States, in the county of Zutphen, rich and populous. The Hollanders made themſelves maſters of it in 1570; but in the year 1583, the citizens called in the prince of Parma to their aid, and drove the Dutch away; but the earl of Leiceſter took it again in 1586, being the firſt conqueſt atchieved by the Engliſh forces ſent by queen Elizabeth to the aſſiſtance of the States General. Francis de Mendoza, admiral of Aragon, retook it in 1598, but it ſoon after ſurrendered to prince Maurice of Naſſau, who conſiderably augmented the fortifications. The biſhop of Munſter took it in 1672, but relinquiſhed it ſoon after. Like the other towns of the province, it opened its gates to the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications, and abandoned it in 1674: 8 miles SSW. Zutphen, and 9 NE. Arnham. *Long.* 23. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 4. N.

DOFAR, a town of Arabia, in the country of Hadramaut, on the weſt coaſt of the gulf to which it gives name: 180 miles SW. Haſlek, and 120 miles N. Cape Fartak.

DOFFIR, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 12 miles S. Chamir.

DOFRE, a town of Norway: 36 miles E. Romſdael.

DOG ISLAND, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, near the north-weſt coaſt of Virgin Gorda.

DOG'S HEAD, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 34. N.

DOGS (*Iſle of*), in the county of Middleſex, oppoſite Greenwich. Here Togodumnus, brother of Caractacus, was killed in a battle with the Romans, in the year 46.

DOGADO, that part of the Venetian ſtates in which is the capital; it extends from the mouth of the Liſonzo to that of the Adige, between the country of Friuli, the Paduan, and the Poleſin-de-Rovigno, including the canals of Venice and the canals of Marano.

DOGGER BANK, a very extenſive ſand bank in the German Ocean, between the coaſt of England and Germany.

DOGLIANI, a mountain of Boſnia; 12 miles N. Serajo.

DOHALIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 4 miles NW. Konigingratz.

DOHNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, on the Muglitz, containing about 100 houſes: 9 miles SSE. Dreſden.

DOIAGOI, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea, at the entrance of the Straits of Vagatſkoi. *Long.* 75. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 5. N.

DOIRON, a river of Savoy, which joins the Iſere near Mouſtiers, in the Tarentaiſe.

DOJAR, a town of Arabia in the country of Yemen: 44 miles E. Chamir.

DOKOWICHE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: 28 miles NW. Belcz.

DOL, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ile and Villaine, ſituated in a marſhy country, about a league from the ſea; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tours: the air is unhealthy, and the town thinly inhabited, it contains about 1200 houſes: 6 poſts N. Rennes, and 27 W. Paris. *Long.* 15. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

DOLALYCZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 12 miles NNE. Novogrodek.

DOLAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 4 miles W. Gitſchin.

DOLANOVA, a river of Ruſſian Siberia, which runs into the Oka: 12 miles S. Bratſkoi.

DOLCE ACQUA, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice, ſituated on the Navia, the capital of a marquiſate, defended with a ſtrong caſtle and fortreſs. The land produces all things neceſſary, eſpecially excellent wine, figs, almonds, filberts, apples, citrons, lemons, melons, legumes of all ſorts, and excellent oil: 16 miles ENE. Nice, and 3½ NE. Vintimiglia.

DOLE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Jura, ſituated on the north ſide of the Doubs, containing between 9000 and 10,000 inhabitants. It was once a ſtrong place, but the fortifications were deſtroyed by Louis XIV.: 25 miles N. Lons le Saunier, and 23 WSW. Beſançon.

DOLGAIA, a bay of Ruſſian Lapland, in the White Sea. *Long.* 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. 25. N.

DOLGANOVA, a town of Ruſſian Siberia: 33 miles NNE. Nertſchinſk.

DOLGELLY, or *Dolgeth*, a town of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, ſituated on the river Avon, at the foot of the mountains called *Kader-Iris*, with two markets weekly, on Tueſdays and Saturdays. The principal manufacture is a kind of coarſe woollen cloth, undyed, chiefly for exportation: 40 miles S. Caernarvon, and 205 NW. London.

DOLGENSEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, a little to the north of Templin.

DOLHINOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 80 miles E. Wilna.

DOLICZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 26 miles NW. Kaminiec.

DOLLART BAY, a large bay or lake of Germany, in Eaſt Frieſeland, formed by an inundation of the ſea, in the year 1277, which at the ſame time is ſaid to have deſtroyed 33 villages: 16 miles W. Groningen, and 6 SW. Emden.

DOLLENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Blankenheim: 3 miles SE. Blankenheim.

DOLLEREN, a river of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Ille, about 2 miles N. Mulhauſen.

DOLL'S POINT, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, between Weſt Harbour and Peake Bay.

DOLLSTADT, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 6 miles NW. Preuſchmark.

DOLMAR, a mountain of Germany in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg: 5 miles S. Schmalkalden.

DOLMATOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Iſet: 80 miles SE. Ekaterinburg.

DOLMAYRAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 3 miles N. Agen.

DOLNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtat, on the Altmuhl: 6 miles W. Aichſtat.

DOLONOSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irkutſch: 16 miles W. Semipolatnoi.

DOLPHIN'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 41. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 59. S.

DOMBACA, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of Ava, in the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 94. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 32. N.

DOMBES, before the revolution, a principality and ſmall country of France, in Burgundy, about 8 leagues long, and 7 broad, of which Trevoux was the capital. It is now part of the department of the Ain.

DOMBROWAZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 60 miles SW. Lemberg.

DOMBROWKEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 10 miles E. Nordenberg.

DOMENZAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mauleon: 7 miles NNW. Mauleon.

DOMEVRE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ramberviller: 2 leagues N. Epinal.

DOMEVRE SOUS AVIERE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epinal: 1 league NW. Epinal.

DOMFRONT, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Orne, ſituated on a mountain near the river Varenne, containing about 1700 inhabitants: 10 leagues WNW. Alençon. *Long.* 17. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

DOMINICA, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, ſo named by Chriſtopher Columbus, from the circumſtance of diſcovering it on Sunday, (November 3, 1493) ſituated between Guadaloupe and Martinico; about 29 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, containing 186,436 acres of land, and divided into 10 pariſhes. It contains many high and rugged mountains, among which are volcanoes, that frequently diſcharge eruptions. From ſome of theſe mountains iſſue ſprings of hot water, whoſe medicinal virtues are much commended. Dominica is well watered, there being upwards of thirty rivers in the iſland, beſides a great number of rivulets. The ſoil, in moſt of the interior country, is a light brown coloured mould, and appears to have been waſhed from the mountains. Towards the ſea-coaſt, and in many of the vallies, it is a deep, black, and rich native earth, and ſeems well adapted to the cultivation of all the articles of Weſt Indian produce. The under ſtratum is, in ſome parts, a yellow or brick clay, in others a ſtiff terrace; but it is in moſt places very ſtony. In the woods of Dominica are innumerable ſwarms of bees, which hive in the trees, and produce great quantities of wax and honey, both of which are equal in goodneſs to any in Europe. Dominica was confirmed to Great Britain by the peace of Paris, in 1763, having been taken from the French in 1759. At the commencement of the American war, this iſland was in a flouriſhing ſtate. The port of Roſeau having been declared a free port by act of parliament, was reſorted to by trading veſſels from moſt parts of the foreign Weſt Indies, as well as from America. The French and Spaniards purchaſed great numbers of negroes there for the ſupply of their ſettlements, together with vaſt quantities of the merchandize and manufactures of Great Britain; payment for all which was made chiefly in bullion, indigo, and cotton, and completed in mules and cattle; articles of prime neceſſity to the planter. Thus the iſland, though in itſelf certainly not ſo fertile as ſome others of leſs extent in its neighbourhood, was becoming very rapidly a colony of conſiderable importance; but unfortunately it wanted that protection which alone could give its poſſeſſions ſtability and value. On Monday, the 7th of September, 1778, a French armament, conſiſting of a forty gun ſhip, three frigates, and about thirty ſail of armed ſloops and ſchooners, having on board upwards of 2000 regular troops, and a lawleſs banditti of volunteers, appeared off the iſland, under the command of the marquis de Bouillé, governor of Martinico, and general of the French Windward Weſt Indian Iſlands. The whole number of the militia in the iſland did not exceed one hundred. The ſmall force, however, that was collected, behaved with that ſpirit and gallantry, which give room to lament that they were not better ſupported. But gallantry was unavailing againſt ſuch ſuperiority of numbers; for about 2000 of the French having ſhortly after gained poſſeſſion of the heights above Roſeau, determined the fate of the iſland. The bravery of the inhabitants, however, obtained for them very honourable terms of capitulation. It was reſtored to Great Britain by the peace of 1783. The principal towns are Portſmouth, and Roſeau, or Charlotte's Town. The exports of the iſland, from January 5th, 1787, to January 5th, 1788, were 71,312 cwt. of ſugar; 63,392 gallons of rum, 16,803 gallons of molaſſes, 1,194 cwt. of cocoa, 18,149 cwt. of coffee, 11,250 pounds of indigo, 970,816 pounds of cotton, 161 cwt. of ginger, with miſcellaneous articles, to the value of 11,912l. 10s. 9d. The whole, according to the current prices in London, to the value of 302,987l. 15s. *Long.* 61. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 32. N.

DOMINICA, or *O-Heeva-Oa*, one of the marquis of Mendoza iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, mountainous, rocky, and apparently barren; about 16 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 139. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 41. S.

DOMINICA *(La)*, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 45 miles W. Havanna.

DOMITROVSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orel: 40 miles SW. Orel, and 484. SSE. Peterſburg.

DOMITZ, a town and fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, at the conflux of the Elbe and the Elda: ſold by the elector of Brandenburg to the count of Schwerin in 1328, with the duties, and all the country on both ſides the Elbe, for 7500 marks: the town and duties returned again to the houſe of Brandenburg, but the fortreſs remains with the duke of Mecklenburg, as heirs of the counts of Schwerin. It was taken by the Imperial troops in 1627; by the Swedes in 1631; by the Saxons and Imperialiſts in 1637; and again by the Swedes in 1643: 34 miles S. Schwerin. *Long.* 29. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

DOMMAIGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitré: 7 miles WSW. Vitré.

DOMMALAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Guerche: 1 league N. La Guerche.

DOMMART LES PONTHIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Doulens: 4 leagues NW. Amiens.

DOMME, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarlat: 2 leagues S. Sarlat.

DOMMEL, a river of Brabant, which paſſes by Bois-le-Duc, where it receives the Aa, and joining the Meuſe, forms, with that river and the Wahal, the iſland of Bommel.

DOMMITSCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 38 miles NW. Meiſſen.

DOMNAU, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 19 miles SSE. Konigſberg.

DMO D'OSCELLO, or *Doſſola*, a town of Piedmont, in the valley of Oſſola, defended by a fortreſs: 51 miles NW. Milan, and 70 NNE. Turin. *Long.* 25. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. N.

DOMPAIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirecourt, formerly the reſidence of the kings of Auſtraſia, and dukes of Lorrain: 3 leagues WNW. Epinal.

DOMPIERRE, a town of France in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Donjon: 14 miles ESE. Moulins.

DOMPIERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saintes: 2 leagues ESE. Saintes.

DOMREMY, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Commercy. The birth place of the celebrated maid of Orleans, Jeanne d'Arc: 3½ leagues E. Bar-le-Duc.

DOMRIANKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 40 miles N. Perm.

DON, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Epiphan, in the government of Tula, and runs into the Sea of Azoph by two mouths, a little to the weſt of Azoph.

DON, a river of England, in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Aire, near Snaith.

DON, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the weſt part of the county of Aberdeen, and croſſing the county, runs into the ſea, a little below Old Aberdeen.

DON CHRISTOPHER'S COVE, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 58. N.

DONAGHADEE, a ſeaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt, at the entrance of the north channel, where packets are eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of carrying the mails and paſſengers to Port Patrick, in Scotland, a diſtance not quite 7 leagues: 15 miles E. Belfaſt. *Long.* 5. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 37. N.

DONAIECZ, a river of Poland, which runs into the Viſtula, 25 miles below Cracow.

DONAUESCHINGEN, or *Doneſchingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated in the Black Foreſt, where the prince of Furſtenberg has a palace, near which is a ſpring, ſaid to be the ſource of the Danube. 13 miles NNW. Schaffhauſen, and 13 W. Duttlingen.

DONAVITZ, a town of Hungary: 16 miles NNW. Palotza.

DONAUSTAUFF, or *Domſtauf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Ratiſbon, on the Danube: 6 miles E. Ratiſbon.

DONAWERT, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria on the Wernitz, near its union with the Danube. It was formerly Imperial and in the circle of Swabia, but being put under the ban of the empire, in the year 1607, was ſeized by the duke of Bavaria. It is fortified, and has a bridge acroſs the Danube. It has been taken ſeveral times in the wars of Germany, both by the French and the Swedes: 30 miles W. Ingoldſtadt: and 18 N. Augſburg. *Long.* 28. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 39. N.—On the 3d of July, 1704, the elector of Bavaria, to prevent its falling into the hands of the allies, ordered his garriſon to ſet it on fire, but the duke of Marlborough coming ſuddenly into the town, the Bavarian troops were compelled to a precipitate retreat, and the town was ſaved.

DONCASTER, a town of England, in the weſt riding of the county of York, governed by a mayor and aldermen, who have an income of 4000l. a year. It has a weekly market on Saturdays: 97 miles S. Durham, and 160 N. London.

DONCHERY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sedan, on the Meuſe; it is defended with walls and ſome fortifications. Here is a woollen manufacture: 1 league W. Sedan.

DONDANGA, a town of the duchy of Courland: 24 miles NE. Piltyn.

DONEGAL, a town of Ireland, which gives name to the county, ſituated at the mouth of the river Eſk, on a large bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland, called from the town *The Bay of Donegal*: 9 miles NNE. Ballyſhannon.

DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, bounded on the weſt and north by the ſea, on the eaſt by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, and on the ſouth by the county of Fermanagh and an arm of the ſea, called the *Bay of Donegal*, about 70 miles in length, and from 10 to 30 in breadth: it is computed to contain only 42 pariſhes, 23,531 houſes, and 140,000 inhabitants. The ſurface is generally very rugged and mountainous, in ſome parts boggy, with ſome rich vales between the mountains and by the ſides of the rivers. The principal town is Ballyſhannon, which, with the county and the towns of Donnegal, Killibegs, Lifford, and St. Johnſtown, each return two members to the Iriſh parliament. The principal rivers are the Finn, the Dale, and the Guibarra.

DONESCHINGEN, ſee *Donaueſchingen*.

DONETZ, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Bielgorod, in the government of Kurſk, and runs into the Don near Kotchetovſkaia, in the country of the Coſſacks.

DONETSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the river Donetz: 140 miles E. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 56. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

DONGES, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 7 leagues WNW. Nantes.

DONGO, ſee *Angolo*.

DONJON *(Le)*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Allier : 8 leagues SE. Moulins. *Long*. 21. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 21. N.

DONKOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan, ſituated near the ſource of the Don : 60 miles S. Riazan, and 480 SSE. Peterſburg.

DONNEMARIE, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Provins : 3 leagues SW. Provins.

DONNERAILE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork ; it is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament : 19 miles N. Cork, and 26 S. Limerick.

DONNERSMARK, or *Cſotortokhely*, or *Stwartek*, a town of Hungary : 7 miles NNW. Kapſdorf.

DONNINGTON, or *Dunnington*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a good trade in hemp and hemp ſeed, and a port for barges, by which goods are conveyed to Boſton and the Waſhes. It has a weekly market on Saturday : 11 miles WSW. Boſton, and 110 N. London.

DONNOC, a ſmall iſland in the north Sea, near the coaſt of Norway. *Long*. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 66. 5. N.

DONSHAL, a town of Egypt : 10 miles NW. Foua.

DONSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſſacks, on the Don : 220 miles ENE. Azoph.

DONSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus : 116 miles WNW. Ekaterinograd.

DONZENAC, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive : 3½ leagues WSW. Tulle.

*Donzère*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart : 2½ leagues S. Montelimart.

DONZY, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coſne : 5½ leagues SW. Clamecy.

DONZY, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, 5 miles E. Feurs.

DOOAB, a tract of fertile land of Hindooſtan, between the rivers Ganges and Jumnah : belonging to the nabob of Oude.

DOOBAUNT, a lake in the weſt part of North America. *Long*. 100. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 63. 5. N.

DOON, a river of Scotland, which runs from a loch of the ſame name in the county of Air, into the Frith of Clyde, about 3 miles S. Air.

*Doponen*, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania : 4 miles SSE. Stalluponen.

DORAC, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan : 75 miles S. Suſa.

DORAN, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen ; ſituated on the declivity of a mountain, the reſidence of ſeveral Imans : 28 miles S. Sana. *Long*. 44. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 14. 55. N.

DORAT, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Vienne : 8 leagues N. Limoges. *Long*. 18. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 13. N.

DORCHESTER, a county of North America, in the ſtate of Maryland.

DORCHESTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey : 28 miles SE. Salem.

DORCHESTER, a town of England, and capital of Dorſetſhire, containing three pariſhes. It is ſuppoſed formerly to have had four gates, and been ſurrounded with walls, ſome parts of which yet remain. It is a borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. The aſſizes are held, and the repreſentatives for the county are elected here. This town has long been celebrated for its ſtrong beer, which forms a very conſiderable branch of trade, both here and at Cerne. It is computed that 600,000 ſheep are fed within ſix miles of Dorcheſter, and the ewes are obſerved generally to bring two lambs : 53 miles E. Exeter, and 120 W. London. *Long*. 2. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 39. N.

DORCHESTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina, on the Aſhley river : 15 miles NW. Charleſtown. *Long*. 80. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 32. 58. N.

DORCHESTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts : 4 miles S. Boſton.

DORDOGNE, a river of France, which riſes about ſeven miles northweſt from Beſſe, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, paſſes by Bort, Argental, Beaulieu, Souillac, Limeuil, Bergerac, Caſtillon, Libourn, &c. and joins the Garonne, between Blaye and Bourdeaux.

DORDOGNE, a department of France, part of the province of Perigord, bounded on the north-eaſt by the department of the Upper Vienne, on the eaſt by the departments of the Lot and Correze, on the ſouth by the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the weſt by the departments of the Gironde and the Lower Charente, and on the north-weſt by the department of the Charente. Perigueux is the capital.

DORE, a river of France, which riſes in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and joins the Allier, near Cuſſet, in the department of the Allier.

DORE L' EGLISE, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme : 5 leagues E. Iſſoire.

DOREBAT a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen : 12 miles W. Taas.

DORENBERG, or *Durienburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg : 3 miles NW. Bielefield.

DORENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn : 5 miles SSE. Paderburn.

DORENTHAL, or *Dorotheenthal*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg : 13 miles S. Freyburg.

DORETTE, a river of France, which runs into the Dive, near Troan, in the department of the Calvados.

DORFEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Iſen : 27 miles ENE. Munich.

DORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube : 11 miles NW. Bruck.

DORFFLIS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 7 miles S. Ziſterſtorf.

DORFMARK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg : 20 miles NW. Zelle.

DORNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg : 12 miles N. Hanau.

DORHOBUSS, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 60 miles E. Lucko.

DORIA BALTEA, or *Grand Doria*, a river of Piedmont, which riſes in the Alps, on the borders of the Valais, and, after winding through the valley of Aoſta, &c. empties itſelf into the Po by two branches, between Chivazzo and Creſcentino.

DORIA RIPARIA, or *Little Doria*, a river of Piedmont, which riſes in the Alps, on the borders of France, paſſes through the valley of Suſa, &c. and runs into the Po, a little to the north-eaſt of Turin.

DORINGSTADT, or *Durinſtatt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg : 14 miles N. Bamberg.

DORKIAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 44 miles W. Sinope.

DORKING, ſee *Darking*.

DORKOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw : 44 miles SSE. Braclaw.

DORMANS, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epernay, on the Marne : 4 leagues W. Epernay, and 6 SW. Reims.

DORNABAD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan : 150 miles NW. Herat.

DORNACH, or *Dorneck*, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Soleure, which takes its name from a ſtrong caſtle, celebrated for a victory obtained by the Swiſs over the Auſtrians in the year 1499. The Swiſs had only 6000 men, the enemy amounted to 15,000, of whom 3000 were left dead on the field. This was almoſt deciſive of the Swiſs independence.

DORNBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt : 8 miles WNW. Darmſtadt.

DORNBEUREN, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz : 5 miles S. Bregentz.

DORNBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar : 14 miles E. Weimar.

DORNBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt, near the Elbe : 8 miles WNW. Zerbſt.

DORNE, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre : 3 miles SSW. Deciſe.

DORNECY, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre : 2 leagues E. Clamecy.

DORNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt : 5 miles W. Darmſtadt.

DORNNUM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Friſeland : 6 miles WSW. Eſens.

DORNOCK, a ſea-port town of Scotland, ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Sutherland, on a frith or arm of the German Sea, called the *Frith of Dornoch* ; formerly the reſidence of the biſhops of Caithneſs, but now much decayed from its former grandeur. It is the county town. It was taken by the young Chevalier in the year 1746 : 24 miles N. Inverneſs. *Long*. 0. 44. W. Edinburgh. *Lat* 57. 51. N.

DORNOLL, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye, in the ſouthern part of the county of Montgomery.

DOROBOI, or *Derohoi*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia : 68 miles NNW. Jaſſi, and 142 NW. Bender.

DOROG, a town of Hungary : 6 miles SE. Nanas.

DOROGOBUZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk : 40 miles ENE. Smolenſk, and 320 SSE. Peterſburg.

DOROJKLEWICZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc : 90 miles E. Brzeſc.

DORONINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in Siberia, and government of Irkutſch, on the Ingoda : 190 miles ESE. Verch Udinſk, and 280 ESE. Irkutſch.

DORONK, a town of Egypt : 2 miles S. Siût.

DOROSTAY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 16 miles SE. Lucko.

DORP AUBEIT, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen : 44 miles N. Chamir.

DORPAT, or *Derpt*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga : formerly the ſee of a biſhop, in the palatinate of Livonia. It was ſeized by the Czar Iwan Baſilovitz, in the year 1558, and afterwards ceded to Poland : the Swedes took it in 1625. But Peter the Great finally annexed it to Ruſſia : 116 miles NNE. Riga, and 132 SW. Peterſburg.

DORRA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 18 miles ESE. Kin.

DORSET, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont : 20 miles N. Bennington.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England; bounded on the north by Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire, on the eaſt by Hampſhire, on the ſouth by the Britiſh Channel, and on the weſt by Devonſhire and Somerſetſhire; extending from eaſt to weſt about 60 miles, and from 15 to 35 north to ſouth. It is for the moſt part hilly; the ſoil is, in general, ſhallow, over a chalky bottom, but in ſome of the vallies very rich; the whole is eſtimated at 775,000 acres, of which 250,000 are ſuppoſed to be in tillage, 80,000 water meadow, 90,000 paſture, 9000 woods and coppices, 290,000 ſheep paſture, and 86,000 uncultivated. The number of ſheep kept in this county is eſtimated at upwards of 800,000, of which 150,000 are annually ſold, and ſent out of the county. Great advantages are derived from the ſheep, not only from the fleece and carcaſe, but likewiſe from the manure. In one particular inſtance the ſheep owners excel all other parts of the kingdom, which is, in providing ewes to yean at a remarkably early ſeaſon, in the midland counties, which ſupply the metropolis with fat lambs. The wool produced in this county is ſhort and fine, of a cloſe texture, and the quality of it is highly eſteemed in the manufacture of that ſtaple commodity called broad cloth. The wether ſheep are conſtantly folded all the year round, running over the ewe leas, or downs, by day, and are penned on the tillage by night; they are penned late in the evening, and let out from the fold before ſun-riſe in the winter, and not later than ſix o'clock in the ſummer. The ewes are folded only in ſummer, that is, when they have no lambs. From a due obſervation of the quality and number of ſheep bred and kept in the county, it may be ſuppoſed, with ſome degree of accuracy, that the produce of wool annually is 90,000 weys, or weights of 31 pounds each. Among various articles of great import to the community in the county of Dorſet, may be reckoned the cultivation of hemp and flax, and their manufacture. In the neighbourhood of Bridport and Beminſter, all ſorts of twine, ſtring, packthread, netting, cordage, and ropes, are made; from the fineſt thread, uſed by ſadlers in lieu of ſilk, to the cable, which holds the firſt rate man of war. The nets made for the fiſhery at Newfoundland, as well as for home uſe, and the ſails for ſhipping of every kind, are manufactured of the beſt quality, as well as ſacking for hammocs, &c. and all kinds of bags and tarpaulins; and in addition to the great quantity of flax and hemp uſed here, not more than one-third of it is allowed by the manufacturers to be of Britiſh growth; the remaining two-thirds of it is imported from Ruſſia and America, as raw materials. The manufacture carried on at Beminſter employs upwards of 2000 people. At Bridport there are a great number of manufactures, and about 1800 people are ſaid to be employed in this town; and in its environs, as far as ſeven or eight miles round, upwards of 7000 people are in conſtant work. No ores of any kind have been found in this county, nor mines of coals; but quarries of excellent ſtone are found in the iſland of Purbeck, near the ſea, where upwards of 400 people are employed in digging and tooling the ſtone. The ſtone obtained at Purbeck is uſed for walling, floors, ſteps, foot pavements, &c. About 50,000 tons are annually ſhipped at Swannage. The whole iſland of Portland ſeems to be one entire maſs of the moſt beautiful ſtone, chiefly uſed in the metropolis and elſewhere for the moſt ſuperb buildings, and is univerſally admired for its cloſe texture and durability, ſurpaſſing any other. About a mile diſtant from Corf-Caſtle, are found large quantities of pipe clay, which is in great eſtimation, and abſolutely neceſſary for the uſe of the potters in Staffordſhire and other places : about 11,000 tons are annually ſent from this place for that purpoſe, and about 100 men are conſtantly employed in digging it. Some of the pits are not more than 10 or 12 feet deep. Dorſetſhire is divided into 34 hundreds, which contain 22 towns, and 248 pariſhes. The towns are Dorcheſter, Lyme, Shafteſbury, Pool, Bridport, Wareham, Corf-Caſtle, Weymouth, Melcomb-Regis, Sherborn, Blandford, Cranborn, Beminſter, Abbotſbury, Bere, Everſhot, Frampton, Milton Abby, Stalbridge, Sturminſter, Cerne, and Winburn; of which the firſt nine are borough towns, and ſend two members each to the Britiſh parliament; making, with two for the county, 20 members in the whole. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 89,000. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle.

DORSTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and county of Recklinghauſen, on the Lippe. It is ſtrong, though it was ſeveral times taken and retaken by the Swedes and Heſſians during the long war of Germany : 30 miles N. Duſſeldorp, and 31 SW. Munſter.

DORSZYCE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk : 46 milles NNE. Minſk.

DORT, or *Dordrecht*, a city of Holland, which holds the firſt rank in the aſſembly of the States; it is the capital of a ſmall territory called the *Bailiwick of Dort*, and is ſituated on a ſmall iſland, formed by the waters of the Meuſe, the Merwe, the Rhine, and the Linge; ſeparated from the iſle of Iſſelmond by the Meuſe, and from the iſle of Beyerlandt by a canal. It was firſt detached from the main land November 17th, 1421, by an irruption of the rivers, which broke down the dikes, drowned one hundred thouſand perſons, and deſtroyed ſeventy-two villages; this dreadful calamity, it is ſaid, was owing to a peaſant, who, out of hatred wiſhing to drown his neighbour, opened the dyke between Gertruydenburg and Dort, not doubting of his being able to ſtop it again when the buſineſs was done; but the tide being aſſiſted by the wind, the waters poured in with ſuch fury that it carried all before it, men, cattle, and even houſes : they record the wonderful preſervation of a child which was borne in a cradle by the waters ſafe to Dort. Since that time the inhabitants have been very careful to preſerve their dykes, and keep them in repair, and moſt of the villages are rebuilt. In the year 1457, the city was nearly deſtroyed by fire, above 2000 houſes being conſumed, together with the halls, the church of Notre Dame, and the town-houſe. The comtes of Holland held their court, and were inaugurated at Dort, and granted many privileges to the inhabitants; the town is large and well peopled, not regularly fortified, but defended with ſeveral towers; its ſituation is very convenient for trade, eſpecially in wine, corn, wood, and other productions of Germany, and the countries connected with the Rhine and the Meuſe. In 1618 and 1619, was held a famous aſſembly of the clergy from all the Proteſtant ſtates in Europe, called the Synod of Dort, to enquire into and ſettle the diſputes between the Arminians and Calviniſts called Gomariſts, otherwiſe called Remonſtrants and Anti remonſtrants. The doctrines of Arminius were condemned; and Vorſtius, profeſſor at Leyden, the principal defender of thoſe tenets, with above a hundred miniſters and profeſſors, were baniſhed from the United States, becauſe they refuſed to ſubſcribe to the decree of the Synod; John Olden Barnevelt was beheaded; the celebrated Hugo Grotius was ſentenced to perpetual impriſonment; and other learned men, favourers of that opinion, puniſhed. Among the public buildings are the town-houſe, the exchange, the hoſpitals, and the public library. The church of Notre Dame is a good building, the tower lofty, and furniſhed with muſical chimes : there is another church dedicated to St. Nicholas, built in the year 1568; it had likewiſe, before the revolution, ſeveral religious houſes for monks and nuns, but they are all now applied to other uſes. It has two canals, by means of which veſſels loaded may enter the city. The company of tradeſmen, and ſome other communities, elect the magiſtrates, and name one part of the members of the council of the city : 35 miles S. Amſterdam. *Long*. 22. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 48. N.

DORTMUND, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, ſituated on the Embs; containing 4 Lutheran churches, and 3 convents. It has a ſeat and voice at the diets, and pays 96 florins for a Roman month, and is taxed 108 rix-dollars 20 kruitzers to the Imperial chamber : 40 miles W. Cologn, and 25 SSW. Munſter. *Long*. 24. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 35. N.

DORY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 68 miles E. Lida.

DOSSE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquiſate of Brandenburg, which runs into the Havel, 8 miles ESE. Havelberg.

DOTMATYN, a town of Hungary : 6 miles NW. Podolicz.

DOUADIC, a town of France, in the department of the Indre : 5 miles N. La Blanc.

DOVAIN, a town of Savoy, in the Chablais, celebrated for its vineyards : 3 miles ESE. Hermance.

DOUARNENEZ, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontcroix : ſituated on a large bay in the Engliſh Channel; 3½ leagues NW. Quimper, and 2½ NE. Pontcroix.

DOUAY, a city of France, and capital of the department of the North; large and ſtrong, ſituated on the Scarp, which is navigable for boats. It contains 7 pariſhes, and 2735 acres. It has long been celebrated for its Engliſh colleges, whither the Roman Catholics of that nation were generally ſent for education. Douay was taken by the allies, under the command of the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, in the year 1710. The ſiege laſted from the 5th of May to the 26th of June : the garriſon, which at the beginning conſiſted of 8000 men, was reduced to 4527; and the allies loſt 8000 men. It was retaken by the French in the year 1712 : 24½ poſts N. Paris. *Long*. 20. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 22. N.

DOUAZIT, a town of France, in the department of the Landes : 5 miles S. St. Sever.

DOUBLE ISLAND POINT, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long*. 153. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 25. 58. S.

DOUBS, or *Doux*, a river of France, which riſes at the foot of Mount Jura, paſſes by St. Hypolite, Clerval, Beſançon, Dole, &c. and loſes itſelf in the Saône, near Verdun.

DOUBS, a department of France, which takes its name from the river which paſſes through it; bounded on the north by the departments of the Upper Saône and Upper Rhine, on the eaſt by Swiſſerland, on the ſouth-weſt by the department of the Jura, and on the north-weſt by the department of the Upper Saône. Beſançon is the capital.

DOUBTFUL ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, ſeen by Monſ. Bourgainville. *Long.* 141. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 20. S.

DOUBTFUL HARBOUR, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the ſouthermoſt iſland of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 168. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 16. S.

DOUDEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cany: 7 leagues NNW. Rouen.

DOVE, a river of England, in the county of Derby, which runs into the Trent, near Burton.

*Doué*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumar, on the Loire: there are the remains of an amphitheatre, which are by ſome ſuppoſed to be Roman, while others ſuppoſe them the remains of a palace of the ancient kings of Aquitaine. It contains about 800 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in a manufacture of druggets and tammies: 9 miles SW. Saumur, and 20 S. Angers.

DOVEIN, a town of Egypt, 7 miles SSE. Siut.

DOVER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire, ſituated between two branches of the Piſcataqua River: 5 miles N. Durham.

DOVER, a town of Egypt: 14 miles S. Siut.

DOVER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 15 miles ENE. Pougkeepſie.

DOVER, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Kent, on a ſmall river that paſſes through part of the town, and empties itſelf in the harbour. It is one of the original Cinque Ports, and was once walled, and defended with a caſtle of great antiquity; the walls are now decayed, the caſtle yet remains, with a conſtable, and a ſmall garriſon. It was made a corporation by Edward the Confeſſor. There were formerly 7 churches, two only of which remain. This is the moſt convenient part to ſail from to France, being only 9 leagues acroſs the Channel to Calais, and with a fair wind the voyage is generally performed in the tide, and packets are conſtantly going backwards and forwards in time of peace; veſſels of any ſize can ſail in only at high water. Dover Caſtle can contain a great number of troops, and has always been conſidered as a place of conſequence in civil commotions, and ſtood a ſiege againſt the Dauphin of France, in the reign of king John. In the year 1642, it was ſeized by ſurpriſe for the parliament, in the time of Charles I. and garriſoned by the earl of Warwick. Dover ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has two markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday: 71 miles ESE. London. *Long.* 1. 13. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

DOVER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware, on John's Creek, a few miles from the Delaware River: the principal trade is in corn: 56 miles S. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

DOVERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 24 miles W. Milan.

DOUGIELISKI, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 16 miles NNE. Wilna.

DOULAINCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joinville: 10 miles SW. Joinville.

DOUGLAS, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, on a ſmall river of the ſame name, which ſoon after runs into the Clyde, near which is Douglas Caſtle: 8 miles S. Lanerk.

DOUGLAS, a ſea-port town of the Iſle of Man, ſituated in a large bay to which it gives name, in the Iriſh Sea, with a harbour for veſſels of tolerable burden; the trade and number of inhabitants have greatly increaſed within the laſt 50 years. *Long.* 4. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

DOUGLAS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 33 miles N. Norwich.

DOUGLEDY, a river of South Wales, which joins the Clethy, about 3 miles S. from Haverford Weſt, in the county of Pembroke.

DOULA BASSENDAR, a town of Aſia, in the country of Kemaoon: 17 miles N. Lucknow.

DOULENS, or *Dourlens*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Somme: 15 miles N. Amiens, and 18 SW. Arras.

DOULEVENT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joinville: 3 leagues SW. Joinville.

DOULON, a river of France, which runs into the Allier, near Brioude.

DOURDAN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, on the Orge. The corn market is large, and there are manufactures of worſted and ſilk hoſe: 25 miles SW. Paris, and 8 N. Eſtampes.

DOURGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: 3 leagues S. Caſtres.

DOURLERS, or *Doulers*, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aveſnes: 2 leagues S. Mauberge.

DOUX, ſee *Doubs*.

DOVY, or *Douye*, a river of Wales, which riſes in the ſouth-eaſt part of Merionethſhire, paſſes by Machynlleth, &c. and runs into the ſea, about 7 miles N. Aberiſtwith.

DOUZE, a river of France which runs into the Adour, near Tartas.

DOUZE, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: 7 miles SE. Perigueux.

DOUZY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sedan: 4 miles E. Sedan.

DOWLATABAD, a province of Hindooſtan, otherwiſe called *Amednagur*, ſee *Amednagur*.

DOWLATABAD, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, which gives name to a conſiderable province in the Deccan. The fortreſs is ſituated on a ſteep rock, not to be aſcended by a horſe or camel: the town is at the foot of the rock, was once very flouriſhing, but has been ruined by wars: 9 miles NW. Aurungabad, and 92 S. Burhampour.

DOWN, or *Down Patrick*, a town or city of Ireland, in the county of Down, and ſee of a biſhop, united with Connor, called the biſhop of Down and Connor. Though ſmall, it is the county town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 25 miles E. Newry. *Long.* 5. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

DOWN, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by the county of Antrim and Belfaſt Lough, on the eaſt and ſouth by the Iriſh Sea, and on the weſt by the county of Armagh: about 40 miles in length from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and about 25 in breadth. The number of houſes is computed at 36,636, and of inhabitants 204,500. The ſurface is irregular, about the centre mountainous, but moſt parts fertile. An irregularity of ground, well watered, abounding in bleach-greens, and full of neat and cleanly habitations, with an orchard to almoſt every cottage, afford a moſt cheerful and pleaſing proſpect of the comfort and opulence of the inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the linen buſineſs. In the rougher parts of the country they breed a great number of horſes, with which the fairs of diſtant counties are ſupplied. This county derives equal advantages from its maritime ſituation, and its inland waters. A canal is continued from Newry to the South Bann, and ſo into Lough Neagh. From this lake to Belfaſt, another canal has been lately cut, at the expence of the marquis of Belfaſt; and the river Lagan, which ſeparates Down from Antrim, is alſo made navigable. Fourteen members of parliament are deputed from this county. Downpatrick, the county town, Bangor, Hillſborough, Killy-leagh, Newtown, and Newry.

DOWNHAM, or *Downham Market*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with two markets weekly, on Monday and Saturday: 12 miles S. Lynn, and 86 NNE. London.

DOWNINGS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 26 miles W. Philadelphia.

DOWNS, a road for ſhipping in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of Kent, extending from the North to the South Foreland, about 2 leagues in length.

DOWNTON, a town of England, in the county of Wilts. It is an ancient borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The principal trade of the town is malting, paper-making, and tanning; and the principal employment of the poor is making lace: 6 miles S. Saliſbury, and 85 W. London.

DOYAYACE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 36 miles ESE. Lemberg.

DOYET, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmarault: 7 miles W. Montmarault.

DOYLESTOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 22 miles N. Philadelphia.

DOZARY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 36 miles NNE. Minſk.

DRAABURG, or *Ober Traaburg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 56 miles E. Clagenfurt, and 42 ENE. Brixen. *Long.* 30. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 48. N.

DRAABURG, or *Unter Traaburg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 112 miles SSW. Vienna, and 48 WNW. Pettaw.

DRABOWICE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 36 miles SW. Czerkaſy.

DRAC, a river of France, which runs into the Iſere, near Grenoble.

DRACHENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a diſtrict, in the electorate of Cologn, with a citadel: 4 miles SE. Bonn, and 7 NNW. Linz.

DRACIA, a river of Boſnia, which runs into the Drin, 5 miles NE. Orach.

DRACKEMBURG, or *Drakemburg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya, on the Weſer, where a bloody battle was fought in the year 1547, between the Imperialiſts and the Saxons: 2 leagues N. Nienburg.

DRAGE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 4 miles N. Itzehoa.

DRAGE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Netza, 6 miles ENE. Drieſen, in the New Mark of Brandenburg.

**DRAGEMEL**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Save: 6 miles N. Laubach.

DRAGOE, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Amack: 6 miles from Copenhagen.

DRAGOMAN, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: 22 miles WNW. Sofia.

DRAGOMESTRO, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia; taken by the Venetians in the year 1684, but abandoned ſoon after: 44 miles WNW. Lepanto.

DRAGOMIRNA, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia: 8 miles N. Suczava.

DRAGONERA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 15 miles N. Volturara.

DRAGONERA, a ſmall uncultivated iſland in the Mediterranean, not above a mile from the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca. *Long.* 19. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 35. N.

D AGOT, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the Crevaſta: 36 miles SSE. Durazzo.

DRAGUIGNAN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Var; containing about 9000 inhabitants: 4½ leagues NW. Frejus, and 9½ W. Antibes. *Long.* 24. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 34. N.

DRAGUSZANI, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia: 48 miles E. Jaſſi.

DRAHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: 20 miles SW. New Stettin.

DRAKE'S ISLAND, or *St. Nicholas*, an iſland in Plymouth Sound. *Long.* 4. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 21. 30. N.

DRAMA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 16 miles NE. Emboli.

DRAMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 40 miles SSE. Colberg, and 118 NE. Berlin.

DRAN, a river of Germany, which runs into the Drave, 4 miles S. Pettau, in the duchy of Stiria.

DRANCE, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Rhône, near Martigny, in the Valais.

DRANSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg: 6 miles SW. Gottingen.

DRAVE, a river of Germany, which riſes in the mountains of Tyrol, and joins the Danube, about 16 miles below Eſzek, in Sclavonia.

DRAUNSEN SEE, a lake of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland, a little to the ſouth of Elbing.

DRAW, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 70 miles NW. Zareng.

DRAWA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: 48 miles NW. Poſen.

DRAYTON, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 18 miles NW. Stafford, and 154 NW. London.

DREBBER JACOBS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Diepholz.

DREBBER MARIEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Diepholz: 5 miles N. Diepholz.

DREGEL, a town and caſtle of Hungary: 12 miles NE. Gran.

DREHEMI, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 20 miles SE. Hodeida.

DREITSCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 2 miles NE. Neuſtadt.

DRENA, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 7 miles NE. Riva.

DRENGFURTH, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 44 miles SE. Konigſberg.

DRENTE, a quarter or diſtrict of Overiſſel, in the United Dutch ſtates.

DRENTELBURG, or *Trentelburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: 18 miles NNW. Caſſel, and 32 ESE. Paderburn. *Long.* 26. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

DRESBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Ezrgebirg: 2 miles NW. Wolkenſtein.

DRESDEN, a city of Germany, and capital of Saxony, ſituated at the conflux of the Elbe and the Weſeritz. It is the ſeat of the principal tribunals of the country; and divided into three towns, New Dreſden, or Dreſden; Old Dreſden, or Neuſtadt, and Frederickſtadt. New Dreſden was built in the year 1020, on the right bank of the Elbe, and became a town in the year 1216; here the elector of Saxony reſides in an ancient chateau, the apartments of which are magnificent, and furniſhed with a numerous library, a rich cabinet of rare and precious articles, mathematical inſtruments, &c. Beſides a number of palaces, this quarter contains an opera-houſe, an arſenal, a foundry, three Lutheran, and one Roman Catholic church, the latter of a moſt beautiful architecture. In the fauxbourgs are the priſon, a houſe of orphans, two hoſpitals, a military hoſpital, a poor-houſe, a foundling hoſpital, a plate-glaſs manufacture, &c. Old Dreſden, or as it is called *Neuſtadt*, owes its origin to a chateau, built by Charlemagne, in the year 808. It was of little conſequence till the year 1403, when it began to acquire importance. Here are extenſive barracks, the menagerie, the china manufacture, a church, a college, &c. From the ſquare, in which is a ſtatue of Auguſtus II. king of Poland, an elector of Saxony. An ally of lime-trees reaches to Frederickſtadt. In the whole, Dreſden is ſuppoſed to contain between 80 and 90,000 inhabitants. The manufactures are fine cloth, ſerges, ſhalloons, ſtockings, linen, ſtuffs of linen and ſilk mixed, carpets, Morocco leather, plate-glaſs, porcelain, &c. In the year 1756, in the war between Pruſſia and Auſtria, the king of Pruſſia took poſſeſſion of Leipſic and Dreſden, in a ſtate of neutrality; towards the cloſe of the year 1758, the king of Pruſſia, being compelled to evacuate Saxony, marſhal Daun marched towards Dreſden, threatened to beſiege it, and on the 9th of November, made an attempt on the ſuburbs, in which his troops were beaten back. Count Schmettau, who commanded in the city, ſet fire to the ſuburbs, which were greatly ſuperior to the city within the walls, and inhabited by the moſt wealthy of the inhabitants, with the richeſt and moſt conſiderable of the manufacturers. Count Schmettau acted as a ſoldier entruſted with the command of a city, perhaps, ought to have done; he reſiſted the united prayers of the royal family, the magiſtrates and citizens; combuſtibles were placed in ſeveral places, and the whole ſet on fire, after which they retired within the walls. Marſhal Daun retired on the 17th. On the 27th of July following, the Imperial troops appeared again before the town, and Schmettau ſurrendered on capitulation, on the 4th of Auguſt. In the year 1760, the king of Pruſſia attempted to recover the place, but marſhal Daun ſeized the opportunity of throwing troops into the town, and ſupporting the beſieged with a numerous army; the Pruſſian army retired, but not before a conſiderable number of houſes were conſumed by fire from the bombs: 62 miles NNW. Prague, and 262 E. Cologn. *Long.* 31. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

DRESNICK, a town of Croatia: 18 miles NW. Bihacs.

DRESWANIA, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Vagai: 60 miles S. Tobolſk.

DREUX, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure and Loire, on the Blaiſe. A battle was fought near this town, on the 18th of December, 1562, between the army of the king of France, commanded by the conſtable Montmorency, marſhal St. Andre, and the duke of Guiſe; and that of the Proteſtants, commanded by the prince of Condé, admiral Coligny, and his brother, when the latter were defeated, and the prince of Condé taken priſoner. Henry IV. took it in the year 1593: 10½ poſts WSW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

DREYE, or *Dreihe*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: 5 miles SSE. Bremen.

DREYEN, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt: 3 miles SW. Middalfahrt.

DREYGELHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 5 miles NW. Bingen.

DREYS, or *Dreyſz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia: 4 miles WSW. Witlich.

DREYSALLIGKEIT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles N. Pettau.

DRIBENTZ, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Viſtula: 6 miles SE. Thorn.

DRIESEN, or *Dreſno*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg. This town was betrayed to the Swedes in the year 1639, but reſtored in 1650: 20 miles NNE. Schwerin, and 90 ENE. Berlin.

DRIFFBOR, a town of Norway: 46 miles E. Romſdal.

DRIFFIELD (*Great*), a town of England, in the eaſt riding of the county of York, with a weekly market on Thurſday; ſituated on a canal which joins the river Hull: 23 miles N. Hull, and 30 E. York.

DRILLO, a river of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, which runs into the Mediterranean: 6 miles SE. from Terra Nuova.

DRIMANA POINT, a cape of Ireland, on the north coaſt of the Bay of Donegal: 3 miles S. Killibegs.

DRIN, a river which riſes in the ſouth-weſt part of Servia, and runs into the Save, 32 miles W. Sabatz.

DRINGENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn: 6 miles ESE. Paderburn.

DRINO BIANCA, or *White Drino*, a river of European Turkey, which riſes near Rechia, on the borders of Dalmatia, and joins the Drino Nero, 15 miles NW. Ibali, where they form one ſtream, called *Drino*.

DRINO NERO, or *Black Drino*, a river of European Turkey, which riſes in a lake near Akrida; joining the Drino Bianca, it takes the name of *Drino* only, and runs into the Adriatic, about eight miles SW. Aleſſio, forming a bay at its mouth, called the *Gulf of Drino*.

DRINOVATZ, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 28 miles S. St. Viddin.

**DEIPSEY**, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Lee, 10 miles W. Cork.

DRIS, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan : 70 miles WSW. Schiras.

DRISSA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk, at the conflux of the Driſſa with the Dwina : 20 miles WNW. Polotſk, and 272 S. Peterſburg.

DRISSA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Duna, at the town of Driſſa.

DRISTRA, or *Siliſtria*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, near the Danube : 216 miles N. Conſtantinople, and 160 N. Adrianople. *Long*. 44. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 17. N.

DRITTEY, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola : 10 miles ESE. Stein.

DRIVASTO, a town of European Turkey, in Albania : 20 miles NE. Dulcigno.

DRIVE BAY, a bay of the river St. Lawrence, on the ſouth coaſt of Canada. *Long*. 68. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 48. 52. N.

DROCI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra : 9 miles SSE. Nicotera.

DROGHEDA, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, ſituated on the Boyne, on the borders of the county of Meath (near which the prince of Orange obtained a complete victory over the army of James II. called the battle of the Boyne) and a county of itſelf, holding its own aſſizes. It is a well-built town on both ſides of the river Boyne, and increaſes daily in wealth and commerce, and the number of its inhabitants, which amount to more than 10,000. This port ſupplies the neighbouring country, for many miles round, with Engliſh coals, and other heavy goods ; and exports very conſiderable quantities of corn, the produce of the adjacent and of ſeveral of the inland counties. Here is alſo a celebrated ſchool with a very good endowment : 23 miles N. Dublin. *Long*. 6. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 43. N.

DROGIEZYN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk : 36 miles SW. Bielſk.

DROGONE, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the bay of Squillace.

DROITWICH, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, containing three churches, and about 500 houſes, with large ſalt-works, the duty of which amounts from 150,000l. to 200,000l. a year, and the quantity of ſalt about 700,000 buſhels. A canal is made from hence to the Severn, about three miles from Worceſter, for the purpoſe of conveying the ſalt. It has a weekly market on Friday, and ſends members to the Britiſh parliament : 8 miles NNE. Worceſter, and 118. WNW. London.

DROLSHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and the duchy of Weſtphalia : 34 miles E. Cologn, and 48 ESE. Duſſeldorp.

DROMA, a country of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt, noted for its market for pepper.

*Drôme*, a department of France, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Rhône, which takes its appellation from the river Drôme, which croſſes it. Valence is the capital.

*Drôme*, a river of France, which riſes near Valdrome, paſſes by Die, Pontaix, Saillans, Creſt, Livron, &c. and falls into the Rhône, about 11 miles S. Valence.

DROMO, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian archipelago. *Long*. 41. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 28. N.

DROMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, the ſee of a biſhop, ſaid to have been erected in the 6th century. The cathedral is ſmall, but the palace erected ſome few years ſince is handſome and convenient : 17 miles E. Armagh, and 15 SW. Belfaſt.

DROMWA PETRI, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt.

DRONERO, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, on the Maira : 14 miles SSW. Saluzzo.

DRONFIELD, a town of England, in the county of Derby, with a weekly market on Thurſday : 6 miles N. Cheſterfield, and 153 NW. London.

DRONNE, a river of France, which riſes about ſix miles from Thiviers, in the department of the Dordogne, and joins the Ille, near Coutras, in the department of the Gironde.

DRONTHEIM, a town of Norway, formerly the capital, and the uſual reſidence of the kings, ſituated on a gulf of the North Sea, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the Nidder ; nearly ſurrounded by the ſea and lofty mountains, with a well frequented ſeaport, but not capable of receiving large veſſels, on account of rocks at the entrance of the harbour : it has neither ditches nor fortifications, but is encloſed by a wall, and defended by a caſtle, by no means ſtrong. It was taken by the Swedes in the year 1658, after a ſiege of a few days, but retaken by the Danes the ſame year. It was erected into an archbiſhopric by pope Eugenius III. Near it are mines of copper and ſilver. The principal exports are maſts, fir timber, copper, iron, pitch, tar, ſtock-fiſh, ſkins, pot-aſh, &c. In exchange, they receive and import ſpices, wine, ſalt, brandy, corn, tobacco, cloth, &c. The territory, or province, extends nearly 500 miles in length along the coaſt of the North Sea : the whole was ceded to Sweden in the year 1658, but by the peace of Copenhagen was confirmed to Denmark. *Long*. 10. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 63. 26. N.

DROPALACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia : 12 miles S. Saxenburg.

DROSCHOLM, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand : 12 miles SSW. Nyekiobing, and 40 W. Copenhagen.

DROSENDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Taya : 15 miles W. Znaym, and 46 NW. Vienna. *Long*. 33. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 45. N.

DROSING, a town of Germany, in the arrchduchy of Auſtria : 6 miles E. Ziſterſdorf.

DROSSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg : 12 miles SE. Cuſtrin, and 14 E. Francfort on the Oder.

DROSSENFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach, on the Maine : 6 miles S. Culmbach.

DROT, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, at Gironde.

DROTNINGHOLM, a royal palace of Sweden, ſituated in an iſland about ſeven miles from Stockholm.

DROUEDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſza : 3 miles S. Grotkaw.

DROVA-DRUE, or *Dreu*, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt : 60 miles NW. Cape Palmas.

DROUE, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdoubleau : 9 miles NE. Montdoubleau.

DROUNE, a river of France, which runs into the Dordogne, between Libourne and Fronſac.

DROUX, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne : 5 miles SE. Dorat.

DROWNED LANDS, a conſiderable tract of low country in the ſtate of New York, amounting to near 50,000 acres, annually overflowed by waters which fall from the neighbouring hills in the winter ; this adds much to the fertility of the ſoil, but makes the air unhealthy, and produces inflammatory and intermitting fevers among the inhabitants : ſituated weſtward of Hudſon's River, on the borders of Jerſey.

DROYE, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Pregel, 4 miles W. Inſterburg.

DROYSZIG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia : 6 miles SE. Stoſſen.

DRUCKEBACH, a river of Germany, in the Upper Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, about 3 miles below Kuffſtein.

DRUENT, a town of the principality of Piedmont : 4 miles SW. Turin.

DRUIA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 16 miles NE. Braſlaw.

DRUIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk, on the Duna : 50 miles NW. Polotſk, and 260 SSW. Peterſburg.

DRUM, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitzmeritz : 3 miles S. Leypa.

DRUM, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Waterford : 3 miles SW. Dungarvan.

DRUM POINT, a cape of United America, on the north ſide of the Patuxen, at the mouth oppoſite Cedar Point.

DRUMLANRIG, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, ſituated on the Nith : 13 miles N. Dumfries.

DRURYD, a river of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, about 2 miles NNW. Harlech.

DRUSES, a people of Syria, who inhabit a part of Paleſtine, on the mountains of Libanus and Antilibanus, governed by a prince of their own. They are in appearance Mahometans, but have in reality little religion of any kind.

DRUSWER, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 14 miles W. Braſlaw.

DRUTISCHKEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, on the Rominte : 4 miles SSE. Gumbinnen.

DRUTZ, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dnieper, at Rogatchev, in the government of Mogilev.

DRUYN, or *Drevin Petri*, or *Grand Drevin*, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt, at the mouth of the river St. Andre. *Long*. 4. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 5. N.

DRUYSKIDWAR, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 8 miles NE. Braſlaw.

DRUYE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Fargeau, 16 miles S. Auxerre.

DRUZENHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, on the Zorn, taken by the Imperial troops in the year 1704, and retaken by the French two years after : 4½ leagues NNE. Straſburg.

DRY HARBOUR, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long*. 77. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 30. N.

**DRYBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn : 7 miles ENE. Paderburn.

**DRYSWIATY**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 16 miles SW. Braſlaw.

**DRZEWICZE**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz : 24 miles WNW. Sandomirz.

**DSAPRONG**, or *Tchaprong*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, on the Lantchau : 345 leagues W. Laſſa.

**DSARIN**, a lake of Thibet, about 12 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 95. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

**DSATCHOU**, or *Tſatchou*, or *Saichou*, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Thibet, and paſſes into the Chineſe province of Yun-nan, where it changes its name to *Lan-tſan*, after croſſing the province of Yun-nan, it takes the name of *Kiou-long*.

**DSEPTONG**, or *Septong*, a town of Aſia, in Thibet : 8 leagues WNW. Rimbou.

**DSJABBE TAR**, a ſmall iſland of Arabia, in the Red Sea, about 40 miles WSW. Loheia. *Long.* 41. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 32. N.

**DSJABBEL**, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, about 8 leagues from the coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 43. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 4. N.

**DSJALIE**, a town of Arabia : 24 miles SE. Loheia.

**DSJAR**, a town of Arabia : 80 miles SW. Medina.

**DSJEBI**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen : 56 miles E. Hodeida. *Long.* 43. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 44. N.

**DSJELLEDI**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen : 24 miles ESE. Chamir.

**DSJOB EL ALA**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen : 40 miles SW. Sana.

**DSJOBLA**, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen : 60 miles NE. Mocha.

**DSOUKIOAG**, a lake of Thibet, 15 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 92. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 30. N.

**DUAULT-QUELIN**, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and principal place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſtrenen : 3 leagues NW. Roſtrenen.

**DUABOS** *(Los)*, a town of the iſland of Cuba : 36 miles E. Villa del Principe.

**DUARE**, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, taken from the Turks in 1646, and loſt to them again ſoon after. It was again taken by the Venetians in the year 1652 : 20 miles ENE. Spalatro.

**DUARZE**, a river of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, which runs into the Orio, at Toloſa.

**DUBBA FETTEE**, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the branches of the Sinde.

**DUBCHESKIAIA**, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Eniſei : 164 miles NNE. Eniſeiſk.

**DUBDU**, a town of Africa, in the country of Fez. It was at one time an independent ſtate, and governed by a prince who took the title of king : 80 miles E. Fez.

**DUBEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſick, on the Mulda : 18 miles NNE. Leipſick.

**DUBENINKEN**, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania : 4 miles E. Goldapp.

**DUBENOW**, a town of the duchy of Courland : 20 miles SE. Seelburg.

**DUBICE**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 20 miles WNW. Lida.

**DUBIECZ**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg : 52 miles W. Lemberg.

**DUBINKY**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 24 miles N. Wilna.

**DUBITZA**, a town and fortreſs of Croatia, on the Unna : 11 miles NE. Kaſtanovitz.

**DUBKI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg, on the Gulf of Finland : 16 miles NNW. Peterſburg.

**DUBLIN**, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by the county of Meath, on the eaſt by the Iriſh Sea, on the ſouth by the county of Wicklow, and on the weſt by the counties of Meath and Kildare ; 25 miles in extent from north to ſouth, and from 9 to 16 broad from eaſt to weſt. It contains about 142,050 acres, and in the year 1790, 25,510 houſes, and 107 pariſhes, 20 of which are in the city of Dublin. This county is in general flat, except towards the ſouth, where it is mountainous and rocky, towards the ſea it is broken into bays and creeks, with ſeveral places of reſort for ſea-bathing. Ten members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. two for the county, four for the city and univerſity of Dublin, and for the boroughs of Swords and Newcaſtle two each. The principal river is the Liffey.

**DUBLIN CITY**, the metropolis of Ireland, and one of the moſt beautiful cities in the world. In a charter given it by Edgar, more than 800 years ago, we find it called *nobiliſſima civitas* ; and if ever city deſerved this appellation, that of Dublin has the faireſt claim to it. It is extremely ancient, having been noticed in the 2d century by Ptolemy, who gives it the name of *Eblana*, or *Deblana*, ſignifying in old Britiſh *Black-Water* ; and indeed the name was very appoſite, the bed of the Liffey, whoſe river runs through the city, being in this place boggy, and of courſe *black*. The Iriſh to this day call Dublin *Ath-Cliath*, or *Bally-Ath-Cliath*, the *Town on the ford of Hurdles*, the ancient city being difficult of approach except by the aid of Hurdles, on account of the ſwamps and marſhes that ſurrounded it. Beſide the charter of Edgar, another charter was given to this city by Henry II. which indeed laid the foundation of its Liberties. This charter granted to the king's ſubjects of Briſtol the city of Dublin for their habitation, to be held of him and his heirs for ever : it is now however loſt, and another of John, to be found in the black-book at Chriſtchurch, is that by which the citizens preſerve their franchiſe. Two centuries before the invaſion of Henry, the Danes had conſtructed broad and ſtrong walls that ſurrounded the city, at that time about a mile in circumference ; but theſe walls exiſt no more. The entrance into the harbour is judged to be one of the moſt beautiful in Europe. After paſſing the Iſle of Lambay, and that of Ireland's Eye, a rock lofty and groteſque, and leaving the craggy mountains of Howth on your right ; or, after paſſing the rocky cliffs of Bray, as you approach from the ſouth, the Bay that is ſomewhat more than two leagues broad, opens a moſt grand and extenſive proſpect. On one hand the hills and mountains of Wicklow ſtrike the eye in magnificent ſcenery; on the other, the gently-riſing ſhores of Clontarf fill the ſpectator with wonder and delight ; while between both, the city on a riſing ground at the extremity of the bay, and about ſeven miles from the Ocean, elevates its domes and ſpires, that terminate this beautiful proſpect. The Caſſoon, or lighthouſe, ſituated about four miles from the city, ſeems like another Pharos, to riſe out of the ſea. The paſſage here in ſtormy weather is very unſafe : but a ſtone-wall, that ſtretches for three miles, confines the channel on each ſide till you reach Ringſend, to which the city has nearly extended. On the north ſide of the wall is the harbor, where veſſels lie ſafe at anchor with an open ſea. From Ringſend up into the whole city, the river is commodiouſly embanked with quays ; and excellent Docks on its reſpective ſides are laid out ſufficiently capacious to hold ſeveral thouſand veſſels, and are reputed to be quite as large and convenient as thoſe of Liverpool, but far more beautiful. The Cuſtom-houſe on the north ſide of the river, is one of thoſe elegant ſtructures that few nations can boaſt, whether in point of beauty or its convenient adaptation to the purpoſes of commerce. We do not believe that any building of the kind in Europe, can hold a compariſon with it, and certainly it exhibits no indifferent ſign of the flouriſhing ſtate of the country. Two Canals on the oppoſite ſides of the river, with which they immediately communicate, have been carried to a great extent : the ſouthern navigation extends upwards of 40 Iriſh miles, to the river Barrow ; and a branch of this canal is carrying on in a weſtern direction towards the Shannon : the northern canal has alſo for its object to communicate with the latter river in the county of Longford ; and by a collateral cut, to unite with the Boyne navigation. At Dublin, the river is croſſed by ſeven bridges, of which that called *Iſland-Bridge*, lately rebuilt, ſtands as a monument of national taſte, and may juſtly be called the *Iriſh Rialto*, forming one grand arch that ſweeps in a beautiful and well proportioned direction from north to ſouth, extending 356 feet : the arch is an Ellipſis, whoſe cord or ſpan meaſures 104 feet, being 12 feet wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice. The key-ſtone is 22 feet above high-water mark, and its breadth on the top within the parapets or plinths, 38 feet, including two flagged foot-ways, of ſix feet on each ſide. Eſſex bridge deſerves the ſecond notice, not for its antiquity, but for the excellence of its architecture ; having about the year 1753 been rebuilt after the model of Weſtminſter bridge, every ſtone of the former being in exact conformity and proportion with thoſe of the latter. Inſtead of the old Daniſh wall, the city is ſurrounded by a circular road, whoſe circumference is about 8 Engliſh miles : the houſes within the road are ſuppoſed to be 15,000, occupied by 460,000 inhabitants. Dublin has four capital ſquares, Merrion and Stephen's-Green on the ſouth of the river, Rutland and Mountjoy on the north : to theſe may be added a fifth at the weſt of the city, called *The Baſon*, which is terraced all round, and planted with limes, elms, &c. that encloſe ſeveral green walks beautifully laid out, from whence a proſpect is commanded of rich and elegant ſcenery. The water that ſupplies this reſervoir is conveyed from the mountains, and is always unfailing. Merrion-ſquare, though not yet entirely finiſhed, affords a juſt idea of the opulence and ſplendour of Dublin. Stephen's-Green, firſt laid out about 150 years ago, is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt ſquare in Europe : but it wants uniformity, ſeveral of the houſes being very ſtately and ſuperb, while others do not enjoy that advantage. Its circumference is an Engliſh mile, encloſing a ſpacious lawn, in the middle of which ſtands an excellent equeſtrian Statue, in braſs, of George II. by Van Noſt. When the franchiſes of the city had uſed to be perambulated, the ſeveral corporations aſſembled round this Statue, where they met the lord mayor, and proceeded from thence through the Liberties ; but this ceremony has been diſcontinued ſince the year 1779. The city contains 20 pariſhes, that have 18 churches, and ſome chapels of eaſe. Dublin is the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected in the year 1152 : it was a biſhopric in the 7th century, and in the year 1214, the biſhopric of Glandelough, which was ſounded in the 6th century, was incorporated with Dublin. The ſee of Dublin has two cathedrals, both within the city; *Chriſt's-church*, or the church of the Bleſſed Trinity, was firſt built by Sitricus, the ſon of Amlave, king of the Oſtmen of Dublin, and Donat, then biſhop of Dublin, about the year 1038. Its ſituation is nearly in the middle of the city, and the whole building very ſpacious and ornamental, containing a vaſt number of ſuperb and curious monuments, particularly that of Strongbow, which ſtill continues in good preſervation. This church was founded for regular canons, and converted into a collegiate for a dean and chapter by Henry VIII. in the year 1541. The other cathedral, that of *St. Patrick*, was founded for 13 prebendaries, which number has ſince been encreaſed to 22. This cathedral, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the city, was erected about the year 1190, by John Comyn, then archbiſhop of Dublin. In its firſt conſtitution it was collegiate, but De Loundres, Comyn's ſucceſſor, erected it into a cathedral. In the year 1370, archbiſhop Minot added to it a high ſteeple of ſquared ſtone: and in 1750, doctor Sterne, biſhop of Clogher, on this ſteeple erected a lofty and beautiful ſpire, little inferior to that of Saliſbury. This cathedral contains ſeveral excellent monuments, among which that of dean Swift, a name ſo dear to the Iriſh nation, claims pre-eminent regard. The beauty and magnificence of this cathedral, ſtand unrivalled in Ireland. The univerſity was firſt projected about the year 1311, but had ſcarce an exiſtence till the reign of Elizabeth, who granted it a charter. James, her ſucceſſor, endowed it with conſiderable eſtates in the province of Ulſter; and in that province alone it is reputed to poſſeſs 130,000 acres. Charles I. was again its benefactor, and aboliſhing the old ſtatutes, gave it others with a new charter. It conſiſts of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, provoſt, vice-provoſt, 22 fellows, and 70 ſcholars on the foundation. It has five royal profeſſorſhips, divinity, common law, civil law, phyſic, and Greek. In addition to theſe, ſir Patrick Dunn founded three others of phyſic, pharmacy, and chirurgery. There are likewiſe profeſſorſhips of aſtronomy, mathematics, and natural philoſophy, of the Iriſh and Oriental languages, of oratory, and of hiſtory. The number of ſtudents, including the 70 on the foundation, are uſually about 300. The building is very noble, conſiſting within of two large quadrangles, that have a well-deſigned library, laid out for holding 44000 volumes: its length exceeds 200 feet. The old chapel has lately been taken down, and on the north ſide of the outward ſquare, a new one of uncommon beauty erected at the expence of government. In this ſquare is a muſæum, and beyond the inner, a handſome printing-office. At the eaſt end is a delightful park, or Lycæum, for the recreation of the ſtudents. The provoſt has an excellent houſe of the Doric order, with extenſive gardens; and about four miles north-weſt of the city, a beautiful obſervatory has lately been erected on a convenient hill for that purpoſe, with an Engliſh profeſſor. This building altogether is extremely grand; its front, which is of the Corinthian order, and of Portland ſtone, meaſuring upwards of 300 feet, and having all the appearance of a palace: and indeed when we conſider the vaſt endowments of this college, being by far the richeſt in Europe, or perhaps in the world, it may well be called a *Royal Foundation*. Weſtward of the college ſtands the parliament-houſe, fronted with a grand arcade of Ionic columns, all of Portland ſtone, and ſo exquiſitely graceful that it is ſuppoſed to have no rival. But a late addition to its eaſtern-ſide, has in the opinion of the beſt judges, contributed but little to encreaſe its original beauty: yet even with this defect, it would not diſgrace the beſt architecture of ancient Greece or Rome. That part of the building where the commons ſate, was deſtroyed by fire about ſeven or eight years ago; but another commons-houſe has ſince riſen from its aſhes, of equal or perhaps ſuperior elegance: the form is a polygon, with an amphitheatrical gallery for ſtrangers to hear the debates in. At the top of this magnificent room is a grand dome, that riſes above the building in a juſt elevation. The room where the lords ſit, has nothing remarkable either for its ſize or its ſtructure: but the Britiſh Empire does not boaſt, nor Europe itſelf poſſeſs, a ſenatorial-hall ſo worthy of a great nation. This building does honor to the adminiſtration of lord Carteret, in whoſe time the firſt ſtone was laid. The caſtle is an ancient fortreſs, built in 1205, originally moated and flanked with ſeveral towers, having a draw-bridge, portcullis, &c. Of theſe towers the ſtrongeſt and moſt famed was that called *Birmingham Tower*, from ſir William Birmingham, and Walter his ſon, who there ſuffered a long impriſonment about the year 1331. This tower had then, and for a long time after, been uſed as a ſtate-priſon; but in 1775 was taken down, a new one being erected on its ſite: it is now principally uſed for preſerving the archives of the kingdom. In this fortreſs the courts of juſtice uſually ſate, and occaſionally the parliaments. Queen Elizabeth having ſettled Ireland, repaired and beautified it, converting it into a royal reſidence, for which purpoſe it has ſince been chiefly uſed, exceeding in point of beauty either St. James's or Kenſington palace: and indeed it has loſt much of its ancient ſtrength, aſſuming a more graceful form, better adapted to the times of peace and tranquillity. It has two courts, the upper and the lower: the ſeveral offices of ſtate are kept here, the treaſury, ordnance, war, ſecretaries, &c. with an arſenal and armoury for 40,000 men. The Royal Exchange, which adjoins the Caſtle, was finiſhed in the year 1779; the firſt ſtone of it was laid by lord Townſend, in 1769, then lord lieutenant. It is ſomewhat ſingular, that the ſame ſum, expended in the very ſame given period of years, from 1729 to 1739, erected that noble ſtructure, the Parliament Houſe. Yet this ſuperb pile, that had coſt the city the immenſe ſum of 40,000l. does not poſſeſs all thoſe advantages which the merchants expected from it. But a new ſtructure lately erected in Dame-ſtreet, called "The Commercial Buildings," and raiſed by private ſubſcription, it is thought will obviate moſt of the inconveniencies of the preſent Exchange. This laſt erection, however, which is extremely elegant, is more immediately intended for a Stock-Exchange, Brokers' Sales, Ship-Inſurance, &c.; the preſent place for tranſacting theſe ſpecies of buſineſs being highly incommodious. Beſides the Royal Hoſpital of Kilmainham, and the Royal Military Infirmary, with the Hibernian and Marine Societies, for maintaining and educating the children of ſoldiers and ſeamen, and the Charter-ſchool, near Clontarf, this city contains no leſs than 23 Charitable Inſtitutions, moſt of them of private endowment: a proof of the vaſt humanity of the Iriſh! Theſe inſtitutions are adapted to every ſituation and every age of life, inſomuch that no city can boaſt greater examples of attention to all the objects of diſtreſs. The Royal College of Phyſicians was eſtabliſhed in 1679, that of Surgeons in 1785. The Royal or Kilmainham Hoſpital was erected by Charles II. about the year 1684, for the reception of invalid and ſuperannuated Soldiers. It is generally full, and is calculated to hold 300 of theſe deſerving ſervants of their country. The building is well adapted for the purpoſe, and ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the river, commanding an advantageous elevation: viewed from the Phœnix-park, whoſe wall originally encloſed it, it has an admirable effect. This Hoſpital was the ſecond eleemoſynary inſtitution, the Blue-coat Hoſpital in 1670, being the firſt founded in Dublin; and, indeed, the continual wars and conteſts in which Ireland from time immemorial had been engaged, may account for that humane people not ſooner eſtabliſhing inſtitutions that are always the works of peace. The Barracks founded in 1706, at the expence of the Crown, are ſuppoſed to be the largeſt and handſomeſt in Europe. In times of peace, four battalions of foot, and one regiment of horſe, are generally garriſoned here. It conſiſts of four open and ſpacious courts, whoſe elevated ſituation is at once healthy, and commands a fine proſpect. The new Courts of Juſtice on the ſame ſide of the river, are extremely noble and convenient: the building is of a circular form; and within, the upper part of the dome is ornamented with the buſts of the moſt celebrated legiſlators, ancient and modern, adorned at the ſame time with ſculptured devices, appropriate and executed in a maſterly ſtyle. A range of Law-offices, finiſhed in a ſtriking manner, completes this beautiful edifice. The whole preſents from without a ſtructure that in its kind has ſeldom been excelled: but its effect is ſomewhat ſpoiled by ſtanding too cloſe upon the river. A new Seſſion-houſe, near the New-Priſon, has alſo been lately erected, and the Tholſel, of courſe, where criminal matters were uſed to be tried, ſerves now principally for the tranſaction of city buſineſs; the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common-Council, making this their place of meeting. The Play-houſe has been much improved and beautified: and Leinſter Houſe, the manſion of the Duke of that name, is the nobleſt city reſidence in the Britiſh dominions. The Linen-hall is a neat elegant building, erected in the year 1728, for the purpoſe of detecting frauds in this the grand manufacture of the kingdom. It is of great national utility, the chief officers of ſtate and other principal perſons being the guardians and truſtees of this ſtaple branch of the Iriſh trade. To this may be added the ſilk, woollen, and worſted manufactures, eſtabliſhed in this city, and of late highly improved. The Phœnix-park, at the weſt end of the city, was formerly part of the lands of the monaſtery of St. John of Jeruſalem. It is an extenſive royal encloſure, ſeven miles in circuit, diverſified with woodland, champaign, and riſing ground, the whole well ſtocked with deer; and beſides the Hibernian-ſchool and Powder-magazine, with a battery of cannon, that commands the city, is adorned with the Viceroy's elegant villa, the ſeat of the principal Secretary, and thoſe of ſome others. A great number of uſeful and handſome fountains, for the health ahd convenience of the citizens, are diſpoſed in different parts of the town. The civil government of the city is executed by a Lord Mayor, Recorder, two Sheriffs, 24 Aldermen, and a Common-council, formed of repreſentatives from the 25 corporations. The Mayor tries all offences, even capital ones, except murder and treaſon, and matters of property for any ſum under 20l. A new police, eſtabliſhed by act of Parliament, under ſuperintendant-juſtices, with a chief conſtable, the whole forming a body of about five hundred foot, called watch-men, protects the city, as well by day as by night, a ſufficient number of theſe being conſtantly on guard. Such is the police of Dublin: and ſuch a city deſerves all the protection that power and the laws can give it. Dublin is ſeated 60 miles W. of Holyhead in Wales, and 330 NW. of London. *Long.* 6. 30. W. *Lat.* 53. 14. N.

DUBLIN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 55 miles WSW. Newbern.

**DUBNO**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 24 miles SSE. Lucko.

**DUBNO**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz : 40 miles N. Belcz.

**DUBOJA**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc : 10 miles WSW. Brzeſc.

**DUBOVKA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the weſt ſide of the Volga : 60 miles S. Kamiſchin.

**DUBOVKA**, a fort of Ruſſian Tartary, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Malwa : 12 miles W. Kizlar.

**DUBRAVITZ**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia : 36 miles NW. Galatz.

**DUBROWA**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 74 miles ESE. Wilna.

**DUBROWICA**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc : 46 miles SE. Brzeſc.

**DUCA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari : 6 miles NW. Bari.

**DUCEY**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avranches : 1½ league SSE. Avranches.

**DUCHESS**, a county of North America, in the ſtate of New York.

**DUCHESS** *(La)*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra : 11 miles SSW. Aquila.

**DUCHOVTSCHINA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk : 24 miles N Smolenſk, and 300 SSE. Peterſburg.

**DUCK CREEK**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware, which carries on a conſiderable trade with Philadelphia : 12 miles NW. Dover.

**DUCK**, a lake of North America. *Long*. 108. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 50. N.

**DUCK**, a river of United America, in the Tennaſee government which runs into the Tennaſee, 38 miles SSW. Clarkſville.

**DUCK ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland, in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, in United America. *Long*. 67. 43. W. Greenwich *Lat*. 44. 45. N.

**DUCLER**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caudebec : 3½ leagues WSW. Rouen.

**DUD**, a town of Africa, in the country of Moſambique, where the king reſides.

**DUDA**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 28 miles ENE. Lida.

**DUDDEN**, a river of England, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, about 3 miles S. from Dalton, in Lancaſhire.

**DUDEN**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania : 10 milles N. Satalia.

**DUDEN**, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the ſea, near Satalia.

**DUDENHOFEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg, 7 miles S. Hanau.

**DUDERSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld ; containing three churches ; ceded to the elector of Mentz in the year 1365, by Otho, ſon of Henry, duke of Brunſwick. The principal trade is in beer and tobacco : 46 miles NW. Erfurt, and 20 W. Nordhauſen.

**DUDLEY**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut : 22 miles E. Tolland.

**DUDLEY**, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, but inſulated in Staffordſhire, with a weekly market on Saturday, containing about 2000 families, moſt of which are employed in manufacturing of nails and other articles of iron. There are two churches : 10 miles W. Birmingham, and 120 NW. London.

**DUE CASTELLI**, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Molinella, where an obſtinate battle was fought, in the beginning of September, 1796, between a detachment of Auſtrians, from the city of Mantua, and the French : the latter remained maſters of the field : 5 miles NE. Mantua.

**DUE TORRE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari : 6 miles SSW. Bari.

**DUEGNAS**, or *Duennas*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Piſuerga, on the frontiers of Old Caſtile : 3 leagues S. Palencia.

**DUEREN**, or *Duren*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers, one of the handſomeſt and richeſt in the duchy, ſurrounded with walls in the year 1124, and conſidered as an Imperial town. It is a place of ſome trade, and has a manufacture of cloth : 7 miles SSE. Juliers. *Long*. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 52. N.

**DUERO**, or *Douero*, or *Douro*, a river which riſes near Agreda, in Spain, and taking its courſe weſtwardly, paſſes Oſma, Aranda-de-Duero, Toro, Zamora, &c. in Spain ; reaching the borders of Portugal, it paſſes by Miranda, when taking a direction ſouth-weſt, it ſeparates the province of Tra-los-Montes from Spain, till, a little below Eſpadacenta, it again takes a weſterly courſe acroſs the kingdom of Portugal, having the provinces of Tra-los-Montes, and Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the north, and Beira on the ſouth, and diſcharges its waters into the Atlantic, a little below Oporto.

**DUEROZHOF**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola : 4 miles E. Gurckfield.

**DUESME**, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or : 10 miles W. Chatillon ſur Seine.

**DUFFEL**, a free town of Brabant, between Malines and Liere : 4 miles from the latter.

**DUFHORN**, a village of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg, with a medicinal ſpring : 3 miles S. Walſrode.

**DUGGA**, or *Tugga*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis : 70 miles SW. Tunis.

**DUGINSKOI**, a cape of Ruſſian Siberia, in the ſea of Ochotſkoi. *Long*. 167. E. Ferro, *Lat*. 59. 15. N.

**DUGNY**, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun : 3 miles S. Verdun.

**DUGNY**, a village of Paris : 2 leagues NNE. Paris.

**DUHAM**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw : 20 miles WNW. Jung Buntzlau.

**DUHOKUNDA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

**DUINA**, or *Duna*, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes from a lake, 16 miles NE. from Toropetz, in the province of Pſkov, paſſes by Veliz, Suraz, Vitepſk, Polotſk, Dinaburg, Riga, &c. and empties itſelf into the Baltic at Riga. This river formed the boundaries between Ruſſia and Poland, as ſettled in the year 1773.

**DUINGEN**, or *Duin*, or *Dudingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg : 18 miles SE. Hameln.

**DUINO**, or *Doino*, or *Tybein*, a ſea-port town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola : 8 miles NW. Trieſte, and 174 SSW. Vienna. *Long*. 31. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 55. N.

**DUISBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, ſituated near the eaſt bank of the Rhine ; formerly Imperial and Anſeatique ; it yet enjoys great privileges, and has a voice and ſeat at the provincial diets. It contains two churches, three convents, and an univerſity, founded for Proteſtants, in the year 1655. It is a ſtaple for iron manufactures and cloth : 14 miles N. Duſſeldorp, and 29 SE. Cleves. *Long*. 24. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 28. N.

**DUITZ**, or *Duytz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, oppoſite Cologn, chiefly inhabited by Jews, who are not permitted to dwell at Cologn, or even enter that city, with permiſſion.

**DUKANA**, a river of Ruſſian Siberia, which united with the Ancha, forms the Juna.

**DUKE OF GLOUCESTER ISLAND**, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 140. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 19. 11. S.

**DUKEE**, or *Duki*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar, in the road from Candahar to Moultan : 180 miles SE. Candahar.

**DUKE'S ISLAND**, an iſland and country of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts in America, about 20 miles in length, containing 7 pariſhes, near the iſland of Nantucket.

**DUKLA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz : 60 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

**DUKOVA**, a town of Lithuania, in the province of Minſk : 16 miles SE. Minſk.

**DULAS**, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Briſtol Channel, 4 miles SE. Kidwelly.

**DULAS**, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Towy, about 1½ mile SSW. Langadok.

**DULAS**, a river of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Wye, near Hay.

**DULAS**, a river of Wales, in the county of Radnor, which runs into the Ithon, near Llanbeder.

**DULAS**, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn, near Llanidlos.

**DULAS**, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the the Severn, near Newtown.

**DULAS**, a river of North Wales, in the iſland of Angleſea, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, forming a bay and harbour at its mouth, with a village of the ſame name : 10 miles NW. Beaumaris.

**DULASHE**, a river of South Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Towy, 7 miles above Caermarthen.

**DULCIGNO**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, on the coaſt of the Adriatic, containing about 7000 or 8000 ſouls. The harbour ſerves as a retreat for corſairs : 15 miles SW. Scutari. *Long*. 36. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 23. N.

**DULKEN**, or *Dulcken*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers : 20 miles NNW. Juliers.

**DULLY**, a town of United America, in North Carolina, 33 miles S. Newbern.

**DULMEN**, or *Dulman* a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter : 13 miles SW. Munſter.

**DULVERTON**, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, on the eaſt ſide of the river Ex, which ſeparates the county of Somerſet from that of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday; the poor inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarſe woollen cloth and blankets: 27 miles W. Bridgwater, and 164 W. London.

DULWICH, a village of England, in the county of Surry, on the borders of Kent, with a mineral ſpring, called *Sydenham Wells*, and noted for a college founded by William Allen, a comedian, in the year 1619, called *The College of God's Gift*: 5 miles SE. London.

DUMA, a town of Arabia: 240 miles W. Cathem.

DUMA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, on a river of the ſame name, which ſoon after runs into the Wipper: 14 miles SSE. Duſſeldorp.

DUMARING, a town of the iſland of Borneo, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 117. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 10. N.

DUMBARTON, or *Lenox*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the counties of Argyle and Perth, on the eaſt by the counties of Perth and Stirling, on the ſouth by Lanerkſhire and Renfrewſhire, and on the weſt by Argyleſhire, from which it is for the moſt part divided by Loch Long, in the form of a creſcent, the horns lying north and ſouth, and the concave ſide to the eaſt; about 45 miles in length, and from 6 to 15 in breadth. The eaſtern part is fertile in corn, the other parts feed great flocks of ſheep; but the principal riches ariſe from the fiſheries in the lochs in and about its coaſts. Loch Lomond, Loch Long, and Loch Garte are the chief; the principal town is Dumbarton. It ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament.

DUMBARTON, a town of Scotland, and capital of Dumbartonſhire, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Clyde, at the mouth of the Leven. It is ancient, large, but not well built, and defended by a caſtle, ſituated cloſe to the river, on a vaſt rock, formerly deemed impregnable, and now the reſidence of a garriſon. There is in this town a conſiderable crown and bottle glaſs manufacture, which employs upwards of 100 hands. Extenſive print-fields in the neighbouring pariſhes alſo employ ſome of the inhabitants of Dumbarton. This town was erected into a royal burgh by king Alexander II. in 1221; it has a good harbour, where large brigs lie ſafe in all weathers. About 2000 tons of ſhipping belong to this place, which employ 70 ſeamen. The town is entirely free of all impoſts, or borough taxes; but is by no means in a flouriſhing or increaſing ſtate, owing to the letters of deaconry preventing ſtrangers from working at their trades without coſtly entries; the number of ſouls is about 2000: 13 miles W. Glaſgow, and 8 NW. Paiſley. *Long.* 1. 27. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 58. N.

DUMBLANE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, formerly the ſee of a biſhop, founded by David I.; part of the cathedral, which yet remains, ſerves for a pariſh church. In the year 1715, a battle was fought near this town, between the troops of George I. under the command of the duke of Argyle, and the troops of the chevalier prince Charles, under the command of the earl of Mar. About 500 men were killed on each ſide, but the victory was doubtful: 4 miles N. Stirling, and 21 SW. Perth.

DUMDAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Ruttunpour country: 66 miles SW. Ruttunpour, and 112 E. Nagpour.

DUMEIDSJ, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 36 miles NNE. Chamir.

DUMFRIES, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 22 miles S. Waſhington. *Long.* 77. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 36. N.

DUMFRIES, a county of Scotland; bounded on the north by the counties of Lanerk, Peebles, and Selkirk, on the eaſt by Roxburgſhire, on the ſouth by the Frith of Solway, which divides it from England, and the county of Kircudbright, and on the weſt by Airſhire. The country is generally mountainous, with ſome fertile vallies on the ſides of the rivers called *Nithſdale*, or *Niddiſdale*, *Annandale*, and *Eſkdale*; about 50 miles in length, and from 10 to 30 broad. The principal towns are Dumfries and Annan, and the chief rivers are the Eſk, the Annan, and the Nid. It ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament.

DUMFRIES, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on an eminence, near the river Nid, about ten miles from its mouth, in the Solway Frith, with a reſpectable grammar-ſchool, and an infirmary. It is a royal borough, and aſſiſts, with ſome other towns, to ſend a member to the Britiſh parliament. About eight or ten coaſting veſſels belong to this town, beſides two or three which are employed in the Baltic, and in the wine trade. Forty years ago, a conſiderable tobacco trade was carried on at Dumfries. At an average of four years, 1250 hogſheads were then annually imported. It is alledged, that the importation was conſiderably greater, and that in conſequence of the detection of ſome attempts at ſmuggling, the trade in this article came to be diſcouraged. The coaſting veſſels bring in lime, coals, and merchant goods of various ſorts; they export potatoes and grain. About a mile eaſtward from the town is a craig, or rock, curiouſly hollowed, known by the name of the *Maiden-bower Crag*. It is ſaid to have been famous in the times of Druidiſm; and may have received its name from being the ſcene of ſome rites practiſed as a teſt of virginity. The preſent population of the town, as appears from an enumeration lately taken, may be fairly eſtimated at 5600 ſouls: 21 miles NE. Kircudbright, and 53 SSW. Edinburgh. *Long.* 4. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 8. N.

DUMME, a river of Germany, in the circle of Uppper Saxony, and marquiſate of Brandenburg, which runs into the Jetze, at Wuſtro.

DUMMER SEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Diepholz, about 12 miles in circumference: 4 miles S. Diepholz.

DUMMOODA, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Hoogly, 28 miles below Calcutta.

DUN, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Stenay, on the Meuſe: 5 leagues NNW. Verdun, and 2 S. Stenay.

DUN-LE ROY, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Cher, on the Auron. It contains about 1500 inhabitants: 14 miles SSE. Bourges, and 15 W. Sancois.

DUN PALLETEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Creuze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Souterraine: 4 leagues NW. Gueret.

DUNAMOND, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, ſituated at the mouth of the Duina: it formerly belonged to the duchy of Courland, and was taken by the Swedes, commanded by count Mansfield, during their war with the Poles. It was again taken by the Swedes, in 1618, while Sigiſmond, king of Poland, and by birth-right king of Sweden, was contending with Guſtavus Adolphus, who had been called to the throne by the voice of the ſenate. In 1700, it was taken by the Poles, commanded by general Flemming, but the next year the Swedes, commanded by their king, Charles XII. took it, after a long ſiege. The czar, Peter the Great, after taking Riga, in 1710, made himſelf maſter of this place: 15 miles NW. Riga, and 20 N. Mittau. *Long.* 41. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 5. N.

DUNAN POINT, a cape on the ſouth weſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye. *Long.* 3. 5. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 9. N.

DUNBAR, a ſea-port town of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Haddington, on the German Sea, with a good harbour: the chief trade of the place is the Greenland and Herring fiſhery: formerly defended by a caſtle, ſituated on a cliff above the ſea, but now in ruins, to which Edward II. fled after his defeat at Bannock-burn; but being purſued, he was compelled to proceed to Berwick in an open boat. In the year 1297, the Scots were defeated near Dunbar by the Engliſh, under the command of earl Warrenne, with great ſlaughter. In the year 1650, the troops of Charles II. were defeated near this town by Oliver Cromwell: 20 miles W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. N.

DUNBARTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: 10 miles S. Concord.

DUNBEATH, a river of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs, which runs into the German Ocean, 8 miles NE. from the Ord of Caithneſs.

DUNCANNON FORT, a fort and village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the eaſt coaſt of Waterford Harbour: 7 miles ESE. Waterford.

DUNCAN'S BAY, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 31. N.

DUNCANSBY HEAD, a cape of Scotland, at the north-eaſt extremity of Great Britain, in the county of Caithneſs. *Long.* 0. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 33. N.

DUNCHURCH, ſee *Dimchurch*.

DUNDALK, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, ſituated on a bay of the Iriſh Sea: manufactures of muſlin and linen have been eſtabliſhed here, and are flouriſhing. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 39 miles N. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 59. N.

DUNDEE, a large and flouriſhing ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, ſituated on a ſmall river on the north ſide of the Frith of Tay, which is here between two and three miles wide. The harbour is good, and capable of receiving veſſels of 300 tons: in the year 1792, there were 116 veſſels belonging to the port, navigated by 698 men, and meaſuring $8550\frac{1}{2}$ tons. Of theſe, 34 were employed in the foreign, and 78 in the coaſting trade, and 4 in the whale fiſhery. The chief manufactures are glaſs, coarſe linen, ſail-cloth, cordage, thread, buckram, tanned leather, ſhoes, hats, &c.; a ſugar houſe has lately been erected with conſiderable ſucceſs. The number of inhabitants is about 22,000. In the latter end of Auguſt, 1651, Dundee, which was held by the royaliſts, under the command of general Lumſdaine, was ſummoned to ſurrender by general Monk, who commanded the parliament forces; and, on the governor's refuſal, was taken by ſtorm on the 1ſt of September. According to the account publiſhed at the time, the governor was killed, with between 7 and 800 ſoldiers and townſmen, and fourſcore women. The town was given up to be plundered by the ſoldiers and ſeamen. There were at the time about 100 ſhips in the harbour, about 40 pieces of ordnance, many arms, and ſtore of ammunition : 30 miles N. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 27 N.

DUNDUKOVA, a ſettlement of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Tobolſk : 300 miles NNE. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 113. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 16. N.

DUNES, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence : 3 leagues SE. Agen.

DUNFERMLING, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife ; with ſome conſiderable manufactures of linen : remarkable for a royal palace, in which Charles I. king of England, was born, and the princeſs Elizabeth, his ſiſter, mother of the princeſs Sophia, from whom the preſent royal family of Great Britain derive their deſcent : 13 miles NW. Edinburgh.

DUNGALA, or *Donkala*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated chiefly on the weſt ſide of the Nile, in the country of Nubia. It owes its name to a populous town built on the river Nile, ſaid to contain 10,000 houſes of wood. *Long.* 30. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 20. N.

DUNGANNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, near which are coal mines ; it ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament : 25 miles NNW. Newry, and 36 SSE. Londonderry.

DUNGARVAN, a ſea-port town of Ireland, on the ſouth coaſt, in the county of Waterford, ſituated in a bay of the Atlantic to which it gives name : 21 miles WSW. Waterford. *Long.* 7. 39. W. Greenwich *Lat.* 52. 5. N.

DUNGENESS POINT, a cape in the eaſtern entrance in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 68. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 28. S.

DUNGENESS, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Kent, in the Engliſh Channel. *Long.* 0. 47. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

DUNK, an iſland on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 145. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 20. S.

DUNKELD, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Tay : 12 miles NW. Perth.

DUNKIRK, or *Dunkerque*, a ſeaport of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergues. It was only a ſmall village, inhabited by fiſhermen, till St. Eloy, biſhop of Noyon, built a church there in the 7th century. In the year 980, it was ſurrounded with walls, by Baldwin III. ſirnamed the Young, count of Flanders, and many inhabitants induced to reſide there by particular privileges and immunities granted them by him and his ſucceſſors. In the year 1388, it was burned by the Engliſh. In the year 1558, it was taken by the French, but retaken by the Spaniards in the year 1585. In the year 1646, it was taken by the French, aſſiſted by the navy of Holland, commanded by Van Trump. It was retaken by the archduke Leopold in 1652. In the year 1658, it was again taken by the French, and ceded to England by a treaty made with Oliver Cromwell ; but when Charles II. ſold it to France, in the year 1662, for 5,000,000 of livres, Louis XIV. made it one of the ſtrongeſt places in Europe, and rendered the harbour commodious. By an article of the treaty of peace ſigned at Utrecht, it was agreed, that all the fortifications ſhould be demoliſhed, and the harbour filled up. This article was renewed in every ſubſequent peace, till the peace of 1783, after the American war. Since that time the harbour has again been cleared, and the fortifications repaired. In the year 1694, Sir Cloudeſly Shovel bombarded Dunkirk, but after having thrown in 1200 bombs, retired without having done any conſiderable damage. In the year 1793, the Engliſh army, under the duke of York, attempted to beſiege it, but were compelled to retire. It is the moſt important town and harbour on the whole coaſt, and having been declared a free port, had a great deal of commerce. By means of a ſluice 42 feet wide, the baſon within the town will hold 40 ſhips of the line always floating. Dunkirk is divided into Old and New Town, the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 80,000 : 36¾ poſts N. Paris. *Long.* 20. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

DUNLAVIN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow : 10 miles NE. Athy, and 20 W. Wicklow.

DUNLEER, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth ; a borough town, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament : 7 miles N. Drogheda.

DUNMANAWAY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork : 23 miles SW. Cork.

DUNMANNUS BAY, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork, about 14 miles in length, and from one to three broad, ſouth of Bantry Bay, affording a ſafe harbour. *Long.* 9. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 30. N. at its mouth.

DUNMORE BAY, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Clare. *Long.* 9. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 44. N.

DUNMORE HEAD, a cape, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

DUNMOW, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a weekly market on Saturday : here is a manufacture of baize : 23½ miles W. Colcheſter, and 37 NNE. London.

DUNNET, a town of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of a bay to which it gives name. In the year 1791, the number of ſouls was about 1400. Dunnet bay affords excellent flounders and haddocks ; and is ſometimes frequented by ſhoals of herrings, in July and Auguſt. But their continuance in the bay, or even their coming to it, has hitherto been reckoned ſo uncertain, that no extenſive herring fiſhery has been attempted : 5 miles E. Thurſo. *Long.* 0. 1. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 32. N.

DUNNET HEAD, a cape on the north coaſt of Scotland, and county of Caithneſs. It conſiſts of ſeveral hills, with ſome bold rocks towards the ſea, from 100 to 400 feet high : 3½ miles N. Dunnet.

DUNNOSE, a cape or promontory on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, in the Engliſh Channel : about 17 leagues W. from Beachy Head. *Long.* 1. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 33. N.

DUNNOTTAR, a village of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, where are the remains of a caſtle, ſituated on a rock near the ſea, ſuppoſed to have been built during the conteſt between Baliol and Bruce ; before the uſe of artillery ſuppoſed to been impregnable. In the year 1661, the regalia of Scotland were depoſited here, to preſerve them from the Engliſh army ; and a garriſon, with ſuitable ammunition, obtained for their defence by earl Mariſchal, proprietor of the caſtle ; the command of the garriſon was intruſted to Mr. Ogilvie, of Barras, as the earl had joined the king's forces in England. The ſiege was turned into a blockade, and though frequently ſummoned, the governor held out for ſeveral months ; till preſſed by famine and the mutiny of the garriſon, he found means to convey the regalia to a place of ſecurity, and then capitulated on honourable terms. In the year 1685, this caſtle was employed as a priſon for a body of Preſbyterians, and a number of them confined during the warmeſt ſeaſon of the year in one vault, which is ſtill to be ſeen, called the *Whigs' Vault*. A grave-ſtone in the church-yard of Dunnottar is placed over a number of them who died under the confinement : about a mile SW. from Stonehaven.

DUNROSSNESS, a town of Scotland, ſituated in the ſouthern part of the iſland of Shetland : 28 miles S. Lerwick.

DUNSE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, containing 2324 ſouls. About a mile from the town is a medicinal ſpring, called *Dunſe Spaw*, firſt diſcovered in the year 1747, and lately repaired at the expence of a gentleman who was cured of a complaint in his ſtomach : 10 miles W. Berwick, and 29 SE. Edinburgh.

DUNSKERRY, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Scotland : 4 miles ESE. Farout Head.

DUNSTABLE, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, at the foot of the Chiltern Hills : it is of very great antiquity, having been ruined by the Danes, and reſtored by Henry I. who made it a borough, but no members were ever ſent to parliament. The principal trade, and that very great, is making hats, and other articles made of ſtraw : 20 miles S. Bedford, and 33 NNW. London.

DUNSTABLE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire, on the Merrimack River : 30 miles S. Concord.

DUNSTANG, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 28 miles NE. Wilkomierz.

DUNSTER, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, with a weekly market on Friday : 20½ miles W. Bridgewater, and 158½ W. London.

DUNWICH, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, formerly a place of large ſize, conſiſting, it is ſaid, of eight pariſhes, and ſurrounded with walls and gates ; and, in the year 360, the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Thetford, and afterwards to Norwich : moſt of the town is deſtroyed by the encroachments of the ſea, and not one church left : It has a market on Saturday, and yet returns two members to the Britiſh parliament : the walls of the town encloſe ſeven acres, and the remains of two gates are yet viſible : 30 miles NE. Ipſwich, and 99 NE. London.

DUPINO, or *Dublin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania : 44 miles S. Poſen.

DUPLIN, a county of North Carolina, in the United States of America.

DUQUELLA, a province of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, about 25 leagues in length, and 20 broad ; exceedingly fertile in corn and paſtures.

DUQUESNE, a river of the iſland of Grenada, which runs into the ſea, in a bay to which it gives name. *Long.* 61. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 18. N.

DUQUESNE POINT, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Grenada. *Long.* 61. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 17. N.

DURAKA, a ſmall iſland of Arabia, in the Red Sea, about 4 leagues from the coaſt. *Long.* 41. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 48. N.

DURAKOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the coaſt of the White Sea : 68 miles W. Archangel.

DURAMPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat : 45 miles SSE. Surat, and 96 NNE. Bombay. *Long.* 73. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 32. N.

DURANCE, a river of France, which riſes on the borders of Piedmont, paſſes near Embrun, Siſteron, Manoſque, Pertuis, Cavaillon, &c. and runs into the Rhône, a little below Avignon.

DURANGO, a town of North America, in the province of New Biſcay, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Mexico. The air is healthy, and the land about it fertile in corn, maize, and fruit : 335 miles NNW. Mexico. *Long.* 87. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 10. N.

DURANGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay : about 3 leagues from the ſea coaſt, and 4 E. Bilboa.

DURAS, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marmande, on the Drot : 3½ leagues N. Marmande.

DURATON, a river of Spain, which runs into the Duero, near Penafiel.

DURAZZANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora : 16 miles NE. Naples.

DURAZZO, a ſea-port town of European Turkey, in Albania, anciently named *Epidamnus*, and *Dyrrachium*, ſtrong and populous, with a good harbour ; the ſee of a Greek biſhop : 88 miles SSE. Raguſa. *Long.* 37. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

DURBAN, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Graſſe : 4½ leagues SW. Narbonne.

DURBEN, a town of the duchy of Courland : 24 miles SSW. Goldingen.

DURBION, a river of France, which runs into the Moſelle, near Chatel ſur Moſelle, in the department of the Voſges.

DURBUNGA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar : 48 miles NE. Patna : and 58 SW. Amerpour.

DURBUY, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and capital of a county of the ſame name, on the river Ourte, taken by France, in the year 1681, but reſtored in 1692 : 20 miles N. Baſtogne.

DURCKHEIM, or *Turckheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Linange : 14 miles W. Manheim, and 14 N. Landau.

DUREN, ſee *Ducren*.

DURFORT, a town of France, in the department of the Gard : 7 miles SW. Alais.

DURFORT, a town of France, in the department of the Aude : 7 miles SW. Caſtlenaudary.

DURFORT, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege : 5 miles NW. Pamiers.

DURGAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 48 miles SE. Caſtamoni.

DURGUT, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 18 miles E. Smyrna.

DURHAM, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire : 47 miles N. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

DURHAM, a name given to one of the branches of the Piſcataqua, in the United States of America.

DURHAM, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut : 7 miles SW. Middleton.

DURHAM, a county of England ; bounded on the north by Northumberland, on the eaſt by the German Sea, on the ſouth by Yorkſhire, from which it is divided by the river Tees, and on the weſt by Weſtmoreland and Cumberland. Its ſhape is triangular, is about 107 miles in circumference, and divided into four wards, which contain one city, nine towns, and about 100,000 inhabitants. It is uſually called the *Biſhopric of Durham*, or the *County Palatine of Durham*, from the great power poſſeſſed by the biſhops, who were formerly ſovereign princes in their dioceſe. The palatine right of the biſhops of Durham is founded on immemorial preſcription, and proceeded at firſt from a principle of devotion to St. Cuthbert, that whatever lands were given to him, or bought with his money, he ſhould hold with the ſame freedom as the princes held the reſt of their eſtates. But the act 27 Henry VIII. for there continuing of certain liberties taken from the crown, directs, that all writs, indictments, and all manner of proceſs in counties palatine, ſhall be made only in the king's name ; ſince which time all the difference in the ſtyle of proceedings in this county from others is, that the teſte of the writ is in the name of the biſhop, according to the directions of that act. Still he is perpetual juſtice of peace within his territories (and can ſit only as ſuch) as is alſo his temporal chancellor, becauſe the chief acts of the exempt juriſdiction uſed to run through his court. All the officers of the courts, even the judges of aſſize themſelves, have ſtill their ancient ſalaries, or ſomething analogous, from the biſhop, and all the ſtanding officers of the courts are conſtituted by his patents. When he comes in perſon to any of the courts of judicature, he ſits chief in them, thoſe of aſſize not excepted, and even when judgment of blood is given : though the canons forbid any clergyman to be preſent, the biſhops of Durham did and may ſit in their purple robes on the ſentence of death. All dues, amercements, and forfeited recogniſances in the courts of the palatinate, and all deodands, belong to the biſhop. If any forfeits are made, either of war or by treaſon, outlawry, or felony, even though the ſoil be the king's, they fall to the biſhop here, as to the king in other places. All the tenures of land here originate from the biſhop, as lord paramount in chief. Hence he grants charters for erecting boroughs and incorporations, markets and fairs ; incloſing foreſts, chaces, and warrens ; licences to embattle caſtles, build chapels, found chantries and hoſpitals, and diſpenſations with the ſtatute of mortmain. All incloſed eſtates, as well as moors, or waſtes, to which no title can be made eſcheat, to him. He grants the cuſtody of idiots and lunatics, and had the cuſtody of minors while the cuſtom of wards and liveries ſubſiſted. Beſides the dependance of leaſehold or copyhold tenants on him, if any freeholders alienated their land without his licence, they were obliged to ſue out his patent of pardon ; and all money paid for ſuch licences belongs to him. In the article of military power, the biſhop of Durham had anciently his thanes, and afterwards his barons, who held of him by knight's ſervice, as the reſt of the hailwerk folk held of them by inferior tenures. On alarms he convened them as a parliament, with advice to aſſiſt with their perſons, dependants, and money, for the public ſervice at home and abroad, and all levies of men or money were made by the biſhop's commiſſion, or by writs in his name out of the chancery at Durham ; for he had power both to coin money and levy taxes, and raiſe and arm ſoldiers in the biſhopric from 16 to 60 years old. But now the militia of this county has been long on the ſame footing with the reſt of the kingdom under the lord-lieutenant. The only difference here is, that that office has generally, though not always, been borne by the biſhop. The admiralty juriſdiction in this county belongs alſo to the biſhop, who holds the proper courts by his judges, and appoints by his patents a vice admiral, regiſter, and marſhal, or water bailiff, and other officers, and has the privileges, forfeitures, and profits, incident to this power, as royal fiſhes, ſea wrecks, duties for ſhips arriving in his ports, &c. This county, for its ſize, is, perhaps, one of the moſt hilly in the kingdom, the hills are, in general, covered with verdure to the top, and many of them contain lead and iron ores, coals, lime-ſtone, free-ſtone, marble, &c. The eaſt and north-eaſt parts of the county are particularly rich in coal mines, lying in horizontal ſtrata from three to ſix feet thick, and extending many miles through the country. Near Wolſingham are found beautiful black ſpottled marble, and the large grey mill-ſtone for grinding corn. Grind-ſtones are found a little to the ſouth of the river Tyne, and not far from Newcaſtle ; theſe form an article of exportation to moſt parts of the habitable globe. There are alſo ſeveral quarries of fire-ſtone, immenſe quantities of which are exported to be uſed in ovens, furnaces, &c. Near the river Tees the land is rich, conſiſting of a loamy, rich clay, and is generally fertile near the other rivers ; other parts are not ſo good. The climate is very uncertain, and the harveſt hazardous ; wheat, barley, oats, and peas, are the chief productions ; beans are ſeldom raiſed in the weſtern part of the county. The principal manufactures are tammies, carpets, huckaback, cotton in various forms, ſail-cloths, ſalt, ſteel, glaſs, ropes, pottery, iron works, iron founderies, copperas, paper, &c. Durham is the capital. The towns are Stockton, Sunderland, Barnard Caſtle, Darlington, Stanhope, Hartlepool, Biſhops Auckland, Wolſingham, and Sedgefield. The principal rivers are the Tees, the Tyne, the Derwent, the Skern, and the Wear. Four members are only returned to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for the city.

DURHAM, a city of England, and capital of the county of the ſame name, ſituated on ſeven hills, and ſurrounded by others more lofty, has been whimſically compared to a crab, the body being repreſented by the centre of the town, the cathedral, &c. and the claws, by the ſeveral ſtreets branching every way. It is almoſt ſurrounded and interſected every way by the river Wear. This city is generally ſaid to have been founded in the year 995, when the monks of Landisfarne, to avoid the Danes, took up their reſidence here, and brought with them the relics of St. Cuthbert. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of York, who is lord paramount of the county, and earl of Segberg. The dioceſe extends over the counties of Durham and Northumberland. The cathedral is a grand Gothic building, and has lately undergone a thorough repair. The city contains about 2000 houſes, and about 9000 inhabitants. The caſtle is ſuppoſed to have been built by ſome Engliſh, as a protection againſt William the Norman, and ſtrengthened and enlarged by him. Beſides the cathedral, there are ſix other pariſh churches. A new charter of corporation was granted by biſhop Egerton to remedy ſome material defects in the old one, by which the government of the city is now veſted in a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, town-clerk, and twenty-four common-council men. The city returns two members to the Britiſh parliament. Near Durham a ſignal victory was obtained by the Engliſh over the Scots, when king David Bruce was taken priſoner by an Engliſhman, of the name of Copeland, who refuſed to deliver him to queen Philippa, till commanded by Edward I. who was at that time at Calais, and who juſtified his refuſal : 120 miles S. Edinburgh, 66 NNW. York, and 259 N London. *Long.* 1. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 47. N.

DURKO, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 42 miles SW. Amaſieh.

DURLACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives title to one of the branches of the houſes of Baden, called marggrave of Baden Durlach, is ſituated on the Pfinz. It contains a caſtle, with a mint, a Latin ſchool, manufactures of china-ware, cloth, and ſtuffs ; the environs are fertile, eſpecially in fruit and wine : 16 miles S. Spire, and 32 WNW. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 59. N.

DURNBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg : 2 miles SSW. Hallein.

DURNESS, a town of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, near the north coaſt, at the bottom of a bay, formed by a river of the ſame name, called the *Kyle of Durneſs* : 46 miles NNW. Dornoch. *Long.* 1. 21. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 33. N.

**DURNESS**, a river of Scotland, which runs into the North Sea, a little to the weſt of Farout Head, forming a bay at its mouth, called the *Kyle of Durneſs*.

**DURNISH**, a town of Scotland, on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Skye.

**DUROCHSKOI**, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, in the government of Irkutſch, on he borders of China, near the river Argunia : 160 miles SSE. Nertchinſk.

**DUROUR'S ISLAND**, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 143. 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 44. S.

**DURROW**, a town of Ireland, ſee *Caſtle Durrow*.

**DURSEY**, an iſland in the Atlantic, about two miles long, and half a mile broad, ſituated near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

**DURSLEY**, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, celebrated for its manufacture of broad-cloth ; it has a weekly market on Thurſday. It was formerly a borough, but has long omitted returning members to the parliament : 15 miles S. Glouceſter, and 107 W. London.

**DURTAL**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauneuf : the houſes are generally built of ſtones, and covered with ſlate ; tanning is the chief trade : 5½ leagues NE. Angers.

**DURVES**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar : 130 miles SE. Candahar.

**DUSKY BAY**, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the ſouthernmoſt iſland of New Zealand. *Long.* 166. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 40. S.

**DUSRACH**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman : 156 miles S. Sirgian.

**DUSSAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Exideuil : 4 miles N. Exideuil.

**DUSSEL**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Rhine, at Duſſeldorp.

**DUSSELDORP**, a city of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, ſituated on the river Duſſel, at its conflux with the Rhine ; ſtrong and well built : it contains about 10,000 ſouls. The palace belonging to the elector Palatine contained a large collection of valuable pictures and ſtatues before the late diſturbances, but which are probably removed farther into Germany ; 20 miles NNW. Cologn. *Long.* 28. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 15. N.—This town was taken by the French, on the 10th of September 1795, ſoon after which the whole duchy of Berg, ſubmitted to the troops of the republic.

**DUSSEMONT**, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Veldentz, on the Moſelle ; celebrated for its excellent wine : 4 miles NW. Veldentz.

**DUSZMIANY**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki : 20 miles SSW. Troki.

**DUTHILL**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs : 20 miles SE. Inverneſs.

**DUTCHMAN'S BAY**, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Antigua.

**DUTCHMAN'S ISLAND**, an iſland of America, in the Potomack River, 14 miles above Waſhington.

**DUTKINA**, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Irkutſch, on the Lena : 16 miles S. Orlenga.

**DUTLINGEN**, or *Tutlingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Danube, over which is a bridge, belonging to the duchy of Wurtenberg, though not joined to it, ſurrounded with walls in 1274. In the year 1132, or, according to others, in 1364, Louis, count of Pfulendorf, and abbot of Reichenaw, was murdered in the church of Detlingen, dreſſed in his ſacerdotal habit, by his own domeſtics : 25 miles NW. Conſtance. *Long.* 26. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 55. N.

**DUX**, a town of Bohemia in the circle of Leitmeritz : 15 miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

**DUYVELAND**, an iſland of Zealand, ſeparated from the ſouth-eaſt part of Schouwen by a narrow paſſage ; its dimenſions about 3 leagues by 2.

**DUZDEH**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 28 miles W. Eregri.

**DUZEY**, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtain : 3 leagues N. Eſtain.

**DWIN**, a town and caſtle of Hungary : 14 miles E. Schemnitz.

**DWINA**, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the ſouthern part of the government of Vologda, and runs into the White Sea, a little to the north of Archangel.

**DWORZEC**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek : 8 miles S. Novogrodek.

**DWORZYSZCE**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 20 miles S. Wilna.

**DYER'S ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland of America, in Narraganſett Bay.

**DYRNITZ**, or *Tyrnitz*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 17 miles S. St. Polten.

**DYSART**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, with a ſmall harbour on the north ſide of the Frith of Forth ; the principal trade is in coals : 11 miles N. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 7. N.

**DYHERRENFURTH**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlau, on the Oder : 16 miles NW. Breſlau.

**DYNISH**, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway. *Long.* 9. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

**DZAR GURBAN**, a river of Ruſſian Tartary, which runs into the Irtiſch, 20 miles E. Semipolatnoi.

**DZIEWIENISZKI**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 30 miles SSE. Wilna.

**DZIWATOW**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 4. miles W. Wilkomierz.

**DZONMUREN**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into Angara : 24 miles N. Irkutſch.

**DZURA**, a Tartarian village of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Irkutſch. *Long.* 142. 10 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 4. N.

**DZWINGROD**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec : 20 miles SW. Kaminiec.

# E.

**EAGLE ISLAND**, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo. *Long.* 9. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 17. N.

**EAGLE ISAND**, an iſland on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland ; low, ſandy, and covered with trees. *Lat.* 14. 32. S.

**EAGLES**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina, on the weſt ſide of the river Clarendon, or Cape Fear, oppoſite Wilmington.

**EAOOWE**, or *Eooa*, or *Middleburg*, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, which abounds with groves of fruit and other trees, interſperſed with tracts covered with graſs. It was firſt diſcovered by Taſman, who called it *Middleburg*. *Long.* 174. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 24. S.

**EARCH**, a river of North Wales, which runs into the ſea, near Pwllhely, in Caernarvonſhire.

**EARN**, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Loch Earn, and joins the Tay, a little below Perth.

**EASINGWOLD**, a town of England in the county of York, with a weekly market on Friday ; the principal trade is in bacon and butter : 13 miles NNW. York, and 210 N. London.

**EASK**, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal : 4 miles NE. Donegal.

**EAST ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, in America, *Long.* 67. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. N.

**EAST MEATH**, a name ſometimes given to the county of Meath, in Ireland, to diſtinguiſh it from Weſt Meath, ſee *Meath*.

**EAST RIVER**, a river of the United States of America, or rather a channel or ſound between Long Iſland and New York Iſland, and between Long Iſland, and the ſtate of Connecticut, where it is more generally called *Long Iſland Sound*.

**EAST-NESS**, or *Eaſtonneſs*, a cape in the German Ocean, on the eaſt coaſt of England, and county of Suffolk, between Southwold and Loweſtoff.

**EAST POINT**, the extreme eaſt point of the iſland of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

**EAST POINT**, the north-eaſt extremity of New Holland. *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

**EASTANALLEE**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia : 110 miles W. Tugeloo.

**EASTBOURN**, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, ſituated not far from the ſea, in a valley almoſt ſurrounded with hills, lately become a well frequented place for ſea-bathing : 16 miles SE. Lewes, and 64 SSE. London.

**EASTER ISLAND**, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean ; about 30 miles in circumference ; without wood or freſh water as far as is yet known. *Long.* 114. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 20. S.

**EASTHAM**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, on the eaſt ſide of Barnſtable Bay. *Long.* 69. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 51. N.

**EASTON**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, at the conflux of the Leigh and the Delaware : 54 miles N. Philadelphia.

EATON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 21 miles N. Halifax.

EAUZE, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Condom: a celebrated city in the time of the Romans, after whom it came into the poſſeſſion of the Goths, with the whole province of Gaſcogny, and from them it was taken by Clovis. It was deſtroyed by the Normans in their incurſions, in the reign of Louis the Debonnaire: 4½ leagues WSW. Condom. *Long.* 17.45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43.52. N.

EBAULER, a town of Arabia Deſerta: 130 miles S. Ana.

EBELLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg: a fief of the elector of Saxony, ſituated on the Elbe: 20 miles NW. Erfurt, and 11 NE. Muhlhauſen.

EBELSTOT, or *Ebeltoft*, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, and dioceſe of Aarhuus: 15 miles ENE. Aarhuus.

EBENDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles W. Ziſterſdorf.

EBENEZER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia, on the weſt ſide of the Savanna: 58 miles SSE. Auguſta, and 24 N. Savanna. *Long.* 81. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 28. N.

EBENFELD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 3 miles S. Stein.

EBENFURTH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Leyta, built by the Knights Templars: 18 miles S. Vienna.

EBENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurtzburg: 5 miles NNW. Schweinfurt.

EBENHEIT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 2 miles NE. Konigſtein.

EBENSFELD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles W. Pettau.

EBENTHAL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 2 miles SSE. Clagenfurt.

*Ebenzweier*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles S. Gmunden.

EBERACH, *Burg*, or *Burg-Ebrach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 7 miles SW. Bamberg, and 32 E. Wurzburg.

EBERBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 13 miles WNW. Mentz.

EBERBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, on the Neckar, celebrated for its wine: 11 miles E. Heidelberg.

EBERBERG, or *Ebernberg*, a caſtle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, beſieged, in the year 1692, by the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, without ſucceſs; and taken by the marggrave of Baden, in the year 1697: 5 miles SW. Creutznach.

EBERMANSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, on the Wiſent: 13 miles ESE. Bamberg.

EBERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 24 miles E. Schweinfurt, and 40 NE. Wurzburg.

EBERNDORF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 14 miles E. Clagenfurt.

EBERNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the river Gortſtchitz: 12 miles NNE. Clagenfurt.

EBERSBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg: 6 miles NNE. Dillenburg.

EBERSBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SW. Ens.

EBERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles SSE. Hardeberg.

EBERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgebirg: 3 miles SSW. Frankenberg.

EBERSDORF, or *Kotting Eberſtorf*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: 6 miles ESE. Vienna.

EBERSHARD, a town and caſtle of Hungary: 7 miles SE. Preſburg.

EBERSPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 19 miles E. Munich.

EBERSPEUNT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 34 miles ENE. Munich.

EBERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: 4 miles S. Darmſtadt.

EBERSTALLZELL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles S. Wells.

EBERSTEIN, a county and principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated between the marggraviate of Baden, and duchy of Wurtemberg. The family was extinct in the year 1660, and by virtue of a treaty made in the year 1505, paſſed to the houſe of Baden. The Roman month is 16 florins, and the tax to the Imperial chamber 10 rixdollars 73 kruitzers. The town and caſtle of Eberſtein are two miles W. Kuppenheim.

EBERSTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 2 miles S. Krautheim.

EBHER, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, in a fertile country, containing about 2500 houſes, and many moſques, caravanſeras, bazars, and other handſome buildings; in one part of the town the Turkiſh language is ſpoken, in the other the Perſian: 40 miles W. Caſbin.

EBIN, or *Ybin*, one of the ſmaller Philippine Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

EBINGEN, or *Ehingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg: 36 miles S. Stuttgart, and 22 S. Tubingen.

EBMAT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of the Vogtland: 5 miles S. Oelſnitz.

EBREICHSTORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles NNE. Ebenfurth.

EBREUIL, or *Ebreuille*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gannat, on the Scioule, containing about 3000 inhabitants: 2 leagues W. Gannat.

EBRO, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains of Aſturia, on the confines of Old Caſtile, and runs into the Mediterranean, a little below Tortoſa, in Catalonia.

EBSTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg; celebrated for its honey, of which the inhabitants ſell annually to the amount of ſeveral thouſand crowns: 7 miles WNW. Ultzen.

ECALGRAIN, a bay or creek of the Engliſh Channel, on the weſt coaſt of France, between Cape Anderville, and the Nez de Jobourg.

ECCLESBOURN, a river of England, which runs into the Derwent, in Derbyſhire.

ECCLESFECHAN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries: 15 miles E. from Dumfries.

ECCLESHALL, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a weekly market on Friday; its principal trade is pedlary: 7 miles NW. Stafford, and 142 NW. London.

ECHALAR, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 20 miles N. Pampelona.

ECHALLENS, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, with a bailiwic of the ſame name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, conquered by the Swiſs in 1475, and ceded to the two cantons in the year 1484: 6 miles from Lauſanne.

ECHARDSAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles E. Entzerſdorf.

ECHARRI, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 17 miles W. Pampelona.

ECHAUBROIGNES *(Les)* a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon: 4 miles N. Châtillon ſur Sevre.

ECHAUFFOU, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, containing about 2000 inhabitants: 3 leagues W. l'Aigle.

ECHBRUNE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: 12 miles S. Saintes.

ECHELLE *(L')*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy: 8 miles S. Rocroy.

ECHELLES *(Les)*, a town of Savoy, ſituated in a narrow valley, on a ſmall river, called the *Guier-vif*, in the road from Grenoble to Chambery: 10 miles SW. Chambery.

ECHELSBEKE, a town of Flanders: 5 miles N. Bergues.

ECHENAY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joinville: 7 miles ENE. Joinville.

ECHILLEUSE, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: 7 miles E. Pithiviers.

ECHINOU, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 8 miles NE. Zeiton.

*Echiré*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niort, on the Sevre Niortoiſe: 4 miles N. Niort.

ECHO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 13 miles NNW. Jaca.

ECHOE, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee government: 50 miles S. Knoxville.

ECHZELL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and upper principality of Heſſe: 14 miles SE. Wetzlar.

ECIJA, or *Exija*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville, on the Xenil, containing 6 pariſhes, 20 convents, 6 hoſpitals, and about 9000 ſouls, ſituated in a valley ſurrounded with ſmall hills, which makes it the warmeſt place of Andaluſia. Wool and hemp are the chief riches of the place: 55 miles ENE. Seville. *Long.* 11.43. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 33. N.

ECKARDSBERGA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Thuringia: 10 miles WSW. Naumburg, and 10 S. Nebra.

ECKELNFOHREDE, or *Eckerford*, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick: 10 miles S. Sleſwick.

ECKEREN, a village of Brabant, where a battle was fought in the year 1703, between the army of France and the allies: 5 miles N. Antwerp.

**ECKERO**, a ſmall iſland of Sweden, between the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland, a little to the weſt of the iſland of Aland.

**ECKMULL**, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria : 16 miles W. Straubing.

**ECKOLSHEIM**, or *Eggolſheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg : 3 miles N. Forcheim.

**ECKWERDSHEYDE**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſze : 7 miles N. Neyſze.

**ECLAIRON**, or *Eclaron*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Dizier, on the river Blaiſe : 5 miles SW. St. Dizier.

**ECLUSE** *(L')*, a town of France, in the department of the North : 2 leagues S. Douay.

**ECOMOY**, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Mans : 4 leagues S. Le Mans.

**ECOTS**, or *Ecos*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grand Andelys : 7 miles NNE. Vernon.

**ECOUCHE**, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan. The principal trade of the inhabitants is making clocks : with manufactures of cloth and ſtuffs : 1½ league W. Argentan.

**ECOUEN**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Gonneſſe : 5 miles N. St. Denys.

**ECOUY**, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grand Andelys : 4 miles N. Grand Andelys.

**ECTERNACH**, or *Epternach*, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, on the Sour : 16 miles NNE. Luxemburg.

**ED**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 33 miles N. Uddevalla.

**ED**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland : 80 miles N. Calmar.

**EDA**, a town of Sweden, in the province Warmeland, 40 miles N. Carlſtadt.

**EDA**, one of the Orkney iſlands, about ſeven miles long, and half a mile to two miles broad, and ſituated about eight miles NNE. from Pomona. It contains ſeveral villages. *Long.* 0. 33. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 2. N.

**EDAM**, an iſland near Batavia, where the Dutch placed criminals, and employed them in divers ſorts of work.

**EDAM**, a town of Holland, ſituated near the Zuyder Sea. It is built in a triangular form, and has a good port, formed by the river Ey, on which it ſtands, and which, with the dam thrown up againſt the inundations of that river, gives its name to the town. It holds the ninth rank among the ſmall cities of the ſtates, and ſends a deputy to the ſtates general : 12 miles N. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 32. N.

**EDBO**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland : 30 miles ENE. Upſal.

**EDDISTO**, a river of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina, which runs into the ſea by two ſtreams, called *North* and *South Eddiſto* ; the former 16, the latter 25 miles SW. Charleſtown.

**EDDRED-SI**, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, two leagues from the coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 41. 33. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

**EDDYSTONE ROCKS**, well known to ſeamen who navigate the Engliſh Channel. They lie nearly in the fair way from the Start to the Lizard, and are, therefore, an object of the utmoſt importance to mariners. Hence it is, that on the ſummit of the largeſt rock a light-houſe has been erected, to ſerve as a beacon, or ſignal, to avoid the danger, as they are covered with a flood tide, but become dry at the ebb. The firſt light-houſe was erected in 1696, and reſiſted many violent ſtorms, but was blown down on the 27th of November, 1703, in which the projector, who then happened to be in it, and all his attendants, periſhed. The corporation of the Trinity Houſe afterwards erected another in 1709, and, to ſupport the expence, laid a duty on all veſſels paſſing it. This was burnt down in 1755, and rebuilt by Mr. Smeaton, within four years afterwards ; this alſo was burnt down in 1770, and rebuilt in 1774. The building, as it is now conſtructed, conſiſts of four rooms, one over the other, and at the top, a gallery and lantern. The ſtone floors are flat above, but concave beneath, and are kept from preſſing againſt the ſides of the building by a chain let into the walls. Portland ſtone and granite are united together by a ſtrong cement, and let into horizontal ſteps by dove tails on the ſouth-weſt. The ingenious architect diſcovered that Portland ſtone was likely to be deſtroyed by a marine animal, and as the working of granite was very expenſive and laborious, the external part only was conſtructed with this, and the internal part with the other. To form a ſtrong and broad baſe, and a ſtrong bulk of matter to reſiſt the waves, the foundation is one entire ſolid maſs of ſtones to the height of 35 feet, engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional ſtrength. It is about 80 feet in height : 5 leagues SSW. Plymouth, and 45 E. Lizard Point. *Long.* 4. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

**EDDYSTONE**, a rock on the coaſt of Patagonia. *Long.* 64. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 30. S.

**EDELBACH**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 6 miles ESE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

**EDELSTEIN**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : 5 miles S. Ziegenthals.

**EDEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Rietberg : 1 mile ESE. Rietberg.

**EDEN**, a river of England, which riſes in Weſtmoreland, on the borders of Yorkſhire, croſſes the county of Cumberland, and runs into the arm of the ſea, called *Solway Frith*, about 7 miles below Carliſle.

**EDEN**, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed, not far from Coldſtream.

**EDENBURG**, a town of Hungary : 29 miles SW. Preſburg, and 36 S. Vienna.

**EDENDERRY**, a town of Ireland, in King's County : 29 miles W. Dublin.

**EDENTON**, a town of United America, and county town of the county of Chowan, in the ſtate of North Carolina, containing about 150 wooden houſes, ſituated on the north ſide of Albemarle Sound : 52 miles NNE. Newbern. *Long.* 75. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

**EDER**, a town of Africa, in Morocco, on the coaſt of the Atlantic : 10 miles NE. Cape Cantin.

**EDER**, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, at Leitmeritz.

**EDER**, a river of Germany, which runs into the Fulda : 7 miles S. Caſſel.

**EDERIC**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet : 40 miles SSE. Toſun Hotun.

**EDERITZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Cothen : 4 miles S. Cothen.

**EDESHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire : 14 miles W. Spire.

**EDESSA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, near the Viſtricza, called by the Turks *Moglena* : it was at one time the reſidence of the Macedonian kings, before Philip embelliſhed Pella : 44 miles WNW. Saloniki, and 316 W. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 39. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

**EDFUERIM**, a town of Norway : 36 miles N. Berga.

**EDGAR-TOWN**, a town of United America, ſituated on the north-eaſt ſide of Martha's Vineyard Iſland, reckoned the beſt ſeaport on the iſland. *Long.* 70. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 22. N.

**EDGCOTT**, a village of England, in the county of Northampton, on the borders of Oxfordſhire, near which, at a place called *Daneſmore*, a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Danes : and another on the 26th of July, 1469, by a party of Lancaſtrians, under the command of Sir John Coniers, Sir Henry Nevil, and Robin of Ridſdale, againſt the earl of Pembroke, at the head of 12,000 Welchmen, and the earl of Devon, at the head of 5000 archers. The earl of Pembroke was ſlain, the earl of Devon taken and beheaded, with 5000 men killed : 4 miles N. Banbury.

**EDGCUMB BAY**, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Lat.* 20. S.

**EDGFIELD**, a county of South Carolina.

**EDGHILL**, a place of England, in the county of Warwick, memorable for the firſt battle fought between the unfortunate Charles I. and the army of the parliament, on the 22d day of October, 1642, in which 5000 men were killed. On the king's ſide the earl of Lindſey, ſir Edward Verney, and lord Aubigny, brother to the duke of Richmond, were ſlain ; lord Willoughby, ſir Thomas Lunsford, and ſir Edward Stradling were taken priſoners. On the parliament ſide, lord St. John of Bletſo, and Charles Eſſex, were the only two perſons of conſequence who were ſlain. Neither party could claim the victory. Eſſex, who commanded for the republicans, retired to Warwick, and the king to Banbury : 2 miles SSE. Kineton.

**EDGHIR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda : 10 miles W. Rachore, and 75 SW. Hydrabad.

**EDGWARE**, a town of England, in the county of Middleſex, on the borders of Hertfordſhire, with a weekly market on Thurſday : 8 miles NW. London.

**EDIKOFEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, where a battle was fought between the Pruſſians and the French on the 12th of July, 1794 ; the conteſt was long and bloody, but the victory doubtful : the French general, Laboiſſiere, by venturing too far, was taken priſoner : the battle was renewed the next day, and ended in favour of the republicans : 4 miles N. Landau.

**EDINBURGH**, a city of Scotland, capital of the kingdom and of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on three hills, about 2 miles from the Frith of Forth. The middle hill, which is narrow and ſteep, is occupied by the Old Town, the houſes of which are generally lofty, even to the extraordinary height of ſeven to eleven, and in ſome inſtances even to fourteen, ſtories. From the caſtle, which ſtands on the weſtern point of the hill, extends a broad ſtreet a mile long. On each ſide of this hill the buildings divide each way in narrow lanes towards the north and ſouth,

ſouth. The hill on which the Old Town is ſituated, had once a lake on each ſide, towards the north and the ſouth, now both built over. The Old Town is continued to the ſouthern hill, with bridges of communication between. No place, perhaps, has received a more rapid encreaſe and improvement within theſe few years than Edinburgh. The New Town is built entirely of ſtone, with conſiderable taſte, on the northern hill, and conſiſts of a number of ſtreets, built in ſtraight lines, and interſected with handſome ſquares. Edinburgh was erected into a biſhopric, by king Charles I. in the year 1633, under the archbiſhopric of St. Andrew. The city was firſt fortified and walled in the year 1450, in the reign of James II.; ſome of the walls are yet remaining. In the centre of the city ſtands St. Giles's church, or the cathedral, which was made collegiate by James III.; the four quarters of whoſe croſs were converted into four diſtinct pariſh churches; of which the choir, or New church, makes the principal church in the city; the centre is called the Old church; the ſouth-weſt quarter the Tolbooth church; and the north-weſt Haddo's Hole church, from ſir John Gordon, of Haddo, having been confined in it till his execution, 1642, for holding out his caſtle of Haddo for Charles I. In other parts of this church the general aſſembly and the convention of royal burghs meet; ſeveral clerks have their offices, and one room is uſed as the city cartulary. The univerſity of Edinburgh was founded in the year 1582, by queen Mary and James VI. and has riſen to an eminent degree of reputation. The profeſſors have ſmall ſalaries, and are claſſed into divinity, phyſic, law, and arts and ſciences. The number of ſtudents in the different profeſſions is eſtimated at a thouſand, of whom 400 ſtudy phyſic. The degrees beſtowed by the univerſity of Edinburgh are doctor of divinity, of law, and phyſic, and maſter of arts. In the year 1681, a charter was granted by Charles II. for a royal college of phyſicians at Edinburgh, which was ratified by parliament. The univerſity ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the town, with houſes for the profeſſors, a hall, library, and public ſchools; the ſtudents lodge in the town. The city was originally comprehended in one pariſh, and the miniſters had manſes in the Parliament Cloſe, till James VI. divided it into eight pariſhes, with a miniſter to each. The ancient royalty, independent of the ſuburbs, was afterwards, in 1625, divided into four, and the town into ſix, in 1641, but the whole ancient royalty is now conſidered as one diſtrict, called the pariſh of St. Giles; and, upon the enlargement of the city, the extended royalty was annexed to the ſame pariſh. There is but one pariſh in Edinburgh to this day. The eaſt ſide of the ſquare above, now the governor's houſe, was anciently royal apartments, built in 1556 and 1616; and in one of them, a ſmall mean room, James VI. was born, June 19, 1566. State priſoners are confined here; and here are, or were, kept the regalia of Scotland, never ſeen ſince 1707. Near the cathedral is the parliament houſe, finiſhed in 1640, with courts adjoining, and over it for the ſheriff and commiſſary, the town council, and criminal cauſes, the exchequer, and the room for the aſſembly of the royal boroughs. The Tolbooth, originally built by the citizens, in 1561, for the accommodation of the parliament and courts of juſtice, and for the confinement of debtors and malefactors, is now unfit for any of theſe purpoſes, and has been uſed ever ſince 1640 only for a gaol. Other public buildings are Herriot's Hoſpital, from a deſign of Inigo Jones, founded in the year 1628, for the orphan ſons of the freemen of Edinburgh; the regiſter office, the exchange, Watſon's Hoſpital, and ſeveral others; the public infirmary, theatre, exciſe-office, &c. The royal palace of Edinburgh, called *Holyrood*, was originally an abby, and converted into a palace by James V.; in it are contained pictures to repreſent the kings of Scotland from Fergus, 320 years before Chriſt, to the revolution. The city is governed by a lord provoſt, a dean of guild, and a guild-council, and 25 common-council, compoſed of merchants and tradeſmen. Here are 14 incorporated trades, each having its deacen, or warden. A conſtant guard of 75 men, in an uniform, are kept in the guard-houſe to patrole the ſtreets every night. Edinburgh is ſuppoſed to contain 100,000 inhabitants, and ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament: 378 miles N. London. *Long.* 3. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 53. N.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or *Mid Lothian,* a county of Scotland; bounded on the north by the Frith of Forth, on the eaſt by Haddingtonſhire, Berwickſhire, and Roxburgſhire, on the ſouth by Selkirkſhire, Peebleſhire, and Lanerkſhire, and on the weſt by Linlithgowſhire. Its form is nearly the ſegment of a circle, about 27 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 16 from north to ſouth, but in ſome places not above ſix. The ſoil is fertile, and produces corn of all ſorts with plenty of graſs for cattle; it contains mines of coal, copper, lime-ſtone, and black marble. The principal towns are Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Leith, and Muſſelburg: the principal rivers are the Eſk, the Leith, the Almond, and the Galla. It ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament.

EDISTO, an iſland of North America, about twenty miles in circumference, near the coaſt of South Carolina. *Long.* 80. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 35. N.

EDIT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 25 miles N. Gothenburg.

EDOAR, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, ſituated in the iſland of Martha's Vineyard.

EDOLO, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: 15 miles NNW. Breno.

EDSAN, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena: 20 miles SE. Ziganſk.

EDSWOL, a town of Norway: 18 miles SW. Berga.

EDWARDS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 154 miles WSW. Philadelphia.

EDWAY, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Wye, 4 miles SE. Bealth, in the county of Radnor.

EDWITH, a river of England, in the county of Monmouth, which joins the Uſk, at its mouth.

EED, a town of Norway: 24 miles NNW. Drontheim.

EEDT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles ESE. Ens.

EEL, a lake of North America. *Long.* 98. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. N.

EEL TOWN, or *Kenapacamaqua*, a town of North America, weſt of the United States. *Long.* 86. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 30. N.

EELWYCK, a town of Norway: 20 miles W. Romſdal.

EEMBURG, or *Emburg*, a town of Utrecht, on the Ems: 5 miles NNW. Amersfort.

EEMS, a river of Holland, which runs into the Zuyder Sea, below Emburg, in the ſtate of Utrecht.

EERSEL, a town of Brabant: 6 miles SW. Eyndhoven.

EFESC, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 32 miles SSE. Smyrna.

EFFERDING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles W. Lintz, and 100 W. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 14. N.

EFFLUI, a town of Norway: 32 miles N. Chriſtianſand.

EFFOYES, a town of France, in the department of the Aube: 3 leagues E. Bar-ſur-Seine.

EFLANI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 32 miles ESE. Amaſieh.

EFNANLU, a lake of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 36 miles W. Boli.

EFRIM, a town of Egypt: 27 miles ESE. Alexandria.

EGA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, about a league below Calahorra.

EGA, or *Aega*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 7 miles SSW. Coimbra.

EGAKTO, one of the ſmaller Kurule iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

EGBEL, a town of Hungary: 8 miles W. Topaltzan.

EGEK, a town of Hungary: 8 miles ESE. Levens.

EGELN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: 16 miles SW. Magdeburg.

EGENBURG, or *Eggenburg*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles SW. Znaym, and 36 NW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 37. N.

EGERI, a lake of Swiſſerland: 8 miles SE. Zug.

EGERI, or *Aegeri*, one of the grand communities, which, with the town of Zug, forms the canton of Zug. In this diſtrict, on a mountain, called *Mongarten*, a famous battle was fought, in the year 1315, between the Auſtrians and the Swiſs, when the latter, with a far inferior number of troops, gained a complete victory.

EGERO, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of Norway, in the North Sea: 24 miles S. Stavanger.

EGG, a town of Norway: 48 miles ENE. Drontheim.

EGG HARBOUR *(Great)*, a bay of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 74. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

EGG HARBOUR *(Little)*, a bay of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 74. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 32. N.

EGG ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, at the mouth of York river.

EGG, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about 10 miles in circumference: 4 miles S. of the iſland of Sky.

EGGE, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, between Dillingen, and Hochſtet.

EGGENBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 3 miles WNW. Graz.

EGGENFELDEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 12 miles SSE. Dingelfingen.

EGGERON, a town of Egypt: 7 miles S. Atfieh.

EGHAM, a town of England, in the county of Surry, adjoining to which is Runnymead, where Magna Charta was ſigned: 2 miles W. Staines, and 18 W. London.

EGILSHA, one of the Orkney iſlands, about 6 miles in circumference, a little to the eaſt of Ronſa.

**EGLETONS**, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: 5 leagues NE. Tulle.

**EGLINGEN**, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, joining the county of Oettingen, and duchy of Neuburg, with a town of the ſame name, purchaſed by the prince of Tour-Taxis, for 200,000 florins. It pays 20 florins for a Roman month, and is taxed at five rixdollars 36 kruitzers. The town is 6 miles N. Dillingen, and 6 S. Norlingen.

**EGLISAU**, a town and bailiwic of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, on the Thur: 15 miles N. Zurich.

**EGLISE-NEUVE**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chiefplace of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſſe: 8 miles S. Beſſe.

**EGLOFF**, or *Megloff*, a lordſhip and principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which pays 16 florins for a Roman month, and is taxed at 26 rixdollars to the chamber of Wetzlar: the town of Egloff is 4 miles W. Iſni.

**EGMONT**, a town of Holland, on the ſea coaſt: 3 miles SW. Alcmaer.

**EGMONT BAY**, a bay on the ſouth-weſt of the iſland of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 64. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

**EGMONT ISLAND**, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, ſix miles long, and four broad, the land low and full of trees. *Long.* 138. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

**EGNBERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles NE. Gmunden.

**EGORBEUSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan: 28 miles N. Riazan.

**EGOREVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia: 40 miles NE. Kologrin.

**EGRA**, or *Chebbe*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, formerly Imperial, and in poſſeſſion of towns and villages; it yet preſerves ſome valuable privileges, and contains a college and three convents. Near it are ſome medicinal ſprings, exported in bottles ſealed with the arms of the town. It was taken by the French in the year 1742, but retaken by the Auſtrians in the year 1743. The diſtrict to which it belongs at one time made part of the duchy of Bavaria, from which it was ſold to the king of Bohemia: 17 miles SW. Elnbogen, and 76 W. Prague. *Long.* 30. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 59. N.

**EGRA**, or *Eger*, a river, which riſes in the marggraviate of Culmbach, and runs into the Elbe, near Leitmeritz, in Bohemia.

**EGREMONT**, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated on a ſmall river near the Iriſh Sea, with a weekly market on Saturday; formerly a borough, ſending one member to parliament in the reign of Edward I.; near it are the remains of an ancient caſtle: 6 miles SSE. Whitehaven, and 299 N. London.

**EGREVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nemours: 3 leagues SE. Nemours.

**EGRISELLES**, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sens: 7 miles S. Sens.

**EGUILLES**, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix: 2 leagues NW. Aix.

**EGUIMUHA**, or *Elgimuha*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, at the foot of mount Atlas, near which is an iron mine.

**EGUISHEM**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar: 3 miles SW. Colmar.

**EGURENDE**, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſſel: 4 leagues NE. Uſſel.

**EGUZON**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argenton: 3 leagues S. Argenton.

**EGYPT**, a country of Africa; bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, on the eaſt by the Red Sea and the iſthmus of Suez, on the ſouth by mountains, which ſeparate it from Nubia, and on the weſt by the deſerts of Lybia. Its length from north to ſouth about 500 miles, its breadth about 160. Egypt is divided into Upper and Lower, the former extending in a long and narrow valley from Syene to Grand Cairo. Two ridges of mountains form the outlines of Upper Egypt, running along each ſide of the Nile till, reaching Grand Cairo, the weſtern ridge takes its courſe towards Alexandria, the other towards the Red Sea; the former conſiſts of ſandy hills, the baſe of which is a calcareous ſtone, the other of ſtony rocks. Beyond theſe mountains, on each ſide are deſerts; between them lies a long plain, whoſe greateſt breadth is not more than nine leagues. In this valley rolls the Nile. Lower Egypt includes all the country between Cairo and the Mediterranean on the north and ſouth; and Lybia and the iſthmus of Suez to the eaſt and weſt; bounded by ſandy deſerts, it contains ſlips of land fertile and well cultivated on the borders of the river and canals, and in the centre, that tract which is called *Delta*, formed by the branches of the Nile. Some geographers divide Egypt into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower. The Upper Egypt was called by the Greeks *Thebais*, now *Said*, or *Al Said*, which extends from Syene to Manfalout; Middle Egypt, called by the Greeks *Heptanomis*, now *Vostani*; and Lower Egypt, the beſt part of which was the *Delta*, now called *Bahira*, or *Rif*. The Thebais took its name from Thebes, the capital, and once contained many more cities; the other parts of Egypt contained a great number of magnificent and populous cities. The fertility of Egypt, and the excellence of its productions and fruits, are greatly celebrated by ancient writers, and by Moſes himſelf, who muſt needs have been well acquainted with this country. It abounds in grain of all ſorts, but particularly rice; inſomuch, that, as it was formerly the granary of Rome, while ſubject to the Roman empire, it is now the principal country which ſupplies Conſtantinople. The moſt plentiful parts of Egypt are the Delta, and that province which is now called *Al Fayoum*, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Heracleotic name, the capital of which, bearing the ſame name, is thought to have been either Heracleopolis, Nilopolis, or Arſinoe, and is ſaid by the natives to have been built by Joſeph, to whom they own themſelves obliged for the improvements of this territory; which being much the loweſt part of Egypt, was before nothing but a ſtanding pool, till that patriarch, by cutting canals, and particularly the great one, which reaches from the Nile to the Lake Mœris, drained it of the water, and clearing it of the ruſhes and marſhy weeds, rendered it fit for tillage. It is now the moſt fertile and beſt cultivated land in the whole kingdom, containing a great number of villages, and yields grapes and other fruits in abundance; and it fails not bearing even in thoſe years when the Nile not riſing to its uſual height occaſions a ſcarcity in the other parts of Egypt. There are ſtill eighty canals, like rivers, ſeveral of which are twenty, thirty, and forty leagues in length, receiving and diſtributing the inundations over the country. Except ſix, the others are almoſt all filled up, and are dry when the Nile is low. The grand lakes of Mœris, Bahira, and Mareotis, were vaſt reſervoirs to contain the ſuperabundant waters, and afterwards diſperſe them among the neighbouring plains. Beſides theſe reſervoirs, all the towns a little diſtance from the Nile are ſurrounded by ſpacious ponds, for the convenience of the inhabitants and agriculture. Twelve hundred years has this country been ſubjected to a people, who, not farmers themſelves, have ſuffered theſe great works to periſh, and the ignorance of its preſent government will complete their deſtruction. The limits of cultivated Egypt yearly decreaſe, and barren ſands every where accumulate. When the Turks conquered Egypt, in 1517, the Lake Mareotis was near the walls of Alexandria, and the canals through which its waters ran to that city was navigable. This lake has diſappeared, and the lands it watered, which, according to hiſtorians, produced corn, wine, and fruits in abundance, are become deſerts, where the melancholy traveller finds neither tree, ſhrub, nor verdure. The very canal, the work of Alexander, neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the city he had built, is almoſt filled up; it is dry except when the waters are at the higheſt point of inundation, and ſoon becomes ſo again. Population has equally ſuffered: ancient Egypt ſupplied food to eight millions of inhabitants, and to Italy and the neighbouring provinces likewiſe. At preſent, the eſtimate is not one-half. Seed-time differs according to the province, and the height of the ground. Near Syene, wheat and barley are ſown in October, and reaped in January. About Girge, the harveſt month is February, and March round Grand Cairo: ſuch is the general progreſs of the harveſt through the Said. There are many exceptions, according as the lands are high or low, more or leſs diſtant from the river. They ſow and reap all the year in Lower Egypt, wherever they can obtain the water of the river. The land is never fallow, and yields three harveſts annually; there the traveller inceſſantly beholds the charming proſpect of flowers, fruits, and corn; and ſpring, ſummer, and autumn, at once preſent their treaſures. Deſcending from the cataracts, at the beginning of January, the wheat is ſeen almoſt ripe; farther on it is in ear; and ſtill farther the fields are green. Lucerne is mowed three times between November and March, and is the only hay of Egypt, ſerving chiefly to fodder the cattle. The Egyptian art of hatching chickens is peculiar to themſelves. Their manner of raiſing bees is not leſs extraordinary, and beſpeaks great ingenuity. Upper Egypt preſerving its verdure only four or five months, the flowers and harveſt being ſeen no longer, the people of the Lower Egypt profit by this circumſtance, aſſembling on board large boats the bees of different villages. Each proprietor confides his hives, with his own mark, to the boatman, who, when loaded, gently proceeds up the river, and ſtops at every place where he finds verdure and flowers. The bees ſwarm from their cells at break of day and collect their nectar, returning ſeveral times loaded with booty, and, in the evening, re-enter their hives, without ever miſtaking their abode. Were heat the principle of diſeaſes, the Said would not be habitable; but it only ſeems to occaſion a burning fever, to which the inhabitants are ſubject, and which they cure by regimen, drinking much water, and bathing in the river; in other reſpects they are ſtrong and healthy. Old men are numerous; and many ride on horſeback at eighty. The food they eat in the hot ſeaſon much contributes to the preſervation of their health; it is chiefly vegetables, pulſe, and milk. They bathe frequently, eat little; ſeldom drink fermented liquors, and mix much lemon juice in their food. This abſtinence preſerves vigour to a very advanced age. The waters of the Nile are lighter, ſofter, and more agreeable to the taſte than almoſt any other. In Lower Egypt, the neighbourhood of the ſea, the large lakes, and the abundance of the waters, moderate the ſun's heat, and preſerve a delightful temperature. The greateſt torment of the inhabitants are the gnats and muſquitos, which, riſing by millions out of the marſhes, ſwarm in the air and the houſes. The handkerchief muſt be held in the hand all day. It is the firſt thing a viſitor receives, and at night it is neceſſary to ſleep under muſquiteros. Diſeaſes of the eyes are the commoneſt in Egypt, where the blind are numerous. Eight thouſand of theſe unfortunate people are decently maintained in the great moſque of Grand Cairo. The ſmall pox is very common in Egypt, without committing great ravages. As to pulmonary diſeaſes which in cold countries carry off ſo many in the prime of youth, they are unknown in this happy climate. The unhealthy ſeaſon in Egypt is from February till the end of May, the ſouth winds blow at intervals, and load the atmoſphere with a ſubtile duſt, which makes breathing difficult, and drive before them pernicious exhalations. Sometimes the heat becomes inſupportable, and the thermometer ſuddenly riſes twelve degrees. The inhabitants call this ſeaſon *khamſin*, fifty, becauſe theſe winds are moſt felt between Eaſter and Whitſuntide, during which they eat rice, vegetables, freſh fiſh, and fruits; bathing frequently, and uſing plenty of perfumes and lemon-juice, with which regimen they prevent the dangerous effects of the khamſin. A proof that the plague is not native in Egypt is, that, except in time of great famine, it never breaks out in Grand Cairo, nor the inland towns, but always begins at ſeaports, on the arrival of Turkiſh veſſels, and travels to the capital, whence it proceeds as far as Syene. Having come to a period in Grand Cairo, and being again introduced by the people of Upper Egypt, it renews with great fury, and ſometimes ſweeps off 2 or 300,000 ſouls; but always ſtops in the month of June, or thoſe who catch it then are always cured. This country was formerly infeſted with crocodiles and ſea-horſes, but they are now ſo much deſtroyed, that they are rarely ſeen below the cataracts, and never below Grand Cairo. The Ibis was a bird celebrated in Egypt for deſtroying ſerpents, but this bird is now become rare, and on the other hand ſtorks have multiplied. The Egyptian rat rather reſembles a ferret, but larger, is remarkable for deſtroying the crocodile's eggs. Among other animals are horſes, aſſes, mules, camels; in deſert places tygers, antelopes, foxes, hares, cows, ſheep, and deer. Here is a ſpecies of ape, larger, ſtronger, and more ſavage, than others, which the Greeks call cunocephalos, from the reſemblance which their head bears to that of a dog. Many cameleons are found in the neighbourhood of Grand Cairo; the lizards of Egypt are yellow. There are ſeveral ſpecies of vipers, one of which, the ceraſtus of the ancients, has horns. Among the plants which they cultivate are rice, wheat, barley, lupins, lentils, Turkey corn, millet, ſeſame, flax, beans, melons, ſugar canes, carthamus, coloquintida, &c. The ſplendid and magnificent ruins found every where in Egypt, give evident proofs of the enlightened underſtanding of the ancient inhabitants of this country, but the hiſtory is obſcure, and mixed with fables. Cambyſes, the Perſian, and his ſucceſſors, ravaged it for 200 years. This barbarous prince, by deſtroying the temples and colleges of the prieſts, extinguiſhed the ſacred fire they had kindled, during paſt ages, in this happy climate. While held in honour, they glorioully cultivated every kind of human knowledge; deſpiſed, they loſt both their ſcience and their genius. Governed by the Ptolemies, this genius revived not, becauſe fixing their reſidence at Alexandria, thoſe kings placed their confidence wholly in the Greeks, and diſdained the Egyptians. Become a Roman province, under Auguſtus, Egypt was held the granary of Italy; and agriculture and commerce only were encouraged. The ſovereigns of the lower empire having embraced Chriſtianity, governed it with a rod of iron, and overthrew ſome of its fineſt edifices. The Arabs conquered it from Heraclius, occupied by his theological diſputes and refuſing to ſend a ſingle ſhip to ſuccour Alexandria, though the inhabitants for the ſpace of a year, implored his aſſiſtance. The rich library was burnt; a ſubject of eternal regret to the learned of all countries and all ages. An ignorant and barbarous people were its laſt maſters; the Turks have, as much as in them lay, annihilated commerce, agriculture, and ſcience. From the middle of the 7th century to 1250, the Arabs were in poſſeſſion of Egypt, which then was a part of the vaſt empire of the caliphs. Vizirs governed it, in their name, and, poſſeſſed of unbounded power, exerciſed ſupreme authority. They had the right of life and death, and, rendering an account to the caliphs only of their conduct, governed the country according to their caprice. However great their tyranny, the cries of the oppreſſed people never could reach the throne; the vizirs took care to gain thoſe who ſurrounded it by rich preſents: The government being thus deſpotic, national happineſs, or miſery, depended on the virtues, or vices, of one man. Many of theſe vizirs ſwayed an iron ſceptre; ſome few made commerce, agriculture, and the arts flouriſh. Others, among whom was the famous Ebn Toulon, rebelled, and proclaimed themſelves kings, but the crown ſeldom deſcended to their children. After the death of the rebel, the province returned to the dominion of its former maſters. In the year 982, Moaz, ſovereign of the weſtern part of Africa, and deſcendant of the fatimite caliphs, who had founded a kingdom there two centuries before, ſent his generals to conquer Egypt, which having performed, he made it the ſeat of empire. His offspring reigned till 1189, when Salah Eddin eſtabliſhed the dynaſty of the Ayoubites there. The government of Salah Eddin, and his ſucceſſors, was monarchical, under whom Egypt became flouriſhing. The remains of the academies they founded, and to which, by their rich benefactions, they drew the learned men of the eaſt, are ſtill to be ſeen at Grand Cairo. In the year 1250, immediately after the defeat of Louis IX. the Baharite Mamluks, Turks by deſcent, maſſacred Touran Shah, the laſt prince of the Ayoubites, and the ſon of Nejem Eddin, their benefactor; with whom ended the reign of the Arabian princes over Egypt, and ſince which they have ever been governed by foreigners. The Baharite Mamluks changed its form of government, and made it republican. Their principal men elected a chief, to whom they confided great authority. He had a right to make war and peace, firſt adviſing with his council, the members of which they themſelves were. He could appoint miniſters, ambaſſadors, governors, and generals, provided he choſe them from among the Mamluks. Though the people had no part in the government, yet had the prince cauſe to fear their diſcontent: an ambitious rival, aided by them, might deprive him of his crown. Thus we ſee the chief of this republic was ſurrounded by dangers; the duration of his empire depended on his perſonal qualities; and he could not tranſmit his power to his children. Hence, during the hundred and thirty-ſix years the Baharite Mamluks governed Egypt, they had 27 kings; a proof their reigns were ſhort and tempeſtuous. About the middle of the fourteenth century, the Circaſſian Mamluks dethroned the Baharites, but preſerved their form of government, and continued in poſſeſſion of Egypt till the conqueſt of it by ſultan Selim, in 1517: ſultan Selim, having conquered Egypt, and overthrown the Circaſſian Mamluks, who could not withſtand the numerous armies and bloody battles of the Turkiſh emperor, cauſed their king, Thomam-Bey, to be hanged at one of the gates of Cairo. This barbarous action diſguſted them ſo much, that they only waited the departure of the Turks again to take to their arms. The intoxication of ſucceſs once diſſipated, Selim perceived his error, and, that he might profit by this important conqueſt, endeavoured to gain the good will of the Mamluks; in order to which he made very little change in their form of government. The government is now compoſed of a pacha, ſent from Conſtantinople, and 24 beys, or ſangiaks, who, being at the head of the provinces and the armies, in reality enjoy all the power; abſolute power is conſigned over to them, the pacha remains no longer than while he is ſubſervient to their deſigns; ſhould he dare to ſpeak in defence of his maſter's intereſt, or thoſe of the Egyptians, he becomes a ſtate criminal; the divan aſſembles, and he is expelled. The real native Egyptians are the Copts, theſe only are the deſcendants of the ancient Egyptians. Theſe people are among the firſt who embraced Chriſtianity, and were permitted by the Arabian conquerors the free exerciſe of their religion, ſince when they have ever had churches, prieſts, biſhops, and a patriarch, who reſides at Conſtantinople. Numerous ſuperſtitious practices are mingled with their worſhip; but they are gentle, friendly, and humane. Inland trade, hatching eggs, and the art of raiſing bees, is almoſt the whole of their knowledge. The Arabs conſtitute two thirds of the preſent inhabitants of Egypt, but of different manners; ſome, who inhabit the banks of the Nile, are generally thieves and pirates; others, governed by their ſheiks, who poſſeſs various principalities in Upper Egypt, are good people, incapable of diſguiſe, without falſehood or knavery; haughty, but generous and hoſpitable. Another ſpecies of Arabs are the wandering Bedouins, who have no fixed reſidence. The Mograbians, or weſtern Mahometans, are, after the Copts and Arabs, the moſt numerous inhabitants of Egypt; they devote themſelves, ſome to arms, and others to trade. There are but few Turks, excluſive of Janiſſaries and Aſſabs; the other inhabitants are Syrians, Greeks, and Jews, to which may be added European merchants; the amount of the whole about four millions. The principal towns are Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, and Syene.

EHINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: 12 miles SW. Ulm, and 48 W. Augſburg, ſee *Ebingen*.

EHLE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Magdeburg.

EHRENBERG, a citadel of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the frontiers of Swabia: 40 miles NE. Inſpruck.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, a fortreſs of Germany, in the Lower electorate, and conſidered as the key of the Rhine and the Moſelle, near Coblentz, on the oppoſite ſide of the Rhine.

EHRENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: 18 miles WSW. Hoya.

EHRENFELS, or *Ehrnfels*, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuberg, to which it was ceded in the year 1567. It gives a ſeat in the aſſembly of the circle, and pays thirty-ſix florins for a Roman month. It takes its name from a fortreſs, 13 miles NW. Ratiſbon.

EHRENFRIEDERSDORF, or *Irberdorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Erzgeburg, founded in the year 1407; near it are tin mines, formerly very rich: 3 miles W. Wolkenſtein.

EHRENSTEIN, a town and ancient caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt: 10 miles NW. Saalfeld.

EHRFELDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: 8 miles W. Darmſtadt.

EHRICH *(Groſs)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg: 4 miles W. Greuſſen.

EHRNAU, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles N. Knittelfeld.

EHRNHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, at the conflux of the Salm and the Muehr: 10 miles N. Mahrburg.

EHRNSPRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles S. Laab.

EIA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Sea of Azoph, at Eiſkoi.

EIBESWALD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 16 miles S. Voitſberg.

EICHENBUHL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 3 miles SE. Miltenberg.

EICHHOLZ, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: 3 miles SW. Zerbſt.

EICHIGT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 4 miles S. Erzgeburg.

EICHMED, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 6 miles SSE. Raſtenburg.

EICHSFELD, or *Eiſfeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded by Heſſe, Thuringia, Calenberg, and Grubenhagen, divided by mountains into Upper and Lower; the Upper is cold and mountainous, the Lower, flat, warm, and fertile, bearing corn, flax, and tobacco: the inhabitants of the Upper part are principally engaged in manufactures. The whole country belongs to the electorate of Mentz. The principal towns are Heiligenſtadt, Duderſtadt, and Stadtworbis. The contributions amount to 45,000 Imperial crowns; the nobility pay 218 to each thouſand, the bailiwicks 500, the clergy 100, and the towns of Heiligenſtadt and Duderſtadt 182.

EICKEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Marck: 2 miles SE. Grimberg.

EIDE, a town of Norway: 36 miles ESE. Berghen.

EIDER, a river which, in a great part of its courſe, divides the duchy of Sleſwick from the duchy of Holſtein, and runs into the German Ocean, 12 miles WSW. Lunden.

EIDWALD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 16 miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

EIFFEL, a ſmall country of Germany, ſituated between the duchy of Juliers, the electorate of Treves, the duchy of Luxemburg, and the electorate of Cologne. It belongs to the duke of Arenberg and ſeveral other princes.

EIGALACH, a ſmall Ruſſian iſland, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 133. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 78. 25. N.

EILENBURG, or *Eulenburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſick: 12 miles NE. Leipſick: 36 miles WNW. Meiſſen.

EIMEO, or *Eimeeo*, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean; almoſt wholly ſurrounded with rocks: 4 leagues weſt from the north-weſt part of Otaheita.

EIMONT, a river of England, which runs into the Eden, a little below Penrith.

EINABI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 36 miles N. Degnizlu.

EINBECK, or *Eimbeck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Grubenhagen, on the Ilmen, encloſed with walls, and defended with redoubts, towers, &c. and containing 830 houſes. It is the chief manufacturing town in the whole principality: 30 miles SSW. Hildeſheim, and 48 miles SSW. Brunſwick.

EINFIDEL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: 8 miles W. Teuſing.

EINIEH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 44 miles SW. Arraki.

EINSIDLEN, a town and abby of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schweitz: 15 miles E. Zug.

EINVILLE AU JARD, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luneville: 4 leagues E. Nancy, and 1½ N. Luneville.

EISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, in the circle of Thuringia, on the Neſſe, where the repreſentatives of the ſtate aſſemble. It has a college, a ſeminary for divinity, and an orphan-houſe: 40 miles E. Weimar, and 26 WSW. Erfurt. *Long.* 27. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

EISENACH, a principality of Germany, in Thuringia, and circle of Upper Saxony, ſituated on the confines of Heſſe. It is mountainous, and hardly produces corn enough for the inhabitants. Some wines is made, but of a very indifferent ſort. It has ſome mines of copper, iron, vitriol, and alum, with ſome ſalt ſprings. It gives a vote to the duke of Saxe-Weimar, in the diets and aſſemblies of the circle. The tax is 58 rixdollars and 17 kruitzers. Eiſenach is the capital.

EISENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and county of Waldeck, with a caſtle: 3 miles SW. Corbach.

EISENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 8 miles N. Dreſden.

EISENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Saxe-Gotha: 20 miles W. Altenburg, and 30 SSW. Leipſick.

EISENHARTZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria; enriched by iron mines diſcovered in 712: 10 miles N. Leoben.

EISENSTADT, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 3 miles NNE. Gitſchin.

EISENSTADT, a town of Hungary: 8 miles N. Edenburg, and 16 S. Vienna.

EISFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg, on the Werra: 8 miles E. Hildburghauſen.

EISGARN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles WNW. Bohmiſch Waidhofen.

EISKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, ſituated at the mouth of the river Eia, on the eaſt coaſt of the Sea of Azoph: 50 miles SW. Azoph. *Long.* 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

EISLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and county of Mansfeld. Once the capital of a county of the ſame name. It contains three churches and about 700 houſes. Martin Luther, the celebrated reformer, was born and died in this town: 12 miles E. Mansfeld, and 12 W. Hall.

EISS, a village and barony of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia: 6 miles ENE. Aix-la-Chapelle.

EISSDORF, or *Eyſzdorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, belongiog to the biſhopric of Merſeburg: 4 miles ESE. Lutzen.

EITHON, or *Ython*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the German Sea: 26 miles N. Aberdeen.

EITIAT, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Tedla, defended with walls, and containing about 3000 inhabitants.

EKA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 11 miles N. Wexio.

EKANGA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Frozen Sea, 140 miles E. Kola.

EKARMA, one of the ſmaller Kurule iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

EKASTROV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 80 miles S. Kola.

EKATERINGBURG, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the government of Perm: 148 miles SE. Perm, and 960 ESE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 78. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 45. N.

EKATERINGBURG, a province of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, about 360 miles long, and from 100 to 160 broad; the capital is of the ſame name.

EKATERININSKAIA, a bay of the North Sea, in Ruſſian Lapland, near Kola. *Long.* 50. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 50. N.

EKATERINOGRAD, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Malva: 260 miles SE. Azoph, and 1080 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 61. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

EKATERINOSLAV, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government of the ſame name: 164 miles NE. Otchakov, and 728 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 52. 60. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

EKATERINOSLAV, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the weſt by the dominions of Turkey, on the north-weſt by the government of Kiov, on the north by the government of Charkov, on the eaſt by the country of the Coſacs, and on the ſouth by the Black Sea; divided into two provinces, Ekaterinoſlavſkoi, and Taurida. This government contains the greateſt part of that territory which was wreſted by the late empreſs from the Turks, and compriſes New Ruſſia, the former government of Azoph, and Crim Tartary.

EKATERINOSLAVSKOI, a province of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, comprehending what has formerly been called *Budziac Tartary*, and the *Ukraine*, now a part of the government of Ekaterinoſlav.

EKELSBEKE, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergues: 3 leagues S. Dunkirk.

EKENAS, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the north coaſt of the Gulf of Finland: the harbour is not good: 50 miles SE. Abo.

EKERDER, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 16 miles E. Iſbarteh.

EKESIO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 60 miles NW. Calmar.

EKIE, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 55 miles S. Toſon Hotun.

EKKI TEKKI, a town of Africa, in the country of Commendo.

EKMIN, ſee *Achmim.*

EKRAD, a town of Egypt: 10 miles SE. Monfalout.

EKSAS, a town of Egypt: 21 miles S. Cairo.

EKSENIDE, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 84 miles S. Degnizlu. *Long.* 46. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 27. N.

ELABACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elbe, near Konigſtein, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

ELABUGA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, on the Bielaia: 156 miles S. Viatka.

ELAHAJAN, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 100 miles SE. Amanzirifdin.

ELAN, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Don: 68 miles SW. Archadinſkaia.

ELAN, a town of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock.

ELARAHAL, or *El Harahal,* a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: 20 miles NW. Seville.

ELASERE, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 28 miles N. Chamir.

ELATMA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov, on the Oka: 132 miles N. Tambov. *Long.* 59. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 2. N.

ELAY, a river of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, which runs into the ſea, near Pennarth Point.

ELBA, an iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coaſt of Tuſcany, about eight miles in length, and two in breadth; it contains ſome mines of iron and loadſtone, and quarries of fine marble: 36 miles W. Cape Corſo. *Long.* 28. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.—On the 6th of July 1796, this iſland was taken poſſeſſion of, by the Engliſh, on being driven from Leghorn.

ELBE, a river of Germany, which riſes in the ſouth-eaſt part of the principality of Jauer, in Sileſia, takes a ſoutherly courſe through part of Bohemia, paſſing by Arnau, Koninghoff, Konigingratz, &c. to Pardubitz, when turning towards the weſt and north-weſt it paſſes by Nimburg, Koſteletz, Melnik, Raudnitz, Leitmeritz, Tetſchen, &c. after which it enters Saxony, paſſes by Konigſtein, Pirnau, Dreſden, Meiſſen, Belgern, Torgaw, Wittenberg, Coſwick, Deſſau, Barley, Magdeburg, Tangermunde, Sandau, Domitſch, Boitzenberg, Lauenburg, Hamburg, Gluckſtadt, &c. and runs into the German Sea, about *Long.* 25. 50. E. Ferro, and *Lat.* 54. 3. N.

ELBE, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Eder, 2 miles SSE. Fritzlar, in the county of Waldeck.

ELBEDOUI, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 14 miles S. Abu Ariſch.

ELBERTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 48 miles S. Auguſta. *Long.* 82. 4. W. Greenwich *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

ELBEUF, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen: with a manufacture of cloth, on the Seine: 10 miles S. Rouen.

ELBING, or *Elblang,* a ſea-port town of Pruſſia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near the Friſche Haffe, built in the year 1239; ſeven years after its foundation it enjoyed the privilege of coining money. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and was till very lately Anſeatic. The Roman Catholics make uſe of the largeſt church, the Lutherans have eight others, the Calviniſts have places of worſhip, and other ſects are tolerated: 30 miles SE. Dantzick.—In the year 1704, this town, then in poſſeſſion of the Swedes, was beſieged and taken by the Ruſſians.

ELBUGA, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, which runs into the Kagalinſk, 12 miles E. Azoph.

ELBURG, or *Elburch,* a town of the United Dutch States, in Guelderland, ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore of the Zuyder Sea: 34 miles NNE. Utrecht. *Long.* 23. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 28. N.

ELCHE, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, ſituated in a foreſt of palms and olive trees; the environs produce a great quantity of wine, and feed a number of cattle; the water is ſalt, and not good, that which the inhabitants drink is brought from a diſtance. Several magnificent remains of its ancient ſplendour make it ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Ilici*: 8 miles SW. Alicant.

ELCHE, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 27 miles SE. Alcaraz.

ELCHINGEN, an abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, the abbot of which is a prince, and pays 50 florins for a Roman month, and is taxed 162 rixdollars and 29 kruitzers to the Imperial chamber; its territory includes about 15 villages near Ulm.

ELDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 20 miles WNW. Alicant.

ELDAGSEN, or *Eldagſhauſen,* a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg: 16 miles ENE. Hameln.

ELDENA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: 3 miles E. Griefswalda.

ELDITZKA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the river Upha: 50 miles N. Upha.

ELDPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles S. Ips.

ELENT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles NNW. Brugg.

ELEPHANT MOUNTAIN, a mountain on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon: 74 miles SE. Candy.

ELEPHANTA, a ſmall iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Hindooſtan, inhabited by about a hundred poor Indian families, with a celebrated Indian temple. The proper name is *Gali Pouri,* but the Europeans call it Elephanta, from the ſtatue of an elephant formed of black ſtone, which ſtands in the open plain near the ſhore: about 2 leagues from Bombay.

ELERO, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Tanaro, near Carri.

ELESCHEVI, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Tchulim: 84 miles ENE. Tomſk.

ELEUTHERA, or *Alabaſter Iſland,* one of the Bahama iſlands; the climate is healthy, and the ſoil is fertile. It has a fort and a ſmall garriſon. *Long.* 76. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 14. N.

ELFEDSJ, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 12 miles NE. Abu-Ariſch.

ELFELD, or *Eltvil,* a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 14 miles NW. Mentz.

ELFSBORG GAMLA, or *Old Elfsborg,* a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, with a ſtrong caſtle near the ſea. In the year 1563, it was burned, and the caſtle taken by the Danes; but reſtored to the Swedes. In the year 1611, the Danes became maſters of it again; but two years after it was returned to the Swedes: 4 miles SW. Gottenburg.

ELFSBORG *(New),* a fortreſs of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, built in the year 1646, on an iſland at the mouth of the Moldal: 4 miles W. Gothenburg.

ELGA, a river which riſes three miles north from Penna Macor, in Portugal, and runs into the Tagus, between Alcantara and Roſmarilhal, ſeparating the countries of Spain and Portugal, during its whole courſe of about 30 miles.

ELGATTAR, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers: 37 miles S. Bona.

ELGEND, a town of Arabia, in the country of Hadramaut: 60 miles W. Hadramaut.

ELGG, a town and lordſhip of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich.

ELGIEHAMA, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, about 2 leagues from Mount Atlas.

ELGIN, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county of Murray, or Elginſhire, near the river Loſſie, formerly the ſee of a biſhop. Ruins of the cathedral, founded in 1224, yet remain, and give evidence of its ancient magnificence. The lead was taken off the cathedral to pay the troops, in the year 1567. The town and cathedral were burned in the year 1339, by the earl of Buchan, called the *Wolf of Badenoch,* for his impiety: 30 miles E. Inverneſs, and 100 N. Edinburgh.

ELGIN *(County),* ſee *Murray.*

ELGIS, a town of Egypt: 6 miles S. Abu-Girge.

ELGOYBAR, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: 13 miles WSW. St. Sebaſtian.

ELHAM, a town of England, in the county of Kent: 10 miles S. Canterbury, and 67 ESE. London.

ELHAMMA, or *El Hamma,* a town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli. *Long.* 28. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. N.

ELIANT, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimper: 2½ leagues E. Quimper.

ELIENESS, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Fife, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth. *Long.* 0. 22. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

ELINS, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 26 miles NE. Braclaw.

ELJOBELE, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 28 miles S. Abu-Ariſch.

ELIZABETH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 15 miles ESE. Harriſburg.

ELIZABETH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey, with two churches, one for Epiſcopalians, the other for Preſbyterians. This is one of the oldeſt towns in the ſtate, having been purchaſed of the Indians in 1664, and ſettled ſoon after: 58 miles NNE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 38. N.

ELIZABETH'S BAY, a bay in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 43. S.

ELIZABETH ISLANDS, iſlands of America, near the ſouth coaſt of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, between Martha's Vineyard and the continent.

ELIZABETH CITY, a county of Virginia.

ELIZAVETGRAD, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Ingul: 108 miles W. Ekaterinoſlav.

ELK, a river of North America, which runs into the Kanhawa, in the ſtate of Virginia. *Long.* 81. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 9. N.

ELKARRIE, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 24 miles NE. Abu-Ariſch.

ELKASSAREN, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 8 miles E. Chamir.

ELKATTA, a town of Egypt: 14 miles NW. Cairo.

ELKTON, a town of America, in the ſtate of Maryland, ſituated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, near the head of Cheſapeak bay, well ſituated for trade, between Baltimore and Philadelphia: 37 miles SW. Philadelphia.

ELKUVAR, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tobol. *Long.* 81. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 55. N.

ELLAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg: 12 miles SSE. Dillenburg.

ELLEDAT, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 12 miles S. Candy.

ELLEHOLM, a ſea-port town of Sweden, on the ſouth coaſt of the province of Blekingen, on the Baltic: 8 miles W. Carlſcron.

ELLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 4 miles SE. Juliers.

ELLENBOGEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: 17 miles SSE. Bregentz.

ELLENHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: 14 miles ENE. Bregentz.

ELLERENA, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Zacatecas: 25 miles W. Zacatecas.

ELLERENA, or *Elerena*, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, belonging to the knights of the order of St. Jago, by whom it was founded: 55 miles N. Seville, and 52 W. Cordova. *Long.* 10. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 8. N.

ELLESMERE, a town of England, in the county of Salop, near a lake famous for fiſh; with a weekly market on Tueſday: 16 miles N. Shrewſbury, and 176 NW. London.

ELLFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of the Vogtland: 2 miles S. Auerbach.

ELLICHPOUR, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the ſame name, in the country of Berar, ſubject to the Nizam. It was formerly the capital of Berar: 144 miles NE. Aurungabad. *Long.* 78. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 12. N.

ELLORE, one of the northern circars of Hindooſtan, ſituated to the north-eaſt of Condapilly, and north-weſt of the Bay of Bengal.

ELLORE, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the ſame name, 32 miles N. Maſulipatam. *Long.* 81. 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 43. N.

ELM, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Glaris: 6 miles S. Glaris.

ELMA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Petchora, at Elma.

ELMA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, at the conflux of the Elma and the Petchora: 312 miles E. Archangel.

ELMAHAD, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 8 miles NNW. Zebid.

ELMEDEA, or *Elmadia*, or *El Medea*, called likewiſe *Africa*, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the country of Tunis; formerly a place of great ſtrength and importance: but the harbour is now ruined and choaked up: 6 leagues N. Cape Oudia.

ELMEDINE, or *Almedine*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the edge of mount Atlas.

ELMEDINE, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, near the ſea coaſt.

ELMEN, or *Alt Salza*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and the principality of Magdeburg: 10 miles SSE. Magdeburg.

ELMENAU, ſee *Ilmenau*.

ELMESHORN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 18 miles NW. Hamburg.

ELNBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle, or diſtrict, within the circle of Saatz, called the *Circle of Elnbogen*, or *Loket*; ſituated on a rock, ſurrounded with mountains, near the Egra: 62 miles W. Prague, and 32 SW. Saatz.

ELNE, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perpignan; formerly the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Narbonne. It ſuffered very much in the civil wars, during the reign of Louis XI. in the 17th century: 2½ leagues SSE. Perpignan.

ELNE, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the Iriſh Sea: 4 miles N. Workington.

ELNIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk: 32 miles ESE. Smolenſk. *Long.* 51. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 25. N.

ELORA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Aurungabad; celebrated for its pagodas, cut out of the natural rock: 13 miles N. Aurungabad.

ELOTZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orlov: 112 miles ENE. Orel. *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

ELOVKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 16 miles WNW. Tomſk.

ELOYES, a town of France, in the department of Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Remiremont: 2½ leagues SE. Epinal.

ELPHIN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roſcommon; the ſee of a biſhop, ſaid to have been founded by St. Patrick, in the fifth century; the cathedral is the pariſh church, neither large nor elegant; the biſhop's palace is near the town: 8 miles N. Boyle, and 16 N. Roſcommon.

ELRICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Klettenburg; formerly the capital of the county. Here are ſome conſiderable mauufactures; 6 miles NW. Nordhauſen.

ELS, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: 32 miles W. Olmutz, and 24 NNW. Brunn.

ELSA, a river of Tuſcany, which runs into the Arno, about a mile weſt from Empoli.

ELSE, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, near Oderberg.

ELSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 2 miles WNW. Paderborn.

ELSFLETH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Oldenburg; at the conflux of the Hunte and the Weſer, whoſe toll amounts to 30,000 rixdollars a year: 17 miles NE. Oldenburg.

ELSGAU, a part of the biſhopric of Bâle, which lies between the mountains and the Larg, comprehending the town and bailiwic of Porentrui, and 20 pariſhes.

ELSINBURG, ſee *Helſingborg*.

ELSINORE, ſee *Helſingoer*.

ELSNABBEN, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, on the coaſt of the Baltic: 32 miles ENE. Nikioping.

ELSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Thuringia: 6 miles E. Wittenberg.

ELSTER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which paſſes by Adorf, Oelſnitz, Plauen, Zeitz, Pegau, Leipſic, &c. and joins the Sala, about 5 miles from Halle.

ELSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, on a river of the ſame name, in the circle of the Vogtland: 10 miles S. Oelſnitz.

ELSTER *(Schwartz)*, or *Black Elſter*, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes about 10 miles eaſt from Stolpenin, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen, and runs into the Elbe, 6 miles E. Wittenberg.

ELSTERBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of the Vogtland: 15 miles SW. Zwickau.

ELSTERWERDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 17 miles N. Meiſſen, and 26 NNW. Dreſden.

ELSTRA, a town of Luſatia: 2 miles S. Camenz.

ELTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: 5 miles N. Cleves.

ELTERLEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: 2 miles ENE. Grunhayn.

ELTHAM, a town of England, in the county of Kent, where king Edward I. built a palace, of which hardly any thing remains, and Edward II. chiefly reſided. It has a weekly market on Monday: 8 miles ESE. London.

ELTMAN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 8 miles WNW. Bamberg, and 40 ENE. Wurzburg.

ELVAS, a city of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, the ſee of a biſhop ſuffragan of Evora, ſaid to have been founded by the Gauls, in the year of the world 3009. It contains, beſides the cathedral, three pariſh churches, two hoſpitals, and ſeven convents. The Spaniards beſieged it in the year 1659; and the French and Spaniards in the year 1706, without ſucceſs. The town and environs contained 12,400 ſouls; near it is a fortreſs, called the *Lippe*, built in the year 1764, under the direction of count Erneſt de Schomberg Lippe. An academy was founded here in the year 1733: 104 miles E. Liſbon. *Long.* 11. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 44. N.

ELVEN, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vannes: 2½ leagues NE. Vannes.

ELVO, a river of Italy, which runs into the Seſia, 2 miles N. Vercelle.

ELWADAD, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 30 miles SSE. Chamir.

ELWANGEN, a principality of Germany, bordering on the duchy of Wurtemberg, in the circle of Swabia. It was firſt a Benedictine convent, founded in the year 764, afterwards became an abby; and, in the year 1461, ſeculariſed into a provoſtſhip and principality; and is protected by the duke of Wurtemburg. It pays 80 florins for a Roman month, and is taxed 175 rixdollars and 78 kruitzers. The prince has a regency, an eccleſiaſtical council, and a chamber of finances.

ELWANGEN, a town of Germany, and in a principality of the ſame name, on the river Jaxt: 32 miles N. Ulm, and 42 NNW. Augſburg. *Long.* 27. 47. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 48. 53. N.

ELWY, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Culyd, near St. Aſaph.

ELY, a city of England, in the county of Cambridge, ſituated on the

Ouſe, in a fenny country, called *The Iſle of Ely*, erected into a biſhopric in the year 1107, in the favour of Hervey, removed from Bangor. The biſhop has all the rights of a county palatine, and is ſovereign: he appoints a judge to hear and determine all cauſes within the iſle, holds aſſizes, gaol delivery, and quarter ſeſſions of the peace within the liberty, and has his chief and under bailiffs for execution of proceſs, and his cuſtos rotulorum. Here was an abby of nuns in the 7th century, which was deſtroyed by the Danes in the year 868. In the year 970, an abby of monks was founded, which, in 1413, was mitred, and continued till the diſſolution, when it was valued at 1084l. The number of inhabitants is about 2500. The market is on Saturday: 17 miles N. Cambridge, and 6[illegible] N. London.

ELYS BAY, a bay of the iſland of Antigua, on the north coaſt, a little to the ſouth of Beggar's Point.

ELZE, or *Eltz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim, on the Saale: 9 miles SW. Hildeſheim.

EMBAB, a town of Egypt: 2 miles W. Cairo.

EMBAR, a town of Africa, in the country of Senegal.

EMBAUL, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Damel. *Long*. 15. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 15. N.

EMBLICHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: 10 miles NNW. Nienhus.

EMBOLI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: a colony from Athens. It is called by the Chriſtians *Chriſtopolis*, but is little better than a heap of ruins: 48 miles E. Saloniki.

EMBOUL, a town of Africa, in the country of Senegal.

EMBRHUHREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 10 miles NNW. Rheine.

EMBRUN, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Higher Alps, on the Durance; before the revolution the ſee of an archbiſhop, containing five pariſhes, and about 12,000 inhabitants. It was taken in the year 1692, by Victor Amadeus II. king of Sardinia, but abandoned ſoon after; and a little time after, Louis XIV. built Mount Dauphin, to prevent the like circumſtance another time: 6 leagues E. Gap. *Long*. 24. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 34. N.

EMBS, or *Ems*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Embs, or Hohenembs, near which are ſome baths impregnated with ſulphur: 10 miles S. Bregentz.

EMBS, or *Hohenembs*, a ſmall county of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſouth of the county of Bregentz, and the lake of Conſtance, about 10 miles long, and 5 broad, erected into a county by Charles V. and now belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. Its Roman month is 20 florins, and tax 60 rixdollars.

EMDEN, a ſeaport of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of the county of Eaſt Friſeland, on the eaſt ſide of the Embs, near the mouth: large, ſtrong, and commercial, divided into Old and New Town, with two fauxbourgs. It contains three churches for Calviniſts, beſides places of worſhip for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Mennonites and Jews. It is a free port. The right of protection has been purchaſed by the king of Pruſſia, of the Dutch. Its territory includes ſeveral towns and villages. *Long*. 24. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 22. N.—In the year 1757, this town was taken by the French, who evacuated it the next year: it was again taken by the French, but the prince of Soubiſe exacting too ſevere contributions, the peaſants roſe and drove the enemy out of the town, and country.

EMEGIAGEN, a town and fortreſs of Africa, in the empire of Morocco.

EMERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube; 16 miles above Crems.

EMER-YAPAR, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 17 miles from Chatcheou.

EMESA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Damaſcus: 25 miles S. Hama.

EMETZ, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Tobolſk: 28 miles W. Iſchim.

EMILLEGUE, on of the Pelew iſlands.

EMIR BACHA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 80 miles W. Tocat.

EMLY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary; the ſee of a biſhop, ſaid to have been founded ſo early as the fifth century; and afterwards erected into an archbiſhopric. In the year 1568, it was united to Caſhel, in which ſtate it ſtill continues: 15 miles W. Caſhel.

EMME, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes near Entlibuch, in the canton of Lucern, and runs into the Aar at Biberiſch, in the canton of Soleure, through a fertile valley, called *Emmenthal*.

EMMELOORT, a town in the north part of the iſland of Schockland, in the Zuyder Sea: 10 miles E. Vollenhove.

EMMENDINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden, on the Enz: 7 miles N. Fryburg, and 19 SSE. Straſburg.

EMMERICH, or *Embrich*, or *Emmerick*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, ſurrounded with walls and ditches in the year 1247. It contains four churches for Lutherans, Calviniſts, Roman Catholics, and Mennonites, one each; the Roman Catholics have four convents. It has a voice and ſeat at the provincial aſſemblies. It was taken by the French in the year 1672, and reſtored to the elector of Brandenburg, in the year 1673: 6 miles E. Cleves. *Long*. 23. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 51. N.

EMOUI, or *Hia-men*, an iſland near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of China, in the province of Fo-kien, about 15 miles in circumference, with a port capable of containing any number of veſſels, with ſufficient depth of water; where the emperor keeps a garriſon of ſeveral thouſand men. In the beginning of this century it was frequented by European veſſels for trade, but is now neglected for Canton. *Long*. 1. 52. E. Peking. *Lat*. 24. 30. N.

EMPOLI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, ſituated on the Arno: 15 miles W. Florence.

EMPUS, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan: 5 miles NW. Draguignan.

EMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: 7 miles ESE. Coblentz.

EMS, or *Emer*, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which riſes in the biſhopric of Paderborn, paſſes through the biſhopric of Munſter and Eaſt Frieſland, and runs into the German Ocean, a little below Emden.

EMSBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Lahne, 3 miles E. from Limburg, in the electorate of Treves.

EMUNGS, one of the Pelew Iſlands.

ENABY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 25 miles S. Linkioping.

ENAREA, a province of Abyſſinia, conquered by the troops of the Negus, at the beginning of the 17th century, ſituated at the ſouth-weſt extremity of the empire.

ENBA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Caſpian Sea. *Long*. 71. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat* 46. 55. N.

ENBAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates: 40 miles W. Bagdad.

ENCEADA DA BELA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel, on the coaſt of the Indian Sea: 30 miles S. Cape Guardafu.

ENOCHENREUTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 36 miles ENE. Bamberg.

ENCKHUSEN, a ſea-port town of Holland, on the coaſt of the Zuyder Sea, which encompaſſes two-thirds of it, and forms it into a peninſula; it takes its name from two words which ſignify *ſome houſes*, conſiſting originally of only a few fiſhermens' huts. William, comte of Holland, gave it the privileges of a town, and ſurrounded it with walls, in 1355; before that time it had been burnt down by John d'Arkel and Nicholas de Putten, in the year 1292. In 1514, an inundation deſtroyed part of the ramparts and ſome houſes. In the year 1517, the Gueldrians, who were at war with the Hollanders, attempted to take it by ſurpriſe, but the ſudden ebbing of the tide fruſtrated their deſign. It had formerly a good harbour, large, commodious, and much frequented. In 1394, Albert, comte of Holland, deſirous to paſs over to Frieſland with his army, aſſembled here 3000 veſſels; Charles V. and his ſon Philip, embarked from hence to Spain, and all their ſhips were kept in this port, but the harbour is now too much obſtructed by ſand to permit very large veſſels to enter with convenience: it is however a port of good trade, particularly in ſalt fiſh. The ſtreets are clean, with a great number of canals, the houſes handſome, and the public buildings good, eſpecially the town-houſe, which is eſtabliſhed with a very lofty tower, and is equal to any in Holland, except that of Amſterdam. The three towns Enckhuſen, Hoorn, and Medemblic, have the privilege of coining money each ſeven years alternately: 28 miles NNE. Amſterdam. *Long*. 22. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 42. N.

ENCKENDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 6 miles SE. Rendſburg.

ENDE, one of the ſmaller Molucca iſlands. *Long*. 120. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 8. 30. S.

ENDEAVOUR STRAITS, a narrow ſea, between New Guinea and New Holland.

ENDEAVOUR RIVER, a river on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, with a bar at its mouth, and not depth of water for veſſels to ſail more then a mile above the bar. *Long*. 145. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 26. S.

ENDELAVE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark: 8 miles N. Funen.

ENDENA, a town of Italy, in the Bergamaſco: 7 miles N. Bergamo.

ENDER, a town of Italy, in the Bergamaſco: 12 miles NE. Bergamo.

ENDER, a river of Scotland, formed by the union of ſeveral ſmall brooks, which runs into the Garry, 7 miles W. Blair Athol, in Perthſhire.

ENDERSDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſze: 3½ miles S. Ziegenhals.

ENDERSDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſze: 3½ miles SW. Grotkau.

ENDIAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 150 miles SSE. Suſa.

ENDINGEN, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia : 7 miles NW. Friburg.

ENDSCHUTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt : 4 miles ENE. Weyda.

ENEDA, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Glaris : 2 miles E. Glaris.

ENFIELD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts : 13 miles SSE. Springfield.

ENFIELD, a town of England, in the county of Middleſex, with a ſmall weekly market on Saturday : 12 miles N. London.

ENGADINA, a diſtrict in the country of the Griſons, in a valley on the banks of the river Inn, bordering on the Tyroleſe, divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Engadina is divided into two communities; the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 4000, 4 or 500 of whom emigrate to foreign countries in different capacities. The country, on account of its elevation, produces paſture, but not ſufficient corn for the wants of the people. Zutz is eſteemed the principal place. Lower Engadina is divided into three communities; the ſoil is more fertile than in Upper Engadina, and produces abundance of fruit, and all things neceſſary for the inhabitants. Cernetz is the principal place.

ENGANNO, or *Deceit Iſland*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, a little diſtant from the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 102. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 9. S.

ENGELACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim : 15 miles SW. Alfeld.

ENGELBERG, an abbey of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Underwald, in a valley ſurrounded with lofty mountains. The cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwald are its protectors : 5 miles ESE. Saxlen.

ENGELBRECHTS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 5 miles NNW. Bavarian Waidhoven.

ENGELHARTZEL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 9 miles E. Paſſau.

ENGELHAUS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz : 2 miles ESE. Carlſbad.

ENGELHOLM, a ſea-port town of Sweden, on the eaſt ſide of the Categat, in a conſiderable bay, with good anchorage : 36 miles N. Lund, and 45 W. Chriſtianſtadt, *Long.* 12. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 13. N.—In the year 1678, this town was taken by the Danes, after an obſtinate defence, in which the city was reduced almoſt to a heap of ruins.

ENGELSBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Appau : 5 miles NNW. Freudenthal.

ENGELSBURG, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm : 12 miles NE. Culm.

ENGELSDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw : 10 miles NNE. Krottau.

ENGELSTEIN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen : 48 miles SE. Konigſberg.

ENGELSTETTEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 23 miles E. Vienna.

ENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Stuhlingen : 12 miles NNE. Schaffhauſen, and 21 NNW. Conſtance.

ENGENTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia : 13 miles E. Nuremberg.

ENGER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg : 3 miles W. Hervorden.

ENGER SEE, a lake of Carinthia, 10 miles NNW. Feltkirchen.

ENGERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 10 miles SW. Ziſterſdorff.

ENGHIEN, or *Enghuien*, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainaut : 8 miles ENE. Ath, and 30 NNE. Valenciennes.

ENGIA, an iſland near the coaſt of the Morea, in a gulf to which it gives name; anciently called *Egina*, *Oenone*, and *Myrmidonia*, which laſt name it obtained from the activity and induſtry of the inhabitants, compared to ants : about 10 leagues in circumference; but rendered by rocks nearly inacceſſible, except on the north-weſt. It has no harbours. It has one town which contains about 800 houſes, and in it are ſeen the remains of a temple dedicated to Venus, and of another dedicated to Jupiter : 25 miles SSW. Athens. *Long.* 41. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

ENGIA, a gulf on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of European Turkey, ſo called from the iſland ſituated in it, about 60 miles in length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and 25 wide at the mouth.

ENGLAND, a country of Europe, which forms the principal part of the kingdom and iſland of Great Britain; bounded on the north by Scotland, on the eaſt by the German Ocean, on the ſouth by the Engliſh Channel, and on the weſt by the Atlantic, Wales, and the Iriſh Sea. It extends from 50. to 55. 40. north latitude, and from 1. 50 eaſt, to 6. weſt longitude from Greenwich. The origin of the name is by many writers derived from a colony of Saxons, who arrived in this country from Anglen, or Angelen, a ſmall country of Denmark; however this is at beſt doubtful. To the Romans it was known by the name of *Britain.* Cæſar ſeems to have had no other motive than glory in his conqueſt of Britain; and after all, the Roman power was circumſcribed within very narrow limits till the time of Claudius, and even under him the ſubmiſſion was imperfect; that glory was reſerved for Julius Agricola, by whoſe talents and virtue Britain became a Roman province : in exchange for liberty and independence, the Britons gained urbanity and civilization; they acquired the manners, the language, the arts and ſciences of the Romans; and ſecured by fortifications which Agricola had erected, againſt the incurſions of their northern neighbours, lived a long time in undiſturbed quiet, without thinking of the liberty they had loſt. In the decline of the Roman empire, Britain was neglected; and in the beginning of the fifth century, the Picts and Scots broke through the wall of Agricola, which had been ſtrengthened by Severus, and invaded the country of the Britons, who implored ſuccours from the celebrated Aetius, but in vain; reduced to deſpair, they abandoned their homes, and ſought refuge in the foreſts. Vortigern, one of their princes, perſuaded them to ſeek ſuccours from Germany; and the Saxons, who inhabited the ſea coaſts from Sleſwick to the mouth of the Rhine, ſeized this occaſion of penetrating into Great Britain. Hengiſt and Horſa arrived with troops in three veſſels, attacked the Picts and Scots, and formed a ſettlement for themſelves. They were joined by others of their countrymen, but not without oppoſition on the part of the Britons, under ſeveral warlike princes; but all reſiſtance was in vain, many of them left the iſland, and fled into Armorica, afterwards called *Bretagne*. Hengiſt founded the kingdom of Kent. This conqueſt brought new colonies from Germany; the Angles joined the Saxons. They had the ſame language, the ſame cuſtom, and moſt probably the ſame origin. Common intereſt united them againſt the ancient inhabitants, who, after many defeats, ſought refuge in the mountains of Cornwall and Wales. In the year 477, Ella arrived with troops from Germany, and founded the kingdom of Suſſex. Cerdick, another Saxon leader, found more reſiſtance; the brave prince Arthur obtained ſeveral victories over him, but could not prevent his founding, with his ſon Kenrick, the kingdom of Weſſex, compriſing Hampſhire, Dorſetſhire, Wiltſhire, Berkſhire, and the Iſle of Wight. The kingdoms of Eaſt Anglia, Mercia, and Eſſex, were formed nearly about the ſame time; that of Northumberland was not founded till the year 547. Thus roſe the Heptarchy, or ſeven Saxon kingdoms eſtabliſhed in Great Britain. All theſe were united in the perſon of Egbert, a warlike king of Weſſex, in the year 827. The Danes had before began their invaſions and piracies both on the coaſts of France and England; in the reign of Egbert, they renewed their incurſions, made an alliance with the Britons of Cornwall, and advanced into Devonſhire. Egbert defeated them, but died too ſoon to ſecure the kingdom from farther encroachments. They took advantage of the weakneſs of his ſucceſſor; they ſailed up the Thames in a fleet of 350 ſail, ſeized on the Iſle of Thanet, ſet fire to London and Canterbury, and penetrated into Surry. Ethelwolf marched againſt them, in perſon, but could not ſtop their ravages. During the reign of Alfred, the Danes were reduced to obedience, and confined to Eaſt Anglia and Northumberland. Under the ſucceſſors of Alfred, they made ſeveral freſh attempts; a great number of them had at different times taken up their abode in different parts of the kingdom, and peace had frequently been purchaſed for large ſums of money. In the year 1002, Ethelred, at that time king, formed the inhuman reſolution of maſſacring every Dane in his dominions, which was put into execution on the 15th of November, the feſtival of St. Brice, the day in which the Danes uſually bathed themſelves. They were ſlaughtered without diſtinction of age or ſex. The ſiſter of the king of Denmark ſuffered with the reſt, after having beheld the murder of her huſband and her children. The Danes, who were now rouſed by revenge as well as avarice, brought freſh troops into the kingdom, led by their king Sweyn : the Engliſh made preparations for reſiſtance, but in vain; Ethelred was obliged to fly from his country into Normandy, whilſt Sweyn aſſumed the crown. This, however, he did not long enjoy, for he died ſix weeks after. Ethelred returned, and at his death, was ſucceeded by his ſon Edmund; but the Daniſh party was now ſo great that, after ſeveral battles, the kingdom was divided between Edmund and Canute, the ſon of Sweyn, who, on the death of Edmund, which happened ſoon after, uſurped the whole. The Daniſh tyranny laſted not long. It began with Canute, in 1017, and ended with Hardicanute, or Canute II. in 1040. The Saxon race was then reſtored in the perſon of Edward, ſirnamed the Confeſſor. Harold, ſon of earl Godwin, held the crown after him only a few months, from January to October, 1066, when the battle of Haſtings was fought, and Harold loſt his crown and life, to William the Norman, ſirnamed the Conqueror. This ſeems the æra from which to date a regular deſcent of Engliſh kings. William I. was the illegitimate ſon of the duke of Normandy. He took advantage of his ſucceſs, and went directly to London, where he was met by ſome of the nobility and principal clergy, and crowned at the abby of Weſtminſter. His reign was diſturbed by a rebellion of his eldeſt ſon in Normandy, and ſeveral commotions in England; nevertheleſs, at his death, in 1087, he left the crown firmly ſecured to his ſecond ſon. William II. ſurnamed Rufus, was killed by an arrow, ſhot inadvertently, as he was hunting in New Foreſt, in the year 1100. His youngeſt brother, Henry I. ſurnamed Beauclerc, ſeized on the crown in the abſence of the elder, Robert, who was at that time in Paleſtine on a cruſade, and on his return was put into priſon, where he was kept the remainder of his life. Henry died in the year 1135. He left the crown to his daughter Matilda, who had firſt been the wife of Henry IV. emperor of Germany, and afterwards of Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou; and to her ſon by the latter: notwithſtanding this, Stephen, earl of Blois, ſon of Adela, a younger daughter of William I. laid claim to the crown, and in ſpite of the pretenſions of Matilda and her ſon, was finally ſucceſsful. The conteſt was long and bloody; but at length it was agreed, that Stephen ſhould remain in poſſeſſion of the crown to his death, when prince Henry was to ſucceed him. Stephen died in 1154, when Henry II. ſirnamed Plantagenet, took poſſeſſion of the crown without oppoſition. The crown from him deſcended in a direct line to Richard II. who was depoſed, in 1399, by the artifices of the duke of Lancaſter, who ſoon after became king, under the name of Henry IV. He was ſucceeded by his ſon and grandſon. Another branch of the Plantagenets, called the houſe of York, then ſeized the crown. Dreadful was the conteſt between the two houſes of York and Lancaſter for 30 years, in which above 100,000 Engliſhmen loſt their lives, and ended with the death of Richard III. the laſt of the Plantagenets, in 1485; when Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond, was made king. The line of Tudor ended in Elizabeth, in 1603. James VI. king of Scotland, of the name of Stuart, came peaceably to the crown, as a deſcendant of Henry VII. His ſon, Charles, who ſucceeded him, was beheaded, in the year 1649. A commonweath and the protectorate of Cromwell continued till the year 1660; when the regal ſtate was reſtored in the perſon of Charles II. In the year 1688, James II. after ſome violent diſputes with the parliament, withdrew to France. The throne was declared vacant, and the prince of Orange, who had married his daughter, was by a convention proclaimed king, by the name of William III. At the death of William, in 1701, Anne, the other daughter of James II. ſucceeded. In her ended the Stuart line. By an act of ſucceſſion, paſſed in the reign of king William III. the crown was entailed on the elector of Hanover, as deſcendant from the princeſs Sophia, granddaughter of James I. George I. was proclaimed king, in the year 1714, immediately on the death of queen Anne. Two unſucceſsful attempts were made to reinſtate the Stuart family, in the years 1715 and 1745. The male line of that family is now extinct, ſo that there is no oppoſition to the preſent family on the throne. England is divided into 40 ſhires, or counties, viz. Bedfordſhire, Berkſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Cambridgeſhire, Cheſhire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derbyſhire, Devonſhire, Dorſetſhire, Durham, Eſſex, Glouceſterſhire, Hampſhire, Herefordſhire, Hertfordſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Kent, Lancaſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Lincolnſhire, Middleſex, Monmouthſhire, Norfolk, Northamptonſhire, Northumberland, Nottinghamſhire, Oxfordſhire, Rutlandſhire, Shropſhire, Somerſetſhire, Staffordſhire, Suffolk, Surry, Suſſex, Warwickſhire, Weſtmoreland, Wiltſhire, Worceſterſhire, and Yorkſhire; all of theſe, as well as their principal towns and rivers, are ſpoken of in this Work at large. The government, or at leaſt the execution of the government, is veſted in the king, whoſe power is circumſcribed by the laws of the land, which laws are made by the repreſentatives of the people aſſembled in parliament, agreed to by the nobles, and confirmed by the king. All public or private wrongs, or diſputes, are referred to a jury of 12 men, who are ſworn to do juſtice between the parties concerned, and for this purpoſe aſſizes are held in different parts of the kingdom, where men learned in the law ſit as judges twice every year, with others alſo, who attend, not as judges, but as counſellors to plead for each party. Theſe are called circuits, and two judges generally attend in each. The religion of England was Chriſtianity, according to the rites of the church of Rome, till the reign of Henry VIII. who threw off the ſupremacy of the pope, and made himſelf be acknowledged the head of the church; and, in the year 1562, the articles of religion agreed upon by the archbiſhops and biſhops, were publiſhed by queen Elizabeth. England contains two archbiſhops, and 24 biſhops, who are peers of the realm, and all appointed by the king; beſides the ſee of Sodor and Man, which is in the gift of the Athol family, as deſcendants from the lords of Man, but not being a peer of England, he has no ſeat in parliament. The nobility of England are created by the king, and form a diſtinct branch of the legiſlature; their conſent is neceſſary to the formation of every law, with a power to reject or alter any bill, except a money bill, which has paſſed the houſe of commons; a majority of votes determines, and an abſent peer can vote by proxy. Every nobleman accuſed of any crime muſt be judged by his peers. The houſe of commons conſiſts of 558 members, choſen by the counties, cities, and towns of England, Scotland, and Wales; of which 489 are choſen for England, 24 for Wales, and 45 for Scotland. Theſe are the repreſentatives of the people at large, who are bound by every tie of honour and good faith to do the beſt they can for the people whom they repreſent. The ſtanding army of Great Britain is very large. In the year 1792, the eſtabliſhment conſiſted of 7 regiments of dragoon guards, 19 regiments of dragoons, 3 regiments of foot-guards, and 77 regiments of foot, beſides marines and artillery. Since the breaking out of the French war, the number of regiments has been increaſed. The navy of England is, perhaps, the largeſt and beſt appointed of any in Europe; the number of ſeamen in time of peace is calculated at rather more than 14,000; the number in time of war muſt depend on circumſtances. In the American war they were more than 100,000. The continual wars in which this country has been engaged have encreaſed the expences of the nation, ſo much that the actual debt amounts to at leaſt 350 millions ſterling, to pay the annual intereſt of which it has been neceſſary to lay on heavy taxes. The militia of the kingdom are regiments of men raiſed in each county by ballot for the internal defence of the kingdom, which they are never to leave without their own conſent. The climate is healthy, though uncertain; frequent changes happen in the weather, and thoſe ſudden and unexpected, which render the harveſt, eſpecially in the northern counties, precarious: yet very rarely does it happen but with care and attention the induſtrious huſbandman will be rewarded by a profitable crop, and harveſt well ſecured. The ſoil of England is various, and differs in different counties; wheat, barley, oats, rye, French wheat, beans, and peas, are the grand and principal productions. Many of the counties produce apples and pears, from which cyder and perry are made, by ſome thought equal to the greater part of the German wines; other fruits have been introduced, for native fruits are few, and thoſe not good; plumbs, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, grapes, and other fruits, are by the care and ſkill of the Engliſh gardeners raiſed in the greateſt plenty and variety. The oak is a native of England, as likewiſe the beech; the elm moſt probably is an exotic; but there are few plants in any part of the known world but what are introduced either into the plantation, the nurſery, or the green-houſe, in England. Among the wild animals formerly were wolves, bears, foxes, deer, badgers, &c. The two firſt have been totally deſtroyed, the others yet remain. Among the domeſtic animals are cattle, horſes, ſheep, and hogs. In the mountains of the different parts of the kingdom are mines of copper, iron, lead, tin, and coals, with quarries of marble, free-ſtone, lime-ſtone, ſlate, &c. The manufactures are various and extenſive in every article made of wool, cotton, flax, ſilk, iron, ſteel, &c. Many villages and towns are employed in providing for the demands of merchants to almoſt every quarter of the globe. Rich commercial companies are eſtabliſhed, who, as well as individual merchants, export the manufactures of this country, and import others in their room. The principal rivers of England are the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, the Tyne, the Medway, the Humber, the Merſey, and the Tamer. London is the capital: the next towns in point of commercial importance are Briſtol and Liverpool. Canterbury and York are archbiſhops' ſees; Oxford and Cambridge are univerſities. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated by ſome at 7,000,000, by others at only 5,000,000; a ſtrange difference, but both muſt be uncertain.

ENGLAND *(New)*. That part of the United States of America which lies to the eaſt of New York, is known by the general name of *New England*, formerly called *New England Colonies*, and now *The States of New England*, being divided into five ſtates, New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, and Vermont, to which might be added a ſixth, called *Main*, for though at preſent united with Maſſachuſett, from its increaſing population, the time of its being erected into a ſeparate ſtate is not far diſtant. New England is the moſt populous part of the United States, and could on any great and ſudden emergency furniſh an army of 165,000 men, who from their earlieſt youth have been trained to the uſe of arms; the greater part of theſe are farmers and owners of land. The inhabitants of New England are moſtly deſcended from the natives of England, and they univerſally ſpeak the Engliſh language. Learning is here more generally diffuſed among the people than in any other country, from ſchools in every townſhip. One great characteriſtic of the New Englanders is their enthuſiaſtic love of liberty; they are generally tall and well made; they are frugal, induſtrious, ſober, and temperate. A law, which is the ſame in all the New England ſtates, divides the poſſeſſions of the father equally among the children, with the exception only of a double portion to the eldeſt. New England may be called a nurſery of men. The ſtate of Vermont has riſen in a ſmall time, and thouſands of the inhabitants emigrate every year into every ſtate and conſiderable town of the union. New England owes its firſt ſettlement to the Puritans, who were driven from Europe, by religious perſecution, about the beginning of the 17th century. The principal exports of New England are mackarel, ſalmon, cod, and other fiſh; whale-oil and whale-bone, timber, maſts, boards, ſtaves, hoops and ſhingles; horſes, mules, ſalted beef, pork, pot-aſh, pearl-aſh, flax-ſeed, apples, cyder, corn, butter, and cheeſe. The ſoil is different, and the productions vary likewiſe; on the beſt lands walnuts and cheſnut-trees abound, on the next beſt lands grow oaks and beech, while upon poorer ſoils are found firs, pitch pines, &c. Other trees and plants are the maple, red flowering maple, elm, ſaſſafras, locuſt, tulip-tree, cherry, mulberry, pear, &c. Among the fruits which grow wild are ſeveral ſorts of grapes, which are ſmall, ſour, and thick ſkinned. The principal productions are wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, hemp, flax, French wheat, peas, beans, &c. The fruits produced from culture are apples in the greateſt plenty, pears, quinces, peaches, plumbs, apricots, cherries, gooſberries, ſtrawberries, &c.

The inhabitants of New England have founded colleges, which flouriſh more than any others in the United States; they are fond of learning the arts, and cultivate them with ſucceſs. New England breeds ſome of the fineſt cattle in America, for which the extenſive vallies between the hills and on the ſides of the innumerable rivers and brooks are well ſuited. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Merrimack, Penobſcot, Piſcataqua and Saco.

ENGLESQUEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 15 miles SW. Arques.

ENGLISH COVE, a harbour or bay, on the coaſt of New Ireland, about 3 or 4 miles from Cape St. George.

ENGLISH HARBOUR, a bay on the ſouth-weſt of the iſland of Antigua, a little to the eaſt of Falmouth Harbour.

ENGLISH POINT, a cape in the river St. Lawrence, on the coaſt of Canada. *Long.* 61. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

ENGLISH REACH, a reach in the ſtraits of Magellan, about 3 leagues over, between Cape Gallant and Cape Holland.

ENGLISH ROAD, a road in the iſland of Eooa, or Middleburg, in the South Pacific Ocean, with 25 fathoms water. *Long.* 174. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 20. S.

ENGLISH TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: 6 miles NE. Philadelphia.

ENGLSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles NW. Zwetl.

ENGUELEGUINGIT, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, not far from Mogador.

ENHALLOW, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, between Rowſa and Pomona.

ENISEI, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the borders of Chineſe Tartary, and taking a northern courſe, runs into the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 100. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 20. N.

ENISEISK, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the river Eniſei; large, populous, and fortified with an extenſive juriſdiction, which pays annually a tribute in ſkins to the crown of Ruſſia: 400 miles ENE. Kolivan, 1692 ENE. Aſtrachan, and 2293 ESE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 109. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 16. N.

ENIX, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 8 miles W. Almeria.

ENKIOPING, a town of Sweden, on the north ſide of the Mœler lake, in the province of Upland: 21 miles SW. Upſal.

ENKIRCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: 3 miles N. Traarbach.

ENKUSEN, a town of the iſland of Borneo.

ENNEBACKA, a town of Norway: 26 miles SE. Chriſtiania.

ENNEL LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Weſtmeath: 2 miles S. Mullingar.

ENNEZAT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riom: 1½ league E. Riom.

ENNIS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, large and populous, ſituated on the Fergus, which is navigable for large boats from the Shannon, which adds greatly to the trade of the town. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 17 miles NW. Limerick. *Long.* 8. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 49. N.

ENNISCORTHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford; where is a manufacture of coarſe woollen cloth, and ſome conſiderable ironworks. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh Parliament: 10 miles N. Wexford, and 27 NE. Waterford.

ENNISKILLEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, ſituated on an iſland in the river Erne, between the two parts of Lough Erne. The linen manufacture flouriſhes and produces its principal wealth. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 33 miles W. Armagh, and 41 S. Londonderry.

ENNS, ſee *Ens*.

ENO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania; the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop: 28 miles NW. Gallipoli.

ENOCHS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 145 miles WSW. Virginia.

ENOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 4 miles N. Fundi.

ENOMTEKIS, a town of Swediſh Lapland: 150 miles N. Tornea.

ENOTAEVSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Volga: 72 mile, NNE. Aſtrachan. *Long.* 64. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 15. N.

ENS, a river of Germany, which riſes about 4 miles W. Radſtadt, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, and runs into the Danube at Enns, in the archduchy of Auſtria.

ENS, or *Enns*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated at the conflux of the Ens and the Danube; founded about the year 900; ſituated on an eminence, well built, and ſtrongly fortified; containing a convent, an arſenal, and two caſtles, one of which is ſurrounded with walls, and bears the name of *Enſburg*: 42 miles ESE. Paſſau, and 80 W. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 13. N.

ENS, a town in the ſouthern part of the iſland of Schokland, in the Zuyder Sea: 10 miles NW. Campen.

ENSENE, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile: 120 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 48. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 5. N.

ENSCHEDE, a town of the United Dutch States in Overiſſel: 5 miles S. from Oldezeel.

ENSISHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar: 4 leagues S. Colmar.

ENSTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate: 22 miles N. Ratiſbon.

ENTLIBUCH, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucern; the principal place of a bailiwic, about 9 leagues long, and 6 wide: which applied to the Swiſs to be relieved from the oppreſſions of its lords in the year 1386: 12 miles W. Lucern.

ENTRACQUE, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Geſſo: 5 miles SSE. Demont.

ENTRAIGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mur de Barres: 6 leagues N. Rhodez.

ENTRAIGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 20 miles SE. Grenoble.

ENTRAINS, a town of France, in the department of Nyèvre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clamecy: 3½ leagues W. Clamecy.

ENTRE AMBOS OS RIOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: 8 miles SSW. Amarante.

ENTRE DUERO E MINHO, a province of Portugal, bounded on the north by Galicia, a province of Spain, on the eaſt by the province of Tra los-Montes and Spain, on the ſouth by the province of Beira, from which it is ſeparated by the river Duero, and on the weſt by the Atlantic. It takes its name from its ſituation between the rivers Duero and Minho, the latter of which waters part of its northern borders, as the former bounds the ſouth; about 60 miles from north to ſouth, and 35 from eaſt to weſt. The ſoil is fertile, and the air pure and healthy. It produces corn, wine, oil, and flax in abundance, with great numbers of ſheep, and plenty of game and fiſh. It is divided into ſix juriſdictions, which contain 1460 churches, 963 pariſhes, 1130 convents, and 504,000 inhabitants; it has ſeveral ſeaports ſituated on navigable rivers, which render it very commercial. The principal towns are Braga, Porto, Viana, Guimaraens, Amarante, Moncae, Ponte de Lima; the principal rivers are the Minho, Lima, Cavado, Tamega, and Duero.

ENTRECASTEAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: 10 miles E. Barjols.

ENTREVAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane, on the Var; built near the ruins of the ancient Glandeves: 5 leagues NE. Caſtellane.

ENTRY ISLAND, one of the Magdalen iſlands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 61. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

ENTZERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles S. Laab.

ENTZERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near the conflux of the rivers Reſtinpach and Reiſenpach: 10 miles WNW. Bruck.

ENTZERSTORFF IN LANGENTHAL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles SE. Corn Neuburg.

ENTZERSTORFF, or *Stall Entzerſtorff*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the north ſide of the Danube, with a caſtle ſurrounded with towers and ditches, belonging to the biſhop of Freyſingen: 24 miles W. Preſburg, and 9 E. Vienna.

ENVERMEU, or *Envermeuil*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieppe: 8 miles E. Dieppe.

ENZ, a river of Germany, which riſes about ten miles W. Altenſtadt, in the circle of Swabia, paſſes by Wildbad, Neuenburg, Pfortzheim, &c. and joins the Neckar at Beſſigheim, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

ENZIG, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 12 miles WSW. Dramberg.

ENZOWAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 4 miles E. Leitmeritz.

EO, or *Miranda*, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains of Aſturias, ſeparates the province of Aſturias from Galicia, and runs into the Atlantic, a little to the north of Rivadeo.

EOOA, ſee *Eaoowe*.

EPAIGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: 5 miles S. Pont-Audemer.

EPEE, a port of Africa, in the country of Benin.

EPERIES, a town of Hungary, celebrated for its mines of ſalt. It was taken by the malcontents in 1682, and retaken by general Schultz, in 1685: 20 miles N. Caſchau.

EPERLEQUE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer: 2 leagues NW. St. Omer.

EPERNAY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Marne, celebrated for its wine and manufactures of cloth. It was taken by Henry IV. in the year 1592; when the mareſchal de Biron was killed while the king leaned on his ſhoulder: 4½ leagues S. Reims, and 5½ W. Châlons-ſur-Marne.

EPERNON, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chartres: 4 leagues NE. Chartres.

EPHRATA, or *Tunkerſtown*, a village or town of United America, in Pennſylvania, founded by a religious ſect, called Dunkers or Tunkers: 50 miles W. Philadelphia.

EPHREMOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula: 36 miles SE. Tula.

EPHREMOVSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: 108 miles NE. Ekaterinoſlav.

EPIEZ, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaugency: 12 miles W. Orleans.

EPILA, a town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, on the Xiloca: 17 miles W. Saragoſſa.

EPINAL, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Voſges, on the Moſelle; formerly belonging to the duchy of Lorrain, and taken by the troops of Louis XIV. under the command of mareſchal Crequi, and ſoon after diſmantled: 48¾ poſts ESE. Paris. *Long.* 24. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 10. N.

EPINAY, a town of France: 2 leagues N. Paris.

EPINEU-LE-CHEVREUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sillé: 12 miles W. Le Mans.

EPINEUL, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonnerre, 1½ mile N. Tonnerre.

EPINOI, a town of France, in the department of the North: 7 miles S. Lille.

EPIPHAN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula: 40 miles E. Tula.

EPIRE, an ancient kingdom of Greece, now united with Albania, and included in that country, of which it forms the ſouthern part, extending from Valona to Arta.

EPOISSE, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur-en-Auxois: 7 miles W. Semur.

EPPING, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a market on Thurſday for cattle, and another on Friday for proviſions: noted for excellent butter made in its neighbourhood: 17 miles NNE. London.

EPPING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles S. Aigen.

EPPING, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: 15 miles W. Portſmouth.

EPPINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, on the Elſatz: 10 miles W. Heilbron, and 18 SSE. Heidelberg.

EPISCOPIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 19 miles SW. Turſi.

EPSOM, a town of England, in the county of Surry; celebrated for a medicinal ſpring of a purgative quality: and downs, on which are horſe-races annually. Near it king Henry VIII. built a magnificent palace, called *Nonſuch*. It has a market on Friday: 14½ miles S. London.

EPSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Konigſtein: 9 miles NNE. Mentz.

EPTE, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, near Vernon.

EPWORTH, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, ſituated on the Iſle of Axholm, with a weekly market on Thurſday. Its principal trade is a manufacture of ſacking: 11 miles N. Gainſborough, and 166 N. London.

EQUEA, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

ERA, a river of Tuſcany, which runs into the Arno, 14 miles above Piſa.

ERANG, a town of the iſland of Ceram.

ERASMUS, a mountain of the iſland of Ceylon: 30 miles NW. Trincomaly.

ERAVINSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſch: 85 miles SSE. Barguzinſk. *Long.* 129. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 32. N.

ERBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Rhine: 11 miles W. Mentz.

ERBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the ſame name: 20 miles NE. Manheim, and 16 NNE. Heidelberg.

ERBACH (*County of*), a principality of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, about 7 leagues long, and 6 wide: the ſoil is mountainous, but produces enough to ſupply the wants of the inhabitants. The inhabitants make a large quantity of pot-aſh, and feed a great number of cattle: it contains mines of lead, ſilver, iron, copper, and quickſilver: the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 23,000 or 24,000, who are chiefly Lutherans. The articles of commerce which they export are ſpelt, oats, wheat, cattle, wood, pot-aſh, honey, wax, iron, and charcoal. The counts are hereditary cup-bearers to the elector palatine. The aſſeſſment for the Roman month is 40 florins, and the tax for the chamber at Wetzlar 27 rixdollars.

ERBAT, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 58 miles SE. Diarbek.

ERBAZ, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 36 miles WSW. Degnizlu.

ERELSPACH, or *Erwoltſpach*, or *Erlſbach*, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 12 miles WNW. Dingelſingen, and 34 ESE. Ingoldſtadt.

*Ercé*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bain: 5 miles E. Bain.

ERCHEE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 60 miles ENE. Tauris.

ERDENI-TCHAO, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Eluths: 680 miles NW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 58. N.

ERDER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: 12 miles NNE. Lemgow.

ERDMANSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 5 miles E. Chemnitz.

EREGEM, a town of Flanders: 10 miles SW. Bruges.

EREKLI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 60 miles E. Cogni.

EREMEGIKE, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 25 miles S. Tourfan.

ERES, or *Eris*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan, on the borders of Armenia; falling to decay: 80 miles SW. Derbend, and 120 SE. Teflis.

ERESMA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Duero, between Simancas and Tordeſillas.

ERFA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 25 miles NNW. Baſtia.

ERFURT, or *Erfort*, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, founded in the fifth century; belonging to the elector of Mentz, who governs it by a ſtadtholder. It has an eccleſiaſtical, a civil, and criminal tribunal, and a regency, from whence appeals may be made to the elector. The municipality is compoſed of an equal number of Catholics and Lutherans. The town is large, but not populous, the buildings in general in the Gothic ſtyle; ſituated on the Gera, fortified, and defended by two caſtles, with a gariſon of imperial and electoral troops. It contains, beſides a college, a mitred abby, and ſeven others, four pariſh churches and three chapels for the Roman Catholics, and eleven churches for Lutherans, and an academy inſtituted for uſeful ſcience; a well furniſhed library, in which are ſeveral manuſcript Bibles in the Hebrew characters; and an univerſity, compoſed of five colleges, whoſe profeſſors are Roman Catholics and Lutherans. The territory of Erfurt is fertile, but wants wood; it contains, beſides the capital, two towns, and ſeventy-three villages: 110 miles W. Dreſden, and 160 E. Cologne. *Long.* 28. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

ERGENE, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, near Demotica, in Romania.

ERGERS, a river of France, which runs into the Ill, about 2 miles E. from Griſpoltheim, in the department of the Lower Rhine.

ERIAMBO, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, 30 miles above Obdorſkoi.

ERICEYRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the ſea coaſt: 20 miles NW. Liſbon.

ERIE, a lake of North America, through which the boundary line runs which ſeparates the United American States from Canada; about 70 leagues in length, and from 15 to 20 in breadth. This lake is ſo infeſted with rattle ſnakes and other venomous reptiles on the banks and iſlands, as to render it dangerous to land. Myriads of water-ſnakes inhabit the lake, and are ſeen in the ſummer baſking on the leaves of the water lilly, and other aquatic plants. This lake is likewiſe of more dangerous navigation than any other, on account of the great number of rocks which project for many miles together from the northern ſhore, without any ſhelter from ſtorms. *Long.* 78. 50. to 83. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 50. to 43. N.

ERIEUX, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, at Beauchaſtel.

ERISKAY, one of the Weſtern iſlands of Scotland, ſeparated from South Viſt by a narrow ſtrait, called *Eriſkay Sound*: about 5 miles in circumference.

ERITRI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 36 miles W. Smyrna.

ERITZKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſch: 20 miles E. Kirenſk.

ERIVAN, or *Perſian Armenia*, or *Greater Armenia*, or *Eaſtern Armenia*, a province of Perſia, about 200 leagues in length, and 60 in breadth. The country is mountainous, interſected with fertile vallies; the air is healthy, and the wine excellent; the winter is long and rough, with frequent ſnow, which ſometimes falls in June, and even is ſometimes found in July; fruit grows ſlowly, and olives do not flouriſh. Game and fiſh abound: this is the country in which Noah's Ark is ſaid to have reſted after the flood, on a mountain, called by the Perſians *Agri*, and by the Armenians *Macis*, or *Mezeſan ver*. This province is bounded on the north by Georgia, on the eaſt by Schirvan and a ſmall province called *Mougan*, on the ſouth by Aberbeitzan, and on the weſt by Turkiſh Armenia. The principal towns are Erivan and Nachivan.

ERIVAN, or *Irvan*, or *Irivan*, a city of Aſia, and capital of Greater Armenia, or Erivan, ſituated in a plain, ſurrounded with mountains, and watered by two ſmall rivers; large, dirty, and ill-built, and but indifferently peopled: the ramparts are of earth: the fortreſs is encompaſſed with a wall of bricks, in which is a palace for the governor, and 800 houſes, only inhabited by Perſians; the Armenians have ſhops there, but muſt not remain during the night. The churches are ſmall, and half buried in the ground, reſembling catacombs: in the town and environs they reckon 28 convents for devotees of both ſexes, but they are poorly endowed. *Long.* 62. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 20. N.

ERKELENS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Juliers; it made a part of Guelders before the year 1719: 10 miles N. Juliers. *Long.* 23. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

ERLA, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SW. Vienna.

ERLA (*Cloſter*), a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles E. Ens.

ERLACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles W. Efferding.

ERLACH, or *Cerlier*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, with a bailiwic, on the borders of the Lake of Bienne: 15 miles WNW. Bern.

ERLANG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach, divided into Old and New, the firſt founded by Charlemagne, the latter by the margrave Chriſtian Erneſt, in 1686. It has ſeveral churches, an univerſity, and a palace: 10 miles N. Nuremberg, and 19. S. Bamberg. *Long.* 28. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 34. N.

ERLAU, or *Eger*, a town of Hungary: 40 miles E. Gran, and 120 ESE. Vienna.—This is the ſee of a biſhop, ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle. In the year 1552, it withſtood the Turks, but in 1596 ſurrendered to them by capitulation. In the year 1606, it was ſurpriſed by the Imperialiſts. In the year 1704, it was taken by the troops of prince Ragotzki.

ERLEBACH, a river of Germany, which riſes in the duchy of Stiria, 6 miles below Ips.

ERLEBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Main: 3 miles NNW. Clingenberg.

ERLENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim: 10 miles NNE. Wertheim.

ERMELAND (*Biſhopric of*), a country ſurrounded by Pruſſia, formerly ſubject only to the biſhop and chapter, but now become a province of Pruſſia. The principal towns are Frauenburg, Braunſberg, and Heilſburg.

ERMENAK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 63 miles S. Cogni.

ERMIJA, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 16 miles ESE. Bilbao.

ERMIL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov: 44 miles S. Tambov.

ERMS, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube: 4 miles SW. Nurtlingen, in the circle of Swabia.

ERMSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt: 14 miles SE. Halberſtadt.

ERNANI, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: 5 miles S. Sebaſtian.

ERNATIA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 16 miles NW. Satalia.

ERNE, a river of Ireland, which riſes in the northern part of the county of Longford, croſſes the county of Cavan from north to ſouth, paſſes through Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh, and empties itſelf into the Bay of Donegal, 3 miles below Bally Shannon.

ERNE (*Lough*), a lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, or more properly two lakes connected.

*Ernée*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayenne, on a river of the ſame name; containing about 2400 inhabitants: 5 leagues NNW. Laval, and 4 W. Mayenne.

*Ernée*, a river of France, which runs into the Mayenne, 2 miles N. Laval.

ERNSPACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe: 6 miles N. Ohringen.

ERNSTEIN, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne: 8 miles E. Lintz.

ERNTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonberg: 7 miles W. Chemnitz.

ERNSTHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: 10 miles S. Darmſtadt.

EROPHEEVO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſch: 60 miles N. Balaganſkoi.

ERPACH, ſee *Erbach*.

ERRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on a river of the ſame name: 22 miles SE. Santarem.

ERRA, a river which runs into the Latas, 12 miles E. Salvaterra, in the province of Eſtremadura.

ERRABARI, a town of Egypt, 10 miles NW. Cairo.

ERRAINE, a town of Egypt: 2 miles E. Tahta.

ERRIFF, a province of Africa, in the country of Fez.

ERROAD, a town of India, in the country of Coimbetore: 39 miles ESE. Damicotta, and 48 NE. Coimbetore.

ERROMANGO, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, and one of thoſe called the *New Hebrides*, about 24 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 169. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 47. S.

ERRONAN, or *Tootoona*, an iſland, in the South Pacific Ocean, and one of the moſt eaſtern of thoſe called the *New Hebrides*, about 5 leagues in circumference.

ERSE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Fuhſe, 8 miles S. Zelle.

ERSILTON, or *Erlſton*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick: 7 miles SSE. Lauder, and 28 W. Berwick.

ERSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Benfelden: 3 leagues S. Straſburg.

ERTO DEL FERRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 10 miles W. Umbriatico.

ERVEDEIRA, a town of Portugal in the province of Eſtremadura: 12 miles NNW. Leiria.

ERVY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aube: 17 miles S. Troyes, and 12 N. Tonnerre.

ERWASH, a river of England, which riſes in the county of Nottingham, and almoſt in its whole courſe ſeparates that county from Derbyſhire, and falls into the Trent, 4 miles SW. Nottingham.

ERWITE, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 5 miles S. Lippſtadt.

ERZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, on the Humme: 7 miles SW. Hameln.

ERZERUM, or *Arzerum*, a city of Aſiatic Turkey, and capital of a pachalic to which it gives name, and is a part of Armenia, ſituated near the head of the Euphrates, at the foot of a chain of mountains, which are uſually covered with ſnow till the latter end of ſpring. The town is ſurrounded with a double wall, and defended with ſome ſquare towers; the houſes are mean, and none of them large. The ſuburbs are inhabited by Chriſtians. Of the inhabitants they count 18,000 Turks, of whom two-thirds are Janiſaries; 6000 Armenians, who have an archbiſhop and two churches; and 400 Greeks, who have a biſhop and one mean church. The Greeks are moſtly employed in manufacturing of copper, brought from ſome mines three days journey from the city; this, and a manufacture of the ſkin of a ſpecies of marten, are the only objects of their commerce. Erzerum is the ſtaple of the merchandize of India, eſpecially when the Arabians infeſt the environs of Aleppo and Bagdad. This merchandize conſiſts of ſilk from Perſia, cotton, painted linens, ſpices, rhubarb from Bukharia, madder from Perſia, zedoary, &c. This town was one of the laſt which was taken from the Greek emperors by the Arabians: 250 miles NNE. Aleppo, and 510 E. Conſtantinople.

ERZGEBIRG, or *Erzgeburg*, (*Circle of*), a country of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſurrounded by the territories of Leipſic, Meiſſen, the Vogtland and Neuſtadt, Bohemia, and the principality of Altenburg. It owes its name to the mines which it contains, which, with its manufactures, conſtitute its only riches. The ſoil is hard and ſtubborn, the air cold, and the corn which is ſown not unfrequently is deſtroyed by the ſeverity of the weather. This territory includes 64 towns, and 700 villages. Freyberg is the capital.

ESAU, a mountain of Arabia, in the country of Yemen: 4 miles N. Udden.

ESAULOVO, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan: 36 miles ESE. Kraſnoiarſk.

ESCACENA, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: 20 miles W. Seville.

ESCAILLON, a river of France, which runs into the Scheldt, about 2 miles above Valenciennes.

ESCALA (*La*), a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 22 miles E. Gerona. *Long.* 19. 43. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 7. N.

ESCALONA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 14 miles NNE. Segovia.

ESCALENTE, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 15 miles E. Santander.

ESCALAON, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira : 16 miles N. Almeida.

ESCALONA, a town of Spain, in the province of New Caſtile, ſituated on an eminence, in a fertile country, near the Alberche, and ſurrounded with walls ; it contains four fauxbourgs, four churches, two convents, and a caſtle : 20 miles NW. Toledo, and 32 SW. Madrid.

ESCARAY, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile : 5 miles S. Calzada.

ESCARIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira : 12 miles NW. Penna Macor.

ESCATALEES, a town of France, in the department of the Garonne : 5 miles W. Montauban.

ESCATRON, a town of Spain, in Aragon : 12 miles NNW. Alcanniz.

ESCH, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, on the Sour : 7 miles W. Dierich.

ESCHE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri : 8 miles SE. Altorff.

ESCHENAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 8 miles S. St. Polten.

ESCHENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate : 34 miles ENE. Nuremberg.

ESCHERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenburg : 10 miles W. Hanau, and 3 NNW. Francfort on the Main.

ESCHLBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 14 miles SW. Freuſtadt.

ESCHLKAMP, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria : 3 miles E. Furth.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rheinfels, on the Werra, with about 600 houſes : 27 miles ESE. Caſſel.

ESCHWEILER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers ; 6 miles S. Juliers.

ESCLE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Darney : 3½ leagues W. Epinal.

ESCOYEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saintes : 2½ leagues NE. Saintes.

ESCURE (*L'*), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn : half a league NE. Alby.

ESCURIAL, a village of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſituated on the Guadara, which takes its name from a celebrated palace, or convent, founded by Philip V. in conſequence of a vow made the day on which a battle was fought at St. Quintin, in the year 1557. It is ſaid to contain 1140 windows ; it is furniſhed with ſome capital paintings by the beſt maſters, and a library, which contains upwards of 20,000 volumes. It was taken by the allies, in the year 1706 : 12 miles NW. Madrid.

ESCUROLLES, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gannat : 4 miles NE. Gannat.

ESDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege : 3 miles SSW. Stocklim.

ESENS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Friſeland : 24 miles NNE. Emden.

ESFARAIN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan : 80 miles E. Aſterabat.

ESGUEVA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Piſuerga, at Valladolid.

ESGUEYRA, or *Eſgueria*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, containing about 1600 inhabitants : 8 miles S. Aveiro.

ESHANESS, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Mainland, the largeſt of the Shetland Iſlands. *Long.* 1. 7. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 38. N.

ESI, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and marquiſate of Ancona : 11 miles SSW. Ancona.

ESK, a river of England, which runs into the Iriſh Sea near Ravenglaſs, in the county of Cumberland.

ESK, a river of Scotland, formed by the union of two ſtreams, called the *North* and *South Eſk*, about a mile N. from Dalkeith, which runs into the Forth, at Muſſelburg.

ESKARMEKRUN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan : 90 miles S. Suſa.

ESKER, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube, 20 miles W. Nicopolis.

ESKI-BABA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania : 30 miles SE. Adrianople.

ESKIER, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen : 60 miles N. Aden.

ESKIJALFA, a town of Perſian Armenia, in the country of Erivan : 120 miles SE. Erivan.

ESKI-HISAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 16 miles W. Mogla.

ESKI-HISSAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, formerly Laodicea, now almoſt a heap of ruins : 8 miles N. Degnizlu.

ESKILSTUNA, ſee *Carl-Guſtavadſt*.

ESKIMAUX, ſee *Labrador*.

ESKIMAUX BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 57. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

ESKIMAUX ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 63. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

ESKISADRA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania : 48 miles E. Filippopoli.

ESKISHEHR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the river Sakaria : 116 miles SE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 48. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

ESTA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Duero, between Zamora and Miranda de Duero.

ESTINGEN, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, inſulated in the duchy of Wurtemberg, and ſituated on an iſland formed by the Neckar : the magiſtrates and inhabitants are Lutherans : the Roman Catholics have a chapel. It holds the third rank at the diet and at the aſſembly of the circle : and pays 37 florins for a Roman month, and 177 rixdollars 51 kruitzers to the chamber of Wetzlar : four villages are under its juriſdiction. The environs produce excellent wine, known by the name of Neckaralden : 6 miles ESE. Stuttgart, and 34 NW. Ulm. *Long.* 26. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

ESNA, ſee *Aſua*.

ESOPUS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, on a river of the ſame name, which runs into Hudſon's River, about 5 miles N. from Kingſton : 7 miles SSW. Kingſton, and 76 N. New York.

ESPADACINTA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, on the Duero, and borders of Spain : 34 miles SW. Miranda de Duero, and 28 N. Almeida.

ESPAGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, on the Tarn ; near it is a lead-mine, which yields 33 pounds of lead from a quintal of ore, and eight ounces of ſilver from a quintal of metal : 10 miles S. Mende.

ESPALION, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Aveiron : 4½ leagues NNE. Rhodez. *Long.* 20. 26. E Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

ESPAMISCACK, a lake of Lower Canada : 74 leagues NE. Quebec. *Long.* 68. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N.

ESPAQUE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 54 miles SW. Kin.

ESPARRAGOSA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura : 35 miles ESE. Merida.

ESPARRAGUERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia : 15 miles NNW. Barcelona.

ESPARZA, a town of Spain, in Navarre : 22 miles E. Pamplona.

ESPARZA, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Coſta-Rica.

ESPEJA, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova : 17 miles NNE. Montilla.

ESPELETTE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſtaritz : 3 leagues S. Bayonne.

ESPERAZA, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quillan : 2½ leagues S. Limoux.

ESPESEL, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quillan : 2½ leagues SW. Quillan.

ESPIERRE, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne, on the river Arc : 3½ miles S. Argentina.

ESPIERS, a town of Flanders : 8 miles N. Tournay.—On the 22d of May 1794, a large army of the French, attacked the Engliſh and Auſtrians in this town ; and, after an obſtinate engagement, were repulſed, having 12,000 men killed and wounded, and leaving behind them 500 priſoners, and ſeven pieces of cannon.

ESPINAR, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile : 18 miles SSW. Segovia.

ESPINHAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira : 18 miles SE. Coimbra.

ESPINOSA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile : 20 miles N. Frias.

ESPINOSA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile : 44 miles SW. Toledo.

ESPIRITU SANTO, the largeſt and moſt weſterly of the New Hebrides Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 57 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

ESPIRITU SANTO, a river of South America, in the country of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic.

ESPIRITU SANTO, a town of the iſland of Cuba, on the ſouth coaſt : 55 miles SW. Bayamo. *Long.* 24. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 56. N.

ESPLESSIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Somme : 12 miles SW. Amiens.

ESPONDEILLAN, a town of France, in the department of the Herault : 7 miles N. Beziers.

ESPESENDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 12 miles SW. Orenſe.

ESPOSENDA, a ſea-port town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels: 22 miles N. Oporto. *Long.* 10. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

ESPRONCEDA, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 11 miles WSW. Eſtella.

ESQUERDES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer: 1 league S. St. Omer.

ESSAO'E, a town of Egypt: 3 miles SSE. Achmim.

ESSARS *(Les)*, a town of France, in the department of la Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Roche-ſur-Yon: 3 leagues NE. La Roche.

ESSARTS *(Les)*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dourdan: 4½ leagues NW. Dourdan.

ESSLARN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate: 23 miles E. Amberg.

ESSEL, or *Ehſtel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 2 miles N. Verden.

ESSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 10 miles ENE. Verden.

ESSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 10 miles S. Cloppenburg.

ESSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia: 16 miles NNE. Duſſeldorp.

ESSENBECK, a town of Denmark, in Jutland: 4 miles from Randers.

ESSEMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Meurs, near the Rhine: 3 miles E. Meurs.

ESSENEUX, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, ſituated on the Ourt: 9 miles SE. Liege.

ESSEQUIBO, a flouriſhing ſettlement of the Dutch in South America, and country of Guiana, on the river Eſſequibo. Its productions are ſugar, coffee, and cotton. It was taken by the Engliſh in the time of the American war, and reſtored at the peace.—This ſettlement was taken by the Engliſh, in the month of April, 1796.

ESSEQUIBO, a river of South Armerica, in the country of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, 3 leagues wide at its mouth. *Long.* 45. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 6. 45. N.

ESSERA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Cinca, in Aragon.

ESSERUM, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: 6 miles W. Helſingoer.

ESSEX, a county of England, bounded on the north by Cambridgeſhire and Suffolk; on the eaſt by the ſea; on the ſouth by the county of Kent, from which it is ſeparated by the river Thames; and on the weſt by Hertfordſhire and Middleſex; from eaſt to weſt rather more than 60 miles, and from ſouth to north about 50. It is divided into 19 hundreds, in which are 26 towns, 403 pariſhes, about 63,000 houſes, and 325,000 inhabitants. Except towards the ſouth-weſt, the air of Eſſex is generally healthy; this part, called emphatically, *The Hundreds of Eſſex*, is repreſented as highly prejudicial and unwholeſome; particularly ſubjecting the inhabitants to intermitting fevers; but even this part has been meliorated by the care and good huſbandry of the inhabitants; the ſoil for the moſt part is fertile, the arable land yielding large crops of corn, and the meadows and paſtures feeding and fattening a great number of cattle and ſheep; very large manufactures of ſerges, bazes, and other woollen goods, are eſtabliſhed in ſeveral towns and villages, particularly at Colcheſter, and round about that town. The principal productions are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax, hemp, coriander-ſeeds, caraway ſeeds, potatoes, teazles for the woollen manufactures, rape, muſtard, and cole-ſeed; all which find a ready market in London. Towards the weſt, on the borders of Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, are large dairy farms, celebrated for the goodneſs of the butter, particularly that which is made in the neighbourhood of Epping. On the ſouth ſide of the county, on the borders of the Thames, are extenſive ſalt marſhes, and other low lands, into which cattle and horſes are put to graze, which cleanſe and fatten them. Saffron is cultivated principally in the north-weſt part of the county, towards and in the county of Cambridge, particularly towards Saffron Walden, whence its name. Eſſex contains a good ſhare of woodland, and the rivers are well ſtocked with fiſh. The towns are Colcheſter, Harwich, Maldon, Chelmsford, Saffron-Walden, Rumford, Brentwood, Ingateſtone, Witham, Manningtree, Hedingham, Halſtead, Braintree, Epping, Waltham, Barking, Dunmow, Ongar, Greys-Thurrock, Coggeſhal, Dedam, Billericay, Rochford, Lea, and Hatfield Broadoak. The three firſt are boroughs, and ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament, making, with two for the county, eight in the whole. The principal rivers are, the Thames, which ſeparates this county from Kent; the Stour, which divides it from Suffolk; the Lea, which forms the weſtern boundary againſt the county of Middleſex and a ſmall part of Hertfordſhire; the Stort, which ſeparates it from the latter county till it joins the Lea; the Chelmer, the Blackwater, the Coln, the Crouch, and the Roding.

ESSEX, a county of North America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

ESSEX VALLEY MOUNTAINS, mountains of the iſland of Jamaica: 10 miles SSE. Lacovia.

ESSEX, a county of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey.

ESSEX, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

ESSEY, a town of France, in the department of Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alençon, 3 leagues NE. Alençon.

ESSOMMES, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, on the Marne: 1 league SW. Chateau Thierry.

ESSONE, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe; 5 leagues S. Paris.

ESSONE, a river of France, formed by the union of the Juine and Eſtampes, which runs into the Seine, near Corbeil.

ESSOYES, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-ſur-Seine: 8 miles E. Bar-ſur-Seine.

ESTAFFLICHEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: 14 miles NE. Kaliſh.

ESTAFORT, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Agen: 3 leagues S. Agen.

ESTAGEL, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées: 3½ leagues NW. Perpignan.

ESTAIN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe: 3½ leagues ENE. Verdun, and 8 SE. Stenay.

ESTAING, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Genies-de-Rivedolt: 4½ leagues N. Rhodez.

ESTAIRES, a town of France, in the department of the North, on the Lis: 4 leagues W. Lille.

ESTAMBOLIC, or *Iſlambel Antir*, a town of Arabia, in the ſherriffat of Mecca, near the coaſt of the Red Sea: 180 miles NNW. Medina.

ESTAMPES, or *Etampes*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, on the river Juine, containing, before the revolution, five churches, ſix convents, and an hoſpital: 6½ poſts S. Paris. *Long.* 19. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 26. N.—On the firſt of March, 1792, ſome commotions took place in this town, and the chief magiſtrate was murdered.

ESTAMPES, or *Loet*, a river of France, which united with the Juine, forms the Eſſone.

ESTANFORDE, a town of Flanders: 12 miles SW. Ypres.

ESTAPO, or *Iſtapa*, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Tabaſco: 10 miles SW. Villa Hermoſa.

ESTARREJA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 18 miles S. Oporto.

ESTAVAYER, a town and bailiwic of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Friburg, on the borders of the lake of Neufchatel. In the 15th century it belonged to the duke of Savoy, who taking part againſt the Swiſs, they beſieged and ſacked the town, in the year 1475: 13 miles W. Friburg.

ESTE, a town of Italy, in the Paduan: 11 miles SSW. Padua.

ESTELLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ega; defended by a caſtle, and containing ſix pariſh churches, ſix convents, an hoſpital, and an univerſity: 17 miles SW. Pamplona, and 155 NNE. Madrid. *Long.* 14. 40. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

ESTELMUR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 120 miles S. Cogni.

ESTENIDE, ſee *Ekjenide*.

ESTEPA, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville; or, according to ſome maps, in Grenada, celebrated for its olives and oil, 15 miles S. Ecija.

ESTEPONA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, near the coaſt; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fiſhing: 20 miles WSW. Marbella.

ESTERABAT, ſee *Aſterabat*.

ESTISSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gironne: 5 leagues NE. Bourdeaux.

ESTIVAL, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Diey: 2 leagues N. St. Diey.

ESTIVAREILLES, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montluçon: 5 miles N. Montluçon.

ESTONIA, ſee *Revel*.

ESTOTOWE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 4 miles N. Tugeloo.

ESTOURMELLES, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cambray: 1½ league E. Cambray.

ESTOUTEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 12 miles N. Rouen.

ESTOWE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: 10 miles NE. Keowe.

ESTREAUPONT, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: 12 miles E. Guiſe.

ESTRECHY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: 3 miles N. Eſtampes, and 23 S. Paris.

ESTREE ST. DENNIS, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Compeigne: 7 miles W. Compeigne.

ESTREMADURA, or *Eſtramadura*, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Leon and Old Caſtile; on the eaſt by New Caſtile; on the ſouth by Andaluſia; and on the weſt by Portugal; about 90 miles each way, though not regularly ſquare; it formerly made part of Portugal, but being ſeparated from that country, it is ſometimes called *Eſtremadura of Caſtile*. The country is mountainous, and the air in ſummer is exceedingly hot, wholeſome to the natives, but inſupportable to ſtrangers. Spring water is ſcarce, and the inhabitants are compelled to uſe principally that of ponds. The ſoil is fertile in grain, grapes, and other fruits. Cattle and fine wool conſtitute their principal commerce; the hills are covered with oaks, whoſe acorns feed great herds of ſwine, which are all black. The inhabitants are in general inclined to corpulency, but are humane, affable, ſincere, ſtout, and brave. A part of this province has been annexed to New Caſtile, and a part to Old Caſtile, but has yet a captain general, who commands the troops and ſuperintends the police. The principal towns are Badajoz, Merida, Truxillo, Xerez de los Caballeros, Ellerena, Corea, and Placentia; the principal rivers are the Guadiana, the Tagus, Alagon, and Tietar.

ESTREMADURA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the north by Beira, on the north eaſt by Beira, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by Alantejo, and on the weſt by the Atlantic Ocean; 140 miles in length from north to ſouth; the breadth is very unequal, in ſome places 70 miles, in others hardly 25. The ſoil is perhaps the moſt fertile in Portugal, producing corn, wine, olives, millet, oranges, and other fruits, with legumes of every ſort; large plains are covered with olive and other fruit-trees. The whole country is covered with flowers, and the bees produce a prodigious quantity of honey. The manufacture of ſalt produces one of the chief articles of their commerce. The principal towns are Liſbon, Leyria, Thomar, Santarem, Abrantes, Setuval, Caſcaes, and Cintra; the principal rivers are the Tagus, Zezere, and Caldao.

ESTREMERA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 27 miles SE. Madrid.

ESTREMOZ, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alantejo, and one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the kingdom, being ſurrounded with ten baſtions. It contains three churches, two hoſpitals, ſix convents, and about 7500 inhabitants. A manufacture of beautiful earthenware is eſtabliſhed here, and in the neighbourhood are quarries of beautiful marble: 24 miles W. Elvas, and 80 E. Liſbon. *Long.* 11. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 46. N.

ESTREPAGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grand Andelys: 9 miles NE. Grand Andelys.

ESTRICH, or *Oeſtrich*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz on the Rhine: 14 miles W. Mentz.

ESTUCUA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan: 58 miles W. Mechoacan.

ESZEK, a town of Sclavonia, with a wooden bridge, built by the Turks, over the Drave. It was taken from the Turks by the Imperial troops in the year 1685: 48 miles WNW. Peter Waradin, and 80 NW. Belgrade.

ETABLES, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Brieuc: 2¼ leagues N. St. Brieuc.

ETANGS (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulay: 2½ leagues ENE. Metz.

ETAPLES, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne, ſituated near the mouth of the Canche, in the Engliſh Channel, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels; the principal trade is fiſhing: 7 miles WNW. Montreuil, and 13 S. Boulogne.

ETAULIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg: 7 miles N. Blaye.

ETAYAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra, on the north-eaſt ſide of the Jumna: 52 miles SE. Agra. *Long.* 79. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 45. N.

ETELENT, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris: 66 miles NNW. Baſſora.

ETERNOZ, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quingey: 2½ leagues SE. Quingey.

ETHERINGTON'S BAY, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent, a little to the north of Chateau Belair Bay.

ETHIOPIA, a name which has been given to divers countries as well in Aſia as Africa, for the Greeks called all thoſe people whoſe ſkin was black or tawney, Ethiopians. At preſent, a great part of Africa is comprehended under the name of Ethiopia, which is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Ethiopia includes Nubia and Abyſſinia. In Lower Ethiopia are comprehended all the kingdoms ſouth of the equinoctial line, as Congo, Lower Guinea, Caffraria, Monomotopa, &c.; each of theſe countries will be ſpoken of under their proper heads.

ETMASER, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 36 miles N. Chamir.

ETNA, a mountain of Sicily, ſituated on the eaſtern part of the iſland, in the valley of Demona, and celebrated on account of its volcano, called by the inhabitants *Mount Gibello*. The country round about is exceedingly fertile. In the lower region of the mountain are vineyards, corn-fields, and paſtures; the ſecond is crowded with foreſts of oaks, beech, and firs; the third, or moſt elevated, is uncultivated, and covered with congealed ſnow, of which the Sicilians make great uſe, and from which the biſhop of Catania derives a great part of his revenue. The ſummit is a league in circumference, and within formed like a vaſt amphitheatre, from whence flames, ſmoke, and aſhes, iſſue in divers places. The moſt conſiderable eruptions which have been recorded, happened in the years 1535, 1554, 1566, 1579, 1669, 1692, and 1766. The height of this mountain is ſaid to be 9000 feet above the level of the ſea, and the circumference 70 miles.

ETOILE, a town of France, in the department of Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: 3 leagues NW. Creſt.

ETON, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, ſeparated from Windſor by the river Thames, over which is a bridge of communication; celebrated for its college, which was founded in the 19th year of Henry VI. for a provoſt, ten prieſts, four clerks, ſix choriſters, 25 poor grammar ſcholars, with a maſter to teach them, and 25 poor old men; and though ſome of its endowment was taken away by Edward IV. yet being particularly exempted in the act of diſſolution, it ſtill ſubſiſts in a flouriſhing ſtate, with ſome ſmall alteration in the number of the foundation, which now conſiſts of a provoſt, ſeven fellows, two ſchoolmaſters, two conducts, one organiſt, eight clerks, ſeventy king's ſcholars, ten choriſters, beſides officers, &c. of the college. It was valued, 26 Henry VIII. at 11,00l.; per annum clear 886l.

ETRIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons ſur Saône: 3½ leagues S. Châlons.

ETRIS, a town of Egypt: 18 miles NW. Cairo.

ETROEUNG, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aveſnes: 1¼ league S. Aveſnes.

ETSA, a town of Egypt: 18 miles S. Abu Girgé.

ETSED, a town of Hungary: 20 miles NW. Zatmar, and 34 E. Tokay.

ETSED, *Klein*, a town of Hungary: 2 miles N. Etſed.

ETTENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Straſburg: 19 miles SSE. Straſburg, and 15 N. Freyburg.

ETTLINGEN, or *Oettlingen*, or *Ettingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden, on the Albe: 6 miles SSW. Durlach, and 28 SSW. Heidelberg.

ETTLSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles SW Sonnenberg.

ETTRICK, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Yarrow, 2 miles SSW. from Selkirk.

EU, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieppe; ſituated on the Breſle, near the coaſt of the Engliſh Channel: 5 leagues N. Dieppe, and 12 NNE. Rouen. *Long.* 19. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

EVAUX, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Creuſe; near it is a mineral ſpring and baths: 8½ leagues E. Gueret, and 6 NNE. Aubuſſon.

EUBELSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine: 3 miles S. Wurzburg.

EUCHENDORF, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Vils: 14 miles W. Vilzhofen.

EVENCLADS, a river of England, in the county of Oxford, which runs into the Iſis, about 5 miles W. Oxford.

EUENES, a town of Norway: 180 miles N. Drontheim.

EVERBODE, a town of Brabant: 5 miles N. Dieſt.

EVERDINGEN, a town of the United Dutch States, in Guelderland: 3 miles W. Culemburg.

EVERSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 7 miles W. Brilon.

EVERSHOT, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, with a weekly market on Friday: 25 miles W. Blandford, and 129 W. London.

EVESHAM, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, ſituated near the river Avon, which is here navigable for barges, in a fertile vale, called *The Vale of Eveſham*, or *The Vale of Glouceſter*; incorporated by James I. to be governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. four of whom are juſtices of the peace, and competent to try all crimes except treaſon. It is a borough by preſcription, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has a well-ſupplied weekly market on Monday. It has three churches, and had formerly an abby, of which ſmall remains are now viſible; whoſe abbot ſat in parliament, and exerciſed the ſpiritual power of a biſhop. On the 4th of Auguſt, 1265, a remarkable battle was fought here, between Simon Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, and prince Edward, afterwards king Edward I. In this battle the earl of Leiceſter, and almoſt all the barons who had taken up arms againſt the king, were ſlain, and the prince had the honour of reſtoring his father, king Henry III. to the throne. This victory proved deciſive in ſavour of the royal party: 14 miles E. Worceſter, and 95 WNW. London.

**EVEST**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dwina, near Kreutzburg.

**EUGUBIO**, ſee *Gubbio*.

**EVIAN**, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Chablais, on the coaſt of the lake of Geneva, containing two pariſhes, and two convents; near it are ſome mineral waters, which bring a reſort of company in the ſummer to the town, and renders it more flouriſhing than it was heretofore. It was an ancient city of the Nantuates: 5 miles E. Tonon, and 23 NE. Geneva.

**EUKSINEH**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 10 miles NE. Eregri.

**EULE**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim: 12 miles SE. Prague.

**EULENBERG**, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: 14 miles N. Olmutz.

**EULENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipſic, on the Mulda; containing three churches; beer conſtitutes the principal, and almoſt only article of commerce.

**EUME**, a river of Spain, which runs into the Bay of Corunna.

**EUNITAK**, a place of Eaſt Greenland. *Long.* 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 4. N.

**EVOLI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 15 miles ESE. Salerno.

**EVORA**, or *Elvora*, a city of Portugal, and capital of the province of Alentejo; ſaid to have been founded by the Phœnicians, and walled round by Sertorius, who ſupplied the town with water by means of a beautiful aqueduct. The fortifications at preſent are twelve baſtions, and two half baſtions. In the year 1540, it was erected into an archbiſhopric by pope Paul III. and the firſt prelate founded an univerſity. It contains five churches, ſeveral hoſpitals, twenty-two convents or colleges, and 12,000 inhabitants. It was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1663, but retaken ſoon after: 65 miles E. Liſbon. *Long.* 10. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

**EVORAMONTE**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, ſituated on a rock, and containing about 800 inhabitants: 8 miles SW. Eſtremoz, and 15 NE. Evora.—In the year 1663, a battle was fought near this town, between the Spaniards and Portugueſe, in which the latter were victorious.

**EVORIA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 24 miles N. Lepanto.

**EVOUTS**, a ſmall iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, 5 leagues S. from Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 67. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 33. S.

**EUPATORGIA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Taurida, on the Black Sea: 68 miles SW. Perekop. *Long.* 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 40. N.

**EUPHRATES**, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Mount Ararat, in two ſtreams, a few miles to the north-eaſt of Erzerum, which unite to the ſouth-weſt, near that city; in its courſe it ſeparates Aladulia from Armenia, Syria from Diabekir, and Diabekir from Arabia; paſſes through the Arabian Irak, in which it joins the Tigris, and empties itſelf into the Perſian Gulf, about 50 miles ſouth-eaſt of Baſſora. *Long.* 66. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 50. N.

**EUPHRATES**, a river of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the Slave Coaſt.

**EVRAN**, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dinan: 1½ league S. Dinan, and 7 ESE. Lamballe.

**EURE**, a river of France, which riſes near Pontgoin, in the department of the Eure and Loire, paſſes by Courville, Chartres, Maintenon, Louviers, &c. and joins the Loire, a little below Pont de l'Arche.

**EURE**, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Lower Seine, on the eaſt by the department of the Oiſe, on the ſouth by the departments of the Eure and Loir, and the Orne, and on the weſt by the department of the Calvados; it takes its name from the river Eure, which croſſes it: Evreux is the capital.

**EURE AND LOIR**, a department of France, bounded on the north-weſt by the department of the Eure, on the eaſt by the department of the Seine and Oiſe and the Loiret, on the ſouth by the departments of the Cher and Loiret, and the weſt by the departments of the Orne and the Sarte. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Eure, which water it: Chartres is the capital.

**EVRE**, or *Yevre*, a river of France, which empties itſelf into the Cher by two ſtreams, one near Vierſon, the other at Bourges.

**EVRECY**, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: 2½ leagues SW. Caen.

**EVREGNIES**, a town of Flanders: 9 miles NNW. Tournay.

**EVREUX**, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Eure. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Rouen, and containing eight pariſhes. Its commerce conſiſts in woollen and linen cloth, lace, grain, wine, and cider: 6 poſts S. Rouen, and 12½ W. Paris. *Long.* 18. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 2. N.—This city was taken by the royaliſts, in the month of July, 1793.

**EVRON**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayenne: 5 leagues ENE. Laval, and 4 SSE. Mayenne.

**EUROPE**, one of the grand diviſions of the world. We can only ſay in general, that towards the eaſt it is bounded by Aſia, without aſcertaining the boundary line, elſewhere the limits are more accurately defined, from the Sea of Aſoph to the Mediterranean on the ſouth-eaſt, through the Euxine, or Black Sea, the Boſphorus, the ſea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, and the Archipelago; on the ſouth it is bounded by the Mediterranean; on the weſt by the Atlantic; and on the north by the Frozen Sea: Cabo di Rocca, or the Rock of Liſbon, on the coaſt of Portugal, being the moſt weſterly point of land, *Long.* 9. 6. E. Ferro, and probably the moſt eaſterly may be about the 75th degree of eaſt longitude. Its extent from ſouth to north is ſuppoſed to be from the 26th degree to the 72d degree of north latitude. The number of inhabitants in Europe is calculated at 150 millions; but it is certainly capable of ſupporting a much greater number. Theſe form different ſtates, which are ſometimes united and ſometimes divided, as different political intereſts may weigh; each ſtate ſpeaks a different language, many of which are derived from the ſame original ſource, or a mixture of others formed and ſanctioned by time. Europe may be divided into 16 parts four to the north, viz. the Britiſh iſlands, Denmark with Norway, Sweden, and Ruſſia: 8 in the centre, viz. France, Netherlands, Swiſſerland, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, and Pruſſia; and four to the ſouth, viz. Portugal, Spain, Italy, and European Turkey. Its length from eaſt to weſt is reckoned above 1100 leagues, and breadth from north to ſouth about 900. Although Europe is the ſmalleſt quarter of the world in number of ſquare miles, yet it may be conſidered as the principal in every thing relating to man in ſociety, mildneſs of air, fertility of ſoil, whence are produced all the neceſſaries, and moſt of the luxuries of life; for the beauty, ſtrength, courage, and wiſdom of its inhabitants: the excellence of its government, laws, and religion. The principal iſlands of Europe are Great Britain, Ireland, the Orcades, the Hebrides, Iceland, the iſles of Ferro in the Atlantic, Sicily, Sardinia, Corſica, Candy, the Greek iſles, Majorca, Minorca, and others in the Mediterranean; and in the Baltic are Zealand, Funen, Rugen, Bornholm, Gottland, Oeſel, &c. The moſt conſiderable rivers are the Po and the Tyber, in Italy; the Rhine, the Danube, the Elbe, and the Oder, in Germany; the Loire, the Seine, the Rhône, and the Garonne, in France: the Tagus and the Duero, in Spain; the Viſtula, in Poland; the Dnieper, the Volga, and the Don, in Ruſſia; the Thames and the Severn, in England; the Tai, in Scotland, the Shannon, in Ireland; the Scheldt and the Meuſe, in the Netherlands, &c.

**EURVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Dizier: 5 miles SE. St. Dizier.

**EUSHAR**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 24 miles E. Iſbarteh.

**EUSKIRCHEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 20 miles SE. Juliers.

**EUTAM**, a ſmall iſland of the Weſt Indies, near the eaſt coaſt of Porto Rico. *Long.* 64. 41. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

**EUTIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Lubeck, ſituated by the ſide of a lake; the uſual reſidence of the biſhop: 20 miles N. Lubeck.

**EUXINE**, ſee *Black Sea*.

**EUZET**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzés: 9 miles WNW. Uzés.

**EWANICZOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec: 64 miles NNW. Kaminiec.

**EWANO**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: 36 miles SE. Halicz.

**EWELL**, a town of England, in the county of Surry, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 1½ mile N. Epſom, and 18 S. London.

**EWENNY**, a river of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, which runs into the Ogmore, 2 miles from the ſea.

**EX**, a river of England, which riſes in the weſtern part of the county of Somerſet, about 15 miles NW. from Dulverton, paſſes by Dulverton, Tiverton, Exeter, Topſham, &c. and runs into the ſea at Exmouth.

**EXCA**, or *Ecſa*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 25 miles NW. Saragoſſa.

**EXETER**, a city of England, and capital of Devonſhire, ſituated on the river Ex, about 10 miles from the Engliſh Channel; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, removed to this city from Crediton, by Edward the Confeſſor. The city is ancient, probably built at the time the Romans were in poſſeſſion of Britain: it was ſurrounded with walls, and had ſix gates, moſt of which are pulled down. Beſides the cathedral, which is a magnificent pile of building, there are 18 other churches, a few chapels, and five large meeting-houſes. The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, town clerk, &c. and was incorporated by king John, and erected into a county by Henry VIII. All pleas and civil cauſes are tried by the mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common-council; criminal cauſes, and private wrongs, are judged by eight aldermen, who are juſtices of the peace. In the north weſt corner of the city ſtood the caſtle, called *Rougemont*, from the colour of the hill on which it was built, ſuppoſed to have been founded by the Weſt Saxon kings, and afterwards made the ſeat of the earls of Cornwall. Nothing but the outer walls remain. This caſtle was completely ruined in the civil wars, when the city held out againſt Fairfax, who blockaded it for two months. The principal public buildings are the guildhall, and public hoſpital. The guildhall is a ſpacious and convenient building, built in its preſent form in the year 1593, but repaired in 1720. The public hoſpital was erected by ſubſcription, in the year 1740, for the ſick and lame of the city and county of Devon. The trade of the city of Exeter conſiſts principally in the exportation of coarſe woollen goods, manufactured in the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerſet; theſe goods the merchants of Exeter buy rough from the loom, mill, dye, and finiſh them for uſe, and afterwards export them; they chiefly conſiſt of druggets, duroys, kerſeys, and everlaſtings, which find a ready ſale in Italy, Spain, Germany, Holland, France, and Portugal, to the annual amount of more than half a million ſterling. Beſides this, the Eaſt India company take off a quantity of long-ells, amounting to the value of about 105,000l. of which about a fourth part are ſhipped at Exeter; the remainder at Dartmouth and Plymouth. For making theſe woollens, about 4000 bags of wool are imported at Exeter from Kent. The reſt of the wool made uſe of is the product of Devonſhire and the neighbouring counties. Exeter likewiſe imports dying drugs, wines, and fruit, from Spain and Italy: linens from Germany; and hemp, iron, timber, and tallow, from the Baltic. It ſends ſhips to the Newfoundland and Greenland fiſheries. It ſupplies the country round with coal, both from the northern collieries, and from Wales; and it has an exportation of corn, eſpecially oats, to London. Exeter was twice ravaged by the Danes. In the reign of Henry VII. it was beſieged by Perkin Warbeck, but made ſo brave a defence that he was compelled to raiſe the ſiege, and the king, in acknowledgment of the bravery of the citizens, preſented them with a ſword which he himſelf wore, to be carried before the mayor in all corporate proceſſions. Three markets are held here weekly, Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, one of which is for ſerges, of which 80,000l. or 100,000l. worth have been ſold in a day. Exeter ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 78½ miles SW. Bath, 78 SW. Briſtol, and 173 WSW. London. *Long.* 3. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

EXETER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire, on a river of the ſame name; formerly much employed in ſhipbuilding; but this buſineſs was interrupted by the war, and is not yet revived. It has two churches and an academy, and the public offices of the ſtate are held here. The tide riſes here 11 feet; it is well ſituated for a manufacturing town, and has already a duck manufacture, in its infancy—ſix ſaw-mills, a fulling-mill, ſlitting-mill, paper-mill, ſnuff-mill, two chocolate, and ten griſt-mills, iron works, and a printing-office; 15 miles SW. Portſmouth.

EXETER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland: 20 miles SW. Providence.

EXETER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 55 miles SSW. Newburn. *Long.* 78. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 36. N.

EXIDEUIL, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Dordogne: 10 leagues S. Limoges, and 6 NE. Perigueux.

EXILES, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the river Doria: 5 miles WSW. Suſa.—This town is fortified, and guards one of the paſſes into Piedmont. In the year 1746, the chevalier, brother of the Marſhall Belleiſle, at the head of 34,000 men attempted to take it, but while he was advancing at the head of his troops, to place the ſtandard on the enemies' entrenchment, he was killed by two muſquet balls: his troops were ſo diſpirited at the fall of their commander, that they immediately retreated. By the treaty of peace between the French republic and the king of Sardinia, in the year 1796, the fortifications of this town are to be razed.

EXLUNZA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 5 miles SE. Leon.

EXMES, a town of France, in the department of Orne, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Argenton: 3 leagues E. Argenton.

EXMOOR, an extenſive foreſt of England, in the weſtern part of the county of Somerſet.

EXMOUTH, a ſea-port town of England, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Devon, at the mouth of the river Ex: 10 miles S. Exeter. *Long.* 3. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.

EXOUDUN, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres: 7 miles SE. St. Maixent.

EXPLOITS *(Bay of)*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

EXTERENSKEIN, or *Egerſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: 1 mile S. Horn.

EYBENS, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 1 league S. Grenoble

EYBENSTOCK, or *Eybenſtadt*, a very conſiderable mine-town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 7 miles SW. Schwartzenberg.

EYE, a town of Norway: 36 miles. S. Bergen.

EYE, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk; a very ancient borough, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. It is a corporation, and has a weekly market on Saturday: 21 miles N. Ipſwich, and 90½ NNE. London.

EYE, a river of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, which runs into the ſea, at Eyemouth.

EYEBERGEN, a town of the United Dutch States, in the county of Zutphen, ſituated on the Berekel: 5 miles E. Borckeloe.

EYERLANDT, an iſland at the entrance into the Zuyder Sea, from the German Ocean, north of the Texel, about 2½ miles in length, and about half a mile wide; joined to the iſland of Texel by a bank of ſand, and overflowed only at high water.

*Eygalières*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: 12 miles E. Taraſcon.

*Eyguières*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: 5½ leagues ESE. Taraſcon.

EYLA, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Wichra: 2 miles N. Borna, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

EYLA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara: 25 miles ESE. Palermo.

EYLAU DEUTSCH, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, 78 miles SSW. Konigſberg.

EYME, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg: 16 miles E. Hameln.

EYMET, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergerac: 4 leagues S. Bergerac.

EYMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Berwick, with a ſmall harbour, principally for fiſhing-veſſels. *Long.* 2. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 46. N.

EYMOUTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, ſituated on the Vienne; containing about 2000 inhabitants, with a conſiderable trade in ſkins, leather, and rags: 6 leagues N. Limoges.

EYMOUTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: 5 leagues N. Perigueux.

EYNDHOVEN, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the Dommel: 17 miles S. Bois le Duc, and 25 W. Venlo.

EYNEZAT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome: 5 miles E. Riom.

EYNON, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dovie, about 3 miles below Machynleth, in Montgomeryſhire.

EYPEL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 3 miles SSE. Trautenau.

EYPOLTAN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the north ſide of the Danube: 5 miles N. Vienna.

EYRAGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: 8 miles ENE. Taraſcon.

EYRE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina. 48 miles W. Halifax.

EYRECOURT, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway: 34 miles E. Galway.

EYSDALE, or *Eſdale*, a ſmall iſſand near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, celebrated for its quarries of excellent ſlate: 7 miles SE. from Mull.

EYSACH, a river which riſes in the county of Tyrol, and runs into the Adige, near Bolzano.

EYTJOU-HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 380 miles E. Peking.

EZA, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice: 4 miles E. Nice, and 4 W. Monaco.

EZAGEN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: 60 miles S. Tetuan.

EZEL, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Baltic Sea, of a triangular form, about 8 miles in circumference. *Long.* 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

EZETOVA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Obſkaia Gulf. *Long.* 93. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 50. N.

EZY, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: 15 miles SE. Evreux.

EZZEIUN, a town of Egypt: 8 miles N. Beniſuef.

# F.

FAABORG, a ſea-port town of Denmark, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Funen, ſituated in a flat but fertile country, the harbour is not good ; the principal trade is in proviſions : 17 miles S. Oldenſee. *Long.* 10. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

FABREGAS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia : 13 miles W. Gerona.

FABREGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Herault : 5 miles SW. Montpellier.

FABRESAN, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Graſſe : 5 miles NE. La Graſſe.

FABRIANO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and marquiſate of Ancona, at the foot of the Appennines, celebrated for its excellent paper ; it contains ſeveral rich monaſteries, and is called one of the four caſtles of Italy : 16 miles N. Nocera, and 33 SW. Ancona.

FABRICO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Corregio : 9 miles N. Corregio.

FABRISTAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazenderan : 50 miles E. Caſbin.

FABRO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter : 9 miles NNW. Orvieto.

FACALA, or *Fukate*, a ſeaport of Japan, where the Jeſuits formerly had a conſiderable eſtabliſhment and a church.

FACAUL, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania : 66 miles NW. Cogni.

FACELLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Terra di Lavora : 18 miles NE. Capua.

FACKER SEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia : 3 miles SE. Villach.

FADEN HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, on the river Oula : 460 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 143. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 3. N.

FAENZA, or *Fayenza*, a town of Italy, in the Romagna, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna ; with a manufacture of pottery to which it gives name, from being firſt made there. It was taken by the Imperial troops, in the year 1708, and evacuated ſoon after : 20 miles SW. Ravenna.—In the month of July, 1796, this town was taken by the French ; it was afterwards taken and garriſoned by the troops of the pope : in the beginning of the year 1797, the pope's troops were defeated and expelled ; in memorial of which a column has been erected.

FAGERHULT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland : 35 miles NW. Calmar.

FAGIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto : 6 miles ESE. Tarento.

FAGLOE, one of the Faroer Iſlands, in the North Sea.

FAGO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon : 18 miles NW. Jaca.

FAHALFAHARA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran : 100 miles NW. Kidge.

FAHEU, one of the Carolina, or New Philippine Iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean.

FAHLUN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, ſituated in the midſt of rocks and hills, and between two large lakes, near ſome celebrated copper mines, whence the town is ſometimes called *Copperſberg.* It contains 1200 houſes, two churches roofed with copper, and about 7000 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the mines : 70 miles N. Stroemſholm. *Long.* 15. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 52. N.

FAHRAG, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan : 180 miles NE. Schiras.

FAID, a town of Arabia Felix : 140 miles NE. Hagiaz.

FAIDO, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri, on the Teſino ; the reſidence of a bailiff : 12 miles N. Bellinzona.

FAILDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes : 7 miles W. Outeira.

FAIRFAX, a county of Virginia, in the United States of America.

FAIRFAX, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia : 12 miles ESE. Wincheſter.

FAIRFIELD, a county of South Carolina, in the United States of America.

FAIRFIELD, a county of Connecticut, in the United States of Americaa.

FAIRFIELD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey : 15 miles ESE. Salem.

FAIRFIELD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania : 30 miles WSW. York.

FAIRFIELD (*New*), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut : this town was burned by a detachment of the Britiſh troops in the American war : 6 miles NE. Danbury.—In the year 1779, the town was burned by the Britiſh troops, commanded by major general Tryon.

FAIRFORD, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter : celebrated for the painted glaſs windows in the church, done from the deſigns of Albert Durer ; the preſent of John Tame, a merchant of London, who took them in a prize ſhip bound for Rome, and built the church for the purpoſe to place them in. It has a weekly market on Thurſday ; 22 miles ESE. Glouceſter, and 81 W. London.

FAIRHAVEN, a ſea-port town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, ſituated in Buzzard's Bay : 42 miles S. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 34. N.

FAIRHEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the north coaſt of the county of Antrim. *Long.* 6. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 44. N.

FAIRLEE, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont, ſituated on the river Connecticut.

FAIRLEY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Air : 11 miles NW. Irvine.

FAIRLEY ROAD, a narrow ſtrait of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, between the iſlands of Cumora and the county of Air.

FAIRWEATHER MOUNTAIN, a mountain on the weſt coaſt of North America : 100 miles SE. Admiralty Bay. *Long.* 137. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. N.

FAISANS (*Iſle de*), *Iſle of Pheaſants*, or *Iſle of Conference*, a ſmall iſland in the river Bidaſſoa, celebrated for being the place where the peace of the Pyrenées was concluded, in the year 1669, between France and Spain : and for the interview between the kings of France and Spain, on the marriage of Louis XIV. The firſt name it received from the number of pheaſants found there, the laſt from the circumſtance of the interview : about 2 miles from Fontarabia.

FAKENHAM, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, about 6 miles from the ſea, with a large weekly market on Thurſdays : 25 miles NW. Norfolk, and 110½ NNE. London.

FALAISE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Calvados, on the Ante : it has manufactures of ſerges, linen and lace : 6 leagues S. Caen. and 7 SW. Liſieux. *Long.* 17. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 55. N.

FALAISE, a town of Brabant : 16 miles SE. Tirlemont.

FALASJAM, a country of Africa, weſt of Abyſſinia.

FALAVIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere : 5 miles W. Bourgoin.

FALCES, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, on the Arga : 5 miles W. Olite.

FALCKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 7 miles WSW. Nordtorp.

FALCKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts : 20 miles ESE. Deux Ponts.

FALCKENBURG, or *Niemodlin*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln : 11 miles WNW. Preſkau, and 21 NNW. Ober Glogau.

FALCONARA, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 42. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 55. N.

FALCONERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola : 4 miles NE. Mirandola.

FALCONIERI, a ſmall iſland, in the Mediterranean, near the weſt coaſt of Sicily.

FALE, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which riſes about five miles SE. from St. Columb Major, and runs into the ſea, at Falmouth.

FALEMI, a river of Africa, which runs into the Senegal : 20 miles W. Gallam.

FALIN, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which runs into the ſea of Japan. *Long.* 151. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

FALIOS, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, on the Black Sea : 24 miles W. Amaſieh.

FALKENAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſſe : 4½ miles S. Grotkau.

FALKENAU, or *Falkenow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the Eger ; where are manufactures of alum, ſulphur, and vitriol : 12 miles NE. Egra, and 66 W. Prague.

FALKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 10 miles N. Oberwoltz.

FALKENBERG, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Halland, ſituated at the mouth of the Athran, on the Scaggerac : the chief trade of the inhabitants is fiſhing. Near it a battle was fought between the Danes and the Swedes, in the year 1365, in which the former were defeated : 52 miles N. Helſingborg. *Long.* 12. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 54. N.

FALKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: 2 miles S. Horn.

FALKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg,: 6 miles E. Dramburg, and 124 NE. Berlin. *Long.* 33. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 29. N.

FALKENHAGER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: 5 miles S. Rumelſburg.

FALKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, with a caſtle, the proprietor of which has a right to coin money: 10 miles NW. Ziſterſdorff.

FALKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles S. Aigen.

FALKENSTEIN, or *Valckenſtein*, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, ſituated on the Inn: 8 miles N. Kuffstein, and 24 SW. Traunſtein.

FALKENSTEIN *(County of)*, a ſmall country of Germany, on the confines of France. It was ſold by the laſt count, in the year 1667, to the duke of Lorraine, from whom it came to the emperors elected from that houſe. When the emperor, Francis Stephen, ceded Lorraine to France, in the year 1735, he reſerved the county of Falkenſtein. It took its name from a caſtle, not now in exiſtence: and contains the town of Winweiler, a town of its own name, and about fifteen villages: the inhabitants are principally Lutherans; with ſome Roman Catholics.

FALKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 15 miles N. Staubing, and 9 SW. Cham.

FALKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 2 miles S. Auerbach.

FALKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Falkenſtein: 24 miles W. Worms, and 27 NE. Deux Ponts.

FALKENSTEIN, a village and caſtle of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Soleure: formerly the reſidence of its particular lords, which bore the ſame name; the family has been long extinct.

FALKIRK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling; chiefly ſupported by the markets of cattle which are brought here from the northern parts of Scotland for ſale, of which 15,000 have been ſold ſometimes at one market, or tryſt, as they call it there. In the year 1298, a battle was fought here between the Engliſh and the Scots, in which the latter were defeated with the loſs of about 12,000 men, while the loſs of the Engliſh amounted ſcarcely to one hundred. In the year 1746, prince Charles, with his forces, defeated the royal army, under general Hawley, near this town, and compelled them to retire to Edinburgh: 20 miles W. Edinburgh, and 8 SE. Stirling.

FALKLAND, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, formerly the reſidence of the kings of Scotland, the palace is now in ruins: 12 miles SE. Perth, and 18 NE Edinburgh.

FALKLAND'S ISLANDS: theſe iſlands were properly ſeen by Magellan, Sharp, and Drake; nevertheleſs Davies is ſuppoſed to have been the firſt that diſcovered them, in 1592. In the year 1594, they were viſited by Sir Richard Hawkins, who ſaw ſome fires, and ſuppoſed them to have been inhabited. They were called by him *Hawkins's Maiden Land.* The name of *Falkland* is ſaid to have been given by captain Strong, in 1639. Roggewin, who paſſed by the eaſt coaſt in the year 1721, called them *South Belgia*, they have likewiſe been called *New Iſlands of St. Lewis*, and *Malouines*, but the name of *Falkland* has generally prevailed. They conſiſt of two large iſlands, with a great number of ſmaller ſurrounding them, and are ſituated in the Southern Atlantic Ocean, to the eaſtward of the Straits of Magellan. In the year 1764, commodore Eyron was diſpatched by the Britiſh court to take poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands, and ſettle a colony at a place which he called *Port Egmont*. They were at firſt repreſented as a valuable acquiſition, but ceded to Spain, in the year 1774. Indeed, theſe iſlands do not ſeem likely to have been any advantage to Great Britain, as we learn from the obſervations of captain Macbride, who ſays: "We found a maſs of iſlands and broken lands, of which the ſoil was nothing but a bog, with no better proſpect than that of barren mountains, beaten by ſtorms almoſt perpetual. Yet this is ſummer, and if the winds of winter hold their natural proportion, thoſe who lie but two cables' length from the ſhore, muſt paſs weeks without having any communication with it." Beſides the names above mentioned, they have alſo been called *Pepys Iſlands*, and *Sebald de Wert's Iſlands*. *Long.* 56. 30. to 62. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 6. to 52. 30. S.

FALKLAND'S SOUND, a ſtrait, or bay, which ſeparates the two largeſt of the Falkland's Iſlands.

FALKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 56 miles E. Uddevalla.—In the year 1388, a battle was fought here between Albert king of Sweden, and Margaret queen of Denmark and Norway, when the former was defeated, and, with his ſon, taken and ſhut up priſoners in a ſtrong caſtle.

FALL, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the ſouth-weſt part of Perthſhire, and runs into Loch-Lomond, in the north part of Dumbartonſhire.

FALLASAJEEA, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the Southern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 185. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 30. S.

FALLEN, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 3 miles N. Laneſborough, in the county of Longford.

FALLERN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, noted for its mineral ſpring: 3 miles from Wexio.

FALLINGBOSTEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Lunenburg Zell: 14 miles NE. Rethem.

FALLOWFIELD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 30 miles W. Philadelphia.

FALMOUTH, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated at the mouth of the river Fale, at the entrance into the Engliſh Channel, with a good harbour, and the road for ſhipping ſuppoſed to be the beſt in Great Britain, capable of receiving veſſels of any burthen: guarded by two caſtles: packets for Spain, Portugal, and the Weſt Indies, ſail regularly from this port, which is the occaſion of conſiderable trade and advantage to the town. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and alderman, and has three markets weekly, Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays. One of the caſtles, called *Pendennis Caſtle*, ſtood a ſiege againſt Oliver Cromwell, and made a good defence, under the conduct of Sir Peter Killigrew: 95 miles SW. Exeter, and 268 WSW. London. *Long.* 5. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 9. N.

FALMOUTH, a town of Nova Scotia: 25 miles NW. Halifax.

FALMOUTH, a ſeaport of the iſland of Antigua, ſituated on a large bay, called *Falmouth Harbour*: 7½ miles SE. St. John's. *Long.* 61. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 9. N.

FALMOUTH, a ſea-port town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, ſituated in Vineyard's Sound: 50 miles SSE. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 31. N.

FALMOUTH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, ſituated on the north ſide of the Rappahanoc river: 36 miles S. Waſhington. *Long.* 77. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 22. N.

FALMOUTH, a town of United America, in the diſtrict of Main: 2 miles S. Portland.

FALMOUTH, a town of the iſland of Jamaica, on the north coaſt. *Long.* 77. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 31. N.

FALSE BAY, a bay of Africa, to the eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, and weſtward of Cape Falſe; frequented by ſhips when the north-weſt winds prevail.

FALSE POINT, ſee *Cape Falſe.*

FALSTER, an iſland of Denmark, ſituated at the entrance of the Baltic, ſouth of Zealand, from which it is ſeparated only by a narrow ſea, about 60 miles in circumference; exceedingly fertile, and abounding in game; the principal towns are Nyekioping and Stubbekioping. *Long.* 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

FALSTERBO, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, chiefly known for a light-houſe and its herring fiſhery: 22 miles SSW. Lund. *Long.* 12. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 22. N.

FALUGA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the weſt coaſt of Sardinia: 12 miles S. Cape Argentera.

FALUGA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the weſt bank of the Euphrates, where an arm of that river iſſues to join the Tigris: 25 miles SE. Bagdad.

FALUN, ſee *Fahlun.*

FALUN, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the lake of Neufchatel, near Yverdun.

FAM-CHAM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 25 miles SW. Peking.

FAM-CHAN-POU HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 612 miles ENE. Peking.

FAMARS, a town of France, in the department of the North; near which the French, in the beginning of the year 1793, had a fortified camp for the defence of Valenciennes, which was attacked by the allies on the 23d of April, under the command of the duke of York, the prince of Coburg, and general Clairfayt. The French were driven from the ground, which enabled the allies to lay ſiege to Valenciennes. No official account was publiſhed of the loſs of the troops; but on both ſides it muſt have been great: 3 miles S. Valenciennes.

FAMAGOSTA, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Cyprus, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland; with a good harbour, but much choaked up, the entrance into which is defended by two forts, oppoſite to each other. It is the ſee of a Greek biſhop, ſuffragan of Nicoſia. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but was taken by the Turks in the year 1571, after a ſiege of ten months: ſince which the fortifications have been neglected: 40 miles E. Nicoſia. *Long.* 35. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

FAMILY LAKE, a lake of North America. *Long.* 93. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

FAMINE, or *Famene*, a ſmall country of the Netherlands, in the weſtern part of the duchy of Luxemburg, on the borders of the biſhopric of Liege: the principal towns are Marche and Roche.

FAMINE *(Port)*, a bay at the extremity of South America, in the Straits of Magellan, on the coaſt of Patagonia. *Long.* 71. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 43. N.

**FAM-TAM-HOTUN**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 625 miles ENE. Peking.

**FAN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chantong: 17 miles NE. Po.

**FANG**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-Quang: 50 miles S. Yuen-yang.

**FANJEAUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtelnaudary: 4½ leagues W. Carcaſſonn, and 2¾ SSE. Caſtelnaudary. *Long.* 19. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 11. N.

**FANKI**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chanſi: 17 miles NE. Tai.

**FANNA**, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, belonging to the State of Venice; 7 miles NNE. Aviano.

**FANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 9 miles SSW. Teramo.

**FANO**, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and duchy of Urbino, on the Adriatic, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope. It is ſurrounded with a lofty wall of brick and ditches; with towers at ſmall diſtances, and baſtions towards the ſea. It has ſeveral monaſteries, and ſome beautiful churches. Near this town Narſes, the general of the emperor Juſtinian, defeated Theia, the king of the Goths, who was killed in the battle. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch, erected in honour of Auguſtus, who ſent hither a colony, called *Julia Fanetris*: 17 miles E. Urbino. *Long.* 30. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 52. N.

**FANOE**, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt, ſituated about 2 miles S. from Middelfahrt, in the iſland of Funen.

**FANOE**, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the coaſt of Sleſwick, in the German Ocean, about five leagues in circumference, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen. *Long.* 8. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 23. N.

**FANTIN**, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, which extends about ten leagues along the ſhore of the Atlantic. The ſoil is fertile, producing fruits, maize, and palm-wine. European nations trade here for gold and ſlaves: the inhabitants are bold, cunning, and deceitful. Their government is ariſtocratic; their chiefs are a ſupreme judge or governor, attended by a council of old men. Each town has a chief. Their inteſtine diviſions are the chief ſecurity of their neighbours, being able to aſſemble an army of 10,000 men. The ſmall towns are very numerous, and they reckon about 4000 fiſhermen on the coaſt. The capital is of the ſame name, and is ſituated about 4 leagues up the country.

**FANU**, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean: about 10 miles NW. Corfu.

**FAN-YUAN**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 23 miles ESE. Koang-tcheou.

**FANZARA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: 15 miles SW. Salee.

**FAOE**, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, a little to the north of Laland. *Long.* 11. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. N.

**FAOU** *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Landerneau: 4¼ leagues N. Quimper, and 3 S. Landerneau.

**FAOUA**, or *Foua*, a town of Egypt, ſituated on the weſt branch of the Nile, built by the Mileſians, in the reign of Pſammetichus, and was formerly a ſeaport, though now 20 miles from the ſea. The Venetians formerly kept a conſul here, and merchandiſe was brought thither by the canal from Alexandria; but the canal not being now navigable, the town has loſt its commerce, and Roſetta flouriſhes on its decay: 16 miles SE. Roſetta, and 70 NNW. Cairo. *Long.* 48. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 10. N.

**FAOUET** *(Le)*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Morbihan: 10 leagues NW. Vannes, and 6½ W. Pontivy. *Long.* 14. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

**FARA**, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, between Eda and Weſtra.

**FARA**, or *Farra*, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, 1 mile E. from the iſland of Hoy.

**FARA**, a town of Arabia Felix: 230 miles W. Cathem.

**FARAN**, a country of Africa, in the interior parts of Negroland.

**FARADEESE**, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, 32 miles S. Tunis.

**FARAN**, a vally of Arabia, which extends from the Red Sea to Mount Sinai.

**FARBE**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 4 miles WSW. Oldeburg.

**FAREHAM**, a town of England, in the county of Hants, ſituated at the north-weſt nook of Portſmouth harbour, with a quay, at which veſſels of 200 tons can unload; a conſiderable trade is carried on in coals, corn, &c. and a manufacture of ſacks and cordage; bricks and tiles are made here of a ſuperior excellence. It has a weekly market on Tueſday: 12 miles SE. Southampton, and 74 SW. London.

**FARDAN**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 155 miles SSW. Zareng.

**FARELAINS**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: 6 miles NE. Villa de Conde.

**FAREMOUTIER**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſoy: 1½ league W. Coulommiers, and 9 E. Paris.

**FARESKUR**, a town of Egyt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile: 7 miles S. Damietta.

**FARFANA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia: 5 miles W. Balaguer.

**FARIAB**, a town and province of Independent Tartary, in the country of Balk, on the borders of Perſia.

**FARJAN**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak Agemi: 75 miles SW. Amadan.

**FARIM**, a town and country of Africa, to the ſouth of the river Gambia. *Long.* 13. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 10. N.

**FARIMA**, or *Bantju*, a province of Japan, in which the inhabitants have manufactures of ſilk, cloth, paper, &c.

**FARINOLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 11 miles SSE. Teramo.

**FARLES**, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, about 4 miles W. Crickaeth, in Caernarvonſhire.

**FARLOF**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 6 miles N. Chriſtianſtadt.

**FARMINGTON**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 9 miles SW. Hartford.

**FARMINGTON**, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, which runs into the Connecticut, near Windſor.

**FARN ISLANDS**, a cluſter, or rather two groups of ſmall iſlands and rocks, 17 in number, in the German Sea, near the Engliſh coaſt, oppoſite Bamborough Caſtle, in Northumberland, they have all names, and produce kelp, feathers, and eggs of ſea fowls, and ſome ſeals; ſome of them bear a little graſs, and feed a cow or two. The principal, which is called *Farn*, is about a mile in compaſs, and has a fort and light-houſe, the latter of no uſe, being never furniſhed with a fire. *Long.* 1. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 29. N.

**FARNHAM**, a town of England, in the county of Surrey, ſituated on the river Wey; granted by Ethelbald, a Weſt Saxon king, to the biſhops of Wincheſter, who have a ſeat or caſtle here, their ſummer reſidence, from the reign of king Stephen, by whoſe brother, then biſhop, it was firſt built; but being razed by Henry III. was rebuilt by ſucceeding biſhops. In the civil wars of the laſt century, it was blown up by order of Waller, the parliament general; the preſent edifice was built by biſhop Morley. Farnham is celebrated for its plantations of hops; the beſt in England being ſuppoſed to be cultivated in the neighbourhood, particularly at Crondal, a village in Hampſhire, about three miles to the north-weſt. Farnham was formerly a conſiderable clothing town, but that branch of buſineſs has declined very much within theſe few years. It has a large weekly market on Thurſday: 27 miles NE. Wincheſter, and 38 SW. London.

**FARNRODA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: 3 miles ESE. Eiſenach.

**FARO**, an iſland of Sweden, about 30 miles in circumference, ſeparated from the north-eaſt part of the iſland of Gothland by a narrow channel. It is populous and fertile; the principal town has the ſame name, and is ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 19. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

**FARO**, a ſea-port of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, in the Gulf of Cadiz; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Evora; taken from the Moors in the year 1249, by Alphonſo, king of Portugal: 20 miles SW. Tavira. *Long.* 9. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

**FARO OF MESSINA**, a ſtrait of the Mediterranean, between Sicily and Calabria, about ſeven miles acroſs, remarkable for the tide ebbing and flowing every ſix hours. In this ſtrait was a ſea-fight in the year 1675, between the French and Spaniards, in which the latter were defeated.

**FAROER ISLANDS**, iſlands in the North Sea, belonging to Denmark, about 170 leagues ſouth of Iceland, but ſomething more to the weſt of Norway, and are 25 in number; though but 17 are inhabited. They extend about 70 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. When the day is at the greateſt length in theſe iſlands, the ſun riſes at ſeven minutes after two, and ſets 53 minutes after nine. In the ſhorteſt day the ſun riſes here 53 minutes after nine, and ſets ſeven minutes after two. The ſummers and winters are very moderate in this climate; and as the latter are neither long nor ſevere, the cattle feed here in the open air all the year round. However, the dampneſs of the air makes the inhabitants ſubject to many diſtempers, as coughs, the ſcurvy, &c. Theſe iſlands are, indeed, ſo many ſolid rocks, but the ſurface of them is covered with earth, or mould, to the depth of two feet, and this ſhallow ſoil is ſo fertile as to yield twenty for one. The paſtures are excellent, eſpecially for ſheep, in the great flocks of which the wealth of the inhabitants conſiſts. But a hard winter is very deſtructive to theſe animals, as in general they run wild about the country. Here is a great plenty both of land and water fowl; and it is naturally to be ſuppoſed that the inhabitants do not want fiſh. Ths commodities vended here to foreigners are ſalted mutton, gooſe quills, feathers, and eider down: knit woollen waiſtcoats, caps, and ſtockings; tallow, &c. The iſlands of

Faroer were diſcovered and peopled in the time of Harold Haarfager, king of Norway; and one Griener Camban was the firſt who built a houſe on one of theſe iſlands. The Chriſtian religion being quite eſtabliſhed in Denmark, about the year of Chriſt 1000, the Goſpel was alſo propagated in the iſlands of Faroer, which were even thought worthy of a particular biſhop; and the iſland of Stromoe was appointed for his place of reſidence. There are ſeven pariſhes and 39 churches under the dioceſe of Zealand. Theſe iſlands, together with Iceland, are under one governer; but they have their reſpective langman, or provincial judge, their land-vogt, their inferior judge, and king's conſul, who ſuperintends the trade carried on between the Faroer iſlands and Copenhagen. *Lat*. 61. 15. to 62. 10. N.

FAROGNAGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi: 35 miles WSW. Delhi.

FAROUT HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Sutherland: 10 miles E. cape Wrath. *Long*. 1. 20. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 58. 35. N.

FARR, a ſmall ſeaport of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, on a bay to which it gives name, in which is a good ſalmon fiſhery: 38 miles N. Dornoch.

FARR BAY, a bay of the North Sea, on the north coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland. *Long*. 0. 50. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 58. 29. N.

FARRAR, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: 2 miles S. Amelia.

FARRINGDON, a town of England, in the county of Berks, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, with a weekly market on Tueſday: near it are the remains of a caſtle, built by the earl of Glouceſter, in the reign of king Stephen: 17 miles NE. Oxford, and 74 WNW. London.

FARSA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Pharſalia: 14 miles S. Lariſſa, and 65 N. Livadia.

FARSHIUT, a town of Egypt: 20 miles S. Girge.

FARSISTAN, or *Fars*, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by a deſert, which ſeparates it from Choraſan; on the eaſt by Kerman; on the ſouth by the Gulf of Perſia; on the weſt by Chuſiſtan; about 420 miles long from north to ſouth, and 360 from eaſt to weſt. Towards the ſouth the air is very hot, and the land ſo ſandy that it produces little elſe than palm trees; northward it is full of mountains, on which are found the moſt beautiful falcons in Perſia, a great number of wild ſwine and wild cats. The parts which are cultivated ſcarcely yield ſufficient for the inhabitants; the principal productions are rice and fruit; the centre is the moſt fertile. In the foreſts is found a tree from which the inhabitants gather maſtic; emeralds are common.

FARTACH, or *Fartak*, or *Fartaque*, a ſeaport of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hadramaut, belonging to the ſcheich of Keſchim: 132 miles SE. Hadramaut, and 480 E. Mocha. *Long*. 68. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 14. 40. N.

FARTIN, a river of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, which runs into Valentia Bay.

FARTREY, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, 9 miles N. Wicklow.

FARUGANIE, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile: 18 miles N. Cairo.

FASAD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 35 miles SSW. Zareng.

FASIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 8 miles S. Monopoli.

FASIALDO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 15 miles WSW. Baſignano.

FASTNEL ROCK, a rock in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Ireland: 5 miles SSW. Cape Clear, and 11 SE. from Browhead.

FATAGAR, a country of Africa, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of Abyſſinia, about *Long*. 39. E. Greenwich, and *Lat*. 9. N.

FATATENDA, a town of Africa, on the river Gambia, about 500 miles from its mouth, where the Engliſh had a factory, but from the behaviour of the king of Tomani, were compelled to abandon it in the year 1734. *Long*. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 12. 45. N.

FATSISIO, an iſland of Japan, about 80 miles from the ſouth coaſt of the iſle of Niphon, whither the emperor baniſhes the grandees who have incurred his diſpleaſure; to be employed in making ſilk ſtuffs embroidered with gold; the iſland is barren and almoſt inacceſſible.

FATTIK, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Sanjalli, in the country of Senegal.

FATTIKO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

FATTIPOUR, or *Fatepour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Agra, founded by Acbar, once a magnificent city, but now falling to decay: 28 miles WSW. Agra. *Long*. 78. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 27. 10. N.

FAVAGNANA, or *Fovognana*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, about ſeven miles in circumference, near the weſtern coaſt of Sicily. It is fertile, with ſome excellent meadow land. It belongs to the houſe of Palavicini, and ſometimes yields from the fiſheries 80,000 livres. *Long*. 30. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. N.

FAVANI (*La*), a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 9 miles SSE. Squillace.

FAVARA, a river of Sicily, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 5 miles S. Modica.

FAUBAASH, a town of Upper Egypt: 13 miles WNW. Dendera.

FAUCIGNY, or *Fauſſigny (Barony of)*, a province of Savoy, bounded on the north by the territory of Chablais, on the eaſt by the Valais and the duchy of Aoſta, and on the ſouth and weſt by the Genevois. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and formerly made part of the eſtates of the dauphin, Humbert II. from whom it came to the houſe of Savoy by marriage, in the year 1233. Wood and paſtures form the principal riches of the country. The name is derived from an ancient caſtle, ſituated near the Arve, about three miles north from Bonne Ville. The principal towns of Upper Faucigny, are Salanche, Samoens or Samoing, Taninge, and Flumet; the principal towns of Lower Faucigny are Cluſe, Bonne, and Bonne Ville.

FAUCOGNEY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luxeuil: 2½ leagues ENE. Luxeuil, and 3¼ N. Lure.

FAUCONCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ramberviller: 1½ league NW. Ramberviller.

FAUDOAS, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: 15 miles SE. Lectoure.

FAVELONE, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 4 miles from Squillace.

FAVERNEY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Veſoul: 3¾ leagues WSW. Luxeuil, and 2¼ N. Veſoul. *Long*. 23. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 46. N.

FAVEROLLE, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims: 12 miles W. Reims.

FAUGHAN, a river of Ireland, which runs into the lake Foyle, 5 miles NNE. Londonderry.

FAVIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vezelize: 1¼ league W. Vezelize, and 4 S. Toul.

FAULQUEMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morhange, ſituated near the river Nied: 5½ leagues E. Metz, and 3 SE. Boulay. *Long*. 24. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 3. N.

FAVORITA, a palace near the city of Mantua, taken by the French in the beginning of May, 1796: in the latter end of the year, a battle was fought here between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the latter were victorious, general Provera and 6000 men ſurrendered priſoners of war, with 20 pieces of cannon: this battle decided the fate of Mantua.

FAVOURABLE LAKE, a lake of North America. *Long*. 92. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 50. N.

FAUP, one of the Carolina, or New Philippine Iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean.

FAUQUEMBERG, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer: 11 miles SW. St. Omer.

FAUQUEMONT, or *Valkenberg*, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, ſituated on the Geule, and capital of a quarter, or diſtrict, to which it gives name. In the year 1568, it was ſacked by the duke of Alva. In 1672, the French made themſelves maſters of it, and demoliſhed the caſtles, gates, and walls: 12 miles W. Aix-le-Chapelle, and 16 NNE. Liege.

FAURANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Terra di Lavora: 17 miles E. Naples.

FAUVILLE-EN-CAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caudebec: 10 miles N. Caudebec.

FAWEY, ſee *Fowey*.

FAY, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 4½ leagues S. Chinon, and 4 ESE. Loudun.

FAY BILLOT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: 4 leagues SE. Langres.

FAY LE FROID, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Puy-en-Velay: 5 leagues ESE. le Puy.

FAYAL, one of the Azore iſlands, about nine leagues long, and three wide. The climate is good, and the air always mild and pure. The cold of winter is never felt, and the heat of ſummer is tempered by refreſhing winds. It produces plenty of paſture for cattle; birds are numerous, and plenty of fiſh is caught on the coaſt. The name is given it from the great number of beech-trees (*Faya* in Portugueze) which grow there, beſides which it has great variety of other wood. The chief place, if not the only town, is Villa Horta, or Orta. Fayal was firſt peopled by Flemings, who, imagining the Portugueze garriſon to be a kind of oppreſſive tax upon them, petitioned his catholic majeſty for leave to take upon themſelves the defence of the iſland. Their requeſt was granted, and the event almoſt fatal; for the Engliſh, at different times, under the earls of Cumberland and Eſſex, made deſcents on Fayal, took it, and deſtroyed the fortifications, after having taken and burnt a ſquadron of rich homeward bound ſhips that lay in this harbour. This diſaſter induced the king to reſume the defence of the iſland; ſince which time a Portugueze garriſon has conſtantly been maintained here. Fayal is the moſt weſtern of the Azores. *Long.* 10. 45. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 22. N.

FAYD, a town of Aſia, in Syria, on the frontiers of Arabia Deſerta: 400 miles E. Damaſcus.

FAYE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 10 miles S. Angers.

FAYE-LE-VINEUSE, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 1 league SE. Richelieu.

FAYENCE, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan; celebrated for its manufacture of earthen ware: 10 miles NE. Draguignan.

FAYETTE, a county of Pennſylvania, in the United States of America.

FAYETTE, a county of Virginia, in the United States of America.

FAYETTEVILLE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 83 miles W. Newbern. *Long.* 79. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 11. N.

FAYORO, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, at the conflux of the Matarana, and the Ebro: 15 miles S. Fraga.

FAYOUM, or *Feium*, a province of Egypt, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Nile, extending from the river to the Birket-el-Kerun; formerly the province of Arſinoe, and interſected by canals cut by the ancient Egyptians, and then forming a communication between the river and the lake. Fayoum, formerly one of the wealthieſt and moſt fertile provinces of Egypt, is much declined in its fertility, through the oppreſſion of the Turks; inſtead of flouriſhing cities, only mud-wall villages are found; the canals are almoſt dry, and the Birket-el-Kerun, whoſe ancient name was *Mœris*, reduced to two-thirds of its former extent; notwithſtanding all this, wherever the waters can penetrate, the ſame productions are found in the ſame abundance. The Copts ſtill cultivate the olives and the vines, which their forefathers planted; ſtill gather excellent grapes, of which they make a moſt agreeable white wine. The whole country is now covered with wheat, barley, and dourra, which riſe, in ſucceſſion, uninterruptedly, for ſeven or eight months. The tall flax, the ſugar-cane, and vegetables of all kinds, ſprout up, almoſt without culture; cucumbers, and near twenty ſpecies of melons, melting, ſweet, and wholeſome, adorn the banks of the rivulets, cluſtering fruit-trees are ſcattered over the plain. Amid a diverſity of trees and plants, foreſts of the roſe-buſh grow near villages. In other provinces this fine ſhrub only ornaments gardens, here it is cultivated, and the roſe-water, diſtilled from its odoriferous flower, forms an extenſive branch of commerce. The canals and lake ſwarm with fiſh, which are caught in prodigious quantities, and eat in the province, or carried to the neighbouring cities, and are as cheap as at Damietta. When the froſt and ſnow of winter is felt in the northern countries, innumerable flocks of birds reſort to the lake Mœris, and the canals of Fayoum. The people catch abundance of geeſe, with golden plumage and a moſt agreeable flavour, fat and delicate, ducks, teal, ſwans, the ſkins of which are uſed like furs, and pelicans.

FAYOUM, a town of Egypt, and capital of the province ſo called, which formerly contained public baths, markets, and colleges; divided by the canal of Joſeph, and ſurrounded by gardens. At preſent it is only half a league in circumference, and ſtands on the eaſtern ſhore of the canal. The remainder is deſtroyed, and the colleges are no more. Houſes built of ſun-dried bricks, preſent a gloomy aſſemblage of huts; their inhabitants are poor, and deprived of energy, their arts are reduced to ſome manufactures of mats, coarſe carpets, and the diſtillation of roſe-water. The town is governed by a cachef, under one of the beys of Grand Cairo. Several Arab Sheiks, who have lands in the neighbourhood, compoſe the council, and go to the divan, twice or three times a week, as ſummoned by the governor; their chief is held in great reſpect, but the members of adminiſtration cannot long enjoy concord: the continual wars, at Grand Cairo, diſturb the tranquility of the provinces, and the poſſeſſors of lands and governments are expelled by the victorious faction: 49 miles SSW. Cairo. *Long.* 48. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 27. N.

FAYS, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Dizier: 5 miles NW. Joinville.

FAZZOLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 13 miles SW. Manfredonia.

FEAL, a river of Ireland, which riſes near Coolnakenny, in the county of Limerick, and unites with the river Gale, &c. in the county of Kerry, after which it takes the name of *Coſhin*, and falls into the Shannon's mouth, 11 miles above Kerry Head.

FECAMP, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montivilliers. It contains about 1000 houſes. The principal commerce is in linen, ſerges, lace, leather, and hats: the herring fiſhery employs a conſiderable number of veſſels; and ſmaller boats fiſh along the coaſt: 5 leagues NNE. Montivillers, and 9 SW. Dieppe. *Long.* 18. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 46. N.

FEDALA, a ſeaport of Africa, in Morocco, on a bay of the Atlantic. The emperor, in the year 1773, brought out ſome corn from his magazines, which was ſold to merchants on condition of building houſes, in conſequence of which the town was begun; but when the corn was all ſold, the buildings were diſcontinued: 20 miles S. Menſooria.

FEDER SEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, about 12 miles in circumference; which has communication with the Danube, by a river called *Krantzach*; the lake is a little to the eaſt of Buchau.

FEJEE, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, deſcribed as a high and fruitful iſland, abounding in hogs, dogs, fowls, roots, and fruits; three days' ſail north-weſt by weſt from Tongataboo.

FEERBEER, a town of Aſia, in Bukharia or the river Gihon.

FEESSY, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 50 miles NE. Romſdal.

FEET, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: 36 miles NNE. Frederickſtadt.

FEGESAK, or *Veggeſak*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: 8 miles NNW. Bremen.

FEGLINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 7 miles SE. Coſenza.

FEHRENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and lordſhip of Furſtenberg: 12 miles WSW. Rothweil, and 16 E. Friburg.

FEHRNBELLIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 28 miles NW. Berlin, and 28 NNE. Brandenburg.—In 1675, a battle was fought between the troops of the elector of Brandenburg, and the Swedes, in which the latter were defeated.

FEI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 25 miles WNW. Y.

FEIGHNIES, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Queſnoy: 1 league NW. Maubeuge.

FEITKINGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 6 miles E. Chriſtianſtadt.

FEIRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, founded by the Aſturians, about the year 1000: 10 miles S. Oporto.

FEI-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 25 miles SSW. Tci-nan.

FEISTIZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 3 miles SW. St. Veit.

FEISTRITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, 4 miles N. Muehrau.

FEISTRITZ, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the Laufnitz, at Furſtenfeld.

FEISTRITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 10 miles NE. Saxenburg.

FEISTRITZ, or *Windiſch Feiſtritz*, ſee *Windiſch Feiſtritz*.

FEIUM, ſee *Fayoum*.

FEKETEBANJA, a town of Hungary: 28 miles NE. Zatmar.

FEKETELO, a town of Tranſilvania: 23 miles SW. Coloſvar.

FEKETEPATAK, a town of Tranſilvania: 25 miles SW. Coloſvar.

FEKETE-PATOR, a town of Hungary: 18 miles SSE. Gros Wardein.

FELDBACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 14 miles N. Rakelſburg.

FELDES, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 14 miles NW. Crainſburg, and 40 SW. Lavamund.

FELDES-SEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 2 miles SW. Feldes.

FELDKIRCH *(County of)*, a ſmall country of Germany, formerly in the circle of Swabia, but now conſidered as a part of the Tyroleſe; bounded on the north by the county of Montfort; on the eaſt by Pludentz; on the ſouth by the Griſons; and on the weſt by the Rhine; ſold to the houſe of Auſtria in the year 1376; the eſtates were mortgaged to the count of Jockenburg, but redeemed in 1436. Feldkirch is the capital.

FELDKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 13 miles NW. Clagenfurt, and 10 W. St. Veit.

FELDKIRCH, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe, and capital of a county of the ſame name; it is well built, and ſituated on the Ill, near the Rhine. The inhabitants enjoy ſome conſiderable privileges, as that of chuſing their own magiſtrates; and of refuſing to deliver up any who are under the ban of the empire; and not being ſummoned by any provincial judges: 28 miles NNE. Coire, 60 NW. Tyrol, and 92 NW. Trent.

FELDSBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the archbiſhop of Salzburg: 4 miles NE. Saxenburg.

FELDSBURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 28 miles NNE. Vienne, and 32 NE. Tulln. *Long.* 34. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 37. N.

FELD SEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 8 miles NW. Welach.

FELDUAR, a town of Hungary; the inhabitants are chiefly ſupported by fiſhing in the Danube, near which it ſtands: 12 miles SE. Symontornya.

FELENBRUNN (*Ober*), a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles NW. Sonneberg.

FELENBRUNN (*Unter*), a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles N. Korn Neuburg.

FELETINO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church and Campagna di Roma: 8 miles N. Alatri.

FELICUDI, one of the Lipari iſlands, in the Mediterranean: 28 miles W. Lipari. *Long.* 32. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 32. N.

FELINES-DE-TERMENES, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Graſſe: 2 leagues S. La Graſſe, and 3¼ NE. St. Paul-de-Fénouilhet.

FELIU-DE-QUIXOLO, a ſea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 7 leagues S. Gerona.

FELIZAN, a town of Italy, in the Alexandrin: 8 miles W. Alexandria, and 12 E. Aſti.

FELLA, a ſmall river of Germany, which runs into the Drave near Mochling, in Carinthia.

FELLENBERG, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe: 4 miles WSW. Innſpruck.

FELLETIN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Creuſe: the chief trade is cattle. Near it is a medicinal ſpring: 7 leagues SSE. Gueret, and 7 SSW. Evaux. *Long.* 19. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

FELLIN, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Terra di Lavora: 13 miles ENE. Naples.

FELLING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles SSE. Ziſterzdorf.

FELLING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles WNW. Crems.

FELLING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 11 miles S. Vienna.

FELLINGSBRO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 24 miles W. Stroemſholm.

FELSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel; with an ancient caſtle on a rock: 12 miles S. Caſſel, and 16 SE. Naumburg.

FELESTRIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 40 miles SW. Lemberg.

FELTRI, a town of Italy, and capital of the Feltrin, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the patriarch of Aquilea; ſituated at the foot of mountains, generally covered with ſnow, which renders the air cold. The principal trade is iron; it has ſeven convents: 53 miles NE. Verona, and 38 N. Padua. *Long.* 29. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 2. N.

FELTRIN, a ſmall country of Italy, belonging to the ſtates of Venice; bounded on the north by the Belluneſe, on the eaſt and ſouth by the Treviſan, and on the weſt by the Trentin and Vicentin. Feltri is the only place of note.

FELTRINO, a river of Italy, in the province of Abruzzo Citra, which runs into the Adriatic, 4 miles SE. Ortona.

FEMERN, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, ſeparated from Holſtein by a narrow ſtrait, called *Femern Sound*, about 9 leagues in circumference. It contains the town of Burg, and a few villages. *Long.* 11. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

FEMOE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, between Zealand and Laland. *Long.* 11. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

FEMSIO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 50 miles W. Wexio.

FEN-CHOUI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 25 miles NNW. Yen-tcheou.

FENEGUE-HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 630 miles ENE. Peking.

FENERI, the capital of the kingdom of Chiampa.

FENESTRANGE, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieuze, on the Sarte, formerly the capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name; which being veſted in the duchy of Lorraine, was ceded with it to France: 6½ leagues E. Chateau Salins, and 11 ENE. Nancy.

FENESTRELLE, a town or village of Savoy, in a valley, on the river Cluſon: where the French built a fortreſs when in the hands of that crown, but by the peace of Utrecht it was returned to Savoy: 12 miles NNW. Pignerola, and 11 E. Sezanne.

FENEU, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauneuf: 2 leagues N. Angers, and 2½ SSW. Chateauneuf.

FENG-HOA, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles WSW. Ping-hai.

FENKI, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 36 miles NNW. Long-kouang.

FENIT, an iſland of Ireland, in the Bay of Tralee, on the weſtern coaſt: 7 miles W. from Tralee.

FENIX, a river of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which runs into the ſea, in Ballicotton Bay.

FENNY STRATFORD, ſee *Stratford.*

FENO, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim: 16 miles NE. Carrick.

FENTE, a town of Egypt: 15 miles N. Abu-Girge.

FENWICK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Air: 7 miles NE. Irvine.

FEN-Y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 20 miles E. Yuen-tcheou.

FEOU-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 20 miles ESE. Pin-yang.

FERABAT, or *Ferabad*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan, ſituated near the ſouth coaſt of the Caſpian Sea; containing about 16,000 inhabitants, principally deſcendants of Georgians and Armenians, who are active, lively, and induſtrious: the environs produce ſugar, cotton, and ſilk: 90 leagues N. Iſpahan, and 42 W. Aſtarabat.

FERANZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 4 miles NW. Acerenza.

FERASTAK, a town of Egypt: 14 miles SSE. Foua.

FERBAR, or *Faraber*, a town of Bukharia, on the Gihon.

FERCHENSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 3 miles S. Windiſch Gratz.

FERCALA, or *Forcula*, a town of Africa, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the country of Biledulgerid: 50 miles W. Segilmeſſa. *Long.* 4. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 40. N.

FERDEN, ſee *Verden.*

FERE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chauny, ſituated in a marſhy ſoil, near the river Serre, which joins the Oiſe. It was fortified by cardinal Mazarine, and made one of the ſtrongeſt places in the kingdom, but was afterwards diſmantled: 8 poſts NW. Rheims, and 16. NE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

FERE CHAMPENOISE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sezanne: 4 leagues ENE. Sezanne, and 6 SW. Chalons-ſur-Marne.

*Fêre en Tardenois*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-Thierry: 3½ leagues NNE. Chateau-Thierry, and 3 SW. Fiſmes.

FERENTINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 11 miles SSW. St. Serviero.

FERENTINO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope; containing ſix churches, and three convents: 3 miles N. Alatri.

FERENZA, a town of Naples, in the province of Baſilicata: 4 miles NW. Acerenza.

FERET, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 36 miles NNW. Gallipoli.

FERETTE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrich of Altkirch, formerly the capital of a county of the ſame name: 3¾ leagues SSE. Altkirch, and 3¾ SW. Bale.

FERGANAH, or *Farganah*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Samarcand, ſituated in a mountainous country, which abounds in mines of coal, of gold, ſilver, copper, and iron; it is ſituated near the Sihon, or Jaxartes, in a province to which it gives name.

FERGUS, a broad river of Ireland, which joins the Shannon, 9 miles S. from Ennis, in the county of Clare.

FERIA, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, ſituated on a ſharp mountain, near the Guadixara.

FERING, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 14 miles N. Rackelſburg.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter; 36 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, containing 19 pariſhes; bounded on the north by the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, on the eaſt by the county of Monaghan, on the ſouth by Cavan and Leitrim, and on the weſt by Leitrim and Donegal; divided into two parts by the extenſive lake Lough Erne: the number of houſes is calculated at nearly 12,000, and of the inhabitants at 72,000. The ſurface of the county is hilly, rugged, and uneven, in ſome parts mountainous; but yield paſture for cattle, and no doubt with proper management might be made fertile in corn: the linen manufacture and raiſing cattle are the chief employment of the inhabitants of Fermanagh; the principal town is Enniſkillen, which, as well as the county, ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament. Lough Erne runs through the county; beſides which there are two other lakes, Lough Melvin and Macnean.

FERMAT, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 12 miles SW. Akſhehr.

FERMO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and marquiſate of Ancona, ſituated near the coaſt of the Adriatic: the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected in the year 1589, by pope Sixtus V. It contains 10 churches, and 16 convents: 26 miles SSE. Ancona, and 93 NNE. Rome. *Long.* 31. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 6. N

FERMOSA, or *Benin*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, near Loubo, an the coaſt of Benin.

FERMOSELLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 30 miles WSW. Zamora.

FERN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus: 6 miles W. Brechine.

FERNAMBUC, or *Olinda*, a province or juriſdiction of South America, in the eaſtern part of Braſil, lying along the coaſt of the Atlantic; the principal articles of trade are cotton, ſugar, cattle, hides, and Braſil wood.

FERNAMBUC, or *Olinda*, a town of South America, in Braſil, and province of the ſame name, with a ſmall inconvenient harbour on the coaſt of the Atlantic: the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of St. Salvador. It was taken by the Dutch, in the year 1630, who called it *Olinda*, but the Portugueſe called it *Pernambuco*. *Long.* 18. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 13. S.

FERNANDES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: 16 miles WSW. Outeiro.

FERNANDEZ, or *Juan-Fernandez*, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, about 110 leagues weſt from the coaſt of Chili; about 4 leagues long, and hardly two wide, of an irregular ſhape. It is ſaid to owe its name to a Spaniard, who formerly procured a grant of it, and began a ſettlement, but afterwards abandoned it. The only ſafe anchoring place on the iſland is on the north coaſt, in Cumberland Bay. The northern part of the iſland is compoſed of high craggy hills, many of them inacceſſible, though generally covered with trees. The ſoil of this part is looſe and ſhallow, ſo that very large trees on the hills ſoon periſh for want of root, and are eaſily overturned; which occaſioned the unfortunate death of one of commodore Anſon's ſailors, who being upon the hills in ſearch of goats, caught hold of a tree upon a declivity to aſſiſt him in his aſcent, and this giving way, he immediately rolled down the hill, and though in his fall he faſtened on another tree of conſiderable bulk, yet that too giving way, he fell amongſt the rocks, and was daſhed to pieces. The ſouthern, or rather the ſouth-weſt part of the iſland, is widely different from the reſt, being dry, ſtony, and deſtitute of trees, but very flat and low, compared with the hills on the northern part. This part of the iſland is never frequented by ſhips, being ſurrounded by a ſteep ſhore, and having little or no freſh water. The trees of which the woods on the northern ſide of the iſland are compoſed, are moſt of them aromatics, and of many different ſorts: there are none of them of a ſize to yield any conſiderable timber, except the myrtle trees, which are the largeſt on the iſland; but even theſe would not work to a greater length than 40 feet. The pimento and cabbage tree grow there, though in no great plenty. There are ſeveral hills of a peculiar ſort of red earth, exceeding vermillion in colour, which, perhaps, might prove uſeful for many purpoſes. Great quantities of water creſſes and purſlane were found, and excellent wild ſorrel, and a vaſt profuſion of turnips and Sicilian radiſhes. *Long.* 78. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 40. S.

FERNANDO DE NORONHA, or *Naronho*, an iſland in the Atlantic, full of mountains, which have the appearance of volcanos, but covered with verdure; not above a league in length, and its form is ſaid to be like a laurel leaf. It is defended with many forts, the water is in general brackiſh, and ſometimes no rain falls for three or four years together: the ſoldiers who guard the forts, and the few inhabitants who live there, are ſupported with turtle five months, and the reſt with proviſions from the continent. *Long.* 32. 33 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 55. N.

FERNANDO-PO, or *Fernand-Pao*, an iſland of Africa, in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Benin, about twenty leagues in circumference; the land lies high, and the ſoil is fertile in manioc, ſugar canes, rice, fruit, and tobacco: the inhabitants are rude and unciviliſed. *Long.* 10. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 20. N.

FERNDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Siegen: 5 miles N. Siegen.

FERNEBO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia: 25 miles S. Geſſle.

FERNESS, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Eda, one of the Orkney Iſlands. *Long.* 0 30. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 2. N.

FERNESS BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Eda, one of the Orkney Iſlands, eaſt of Cape Farneſs.

FERNEX, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gex; many years the reſidence of Voltaire: 4 miles NNW. Geneva.

FERNITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles SE. Gratz.

FERNS, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, the ſee of a biſhop: 15 miles N. Wexford.

FEROL, a ſeaport and good harbour of Peru, on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, in the archbiſhopric of Lima: 70 miles SSE. Truxillo. *Long.* 60. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 9. S.

FEROLITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 18 miles S. Matera.

FERRANDINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 15 miles SW. Matera.

FERRARA, a city of Italy, and capital of the Ferrareſe, ſituated on a branch of the Po, on the frontiers of the Venetian States. In the year 585, it was fortified by Smaragdus, patrician and exarch of Ravenna, and in the year 657, it was erected into a biſhopric by pope Vitalian, who removed the ſee from Vicovenza to this place. It was enlarged at ſeveral times, and became celebrated under the princes of the houſe of Eſt; but when it loſt its dukes, it declined in its magnificence, and riches. It is about four miles in circumſerence, and defended by a citadel, ſtrong walls, and baſtions. The ſtreets are handſome, with many magnificent palaces and beautiful churches. The cathedral is remarkable for its antiquity. They reckon 100 churches, 38 convents, and hardly 14,000 inhabitants. The environs are marſhy, and the air unwholeſome, conſequently thinly inhabited. In the year 1735, it was erected into an archbiſhopric. Arioſto lies buried in a Benedictine convent; and in the hoſpital of St. Ann, belonging to the city, Taſſo was confined as an idiot. Here is an univerſity, founded in the year 1390, by Albert, marquis of Ferrara. The pope has a legate at Ferrara, who reſides in a palace, ſituated in the midſt of the town, ſurrounded with walls, flanked with towers and ditches: 67 miles N. Bologna, and 40 SE. Mantua. *Long.* 29. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 51. N.—This city was taken by the French, and is, with its territory, now united with Bologna, Modena, and Reggio, to form the Ciſpadana republic: it was formally ceded by the pope on the 19th of February, 1797.

FERRARESE, a province of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church; bounded on the north by the Poleſino, on the eaſt by the Gulf of Venice, on the ſouth by the Romagna and Bologneſe, and on the weſt by the Mantuan and Modeneſe. The whole country is fertile, but low and marſhy, being frequently overflowed by ſeveral branches of the Po, and other rivers which run through it, ſo that travelling is ſometimes dangerous without guides. This country was a long time an independent duchy, granted by the emperor, Frederic II. to the houſe of Eſt, who, at the ſame time, poſſeſſed the duchies of Modena and Reggio, and the Poleſino. The Poleſino was ſeized by the Venetians, in the year 1500, and has from that time been conſidered as a part of their dominions. Alphonſo II. the laſt legitimate prince of the houſe of Eſt, dying in 1597, without male heirs, Cæſar, ſon of Alphonſo, of the Eſt family, marquis of Montechio, laid claim to the duchy as next of kin, but as his father was born of a clandeſtine marriage contracted by Alphonſo I. with the daughter of a citizen of Ferrara after the death of his firſt wife, the pope declared Cæſar incapable of ſucceeding to the duchy of Ferrara, which was from this circumſtance united to the apoſtolic chamber, ſince which time it is become a province of the ſtate of the Church, and is governed by a legate of the pope. It contains but few towns, and, though in itſelf fertile, is badly cultivated, and thinly inhabited. The principal places are Ferrara and Comachio.

FERRE-ANAH, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, with conſiderable ruins, whence it is ſuppoſed to have been the ancient Thala: 130 miles SW. Tunis.

FERREIRA, a town of Spain, in Granada: 6 miles SE. Guadix.

FERREIRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 13 miles W. Beja.

FERREIRA DE AVES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 15 miles NE. Viſeu.

FERRET ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

*Ferrière (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verneuil: 5 leagues N. Verneuil.

*Ferrière (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Segré: 1 league N. Segré, and 2½ SW. Chateau Gontier.

*Ferrière en Partenay (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Partenay: 2½ leagues E. Partenay, and 3¼ S. Airvault.

*Ferrière au Doyen*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vire: 4 leagues N. Vire, and 6¼ SW. Caen.

*Ferrières*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montargis: 5½ leagues E. Bois Commun, and 2 N. Montargis.

FERRITERS, ſee *Blaſquets*.

FERRITER'S COVE, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, between Sibyl Head and Smerwick Harbour.

FERRO, or *Hiero*, one of the Canary Iſlands, and with regard to ſituation the moſt weſterly; about 6 leagues in circumference. It contains no ſprings of freſh water, the inhabitants making uſe of what is collected in ciſterns and reſervoirs during the rainy ſeaſon. Voyagers ſpeak of a large tree in the middle of the iſland, the top of which is always covered with a thick cloud, which during the night produces water enough to ſupply the wants of the whole iſland. Without being very fertile, the inhabitants raiſe corn, ſugar, fruits and legumes, and feed a great number of cattle. The French geographers take their firſt meridian from the weſt extremity

of

this iſland: 100 leagues S. from the iſland of Madeira. *Long.* 17. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 47. N.

FERROL, a ſea-port town of Spain, in Galicia, ſituated in the bay of Corunna, with a good harbour, ſtrongly fortified: 7 leagues NE. Corunna, and 12 NW. Lugo. *Long.* 8. 33. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

FERROGAN, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 8 miles S. Blair Athol.

FERRYLAND HARBOUR, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 8. N.

FERRYTOWN OF CREE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright: 12 miles W. Kircudbright.

FERSINA, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which riſes in a lake near St. Boldo, and runs into the Adige, 2 miles N. Trent.

FERSNITZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles S. Ips.

*Ferté-Aleps (La)*, or *La Ferté Alais*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtampes: 3 leagues NE. Eſtampes, and 4 SW. Melun. *Long.* 20. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

*Ferté-ſur-Aube (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont, ſituated on the Aube: 9 leagues NW. Langres, and 5 W. Chaumont-en-Baſſigny. *Long.* 22. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

*Ferté-Bernard (La)*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Sarte; ſurrounded with walls, and containing three fauxbourgs: 7 leagues NE. Le Mans, and 9 SE. Alençon. *Long.* 18. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

*Ferté Chaudron (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre: 10 miles NW. Moulins.

*Ferté-Frenel (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne: 2½ leagues NNW. L'Aigle, and 7 ENE. Argentan.

*Ferté-Gaucher (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſoy: 3 leagues ESE. Coulommiers. *Long.* 20. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

*Ferté-Imbault (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, ſituated on the Saudre: 3 leagues ENE. Romorantin, and 9½ ESE. Blois.

*Ferté ſous Jouarre (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meaux, on the Marne: 10 miles E. Meaux.

*Ferté Louptierré (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joigny: 5 leagues NW. Auxerre, and 3 SW. Joigny.

*Ferté Macé (La)*, a town of France in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Domfront: 4 leagues E. Domfront, and 7 NW. Alençon.

*Ferté Milon (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Château-Thierry, on the Ourque: 4½ leagues NW. Château-Thierry.

*Ferté Senneterre (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans; 4 leagues SE. Beaugency, and 4 S. Orleans.

*Ferté Vidame (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauneuf: 4½ leagues W. Chateauneuf-en-Thimerais.

*Ferté Villeneuille (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire: 2 leagues S. Chateaudun, and 8 SW. Janville.

*Fertière*, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Suſa, on the Dora: 8 miles N. Suſa.

FERVACQUES, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Liſieux: 8 leagues SE. Caen, and 2 S. Liſieux.

FESCAMP, ſee *Fecamp*.

FESELAW, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles S. Baden.

FESHN, a town of Egypt: 18 miles N. Abu-Girge.

FESSAN, ſee *Fezzan*.

FESTENBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 14 miles NW. Wartenberg, and 12 SE. Militſch.

FETHARD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 8 miles SE. Caſhel, and 86 SSW. Dublin.

FETHARD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, and province of Leinſter, on the coaſt: 81 miles S. of Dublin.

FETIE, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates: 60 miles NW. Baſſora.

FETISLAN, a town of Servia, on the Danube: 8 miles E. Orſova.

FETLAR, one of the Shetland iſlands, 3 miles ſouth from the iſland of Yell.

FETTEE, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the arms of the Sinde, or Indus.

FETU, or *Aſſetu*, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, to the eaſt of Commendo, and well ſituated for commerce with the Europeans. Grain, cattle, palm wine, and oil conſtitute its principal riches. The whole country is about 160 miles in length. It was formerly very powerful; but much reduced by war with the kingdom of Commendo.

FEUCHT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg: 8 miles SSE. Nuremberg, and 6 W. Altorf.

FEUCHTWANG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, ſituated on the Sulz, formerly imperial: 12 miles SW. Anſpach, and 7 N. Dunckelſbuhl.

FEUDERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 7 miles WNW. Storkow.

FEVENITZ, a river of Germany, which runs into the Drave, 6 miles NW. Villach, in the duchy of Carinthia.

FEVERSHAM, or *Faverſham*, a town of England in the county of Kent, ſituated on a river navigable for veſſels of 130 tons, which communicates with the Eaſt Swale, an arm of the ſea, between the iſland of Sheepey, and the main land; it is a town of great antiquity, having been inhabited by the Britons. It contains about 600 houſes, and 5000 inhabitants. A celebrated abby, of which there are now no remains, was built by king Stephen. Four hoys trade from this port to London, and go alternately every week, with corn, hops, &c. And ſome veſſels trade to Pruſſia, Norway, and Sweden, for fir-timber, and iron; with many others employed in the coaſting trade. The oyſter fiſhery is alſo conſiderable, and is regulated by particular laws. A large manufacture of gun-powder is carried on here. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor, eleven jurats, and twenty-four common-council; two weekly markets, on Wedneſday and Saturday, are well ſupplied with fiſh and other proviſions. In the year 1688, the veſſel in which James II. had embarked, was detained by the populace of this town, the king was in the diſguiſe of chaplain to ſir Edward Hales: but being diſcovered was perſuaded to return to London: 9 miles W. Canterbury, and 47 E. London.

FEUGEROLLES, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 5 miles S. St. Etienne.

*Feuillée, (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gournay: 8 miles W. Gournay.

FEUILLETIN, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe: 5 miles S. Aubuſſon.

*Feuquières*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Granvilliers: 8 miles W. Granvilliers.

FEURS, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montbriſon: 3½ leagues NE. Montbriſon, and 8½ W. Lyons.

FEYDANY, a town of Samogitia: 16 miles SSW. Mednik.

FEY-HIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 12 miles SW. Quang-ping.

FEYREGG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles WSW. Steyr.

FEYSTRIZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 15 miles SSW. Ebenfurth.

FEZ, a country of Africa, formerly a kingdom of great extent, bounded on the north by the ſtraits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean Sea, on the eaſt by Algiers, on the ſouth by Morocco, and on the weſt by the Atlantic Ocean, it is divided into nine provinces or diſtricts, and the whole united to the empire of Morocco. The ſoil is fertile, producing, in the greateſt abundance, corn, fruit, flax, ſalt, gum, wax, &c. Oranges, lemons, figs, and olives, every where abound. The Moors, however, are but bad farmers, and cultivate only in proportion to their wants, ſo that two thirds of the country lie waſte. The whole of the country is not equally good, a conſiderable tract to the weſt of Old Fez is full of marſhes, which render the air unwholeſome, and the people unhealthy. The mountains abound with game, and the foreſt with wild beaſt. The lions are the moſt daring and ſavage in all Africa; horſes, camels, kine, ſheep, goats, and hares, are very numerous. The principal exports are hides and leather of all ſorts, particularly that ſtyled Morocco, ſkins, furs, wool, dates, almonds, figs, raiſins, olives, honey, wax, ſilk, cotton, flax, horſes, oſtrich feathers, gold-duſt, &c. The imports chiefly conſiſt in ſpicery, cochineal, vermillion, iron, braſs, ſteel, wire, arms, ammunition, drugs, watches, ſmall looking-glaſſes, quickſilver, tartar, opium, alum, aloes, Engliſh and other linen and woollen clothes, muſlins, callicoes, fuſtians, gold wire, ſilk of all kinds, brocades, damaſks, velvets, red woollen caps, toys and trinkets of all ſorts, Guinea cowries, combs, paper, and a great variety of earthen-ware. Fez is the capital.

FEZ, a city of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of that name, was built about the end of the eighth century, by Edris, the deſcendant of Mahomet and Ali, whoſe father, flying from Medina to avoid the proſcriptions of the caliph Abdallah, retired to the extremity of Africa, and was proclaimed ſovereign by the Moors. Sidy Edris ſucceeded to the crown of his father, founded the city of Fez, in 793, and built the moſque in which he is buried. From that time the city of Fez has been conſidered by the

Moors as a ſacred aſylum, and an object of devotion. In the firſt moments of that zeal which every religious novelty inſpires, a ſtill larger moſque was built at Fez, and called Carubin, becauſe it was founded by the Arabs of Cairoan. This is one of the fineſt edifices in the empire, and, perhaps, in Africa. Many other moſques were afterwards built ſucceſſively at Fez, to which were annexed, according to the cuſtom of the Mahometans, colleges and hoſpitals; and this city was held in ſo high a degree of veneration, that, when the pilgrimage to Mecca was interrupted, in the fourth century of the Hegira, the weſtern Mahometans, as a ſubſtitute, repaired to Fez, while the eaſtern journeyed to Jeruſalem. When the Arabs had extended themſelves in Aſia, Africa, and Europe, they brought to Fez the knowledge they had acquired in the arts and ſciences; and, to its religious ſchools, this capital added academies for philoſophy, phyſic, and aſtronomy. Fez, reſorted to from almoſt all Africa, and the object of the devout pilgrimages of the Mahometans, ſoon became the rendezvous of the neighbouring provinces. The encreaſe of wealth introduced the love of pleaſure, and every ſpecies of luxury; licentiouſneſs quickly followed; and as its progreſs in hot countries is always moſt rapid, Fez, the ſchool of ſciences and manners, ſoon became the ſink of every vice. The public baths, which health, cleanlineſs and cuſtom, rendered neceſſary, became the receptacles of the moſt infamous debauchery. The Mahometans of Andaluſia, Grenada, and Cordova, during the revolutions of Spain, paſſed over to Fez, whither they brought new manners, knowledge, and, perhaps, ſome ſhades of civilization. They taught the Spaniſh method of dreſſing and dying red and yellow goat and ſheep ſkins, then called Cordovan leather, now Morocco, from the city of that name, where, however, the dye is leaſt in perfection. At Fez, likewiſe, they firſt eſtabliſhed the manufacture of milled woollen caps, worn by the Moors and eaſtern nations. Gauzes, ſilks, ſtuffs, and beautiful ſaſhes, wrought in gold and ſilver, are made at Fez; and the little they do proves how much might be done, were induſtry encouraged. Some love of learning is ſtill preſerved at Fez, where Arabic is better ſpoken than in the other parts of the empire: the rich Moors ſend their children to the ſchools at Fez, where they gain more inſtruction than they could do elſewhere. The moſque of Carubin is the only remarkable public building, and that cannot be freely examined. The city contains ſome tolerably convenient inns, the ſtreets are ill-paved, and ſo narrow, that in many places two horſemen cannot ride abreaſt. Fez, which, in paſt ages, attracted the attention of travellers, is no way preferable to the other cities of the empire, except by its ſituation, ſchools, induſtry, and ſomewhat more of urbanity: yet, though more poliſhed than their countrymen, the Moors of Fez are vain, ſuperſtitious, and intolerant. The ſaints, whom they pretend have been buried in that city, ſerve them for a pretext to forbid its entrance to Jews and Chriſtians; and an order from the emperor is neceſſary to gain admiſſion. The ſituation of Fez is remarkable for its ſingularity; it is ſeated at the bottom of a valley, and ſurrounded by hills in the form of a funnel, flattened at the narrow end. The upper part of the valley is divided into gardens, planted with high trees, orange groves, and orchards. A river winds along the valley, watering it in various directions, turning by its declivity a number of mills, and ſupplying water in abundance to all the gardens and moſt of the houſes. On the height of Old Fez is a plain capable of great cultivation. Jacob-Ben-Abdallah, of the race of Beni-Merins, built, in the 13th century, New Fez, contiguous to the Old, and, by its ſituation, keeping the latter in awe. The high town, which is well and healthily ſituated, contains ſome old palaces, in which the ſons of the emperor live. The New Town is inhabited by ſome Mooriſh families, but by ſtill more Jews, who trade with old Fez, notwithſtanding the contempt with which they are treated by the inhabitants: this contempt they endeavour to find a recompence for in their gains; 200 miles NNE. Morocco. *Long.* 12. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 4. N.

FEZZAN, a country of Africa, ſituated to the ſouth of Tripoli, and 60 journies weſt from Cairo, containing, according to the report of the travellers, 28 towns, and 100 villages; the chief productions are dates and ſena. The capital is ſaid to be in *Long.* 44. E. Cape Verd. *Lat.* 26. N.

FIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lavaur: 4 miles E. Lavaur.

FIACONE, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, on the confines of the Milaneſe, between Genoa and Tortona.

FIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 8½ miles S. Teramo.

FIANO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter, on the Tiber: 15 miles N. Rome.

FIANONA, a ſea-port town of Venetian Iſtria, on the Gulf of Venice, with a good harbour: 19 miles E. Rovigno.

FIASCONE, ſee *Monte Fiaſcone.*

FICARETO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and duchy of Spoleto: 5 miles E. Todi.

FICHERUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Ferrara, on the Po, on the frontiers of Mantua: 13 miles WNW. Ferrara.

FICHTELBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which extends from near Bareuth to Eger in Bohemia. It is one of the higheſt mountains in Germany, and contains in it many deſerts, rocks, bogs, and moraſſes. It takes its name from the great number of pines with which it is covered; there are a great number of other trees, oaks, beech, elm, &c. The extent from eaſt to weſt is 16 miles, and as much from north to ſouth.

FIDA, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the mouth of the Forth, 2½ miles NW. North Berwick.

FIDARI, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the ſea: 8 miles N. Patras.

FIDDICHOW, or *Viduchova*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania, on the Oder: 22 miles SW. Stargard.

FIDIS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SW. Bohmiſch Waidhoven.

FIDMIN, a town of Egypt: 5 miles W. Fayoum.

FIECHTACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 7 miles E. Nauburg, and 6 N. Retz.

FIELEWEER, an iſland of Norway, near the weſt coaſt, 22 miles long, and four wide, with a town of the ſame name: 48 miles WNW. Drontheim.

FIENVILLER, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 5 miles SW. Dourlens.

FIERAS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 12 miles NNW. Wardberg.

FIESOLA, a town of Italy in the duchy of Tuſcany, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Florence: 3 miles NE. Florence.

FIFESHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the river Tay; on the eaſt by the German Ocean; on the ſouth by the Frith of Forth: and on the weſt by the counties of Kinroſs and Perth; about 32 miles in length from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and from 7 to 16 in breadth. This county, as well as the reſt in the kingdom, was formerly ſubject to a *Thane*, which in the old Saxon language, as likewiſe in the Daniſh, ſignifies *a ſervant of the king*; but Maclolm Canmore, appointed Macduff, who was thane of Fife, firſt hereditary earl of Fife, for his ſervices, granting to his poſterity the right of placing the king in his chair at his coronation, the command of the van in the king's army, and power to compound for a ſum of money for the accidental murder of a nobleman or commoner. The county of Fife is extremely populous and fertile, abounding with cattle, coal, iron, lime-ſtone, and well furniſhed with manufactures. The number of towns is unparalleled, for the whole ſhore from Crail to Cuiroſs, about 40 Engliſh miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Nor are the houſes of the nobility and gentry leſs thick in the interior parts than the towns on the coaſt. Numerous and valuable plantations of trees are formed in different parts of the county, thoſe towards the coaſt have been much injured by the ſpray of the ſea; while thoſe in the interior parts flouriſh exceedingly. Cupar is the county town.

FIFENESS, a cape of Scotland, of the eaſt coaſt of the county of Fife: 9 miles SE. St. Andrews. *Long.* 0. 34. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 15. N.

FIGARUOLO, an iſland near the coaſt of Venetian Iſtria, in the Adriatic. *Long.* 31. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 18. N.

FIGEAC, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot, on the Selle, containing about 3,300 inhabitants; 16 leagues NE. Montauban, and 9 E. Cahors. *Long.* 19. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 37. N.

FIGEN, a river of Norway, which runs into the North Sea: 10 miles S. Stavanger.

FIGER, or *Fisju*, a rich and extenſive province of Japan.

FIGHIG, a town of Africa, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Atlas, in the country of Biledulgerid. The women manufacture cloth of wool of exquiſite fineneſs, much valued in Barbary, and ſold at a high price. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the inhabitants of Morocco and Fez, and with the negroes: 240 miles ESE. Mequinez. *Long.* 1. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 20. N.

FIGI, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo.

FIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 3 leagues SSE. Caſtel-Saraſin, and 7 NNW. Toulouſe.

FIGO, or *Fisju*, a province of Japan.

FIG-TREE BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtophers, near Sandy Point.

FIG-TREE BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

FIGUERAS, or *St. Fernando de Figueras*, a ſtrong fortreſs of Spain, called the Key of Catalonia, and ſuppoſed to be impregnable; this place was taken by the French on the 20th of November, 1794. The garriſon which conſiſted of 9,107 men were made priſoners; 150 pieces of cannon, and an immenſe quantity of ſtores and proviſions were found in this place.

FIGUEIRO-DOS-VENHOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſituated near ſome lofty mountains on a ſmall river which runs into the Zezere, celebrated for its wine: 20 miles N. Thomar.

FILACCIANO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter; 9 miles S. Citta Caſtellana.

FILENTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 7 miles N. Girace.

FILICURI, ſee *Felicudi*.

FILIPPOPOLI, or *Philippopel*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, on the Maritz, where it becomes navigable: founded by Philip, father of Alexander the Great: 90 miles WNW. Adrianople, and 124 WNW. Conſtantinople. *Long*. 42. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 22. N.

FILLEK, a town of Hungary, taken by the Turks in the year 1554, but retaken ſoon after: 16 miles ESE. Korpova.

FILLISBURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SSW. Enns.

FILOPONSKAJA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 18 miles SSE. Iſmail.

FILOQUIA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 46 miles NNW. Lepanto.

FILTJA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania: 10 miles SW. Stockholm.

FILURINA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 28 miles N. Edeſſa.

FINA, a river of Ireland, which riſes in the north part of Monaghan, and runs in Lough Erne, about 3 miles N. Belturbet.

FINALE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, ſituated on an iſland formed by the Panaro, on the confines of the Mantuan and Ferrareſe: 18 miles NNE. Modena.

FINALE, a ſmall marquiſate of Italy, ſurrounded by the dominions of Genoa, agreeable, fertile, and populous. It formerly belonged to the family of Caretto, from whom it was ſold to Spain in the year 1590, and in 1602 annexed to the duchy of Milan. In the war for the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, it was taken by the French, and, in 1707, ceded, with the reſt of Lombardy, to the emperor. In the year 1713, the marquiſate was ſold to the republic of Genoa, on certain conditions, for 120,000 piaſtres. In the year 1743, the empreſs queen made over all her pretenſions to the town and marquiſate of Finale to the king of Sardinia; the republic of Genoa to be repaid the purchaſe-money, and Finale to be made a free port. When the king of Sardinia, by virtue of this convention, demanded the harbour and the marquiſate, the Genoeſe made ſeveral remonſtrances againſt it, which availing nothing, they determined to keep poſſeſſion by force of arms. Accordingly they entered into an alliance with France, Spain, and Naples; and though the king of Sardinia declared, if the republic would recede from the intended alliance with theſe crowns, he would make over to it all his rights and claims to Finale, yet the republic, ſo far from taking his word, in 1745, declared war againſt him. This proved an unfortunate circumſtance for Genoa, the king of Sardinia making himſelf maſter of this marquiſite, and ſeveral other parts of their poſſeſſions. However, by the peace of Aix le Chapelle, in 1748, the republic was reſtored to the poſſeſſion of all its former eſtates.

FINALE, a ſea-port town of Italy, with a good harbour on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, and capital of a ſmall marquiſate, ſubject to the Genoeſe. In the year 1745 this town was bombarded by the Engliſh; and in the year 1746 it was taken by the king of Sardinia: 31 miles SW. Genoa. *Long*. 25. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 10. N.

FINDHORN, a fiſhing town of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Murray, at the mouth of the river Findhorn, with a tolerable harbour, and a large and convenient bay; 9 miles W. Elgin. *Long*. 0. 20. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 57. 38. N.

FINDHORN, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Murray, at Findhorn.

FINECHIOLARO, a ſmall iſland near the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Corſica: 7 miles N. Baſtia. *Long*. 27. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 58. N.

FINHAM, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: 7 miles SW. Montauban.

FINIA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 20 miles NW. Chriſtianſtadt.

FINIANA, or *Finana*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Grenada: 7 miles S. Baça.

FINICA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 50 miles S. Satalia.

FINICA, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Mediterranean: 14 miles WNW. Cape Chelidoni.

FINISH, an iſland, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, one mile eaſt from Miniſh iſland, in the county of Galway.

FINISTERRA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near Cape Finiſterre.

FINISTERRE, a department of France, bounded on the north, weſt, and ſouth by the ſea, and on the eaſt by the department of the North Coaſts, and Morbihan; about 50 miles from north to ſouth, and 40 to 45 from eaſt to weſt; containing the weſtern part of what was heretofore called *Bretagne*. Quimper is the capital; other principal towns are Breſt, Quimperlé, Morlaix, Chateaulin, Leſneven, Landerneau, Carhaix, Pontcroix, and Douarnenez. The principal rivers are the Aulne and the Odet.

FINKENSTEIN, or *Haberſdorf*, a town of Pruſſia, in the Oberland; 75 miles SSW. Konigſberg.

FINKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 16 miles SW. Clagenfurt.

FINLAND, or *Finnland*, a country of Europe; bounded on the north by Lapland, on the eaſt by Ruſſia, on the ſouth by a gulf to which it gives name, and on the weſt by the Gulf of Bothnia. The land is fertile, but badly cultivated, and thinly inhabited. On a tract of more than 8000 ſquare leagues, hardly a million of ſouls are to be found. The paſtures are exceedingly good, but the cattle are ſmall. The foreſts of firs furniſh the principal articles of commerce, in wood, charcoal, timber, and planks, which are ſent to Stockholm for exportation. Game is abundant of various kinds. The lakes and rivers abound in variety of fiſh, and pearls are found on the coaſts. At the bottom of the moraſſes earth is dug, from which iron is extracted. There are alſo ſome mines of lead. Along the coaſts lie a great number of ſmall rocky iſlands. The inhabitants are in general brave and warlike, but have ſuffered much from the ravages of war. The corn principally cultivated is rye, barley, and buck-wheat; and the poorer ſort of inhabitants, for want of better food, dry even ſtraw, bruiſe and mix it with ſome meal to make bread. Finland was formerly a kingdom, and independent; at preſent, it is an archduchy, and annexed to Sweden. In the 12th century, great pains were taken for the converſion of the Finns to Chriſtianity; and Henry, who was biſhop of Upſal, in 1157, fell a martyr to his zeal in carrying on that pious undertaking. That prelate founded the firſt cathedral in Finland, at Randamoki; but the ſee was afterwards removed to Abo, which lies in the neighbourhood of the former. Martin Skytte, and Peter Serkilar were the firſt preachers of Luther's doctrine in this country. Finland is divided into ſeven provinces, Finland Proper, Aland, Eaſt Bothnia, Tavaſtia, or Tavaſtland, Nyland, Savolax, and Kymmenegards-Lehn.

FINLAND PROPER, a province of Sweden, ſituated on the ſouthern part of Finland, having the Gulf of Finland on the ſouth, and the Gulf of Bothnia on the weſt; about 160 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The ſoil is fertile, and the land, eſpecially in the ſouthern parts, bears good corn, hay, and hops. It has ſeveral fine lakes and rivers, which abound in fiſh, and on a part of the coaſt is a rich pearl fiſhery, where pearls of an extraordinary ſize are found, for the moſt part ſingle, but ſometimes a cluſter of two or three pearls are found in the ſame ſhell. The inhabitants of this country ſubſiſt by agriculture, grazing, fiſhing, and making wooden ware. Their principal commerce is in grain, meal, cattle, butter, talc, linen, yarn ſtockings, &c. Abo is the capital.

FINMARK, a province of Norway, bounded on the north by the Northern Ocean, on the eaſt by the Northern Ocean and the territories of Ruſſia, on the ſouth by Swediſh Lapland, and on the weſt by the Northern Ocean. There are neither towns nor villages, though the coaſt is pretty well inhabited. The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by fiſhing, and the beſt ſalmon of any in Norway are caught in this province. In ſummer time the ſun continues above the horizon for ſome weeks. Finmark has a particular governor, regiſter, and judge. It is divided into Weſt Finmark, which includes 12 churches and chapels, ſerved by five preachers, and Eaſt Finmark, in which are nine churches and chapels ſerved by three preachers.

FINN, a river of Ireland, which riſes from a lake of the ſame name in the county of Donegal, and runs into Lake Foyle, near Strabane.

FINNERYDIA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 34 miles SW. Orebro, and 86 NE. Uddevalla.

FINNIS BAY, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Harris. *Long*. 3. 42. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 57. 53. N.

FINO, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic, near the eaſt coaſt of Sweden. *Long*. 16. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 58. 9. N.

FINOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Uckermark of Brandenburg: 32 miles NE. Berlin, and 28 miles NW. Cuſtrin.

FINSPANG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 15 miles NW. Nordkioping.

FINSTERWALDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 2 miles SE. Lauenſtein.

FINTEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 10 miles NNE. Rotenburg.

FINVARRA POINT, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Clare, ſituated in Galway Bay, five miles E. from Blackhead: 11 miles SSW. from Galway.

FIONDA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia, the ſee of a Greek biſhop, on the Gulf of Satalia, very much gone to decay: 28 miles S. Satalia.

FIONIA, ſee *Funen*.

FIORA, a river of Italy, which runs into the ſea below Montalto, in the duchy of Caſtro.

FIORENZUOLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, ſituated in a valley among the Appennines, on the ſite of the ancient Fidentia: 22 miles N. Florence, and 23 S. Bologna.

FIORENZUOLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, on the Larda: 20 miles NW. Parma, and 11 E. Piacenza.

**FIORLITA**, a ſmall iſland of the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the Gulf of Tarento, near the coaſt of Naples, 11 miles from Aleſzano.

FIORZABAD, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Agra : 15 miles E. Agra.

FIRABUS, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran : 45 miles WSW. Kidge.

FIRAM, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, about ſix leagues from the coaſt of Arabia. *Long*. 41. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 13, N.

FIRANDO, an iſland and kingdom of Japan, with a good harbour in the ſea of Corea.

FIRLEYOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg : 48 miles ENE. Lemberg.

FIRMIN, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne : 5 miles W. St. Etienne.

FIRMITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 8 miles NW. Leitmeritz.

FIRMY, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron : 1 league ENE. Albin, and 5½ NW. Rhodez.

FIRUZABAD, or *Firous-Abas*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan : 75 miles SSW. Schiras.

FISCAL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, 15 miles NW. Ainſa.

FISCHA, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube at Fiſchamund.

FISCHAMUND, or *Viſchamund*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated near the Danube : 12 miles ESE. Vienna.

FISCHAUSEN, a town of Pruſſia, on the Friſch-haff, built in the year 1269, and anciently the reſidence of the biſhop of Samland : 5 miles W. Konigſberg.

FISCHBACH, or *Viſp*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais ; near which a battle was fought between the inhabitants of the Valais, and Amadeus, duke of Savoy, when the latter was defeated : 27 miles E. Sion.

FISCHER, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola : 17 miles SE. Stein.

FISGARD, or *Fiſhgard*, or *Fiſcard*, a ſea-port town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, at the mouth of the river Gwaine, on a bay of St. George's Channel, to which it gives name, where veſſels may ride ſafely in five or ſix fathoms water. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in herrings, of which they, with Newport, cure above 1000 barrels annually : 16 miles ENE. St. David's, and 242 W. London. *Long*. 4. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 55. N.

FISHERROW, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, at the mouth of the Eſk, in the Frith of Forth, oppoſite Muſſelburgh.

FISHER'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the ſouth coaſt of Connecticut. *Long*. 72. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 41. 12. N.

FISHKILL, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York : 50 miles N. New York. *Long*. 73. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 41. 31. N.

FISHLIN, one of the ſmaller Shetland iſlands, 5 miles S. from the iſland of Yell.

FISHTOWN, a town of Africa, at the mouth of the river Calbari.

FISMES, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rheims, on the Veſle : 5 leagues NW. Rheims, and 12 NW. Chalons-ſur-Marne. *Long*. 21. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 18. N.

FISSATO, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli : 90 miles NW. Tripoli. *Long*. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 33. 50. N.

FISTELLA, or *Feſza*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco ; the inhabitants are rich, courteous, and warlike : 150 miles NE. Morocco.

FISTER, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Bergen : 16 miles NE. Stavanger.

FISTRITS, or *New Byſtrzit*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin : 28 miles SW. Iglau, and 28 E. Budweis. *Long*. 30. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 59. 55. N.

FITFIL HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt, near the ſouth extremity of Mainland, one of the Shetland iſlands. *Long*. 1. 29. E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 39. 50. N.

FIVE ISLAND HARBOUR, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long*. 61. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 13. N.

FIVEL, a river of the United Dutch States, which runs into the Ems, near Delfzyl ; it gives name to a ſmall country on its banks, between Groningen and the mouth of the Ems ; containing 25 ſmall towns and villages.

FIUMARA DI MURO, a town of Italy, in the province of Calabria Ultra. 8 miles N. Reggio.

FIUMARELLA (*La*), a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Squillace : 2 miles S. Cantazaro.

FIUME, ſee *St. Veit*.

FIUME FREDDO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra : 11 miles WSW. Coſenza.

**FLACHBERG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia : 2 miles SW. Draaburg.

FLACHSLANDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach : 7 miles N. Anſpach.

FLADAHUNA, a ſmall iſland near the north-weſt coaſt of Scotland, 7 miles N. from the iſle of Skye. *Long*. 3. 12. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 57. 51. N.

FLADDA, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye.

FLADDA, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, one of the Freſhanniſh iſlands, weſt of the iſland of Mull.

FLADDA ISLES, three ſmall iſlands among the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about a mile W. from the iſland of Sandera.

FLADSTRAND, a ſea-port of Denmark, in North Jutland, and dioceſe of Aalborg, on the eaſt coaſt, with a harbour defended by three forts ; not ſheltered from every wind. Fiſhing is the chief employment of the inhabitants : 30 miles NNE. Aalborg. *Long*. 10. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 57. 33. N.

FLADUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg : 40 miles N. Wurzburg, and 44 NW. Bamberg. *Long*. 27. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 22. N.

FLAGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Albin : 1½ league N. Albin, and 3½ E. Figeac.

FLAGY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne : 5 miles S. Montereau.

FLAMALE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege : 4 miles SSW. Liege.

FLAMANVILLE, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Channel, with a good harbour : 10 miles SW. Cherburg.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a lofty cape or promontory of England, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of York. *Long*, 0. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 8. N.

FLANDERS, a country of the Netherlands, and at one time a conſiderable county, bounded on the north by the mouth of the Scheldt and the German Ocean, on the eaſt by Brabant and Hainaut, on the ſouth by Hainaut and a part of France, formerly called Artois and Picardy, and on the weſt by the Engliſh Channel and Artois. Its greateſt length is about 60 miles, and its breadth about 50. It contained 30 cities or walled towns, a great number of market-towns, 1154 villages, and 48 abbies, beſides a great number of priories, colleges, and monaſteries. The towns are ſituated ſo near together that the Spaniards who followed Philip II. ſuppoſed that all Flanders was but one town. Since that time, this county has ſuffered very ſeverely from almoſt continual wars. Flanders has been generally divided into three parts : Flemiſh Flanders, where they ſpeak the language of the country ; French Flanders, where they ſpeak the Walloon language ; and Imperial or Auſtrian Flanders, on account of the county of Aloſt, which has for a long time been dependent on the empire. The firſt extends from the North Sea and the Scheldt to the river Lys, and contains Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, Sluys, Oſtend, Nieuport, Dunkirk, Furnes, Bergues-Saint-Vinoc, Courtray, Oudenarde, Caſſel, Gravelines, &c. The ſecond, or French Flanders, contains the towns of Lille, Douay, Tournay, and Orchies. The third is ſituated between the Scheldt and the Dender, and contains the towns and diſtricts of Aloſt, Hulſt, Axel, Aſſenede, and Bochoult. Flanders has been otherwiſe divided, into French, Auſtrian, and Dutch Flanders ; but in a country ſo much expoſed to the depredations of ambitious or tyrannical ſtates, the limits of each muſt be uncertain ; at preſent the whole has been conquered by the armies of the French republic, and great part long conſidered as French dominions, Lille, Dunkirk, and ſeveral other towns having been comprehended in the department of the North, in the new diviſion of France, before hoſtilities were commenced, or perhaps even thought of. In the year 621, Leteric was made grand foreſter of Flanders, by Clotaire II. king of France, as a marriage portion with his daughter, Richilde : and Flanders continued to be governed by princes, with the title of Grand Foreſter, till the year 863. Baldwin, ſurnamed Iron-arm, was created count of Flanders, by Charles the Bald, king of France, whoſe daughter he had married. In the fifteenth century, the archduke Maximilian, marrying the daughter of Charles the Bold, the county went with her to the houſe of Auſtria. The northern part of the county was ceded to the States General, partly by the peace of Munſter, and partly by the barrier treaty, in 1715. In the year 1667, the ſouthern part was ſeized by France. The climate is temperate and wholeſome ; the ſoil, in general, is fertile and fit for tillage. In ſome places the fertility is uncommonly great. The land bears all kinds of corn and vegetables. Flax is a great ſource of riches to the country. The paſture grounds are excellent, and nouriſh a valuable breed of cattle, which produce rich cheeſe and butter. The breed of horſes and ſheep is alſo conſiderable. The Flemings were at one time the principal manufacturers of Europe ; from them the Engliſh were taught the art of weaving, and perhaps too the art of agriculture. The moſt beautiful table-linen is yet the manufacture of this the lace is ſuperior, perhaps, to all others. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Lys.

FLANITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 10 miles N. Gratz.

FLANNAN ISLANDS, or *Seven Hunters*, a group of ſmall iſlands in the North Sea, about 17 miles NW. from the iſland of Lewis. *Long.* 4. 12. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 26. N.

FLANVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Mozelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz, 1½ league E. Metz, and 3½ SW. Boulay.

FLASSET, an iſland in the North Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Norway : 88 miles SW. Drontheim.

FLAT-HEAD, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork : 7 miles E. Kinſale.

FLAT ISLES, a chain of iſlands in lake Michigan, in Upper Canada.

FLAT POINT, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

FLAT POINT, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 102. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 50. S.

FLAT POINT, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 112. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 45. S.

FLATA ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands near the ſouth-eaſt of North Viſt, and about a mile NE. from Rona iſland.

FLATBUSH, a town of the United States of America, in Long Iſland : 5 miles S. New York.

FLATTA, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland, 2 miles E. from the iſland of Barra.

FLAVACOUR, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont : 3 miles NW. Chaumont.

FLAVIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne : 12 miles SW. Limoges.

FLAVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur, on the Ozerain : 9 leagues WNW. Dijon.

FLAVIN, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rhodez : 4 miles S. Rhodez.

FLAYAT, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Felletin : 11 miles SE. Felletin.

*Flèche (La)*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Sarte, containing about 6000 ſouls, 7 leagues SSW. Le Mans. *Long.* 17. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

FLECKEREN, an iſland in the North Sea, near the ſouth coaſt of Norway, with two ports. It is defended by a fortreſs. *Long.* 8. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 4. N.

FLEDIRBORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania : 16 miles from New Stettin.

FLEET, a river of England, in the county of Nottingham, which runs into the Trent, 8 miles N. Newark.

FLEET, a river of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright, which runs into Wigton Bay, by a wide mouth, called *Fleet Buy*, 7 miles W. Kircudbright, and 8 ESE. Wigton.

FLEISBACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Molle, 3 miles NW. Dorlach, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg.

FLEK, a river of Ireland, which riſes in Sliebhlogher Mountains, in the county of Kerry, and loſes itſelf in Lough Lane.

FLEMINGS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey : 18 miles NNW. Trenton.

FLEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania : 22 miles NNW. Nykoping.

FLENSBORG, a ſea-port town of Denmark, ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt of the duchy of Sleſwic, in a gulf of the Baltic, called *Flenſborgerwick*, which extends as much as ſix leagues inland, and forms a good harbour, with depth of water for the largeſt veſſels which are unloaded at the quay, and ſcreened from all winds by ſurrounding hills. It is one of the handſomeſt and moſt commercial towns in the duchy : 16 miles N. Sleſwick. *Long.* 9. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

FLERS, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Domfront : 6 leagues SW. Falaiſe, and 3½ N. Domfront.

FLESBERG, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus : 36 miles W. Chriſtiana.

FLESSELLES, a town of France, in the department of the Somme : 5 miles N. Amiens.

FLETCHER'S NOOK, a cape of United America, in the diſtrict of Main. *Long.* 70. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

FLEURANCE, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lectoure, on the Gers : 1¼ league S. Lectoure, and 4½ N. Auch. *Long.* 18. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 51. N.

FLEURET, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon, on the Saône : 7 miles W. Dijon.

*Fleurigné*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fougères : 1 league E. Fougères.

FLEURMONT, or *Florimont*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine : 7 miles E. Befort.

FLEURUS, or *Flerus*, a village of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the confines of Brabant, remarkable for having been the ſeat of three battles fought near it ; the firſt, on the 30th of Auguſt, 1622, between the troops of Spain, under Gonzales de Cordova, and ſome German troops, under the comte de Mansfeldt, and the duke of Brunſwick ; the latter loſt their cannon and baggage, the duke of Saxe-Weimar was killed, and the duke of Brunſwick had his arm ſhot ; but they made a good retreat with 4000 cavalry and 3000 infantry, and compelled the marquis of Spinola to raiſe the ſiege of Berg-op Zoom. The ſecond battle was fought between the allies, under the command of the prince of Waldeck, and the French, under the duke of Luxemburg, in which the former were defeated, with the loſs of 5000 killed, and 4000 priſoners, 49 pieces of cannon, 8 pair of kettle-drums, and 92 ſtandards and colours. A third battle was fought here in June, 1794, between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the former were defeated with great loſs : 6 miles NE. Charleroy.

FLEURY, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans : 2 miles N. Orleans.

FLEURY, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pol : 1½ league NW. St. Pol.

FLIE, ſee *Vlielandt*.

FLIE, or *Vlie*, a river or channel, which runs from the Zuyder See, near the coaſt of Frieſland, into the German Ocean, between the iſlands of Schelling and Vlielandt.

FLIESBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Black Elſter, near Jeſſen, in the electorate of Saxony.

FLIESERYD, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland : 29 miles N. Calmar.

FLINT, a town of North Wales, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from the river Dee ; with a caſtle, where the unfortunate Richard II. was depoſed by the duke of Lancaſter : united with ſeveral other places, it returns one member to the Britiſh parliament ; 12½ miles WNW. Cheſter, and 194 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

FLINT, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia, which runs into the Apalachiola, on the borders of Florida.

FLINT, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, 7 miles W. from Montego Bay.

FLINT ISLAND, an iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 59. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of North Wales, bounded on the north by the Iriſh Sea, on the north-eaſt by the river Dee, on the eaſt by Cheſhire, on the ſouth and weſt by Denbighſhire ; about 27 miles in length, and from 7 to 10 broad. Beſides this, there is a part of Flintſhire no ways united with the reſt of the county, bounded on the north by Cheſhire, on the eaſt and ſouth by Shropſhire, and on the weſt by Denbighſhire, which is eight miles long and ſix broad : the country is mountainous, intermixed with vallies : the hills are generally barren on the ſurface, but abound with lead ore, calamine, limeſtone, and coals ; the vallies are fertile, and produce both corn and hay ; the ſeparated part is moſtly a level country. The principal towns are Flint, Mold, Holywell, and St. Aſaph. One member is returned to the Britiſh parliament for the county, and one for the town of Flint.

FLISSINGUE, a fortreſs or ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, a little to the weſt of Amboyna.

FLIX, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Ebro, which ſurrounds it ; ſeveral times beſieged, without ſucceſs, by the Spaniards, in the war with the Catalonians ; but it is now diſmantled : 20 miles N. Tortoſa.

FLIXECOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens : 3 leagues WNW. Amiens.

FLIZE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville, ſituated on the Meuſe : 5 miles SE. Mezieres.

FLOBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 51 miles NE. Gotheborg.

*Flocelière (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Châtaigneraye : 3¼ leagues S. Mortagne, and 4 NNW. la Châtaigneraye.

FLOO, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim : 48 miles ENE. Romſdal.

FLODDAY, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, between Razay and Skye.

FLODDON, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, near which a bloody battle was fought in the year 1513, between the Engliſh and the Scots, in which the latter loſt 10,000 men, with many of nobility, and, as is generally ſuppoſed, king James IV.; the loſs on the ſide of the Engliſh, who were victors, amounted to about 5000 : 5 miles N. Wooler.

FLOGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florentin : 2 leagues SE. St. Florentin.

FLOHA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of Erzgeberg : ſix miles ENE. Chemnitz.

FLOHAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz : 8 miles S. Saatz.

FLOHE, a river of Germany, which runs into the Tſchopa, 4 miles W. from Oederan, in the circle of Erzegeburg.

FLON, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Arly, about a mile SW. from Flumet.

FLONE, or *Floen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege : 8 miles SSW. Liege.

FLONHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm : 12 miles ESE. Creutznach.

FLORAC, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lozère, near the Tarn : 4½ leagues S. Mende, and 8 NW. Alais. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 19. N.

FLORANGE, a town of France, in the department of the Mozelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thionville : three quarters of a league S. Thionville, and 3 NE. Brieg.

FLOREF, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Namur, on the Sambre : 7 miles W. Namur.

FLORENCE, a city of Italy, and capital of Tuſcany, ſituated on the river Arno, at the foot of the Appennines; firſt founded by the ſoldiers of Sylla; embelliſhed and enlarged by the triumvirs; deſtroyed by Totila; and rebuilt by Charlemagne. The environs are beautiful, rich, and populous, containing, as is ſaid, 6000 country houſes. The circumference of the city is about two leagues; the fortifications conſiſt only in a wall and ditch, with two or three forts, which defend it, and command a part of the town. This city, is, next to Rome, the moſt beautiful in Italy, and by ſome even preferred to Rome itſelf. The buildings are magnificent, moſt of the ſtreets clean, and paved with ſquare ſtones, ſo as to appear like a rock made level : they are generally winding, and many of them too narrow for carriages to paſs each other. They reckon ſeventeen public places, or ſquares; ſeven fountains, conſtantly playing; ſix pillars or columns, two pyramids, 160 beautiful ſtatues, placed either in the public ſquares, or in the ſtreets, or in the front of ſome palaces; one metropolitan church, twelve collegiate, and forty-four parochial; thirty-five convents for men, ſixty for women, thirty-ſeven hoſpitals, and about 9000 houſes. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1761, were found to be 72,000. The metropolitan church was built in the 13th century, of Gothic architecture, the cupola has the form of an octagon, and the deſign ſo bold, that Michael Angelo judged it inimitable; it is 140 feet fron one angle to the other, and 270 feet in height. Moſt of the churches contain a great number of the moſt beautiful paintings and ſtatues by the firſt maſters of Italy. In the Palazzo Pitti, which is the reſidence of the grand duke, is a library, containing about 35,000 volumes, with a great number of pictures by Raphael, Rubens, Titian, Andrea-del-Sarto, Tintoret, Guercino, &c. The Palazzo Vecchio, or old palace, contains a room 172 feet long, and 70 wide, for public entertainments; in which the moſt celebrated actions of the republic are painted, by Vaſari, in freſco; in the corners are four great hiſtorical pictures by Cigoli Ligozzi and Paſſignani. Both palaces have a communication with the famous gallery, which is indeed an inexhauſtible fund of entertainment in antique ſculpture and painting; open to the public from day-light till evening, except between the hours of one and three. Here ſtrangers have the freeſt acceſs; either walking about the open corridors at their leiſure, or attending in the cabinets by the Cicerones, who look for a handſome gratuity at your departure. This gallery contains a wonderful collection of paintings, ſtatues, buſts, drawings, bronzes, medals, cameos, intaglios, precious ſtones, &c. with a numerous and valuable library, both of printed books and manuſcripts. A celebrated ſociety was inſtituted here for the improvement of the Italian language, who ſtyled themſelves *Academia della Cruſca*, the deſign of the inſtitution being to throw out, like *bran*, all words which are not Tuſcan. The Florentines, however, are remarkable for ſpeaking the language ill, and with a guttural accent, though they write it with the utmoſt elegance, which gave riſe to the proverb, *Lingua Toſcana, in bocca Romana*. There are ſeveral theatres in Florence, all open during the Carnival, which begins the day after Chriſtmas-day, and laſts till Aſh-Wedneſday; at other times one of them only is open, except in Lent and Advent. The two principal are the Pergola, finiſhed in 1755; and the new Opera-houſe, firſt opened in the year 1779. This is very elegant, but the ſtage is not ſo ſpacious as in the Pergola. There is a little theatre, *di Santa Maria lata*, for burlettas; and another, which is larger, wherein comedies are performed. The manufactures of Florence are chiefly ſilks and ſatins, of excellent fabric. The woollen manufacture, to which it owed the greateſt part of its opulence and ſplendour, now ſcarcely ſupplies the common people. Their jewelry is fallen to nothing. At Doccia, three leagues from the city, is a manufacture of porcelaine. The Florentines have been long famous for their moſaic work, which is very different from the Roman; much more expenſive, and leſs beautiful : it is made of the finer marbles, agates, jaſpers, and other natural hard ſtones, ſawn thin, and inlaid in form of birds, flowers, &c. The wine of the neighbourhood is excellent, and they have a conſiderable trade for it both in Italy and other countries. Anciently, the city of Florence, with its diſtricts, formed a republic, having purchaſed its freedom of the emperor Rodolphus, for the ſum of 60,000 guilders. In the year 1530, the republican conſtitution was deſtroyed, and Alexander de Medicis appointed duke, by the emperor, Charles V. under the title of grand duke of Tuſcany. On the death of Gaſton de Medecis, in the year 1737, Florence, with the reſt of the duchy, fell to the duke of Lorrain, who afterwards became emperor. The Florentin is one of the moſt fertile countries of Italy; Florence is ſituated 125 miles NNW. Rome. *Long.* 28. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 47. N.

FLORENNES, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege : 10 miles S. Charleroy, and 16 SW. Namur.

FLORENSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers, on the Herault : 1¼ league S. Pezenas, and 3½ S. Beziers.

FLORES, one of the Azore iſlands, about ten leagues long and three broad; it contains two towns and ſome hamlets; Santa Cruz is the capital, but Lagens is the moſt populous. The number of inhabitants in the whole is about 1300 or 1400. It takes its name from the multitude of flowers which grow wild in every part of this iſland. *Long.* 13. 13. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 34. N.

FLORESZTI, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia : 60 miles E. Stephanowze.

FLORIDA, a country of North America, bounded on the north by Georgia; on the eaſt by the Atlantic, on the ſouth by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the weſt by the Miſſiſippi. This country is ſaid to have been diſcovered by Sebaſtian Cabot, in the year 1496, 18 years before it was known to the Spaniards. The air in ſummer is exceedingly hot, but in ſeveral places pure and wholeſome; the winter is commonly temperate, though ſometimes the cold deſtroys the oranges, and the rivers are covered with ice. The ſoil is rich and fertile, particularly in Weſt Florida, where oftentimes, in the ſame year, the inhabitants have two or three harveſts of maize. The country abounds in oaks, cypreſs, palms, cedars, pines, cheſnuts, and ſaſſafras, the beſt in America. Mulberries, oranges, peaches, plumbs, cocoa-nuts, and melons grow in great plenty, with other fruits of an excellent flavour. Olive-trees and vines grow naturally, and were found there by the Europeans; cotton grows wild, and in plenty; as alſo flax and hemp. The cabbage-tree, ſo called from the ſuppoſed reſemblance of the head to the cabbage-plant in taſte, grows here, and furniſhes a food, agreeable, light, and wholeſome. The coaſts are low, ſandy, and full of ſhallows; they furniſh a prodigious number of oyſters, large and ſmall. Among the rich productions of the country may be reckoned cochineal, both wild and cultivated; indigo is common, and amber is found along the ſouthern coaſt. In the weſtern part are numerous herds of cattle and ſheep; hogs abound in every part, whoſe fleſh is ſuppoſed to obtain a peculiar excellence of flavour from their food, which conſiſts chiefly of acorns and cheſnuts. In the foreſts and deſerts are found ſeveral ſpecies of wild beaſts, as the panther, wild cat, buffalo, fox, hare, goat, rabbit, otter, racoon, flying ſquirrel, armadillo, opoſſum, guano, and ſeveral ſorts of ſerpents. Birds are in variety, and numerous; among others, are found the crane, heron, gooſe, wild duck, pigeon, partridge, thruſh, jay, hawk, maccaw, and a great number of others. The rivers abound in fiſh, but are at the ſame time infeſted with voracious alligators. In the year 1564, the French began to form a ſmall eſtabliſhment in Florida, from which they were driven the year following by the Spaniards, who then began to form ſettlements themſelves. In the year 1763, Florida was ceded to England, in exchange for the Havanna, which had been taken from the Spaniards. While in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, it was divided into two governments, Eaſt and Weſt Florida, ſeparated by the Apalachicola. Eaſt Florida extends much farther ſouth than Weſt Florida. The Gulf of Mexico waſhing the weſtern coaſt from *Lat.* 25. to *Lat.* 30. N. whereas the moſt ſouthern part of Weſt Florida is in *Lat.* 29. 30. N. The form of Eaſt Florida is triangular, the baſe toward the north being 160 miles in breadth from eaſt to weſt; near the ſouthern extremity about 40, and about 350 from north to ſouth. Along the coaſts are a great number of bays and ſmall iſlands. The ſoil near the ſea coaſts is ſandy and barren, but becomes of a better quality farther inland. The productions are chiefly rice and indigo. Weſt Florida is about 320 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from 40 to 80 in width from north to ſouth; the river Miſſiſippi bounds it on the weſt, and Apalachicola bounds it on the eaſt. The country is pleaſant, and the ſoil exceedingly fertile. The coaſts are flat, and riſe by almoſt inſenſible degrees into hills, which are covered with a beautiful verdure, and ſhaded with trees, ſuch as the mulberry, cedar, cocoa-nut, vanilla, cabbage-tree, palm, &c.

In many places vines are cultivated, which produce grapes equal in ſize and flavour to the beſt muſcadine. The principal place of Eaſt Florida is St. Auguſtine; and Penſacola is the capital of Weſt Florida. During the American war, in the year 1781, Florida was taken by the Spaniards, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783.

FLORIN, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 8 miles SE. Saſſari.

FLORSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 5 miles WNW. Worms.

FLOSS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 5 miles ENE. Weiden, and 17 N. Nabourg.

FLOSS, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder: 6 miles NW. Breſlau.

FLOSSGRABEN, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which branches off from the Elſter, about a league NNE. Eiſenberg, and joins the ſame river again, about a league E. from Merſeburg.

FLOTA, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis.

FLOTA, one of the ſmall Orkney iſlands, between South Ronalſha and Hoy.

FLOTTE (*La*), a town of France, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Ré: three quarters of a league ESE. St. Martin de Ré, and 2½ W. la Rochelle.

FLOTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: 6 miles NW. Zerbſt.

FLUMET, a town of Savoy, in the lordſhip of Fauſſigny, ſituated among mountains, on the river Arly: 31 miles SE. Geneva, and 30 NE. Chambery.

FLUMS, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Sargans, on the Mat: 5 miles W. Sargans.

FLUSHING, or *Vliſſengen*, or *Fleſſingue*, a ſea-port town of the Dutch State of Zealand, in the iſle of Walcheren, on the north ſide of an arm of the Scheldt, and defends the paſſage not of that river only, but all the iſlands of Zealand, of which it is one of the moſt important keys; it was on this account that Charles V. when he abdicated his crown, particularly enjoined his ſon, Philip, to take care and preſerve it ſafe: and that prince, when he left the port, in 1559, to take poſſeſſion of the kingdom of Spain, commanded a caſtle to be built to defend the town, which was however never executed, on account of the troubles that happened ſoon after. The port lies between two moles that break the waves of the ſea, which enters the town by means of two canals, forming two baſtions, ſo that loaded veſſels may ſail into the town, to the great convenience of the merchants. It was but a ſmall place before the 15th century, when Adolphus de Bourgogne, the lord of the place, ſurrounded it with walls; ſince which it has become a celebrated port, and is now, next to Middleburg, the richeſt town in the province of Zealand. The emperor, Charles V. erected it into a marquiſate in 1551, which the prince of Orange purchaſed, together with the marquiſate of Ter-Vere, for 146,000 florins. The Stadthouſe, built according to the model of that at Amſterdam, is a ſuperb building, and well deſerves the attention of travellers. The inhabitants of Sluys pillaged this town in 1485. The States General ſeized it on the 27th of April, 1573, by means of ſeven boats filled with ſoldiers, ſent by the prince of Orange from the Brill. When they landed, they hanged the Spaniſh commander, Francis Paciotti, one of the greateſt engineers of his time, and the friend of the duke of Alva; they pillaged the churches and cloiſters, and made themſelves dreaded both by land and ſea, taking likewiſe the town of Vere, and defeating a fleet of Spaniſh ſhips, commanded by the duke of Medina-Celi: the duke of Alva and the prince of Parma endeavoured to retake it, but in vain. On the 29th of January, 1574, the Fluſhingers took ſeveral Spaniſh veſſels, which were ſent from Antwerp to the ſuccour of Middleburg, then beſieged by the confederates. The States pledged this with ſome other towns to queen Elizabeth, as a ſecurity for her aſſiſtance, and ſurrendered it to the earl of Leiceſter, who was made governor, the 29th of October, 1585, and arrived the ſame year with 6000 ſoldiers, and above 500 gentlemen. In the year 1616, it was reſtored, with the other towns, to the States, by the negociation of John Olden Barnevelt, ambaſſador to James I. Fluſhing was the birth place of Adrian de Ruyter, who, from a ſailor and pilot, became admiral of the United Provinces: 28 miles NE. Oſtend. *Long.* 21. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 29. N.—On the 30th January, 1795, this town ſurrendered to the troops of the French republic.

FLUVANNAH, a county of Virginia, in the United States of America.

FLUVIAN, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, which runs into the ſea, in the Gulf of Roſes.

FOCA, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Guinea, and the mouth of the river Calbari, with a town of the ſame name, called *Wyndorp* by the Dutch.

FOCAI, a town of Egypt: 20 miles N. Abu-Girgé.

FOCHABERS, a town of Scotland, in the county of Bamff, near the river Spey, with a magnificent ſeat of the duke of Gordon; 18 miles W. Bamff, and 8 E. Elgin.

FOCHEA NOVA, a ſea-port town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated on the Gulf of Smyrna, at the mouth of the Hermus, near which the Turkiſh fleet was defeated by the Venetians, in the year 1650: 32 miles SSW. Pergamo, and 28 NW. Smyrna. *Long.* 44. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 44. N.

FOCSANI, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Milcou: 54 miles WNW. Galatz.

FODUS, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec: 54 miles N. Kaminiec.

FODWAR, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, oppoſite Colocza.

*Foe-Petouné-Hotun*, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 16 miles N. Petouné-Hotun.

FŒMUND'S LAKE, a lake of Norway; 30 miles long, and from two to five wide, 130 miles N. Chriſtiania.

FŒMUND'S RIVER, a river which riſes in a lake of the ſame name in Denmark, and runs into lake Wenner, near Carlſtadt, in Sweden.

FŒNS (*La*), a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 1½ league NE. Viſeu.

FOGARAS, a town of Tranſilvania, on the Alauta, the ſee of a Greek biſhop: 28 miles W. Cronſtadt, and 26 NE. Hermanſtadt.

FOGGIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata; this town is the ſtaple for all the wool in the country, and the price is fixed by the magiſtrates: 15 miles SW. Manfredonia, and 42 NE. Benevento.

FOGGY ISLAND, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of America, about 9 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 202. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

FOGLIA, a river of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, which runs into the Adriatic, at Peſaro.

FOGLIANESE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 7 miles W. Benevento.

FOGLIANO, a lake of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Romania, on the ſea coaſt, near the Pomptine Marſh; to the weſt it communicates with the ſea, and to the eaſt with the lake of Soreſſa.

FOGLISSO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 5 miles NW. Chivaſſo, and 13 W. Creſcentino.

FOGO, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 54. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

FOHR, or *Fora*, an iſland of Denmark, near the coaſt of Sleſwick, in the German Ocean, about 12 miles in circumference, with a ſmall ſeaport, and a ſafe road for ſhips; the ſoil is fertile, and it contains three pariſhes. *Long.* 8. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 44. N.

FOHRN-SEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, 10 miles SE. Saxenburg.

FOIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 12 miles SW. Manfredonia.

FOISSY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 7½ leagues WSW. Troyes, and 3 E. Sens.

FOIX, before the revolution, a country of France, on the banks of the Arriege, and divided into Upper and Lower. The ſoil of the latter is fertile in corn, fruit, and wine; the former is more hilly and leſs fertile, but abounds in game, and the vallies produce excellent paſturage. Mines of iron abound; thoſe of ſilver, copper, and lead are neglected; there are likewiſe quarries of marble, jaſper, &c. and many medicinal ſprings. It was once an independant county, united to the crown of France by Henry IV. The principal towns were Foix, Taraſcon, Ax, Pamiers, Saverdun, Lezat, Mas d'Azil, and Montaut, all of which are in the department of the Arriege.

FOIX, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon; ſuppoſed to have been founded by the Phocians, whence the name corrupted into Foix. It contains about 3500 inhabitants, and is defended by a caſtle, on a rock: 3 leagues N. Taraſcon. *Long.* 19. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 58. N.

FO-KIEN, a province of China, bounded on the north by the province of Tche-kiang, on the eaſt by the Chineſe Sea, on the ſouth by Quang-tong, and on the weſt by Kiang-ſi. This is one of the leaſt, and yet one of the richeſt provinces of the empire; its ſituation is commodious for navigation and commerce, the climate is hot, but the air is very pure and healthy. As part of it borders upon the ſea, they catch great quantities of fiſh, which are dried and ſalted, in order to be carried into the midland provinces of the empire. Its ſhores are very uneven, by reaſon of the number and variety of its bays; there are many fortreſſes built to guard the coaſts. It contains nine fou, or cities of the firſt rank, and 60 hien, or cities of the third rank; among the nine fou is reckoned Tai-ouan, capital of the iſland of Formoſa. Its mountains, by the induſtry of the Chineſe, are almoſt every where diſpoſed into a kind of amphitheatres, with terraces placed one above another, and all covered with rice; the fields are all watered by great rivers, and ſprings that iſſue from the mountains, which the huſbandmen conduct in ſuch a manner as to overflow the rice whenever they pleaſe, as it grows beſt in watery ground; they have the ſecret of raiſing the water to the top of the higheſt mountains, which they convey from one mountain to another by pipes of bamboo, found in great quantities in this province. The province of Fokien abounds with every thing that grows in moſt other provinces of the empire; the commerce which the inhabitants have with Japan, the Philippine Iſlands, Formoſa, Java, Camboya, Siam, &c. renders it extremely rich. They have muſk, precious ſtones, quickſilver, ſilk, hempen cloth, calico, ſteel, and all ſorts of utenſils, wrought to the greateſt perfection; and they import from other countries, cloves, cinnamon, pepper, ſandal-wood, amber, coral, and many other commodities of this nature. Its mountains are covered with trees fit for building of ſhips; they have mines of lead and iron; and it is ſuppoſed they have alſo gold and ſilver, but it is forbidden to dig for theſe under pain of death. Every city has its particular dialect, which is very incommodious to travellers. Fou-tcheou is the capital.

FOKLMARK, ſee *Voglamarck*.

FOKLPRUCK, ſee *Voglabruck*.

FOLDEREID, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 114 miles NNE. Drontheim.

FOLEYKUNDA, a town of Africa, in the country of Kantor.

FOLIGNO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Umbria, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope; celebrated for its confectionary, paper mills, and ſilk manufactures. It contains eight churches, and 23 convents: 10 miles SW. Nocera.—In the month of February, this town was taken by the troops of the French republic.

FOLKESTONE, a town of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated in the Engliſh Channel, and a member af the cinque port of Dover; formerly containing five pariſh churches, but now one. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, 12 jurats, and 24 commoners. The town is populous, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in fiſhing, in which buſineſs a great number of ſmacks are employed. There is good anchorage before the town, in eight and ten fathoms water. Two hoys ſail alternately every other week to London, when wind and weather will permit: 7 miles SW. Dover, and 72 ESE. London. *Long.* 1. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

FOLKINGHAM, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Thurſday. Near it are the remains of a caſtle, deſtroyed by Oliver Cromwell: 27 miles S. Lincoln, and 106 N. London.

FOLSOBANJA, a town of Hungary: 37 miles ENE. Zatmar.

FOLY, an iſland of Ireland, in the river Lee, in the county of Cork: 9 miles E. Cork.

FOMBIO, a village of Italy, in the Lodeſan, where a battle was fought between the French and the Auſtrians, in which the latter were defeated: their loſs was 500 men killed and priſoners, 300 horſes, and a part of their baggage: 6 miles N. Pavia, and 15 SSE. Lodi.

FOM-HOAM-TOUKA, a town of Chineſe Tartary, near a mountain of the ſame name: 7 miles NW. Tam-ſan.

FONCQUEVILLERS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bapaume: 4 leagues W. Bapaume.

FONDEROY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 10 mile SE. Leeds.

FONDETS, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, near the Loire: 5 miles W. Tours.

FONDI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, ſituated near a lake to which it gives name; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua: 10 miles E. Teracina.

FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 45 miles NW. Peſu.

FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 30 miles NE. Oei.

FONG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Houquang, 675 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 38. N.

FONG-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the iſland of Formoſa: 25 miles S. Tay-ouan.

FONG-CHANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 11 miles S. Hoang-tcheou.

FONG-HOA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 11 miles SSW. Ning-po.

FONG-HOA-TCHING, a town of Chineſe Tartary, on the borders of Corea; large and commercial. The chief manufacture is making paper of cotton, white and tranſparent, which is uſed for windows inſtead of glaſs. *Long.* 141. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 31. N.

FONG-KIEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 26 miles SSE. Oue-kiun.

FONG-SIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 26 miles W. Nan-tchang.

FONG-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 12 miles NNW. Kiang.

FONG-TCHUEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 57 miles WSW. Hoang-tcheou.

FONG-TCHUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 17 miles NW. Te-king.

FONG-TEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 24 miles NNW. King-ki-tao.

FONG-TSIANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chenſi, which takes its name from an imaginary bird, the figure of which the Chineſe are fond of wearing on their dreſs: 558 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 36. N.

FONG-YANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, ſituated on a mountain, near the Yellow River: the birth place of the emperor Hong-vou; who gave it its name, which, in the language of the country, ſignifies, *the Place of the Eagle's Splendour.* He would, but from the unevenneſs of the ground, and the want of water, have made it his conſtant reſidence; but on that account changed his deſign, and removed his court to Kiang-ning, or Nan-king: 340 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 52. N.

FONIA, a kingdom of Africa, on the borders of the river Gambia.

FON-JUN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 20 miles SSE. Tſun-hoa.

FONS, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Figeac: 4 leagues S. St. Céré, and 1½ NW. Figeac. *Long.* 19. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

FONSECA, a bay of North America, ſee *Amapalla.*

FONSOMME, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Quentin, ſituated near the ſource of the Somme: 5 miles NE. St. Quentin.

FONSSAY, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay le Comte: 2 leagues NE. Fontenay le Comte.

FONTABELLE FORT, a fort on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes: 1 mile NNW. Bridge Town.

FONTAINE, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay le Comte: 1 league S. Fontenay le Comte.

FONTAINE-LE-BOURG, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 3 leagues N. Rouen, and 6½ W. Gournay.

FONTAINE-LE-DUN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cany: 3 leagues E. Cany, and 4 SW. Dieppe.

*Fontaine l'Evêque*, a town of France, between the Sambre and the Meuſe, formerly belonging to the biſhopric of Liege, but ceded to France, in the year 1667: 10 miles E. Mons, and 3 W. Charleroy.—In the beginning of June, 1794, the French were defeated near this town by the allies, under the command of the prince of Orange.

*Fontaine Françoiſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille; where Henry IV. gained a victory over the duke of Mayenne, in the year 1595: 3½ leagues E. Is-ſur-Tille, and 3½ WNW. Gray.

FONTAINE-GUERIN, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: 1½ league SSW. Baugé, and 4¾ E. Angers.

FONTAINE-SOUS-JOUY, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evreux: 2 leagues NE. Evreux.

FONTAINE-SUR-SOMME, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 5 miles SE. Abbeville.

FONTAINEBLEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melun; celebrated for its magnificent palace, the general autumnal reſidence of the kings of France, thus deſcribed by cardinal Bentivoglio: "Fontainebleau is a vaſt palace, worthy of a great prince as the king of France, and though there are many piles, joined to each other at different times, without order or ſymmetry, forming a confuſed maſs of buildings of different architecture; this confuſion has nevertheleſs an air of ſurpriſing majeſty and grandeur. It ſtands in a bottom, and has nothing pleaſant when the country and trees are deprived of their verdure, ſurrounded by a vaſt foreſt, in the midſt of ſmall hills crowned with rocks, which produce nothing to ſupport life, or pleaſe the eye. As there is a great number of deer, the king comes to take the diverſion of the chace, and affords by his preſence a relief which it has not of itſelf. The gardens are neat and very extenſive, and beſides the grand fountain, which, from the excellency of the water, gave name to the place, there is a great number of others to adorn this charming reſidence." The foreſt of Fontainebleau was anciently called *the Foreſt of Bierre*, and is ſaid to contain 26,480 acres; the figure is round, and the town and chateau are in the centre. The town of Fontainebleau conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, of conſiderable length, and ſeveral ſmaller. The principal trade depended on the palace, and its ſituation in the high road from Paris to Lyons, with a manufacture of thread lace; the number of inhabitants about three thouſand: 7¼ poſts SSE. Paris, and 2 N. Melun.

FONTANA, a town of Swiſſerland in the canton of Uri : 18 miles N. Altdorff.

FONTANA FORA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata : 14 miles SW. Salpe.

FONTANAMORA, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta : 18 miles ESE. Aoſta.

FONTANAROSSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra : 14 miles NW. Conza.

FONTANELATA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma : 10 miles NW. Parma.

FONTANETTO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont : 7 miles E. Creſcentino, and 4 W. Trino.

FONTANGES, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal : 10 miles NW. Murat.

FONTARABIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, on the frontiers of France, from which it is ſeparated only by the river Bidaſſoa, which forms a harbour at its mouth ; built in the form of an amphitheatre, at the foot of the Pyrennées : it opened its gates to a detachment of the French Republican troops, on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1794 : 15 miles SSE. Bayonne, and 35 S. Pamplona. *Long.* 14. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

FONTELLO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira : 1½ league NE. Lemago.

FONTENAY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne : 1½ league NW. Roſoy, and 7½ SE. Paris.

FONTENAY LE COMTE, a town of France, and capital of the department of La Vendée ; containing about 7000 ſouls ; ſituated in a fertile valley, on the Vendée : the principal commerce of the inhabitants is in cloth, woollen ſtuffs, and cattle, of which they ſell a great number at their three annual fairs : 3½ poſts NE. Niort, 13 SSE. Nantes, and 56¼ SSW. Paris. *Long.* 16. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

*Fontenay St. Perè*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe : 2½ leagues S. Magny.

*Fontenois le Château*, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges : 3 leagues SE. Darney, and 3¼ W. Plombieres.

FONTENOY, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainaut, on the confines of Flanders, near which a battle was fought between the French and the allies, in May, 1745 ; the Engliſh and allies were commanded by the duke of Cumberland, and the French by marſhal Saxe, natural ſon to the king of Poland. The Engliſh were in the beginning ſucceſsful, and confident of victory ; but Saxe, who was then ill, was, at his particular deſire, carried about in a litter, and aſſured his attendants, that, notwithſtanding all unfavourable appearances, their army would certainly prove victorious. The allied army left 12,000 on the field of battle, and the loſs of the French was not much leſs : 4 miles S. Tournay.

FONTENOY, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toul : 1½ league NE. Toul.

FONTENOY, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Soiſſons, on the Aiſne : 5 miles W. Soiſſons.

FONTES, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bezieres ; 2 leagues NW. Montagnac, and 4½ NE. Bezieres.

FONTEVRAULD, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur : here was a celebrated abby, in the church of which ſeveral of the kings and queens of England lie buried : 2 leagues E. Saumur, and 3½ N. Loudun.

FONTVIELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arles : 4 miles NE. Arles.

FORADADA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the iſland of Majorca, where the ſon of the king of Aragon built a college, for the purpoſe of inſtructing ſome Franciſcan monks in the Arabic language to convert the Moors.

FORBACH, a town of France, in the department of the Mozelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarguemines : 2¼ leagues NW. Sarguemines, and 3 SE. Sar Louis.

FORCALQUIER, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Alps, on the Laye ; formerly the capital of a conſiderable county, united to Provence in the year 1193 : 7 leagues SW. Digne, and 5½ S. Siſteron. *Long.* 23. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

FORCALQUEIRET, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hieres : 5 miles S. Brignoll.

FORCE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergerac, ſituated on the Dordogne : the principal trade of the inhabitants conſiſts in cattle, grain, and wine : 2 leagues W. Bergerac, and 3½ S. Mucidan.

FORCELLAR, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and province of Abruzzo Ultra : 3 miles E. Teramo.

FORCHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, ſituated on the Wiſent : 12 miles S. Bamberg, and 18 N. Nuremberg. *Long.* 28. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 41. N.

FORCHENSEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Bavaria : 10 miles S. Traunſtein.

FORCHTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe, ſituated on the Kocher : 6 miles NNE. Ohringen.

FORCHTENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 3 miles S. Windiſch Gratz.

FORD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina : 6 miles NNW. George Town.

FORDERGERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg : 9 miles ENE. Freyberg.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Friday ; the chief manufacture is ticking ; in which a great number of looms are employed : 12 miles S. Saliſbury, and 87 WSW. London.

FORDINGIANO, a town of the iſland of Sardinia : 22 miles SE. Boſa.

FORDSAND, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the coaſt of Sleſwick, in the German Ocean. *Long.* 8. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

FORDWICH, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the Stour : in appearance a mean village, but governed by a mayor and jurats. It is a member of the town and port of Sandwich, and enjoys the ſame privileges as the Cinque Ports : the river is navigable for ſmall veſſels : 4 miles NE. Canterbury, and 60 E. London.

FORELAND (*North*), a promontory of England, on the north-eaſt extremity of the coaſt of Kent, on which a ſeamark has been erected by the corporation of the Trinity Houſe, in which lights are kept burning every night : 2½ miles N. Ramſgate, and 2½ SE. Margate. *Long.* 1. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

FORELAND (*South*), a cape of England, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Kent, between Dover and Deal. *Long.* 1. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

FORELAND (*South*), a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, in Cook's river. *Long.* 151. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

FOREST (*Black*), or *Schwartz-wald*, a large foreſt of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the right ſide of the Rhine. This foreſt conſiſts chiefly of mountains, which traverſe the greateſt part of Swabia from north to ſouth and from eaſt to weſt, and from them iſſue moſt of the rivers, which, after watering the country, loſe themſelves in the Rhine or the Danube. The name is now principally confined to that part which is ſituated between the Rhine, Swiſſerland, and the duchy of Wurtemburg, round the Foreſt Towns

FOREST TOWNS, a name given to four towns in the Schwartz-wald, or Black Foreſt, on the frontiers of Swiſſerland, viz. Rheinfeld, Seckingen, Laufenburg, and Waldſhut. They are ancient domains of the houſe of Auſtria.

FOREST SUR SEVRE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon, ſituated on the Sevre-Nantoiſe ; 8 miles SW. Breſſuire.

FOREZ, before the revolution, a country of France : it was a large and fertile valley, interſected with ſmall rivers, which runs into the Loire. The principal towns were Montbriſon and Roanne ; the ſoil is fertile, but the air not reckoned wholeſome. It produces corn, hemp, excellent wine, cheſnuts, and other fruits : in ſeveral places are mines of coal and iron ; and medicinal ſprings.

FORFAR, a county of Scotland, ſee *Angus*.

FORFAR, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county of Angus : with a conſiderable linen manufacture : near it is a hollow, where formerly witches were burned, on being found guilty : 23 miles NE. Perth, and 42 N. Edinburgh.

FORGES, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gournay ; celebrated for its medicinal ſprings : 5½ poſts NE. Rouen.

FORIANI, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 4 miles S. Baſtia.

FORKED HEAD, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 42. N.

FORLAZZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari : 11 miles SE. Teramo.

FORLI, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Romagna ; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna : it contains 10 churches, and 23 convents : 12 miles SSW. Ravenna, and 38 SE. Bologna.

FORLIMPOPOLI, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Romagna ; formerly a conſiderable town, and ſee of a biſhop, but ruined, in the year 1360, by the cardinal of Burgundy : 4 miles E. Forli.

FORMELLO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of the patrimony of St. Peter : 10 miles NW. Rome.

FORMENTARA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean : deſerted on account of the number of ſerpents on it ; ſeparated from Iviça by a narrow ſea of only four miles.

FORMERIE, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandvilliers : 3 leagues W. Grandvilliers, and 3 NW. Gerberoy.

FORMICOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Terra di Lavora : 6 miles E. Capua.

FORMIGALES, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon : 10 miles SE. Ainſa.

FORMIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino : 7 miles from Foſſombrone.

FORMIGNI, or *Fourmigni*, a village of France, in the department of the Calvados ; near which the Engliſh were defeated, in the year 1450 : 7 miles W. Bayeux.

FORMIGUE, a ſmall rocky iſland near the French coaſt, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 24. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 8. N.

FORMOCHE, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago : 3 leagues N. Patmos.

FORMOSA, an iſland in the Chineſe Sea, ſeparated from the province of Fo-kien, in China, by a ſtrait about 60 miles where narroweſt. The iſland is about 240 miles in length from north to ſouth, and 60 from eaſt to weſt, in its broadeſt part : but greatly contracted at each extremity. It does not ſeem to have been known to the Chineſe before the year 1436, nor was it then ſettled by them, being conſidered as a barren uncultivated country. The Dutch formed an eſtabliſhment in the weſtern part, in 1634, and built the fort of Zealand, which ſecured to them the principal port of the iſland ; but they were driven from thence in 1659, or 1661, by a celebrated Chineſe pirate, who made himſelf maſter of all the weſtern part, which afterwards ſubmitted, in 1682, to the authority of Kang-hi, emperor of China. A long chain of mountains from north to ſouth divides it into two parts. That part only which is ſituated to the weſt of the mountains belongs to China. The eaſtern part is but little known. The coaſts are rocky and high, without any harbours or creeks : there being but one bay at the mouth of a river, and this is ſo narrow, and ſo well defended by forts and high rocks on each ſide, that there is no entering it by ſurpriſe, though when the ſhips are once got in, they are ſafe, and ſheltered from all winds. That part of Formoſa which the Chineſe poſſeſs, preſents extenſive and fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivulets that fall from the eaſtern mountains. Its air is pure and wholeſome, and the earth produces in abundance corn, rice, and the greater part of other grains. Moſt of the Indian fruits are found here, ſuch as oranges, bananas, pine-apples, guavas, papaws, cocoa-nuts, and part of thoſe of Europe, particularly peaches, apricots, figs, raiſins, cheſnuts, pomegranates, water-melons, &c. Tobacco, ſugar, pepper, camphor, and cinnamon, are alſo common. Horſes, ſheep, and goats, are very rare in this iſland ; there are even few hogs, although theſe animals abound in China : domeſtic poultry, ſuch as fowls, geeſe, and ducks, are exceedingly plentiful ; pheaſants alſo are ſometimes ſeen, and monkeys and ſtags have multiplied ſo much, that they wander through the country in large flocks. The inhabitants of Formoſa rear a great number of oxen, which they uſe for riding, from a want of horſes and mules : they accuſtom them early to this kind of ſervice, and, by daily exerciſe, train them to go as well as horſes : theſe oxen are furniſhed with a bridle, ſaddle, and crupper. Wholeſome water fit for drinking is the only thing wanted in the iſland of Formoſa : it is very extraordinary, that every kind of water in it is deadly poiſon to ſtrangers, for which no remedy has hitherto been found. There are few mulberry-trees in Formoſa, conſequently little ſilk is made in the country ; numerous manufactures, however, would ſoon be introduced into it, were the Chineſe permitted indiſcriminately to tranſport themſelves thither, and to form eſtabliſhments in the iſland. Thoſe who go to it muſt be protected by paſſports from the Chineſe mandarins, and theſe paſſports are ſold at a dear rate ; ſecurities are beſides required. They fear, and with great reaſon, eſpecially ſince the Tartar emperors have been on the throne, that if any revolt ſhould happen in Formoſa, its influence might ſpread, and occaſion great diſturbance in the whole empire : on this account a garriſon is kept there of 10,000 men, which they take care to change every three years, or oftener if they judge neceſſary. Beſides the capital, Tai-ouan, the Chineſe have alſo two other cities and ſome villages, which they inhabit alone ; for they do not permit the Indians, who are their ſubjects, to live among them : they ſuffer none to remain but thoſe who are either their ſlaves or domeſtics. Theſe Indians are united into 45 villages, 36 of which lie to the north, and nine towards the ſouth. The northern villages are very populous, and the houſes are built almoſt after the Chineſe manner. The habitations of the ſouthern iſlanders are only heaps of huts or cottages of earth. Their ordinary food is rice, other ſmall grain, and the game which they catch by courſing, or kill with their arms. Their favourite arms are lances, which they dart to the diſtance of 60 or 80 feet, with the greateſt dexterity and preciſion. They uſe bows and arrows, and can kill a bird on the wing with as much certainty as an European ſportſman could with a fuſee. The eaſtern part of the iſland is mountainous, and inhabited by a people courteous and honeſt, ready to aſſiſt each other, careleſs of gold and ſilver, which they conſider of no value ; never giving offence, and never forgiving an injury ; as the Chineſe have found to their coſt, to whom they are irreconcileable enemies, for having formerly maſſacred the inhabitants of a ſmall town, for the ſake of ſome ingots of gold which they ſaw there. They ſubſiſt chiefly on the cattle which they breed, and fiſh which they catch in the rivers and on the coaſts. Their mountains are ſaid to contain mines of gold and ſilver. In the year 1782, a terrible earthquake almoſt deſtroyed the iſland ; the account from Tai-ouan ſays, that of 27 ſhips that were in the harbour, 12 diſappeared, two were daſhed to pieces, and 10 ſo damaged as to be unfit for ſervice ; beſides upwards of 100 ſmaller veſſels ſwallowed up or daſhed to pieces with their cargoes, among which were 100,000 buſhels of rice. The inundation of the ſea was ſo great, as almoſt to cover the whole iſland ; the proviſions were either ſwept away or ſpoiled, and the crops entirely loſt. The capital of Formoſa is Tai-ouan, a name which the Chineſe give to the whole iſland. Between Formoſa and the continent are a great number of ſmall iſlands, called *Pong-hou* by the Chineſe, and *Piſcadores* by the Europeans ; they form a ſmall archipelago ; the principal of which is only inhabited by a Chineſe garriſon, under the command of a mandarin. *Long.* 137. 30. to 139. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 5. to 25. 20. N.

FORMOSA, an iſland of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, about two leagues long, and one wide : the ſoil is fertile, and well covered with trees ; but wants ſprings of good water. *Long.* 14. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 29. N.

FORNELLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Moliſe : 17 miles W. Moliſe.

FORNELLO, a river of Italy, which runs through Naples into the ſea.

FORNOVO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma ; near which Charles VIII. king of France, obtained a victory over the princes of Italy, in the year 1495 : 8 miles WSW. Parma.

FOROMAN, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, near the weſt coaſt : 150 miles S. Acheen.

FORRES, a town of Scotland, in the county of Murray : near which is an ancient pillar, 25 feet in height, carved with ſoldiers on horſeback and on foot, &c. called the *Daniſh Pillar*, ſuppoſed to have been erected in memory of the defeat of the Danes near this ſpot, in the year 1008, by Malcolm II. On a moor near this town is placed by Shakſpeare Macbeth's converſation with the witches : 10 miles W. Elgin, and 8 E. Nairn, *Long.* 0. 20. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 35. N.

FORS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 17 miles SSE. Uddevalla.

FORSE, a river of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs, which runs into the North Sea, 6 miles W. Thurſo.

FORSTA, a town of Luſatia, on the river Neiſs ; the chief trade of the inhabitants is in manufacturing fine woollen and linen cloths and carpets, and brewing beer : 13 miles E. Cotbus, and 54 NNE. Dreſden.

FORSTENOVE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck : 15 miles from Oſnabruck.

FORSTER'S HARBOUR, a bay in Hudſon's Straits, Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 73. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 18. N.

FORT AUGUSTUS, a fort of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, at the ſouth end of Loch Neſs : 29 miles SW. Inverneſs.

FORT DES AUTELS, a fort of France, in the department of the Channel : three quarters of a league NW. Cherburg.

FORT BADENSTEIN, a fort of Africa, belonging to the Dutch, on the Gold Coaſt.

FORT BOURBON, a town of the iſland of Martinico, taken by the Britiſh troops on the 23d of March, 1794.

FORT CHARLOTTE, a town of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Shetland : 1 mile NW. Lerwick.

FORT CHRISTIANSBURG, a fort of Africa, belonging to the Danes, on the Gold Coaſt.

FORT CREVECŒUR, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

FORT CULONGE, a fort of Lower Canada, on the Utawas River : 57 leagues W. Montreal.

FORT DAUPHIN, a fortreſs of the iſland of Madagaſcar, on the ſouthern coaſt, built by the French, in the year 1643 ; but has been abandoned ſome years.

FORT DAUPHIN, a ſeaport of the iſland of St. Domingo, in the Weſt Indies, ſituated on the north ſide of the iſland ; with a ſpacious harbour. *Long.* 71. 48. E. Grenwich. *Lat.* 19. 41. N.

FORT EDWARD, a fort of the ſtate of New York : 33 miles N. Albany.

FORT ERIE, a fort at the north-eaſt extremity of Lake Erie.

*Fort de Ferrières*, a fortreſs of France, in the department of the Tarn : 3½ leagues W. La Caune, and 3½ E. Caſtres.

FORT FRANKLIN, a fort of the United States of America, in the north part of Pennſylvania, erected in the year 1787, in a place formerly called *Venango*, on the Allegany River : 46 miles S. Lake Erie, and 56 N. Pittſburg.

FORT FREDERICK HENRY, a fort of Brabant, at the mouth of the Scheldt : 10 miles NW. Antwerp.

**FORT FRONTENAC**, a fort of North America, in lake Georgia, taken from the French by lieutenant-colonel Bradſheet, in Auguſt, 1756. The fort was defended by ſixty pieces of cannon, and 110 men beſide Indians.

**FORT DE FUENTES**, a fortreſs of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, in the Comaſco, at the place where the Adda enters the Lake of Como: 30 miles N. Como.—This fortreſs was deſtroyed by the French republic, in April, 1796.

**FORT GALET**, a fortreſs of France, in the department of the Channel, a quarter of a league N. Cherburg.

**FORT GEORGE**, a fort of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, on the eaſt ſide of the Frith of Murray, oppoſite Fortroſe: 10 miles NE. Inverneſs.—In 1799, the ſtate priſoners were tranſmitted from Ireland, and confined there.

**FORT HARDY**, a fort of the ſtate of New York: 25 miles N. Albany.

**FORT DE HEU**, a fort of France, in the department of the Channel: 1 league E. Cherburg.

**FORT HOMMET**, a fort of France, in the department of the Channel: half a league NW. Cherburg.

**FORT JAMES**, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

**FORT LEON**, a fort of Weſt Florida, on the weſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi: 5 miles SE. New Orleans.

**FORT LEYDSAAMHEYDE**, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the kingdom of Acron, belonging to the Dutch.

**FORT LONGLET**, a fort of France, in the department of the Channel, near Cherburg.

**FORT LOUIS**, a town and fortreſs of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Haguenau, built by Louis XIV. on an iſland formed by the Rhine. It was taken by the Auſtrians, in November, 1793, who evacuated it on their defeat near Weiſſemburg; but not before they had blown up great part of the fortifications. It is now called *Fort Vauban*: 18 miles NNE. Straſburg, and 12 E. Haguenau.

**FORT LOUIS**, a fort of Africa, in the country of Senegal, built by the French; taken by the Engliſh, in the year 1758.

**FORT NASSAU**, a fortreſs of Brabant, on the Scheldt, between Tolen and Berg-op-Zoom.

**FORT NASSAU**, a fortreſs of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, with a good harbour; built by the Dutch, in the year 1612.

**FORT NIEULET**, a fortreſs of France, near Calais and the ſea, to guard the ſluices.

**FORT ORMONVILLE**, a fort of France, on the north coaſt of the department of the Channel: 2¼ leagues WNW. Cherburg.

**FORT OSWEGATCHY**, a fort of Upper Canada, on the ſouth ſide of the river St. Lawrence: 20 leagues NE. Lake Ontario.

**FORT PATIENCE**, a fortreſs of Flanders, on the coaſt oppoſite Zealand, between Sas de Ghent and Yſendick.

**FORT PENTHIEVRE**, a fort of France, in the department of the Morbihan, ſituated on the peninſula of Quiberon: 3 leagues SW. Auray, 5 SE. L'Orient, and 1 N. Quiberon.—This fort was taken by the French emigrants, aſſiſted by the Britiſh troops, on the 28th July, 1795, but retaken by the republicans on the 3d of Auguſt.

**FORT PHILIPPE**, a fortreſs of France, on the frontiers of Flanders, in the department of the North: half a league from Gravelines.

**FORT PORTAGE**, a fort of Upper Canada, on the river Utawas: 120 miles W. Montreal.

**FORT DO PORTO DE CAM**, a fort on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, on the coaſt of the Atlantic: 6 miles NNW. Viana.

**FORT DA POSTA**, a fort on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, near the Atlantic: 5 miles N. Viana.

**FORT QUERQUEVILLE**, a fort of France, in the department of the Channel: 1 league NW. Cherburg.

**FORT DO REGO DE FOZ**, a fort on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, near the Atlantic: 2 miles NW. Viana.

**FORT ROYAL**, a fort of Africa, originally built by the Danes, and called *Frederickburg*. It now belongs to the Engliſh, and changed its name with its owners.

**FORT ROYAL**, a town of the iſland of Martinico, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 43. 14. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 34. N.

**FORT ROYAL**, a fort built by the French, in the iſland of Martinico, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland. It was attacked by de Ruyter, admiral of the Dutch fleet, in 1674, without ſucceſs.

**FORT ROYAL**, or *St. George*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Grenada, and capital of the iſland. *Long.* 61. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 4. N.

**FORT ST. DONAS**, a fortreſs of Flanders, built by the Spaniards, in a moraſs, between Dam and Sluys.

**FORT ST. JULIAN**, a fort of Portugal, ſituated on the north ſide of the mouth of the Tagus: 9 miles below Liſbon.

**FORT DE ST. MARTIN**, a fortreſs of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, built by Coſmo the Great, on a mountain near the river Sieve: 10 miles N. Florence.

*Fort St. Martin de Ré*, a fortreſs of France, in the iſland of Ré, near the town of St. Martin; where the Engliſh were defeated, under the command of the duke of Buckingham, in the year 1627.

**FORT ST. MARY**, a fortreſs on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Guadaloupe.

**FORT ST. MARY**, a ſmall place of Italy, on the coaſt of Genoa, which is fortified, on a rock nearly ſeparated from the continent.

**FORT ST. MARY**, a fort of Weſt Florida, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi: 6 miles SE. New Orleans.

**FORT ST. MICHEL**, a fortreſs of Spain, in Eſtramadura, near the town of Badajoz; taken by the Portugueſe, in the year 1658, but abandoned a few weeks after.

**FORT ST. NICOLAS**, a fortreſs of Venetian Dalmatia, near the town of Sebenico.

**FORT ST. PHILIP**, a fortreſs of the iſland of Minorca, ſituated on a rock near the coaſt, to defend Port Mahon.

**FORT ST. PHILIP**, a fortreſs of the iſland of Tercera, near the town of Angra; where Alonſo VI. was impriſoned ſome years before his death.

**FORT DE ST. TIAGO**, a fort of Portugal, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: 7 miles NNW. Viana.

**FORT SASTINGUE**, a fortreſs of Flanders, on the Scheldt, between Hulſt and Berg-op-Zoom.

*Fort Trinité*, a fort on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico.

**FORT VAUBAN**, ſee *Fort Louis*.

**FORT URBANO**, a fortreſs of Italy, in the duchy of Bologna, on the frontiers of Modena: 13 miles E. Bologna.

**FORT WEDENBURG**, a town of Africa, in the country of Commendo, on the Gold Coaſt.

**FORT WILLIAM**, a fort of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs: 45 miles N. Inverary.

**FORT WILLIAM HENRY**, a fort of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, at the foot of the Blue Mountains: 20 miles NW. Reading.

**FORTESCUE BAY**, a bay of South America, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 39. S.

**FORTAVENTURA**, or *Fuerte-Ventura*, one of the Canary Iſlands, about 50 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 broad. The ſoil is in general fertile in corn, roots, and fruits, and beautifully diverſified with hills and vallies, well watered, and ſupplied with a variety of timber. This iſland produces, beſides the other fruits common to the Canaries, a prodigious abundance of dates, maſtic, and olives, with orchel for dying, and a ſpecies of fig-tree, that yields a medicinal balm, as white as milk; but the virtues of it are wholly unknown in Europe. An incredible quantity of goat-milk cheeſe is made in Fortaventura, as may be eaſily conceived from that iſland's breeding upwards of 50,000 kids every year. The fleſh is fat, better coloured and ſweeter than in any other country; each of them weighing between 40 and 50 pounds. There are three towns ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt, Lnngla, Tarafato, and Pozzo Negro, with a good road for ſhipping between this iſland and the iſland of Lobos. *Long.* 14. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 4. N.

**FORTH**, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the north-weſt part of the county of Stirling, and runs into the German Ocean by a broad mouth, called the *Frith of Forth*, about 20 miles below Edinburgh.

**FORTORE**, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, about two miles E. from Civita a Mare, in the province of Capitanata.

**FORTROSE**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, near the Frith of Murray, which is here only a mile broad: 6 miles SW. Cromarty, and 10 NE. Inverneſs.

**FORTUNE ISLAND**, or *Good Fortune Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Indian Sea, near the ſouth-weſt of the iſland of Sumatra. *Long.* 90. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 35. S.

**FORTUNE BAY**, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland: 20 miles NW. Piacentia Bay.

**FORZA DE AGRO**, a town of Sicily, in the Vally of Demona: 20 miles S. Meſſina.

**FORZA ST. LEONARDO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 6 miles ESE. Valva.

**FORZHEIM**, ſee *Pforzheim*.

**FOS-DI-NOVO**, a town of Italy, and the capital of a marquiſate, to which it gives name, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 4 miles E. Sarzana.

**FOSCOLO**, ſee *Monte Foſcolo*.

**FOSS**, or *Foſſe*, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Ouſe, near York.

**FOSSANO**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, ſituated on the Stura; celebrated for its ſprings, and on that account called *Fons Sanus*, corrupted into Foſſano, ſurrounded with walls in the year 1236, and erected into a biſhopric, under the archbiſhop of Turin, in the year 1592.

1592. Beſides the cathedral, it contains three pariſh churches, three convents, and about 9000 inhabitants: 5 miles E. Savigliano, and 7 SW. Cheraſco.—This town was taken by the troops of the French republic, in April, 1796.

FOSSAT, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege: 7 leagues W. Mirepoix, and 7 N. Taraſcon.

FOSSE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated between the Sambre and Meuſe; firſt ſurrounded with walls and towers in the year 974, by Notger, biſhop of Liege: 7 miles W. Namur. *Long.* 22. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

FOSSERET, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 7 miles W. Rieux.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and duchy of Urbino, on the Metro, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino: 10 miles SE. Urbino.

FOSSUM, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: 23 miles W. Chriſtiana.

FOSTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 21 miles E. Upſal.

FOSTER, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Iſland.

FOTHERINGAY, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, on the Nen, where was a caſtle in which Richard III. was born; and the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scotland, was condemned and beheaded in the year 1586. The caſtle was deſtroyed by order of James I.: 2 miles N. Oundle, and 85 N. London.

FOU, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Cheng-ſi: 420 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 5. N.

FOUA, ſee *Faoua.*

FOU-AN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 35 miles WNW, Coufou.

FOU-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 25 miles SE. Teng-tcheou.

FOUCARMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchâtel: 6¼ leagues SE. Dieppe, and 3 NE. Neufchâtel.

FOUCHENDGE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan, taken by Timur Bec. *Long.* 94. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.

FOUCHUN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 30 miles NW. Tche-li-leou.

FOUESNANT, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimper: 2½ leagues S. Quimper, and 2½ SW. Roſporden.

FOU-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 22 miles ESE. Fong-tſiang.

FOUG, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toul, fortified in the year 1218: 1¾ league W. Toul, and 2¼ NNE. Vaucouliers.

FOUGERAY, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bain: 2¼ leagues S. Bain, and 4¾ E. Redon.

FOUGERES, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, containing about 4000 inhabitants, whoſe principal trade is in leather. In the year 1202, this town was taken by John, king of England: 8 leagues NE. Rennes. *Long.* 16. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 22. N.

FOUGEROLLE L'EGLISE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luxeuil: 1¾ league N. Luxeuil, and 1¼ S. Plombieres.

FOUGEROLLES, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ernée: 5 leagues NW. Mayenne, and 3½ N. Ernée.

FOUILLOUSE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: 5 miles NW. St. Etienne.

FOU-KEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: 30 miles ENE. Hiu.

FOU-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 20 miles WNW. Tſin.

FOU-KO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 65 miles NNE. Kia.

FOUL BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes.

FOUL BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt, near the eaſtern extremity of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 75. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 54. N.

FOUL SOUND, a ſtrait of the Atlantic, between the iſlands of Iniſhere and Iniſmain, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland.

FOULANGE SUR YONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre, ſituated on the Yonne: 5 leagues S. Auxerre, and 2 N. Clamecy.

FOULAON, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Ardra.

FOULI, or *Fuily*, or *Pholey*, a country of Africa, ſituated on the ſides of the river Senegal, extending 160 leagues from eaſt to weſt; the boundaries from north to ſouth are unknown. The country is populous, the ſoil fertile, and capable of furniſhing an advantageous commerce, if the inhabitants were induſtrious. They are in general of a tawny complexion, tho' many of them are completely black. It is ſuppoſed that their alliances with the Moors have given them that mixed colour, between the true olive and the black. However indolent they may be in puſhing the trade of their country, they are diligent as farmers and graziers, and raiſe millet, rice, tobacco, cotton, peaſe, roots, and fruits with abundance of care; nor are they leſs expert in rearing cattle, in which conſiſts great part of their traffic with the neighbouring countries. As their chief wealth conſiſts in their cattle, ſome of them lead a wandering life, and roam about from field to field, from country to country, with large droves of cows, ſheep, goats, and horſes; for although they have ſome fixed habitations, yet they uſe them but little, removing them, as the dry or wet ſeaſons require, from low to the high lands, reſiding in no one place longer than the paſture for their cattle will admit. This hard laborious life is greatly increaſed by the continual neceſſity they are under of defending themſelves and their cattle againſt the depredations of thoſe fierce animals with which the country abounds: lions, tigers, and elephants, aſſaulting them from the land, and crocodiles from the rivers. At night they collect their flocks within a circle of tents and huts, in which they live, and where they light fires to terrify thoſe animals from approaching them. The king of this country is called Siratick, and though he ſeldom appears with the badges of majeſty, he is a prince of great authority over his ſubjects, and as much reſpected by his neighbours as any one on the coaſt. Although none but princes of the blood can be called to the throne, yet the crown deſcends not from father to ſon, but from brother to brother, or nephew to nephew. The people of Fouli are celebrated by travellers as an extremely hoſpitable nation; all perſons, without diſtinction of country, being freely admitted into their huts, and treated with the beſt accommodations they can afford; nor is their humanity in any other particular leſs commendable; for as ſoon as any of them has the misfortune to fall into ſlavery, all the reſt join ſtock to redeem him. Their arms are compoſed of bows and arrows, lances, ſwords, daggers, and occaſionally a kind of ſmall fuſee, all of which they uſe with great dexterity and addreſs, ſuperior to moſt negro nations, particularly in hunting, a diverſion in great eſteem among them. Elephants, lions, tigers, and the fierceſt animals are the game they purſue. Twenty or thirty of them, ſome on foot ſome on horſeback, follow the chace, and ſeldom return but laden with the ſpoils of ſome of thoſe deſperate animals. The elephants' teeth, the lions, leopards, and tigers' ſkins they ſell, and the fleſh is ſmoked and dried for uſe and winter ſtore. In ſuch numbers are the elephants bred here, that they are ſeen in droves of 200 together, plucking up the ſmall trees, and deſtroying whole fields of corn; pleaſure, therefore alone is not the object of their hunting, but neceſſity and ſelf-preſervation.

FOULNESS, an iſland, with a church village, ſeparated by a narrow channel, or arm of the German Ocean, from the main land of England, and ſouth-eaſt part of the county of Eſſex, about 12 miles in circumference: 6 miles E. from Rochford.

FOULOU-SOUSOU, a town of Chineſe Tartary, on the Saghalien: 9 miles NW. Telden.

FOULSHAM, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 11 miles N. Dereham, and 111 NNE. London.

FOU-MING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun nan: 15 miles NNW. Yun-nan.

FOU-NHING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 775 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 54. N.

FOU-NIM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Petche-li: 20 miles E. Yong-ping.

FOU-PIM, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 63 miles W. Paoting.

FOU-PIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 12 miles SE. Yao.

FOUR, a rock in the Engliſh Channel, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey.

FOURCES, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Condom: 2 leagues WNW. Condom, and one N. Montreal.

FORCHE, a chain of mountains of Swiſſerland, at the eaſtern extremity of the Valais, which is ſeparated from the canton of Uri, in which the Rhone takes its riſe.

FOURDAN HOTUN, a town in the kingdom of Corea: 655 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 149. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 51. N.

FOURDAN-HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 750 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 150. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 54. N.

FOURMILE WATER, a river of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which runs into Dunmannus Bay, 5 miles SW. Bantry.

**FOURNELS**, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Chely d'Apcher: 7 miles W. St. Chely.

**FOURNO**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 104 miles WSW. Satalia.

**FOURQUEVAUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 10 miles S. Toulouſe.

**FOUSSERET**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rieux: 9 leagues SW. Toulouſe, and 2 W. Rieux.

**FOU-TCHEOU**, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien, and one of the moſt conſiderable in the province, on account of its trade, the number of learned men, and the convenience of its rivers and harbours. It is the reſidence of a viceroy: 870 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 136. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 4. N.

**FOU-TCHEOU**, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi, formerly one of the moſt beautiful cities of China, but almoſt ruined by the invaſion of the Tartars: 735 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 55. N.

**FOU-TCHING-Y**, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan: 17 miles NE. Liu-tcheou.

**FOU-TCHUEN**, a town of China, in the province of Chan-ſi: 35 miles ENE. Ping-lo.

**FOU-TSING**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 17 miles SSE. Fou-tcheou.

**FOUVENT-LA-VILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Champlitte: 2¼ leagues NE. Champlitte, and 4½ SW. Juſſey.

**FOU-YANG**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 31 miles NNE. Yen-tcheou.

**FOUYU**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 16 miles N. Heſſin.

**FOWEY**, *Fawey*, or *Foy*, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, near the Engliſh Channel, with a commodious and ſafe harbour, capable of receiving large veſſels, defended with three batteries; the town is populous and flouriſhing; and beſides the pilchard fiſhery, which is very conſiderable, the inhabitants carry on ſome foreign trade. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. and one of the feudal tenures of the duke of Cornwall. It is likewiſe a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Edward IV. favoured this town ſo much, that when the French attempted to burn it, he ordered two towers to be built for its defence, with a chain thrown acroſs the river; but afterwards the inhabitants falling on ſome French veſſels in time of peace, he took the chain, all their ſhips and naval ſtores, and removed them to Dartmouth: 32 miles ENE. Falmouth, 26 W. Plymouth, and 240 WSW. London. *Long.* 4. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 19. N.

**FOWEY**, or *Fawey*, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which riſes about 4 miles SE. Camelford, and runs into the Engliſh Channel, a little below the town of Fowey.

**FOX ISLAND**, an iſland in the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, 7 miles E. from Slyme Head.

**FOX RIVER**, a river of Lower Canada, which runs into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 3 leagues NNW. Cape Roſieres.

**FOX**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 30 miles S. Newbern.

**FOXERNA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 25 miles N. Gothenburg.

**FOXTOWN**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 24 miles W. New York.

**FOYLE**, a river of Ireland, which paſſes by Londonderry, and four miles below expands itſelf into a large bay, called *Lough Foyle*; twelve miles long, and ſeven broad, and land-locked on all ſides, the entrance not being above half a mile wide, having only one deep channel in the middle, between ſands and ſhallows.

**FOYN'S ISLAND**, an iſland of Ireland, in the Shannon, 21 miles below Limerick.

**FOZ**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, at the conflux of the Zatas and the Tagus: 8 leagues NE. Liſbon.

**FOZ**, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arles: 5 miles WNW. Martigues.

**FOZ**, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: 4 miles NE. Barjols.

**FOZZANO**, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 4 miles N. Sarſano.

**FRAGA**, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the frontiers of Catalonia, ſituated on a ſharp rock near the Cinca; near which Alphonſo I. king of Aragon, loſt a battle and his life, in the year 1134. It contains two pariſh churches, and two convents: 30 miles S. Balbaſtro, and 53 ESE. Saragoſſa. *Long.* 17. 2. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 27. N.

**FRAGNINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Principato Ultra: 8 miles N. Benevento.

**FRAGNITELLO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Principato Ultra: 6 miles N. Benevento.

**FRAGOA DE ST. PEDRO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 13 miles SSW. Lamego.

**FRAGOAS**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 2 leagues NW. Santaren.

**FRAILS**, rocks on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Wexford, in Ireland, 12 miles SW. Carnſore Point.

**FRAISE**, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Diey: 3½ leagues E. Bruyeres, and 2 S. St. Diey.

**FRAKMONT**, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri.

**FRAMBANT SUR PISSE**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mayenne: 3 leagues WNW. Laſſay.

**FRAMECOURT**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pol: 1½ league S. St. Pol.

**FRAMLINGHAM**, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, ſuppoſed to have been built in the Saxon heptarchy; and ſurrounded with thick walls, with a caſtle, where the princeſs Mary retired before ſhe came to the crown, after the death of her brother Edward VI. It has a weekly market: 18 miles NE. Ipſwich, and 87 NNE. London.

**FRAMONT**, a mountain, one of the higheſt parts of the Voſges, about 15 miles from Molſheim.

**FRAMPTON**, or *Frometon*, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, on the river Frome: 6 miles WNW. Dorcheſter, and 126 WSW. London.

*Françaiſe Port*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Braſil, in South America. *Long.* 17. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 7. S.

**FRANCASTEL**, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe: 5 miles SW. Breteuil.

**FRANCAVILLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 3½ miles NW. Oria.

**FRANCAVILLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 15 miles SW. Turſi.

**FRANCAVILLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 13 miles WSW. Squillace.

**FRANCAVILLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 4 miles NE. Caſſano.

**FRANCA-VILLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 9 miles NE. Civita di Chieti.

**FRANCE**, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by the Engliſh Channel and the Netherlands, on the eaſt by Germany, Swiſſerland, and Italy; on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain; and on the weſt by the Atlantic; about 200 leagues long, and 188 wide. At the decline of the Roman power, this country, then called *Gaul*, was invaded by the Franks, a people who inhabited the borders of the Rhine, and entirely ſubdued by them, under the conduct of their leader, or king, Clovis. Theſe Franks were tall of ſtature, their hair light, and eyes blue; adroit, active, and courageous, they ruſhed forwards on their enemies, ſwift as an arrow; they put to death for the moſt part thoſe whom they conquered; the ſpoils of the vanquiſhed were their harveſt; they dwelt in foreſts and in marſhes, where their women reſided; their cabins were of wood, conſtructed without art, and formed into ſcattered villages, without order. Theſe ſavages, united together under the command of a prince, went with him to war, without being under his ſubjection in time of peace: their princes were rather the chiefs of the ſoldiers than kings of the people; they paid him no tribute, they divided the ſpoils, and they made him preſents. Such were the conquerors of Gaul; ſuch were the founders of the French monarchy. This nation afterwards became Chriſtians, at leaſt in name, if ſuch can be called ſo, who ſubmit to ceremonies of which they neither knew the deſign nor end; however, they inſenſibly loſt their ancient manners. Their democracy was effaced, and a military ariſtocracy ſucceeded. Their kings were always taken from the ſame family, which was that of Clovis. It produced but few great men. Theodebert is perhaps the only one who truly deſerved the name. The generals were elected by the grandees, and theſe generals, under the name of mayors, became inſenſibly the chiefs of the ſtate, made their kings to be forgotten; governed inſtead of them, and ſat in their place. They could indeed perform nothing without the general aſſembly of the nation, which reſtrained their power. Theſe aſſemblies were compoſed of the clergy and the nobility, whoſe conſent was neceſſary both for war and peace, and the ordonnances of the prince, or rather of the mayor, could only be ratified or made into laws by them. But the mayors, by their great virtues, or by the ſplendour of their actions, generally influenced their deciſions. This office in time became hereditary; Pepin Heriſtel governed all France for twenty-ſeven years; his widow and his grandſon governed after him. This grandſon was Charles Martel, a man worthy the power which he claimed, and who deſerved to give kings to France, ſince he was the governor and defender, defeating the Mahometans, who meant to invade France, as they had already invaded Spain. He might have taken the title of king, he was contented with that of duke. Pepin, his ſon, propoſed to the pope to decide which ought to bear the name of king; a prince without capacity, or a miniſter who governed with glory. The pope had need of Pepin; he decided that the miniſter ought to be king, and Pepin uſurped the crown. He rendered himſelf agreeable to the clergy, by reſtoring to them the eſtates which his father had taken from them; he made himſelf reſpected by the nobility, by his genius and his power; the nation knew nothing of their ancient kings but their name, and the deciſion of the pope was ſufficient to influence them: not only the mayors of the palace uſurped this power, but the governors of diſtant provinces, under weak princes, became likewiſe abſolute on their eſtates. The principal commanders of the provinces were called ducs, or dukes, that is to ſay generals; thoſe of towns or counties leſs extenſive had the title of comte; a word invented in the Lower Roman Empire, the uſe of which was adopted by the Franks. The titles or offices of duke and comte were neither hereditary nor for life, but merely depended on the will of the ſovereign. The irruption of the Normans into the maritime parts of France, induced Charles the Simple to grant to Rollo, their chief, that country, which has been ſince called Normandy, *in alloden ſempiternam*. The word *allode*, or *alleu*, marks full property; and is diſtinguiſhed from *fudum*, or *feodum*, *fief*, which at its origin was a kind of commandery, granted for ſervice in war; and which did not paſs from father to ſon without a particular grant from the king. After the death of Charles the Simple and Rodolph, other dukes and comtes, who had grants of land in fief, rendered themſelves abſolute proprietors. According to the ancient inſtitutions, the comtes ſhould have been ſubordinate to the dukes, but they, in places where they found themſelves poſſeſſed of ſtrength or power, acknowledged the ſupremacy of neither dukes nor kings. It would be impoſſible to give the true bounds of the different eſtates, on account of the different changes which theſe uſurpers introduced. All of them held their eſtates without any other title than that of power; but after they had rejected the princes who remained of the race of Charlemagne, and had elected one of themſelves, Hugh Capet, duke of France, and comte of Paris, to be king, they became peaceable poſſeſſors. The new king was obliged to ſupport and maintain thoſe who had ſupported himſelf. On the other hand, theſe lords were under the neceſſity of leaving their vaſſals in poſſeſſion of their fiefs, which were conſidered as patrimonial property. Theſe vaſſals, for the moſt part, owed liege homage to their lords, and in ſome countries where the lords had better preſerved their rights, the vaſſals were ſupported in poſſeſſion of their lands, on paying a certain ſum at each alteration, or exchange of the owners. This they called redeeming the fief, or the right of redemption, and from that time all kinds of fiefs in France became patrimonial, like other goods. Hugh Capet was no more ſovereign in France than the emperor is at this day. The dukes and comtes were ſovereigns, as abſolute in their eſtates, and as conſiderable in the ſcale of princes, as the princes of the empire. This ſtate continued until the time of Philip Auguſtus, who by his great victories re-united moſt of the great provinces to his dominions; ſince which, his ſucceſſors, either by arms, by ſucceſſion, by donation, or other titles of acquiſition, have annexed all the diſmembered parts into one eſtate. The kingly government of France had continued from Clovis, who eſtabliſhed himſelf at Soiſſons, in the year 486. Others call Pharamond the firſt king of France, who began to reign in the year 420. Hugh Capet obtained the crown of France in the year 987, and in the year 1793, on the 21ſt of January, Louis XVI. one of his deſcendants, was executed on a public ſcaffold, at Paris, and with him ended the monarchy of France. His ſon, a minor, remained in priſon to his death, which happened in the month of June, 1795. Thus, France, after continuing a monarchy upwards of 1200 years, has been by the national aſſembly declared a republic; with the fall of monarchy, or indeed before, all titles of nobility were aboliſhed; and all eccleſiaſtical domains, ſuch as abbies, monaſteries, convents, &c. were decreed national property; all tithes were aboliſhed; the revenues of the higher orders of the clergy reduced, and the number leſſened; annuities were granted to the profeſſed; and to the parochial clergy a proviſion was granted, moderate, but perhaps ſuperior to what they had before received as vicars. The ancient diviſion into provinces, or governments, was alſo, by a ſolemn decree of the nation, changed into that of eighty-three departments, of which the iſland of Corſica made one. And, in the year 1793, a new calendar was formed, dividing the year into twelve months, of thirty days each, with five intercalary days, which are dedicated to national feſtivals, and called *ſans-culotides*. Each month is divided into decades, and the day of reſt is appointed for every tenth day, inſtead of every ſeventh. The religion of the French was the Catholic, of the church of Rome. In the year 1469, Louis XI. was honoured with the title of the moſt Chriſtian King, and the Eldeſt ſon of the Church, by pope Paul II. which title was continued to his ſucceſſors. Henry IV. by what was called the Edict of Nantes, granted the Proteſtants a free exerciſe of their religion, in the year 1590. This edict was revoked by Louis XIV. in the year 1685. By a late decree of the national convention, a free exerciſe of religion is allowed to all. This great revolution of France was not brought about without alarming the neighbouring powers of Europe, who entered into a formidable alliance; to what purpoſe has not been clearly or accurately explained, and perhaps not known to each other; but whatever the private views of each might be, their united aim ſeems to have been, the deſtruction of the democratic party, and the reſtoration of monarchy. Dreadful and bloody, the conteſt has been hitherto, and at the very lateſt day allowed by the preſs, the dreadful ſcene is not cloſed. France has hitherto been ſucceſsful. Pruſſia, Spain, and Holland, have made peace, and acknowledged the republic. The two moſt obſtinate and the moſt powerful enemies are yet in arms—Auſtria and England. If the ceſſation of hoſtilities had been univerſal, a recapitulation of events might probably have found a place here, but whatever private opinion may be, that opinion ſhall not be obtruded on the public, antecedent to events. There is no country of Europe more beautiful or more agreeable to live in than France; the air in general is pure and wholeſome, and the change of ſeaſons is leſs inconvenient than in almoſt any other. It is not ſubject to ſuch ſevere cold as Germany, nor to the violent heat of Italy and Spain. In the ſouthern parts the winters are indeed ſharp, but of ſhort duration. The ſeaſons are more regular than in England. The ſoil, diverſified by mountains and plains, is watered by a number of large and ſmall rivers, which ſerve at once to fertilize the country and convey merchandiſe from one extremity of the nation to the other. The induſtry of the inhabitants, joined to its natural advantages, renders it one of the moſt fertile countries in Europe. It abounds in corn, legumes, fruit, wines, oil, paſture, hemp, and flax, ſufficient for its own inhabitants, and much to ſpare. Here are mines of iron, lead, and copper, there are likewiſe ſome of ſilver and gold, but the laſt are not rich enough to defray the expences of working. The chief productions of France, for exportation, are wines, as Champagne, Burgundy, claret, &c. brandy, vinegar, fruit, ſuch as prunes and prunelloes, dried grapes, pears, apples, oranges, and olives; corn, ſalt, hemp, flax, ſilk, reſin, oil, ſoap, cork, kid ſkins, perfumes, drugs, &c. The manufactures are ſilks, ſuch as luſtrings, modes, brocades, velvets, &c. woollen cloth, linen, coarſe and fine, lace, paper, China, of exquiſite beauty and fineneſs, ſoap, &c. The French have for ſome years paſt obtained the ſecret from Spain, of making Caſtile ſoap, as it is called, and have very large manufactures both at Marſeilles and Toulon, and have thereby deprived the Spaniards of that valuable branch of trade. Nor is this the only benefit the French receive by this manufacture; for as one of the chief ingredients of making this ſoap is Levantine olive-oil, their large ſale for their ſoap gives them the advantage of conſtant back-freights from the Levant with theſe oils; which, it ſeems, has proved one means of the French advancing their Turkey trade upon the ruin of the Engliſh. As France is certainly the moſt populous and extenſive country of Europe, ſo its inland traffic is proportionate, and in many particulars far beyond any country in Europe; being carried on with great eaſe and little expence, by means of many large navigable rivers and canals. The arts and ſciences have always been encouraged in France. The art of engraving has obtained great excellence, architecture, civil and military, has attained a high degree of perfection, and the conſtruction of their ſhips has not been outdone even by the Engliſh themſelves. The principal rivers are the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and Rhone. France is ſaid to contain 400 cities or walled towns, 43,000 ſmall towns or villages, and 25,000,000 of inhabitants. Paris is the capital.

FRANCE (*Iſle of*), a part of France, ſo called before the revolution, being bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oiſe, Aiſne, and Ourque. Paris was the capital, and ſituated in the centre.

FRANCE (*Iſle of*) ſee *Mauritino*.

FRANCESCAS, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nerac: 2 leagues SE. Nerac, and 3¼ SW. Agen. *Long*. 18. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 3. N.

FRANCFORT ON THE MAINE, an Imperial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſituated in a pleaſant, fertile, and healthy country, on the river Maine, by which it is divided into two parts; that on the north, which is the largeſt, and is properly called *Francfort*, the other on the ſouth ſide of the Maine is called *Saxenhauſen*; the whole divided into fourteen wards, two only of which are ſituated in Saxenhauſen. The kings of the Franks reſided here, as likewiſe the immediate ſucceſſors of Charlemagne: the emperors of Germany have been elected and crowned here to this time. Francfort is about a league and a half in circumference. The inner wall is lined with towers; beyond are ditches, filled with water, ramparts, baſtions, &c. The garriſon conſiſts of thirteen companies of ſoldiers. The principal ſtreets are handſome, the others are narrow. The Roman Catholics have three churches, and the Lutherans ſix. The Jews are confined to a narrow ſtreet, where they are ſhut up every night; they have a ſynagogue, a ſeminary, and an hoſpital; but they are excluded from the public walks, ſuffer great indignities, yet ſtill find it their intereſt to reſide here. Among the archives of the town-houſe is kept, in a caſket of gold, the golden bull of the emperor Charles IV; which is a parchment book of forty-three quarto leaves, containing the fundamental inſtitutes of the empire, written in Latin, in capital letters. Francfort is a place of conſiderable trade, which is aſſiſted by two annual fairs. The magiſtrates are divided into three benches; the firſt is compoſed of fourteen echevins, the ſecond of fourteen counſellors, the third is compoſed chiefly of tradeſmen and artificers. All affairs of importance are decided by the two former, out of whom two burgomaſters are annually choſen; the third bench executes offices relating to the police. Francfort is aſſeſſed 600 florins for the Roman month, and is taxed to the Imperial chamber 676 rixdollars 26 kruitzers. The territory of Francfort contains a great number of country houſes, and ſeveral villages. Francfort was taken by the French, in the year 1792, but ſoon after ſurrendered by them to the Pruſſians: 20 miles E. Mentz. *Long.* 26. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. N.—In the year 1759, this city was taken by the French.

FRANCFORT ON THE ODER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, with an univerſity, founded, in the year 1506, by the elector, Joachim, and his brother, Albert; compoſed of Calviniſt profeſſors. It has beſides a noble academy, a ſociety for the promoting of arts and ſciences, two colleges, two fauxbourgs, and ſeveral churches: 12 miles SSW. Cuſtrin, and 48 E. Berlin. *Long.* 32. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 24. N.—In the year 1759, this city was taken, and laid under contribution by the Ruſſians: at the ſame time the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of the ſuburbs, and committed great diſorders: the troops entered on the 26th of July, and did not evacuate it till the 27th of Auguſt.

*Franche Comté*, before the revolution, a province of France, and anciently a part of the kingdom of Burgundy. Almoſt one half of the country is level, abounding in grain, wine, paſture, hemp, &c. The reſt is mountainous, but breeds excellent cattle, and produces ſome corn and wine. There are mines of copper, iron, lead, and ſilver, and ſome mineral ſprings, with quarries of alabaſter and marble. The principal rivers were the Saône, the Ougnon, and the Doubs. It is now divided into the three departments of Mount Jura, the Doubs, and Upper Saône.

FRANCHIMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, with a ſmall country, to which the title of marquis is annexed: 13 miles SE. Liege.

FRANCIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 8 miles NE. Nicotera.

FRANKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 16 miles N. Marpurg, and 29 SW. Caſſel.

FRANCKENMARK, or *Frankemark*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SW. Voglabruck.

FRANCOCCI, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and duchy of Spoleto: 7 miles WNW. Spoleto.

*Françoiſe (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: 2½ leagues NW. Montauban, and 6¼ SSW. Cahors. *Long.* 18. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 7. N.

FRANCOLI, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, near Tarragon, in Catalonia.

FRANCONIA, a circle of Germany; bounded on the north by Meiſſen and Thuringia, on the eaſt by Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate, on the ſouth by Bavaria and Swabia, and on the weſt by the Lower Palatinate and the electorate of Mentz. It is ſituated near the centre of Germany, the form inclined to a circle, whoſe diameter is about 50 leagues. In the centre the land is fertile in corn, wine, fruit, &c.; but the frontiers are full of foreſts and mountains, and little cultivated. The principal river is the Maine. The inhabitants of many towns are Roman Catholics, though the principal part are Lutherans. The Calviniſts have ſome churches, and the Jews ſome ſynagogues. The ſtates which compoſe the circle of Franconia are either eccleſiaſtical or civil. The eccleſiaſtical princes are the biſhops of Bamberg, Wurzburg, and Aichſtett, and the grand maſter of the Teutonic order. The ſecular princes are, the prince of Culmbach; the marggrave of Anſpach; the counts of Henneberg, Schwarzenberg; the princes of Lowenſtein-Wertheim, Hohenlohe-Waldenburg, Hohenlohe-Neuenſtein, Caſtell, Wertheim, Rieneck, Erbach, Limburg-Geildorf, Limburg-Speckfeld, Seinſheim, Reigelſburg, Wiegentheid, Welzheim, and Hauſen; with the Imperial towns of Nuremberg, Rothenburg, Windſheim, Schweinfurt, and Weiſſenburg. In the military arrangement of the empire, being in time of peace fixed at 40,000 men, Franconia furniſhes 980 horſe, and 1902 foot; and, at the diviſion of 300,000 florins to the cheſt of the empere, this circle was rated at 22,696 florins 47 kruitzers.

FRANCONVILLE, a town of France: 10 miles N. Paris.

FRANCOSO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 22 miles E. Viſeu.

FRANCOVILLA, a town of Italy, an Imperial fief, in the ſtate of Genoa: 6 miles S. Novi.

FRANCREMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 4 miles N. Spa.

FRANE, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontarlier: 2½ leagues SW. Pontarlier.

FRANEKER, a town of the United Dutch States, in Frieſland, ſituated in the diſtrict of Weſtergoe, in the canton of Franckeradeel, to which it gives name; it is watered by two canals, navigable for barges, and has a caſtle, built in the fifteenth century, where the governors of the country ſometimes reſided. It is ſaid that the city was built in the year 1191, in the reign of the emperor Henry VI. the ſon of Frederick Barbaroſſa. It has a celebrated univerſity, eſtabliſhed by the States and William Louis, comte of Naſſau, in the year 1585. Adrian Metius, profeſſor of mathematics; Pierius Winſemus, lawyer and hiſtoriographer of Frieſland; George Paſor, profeſſor of the Greek language; Sixtus Amama, &c. have done honour to this univerſity by their learnings and writings. It is one of the neateſt towns in Frieſland, and the ordinary reſidence of the nobleſſe of the country: 9 miles W. Lewarden, and 5 E. Harlingen. *Long.* 22. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 11. N.

FRANK, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: 11 miles E. Kingſton.

FRANKENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: 24 miles SW. Caſſel, and 80 SSW. Waldeck.

FRANKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles WNW. Voglabruck.

FRANKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgeburg: 9 miles W. Freyberg, and 7 NNE. Chemnitz.

FRANKENDAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and Lower Palatinate, ſituated in a fertile plain, on a navigable canal, which communicates with the Rhine. It owes its riſe to two convents, one of men, and the other of women. Some Flemings who fled from perſecution, ſettled here, and it became a flouriſhing town, when, with the reſt of the palatinate, it felt the miſeries of war, and was deſtroyed by the French: but, by the care of the prince, ſoon after rebuilt in a regular and handſome manner. The inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of porcelain, cloth, ſerges, ſilk, ſtuffs, ſtockings, ſoap, &c. It was taken by the French again, in 1793, and laid under contribution. The inhabitants of Frankendal, among other privileges, are exempted from the military preſs, which is to ſupply the contingency to the army of the empire. It contains three churches, and a handſome hoſpital: 8 miles NNW. Manheim, and 8 S. Worms.

FRANKENFELS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the river Noderſpach: 22 miles WSW. Hainfelden, and 36 W. Vienna.

FRANKENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Schwartzburg-Rudolſtadt: divided into Old and New Town, ſituated on a branch of the Wipper. It contains a chateau, three churches, and a ſchool, formerly a Ciſtertian convent; with rich ſalt works, which are very profitable, and belong to the citizens: 10 miles E. Sonderſhauſen, and 26 N. Erfurt. *Long.* 28. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

FRANKENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgeburg: 8 miles NNW. Zwickau.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Munſterberg, on the river Bautze, 9 miles W. Munſterberg, and 12 SSW. Glatz.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 5 miles SE. Darmſtadt.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany,, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts: 20 miles SE. Deux Ponts.

FRANKFORT, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky, ſituated on the Kentucky River. *Long.* 85. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

FRANKLAND'S ISLAND, a cluſter of iſlands on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean: about 2 leagues from the land. *Long.* 146. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 19. S.

FRANKLIN, a county of Pennſylvania, in the United States of America.

FRANKLIN, a county of Georgia, in the United States of North America.

FRANKLINVILLE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky: 77 miles ESE. Francfort.

FRANKS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 20 miles W. Huntingdon.

FRANKSTADT, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: 4 miles S. Freyberg.

FRANKWALD, or *Paſkowitz*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 4 miles NW. Feſtenberg.

FRANLEU, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville: 2½ leagues W. Abbeville.

FRANQUEMONT, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle, on the Doubs, often beſieged and taken in the Swiſs wars: 23 miles W. Soleure, and 16 N. Neufchatel.

FRANQUEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen: 2 leagues SE. Rouen.

FRANTZDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 4 miles N. Neiſſe.

FRANZBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Swediſh Pomerania, founded in 1587, on the place where ſtood a rich abby. Duke Bogiſlas XIII. wiſhed to make it a town only for arts and manufactures; and 100 noblemen engaged to build it. They choſe the magiſtrates, to the number of ſeven, among themſelves, but it has not flouriſhed: 14 miles SSW. Stralſund, and 27 ENE. Roſtock. *Long*. 30. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 9. N.

FRASCATI, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and Campagna di Roma, the ſee of a biſhop, who is a cardinal, and depends immediately on the pope; celebrated for the number of palaces and country ſeats of Italian princes and cardinals, in which are found moſt beautiful paintings and ſculptures. Here are ſeven convents. It was the ancient Tuſculum, deſtroyed by the Romans, in the year 1191: 10 miles SE. Rome.

FRASERSBURGH, a ſea-port town of Scotland, ſituated on the north-eaſt of the county of Aberdeen, founded in the beginning of the laſt century, by ſir Alexander Frazer, with a tolerable harbour: 32 miles N. Aberdeen, and 16 E. Banff. *Long*. 1. 16. E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 57. 37. N.

FRASLA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles W. Cilly.

FRASSINETO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 9 miles SSW. Converſano.

FRASTENTZ, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirck, 2 miles E. Feldkirck.

FRATELLI, two ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean, 25 miles weſt from the iſland of Scarpanto.

FRATINO, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 9 miles W. Concordia.

FRAUBRUNNEN, a town of Swiſſerland, and ſeat of a bailiwick, in the canton of Bern, which takes its name from a celebrated monaſtery, founded in the year 1246. A battle was fought here between the Bernois, and an army led by Sire de Courcy, compoſed of Normans, Engliſh, French, &c. in which the former were victorious: 7 miles N. Bern.

FRAUENBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Loſſa, two miles SW. Colleda, in Thuringia.

FRAUENBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: 5 miles SW. Hayd.

FRAUENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and palatinate of Neuburg: 9 miles NW. Ratiſbon.

FRAUENBREITUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, ſituated on the Werra: 4 miles W. Schmalkalden.

FRAUENBURG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland, ſituated on the Friſch-Haff, built in the year 1279. Copernicus, the celebrated aſtronomer, died here in the year 1543: 38 miles SW. Konigſberg.

FRAUENBURG, a town of the duchy of Courland: 20 miles SSE. Goldingen.

FRAUENFELD, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of Thurgow; taken from the houſe of Auſtria in the year 1460, by the Swiſs, who left the town in poſſeſſion of its own laws. It is the reſideuce of a bailiff, who has no authority in the town. The Proteſtants and Roman Catholics have each a church; and the magiſtracy is compoſed of the profeſſors of both religions. A great part of the town was burned down in the year 1771: 20 miles NE. Zurich, and 14 SW. Conſtance.

FRAUENMARCK, a town of Hungary: 6 miles NE. Levens.

FRAUENSTEIN, a citadel of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, 5 miles N. Crainberg.

FRAUENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgeburg, on the Mulda: 11 miles SSE. Freyberg, and 18 SSW. Dreſden.

FRAUENTHAL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles S. Voitſburg.

FRAUHEIM, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles N. Windiſch Weiſtritz.

FRAUHOFEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 3 miles S. Landſhut.

FRAUNBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 7 miles ESE. Oberwoltz.

FRAUREUTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reus: 6 miles NE. Greitz.

FRAUSTADT, or *Wſchowa*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſen, built and inhabited by the Germans, on the borders of Sileſia, and containing three Proteſtant churches: the chief commerce is in cattle and wool: 48 miles SW. Poſen.

FRAUSTADT, or *Frauenthal*, a town of Poland, on the frontiers of Sileſia, remarkable for a battle fought here in the year 1706, in which the Saxons were defeated by the Swedes: 70 miles NW. Breſlau, and 20 NE. Glogau.

FRAYLES (*Los*), a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Weſt Indies, about 2 leagues NE. from the iſland of Margarita.

FRAYPONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, on the river Weze: 8 miles SE. Liege.

*Frazé*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent-le-Rotrou: 4 leagues E. Nogent-le-Rotrou.

FRAZERSBURGH, ſee *Fraſerſburgh*.

FRECHILLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 17 miles NW. Palencia.

FRECKELEEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Deſſau: 30 miles WSW. Deſſau.

FRECKENHORST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 1 mile SW. Warendorff.

FREDDO, a river of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, which runs into the ſea.

FREDEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 14 miles S. Brilon, and 52 E. Cologn.

FREDELAND, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia: 60 miles SSW. Dantzick.

FREDENWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 11 miles S. Prenzlow.

FREDERICA, a town of United America, ſituated on the iſland of St. Simon, in the ſtate of Georgia.

FREDERICHRODE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: 6 miles S. Gotha.

FREDERICHSHULE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen: 5 miles SE. Zulichau.

FREDERICHSTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 6 miles W. Senftenberg.

FREDERICHSWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, on the Ihna: 3 miles NW. Stargard.

FREDERICIA, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and dioceſe of Ripen; it is ſituated on the Little Belt, with a cuſtom-houſe, where all veſſels pay a toll. The circumference is extenſive, but not filled with houſes or people. It was firſt begun in 1651, by Frederic III. but the fortifications were ſcarcely completed, and the town built and properly inhabited, when the Swedes, in the year 1657, took it by ſtorm, and burnt a great part of it. At the concluſion of the war, both the fortifications and the town were repaired, and, in order to increaſe the number of its inhabitants, Chriſtian V. in 1682, granted a charter, which rendered Fredericia an aſylum for all bankrupts, whether natives or foreigners, and allowed the Calviniſts, Papiſts, and Jews the free exerciſe of their religion. This town was formerly exempt from the exciſe, which it now pays. The fortifications, though in good condition, are of ſo large compaſs that they would require a numerous garriſon to defend them. Fredericia has alſo ſeveral commercial privileges, but as it wants a good harbour, it cannot improve them to the beſt advantage. Here are two Lutheran churches (in one of which the ſervice is alternately performed in the Daniſh and German languages) a Calviniſt church, a Popiſh church, a ſynagogue, a grammar-ſchool, and good arſenal. A conſiderable quantity of tobacco is planted both within and without the walls. *Long*. 9. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 37. N.

FREDERICK, a town of New Brunſwick, in North America, on the north ſide of St. John's river. *Long*. 66. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 46. 3. N.

FREDERICK TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: 33 miles WNW. Baltimore. *Long*. 77. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 39. 45. N.

FREDERICK'S TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: 16 miles S. Elkton.

FREDERICKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: 1 mile SW. Zerbſt.

FREDERICKSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, formerly called *Quarckenburg*: 30 miles SSW. Colberg, and 25 NNE. Stargard.

FREDERICK'S BURGH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Rappahanock, oppoſite Falmouth: 40 miles S. Waſhington.

FREDERICK'S HOUSE, a ſtation or ſettlement, in Canada. *Long*. 82. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 48. 34. N.

FREDERICK's WERDER, ſee *Berlin*.

FREDERICKSHALL, a ſea port town of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden, ſituated at the mouth of the river Tiſte, in a bay called the *Swineſund*; the harbour would be ſafe and commodious, but from the quantity of ſaw-duſt brought down the river from the ſaw-mills up the country, which it is neceſſary to remove at leaſt yearly. The town contains about 3000 inhabitants. Near it is the fortreſs of Oever-Bierget, or Frederic-ſtein, in the ſiege of which the heroic Charles XII. loſt his life. The principal commerce is in timber: 50 miles N. Uddavella, and 52 S. Chriſtiania.

FREDERICKSHOLM, a fortreſs of Norway: 3 miles S. Chriſtianſand.

FREDERICKSTADT, a fortreſs and ſea-port town of Norway, ſituated on the river Glomme, containing a well ſupplied arſenal, built in 1567, and ſince ſtrengthened and fortified, till it is now the moſt regular fortreſs in the ſouthern part of Norway. The number of inhabitants is leſs than a thouſand, who carry on ſome trade in planks, maſts, and timber: 43 miles S Chriſtiania. *Long*. 11. 1. E. Grenwich. *Lat*. 59. 2. N.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Eider, founded by ſome Dutch Arminian emigrants, immediately after the ſynod of Dort. The inhabitants are compoſed of Arminians, Lutherans, Calviniſts, Anabaptiſts, Quakers, and Jews. They are principally employed in manufactures of ſilk and woollen, navigation and commerce: 18 miles WSW. Sleſwick. *Long.* 9. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 26. N.

FREDERICKSTADT, ſee *Berlin.*

FREDERICKSTOWN, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland.

FREDERICKSVORN, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 3 miles S. Laurvig.

FREDERICKSWERK, a ſea-port town of Denmark, ſituated in a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Zealand; where is a cannon-foundery, and manufactures of military articles, eſtabliſhed in the year 1756.

FREDERICSSUND, a ſea port town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand; the chief trade is in corn: 19 miles NW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 13. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

FREDERICK, a county of Maryland, in the United States of America.

FREEBOOTER'S POINT, a cape at the weſtern extremity of the iſland of Anagada, in the Weſt Indies.

FREEHOLD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey. In the month of June, 1778, general Waſhington attacked the royal army under the command of general Sir Henry Clinton, near this town, in their retreat from Philadelphia; the attack could hardly be called ſucceſsful, though the Britiſh troops loſt 300 men: 44 miles NE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 19. N.

FREEMONT, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: 5 miles N. St. Helier.

FREETOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 35 miles S. Boſton.

FREEWILL'S ISLAND, or *Joſeph Freewill's Iſland*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 137. 51. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 50. N.

FREEZLAND PEAK, a cape on Sandwich Land, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 2. S.

FREIDDEGG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles SSW. Ips.

FREIDNAU, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles W. Rakelſpurg.

FREJENAL, or *Frexenel*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: 47 miles N. Seville.

FREIENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Erbach: 10 miles S. Erbach.

FREIENWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: 15 miles NE. Stargard, and 34 SSE. Cammin.

*Freigné*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 20 miles W. Angers.

FREIMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, taken by the French in the year 1794: 4 miles NNE. Landau.

FREINDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SE. Tulln.

FREINSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 10 miles WNW. Manheim, and 20 WNW. Heidelberg.

FREISACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, ſituated on the Mernitz. It has a caſtle, college, a convent of Dominicans, and a commandery of the Teutonic order: 4 miles NNE. Gurck, and 8 N. St. Veit.

FREISCHBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, taken by the French in the year 1794: 6 miles ENE. Landau.

*Fréjus*, or *Fréjuls*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Var; formerly a ſea-port, but now at two miles from the ſea. It was flouriſhing as early as the time of Julius Cæſar, being called *Forum Julij*, and is ſuppoſed to have been founded by a colony from Marſeilles; and many monuments of its ancient grandeur ſtill remain, ſuch as an aqueduct, an amphitheatre, ſtatues, inſcriptions, &c. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Aix: 10 poſts SW. Nice, and 115 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 24. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

FREIXIERA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: 2½ leagues NE. Amarante.

FREIXEL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes: 5 leagues S. Mirandela.

FREMONA, a town of Abyſſinia, in the kingdom of Tigré, where the Portugueſe miſſionaries took up their firſt reſidence: 135 miles from the iſland of Maſſua.

FRENAY-LE-VICOMTE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Sarte: 3 leagues SSW. Alençon, and 6 N. le Mans. *Long.* 17. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 17. N.

FRENAYE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mamers: 2 leagues E. Alençon.

FRENCH RIVER, a river of Upper Canada, which runs from lake Heron to lake Nippiſſing.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY, a bay of United America, in the diſtrict of Main, ſituated between Mount Deſert Iſland and Scuttock Point. *Long.* 68. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, between Great Pedro Bay and Starvegut Bay.

FRENCKE, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Ergetz, near Lichſtall, in the biſhopric of Bâle.

*Frêne*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne les Bains: 4 miles ESE. Bourbonne.

FRENOY-LE-GRAND, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Compeigne: 7 miles SW. Compeigne.

FRENSWEGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: 3 miles NNW. Northorn.

FREREN, or *Vreren*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lingen: 6 miles SE. Lingen.

FRESCATI, ſee *Fraſcati.*

FRESCLONE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Moliſe: 2 miles SW. Moliſe.

FRESCHWATER, a river of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, which runs into the ſea, 6 miles SE. from Pembroke Haven, forming a bay at its mouth, to which it gives name.

FRESHWATER BAY, a bay in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 72. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 27. N.

FRESHWATER BAY, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſle of Wight. *Long.* 1. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

FRESHWATER BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

FRESNE, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: 3½ leagues SE. Verdun, and 4 NNE. St. Mihiel.

FRESNE ST. MAMETZ, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gray: 4 leagues NE. Gray, and 4 SW. Veſoul.

FRESNEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chamont: 10 miles S. Beauvais.

FRESNES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arras: 2½ leagues NE. Arras.

FRESNES, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: 12 miles S. Vire.

FRESNILLO, a town of Mexico, in the province of Zacatecas: 40 miles N. Zacatecas.

FRESNO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 5 miles S. Borgo d'Oſma.

FRESNO, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia: 20 miles N. Cordova.

FRESNOY, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe: 7 miles SW. Compeigne.

FRESQUEL, a river of France, which runs into the Aude, near Carcaſſonne.

FRESSELINES, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Souterraine, on the Creuſe: 5 leagues NNW. Gueret.

FRESSENVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 10 miles W. Abbeville.

FRESSIN, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: 1½ league N. Heſdin.

FRESTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 21 miles SE. Upſal.

FRESWICK WATER, a ſmall river of Scotland, which runs into the ſea, near Wick-town, in the county of Caithneſs.

FRETEVAL, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher: 2 leagues NE. Vendome, and 6 N. Blois.

FRETHUN, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais: 1 league S. Calais.

FRETOY (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Noyon: 5 miles NW. Noyon.

FREUDENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Siegen: 5 miles WNW. Siegen.

FREUDENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 4 miles E. Amberg.

FREUDENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim, on the Main: 8 miles N. Wertheim, and 28 NE. Heidelberg.

FREUDENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, founded in the year 1600, as an aſylum for the Proteſtants who were perſecuted in Germany; it is ſituated in the Black Foreſt, fortified in the modern manner, and defended by a citadel: 36 miles SW. Stuttgart, and 24 SE. Straſburg. *Long.* 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48, 23. N.

**FREUDENTHAL**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau, celebrated for its breed of horſes, and manufacture of fine linen. It was taken by the Pruſſians in the year 1741 and 1744, and afterwards reſtored to the houſe of Auſtria: 17 miles W. Troppan, and 11 SW. Jagendorf.

FREUDENTHAL, or *Biſtra*, a village of Carniola, with a Carthuſian monaſtery, ſituated near the riſe of the Feiſtritz: 5 miles N. Cirknitz.

FREVENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 3 miles NE. Windiſch Weiſtritz.

FREVENT, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pol: 2½ leagues S. St. Pol, and 6 W. Arras.

FREVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caudebec: 1½ league NE. Caudebec.

FREUNDSBERG, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 2 miles E. Schwatz.

FREUNDSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 24 miles W. Innſpruck.

FREXENAL, ſee *Frejenal.*

FREYBERG, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Glaris, 7 miles S. Glaris.

FREYBERG, ſee *Friburg.*

FREYBERG, or *Friedberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, and capital of the circle of Erzgeburg, ſituated on a branch of the Muldaw, near ſome mountains which ſeparate the country from Bohemia. It contains ſix churches, 2000 houſes, and 60,000 ſouls. In the environs are mines of copper, tin, lead, and ſilver, which employ a great many hands, and produce about 10,000 rixdollars a year. The ſoil though mountainous is fertile. Here is the general ſepulture of the princes of the electoral houſe of Saxony. It was taken by the Imperial troops in the year 1632; and in the year 1762, the Pruſſians obtained an advantage over the Auſtrians: 19 miles WSW. Dreſden, and 18 SSW. Meiſſen. *Long.* 31. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 53. N.

FREYBORG, or *Fribor*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: 28 miles ENE. Prerau, and 36 E. Olmutz.

FREYBURG, ſee *Friburg.*

FREYBURG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, near the river Polſnitz: 7 miles W. Schweidnitz.

FREYBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Thuringia: 16 miles S. Halle, and 4 NNW. Naumburg.

FREYE AEMTER, a country of Swiſſerland, ſurrounded by the cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucerne, and Zug, and the county of Baden. It was anciently called the *County of Rori*, or *Wagghenthal*, and belonged to the counts of Habſburg, from whom the Swiſs conquered it, in the year 1415, and kept it. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics; their chief employment is the cultivation of their fields and vineyards. The country is about ſeven or eight leagues in length, and three or four in breadth. The number of inhabitants is about 20,000.

FREYENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and lordſhip of Breiteneck, ſituated on the Schwarzach: 20 miles SE. Nuremberg, and 31 NW. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 29. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 9. N.

FREYENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz: 4 miles SE. Meyenburg.

FREYENTHURN, a town of Germany, in Middle Carniola, on the Kulp: 7 miles S. Rudolſsworth.

FREYENWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Oder; the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in fiſh, corn, beer, linen, medicinal waters, and alum: 32 miles NE. Berlin, and 24 NW. Cuſtrin.

FREYHAN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 6 miles NNE. Militſch.

FREYHEIL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz; in the neighbourhood are ſome warm baths: 6 miles NW. Trautenau.

FREYHOFF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, ſituated on the Kulp: 7 miles SW. Landſtraſs.

FREYHUNG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Sulzbach: 11 miles N. Amberg, and 10 NE. Sulzbach.

FREYLA, a town of Spain, in the country of Granada: 18 miles NNE. Guadix.

FREYLING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles ESE. Efferding.

FREYSINGEN, or *Freiſingen*, or *Friſingen (Biſhopric of)*, an eccleſiaſtical principality of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſituated between the cities of Munich and Landſhut, founded by St. Corbinien, who was conſecrated biſhop by pope Conſtantius III. about the year 710. As a prince of the empire, his aſſeſſment amounts to 464 florins, and his tax to the Imperial chamber 152 rixdollars 19 kruitzers. The territories include the town of Freyſingen, the county of Iſmaning, the lordſhip of Burgkrain, and the county of Werdenfels.

FREYSINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and reſidence of the biſhop of Freyſingen, of which it is the capital, ſituated on the Moſach, not far from the Iſer, one part at the foot of a mountain, and the other on its ſummit. The epiſcopal palace and cathedral church are beautiful edifices, and both ſituated in the upper part of the town. When the biſhopric was firſt founded, this town appears to have been the capital of Upper Bavaria. In the year 1116, it was deſtroyed by Guelpho II. duke of Bavaria: 17 miles NNE. Munich, and 18 SW. Landſhut. *Long.* 29. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

FREYSTADT, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 80 miles SW. Konigſberg.

FREYSTADT, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau; containing a Roman Catholic church, a convent, and a Lutheran church and ſchool, the privilege for the two latter was purchaſed for 90,000 florins. Here is a manufacture of good cloth: 19 miles WNW. Gros-Glogau, and 14 NE. Sagan.

FREYSTADT, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Teſchen: 7 miles NNW. Teſchen.

FREYSTATT, or *Freuſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 82 miles W. Vienna, and 13 N. Ens. *Long.* 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 25 N.

FREYSTATTL, a town and caſtle of Hungary, on the Waag: 2 miles NE. Leopoldſtadt.

FREYSTETT, or *Freyſtaett*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenelnbogen, on the Main; where Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts are allowed the free exerciſe of their religion: 12 miles NW. Darmſtadt.

FREYUNG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau: 14 miles N. Paſſau.

FREYWALDE, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau, reſerved by the houſe of Auſtria, in the year 1742: 15 miles S. Neiſſe.

FREYWALDE, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Sagan: 12 miles SW. Sagan.

FRIAR'S HOOD, a mountain of the iſland of Ceylon, near the eaſt coaſt, 68 miles E. Candi.

FRIAR'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, 3 miles S. from Inis Boffin.

FRIAS, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſituated on an eminence near the Ebro: 20 miles NNE. Burgos, and 138 N. Madrid. *Long.* 13. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 42. N.

FRIAUVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briey: 2¼ leagues S. Briey, and 4¼ W. Metz.

FRIBURG, or *Freyburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of the Auſtrian Briſgaw, ſituated at the foot of a ſtony mountain, on the river Traiſam, founded in the year 1118, by Berthold III. duke of Zahringen, from whom it came to the counts of Furſtenberg, with whom it had many diſputes on account of its privileges, and at laſt purchaſed its freedom for 20,000 marks of ſilver. This ſum was advanced by the houſe of Auſtria, by which means the town became ſubject to that family. It was formerly an important fortreſs, but being taken ſeveral times by the Swedes and the French, it was diſmantled by the latter, in the year 1744. The ſtreets are broad and well paved. The principal church is a ſuperb edifice. Here is an univerſity, founded in 1457, by Albert IV. duke of Auſtria, with an academy and five colleges depending on it. Here are beſides ten convents, a commandery of the Teutonic order, and thirteen churches. It is generally provided with an Auſtrian garriſon. The principal buſineſs carried on is poliſhing cryſtals and precious ſtones: 34 miles SSE. Straſburg, and 30 NNE. Bâle. *Long.* 35. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

FRIBURG, or *Freyburg*, called *Friburg in Uchland*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Friburg in the Briſgau*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a canton to which it gives name, built in the year 1179, by Berthold IV. duke of Zahringen, whoſe uncle, Berthold III. had built a town of the ſame name, in the Briſgau, and whoſe ſon, Berthold V. was the founder of Bern. Theſe princes, who are vicars of the empire in the provinces of the ancient kingdom of Burgundy, had great difficulty to ſupport an authority always diſputed by the grand vaſſals. In fact, they poſſeſſed only that part of the kingdom which laid to the weſt of Mount Jura, and the circumſtance of their being ſtrangers made the nobility obey them with regret. It was therefore political wiſdom in them to ſtrengthen the part of the common people, to ſerve as a counterpoiſe to the unruly ambition of the nobility. Theſe dukes gave their new towns charters, or bulls, on the model of the city of Cologne. Thus a great number of families of the inferior nobility and neighbouring inhabitants, went with joy to eſtabliſh themſelves in an aſylum, which protected them againſt the tyranny of the greater barons. Berthold IV. granted to this Friburg the ſame privileges that his uncle had granted to Friburg in Briſgau. After the houſe of Zahringen became extinct, by the death of Berthold V. in 1218, the two towns of Bern and Friburg met with a different fate. Bern made an important ſtep towards independence, in putting itſelf under the immediate protection of the empire. Friburg came under the power of count Ulrich, of Kiburg, who had married the ſiſter of the laſt duke of Zahringen, without impeachment or derogation of their privileges. From the family of Kiburg it came into the poſſeſſion of the count of Habſburg, who was called to the empire, and became chief of the houſe of Auſtria, to which family it continued its attachment till the year 1449, when it put itſelf under the protection of the duke of Savoy, with a reſervation of its privileges and immunities. In 1481, it joined the grand confederacy, and became one of the cantons of Swiſſerland. The length of the whole canton is about forty miles, and its breadth about twenty. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the canton of Bern, except a narrow part which touches the lake of Neufchatel. The north weſt part of the country is more level than the reſt, and produces abundance of corn and fruit, the other parts are mountainous, but contain good paſtures, which feed great herds of cattle. The cheeſe made in this canton, particularly in the bailiwick of Gruyeres, is the beſt produced in Swiſſerland, and great quantities are exported to France and other countries. In ſome places they cultivate vineyards and make wine. There are ſeveral medicinal ſprings. The principal rivers are the Sanen, the Senſen, and the Broye, or Bruw. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, under the biſhop of Lauſanne, in number 72,800, which are divided into ſeven towns, and 103 pariſhes. The language of the inhabitants in the town of Friburg is principally German; in the reſt of the canton, partly German and partly Patois, which is a mixture of German and French. The town of Friburg is ſituated on the Sanen, and almoſt ſurrounded by it. Part of it is built on an elevated rock, part of it in a deep vally, and towards the weſt it occupies a ſmall plain. The ſtreets are irregular, ſteep, clean, and tolerably wide; the houſes are well built, and ſome of them handſome, there are ſeveral churches and convents. It is ſurrounded with walls, towers, and ſharp rocks. Friburg contains ſome manufactures, but none that are important: 16 miles SW. Bern, and 27 NE. Lauſanne. *Long*. 24. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 50. N.

FRIBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Bavaria: 18 miles ESE. Burkhauſen, and 15 SSE. Braunau.

FRIBURG, or *Freyburg*, a town of Germany, belonging to the electorate of Saxony, in Thuringia: 5 miles N. Naumburg.

*Friburg l' Evêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieuze: 2½ leagues W. Sarburg, and 2 E. Dieuze.

FRIBUS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnbogen: 9 miles W. Joachimſthal.

FRICENTY, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra; the ſee of a biſhop, united with Avellino: 12 miles NW. Conza.

FRIDAW, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria; 9 miles ESE. Pettaw, and 104 S. Vienna. *Long*. 33. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 30. N.

FRIDBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 32 miles E. Pruck, and 42 S. Vienna. *Long*. 33. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 32. N.

FRIDBERG, or *Friedberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Bavaria. This town was ſacked by the Swedes, in the year 1632, and taken by the Auſtrians, in 1743: 4 miles SE. Augſburg, and 28 WNW. Munich. *Long*. 28. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 20. N.

FRIDBERG, or *Friedberg*, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, on the Eſbach, in the Wetteravia; which holds the twelfth ſeat on the bench of the Imperial towns of the Rhine, and ſits and votes at the diets of the Upper Rhine. In the matricula of the empire it is charged 24 florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar 29 rixdollars 29 kruitzers: 12 miles N. Franckfort on the Maine, and 28 ENE. Mentz. *Long*. 26. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 14. N.

FRIDECK, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: 12 miles E. Culm.

FRIDECK, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Teſchen: 10 miles WSW. Teſchen, and 10 S. Oderberg.

FRIDERICHSBERG, a fort and colony on the coaſt of Guinea: about 25 leagues from Cape Coaſt Caſtle.

FRIDERICHSHALL, ſee *Fredericſhall*.

FRIDERICH'S-ODE, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, built by Frederick III. near the ſea. It was taken by the Swedes, in the year 1657: 50 miles N. Sleſwick.

FRIDEWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Sayn; endowed, in the year 1324, with the ſame privileges as Franckfort; but not to ſo much advantage: it is a fief of Heſſe Darmſtadt: 9 miles S. Siegen.

FRIDEWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel: 18 miles W. Eiſenach, and 35 SSE. Caſſel.

FRIDING, a town of Germany, in the Auſtrian Swabia, on the Danube: 20 miles SE. Tubingen.

FRIDLAND, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 20 miles SE. Konigſberg.

FRIDMAN, a town of Hungary: 17 miles NNW. Palotza.

FRIDO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 7 miles ESE. Potenza.

FRIDRICHSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 1 mile NW. Gottſchee.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 6 miles SW. Ziegenhals.

FRIEDBERG, or *Friedenburg*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, on the Queiſs: 11 miles SW. Lowenberg, and 14 WNW. Hirſchberg.

FRIEDBERG HOHEN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz; where the king of Pruſſia defeated the Auſtrians, on the 4th of June, 1745: 5 miles SW. Striegau, and 10 NW. Schweidnitz.

FRIEDEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 46 miles NE. Francfort on the Oder, and 82 ENE. Berlin.

FRIEDEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: 4 miles E. Gerbſtadt.

FRIEDEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland: 22 miles ENE. Emden. *Long*. 25. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 30. N.

FRIEDELAND, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz: 16 miles SW. Schweidnitz.

FRIEDEWALDE, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 6 miles S. Grotkau.

FRIEDERICKSTÆD, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Santa Cruz. *Long*. 93. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 48. N.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: 18 miles NNE. Olmutz.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Luſatia, on a canal which communicates with the Spree: 8 miles N. Lieberoſe.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 9 miles NE. Krottau.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 14 miles NE. New Brandenburg.

FRIEDLINGEN, or *Fridlingen*, a town and fort of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, near the Rhine, between Huningue and Bâle.—In the year 1702, a battle was fought here between the Imperialiſts, under the command of prince Louis of Baden, and the French, under the marquis de Villars, in which the latter were victorious, and afterwards took the town.

FRIELED, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 33 miles NW. Wexio.

FRIENA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: 4 leagues SW. Outeiro.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the Southern Pacific Ocean, of great extent, and upwards of 150 in number; ſome of which are large, and ſome lofty, with volcanoes. They are in general fertile, and well planted with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees, plantains, ſugar-canes, yams, &c.: fowls are large and good; parrots and paroquets are found of various kinds; pigeons, with plenty of wild ducks and other water-fowl. The inhabitants were hoſpitable and kind, on which account captain Cook, who firſt diſcovered them, in the year 1773, gave them the name they bear; their number is ſuppoſed to be about 200,000. The climate is healthy; they themſelves are active and induſtrious, and acquainted with neither riches, want, nor oppreſſion. The ſea coaſts abound with fiſh, in catching which they are exceedingly expert, and on their coaſts are found great numbers and variety of ſhell-fiſh. They are exceedingly fond of iron; and will readily give the produce of the iſlands in exchange, ſuch as hogs, fowls, fiſh, yams, bread-fruit, plantains, cocoa-nuts, ſugar-canes, &c.; good water is ſcarce, or generally it is difficult for navigators to obtain it in a ſufficient quantity. *Long*. 184. 46. to 185. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 19. 40. to 21. 30. S.

FRIER'S HEAD, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long*. 61. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 11. N.

FRIESACH, in Carinthia. This town was taken by the French in March 1797.

FRIESLAND, one of the ſtates of the United Netherlands, ſo called from the Friſons, a warlike people, whoſe country formerly extended from the Scheldt to the Weſer. The country of which we are now ſpeaking, is bounded on the north by the German Ocean, on the eaſt by Groningen and Overiſſel, on the ſouth by Overiſſel and the Zuyder Sea, and on the weſt by the Flie River. Frieſland in its air and ſoil reſembles Holland, eſpecially in the north-weſt parts, which lie lower than the ſea, and are particularly remarkable for fine paſtures, in which, beſides excellent oxen, cows, and ſheep, a great number of large horſes are bred, for ſale into Germany and other countries. In the more elevated parts is found good corn land, and the wheat is particularly eſteemed for the fineneſs of the ears and whiteneſs of the flour. Peat forms one of the principal articles of fuel, and towards the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt there are extenſive heaths and woods. The inhabitants, for want of ſandhills along the ſea coaſt, are under the neceſſity of ſecuring themſelves by means of dykes; which, though abſolutely neceſſary, yet are attended with vaſt expence. Formerly, when the care of theſe dykes were only the private concern of the proprietors of particular eſtates, they were very low, and frequently ſuffered to fall to decay, ſo as to be unable to withſtand the impetuoſity of the waves, eſpecially when driven by a ſtrong north-weſterly wind ; and by ſuch breaches the country has been laid under water, and great number of perſons periſhed, not to mention the loſs of their cattle. In order as much as poſſible to preſerve themſelves when under theſe calamities, the inhabitants raiſed ſeveral eminences, from 20 to 25 feet high, and of conſiderable circumference ; to which, unleſs by the rapidity of the inundations intercepted, they betook themſelves with their cattle and houſehold furniture, and there remained till the flood ſubſided. In proceſs of time houſes, or rather whole villages and towns, were built on this tumuli. In the year 1570, the dykes were ordered to be made higher and wider, at the charge of the public ; and ſince this the irruptions of the ſea have been leſs frequent. Frieſland may vie with Holland in the number of canals with which it is in all parts interſected ; and great is the convenience of theſe canals, both for the carrying off the ſuperfluous waters into the ſea, and likewiſe for facilitating traffic and intercourſe. The principal reaches from Harlingen through Franeker, as far as Lewarden and Dokkum, and Groningen, and even to the frontiers of Eaſt-Frieſland. In the whole province are 11 towns, and 336 villages. The inhabitants ſtill retain that ſtrong paſſion for liberty which diſtinguiſhed their anceſtors, together with their old cuſtoms and manner of living, even to the ancient Frieſen dialect and accent, which latter circumſtance renders the language of the country people in particular unintelligible to the other Netherlanders. Frieſland is famous for its woollen ſtuffs, but more eſpecially for its linen, which is the fineſt in Europe. Frieſland had princes of its own, afterwards dukes, and then kings; among whom Radbold II. was particularly famous. Theſe laſt were ſucceeded by podeſtats, elected from among the people. So early as the year 1436, part of Frieſland devolved to the houſe of Burgundy. The greater part of it, however, ſtill continues under podeſtats. In the year 1498, the emperor, Maximilian I. created duke Albert, of Saxony, hereditary governor of Frieſland ; and though this was done on condition that he ſhould maintain the people in their ancient liberties, yet would they never acknowledge him. In 1515, Charles V. purchaſed of George, duke of Saxony, his claim to this country, and reduced it under his own dominions ; but in the days of his ſon, Philip II. the Frieſons recovered their liberty, and acceded to the alliance of Utrecht. Lewarden is the capital.

FRIESLAND (*Eaſt*), a principality of Germany ; bounded on the north by the ſea, on the eaſt by the county of Oldenburg, on the ſouth by the biſhopric of Munſter, and on the weſt by Groningen ; about 38 miles from north to ſouth, and 36 from eaſt to weſt. The air is moiſt and thick, but much purified by ſea breezes ; the ſpring and harveſts are late, the land is flat, low, and defended by ſtrong and lofty dykes againſt the waves of the ſea. The land along the coaſts is rich and fertile, chiefly meadow land, with few corn fields. The cattle are of an extraordinary ſize and goodneſs, as are the ſheep and horſes. It is not uncommon for a ewe to yean four lambs. The butter and cheeſe are abundant and rich. In the centre of the country the ſoil is for the moſt part ſandy, interſperſed with fens and moors, in which the inhabitants dig peat for fuel, a circumſtance of the more importance as wood is ſcarce. Fowl and game are plentiful, and the geeſe in particular of an uncommon ſize, even to weigh as much as 24 pounds a-piece. One third of the principality is uncultivated. The principal river is the Ems, by means of which the trade and navigation of the country is very conſiderable. The exportation principally conſiſts in large horſes, horned cattle, cheeſe, butter, oats, beans, rape-ſeed, and fine linen which they ſell for Holland. Anciently, Eaſt Frieſland was divided into a great number of lordſhips, the greater part of which, in the year 1430, ſubmitted to Edzard, ſurnamed Cyrkſena, or Sirkſena, whoſe ſucceſſors became princes of the empire, in the year 1454, with the title of count. This family becoming extinct, in the year 1744, Frederick II. king of Pruſſia, ſeized on it, in conſequence of the expectancy granted to the houſe of Brandenburg by the emperor Leopold, in the year 1694. On the other hand, the houſe of Brunſwick Luneburg, in the perſon of George II. king of England, proteſted againſt it, and laid claim to the principality, on account of an hereditary union entered into, in the year 1691, with prince Chriſtian Eberhard : making his pretenſions known to the regency of Eaſt Frieſland, and to the aulic chamber of the empire ; but the king of Pruſſia denying the authority of the emperor or regency, and threatening to ſupport his actions by force of arms, he was ſuffered to remain in poſſeſſion. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calviniſts ; the Catholics have a free toleration in many towns, and the Moravians at Emden, Leer, and Norden. The Jews are tolerated. The ancient language of the country is forgotten ; High German and Dutch are pretty equally ſpoken. The nobility, the towns, and the peaſants, form the ſtates, whoſe tranſactions with their princes, joined to the Imperial ordinances, ſerve for the laws of the country. The ſtates conſent to taxes, and raiſe them, the exciſe is their hands, and they yet retain ſome privileges. The principal towns are Aurich, Norden, and Emden. The aſſeſſment for the Roman month is fixed at 192 florins, and the tax to each chamber term 160 rix-dollars 86 kruitzers. The revenue to the ſovereign is about 300,000 rix-dollars.

FRIESACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg : 28 miles NW. Berlin.

FRIESEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 9 miles NNE. Windiſchgratz.

FRIESNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt : 2 miles E. Neuſtadt.

FRIGATE BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher : 2 miles ESE. Baſſeterre.

FRIGILIANA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Grenada : 13 miles E. Velez-Malaga.

FRIKEN, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland ; 40 miles in length, but narrow.

FRIO, a river of Spain, in the province of Grenada, which runs into the ſea, near Toros.

FRISCHBACH ALLEN, a mountain of Stiria : 10 miles E. Pruck.

FRISCH HAFF, a gulf, or arm of the ſea, on the coaſt of Pruſſian Pomerania, ſouth of the Baltic : about 25 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and eight from north to ſouth. The Oder paſſes through it at the eaſtern extremity.

FRISCH HAFF, a bay or arm of the ſea, between Konigſberg and Elbing, ſeparted from the Baltic by a tongue of land, called *Friſch Nerung* ; about 18 leagues in length, and hardly two in breadth. It communicates with the Baltic by a narrow paſſage, near Pillaw.

FRISCH NERUNG, a narrow ſlip of land, in Pruſſia, which lies between the Baltic and the Friſch Haff : 26 miles long, and hardly two wide.

FRISOTT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter : 14 miles SW. Oldenburg, and 70 N. Munſter. *Long.* 25. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 1. N.

FRITZLAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, und principality of Lower Heſſe, ſituated on the Eder. In the year 1232, Conrad, landgrave of Thuringia, ſacked it, ſlaughtered the inhabitants, ſet it on fire, and deſtroyed the walls. In the year 1631, it was taken by the landgrave of Heſſe, and retaken ſoon after by general Tilly. It contains two colleges and a convent ; 13 miles SSW. Caſſel. *Long.* 26. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

FRIULI, a province of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice ; bounded on the north by Carinthia, on the eaſt by the county of Goritz and the Gulf of Trieſte, on the ſouth by the Gulf of Venice, and on the weſt by the Treviſan, the Feltrin, and the Belluneſe ; about 52 miles from north and 45 from eaſt to weſt. This country was taken from the Lombards by Charlemagne, and has belonged to the Venetians from the year 1420. It is fertile in wine and fruit. Udina is the capital.

FRIULI, or *Citta di Friuli*, a town of Italy, in a country of the ſame name ; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Aquilea : 185 miles ENE. Milan, and 32 NNW. Trieſte. *Long.* 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 15. N.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, or *Forbiſher's Straits*, a narrow ſea on the weſt of Davis's Strait, to the ſouth of Cape Walſingham of Frobiſher. *Long.* 65. to 70. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 50. to 63. 20. N.

FRODLINGHAM, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Thurſday : 12 miles N. Beverly, and 194 N. London.

FRODSHAM, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated at the conflux of the Wever and the Merſey, with a weekly market on Thurſday. The principal trade is in ſalt, of which near 7000 tons are annually refined. A cotton manufacture has lately been eſtabliſhed : 10 miles NE. Cheſter, and 182 NNW. London.

FROG, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia : 6 miles W. Tugeloo.

FROG LAKE, a lake of North America. *Long.* 91. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

FROGES, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble : 3 leagues NNW. Grenoble.

FROGOZA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho : 1½ league N. Barcelos.

FROHBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic, ſituated on the Wichra. The inhabitants have a manufacture of ſtuff and earthenware : 5 miles SSE. Borna.

FROHENS-LE-GRAND, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Doulens : 2 leagues NW. Doulens.

FROHNSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Thuringia : 7 miles SE. Weiſſenſee.

FROHNSPURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 1 mile S. Hardegg.

FROJAN, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia : 22 miles NNE. Orenſe.

FROJERED, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 70 miles E. Uddevalla.

FROISSY, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breteuil : 5 miles SSW. Breteuil.

FROLOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Cote-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur: 7 leagues NW. Dijon.

FROME, a river of England, in the county of Somerſet, which joins the Avon. about 5 miles SE. Bath.

FROME, a river of England, which runs into the Lug, near Hereford.

FROME, a river of England, in the county of Dorſet, which paſſes by Dorcheſter, &c. and runs into the ſea in Poole harbour, a little below Wareham.

FROME, a river of England, in the county of Glouceſter, which joins the Avon at Briſtol.

FROME, a river of England, which runs into the Severn, near Berkely, in Glouceſterſhire.

FROME, or *Frome Selwood*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the river Frome, near the foreſt of Selwood; long celebrated for its manufactures of woollen cloth, of which 160,000 yards are made annually; of which four-fifths are broad cloths, the reſt narrow cloths and kerſeymeres: in which 1450 packs of wool are conſumed, of 240 pounds each. The number of families in the year 1786, was 1348, and the number of inhabitants 6342. It has a weekly market on Wedneſday: 13 miles S. Bath, and 104 W. London.

FROMERIES, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 7 miles SW. Poix.

*Fromiguère*, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Prades: 7 miles N. Montlouis.

FROMISTA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 18 miles N. Palencia.

FRONDENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Marck: 2 miles W. Unna.

FRONSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne, on the Ille: 2 miles NW. Libourne.

FRONTANA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 25 miles SE. Urgel.

FRONTE, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Ivrea, on the Marlon: 5 miles NE. Lanzo, and 11 N. Turin.

FRONTEIRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo; remarkable for a victory which the Portugueſe, under the command of the duke of Schomberg, obtained over the Spaniards, in the year 1663: 10 miles N. Eſtremos.

FRONTEITTEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 14 miles NNW. Graz.

FRONTENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Bavaria: 5 miles S. Dingelfingen, and 14 E. Landſhut.

FRONTIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier; celebrated for its excellent wine, generally called Frontigniac: 4 leagues SSW. Montpellier, and 1½ NE. Cette.

FRONTON, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 5 leagues N. Toulouſe, and 6 SE. Caſtle Saraſin.

FROOGARDE, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 60 miles SSE. Drontheim.

FROSE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: 10 miles S. Magdeburg.

FROSSASCO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 13 miles SW. Turin, and 3 N. Pignerola.

FROSSAY, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Painbœuf: 1½ league SE. Painbœuf.

FROUARD, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nancy, ſituated on the Moſelle: 1¾ league NNW. Nancy, and 3½ NE. Toul.

*Froulay-Teſſé*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne: 7 miles SE. Domfront.

FROUQUIE, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel: about 1 mile from the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey.

FROYEN, an iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway, about 35 miles in circumference. *Long.* 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 45. N.

FROZES, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: 5 miles W. Poitiers.

FRUGES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: 3 leagues N. Heſdin, and 4 SW. Arras.

FRUHITAN, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſtern coaſt of Ireland: 3 miles W. Maſa Point.

FRUTINGEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, which gives name to a bailiwick that formerly was governed by lords of its own, and eſteemed one of the moſt beautiful places in Swiſſerland: 8 miles S. Spietz, and 30 SE. Friburg.

FRYBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatiz: 9 miles W. Roſenberg.

FRY's BAY, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua: 1½ mile S. Reed Point.

FUCECCHIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 18 miles SSW. Piſtoia.

FUCHSWINKL, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 2½ miles S. Patſchkau.

FUDIA, a ſmall mountainous iſland of Scotland: 2 miles N. Barra.

FUEGO, or *Terra del Fuego*, a large iſland, ſeparated from the ſouthern extremity of America by a narrow ſea, called the *Straits of Magellan*; ſo called from the volcanoes obſerved on it. The aſpect of the country is repreſented as dreary and uncomfortable, conſiſting of a chain of ſtupendous rocks, and continually covered with ſnow. Along the coaſts are a great number of inlets, or harbours, for the largeſt ſhips, with rocks near the ſhore, which, however, may be diſcovered by ſounding. The inhabitants are ſaid to be naturally as fair as Europeans, but that they go naked, and paint their bodies with the moſt gorgeous colours. Thoſe on the ſouth ſide are ſaid to be unciviliſed, treacherous, and barbarous; while thoſe on the oppoſite ſide are ſimple, affable, and perfectly harmleſs. The ſkins of wild animals are ſometimes uſed to cover their bodies, upon occaſions of extraordinary pomp, and their tents are made of poles, diſpoſed in a conical form, covered with ſkins, or the bark or leaves of trees. Sir Joſeph Banks, Dr. Solander, and ſome others, landed here in the month of January, 1768, which is the time of ſummer in that part of the globe, notwithſtanding which two of the company fell a ſacrifice only by ſleeping one night, and Dr. Solander himſelf hardly eſcaped. *Long.* 51. 20. to 58. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 30. to 55. 35. S.

FUEGO, or *Fogo*, or *St. Philip*, one of the Cape Verd iſlands. The former name it received from a volcano, and the laſt from being diſcovered on St. Philip's day. The volcano iſſues from a lofty mountain, and throws out flames, which may be ſeen at a great diſtance in the night, clouds of aſhes, which ſuffocate cattle, pumice-ſtones, which float on the ſea, and torrents of ſulphur. The iſland is without rivers, almoſt without freſh water; nevertheleſs, it is fertile in maize, gourds, water melons, wild figs, oranges, and apples. There is a great number of goats, which run wild upon the mountains; but the profit on their ſkins is a revenue of the crown. They export alſo the ſkins of cattle, horſes, aſſes, and hogs. The iſland is about 5 leagues in length. *Long.* 24. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 10. N.

FUELOE, one of the Faroe Iſlands, in the North Sea.

FUEN, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang, in the province of Chan-ſi. *Long.* 128. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 29. N.

FUENCALIENTE, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, near the ſource of the Xalon: 3 leagues N. Siguença.

FUENSALIDA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 18 miles NNW. Toledo.

FUEN-SI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 12 miles WNW. Tcho.

FUEN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-ſi, ſituated on the river Fuen; celebrated for its hot baths: 280 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

FUENTE (*La*), a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: 20 miles SW. Santillana.

FUENTE-DUENNA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſituated on the Tagus: 24 miles SE. Madrid.

FUENTE GINALDO, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, uſed in the war of ſucceſſion by the Spaniards as a depot of corn and cattle. In the year 1734, it was taken and plundered by the Portugueze, under the conduct of the Marquis das Minas: 16 miles NW. Coria.

FUENTE-EL OLMO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, between Segovia and Aranda de Duero.

FUENTE-OVEJUNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 32 miles NW. Cordova.

FUENTE DE LA PIEDRA, a village of Spain, in the province of Grenada, in which is a medicinal ſpring, whoſe virtues were known to the ancients, and celebrated for curing ſeveral diſorders, particularly the gravel: 2 leagues from Antequera.

FUENTE DEL SAHUCO, or *Fuente de Sahurro*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon: 16 miles from Salamanca.

FUENTELSO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 32 miles N. Avila.

FUENTES, a town of Spain, with a Carthuſian monaſtery, in the kingdom of Aragon, on the Ebro: 20 miles SSE. Saragoſſa.

FUENTES, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 13 miles NW. Palencia.

FUENTES-DE-ONORO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 13 miles W. Civdad Rodrigo.

FUERSBRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles NE. Haderſtorf.

FUESSEN, or *Fuſſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg, ſituated on the Lech: and a frontier town to Bavaria and the Tyroleſe, with a Benedictine abby and convent of Franciſcans.

in the year 1745, a peace between Auſtria and Bavaria was ſettled in this town: 47 miles S. Augſburg, and 65 E. Conſtance. *Long.* 28. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 34. N.

FUGAS, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, near Jubo, on the coaſt of Zanguebar.

FUHME, a river of Germany, which runs into the Mulda, 2 miles S. Ragune, in the electorate of Saxony.

FUH-SANAH, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis: 110 miles WSW. Tunis.

FUH-SE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Alher, near Zell.

FUICHT, or *Waldſucht*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia: 3 miles E. Suſteren.

*Faillée (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gourtnay: 3 leagues W. Gournay.

FULA, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the North Sea: 20 miles W. from the larger Shetland iſland. *Long.* 0. 40. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 8. N.

FULDA, a biſhopric and principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the north by Heſſe Caſſel, on the eaſt by the county of Henneberg, on the ſouth by the biſhopric of Wurtzburg, and on the weſt by the principality of Iſenburg and Heſſe; about 40 miles in length, and from 7 to 25 in breadth. The country is mountainous and woody, with ſome rich arable lands, and ſome ſalt and medicinal ſprings. The aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire is 250 florins monthly, and the tax for each chamber term 243 rixdollars four kruitzers. The biſhopric owes its riſe to a cloiſter of Benedictine monks, erected in 744, which was raiſed to a biſhopric, in the year 1752, by pope Benedict XIV.

FULDA, a town of Germany, and capital of the biſhopric of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Fulda, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It was only a village before the year 1162, when it was made a town. The biſhop reſides here in a handſome palace. Beſides the cathedral, it has a collegiate church, an univerſity, founded in the year 1734, a college, an academy, and a convent of Benedictines. It is ſituated nearly in the centre of the dioceſe. The chapter is compoſed of thirteen cantons. The library contains a number of ancient and rare manuſcripts. Fulda was taken by the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, and prince Charles of Bevern, in the year 1759, with little loſs on their ſide: the duke of Wurtemberg was preparing a grand entertainment and ball on the very day, but decamped precipitately. The loſs of the enemy was very conſiderable, four battalions being killed, or much wounded, and near 1000 made priſoners: 63 miles ENE. Mentz, and 43 E. Wetzlar. *Long.* 27. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

FULDA, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which paſſes by the town of Fulda, and joining the Werra at Minden, they together form the Weſer.

FULHAM, a village of England, in the county of Middleſex, by the ſide of the Thames, over which is a bridge, where foot paſſengers are ſubject to toll, as well as horſes and carriages. The biſhop of London has a palace here: 4 miles W. London.

FULLERTON POINT, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 13. N.

FULNEK, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau; 10 miles NW. Freyburg.

FUMAY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy; the principal trade is in ſlates, of which there are quarries near the town: 2¼ poſts S. Givet, and 1¾ N. Rocroy. *Long.* 22. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

FUMEL, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Monflanquin, ſituated on the Lot: 3 leagues ESE. Monflanquin, and 3 N. Tournon.

FUNCHAL, or *Funchial*, a ſea-port town and capital of the iſland of Madeira, ſituated in a valley on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland: ſaid to be ſo called from the quantity of fennel (*funcha* in Portugueſe) which grew on the ſpot. The harbour is defended by ſeveral batteries, and a caſtle. It contains ſix pariſhes, ſeveral chapels, and ſix convents, with ſeveral hoſpitals. When Funchal was fortified, it would ſeem the engineer had nothing in view beſides rendering it ſtrong on the ſea ſide; for there all the works, except a ſingle wall, are directed. This was certainly a great overſight, as there are ſeveral bays not far diſtant from the land ſide, where an enemy might ſafely diſembark, and march to the very walls without oppoſition. The Portugueſe, though numerous, do not conſtitute the bulk of the inhabitants, the Engliſh and French Roman Catholics, who live in the Portugueſe manner, are juſtly ſuppoſed to exceed the others in number and wealth; beſides theſe, there is an infinity of Mulatto and Negro freemen. The ſtreets of Funchal are drawn by a line, all the houſes neat, and the windows ſaſhed with lath-work, but with openings wide enough for thoſe within to ſee and be ſeen. The principal trade of the inhabitants conſiſts in wine and ſweetmeats. *Long.* 16. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 32. N.

FUNCHEON, a river of Ireland, which runs into Blackwater River, 5 miles N. Rathcormuck, in the county of Cork.

FUNDAON, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 22 miles W. Alfayates.

FUNDO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 44 miles WNW. Birlat.

FUNDI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Terra di Lavora: 42 miles NW. Naples.

FUNDY *(Bay of)*, a bay of North America, between New England and Nova Scotia. The tide riſes in this bay between fifty and ſixty feet, and with a proportionable velocity.

FUNEN, or *Fyen*, an iſland of Denmark, at the entrance of the Baltic, nearly of an oval form, with ſome irregularities, extending from north to ſouth about 35 miles, eaſt to weſt about 30. It is a fertile and a pleaſant iſland: moſt of the Daniſh nobility have ſeats here. The ſoil yields great crops of corn, ſo that near 100,000 barrels are annually exported to Norway and Sweden, excluſive of the conſumption at home. The inhabitants keep a great number of bees, and with the honey produced make mead, which forms a conſiderable article of trade, being ſent to every part of the kingdom. Here are ſeveral lakes and rivers, abounding in fiſh, but none navigable; great quantities of cod, herrings, turbots, and other fiſh, are caught in the bays along the coaſt. Odenſee is the capital. *Long.* 9. 40. to 10. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. [illegible]. to 55. 42. N.

FUNFKIRCHEN, or *Five Churches*, a town of Hungary, ſituated in a fertile ſoil between the Drave and the Danube; the ſee of a biſhop: 110 miles NW. Belgrade, and 140 SSE. Vienna. *Long.* 35. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat* 46. 12. N.

FUNGENO, or *Fungando*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated between the river Zaire and Coanza. Subject to Anziko.

FUNK ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the north-eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N.

FUNKABUN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazenderan: 15 miles W. Ferabat.

FUORLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 21 miles SSE. Solmona.

FURA, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland: 4½ miles W. Udrigill Head.

FURANS, a river of France, which runs into the Iſere, near Romans.

FURKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 36 miles N. Spandau.

FURMION, a town of Venetian Iſtria: 18 miles ESE. Umago.

FURNEAUX, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Bougainville, and afterwards by captain Cook; the iſland is low, and ſurrounded by a coral bank: ſome cocoa trees and inhabitants were ſeen. *Long.* 143. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 11. S.

FURNES, or *Vuerne*, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the canal made from Bruges to Dunkirk, about a league from the ſea. The town-houſe is a good building, adorned with many figures of kings and princes; it has a handſome tower, with muſical chimes, The French took Furnes three times, and kept it by the ſecond article of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle made in the year 1668, but abandoned it in 1692: ſoon after which, the allies fortified it, and the French, under the command of marquis de Boufflers, afterward marechal of France, laid ſiege to it the 29th of December, the ſame year. The comte de Hornes, general of the Dutch artillery, who was governor, and commanded a garriſon of 4000 men, ſurrendered the place the 5th of January following, before the French had attacked it in form: 15 miles SW. Oſtend, and 20 NNW. Ypres. *Long.* 20. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

FUROT-LA-VALETTE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 12 miles from St. Etienne.

FURREN LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: 12 miles NW. Caſtlebar.

FURRACKABAD, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rohilcund, on the weſt ſide of the Ganges: and capital of a ſmall diſtrict belonging to a prince of the Patan Rohilla tribe: about 30 miles in length along the bank of the Ganges: 75 miles E. Agra, and 76 NW. Lucknow. *Long.* 79. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 23. N.

FURRACKABAD, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, near the Ganges: 42 miles NNW. Moorſhedabad.

FURRY'S-TOWN, a town of the iſland of Jamaica, in St. James county: 20 miles NE. Savanna la Mer.

FURSEY, a ſmall iſland of England, at the entrance into Pool harbour.

FURSTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 15 miles NNW. Oſnabruck, and 8. SE. Lingen.

FURSTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 3 miles S. Lauenſtein.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: 10 miles W. Waldeck, and 27 W. Caſſel.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Furſtenberg, with an ancient caſtle, which gives name to an illuſtrious family, princes of the empire: 14 miles NNW. Schaffhauſen, and 13 WSW. Dutlingen.

FURSTENBERG, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia,

bia, founded in the thirteenth century, and divided into ſeveral branches, all which are extinct except that of Stuhlingen: the chief of the houſe and his eldeſt ſon have the title of princes, the brothers and other children are called landgraves. The eſtates give ſix voices in the aſſemblies of the circle, and a ſeat on the bench of princes at the diet of the empire. The title is taken from an ancient caſtle, ſituated near the town of Furſtenberg. The pretenſions of cardinal Furſtenberg, to the archbiſhopric of Cologn, ſupported by the king of France, in oppoſition to the emperor and the pope, gave occaſion to the breaking out of the late war, that began to diſturb Europe in 1689. The Roman month amounts to 372 florins; and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar is 291 rixdollars.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 2 miles NE. Wunnenburg.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Luſatia, on the Oder, taken by the Pruſſians, in the year 1745, to open a way to Sileſia. Its tolls bring in about 5000 crowns yearly to the king of Pruſſia: 13 miles S. Francfort on the Oder.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, on the Havel: 10 miles SE. Strelitz.

FURSTENECK, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: 13 miles N. Fulda.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, ſituated on the confines of Hungary, near the conflux of the rivers Feiſtritz and Laufnitz: 30 miles E. Gratz, and 68 S. Vienna. *Long.* 34. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 6. N.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 10 miles N. Coſtrin.

FURSTENWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenberg: 26 miles E. Berlin, and 20 W. Franckfort on the Oder.

FURSTENWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 2 miles S. Lauenſtein.

FURSTENWERDER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, between the Damſee and Wahrenſee, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 10 miles WNW. Prenzlow.

FURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, on the Champl: 56 miles NNW. Paſſau, and 86 NNE. Munich. *Long.* 30. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 13. N.

FURTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 6 miles SE. Heppenheim.

FURTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, on the Rednitz; large and well peopled, with a great number of artiſans. The Jews have a ſynagogue and a printing-office: 4 miles W. Nuremberg.

FURUM, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic, near the eaſt coaſt of Sweden. *Long.* 16. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 17. N.

FURUSUND, an iſland of Sweden, in the Baltic. *Long.* 18. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 46. N.

FUTAK, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, oppoſite Peter Wardein, ſituated in a plain, where the Imperialiſts had a camp, in 1736: 16 miles SSE. Bacs.

FUTWAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 9 miles SE. Patna.

FUZIR, a town of Hungary; 12 miles SSE. Caſchau.

FYAL, ſee *Fayal.*

FYRES, a river of Scotland, which runs into Loch Neſs, in the county of Inverneſs, 10 miles NE. Fort Auguſtus. There is a conſiderable cataract or fall, about 2 miles from its mouth.

FYZABAD, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Oude, on the Gogra; founded by Sadatkhan, a Perſian, who was 40 years governor of the province, near the ancient city of Oude. He firſt built a palace, with extenſive gardens, and made it the place of his reſidence; many houſes were added, till, by degrees, it became a large city, and for ſome time the capital of the province: it was defended with a fortreſs, a ditch, towers, ramparts, &c.: 65 miles E. Lucknow, and 80 N. Allahabad. *Long.* 82. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 45. N.

# G.

GAARDE, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: 56 miles NW. Chriſtiania.

GABALA, a town of Arabia Felix: 64 miles NNE. Aden.

GABARET, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mont de Marſan, on the Geliſe: 5 leagues W. Condom, and 8 E. Mont de Marſan.

GABAROUS BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

GABASELKI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg: 36 miles N. Serdopol.

GABEL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw, where prince Henry entered Bohemia, after having gained an advantage over the Auſtrians in the month of July, 1778: 9 miles NNE. Leypa, and 45 N. Prague.

GABERSTORF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles WSW. Gnaa.

GABES, ſee *Cabes.*

GABIAN, a village of France, in the department of the Herault, with a mineral ſpring; near it from a rock iſſues petroleum, or native tar: 7 miles NW. Pezenas.

GABIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa: 40 miles W. Warſaw.

GABINDA, or *Kapinda*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango.

GABISE, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles SE. Conſtantinople.

GABLE END FORELAND, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the northern iſland of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 38. 15. S.

GABLENZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 6 miles NNW. Zwickau.

GABON, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape St. Clara. It gives name to a country through which it paſſes.

GABOU, or *Jabou*, a country of Africa, between Benin, and Dahomy, about 150 miles from the coaſt: the chief trade is in ſlaves.

GABRIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Genies: 4 leagues NE. Rhodez.

GABRIEL, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Cork: 12 miles S. Bantry.

*Gacé*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of l'Aigle: 4 leagues W. l'Aigle, and 4½ E. Argentan.

GACILLE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocheford: 3 leagues NE. Rocheford.

GADEBUSCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburgh, near which the Swedes defeated the Danes in 1712: 16 miles WNW. Schwerin.

GADEMIS, or *Gademir*, a country of Africa, weſt of Fezzan, and 100 leagues from the Mediterranean, and ſaid to contain 92 villages; the capital bears the ſame name. *Long.* 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 30. N.

GADEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles SW. Vienna.

GADERSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt: 20 miles E. Halberſtadt.

GADIAG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov: 112 miles SE. Tchernigov.

GADONA, or *Gadua*, a country of Africa, on the ſouth ſide of the river Senegal, containing mines of gold, iron, and ſaltpetre. *Long.* 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

GAEL, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: 3¼ leagues W. Montfort, and 1 S. St. Meen.

GAESBECK, a town of Brabant: 7 miles SW. Bruſſels.

GAETA, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora, ſituated on a bay called *The Gulf of Gaeta*: the harbour is defended by a citadel. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua, but exempt from his juriſdiction: the ſituation is at the foot of a mountain near the ſea. This town was taken in the year 1707 by the Imperial troops by aſſault: 40 miles NW. Naples. *Long.* 31. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 16. N.

GAFERAID, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 32 miles SE. Cogni.

GAFFLENTZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 16 miles SSE. Steyr.

GAFFSA, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis: 130 miles SW. Cairoan.

GAGARAWAU BAY, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent.

GAGE TOWN, a town of New Brunſwick: 30 miles SE. Frederick Town.

GAGES, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rhodez : 2 leagues NE. Rhodez.

GAGNANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata : 17 miles E. Leſina.

GAGNEF, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia : 15 miles SW. Fahlun.

GAGO, a kingdom of Africa, with a town of the ſame name in Negroland. It is fertile, and abounds in corn, rice, mines of gold, &c. *Long.* 19. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. N.

GAGUL, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube : 8 miles E. Reni, in Beſſarabia.

GAIA, a town of Italy, in the Modeneſe : 20 miles S. Modena.

GAIDRONISA, a ſmall iſland, in the Mediterranean, near the ſouth coaſt of Candia. *Long.* 43. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 48. N.

GAILDORF, or *Gailendorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and lordſhip of Limburg : 5 miles S. Hall, in Swabia, and 38 WSW. Anſpach.

GAILLAC, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Tarn, it is a place of conſiderable trade, and the wine which grows on the hills in the environs is much eſteemed. It is ſituated on the Tarn, which is here navigable : 9 leagues NE. Toulouſe, and 8 NNW. Caſtres. *Long.* 19. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 53. N.

GAILLAC, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sévérac-le-Chateau : 7 miles NW. Sévérac.

GAILLAC TOULZA, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rieux : 4 leagues E. Rieux, and 7 S. Toulouſe.

GAILLEFONTAINE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchatel : 3 leagues SE. Neufchatel, and 3 SW. Aumale.

GAILLON, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louviers. Near it was a celebrated Carthuſian monaſtery, burned down in the year 1764 : 3 leagues NW. Vernon, and 2½ SE. Louviers.

GAILOVSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural : 12 miles NE. Uralſk.

GAIMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria : 2 miles NW. Ingolſtadt, and 9 ENE. Neuburg.

GAINBATESA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe : 18 miles ESE. Moliſe.

GAINFARHN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 1 mile SSW. Baden.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, ſituated on the eaſt bank of the Trent, which ſeparates it from the county of Nottingham, and brings tolerable ſized veſſels with the tide up to the town, about 40 miles from the Humber. Swain, the Daniſh king, was murdered here as he was revelling with his companions. In the year 1643, a bloody battle was fought here between the Royaliſts, and the Parliament forces under Cromwell, in which lord Cavendiſh was killed. It has a weekly market on Tueſday, and by means of the navigation is a place of conſiderable trade, ſeveral ſhips trading hence to Hull, Newcaſtle, London, and other places : 18 miles NW. Lincoln, and 148 N. London. *Long.* 0. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 27. N.

GAIRSA, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, about half a league NE. from Pomona iſland.

GAISSERN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 12 miles E. Rottenmanns.

GALA WATER, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed, about two miles above Malcroſs, in Roxburgſhire.

GALACZ, or *Galaſi*, or *Galatz*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, near the Danube : 120 miles SSW. Bender, and 54 W. Iſmael. *Long.* 46. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 24. N.

GALAM, a fort of Africa, built by the French, on the river Senegal, ceded to the Engliſh by the peace of Verſailles, in the year 1763. During the American war it was taken by the French, in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained by the peace of 1783.

GALAM, ſee *Gallam.*

GALAN, or *Gallan*, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tarbes : 5 leagues E. Tarbes.

GALARED, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen : 28 miles N. Halmſtadt.

GALARQUE, a town of France, in the department of the Gard : 2 leagues SE. Sommieres.

GALARS, a town of Tranſilvania : 16 miles SE. Hunyad.

GALASHIELS, a flouriſhing little town of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk, on a ſmall river called the *Gala*, at its union with the Tweed, with a conſiderable woollen manufacture : 5 miles N. Selkirk.

GALASO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea near Tarento.

GALATA, one of the fauxbourgs of Conſtantinople, ſee *Conſtantinople.*

GALATA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Tunis. *Long.* 9. 30. E. Grenwich. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

GALATEO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra : 8 miles ESE. Nicotera.

GALATI, a town of the iſland of Sicily, in the valley of Demona : 12 miles SW. Patti.

GALATOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto ; 4 miles ESE. Nardo.

GALATZ, ſee *Galacz.*

GALDER, a town of the iſland of Canary.

GALE, a river of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, which, by its union with the Feal, forms the river Caſhin.

GALEGOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho : 4 miles NE. Barcelos.

GALENGARRIF HARBOUR, a bay at the northern part of Bantry Bay, in the county of Cork, in Ireland.

GALERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada : 5 miles SSE. Hueſca.

GALERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia : 5 miles SSW. Tortoſa.

GALERA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, between Bracciano and Rome.

GALERIA *(Gulf of)* on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Corſica. *Long.* 26. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

GALERON, a town of the iſland of Celebes, celebrated for its fiſhery : 5 leagues from Macaſſar.

GALGON, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne : 5 miles N. Libourne.

GALHARA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira : 4 leagues NE. Coimbra.

GALICANA, a town of Italy, in the republic of Lucca : 13 miles N. Lucca.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the north and weſt by the ſea, on the eaſt by Aſturia and Leon, and on the ſouth by Portugal, from which it is ſeparated by the river Minho. The ſoil in general is unequal and mountainous, with ſome ſmall plains on the ſea coaſt. There are ſome excellent ports, nevertheleſs it has but little commerce. Induſtry is not excited, and the Galician is rather laborious than active. The air in general is moiſt ; temperate on the coaſts ; colder inland. The inhabitants ſow but little wheat, plant many vineyards and fruit trees, and cultivate rye and flax. The ſea coaſts abound with fiſh, particularly ſardines, anchovies, ſalmon, and a peculiar ſpecies which the fiſhermen call *bezuges.* The foreſts ſupply good ſhip timber. In the mountains are found mines of gold, copper, iron, lead, and vermillion. It has likewiſe ſome excellent paſtures. It contains 64 cities and towns, but few conſiderable ones, 3242 pariſhes, 242,264 families, 12,637 religious, 11 cathedrals, 34 hoſpitals, 14 colleges, 79 convents of men, and 24 of women. The inhabitants are conſtant and courageous : poverty compels great numbers of them to ſeek a living in the neighbouring provinces, where they hire themſelves to the moſt ſervile and laborious employments, for which they are deſpiſed by the other Spaniards. Galicia was anciently a kingdom, under the Suevi, the Viſigoths, and Moors. In the year 1037, it was united to the kingdom of Caſtile. The principal towns are Corunna, and Compoſtella, or St. Jaques de Compoſtella. The principal rivers are the Ulla, Tambra, Mandeo, and Lours.

GALICIA *(New)*, ſee *Guadalajara.*

GALICIA, a name given to a part of Poland, ſeized on by the houſe of Auſtria, heretofore a part of Red Ruſſia, and palatinate of Lemberg, ſeparated from Hungary by the Carpathian mountains, about 280 miles in length, and from 60 to 100 in breadth. Lemberg, or Leopol, is the capital. It is watered by the Dnieſter, the San, and ſeveral other rivers.

GALIGNANA, a town of Venetian Iſtria : 14 miles NE. Rovigno.

GALINA POINT, a cape of the iſland of Jamaica, on the north coaſt. *Long.* 76. 41. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 26. N.

GALINGEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen : 4 miles S. Bartenſtein.

GALINHAS, a river of Africa, which riſes in the country of Hondo, and runs into the Atlantic, 11 leagues from Scherbro. The Portugueſe call it *Magualbari.*

GALISTEO, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura : 10 miles E. Coria.

GALITSCH, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom, on the ſouth ſide of a lake to which it gives name : 56 miles ENE. Koſtrom. *Long.* 60. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 56. N.

GALITSCH, a lake of Ruſſia, about 50 miles in circumference, in the government of Koſtrom : 50 miles S. Koſtrom.

GALLA, a town of Arabia Felix : 24 miles SE. Taas.

GALLAM, a town of Africa, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, on the river Senegal. *Long.* 9. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 25. N.

GALLANT, a town of Hungary, 3 miles SSW. Serat.

GALLAPAGOS, a cluſter of iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, the centre of them about 200 leagues weſt from the coaſt of Peru. They are ſituated nearly under the equinoctial line, are uninhabited, and only frequented by veſſels ſailing that ſea, for the purpoſe of obtaining turtle and freſh water.

GALLARATO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan : 20 miles WNW. Milan.

GALLARDON, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chartres : 4 leagues W. Dourdan, and 3 NE. Chartres.

GALBRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 7 miles NW. Brugg.

GALLE, or *Ponte Galle*, a ſea-port town and fort of the iſland of Ceylon, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt coaſt, about half a league in circumference within the walls, defended by baſtions towards the land ; on the ſide towards the ſea are banks and rocks ; the fortreſs is on a tongue of land : the bay is expoſed only to the weſterly winds ; but is ſaid not to be large, nor convenient, and the entrance dangerous on account of the rocks. The Dutch took it from the Portugueſe in the year 1640. The air is healthy, and the heat of the climate moderated by the land and ſea breezes : 98 miles S Candy. *Long*. 80. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 6. N.

GALLEGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon : 18 miles SSE. Salamanca.

GALLEGO, a river of Spain, which riſes in the Pyrenées, and runs into the Ebro, oppoſite Saragoſſa.

GALLEGOS, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon : 24 miles S. Salamanca.

GALLEMBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola : 30 miles E. Laubach.

GALLENBULON, a town of the iſland of Madagaſcar *Long*. 71. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 17. 20. S.

GALLENEK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola : 14 miles SE. Stein.

GALLENSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 3 miles W. Reiffling.

GALLESE, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Patrimonio : 25 miles N. Rome.

GALLIANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan : 6 miles SSE. Como.

GALLICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra : 5 miles N. Reggio.

GALLINARA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Genoa : 10 miles S. Finale. *Long*. 25. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 2. N.

GALLINAS (*Las*), ſee *Biſſagots*.

GALLIPOLI, a ſea-port town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, on the ſea of Marmora, with a good harbour ; the reſidence of a pacha, and the ſee of a Greek biſhop, ſuffragan of Heraclea. It was taken from the Chriſtians in the year 1357, by Soliman : 80 miles S. Adrianople, and 108 WSW. Conſtantinople. *Long*. 44. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 24. N.

GALLIPOLI, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto, ſituated on a rock ſurrounded by the ſea, and attached to the land only by a bridge ; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Otranto. The environs are planted with olive and cotton-trees, which produce the chief articles of its commerce ; but the inhabitants are not well acquainted with the method of making the beſt oil, their's being principally purchaſed for manufactures : 21 miles W. Otranto. *Long*. 35. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 18. N.

GALLO, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Peru. It furniſhes veſſels with wood and water : but is uninhabited. *Long*. 59. 33. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 2. 28. N.

GALLO, or *Punta de Gallo*, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Peru. *Long*. 59. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 2. 30. N.

GALLOWAY (*New*), a town of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright, near the Ken : 15 miles N. Kircudbright.

GALLOWAY (*Upper* or *Weſt*), a name ſometimes given to the county of Wigton, in Scotland, ſee *Wigtonſhire*.

GALLOWAY (*Mull of*), a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Wigton, at the eaſt of the entrance into Glenluce bay. *Long*. 1. 43. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 54. 44. N.

GALLSTAD, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 50 miles E. Gothenburg.

GALLYHEAD, a cape on the ſouthern coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork : 18 miles SSW. Bandon-bridge. *Long*. 8. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 31. N.

GALNEIKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 5 miles N. Steyregg.

GALOMBATZ, a town of Servia : 20 miles WSW. Orſova.

GALOVSKOI a fortreſs of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan : 86 miles SW. Büſk.

GALOUWAH, or *Ghalvah*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, ſituated on the Nile.

GALSTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, 23 miles ENE. Uddevalla.

GALTEES, mountains of Ireland, between the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, and Cork : 25 miles N. Cork.

GALTELLA, a town of the iſland of Sardinia : 14 miles S. Lode.

GALVEAS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo : 8 miles WNW. Eſtremoz.

GALWAY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, next to Cork the moſt conſiderable in point of ſize in the kingdom, but the leaſt populous ; bounded on the north by Mayo and Roſcommon ; on the eaſt by Roſcommon, King's County, and Tipperary ; on the ſouth by the county of Clare, and an arm of the ſea, called *Galway Bay*, and on the weſt by the Atlantic Ocean ; about 76 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 40 from north to ſouth, containing 116 pariſhes, and 28 churches. The number of houſes is 28,212, and about 142,000 ſouls. The ſoil is warm and fertile, with a lime-ſtone bottom. This lime-ſtone riſes ſometimes ſo near the ſurface as to render it unfit for tillage, but yielding excellent paſture. Some parts are mountainous, with quarries of black and white marble. Great quantities of kelp are made along the coaſt, and ſea-weed gathered for manure, of great advantage to the families that dwell there, who are little farmers, and hardy fiſhermen. On the ſea coaſt is a large bay, ſheltered by the three ſouthern iſlands of Arran. The ſound between theſe iſlands is a ſafe road, and a number of creeks, as well as the harbour of Galway, are deep enough to admit merchant ſhips, but are more frequented by coaſters and fiſhing boats than by veſſels in the foreign trade. There are ſeveral other well ſheltered harbours on the coaſt of Galway. The principal towns are Galway, Tuam, Ballinaſloe, and Loughrea. This county ſends two repreſentatives to the Iriſh parliament.

GALWAY, a town of Ireland, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on a river, which runs from Lough Corrib into the ſea. It is ſurrounded with ancient walls, which are haſtening to decay. The houſes are generally well built, in number 950, and containing about 12,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the moſt commercial town in Ireland, and has now a conſiderable trade. The port is very commodious and ſafe, but ſo diſtant from the city that lighters are neceſſary to carry goods into the town. Galway is governed by a mayor, recorder, and ſheriffs ; it is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament. In the year 1641, it refuſed to admit either Engliſh or Iriſh, till the rebels became maſters of the adjoining country, when they were joined by the citizens. At the cloſe of the rebellion it ſubmitted to the duke of Ormond, but, in 1651, it ſurrendered to major-general Ireton. In the year 1690, it declared for king James, but next year ſurrendered to general Ginkle : 96 miles W. Dublin. *Long*. 8. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 15. N.

GALWAY BAY, a large bay in the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, ſheltered at the entrance by the South Arran iſlands, about 20 miles long, and 7 broad.

GAMACHES, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville : 4 leagues SW. Abbeville, and 2½ SE. Eu.

GAMAZE, a town of Egypt : 12 miles N. Atfieh.

GAMBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels : 2 miles W. Munzenberg.

GAMBAIS, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe : 1 league E. Houdan.

GAMBALA, or *Gamboulo*, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe : 2 miles from Vigevano.

GAMBARA, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan : 18 miles S. Breſcia.

GAMBARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza : 24 miles S. Piacenza.

GAMBASCA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, on a ſmall river which runs into the Po : 6 miles W. Saluzzo.

GAMBIA, a country of Africa, which takes its name from the river which paſſes through it ; ceded to the Engliſh by the peace of 1783.

GAMBIA, *Gambra*, or *Gamba*, a river of Africa, which empties itſelf into the Atlantic, ſuppoſed by ſome to be a branch of the Niger ; the ſource is not known, but is navigable for ſloops 200 leagues up the country. It annually overflows its banks, like the Nile : the mouth is in *Long*. 16. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 13. 28. N.

GAMBON, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, near Andely.

GAMBRON, or *Gombron*, or *Gamron*, a ſea-port town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan. This town, called alſo *Bender Abbas*, was famous through all the laſt century, and in the beginning of the preſent, as the port of Schiras, and of all the ſouth of Perſia. Its trade was, at that time, very extenſive. At preſent it is very low, nor is there a ſingle European counting-houſe in the city. This decline has been occaſioned by the domeſtic diſturbance in Perſia, and the wars and diſputes between the French and the Engliſh. The Dutch, for a while, continued to carry on a conſiderable trade here. But ſince they formed a ſettlement in the iſland of Karek, they have entirely deſerted Gambron. *Long.* 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 20. N.

GAMBROVISSA, a town of Venetian Iſtria: 9 mils E. Capo d'Iſtria.

GAMELORA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the north-eaſt coaſt of Tunis: 3 miles E. Cape Zibeeb.

GAMET, or *Old Mandoe*, a ſmall iſland in the north ſea, belonging to Denmark: 3 miles from the continent, and 8 WSW. Ripen.

GAMLITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 11 miles NNW. Marburg.

GAMMACANOR, or *Gammadour*, a town of the iſland of Bachian, one of the Moluccas.

GAMMALAMMA, a town of the iſland of Ternate, where the king uſually reſides.

GAMMING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles ESE. Bavarian Waidthofen.

GAMMING *(Markt)*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles E. Bavarian Waidhofen.

GAMMO, a town of Africa, on the Ivory coaſt.

GAMPS, a town of Swiſſerland, which belongs partly to the canton of Schweitz, and partly to Glaris, with a bailiwick, in which is a ſulphurous medicinal ſpring: 5 miles S. Appenzel.

GAMRY HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of Bamffſhire: 6 miles E. Bamff.

GAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank and metropolis of the province of Se-tchuen. *Long.* 13. 8. W. Pekin. *Lat.* 31. 16. N.

GAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Petcheli: 15 miles E. Paoting, and 70 SSW. Peking. *Long.* 133. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 54. N.

GAN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: 1½ league S. Pau, and 3½ E. Oleron.

GANA, a town of Arabia Felix: 150 miles N. Mocha.

GANANO-COUI, a river of Upper Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, 4 leagues below Kingſton.

GANARA, a country of Africa, with a town of the ſame name, ſituated on the banks of the Niger. The country is populous, and fertile: the articles of commerce are gold, ſena, and ſlaves. *Long.* 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 20. N.

GANAT-SUR-LOIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins, ſituated on the Loire: 5 leagues NE. Moulins.

GANDE, a river of Germany, which runs into the Leine, 4 miles WSW. Ganderſheim.

GANDELU, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Thierry: 2¼ leagues WNW. Chateau Thierry, and 3 N. la Ferté-ſous-Jouarre.

GANDERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel, ſituated on the river Gande, with a celebrated abby of Proteſtants, compoſed of an abbeſs, who is a princeſs, and four ladies of noble families: 20 miles W. Goſlar.

GANDJA, or *Gangea*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Georgia: 100 miles SE. Teflis. *Long.* 65. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 32. N.

GANDIA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with a ſmall univerſity. The town declared for the archduke in the year 1706, but was taken by the French, after the battle of Almanza: 28 miles S. Valencia, and 40 NNE. Alicant. *Long.* 16. 29. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 58. N.

GANDICOTTA, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, ſituated on the top of a lofty mountain, on the ſide of the river Penner, in the circar of Cuddapa. The road to it is narrow, and formed in the rock, by the ſide of a frightful precipice. Below is a ſmall plain, well watered by a number of ſprings, in which the inhabitants cultivate rice and millet. Near it is a diamond mine: 87 miles WNW. Nellore, and 33 NW. Cuddapa. *Long.* 78. 29. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 45. N.

GANDINA, a town of Italy, in the Bergamaſco, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 10 miles NE. Bergamo.

GANEGAM, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 60 miles SSE. Columbo.

GANET ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 56. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. N.

GANGELL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 12 miles SSE. Ruremond. *Long.* 23. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

GANGES, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier: 7 leagues N. Montpellier, and 6½ NE. Lodeve.

GANGES, a river of Aſia, which riſes by two branches from the mountains of Kentaiſſe, in the country of Thibet, theſe two branches take a weſterly direction, inclining to the north, for a courſe of about 300 miles in direct diſtance, when meeting the great chain or ridge of mount Himmaleh, which extends from Cabul along the north of Hindooſtan, and thro' Thibet, the rivers are compelled to turn to the ſouth, in which courſe they unite their waters, and form what is properly termed the river Ganges. This body of water now forces a paſſage through the ridge of mount Himmaleh, at the diſtance, poſſibly, of 100 miles below the place of its firſt approach to it, and ſapping its foundation, ruſhes through a cavern, and precipitates itſelf into a vaſt baſon, which it has worn in the rock, at the hither foot of the mountains. From this ſecond ſource (as it may be termed) of the Ganges, its courſe becomes more eaſtwardly than before through the rugged country of Sirinagur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally eſcapes from the mountainous tract, in which it has wandered for about 800 Britiſh miles. At Hurdwar, it opens itſelf a paſſage through mount Sewallick; which is the chain of mountains that borders on the level country, on the north of the province of Delhi. After entering Hindooſtan, it paſſes by Anopſheer, Furruckabad, Canoga, Cawnpour, Allahabad, where it is joined by the Jumna, Merzapour, Chunar, Benares, Patna, 36 miles above which it is joined by the Dewah, and 16 miles above the ſame town by the Soane, and oppoſite to it by the Gunduck. After leaving Patna, it paſſes by Bar, Monghir, 40 miles eaſt of which it is joined by the Coſa, it then paſſes by Rajemal, 40 miles below which it is joined by a branch of the Sanpoo, or Teeſta, and 80 miles below that by another branch of the ſame river. Soon after which it divides into a multitude of branches, called *the Mouths of the Ganges*, which empty themſelves into the Bay of Bengal, in *Lat.* 21. 40. to 22. N. A circumſtance attending the courſe of the Ganges and the Burranpooter rivers in reſpect to each other is remarkably ſingular. Iſſuing from oppoſite ſides of the ſame ridge of mountains, they direct their courſe towards oppoſite quarters, till they are more than 1200 miles aſunder, and afterwards meet in one point near the ſea, after each has performed a winding courſe of more than 2000 miles.

GANGES ISLANDS, or *North Natunas*, two ſmall iſlands between the iſland of Borneo and the Gulf of Siam. *Long.* 106. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 55. N.

GAN-GIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 36 miles ESE. Heng-tche.

GANGOTRI, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, on the Ganges: 138 miles N. Delhi. *Long.* 76. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 8. N.

GANGPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa: 244 miles W. Calcutta, and 226 S. Patna.

GANJAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole, on the ſea coaſt of the bay of Bengal: 8 miles SSW. Cattack, and 95 NE. Cicacole. *Long.* 85. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 23. N.

GANKA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 124 miles S. Maſcate.

GANKU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 12 miles W. Ho.

GAN-NAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou; 35 miles E. Pou-ngan.

GANNAT, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Allier, containing about 3000 inhabitants: 9 leagues S. Moulins. *Long.* 20. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 5. N.

GANNEMIE, a town of Arabia: 28 miles NW. Dſjebi.

GANNET ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean.

GANNING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1162 miles SSW. Pekin. *Long.* 120. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. N.

GANOS, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 32 miles NE. Gallipoli.

GANOWIZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles SW. Windiſch-Weiſtritz.

GAN-PIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 20 miles NE. Ngan-chun.

GAN-PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Petcheli: 12 miles N. Ching.

GANSBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SSW. Maultern.

GANT, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: 4 miles S. Pau.

GANT, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe: 7 miles WNW. Landeck.

GAN-YE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 52 miles W. Ho.

GAOGA, a country of Africa, to the weſt of Nubia, with a town of the ſame name, ſituated on a large lake. The inhabitants are ſaid to be barbarous and uncivilized. *Long.* 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. N.

GAP, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Higher Alps. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Aix, and capital of a county called *Gapençois*, about nine leagues long and ſix wide. In the year 1692, the town was taken and burned by the duke of Savoy; near it is a mineral ſpring: 8 leagues N. Siſteron, and 15 S. Grenoble. *Long.* 23. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 34. N.

GAPENNES, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 7 miles NE. Abbeville.

GAPSAL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Revel: 36 miles WSW. Revel. *Long.* 60. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 5. N.

GARAC, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angoulême: 4 miles ESE. Angoulême.

GARA LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: 20 miles S. Sligo.

GARABUSA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Candi, taken by the Turks in the year 1692, and confirmed to them by the peace of Carlowitz. *Long.* 41. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 39. N.

GARACHIO, or *Garachico*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Teneriffe.

GARECK, an iſland in the Gulf of Perſia, near the mouth of the Euphrates, otherwiſe called *Bahhrein*, ſee *Bahhrein.*

GARAN, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, near the north coaſt of Scotland: 3 miles ESE. Cape Wrath.

GARBO (*Il*), a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 6 miles ESE. Leghorn.

GARCHANSKOI, a town of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the river Tobol: 80 miles S. Tobolſk.

GARCIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 18 miles N. Tortoſa.

GARD, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Lozere and Ardeche, on the eaſt by the Rhône, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean and the department of the Herault, and on the weſt by the departments of the Herault and the Aveiron. Nîmes is the capital.

GARDA, a lake of Italy, between the Veroneſe and the Breſſan, about 30 miles long, and from 2 to 7 wide.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, on a lake of the ſame name: 12 miles NW. Verona.

GARDANNE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix: 3 leagues NNE. Marſeilles, and 1½ SSE. Aix.

GARDE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulon: 2 leagues W. Hieres, and 1½ E. Toulon.

GARDEIAH, a town of Africa, the capital of Beni Mezzab: 180 miles E. Fighig. *Long.* 2. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 15. N.

GARDELEGEN, or *Gardeleben*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, containing four churches, four hoſpitals, and a manufacture of cloth; celebrated for its beer: 44 miles WNW. Brandenburg, and 72 W. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 7. N.

GARDEN BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long* 54. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 42. N.

GARDENSTOWN HARBOUR, a bay of Scotland, on the north coaſt of Bamffſhire: 6 miles E. Bamff.

GARDIOLLE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: 18 miles SE. Lavaur.

GARDINGEN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick: 28 miles WSW. Sleſwick. *Long.* 8. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 24. N.

GARDON, a river of France, which riſes in the department of the Lozere, croſſes the department of the Gard, receiving another river in its courſe, called the *Garden d'Alais*; and runs into the Rhône, 4 miles N. Taraſcon.

GARDOUCH, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 5 leagues SE. Toulouſe.

GARDSBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 28 miles N. Wexio.

GARED, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Suz, on the river Suz, celebrated for its Morocco leather.

GAR-EL-MAILAH, a ſea-port of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt of Tunis: 4 miles W. Cape Zibeeb.

GARENCIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: 1¼ league NW. Montfort.

GARENNE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of Paris: 2 leagues ENE. Paris.

GAREOULT, a town of France, in the department of the Var; and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brignoles: 5 miles S. Brignoles.

GARFETE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 4 leagues W. Crato.

GARGANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 7 miles N. Mount St. Angelo.

GARGANVILLARD, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: 7 miles NW. Riviere Verdun.

GARGARA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles W. Adrimiti.

GARGILLESSE, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argenton: 3 leagues NE. St. Benoiſt du Sault, and 1¾ SE. Argenton.

GARGNAGO, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: 21 miles NE. Breſcia.

GARHA, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Chumbul, about 3 miles NE. from Suiſſopour, in the country of Agimere.

GARIA, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland: 22 miles E. Cape Ray.

GARIEVITZA, or *Mount Claudius*, a mountain of Sclavonia: 16 miles N. Kraliovavelika.

GARIGLIANO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean: 8 miles E. Gaeta.

GARITENA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 32 miles W. Argos.

GARIVAN, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, near the Danube: 22 miles SW. Driſtra.

GARLIN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pau: 16 miles N. Pau.

GARN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 12 miles NE. Upſal.

GARNACHE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Challans: 1 league NNE. Challans, and 2 S. Machecoul.

GARNERANS, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire: 2 leagues S. Mâcon.

GARNER, a river of England, which joins the Garran, and runs with it into the Wye, 4 miles SW. Roſs, in Herefordſhire.

GARONNE, a river of France, which riſes in the Pyrenées, on the borders of Aragon, in Spain, and joining with the Dordogne, about 12 miles below Bourdeaux, changes its name to Gironde.

GARONNE (*Upper*), a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Lot, on the north-eaſt the department of the Tarn, on the ſouth-eaſt by the departments of the Aude and the Arriege, on the ſouth by Spain, and on the weſt by the departments of the Upper Pyrenées and the Gers. It takes its name from the Garonne, which paſſes through it. Toulouſe is the capital.

GAROUAI, or *Garovay*, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt, on the river St. Clement.

GARRACHICHA, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Teneriffe, deſtroyed by an earthquake and eruption of the volcano on the Peak, in the year 1704; ſo that houſes are now built where the ſhips then lay at anchor.

GARRAF, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, near the ſea coaſt: 10 miles SW. Barcelona.

GARRAN, a river of England, which runs into the Wye, in the county of Hereford.

GARRESSIO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 9 miles SW. Ceva.

GARRET DENNIS, an iſland in the Eaſtern Pacific Ocean, about 14 leagues in circumference, inhabited by blacks, who are armed with lances, bows and arrows, ſituated to the north of New Ireland. *Long.* 151. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

GARRINISH POINT, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the county of Cork, in Ireland, 27 miles W. Bantry, and 1¼ N. Codd's Head.

GARRIS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, half a league S. Palais, and 6½ SE. Bayonne.

GARROWS, a country of Aſia, ſituated to the eaſt of Bengal, weſt of Aſſam, and ſouth of Burhampooter river.

GARSCH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria; 4 miles SSE. Horn.

GARSTANG, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, near the river Wier, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 10 miles S. Lancaſter, and 224 NNW. London.

GARTACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on a ſmall river which runs into the Neckar: 4½ miles NW. Heilbronn.

GARTAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: 12 miles E. Lucno, and 48 ESE. Luneburg.

GARTEMPE, a river of France, which runs into the Creuſe, near Roche-Poſay, in the department of the Indre and Loire.

GARTZ, a town of Pomerania, in the iſland of Rugen, built on the ſpot on which formerly ſtood a powerful city, called *Carenz*, which was deſtroyed by the dukes of Pomerania, in the 12th century.

GARTZ, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania, in the principality of Stettin, ſituated on the Oder. *Long.* 34. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 13. N.

GARVAO, a town of Portugal, on the ſouth ſide of the Tagus, in the province of Alentejo: 12 miles E. Abrantes.

GARVAO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 2 leagues W. Ourique.

GARVELLACH, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Argyle: 8 miles SE. from Mull iſland.

GARVILANS, a ſmall iſland on the north coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: about 2 miles ESE. from Malin Head.

GARVIS, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth: 5 miles S. Dumferline.

**GARWOLIN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia : 12 miles SE. Czerſk.

**GARZ**, a town of Germany, in Anterior Pomerania, on the Oder : ſurrounded with walls in the year 1258 : 36 miles N. Cuſtrin, 53 NE. Berlin, and 14 S. Old Stettin.

**GARZIS**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſurrounded with walls, the houſes built with black ſtone, ſituated in a fertile country : 56 miles S. Melilla.

**GASBORN**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland : 43 miles NNE. Carlſtadt.

**GASCONY**, before the revolution, a conſiderable province of France, ſituated between the Garonne, the ſea, and the Pyrenées. Sometimes, but improperly, under the name of Gaſcony, Languedoc and the whole of Guienne were included. The Gaſcons have a great deal of ſpirit ; but their exaggeration in deſcribing their exploits, has made the term Gaſconade proverbial. The Gaſcons who dwell near the Pyrenées, are originally from Spain.

**GASCUENA**, a town of Spain, in the province of New Caſtile : 30 miles NNW. Cuença.

**GASPAR ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, which gives name to a channel between the iſlands of Banca and Billiton, called *Gaſper Straits*. *Long.* 107. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 45. S.

**GASPE BAY**, a bay on the coaſt of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a little to the north of Cape Gaſpe : near which is an Indian ſettlement.

**GASSE**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Po : 5 miles S. Chivaſſo.

**GASTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg ; celebrated for its warm baths and mines of lead, iron, and gold : 36 miles S. Saltzburg, and 16 WSW. Radſtadt.

**GASTEL**, a river of Wales, which runs into the Conway, in the county of Caernarvon.

**GASTER**, a fortreſs of Africa, in the country of Segilmeſſa.

**GASTER**, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, belonging to the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris, to whom it was ſold by the houſe of Auſtria, in the year 1438.

**GASTORF**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 8 miles SE. Leitmeritz.

**GASTOUNI**, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea : 12 miles E. Chiarenza.

**GATA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura, on a river of the ſame name : 15 miles NNW. Corea.

**GATA**, a river of Spain, which riſes near the town of Gata, and runs into the Alagon, 15 miles SW. Corea.

**GATEHOUSE**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright, ſituated near the mouth of the Fleet, not far from the Iriſh Sea, with a cotton manufacture. Sloops come up near to the town : 13 miles W. Kircudbright, and 16 SW. New Galloway.

**GATES**, a county of North Carolina.

**GATESHEAD**, a village of England, in the county of Durham, on the ſouth ſide of the Tyne, oppoſite to Newcaſtle, to which it appears like a ſuburb ; celebrated for its grind-ſtones, which, under the name of Newcaſtle are exported to all parts of the world.

**GATINOIS**, or *Gaſtinois*, before the revolution a province of France, which had in the eleventh century counts of its own ; it was afterwards joined to Anjou. Of late years, it has partly belonged to the government of Orleans, and partly to the government of the Iſle of France, and diſtinguiſhed by the names of *Gatinois-Orleanois*, and *Gatinois François*, It now forms part of the departments of the Seine and Marne, Seine, and Oiſe, and Loiret.

**GATSCH**, a town and caſtle of Hungary : 12 miles E. Korpona.

**GATT**, a ſtrait of the ſea, between the Friſch-Haff and the German Ocean.

**GATTEVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, a little to the N. of Barfleur.

**GATTINARI**, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli, on the Seſia : it contains one parochial and ſeveral other churches and convents : 6 miles S. Borgo di Seſia, and 15 N. Vercelli.

**GATTON**, ſee *Agatton*.

**GATTON**, a village of England, in the county of Surry, which ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament : 3 miles NE. Ryegate, and 20 S. London.

**GAU**, *Gaw*, *Gou*, or *Gow*, a termination in the German language, ſignifies country, canton, or diſtrict.

**GAVALS**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg : 28 miles S. Viborg.

**GAVARDO**, ſee *Guardo*.

**GAUDIANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata : 10 miles NE. Venoſa.

**GAUDISCHKEHN**, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, ſituated on the Angerapp : 5 miles ESE. Gumbinnen.

**GAVE**, a term uſed in the ſouth-weſt part of France, to expreſs a river or brook, as the Gave of Oleron, the Gave of Pau, &c.

**GAVELKOVON**, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria : 20 miles SE. Landſhut.

**GAUER**, a river of Scotland, which forms a communication between Loch Lydoch and Loch Ranneck.

**GAVEREN**, a town of Flanders, on the Scheldt : 7 miles from Ghent.

**GAVEREN**, ſee *Waveren*.

**GAUERS**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : 5 miles NNW. from Patſchau.

**GAVETA** *(La)*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata : 16 miles SSW. Manfredonia.

**GAVI**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, once very ſtrong, but the fortifications have been deſtroyed : 25 miles N. Genoa.

**GAVIA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada : 4 miles SSW. Grenada.

**GAUJAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Landes : 4 leagues SE. Dax.

**GAULT** *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdoubleau : 8 miles N. Montdoubleau.

**GAUNERSDORFF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria ; 9 miles W. Ziſterzdorf, and 16 NNE. Vienna.

**GAUNLESSE**, a river of England, in the county of Durham, which runs into the Wear, at Biſhops Auckland.

**GAUR**, a country of Aſia, ſituated between Balk and Candahar, with a town of the ſame name : 125 miles NNW. Candahar, and 150 E. Herat.

**GAURA**, a town of Peru, in the juriſdiction of Chançay, containing about 200 houſes and two churches, ſituated in a fertile country, and watered by a river of the ſame name ; its chief commerce conſiſts in ſalt and ſalt beef.

**GAVRAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coutances : 4¼ leagues N. Avranches, and 3 S. Coutances.

**GAUTS**, mountains of Hindooſtan, which extend from Surat to Cape Comorin, at the diſtance generally of about 40 miles from the ſea, ſometimes not more than ſix, and very ſeldom 60. The height is not well known, but ſuppoſed to be between 3000 and 4000 feet ; which will prevent the great body of clouds from paſſing over them ; and, accordingly, the alternate north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt winds (called the monſoons) occaſion a rainy ſeaſon on one ſide of the mountains only, that is, on the windward ſide.

**GAWILE**, or *Gyalgur*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar : 20 miles NNW. Ellichpour, and 75 W. Deogur.

**GAWNAGH LOUGH**, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 15 miles NE. Longford.

**GAWRAH**, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Ganges, 5 miles N. Canoga, in the country of Oude.

**GAYA**, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch : 10 miles NW. Straſnitz.

**GAYETA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Valentia : 30 miles from Valentia.

**GAZA**, a town of Aſia, in the Paleſtine, about a mile from the Mediterranean Sea, formerly a magnificent city, and ſtrongly fortified ; it is now much reduced from its ancient grandeur, and hardly contains 2000 inhabitants. The environs are exceedingly fertile, and produce without art, pomegranates, oranges, dates, and flowers, in great requeſt even at Conſtantinople. Here is a manufacture of cotton, which employs 500 looms in the town and neighbourhood ; there are likewiſe great quantities of aſhes made by the Arabs, and uſed in the manufacture of ſoap ; but this manufacture has lately declined. The principal branch of commerce is furniſhed by the caravans, which paſs and repaſs between Egypt and Syria ; and eſpecially the plunder of thoſe and other caravans which the Arabs bring thither, and diſpoſe of at a ſmall part of the real value. It is the reſidence of a Turkiſh pacha : 50 miles SW. Jeruſalem. *Long.* 52. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 28. N.

**GAZNIN**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Candahar : 106 miles E. Candahar.

**GAZOLDO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua : 13 miles WNW. Mantua.

**GAZOLO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua : 13 miles SW. Mantua.

**GDOV**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg, on the eaſt coaſt of the Tchudſkoe Lake : 90 miles SSW. Peterſburg.

**GEARON**, or *Jaroon*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan ; celebrated for its excellent fruits, raiſins, pomegranates, dates, and quinces : 70 miles SE. Schiras.

**GEAUNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Sever: 4 leagues SE. St. Sever, and 6 ENE. Orthez.

GE A, a town and country of Africa, on a river of the ſame name, which ſoon after joins the river St. Domingo. *Long.* 13. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 10. N.

GEBAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 6 miles S. Benatek.

GEBAU (*New*), a town and caſtle of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: 9½ miles SE. from Falkenburg.

GEBEAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 10 miles SE. Jadida.

GEBERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Querfurt: 1 mile N. Dahme.

GEBESEE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 8 miles NNW. Erfurt.

GEBLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 2 miles SW. Leitmeritz.

GEDERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, belonging to the prince of Stolberg: 7 miles NE. Ortenburg, and 24 ENE. Francfort on the Maine.

GEDIDA, a town of Arabia Deſerta: 60 miles W. Ana.

GEELE, or *Gheele*, or *Ghele*, a town of Brabant: 10 miles NW. Dieſt.

GEEMSKERSKOI NOS, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 95. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 77. 10. N.

GEEONG, a town of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 10. N.

GEERVLIET, a town of Holland, in the iſland of Putten: 5 miles from the Brill.

GEESCH, a village of Africa, in Abyſſinia, near the ſource of the Nile. *Long.* 86. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 59. N.

GEETE, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Demer, at Dalen.

GEEVACH, mountains of Ireland, between the counties of Leitrim and Roſcommon: 9 miles NE. Boyle.

GEFLE, a river of Sweden, which paſſes by the town ſo called, and runs into the Gulf of Bothnia, about 10 miles below.

GEFLE, or *Giawle*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia, on an arm of the Gulf of Bothnia, which divides the town and ſurrounds it, forming two iſlands. The town is ancient, populous, and commercial, with many rich merchants, but neither regular nor handſome. The harbour is good; the principal exports are iron, pitch, tar, and planks. Two thirds of the inhabitants are fiſhermen: 60 miles N. Upſal. *Long.* 17. 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 50. N

GEFREES, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth: 12 miles NNE. Bayreuth.

GEGE, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Wilde, 2 miles SE. Plaſchken.

GEGENDE, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, on the Danube: 20 miles W. Nicopoli.

GEGENY, a town of Hungary: 23 miles E. Gros Wardein.

GEHMEN, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordſhip, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Aa, within the biſhopric of Munſter. The inhabitants are Lutherans and Calviniſts, and have each a church: 16 miles NE. Weſel. *Long.* 24. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

GE-HO, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 23 miles SSE. Pora, and 100 NE. Pekin. *Long.* 135. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 3. N.

GE-HOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: 3 mile S. Arern.

GEHRDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, 6 miles WSW. Hanover.

GEHREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartz: 10 miles S. Arnſtadt.

GEIERSBERG, a mountain of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 7 miles S. Ziegenhals.

GEIKIN, a river of Perſia, which ſeparates the province of Kerman from Mecran, and runs into the Indian Sea, 20 leagues SW. Cape Jaſques.

GEIL, a river of Germany, which riſes in the county of Tyrol, paſſes through the country of Upper Carinthia, and joins the Drave, near Willach.

GEILBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 6 miles NW. Mauten.

GEILDORF, ſee *Gaildorf*.

GEILEKIRCHEN. a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia. and duchy of Juliers: 8 miles NW. Jûliers. *Long.* 23. 42. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

GEILSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of the Vogtland: 5 miles SSW. Plauen.

GEISENFELD, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 10 miles N. Pfaffenhofen, and 9 SE. Ingolſtadt.

GEISENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 17 miles W. Mentz.

GEISING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and arggraviate of Meiſſen: 1 mile S. Lauenſtein.

GEISINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, in the principality of Furſtenberg: 14 miles N. Schaffhauſen, and 29 NW. Conſtance.

GEISLEDE, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Leine, near Heiligenſtadt, in the territory of Eichsfeld.

GEISLINGEN, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Kocher; containing two churches, and four gates: 12 miles W. Ulm. *Long.* 27. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

GEISMAR, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe-Caſſel, with a mineral ſpring: 3 miles WNW. Fritzlar, and 13 SSW. Caſſel.

GEISMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: 14 miles NNW. Caſſel, and 22 W. Gottingen. *Long.* 26. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

GEISSELBORING, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 9 miles SW. Straubing.

GEISSERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg: 32 miles S. Saltzburg.

GEISSING SEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 12 miles N. Feltkirchen.

GEISTAL, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the Kainach, near Moſkirchen.

GEISTUNS FRAU, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles from Windiſch Weiſtritz.

GEISPOLTZHEIM, or *Geiſpotzheim*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Straſburg: 2 leagues SSW. Straſburg, and 2 E. Molſheim.

GEISZLINGEN, ſee *Geiſlingen*.

GEITHAYN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipzig: 22 miles SSE. Leipzig, and 40 W. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

GELENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 5 miles WNW. Geiffenſtein.

GELISE, a river of France, which runs into the Baiſe, at Lavardac.

GELLHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg: 13 miles W. Worms, and 23 NW. Manheim.

GELLY CAIRN, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 8 miles N. Creiff.

GELMAH, or *Kalmah*, a town of Africa, in the county of Algiers: 50 miles E. Conſtantina.

GELMUDEN, or *Gelmayen*, a town of the United Dutch States, in Overiſſel, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Vecht, near the Zuyder See: 6 miles ENE. Campen, and 3 SE. Vollenhove.

GELNHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenburg, on the Kintzig; declared Imperial by a ſentence of the chamber of juſtice, in the year 1734; but the count of Hanau, and the elector Palatine, to whom it was mortgaged, refuſed their conſent: and the town is now ſubject to the count of Hanau, who purchaſed the elector's ſhare: 12 miles E. Hanau. *Long.* 26. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

GELT, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the Irting, about a mile SE. from Brampton.

GEMAAGIDID, or *Delgumutu*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco: 45 miles SW. Morocco.

GEMAPPE, or *Gemappel*, a village or ſmall town of Hainaut, ſituated at the junction of the rivers Haiſne and Trouille; remarkable on account of a battle fought there the 5th of November, 1792; in which, after a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, the Auſtrians were compelled to leave the field, and retire to Mons. The loſs on both parties in this action has been differently eſtimated. It muſt have been great, for there ſeldom has been a field more obſtinately conteſted; that of the Auſtrians muſt have exceeded the loſs of the French, ſince the enemy who flies in the early part of the day always ſuffers conſiderably; Dumourier probably over-rated their loſs in killed and wounded, when he ſtates it at 4000, as he eſtimates his own at only 900; and the loſs muſt have been more equal: 2½ miles SW. Mons.

GEMBICZ, or *Gembock*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: 16 miles ENE. Gneſne.

GEMBLOURS, or *Giblou*, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the ſmall river Orneau, which runs into the Sambre; it is more conſiderable on account of its ancient abby than on any other account; which had anciently the privilege of coining money; and was formerly in poſſeſſion of a celebrated library, containing a number of valuable and ancient manuſcripts, among which was the Chronicum Gemblacenſe, well known among the learned, begun by Sigebert, a monk, who died in the year 1112, and continued by Anſelm, the abbot, to his death, in 1137: the town was twice burned down, viz. on the 6th of Auguſt, 1678, and on the 17th of Auguſt, 1712. On the 31ſt of January, 1578, a battle was fought near Gemblours between the Spaniards, under Don John of Auſtria, and the army of the States General: moſt of the chief officers of the latter were abſent at Bruſſels, only the Sieur de Coigny and colonel Barflour, a Scotchman, remaining with the troops; they wiſhed to have retreated, but were compelled to an engagement, in which they loſt their cannon, 30 pair of colours and four ſtandards, and de Coigny himſelf was taken priſoner: 10 miles NW. Namur, and 11 NE. Charleroy.

*Gémeaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille: 2 miles SE. Is-ſur-Tille.

GEMINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine: 6 miles NW. Heilbronn.

GEMMI, a mountain of Swiſſerland, making part of the great chain which ſeparates the canton of Berne from the Valais: 20 miles E. Sion.

GEMONA, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, taken by the French, in the beginning of the year 1797: 12 miles NNW. Udina.

GEMOZAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saintes: 3½ leagues S. Saintes, and 1¾ W. Pons.

GEMUND, or *Gmund*, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. The magiſtracy is choſen out of the body of the people. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire is 142 florins: and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar 101 rixdollars 41 kruitzers: 24 miles E. Stuttgart. *Long.* 27. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

GEMUND, or *Gemunden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the north ſide of the Maine, where it is joined by the united ſtreams of the Saal and the Sinn: 37 miles E. Francfort, and 25 W. Schweinfurt.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 10 miles NE. Saxenburg, and 32 NW. Clagenfurt. *Long.* 31. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 56. N.

GEMUND, or *Gemunden*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Traun See; celebrated for its ſalt works: 24 miles SSW. Lintz, and 108 WSW. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 56. N.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles NNW. Zwetl, and 68 NW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

GEMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers, on the Ruhr: 41 miles WNW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 2. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

GEMUNDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Leiningen; famous for its fairs: 3 miles E. Weſterburg.

GEMUNDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe-Caſſel: 16 miles SW. Fritzlar, and 28 SW. Caſſel.

GENADEL, a mountain of Africa, in the country of Nubia, over which the Nile paſſes, and forms a cataract, 45 miles N. Jalac.

GENAP, or *Geneppe*, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the Dyle: 5 miles E. Nivelle.

GENBERABA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 100 miles E. Amadan.

*Gençay*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Civray: 4 leagues NNE. Civray, and 4 S. Poitiers.

GENDRAY, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dole: 3¼ leagues E. Auxonne.

GENERAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: 5 miles S. Nimes.

GENESAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: 90 miles S. Bagdad.

GENESEE, a river of the United States of America, in New York, which runs into Lake Ontario. *Long.* 77. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 10. N.

*Géneteil*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: 2¼ leagues N. Baugé, and 1¼ SW. le Lude.

GENEVA, a city and republic, in alliance with the Swiſs, ſituated on the confines of Savoy, France, and Swiſſerland, at the ſouthern extremity of the lake, called the *Lake of Geneva*, or the *Leman Lake*: the Rhône paſſing through it, and dividing it into two unequal parts. Julius Cæſar made it a place of arms. It flouriſhed under the ſucceſſors of Cæſar: the inhabitants became Chriſtians in the third century, and, at leaſt as early as the middle of the fourth, it was the ſee of a biſhop. The invaſions of the people from the north, the diſorders, ravages, and revolutions which followed, were not leſs ſenſibly felt at Geneva, than in other parts of the weſtern empire. This town and neighbouring country fell to the Burgundians, afterwards to the Franks. Charlemagne, when he aſſembled his army at Geneva to march againſt the Lombards, augmented the privileges of the citizens, and granted them free fairs. In the diſmemberment of the vaſt eſtates of Charlemagne, Geneva came ſucceſſively annexed to the kingdom of Arles and Burgundy. In the year 1032, it was united to the empire; but the authority of the emperors, not well eſtabliſhed in Germany, was hardly at all regarded in the diſtant provinces; the great vaſſals were become independent. Neceſſity had taught the towns to provide for their defence, by uniting and forming a government within themſelves; and the chiefs of the empire, too feeble to maintain their proper authority, protected the aſſociations of the common people, and augmented their liberties, as a balance to the tyranny of the lords and the clergy. In the midſt of this confuſion, which frequent revolutions and profound ignorance had prolonged for ſeveral centuries, the clergy, under one chief, whom devotion had rendered powerful, had began to join a great portion of temporal juriſdiction to their ſpiritual juriſdiction, already too extenſive. Thus, the biſhops of Geneva, like the biſhops of Lauſanne and Sion, had obtained of the emperors the title of princes and ſovereigns over the town, and a conſiderable ſurrounding country. On the other hand, the counts of the Genevois, that is to ſay, the country in the neighbourhood of Geneva, originally only officers of the emperors, though become vaſſals of the biſhop, aſpired to an excluſive adminiſtration of juſtice both in the town and country. The bulls of the emperors and the popes ſerved rather to keep up theſe diſputes than to decide them. The people, preſſed alternately by theſe two powers, profited by their diſputes to confirm and extend their privileges. They were leſs afraid of the authority of the biſhop, who had a greater intereſt at ſtake. Nevertheleſs, a third power was formed in the neighbourhood, which menaced the liberty of the city. The counts of Savoy became powerful by the ſucceſſive poſſeſſions of ſeveral provinces, and among the reſt the Genevois adopted the pretenſions of the ancient counts, and aſpired to the ſovereignty of a town at once a frontier and flouriſhing. Several attempts were made by different princes, but nothing very alarming till, in the beginning of the 16th century, Charles III. a fiery and enterpriſing prince, by conſent of the biſhops, frequently came into the town with a great deal of parade, to gain ſome and intimidate others; and to make a ſhow of his authority, put to death ſome citizens who dared to reſiſt his tyrannic will. A citizen of Geneva, named Berthelier, who had obtained the freedom of Friburg, in Swiſſerland, inſinuated to the chiefs of that republic the benefit of an alliance with Geneva, and that it would be to their intereſt to prevent the latter town from falling into the power of an ambitious neighbour. A treaty was concluded, and two parties aroſe in Geneva, one which remained attached to the intereſt of the duke, and the other on the ſide of liberty. The former were called *Mammelukes*, from the troops of Egypt who were ſo called. The others received the ſirname of *Huguenots*, which was afterwards given to all the Proteſtants of France. This latter term is, without doubt, a corruption of the German word *eidgnoſs*, which ſignifies bound or confederate by oath. The duke Charles, irritated at this tranſaction, entered Geneva with a body of troops, by a breach in the wall, and compelled the people to renounce their new alliance, and, by ſolicitations among the Swiſs Cantons, perſuaded Friburg to deſiſt from the treaty, promiſing not to injure the liberties of Geneva. Nevertheleſs, Berthelier was ſacrificed to his vengeance, and the biſhop, ſurrounded by a numerous guard, entered into the council general, and depoſed the magiſtrates. Fortunately for Geneva, they quitted the town ſoon after theſe ſudden acts of violence, and gave the citizens time to recover from their terror and conſternation. A new alliance was entered into between the towns of Berne, Friburg, and Geneva, in the year 1526, which the duke of Savoy was not able to prevent, and occaſioned long wars between the republic and Savoy. The biſhop, in his turn, being embroiled with the duke, was reduced to demand the right of the citizenſhip of Geneva, to enjoy the protection of the new alliance, which he confirmed. At this time the doctrine of the reformation began to be received by the people, fired by the enthuſiaſm of liberty, which invited them to throw off the yoke both eccleſiaſtical and political. The biſhop, whoſe actions had almoſt always been weak or deceitful, was become deſpicable in the eyes of the people and the duke. His imprudent menaces and precipitate retreat, ſerved to ſtrengthen the cauſe of the reformers. Of their two allies, one exhorted the Genevois not to ſeparate from the communion of the church of Rome. The other preſſed them to confirm their liberty by ſhaking off the eccleſiaſtical dominion. In the year 1535, in full council, the doctrines of the reformation were adopted; in conſequence of which the canton of Friburg renounced the alliance. The celebrated John Calvin arriving accidentally at Geneva, towards the cloſe of the following year, was induced to remain and complete the work that was begun. Geneva was now regarded as the centre and aſylum of the reformed religion, both by the French and Italians, and by the retreat of the perſecuted Proteſtants, the arts and commerce became daily more flouriſhing, and population increaſed. In the year 1559, an academy was founded, under the direction of Theodore Beza. In the year 1536, the cantons of Bern and Friburg, and the Valais, ſeized on ſome of the provinces belonging to the duke of Savoy, near the Lake of Geneva, which procured ſome reſpite of hoſtilities to the new republic. In the year 1584, a perpetual alliance was entered into between Bern, Zurich, and Geneva, which continues to this day, and forms the bond of union between Geneva and Swiſſerland. In the year 1602, an attempt was made by Charles, duke of Savoy, to ſeize on the city by ſurpriſe. Some troops approached the ramparts of Geneva in the night, and a number of ſoldiers had already ſcaled a baſtion, and penetrated into the town. By a fortunate accident the citizens were alarmed time enough to repulſe the enemy, and drive them from their walls. The memory of this deliverance was long preſerved by an anniverſary fête. A war commenced in conſequence of this perfidy, but was followed by a ſolemn peace the following year, ſigned at St. Julien, the 21ſt July, 1603. Since that time the hiſtory of Geneva has been chiefly diſputes between the ariſtocratic and democratic parties. In the year 1782, the diſſenſions aroſe to ſuch a height, and the popular party had gained ſo great aſcendency, that the kings of France and Sardinia, and the canton of Bern, interfered, and threatened to beſiege the city. They had impriſoned ſome of the magiſtrates who had been moſt violent in their oppoſition of their popular claims. The peaſants of the territory joined the Geneveſe, and offered to ſerve in their cauſe without pay, to mount guard, and work at the fortifications. M. de Jaucourt, commander of the French troops, ſaid, that unleſs he was peaceably admitted, he muſt enter the town by force: among other conditions, he inſiſted, that no perſon ſhould appear in the ſtreets, that all arms ſhould be delivered up, that the magiſtrates ſhould be reinſtated, and that the chiefs of the repreſentants, as the popular party were called, ſhould be baniſhed from Geneva. In this the French general was joined by the two others. Reſiſtance muſt have been in vain, the beſiegers could have been ſupported continually by freſh troops, and the deſtruction of the city muſt inevitably have been the conſequence. The repreſentants reſtored the confined magiſtrates to liberty, and left the city in a body. The Sardinians, who firſt entered the gates at five in the morning, found the place deſerted. However, except the principal leaders, moſt of the popular party have returned. If the ariſtocratic party obtained too much ſway in 1782, another revolution, in 1789, advanced the rights of the people, and, perhaps, a conſtitution was then formed, properly and judiciouſly modelled between the two extremes: 72¼ poſts SE. from Paris, by Bourg-en-Breſſe and Maçon; and 58 by Dijon and Mount Jura. *Long.* 5. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 11. N.

GENEVA (*Lake of*), a large lake between Swiſſerland and Savoy, in a vally, which ſeparates the Alps from Mount Jura. The length along the coaſt of Swiſſerland is 18¾ leagues (25 to a degree) on the ſide of Savoy 15 leagues: the greateſt breadth 3¼ leagues. The water is clear, except where the entrance of the Rhone make it foul by the quantity of mud it brings with it in its courſe: near Geneva it is ſhallow, but in ſome parts exceedingly deep, by ſome ſaid to be unfathomable: it abounds in fiſh remarkable as well for their excellence as ſize.

GENEVA, or *New-Geneva*, a village in Ireland, county of Waterford, province of Munſter; it was elegantly built, and was the reception of expatriated citizens of Geneva; but they having relinquiſhed the deſign of ſettling in Ireland, this place remains ſtill uninhabited.

GENEVEIVE, a town of North America, on the weſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 90. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

GENEVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of Paris: three quarters of a league W. S. Denis.

GENEVOIS, or *Duchy of Geneva*, a province of Savoy; bounded on the north by the Swiſs territories, on the eaſt by Faucigny, on the ſouth by Savoy Proper, and on the weſt by France, from which it is ſeparated by the Rhône: Geneva and its territory formerly made a part of it. Annecy is now the capital.

GENEURO, a mountain which divided Piedmont from the ancient Dauphiny, in the road from Briançon to Suſa.

GENGENBACH, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Kinzig, in the Ortenau: it pays 24 florins for a Roman month, and to the chamber of Wetzlar 22 rixdollars 88 kruitzers: in this town is an abby, whoſe prelate is a prince of the empire, and in the matricula is aſſeſſed at ſeven florins: and to the chamber of Wetzlar pays 40 rixdollars 54 kruitzers: 22 miles N. Friburg, and 15 SE. Straſburg. *Long* 25. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 24. N.

*Genillé*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 1 league N. Loches.

GENITE, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: 18 miles W. Brive.

GENLIS, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chauny: 3 miles N. Chauny, and 12 S. St. Quentin.

GENNE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur, near the Loire: 3 leagues NW. Saumur.

GENNEP, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, ſituated on the Niers, near the Meuſe. It contains a church for Roman Catholics, and another for Proteſtants: 9 miles SSW. Cleves. *Long.* 23. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

GENNEPER-HUYS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: 9 miles SSW. Cleves.

GENNES, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Guerche: 5 miles NE. La Guerche.

GENOA, a republican ſtate of Italy; bounded on the north by Piedmont, the Milaneſe, and the Parmeſan, on the eaſt by the ſtates of the duke of Tuſcany, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the weſt by the county of Nice; about 120 miles in length, but ſcarcely in any part more than 20 in breadth. The country is mountainous, and part of it covered with barren rocks, which ſerve for its defence. Some of the mountains are covered with wood, and ſome yield good paſture. There is but a ſmall quantity of arable land, ſo that the inhabitants are obliged to purchaſe great part of their corn from Naples, Sicily, and other places; however, they carefully cultivate every place they can, and throughout the year they are ſupplied with excellent legumes and vegetables for the table. They make a conſiderable quantity of wine, and have abundance of excellent fruit, eſpecially citrons, oranges, pomegranates, almonds, and figs. A great number of mulberry trees are raiſed to feed ſilk-worms, and olives grow in great plenty, eſpecially round the Gulf of Spezzia. Salt is produced ſufficient for exportation. Here and there are found quarries of marble and other ſtone. A great number of ſmall rivers run from the mountains, but none worthy of any other name than brooks. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and ſubmit to the tribunal of inquiſition. The Proteſtants, who dwell in the towns, are not beloved, but are ſuffered by the magiſtrates to live in peace. The ſenate names to the vacant biſhoprics, a prerogative which was a long time enjoyed by the popes. The manufactures are not ſo flouriſhing as they formerly were; the moſt conſiderable are velvet, pluſh, damaſk, different kinds of ſilk, for which they purchaſe a great deal of raw ſilk from Meſſina and other places; gold and ſilver ſtuffs, lace, gloves, ſtockings, ribbons, ſoap, paper to imitate the Indian, &c. Other articles of commerce are oil, fruit, macaroni, confectionary, Parmeſan cheeſe, anchovies, &c. The manufactures of the Genoeſe are greatly reduced: too great a price being paid for the articles which they manufacture, and the inſecurity of their ports contribute greatly to enfeeble their commerce. Genoa has been declared a free port; but Leghorn is likewiſe a free port, and with ſtill greater liberty. The banking buſineſs in Genoa is very conſiderable, and the bankers are eſteemed the richeſt in Europe. The city of Genoa was formerly the capital of Liguria. It was deſtroyed by the Carthaginians, and rebuilt by the Romans, whoſe ally it become, and whoſe fortune it followed. It fell under the power of the Oſtrogoths, from whom it was taken by Beliſarius. In the year 670, it was ſacked by the Lombards, under whoſe power it remained till they were expelled from Italy by Charlemagne. It was for ſome time under the German empire, but by degrees erected itſelf into an independent ſtate. Its power ſoon after ſo encreaſed by its flouriſhing trade, that, in the year 806, it reduced the iſland of Corſica, and, in the 11th and 12th centuries, diſtinguiſhed itſelf in the cruſades. The Genoeſe, in the 12th century, ſubjected the half of Sardinia and the city of Syracuſe, with its dependencies, to their dominion, and even made themſelves maſters of the Black Sea and all its ports, and ſettled themſelves in the Crimea. In the 13th century, they added to their conqueſts the towns of Albengo, Savona, Vintimiglia, and others in their neighbourhood; and for the ſuperiority of the ſea, engaged in a long and troubleſome war with Venice, which laſted till the year 1381. By it they were extremely weakened, and rendered unable to maintain their poſſeſſion of the Crimea, from which they were entirely driven in 1471. In the laſt century, their republic and liberty ſuffered many rude ſhocks, and the inteſtine diſſenſions about the form of government ſo debilitated the ſtate, that they were obliged to put themſelves ſometimes under the protection of the dukes of Milan, and ſometimes under the kings of France: but the latter treating them with intolerable haughtineſs and rigour, they ſtruggled hard, but unſucceſsfully, for liberty, till that naval hero, Andrew Doria, in 1528, reſcued his country out of the hands of their tyrannical maſters, ſettled it in perfect freedom, and eſtabliſhed its preſent conſtitution. Ever ſince Genoa has generally ſided with Spain, which frequenely involved it in quarrels with France: and it alſo had a dangerous neighbour in the dukes of Savoy. In 1684, it was cruelly bombarded by the French, and to ſave itſelf from total deſtruction, was obliged to ſubmit to very hard terms; two of which were, that the doge and four counſellors ſhould appear in perſon at Verſailles, and aſk pardon; and that the ſtate ſhould diſarm all their gallies to ſix, with a promiſe not to fit out more without the knowledge and conſent of the king. In the year 1713, Charles VI. ſold the marquiſate of Finale to the republic for a conſiderable ſum of money. In 1743, the queen of Hungary having, at the treaty of Worms, ceded to the king of Sardinia all her rights to the town and marquiſate of Finale, and demanding that the Genoeſe ſhould deliver up the marquiſate, they entered into an alliance with France, Spain, and Naples; and, in 1745, declared war againſt the king of Sardinia. The king of Sardinia made himſelf maſter of great part of the ſtate; ſeveral Genoeſe ports were bombarded by an Engliſh fleet; and the Imperialiſts even ſeized upon the city of Genoa; but after a terrible ſlaughter on both ſides, they were again driven out by the inhabitants; and, in 1747, miſcarried in their attempt to recover it. Its tranquillity was reſtored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. The ancient nobility conſiſt of 28 families, and are thoſe whom Andrew Doria, in 1528, ſeparated from all the reſt, and declared only capable of holding the chief offices and dignity of doge; all the other inhabitants of Genoa being reduced by him to the claſs of commoners. Since that time it has been found neceſſary to create other nobility. The nobility of Genoa are allowed to keep manufactures of velvet, ſilk, and cloth; to farm the duties, and to have ſhares in merchant veſſels; but all other buſineſs and handy-crafts are forbidden. The form of government in this republic is ariſtocratic. The chief is called doge, or duke, to which dignity no perſon is promoted till he is fifty years of age, and has for fifteen years left off all trade or occupation not conſiſtent with nobility. Every two years a new doge is choſen; and the former is incapacitated during five years to hold again the ſame poſt. However, he has a procurator's office aſſigned him, and a penſion of 500 ſcudi for life. In times of peace the republic uſually keep on foot a body of 5000 regular troops, namely, 4000 natives, 200 Germans, who are the doge's lifeguard, 500 Switzers, 300 Italians, and 100 Bombardiers. Beſides theſe, it has alſo a militia, which, in caſe of neceſſity, is obliged to take the field. The cavalry it raiſes in war time amounts only to about 600, who are but of little ſervice, by reaſon of the badneſs of the horſes in this country. The fleet of this republic, anciently ſo celebrated for its victories over the Saracens, Piſaneſe, Venetians, Spaniards, and Turks, and for continuing a conſiderable time maſters of Sardinia, Malta, Majorca, Minorca, Candia, Cyprus, and many other places in and near the Mediterranean and Archipelago, and even of the Black Sea, the Crimea, and other parts, is now reduced to ſix gallies. The city is about ten miles in circumference, and defended towards the land by a double wall. Several baſtions are erected along the ſea ſhore, on rocks which riſe above the water. The ſtreets are in general narrow, but clean and well paved; two, called the *Strada Nuova* and *Strada Balbi*, are filled with magnificent palaces, fronted with marble. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. The cathedral is built in the Gothic ſtyle, and paved with black and white marble, in the treaſury of which is preſerved a curious hexagon diſh, ſaid to be of a ſingle emerald, found at Ceſarea in the time of the cruſades, which the Genoeſe received as their ſhare of the plunder. Beſides the cathedral, it contains thirty-two pariſh churches, many of which are magnificent, and adorned with ſculptures and pictures by the beſt maſters. The doge's palace is large, without decoration, except two ſtatues of John Andrew Doria and Andrew Doria, larger than the life, at the entrance. The arſenal contains arms for 34,000 men, machines, models for bridges, the armour worn by a number of Genoeſe women in the cruſades, a ſhield containing 120 piſtols, made by Julius Ceſar Vacche, for the purpoſe of aſſaſſinating the doge and ſenate at one time, &c. Other public buildings are the Albergo, which ſerves as a poor-houſe and houſe of correction, where is a beautiful relievo, the Virgin ſupporting a dead Chriſt, by Michael Angelo; and the aſſumption of the Virgin, in white marble, by Puget, an inimitable piece of ſculpture; a large hoſpital for the ſick of all nations and religions; the Conſervatory, for educating and portioning 300 poor girls; and a great number of palaces belonging to the nobility. They reckon at Genoa 69 convents of men and women. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 150,000: 63 miles S. Milan. *Long.* 26. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.—The conſtitution of this ſtate was changed in the beginning of the year 1797, from an ariſtocracy to a democracy.

GENOLHAC, or *Genouillac*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alais: 5 leagues NW. Alais, and 10 W. Pont St. Eſprit.

GENOSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 10 miles SE. Otranto.

GENOUILLAT, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bouſſac: 3 leagues W. Bouſſac.

*Genouillé*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: 10 miles W. St. Jean d'Angely.

*Genouillé*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: 1 league S. Civray.

GENSAC, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: 3 leagues SE. Libourne, and 3 N. Caſtelmoron d'Albert.

GENTIAH, a town of Aſia, in the country of Aſſam: 370 miles E. Patna. *Long.* 92. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 10. N.

GENTILLY, a town of France, in the department of Paris; the reſidence of the kings of France of the firſt and ſecond race: three quarters of a league S. Paris.

GENTIOUX, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Felletin: 3 leagues SW. Felletin.

GENTHIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: 30 miles NE. Magdeburg.

GEN-TSING, a town of China, in the province of Se-tchuen: 87 miles NW. Hoei-li.

GENZANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 12 miles ESE. Venoſa.

GEORGE, a lake of the United States of America, in New York; 23 miles long, and 3 wide: the north end is two miles S. Ticonderoga.

GEORGE FORT, a fort of United America, in the ſtate of New York, at the ſouth end of Lake George: 42 miles N. Albany.

GEORGE TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: 18 miles E. Elkton.

GEORGE TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina; burnt during the American war: 60 miles NE. Charles Town.

GEORGE TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 20 miles W. Wayneſborough.

GEORGENBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: 9 miles N. Beuthen.

GEORGENBURG, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 2 miles S. Inſterburg.

GEORGENTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: 6 miles S. Gotha.

GEORGE'S TOWN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs: 36 miles NNE. Inverary, and 37 NW. Stirling.

GEORGIA, a country of Aſia, between the Caſpian and the Black Seas, but particularly applied to a country between the Caſpian Sea and Mingrelia, anciently known by the name of *Iberia*. The air is dry, very warm in ſummer, and very cold in winter. Fine weather commences in the month of May, and continues till the end of November. The ſoil is exceedingly fertile, provided the ground be watered. The bread and fruits are excellent, and the paſtures feed a great number of cattle, fat and lean. The game is of excellent flavour, and the wild hogs delicate. The inhabitants make wine, which they ſell into Armenia and Perſia, eſpecially to Iſpahan, for the king's table. Silk forms a conſiderable branch of trade to Erzerum; but the inhabitants are not acquainted with the beſt method of winding it. Georgia was in one kingdom, of which the inhabitants were Chriſtians, but ſince the year 1639, they have become a mixture of Mahometans; and the king of Perſia having conquered the country, has divided it between two native princes, by themſelves called kings, but by the ſophi ſtyled only governors, or viceroys. The moſt powerful of the two is that of Teflis, called in the language of the country, the king of Cartel. Each of theſe princes has generally a guard of Mahometan horſe in their pay. The king of Perſia obliges them to embrace the Mahometan religion, to preſerve the dignity in the family. The Chriſtians of the country in part follow the rites of the Armenians, and in part that of the Greek church, and are repreſented as the moſt tractable of all the Chriſtians of the Eaſt. Their money bears the name of the kings of Perſia, but juſtice is adminiſtered by Chriſtian magiſtrates. The Georgians have wonderful ſkill in the uſe of the bow, and have the reputation of being the beſt ſoldiers of any in Aſia. The women are celebrated for their beauty. As the country produces ſtrong wine, the Georgians are great drunkards, and are particularly fond of brandy, the women as well as the men. The manners and cuſtoms of the Georgians are a mixture of thoſe nations which are ſituated about them. The men have no virtue, but courage; fathers ſell their children, and ſometimes their wives; the women are without modeſty, and, although very handſome, love to paint. There are only four conſiderable towns, viz. Teflis, Gori, Suram, and Ali.

GEORGIA, one of the United States of America; bounded on the north by the Tennaſſee government, on the north-eaſt by South Carolina, on the eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth by Eaſt Florida and Indian nations, and on the weſt by the Miſſiſippi; the dimenſions from eaſt to weſt, that is, from the Atlantic Ocean to the river Miſſiſippi, about 500 miles; from north to ſouth, meaſuring from Eaſt Florida, about 240 miles, and from the Indian nations to the Tennaſſee government 140. The firſt ſettlement by the Engliſh formed in this country was in the year 1733. A large voluntary ſubſcription, aſſiſted by a parliamentary grant of near 10,000l. was raiſed, and letters patent were obtained from king George II. for carrying the deſign of a ſettlement into execution, and the country was called *Georgia*, in honour of the ſovereign. The original intention was to provide for the diſtreſſed families of Great Britain and Ireland, and to convey them, without expence, to a country in which they might be enabled to obtain a better proviſion than they had before. Truſtees were appointed, and a ſyſtem of laws formed for the government of the new colony. General Oglethorpe was fixed on to direct the public finances, and carry the project into execution. He conducted the firſt coloniſts himſelf, which conſiſted of no more than 100 perſons, and arrived in the river Savannah in the year 1733. Before the expiration of the year, the number was increaſed to upwards of 600. The ſettlement was afterwards increaſed by emigrants from Scotland, Saltzburg, and from Swiſſerland. Several towns were built, and beſides thoſe who employed themſelves in agriculture, upwards of 600 people were employed in trading with the Indians for furs and ſkins in the year 1739. Yet, in the year 1741, the Engliſh government received information that ſcarce a ſixth part remained of the number ſent to Georgia, who being now totally diſcouraged, ſeemed only deſirous to fix in a more favourable ſituation. The reaſon of this calamity was founded in the ſyſtem of laws formed for the colony. The government, together with the property, had been ceded to individuals. The firſt uſe the proprietors of Georgia made of the unlimited power they were inveſted with, was to eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of legiſlation, that made them entirely maſters not only of the police, juſtice, and finances of the country, but even of the lives and eſtates of the inhabitants. Every ſpecies of right was withdrawn from the people, who are the original poſſeſſors of them all. Obedience was required of the people, though contrary to their intereſt and knowledge; and it was conſidered here, as in other countries, as their duty and their fate. As great inconveniencies had been found to ariſe in other colonies from large poſſeſſions, it was thought proper in Georgia to allow each family only fifty acres of land; which they were not permitted to mortgage, or even to diſpoſe of by will to their female iſſue. This laſt regulation, of making only the male capable of inheritance, was ſoon aboliſhed, but there ſtill remained too many obſtacles to excite a ſpirit of emulation. It ſeldom happens that a man reſolves to leave his country but upon the proſpect of ſome great advantage that works ſtrongly upon his imagination. All limits, therefore, preſcribed to his induſtry, are ſo many checks which prevent him from engaging in any project. The boundaries aſſigned to every plantation muſt neceſſarily have produced this effect. Several other errors ſtill affected the original plan of this country, and prevented its increaſe. No man was permitted to depart the province without a licence. If any of the lands, granted by the truſtees ſhall not be cultivated, cleared, and fenced round about with a wooden fence, or pales, ſix feet high, within eighteen years from the date of the grant, ſuch part was to revert to the truſt, and the grant with reſpect to it be void. All forfeitures for non-reſidence, high treaſon, felonies, &c. were to the truſtees for the uſe and benefit of the colony. The uſe of negroes was to be abſolutely prohibited, and alſo the importation of rum. None of the coloniſts were to be permitted to trade with the Indians, but ſuch as ſhould obtain a ſpecial licence for that purpoſe. Theſe were ſome of the fundamental regulations eſtabliſhed by the truſtees of Georgia, and perhaps the imagination of man could ſcarcely have framed a ſyſtem of rules worſe adapted to the circumſtances and ſituation of the poor ſettlers, and of more pernicious conſequences to the proſperity of the province. Yet, although the truſtees were greatly miſtaken with reſpect to their plan of ſettlement, it muſt be acknowledged their views were generous. As the people ſet out by them were poor and unfortunate, who were to be provided with neceſſaries at their public ſtore, they received their lands upon condition of cultivation, and by their perſonal reſidence of defence. Silk and wine being the chief articles intended to be raiſed, they judged negroes were not neceſſary to theſe purpoſes. The mother country at length perceived how much theſe defects in the political regulations and inſtitutions had prevented the increaſe of the colony, and freed them from the reſtraints they had before been clogged with. The government in Georgia was ſettled upon the ſame plan as that which had rendered Carolina ſo flouriſhing; and inſtead of being dependant on a few individuals, became one of the national poſſeſſions, under a governor. The face of the country is towards the ſea-coaſt, and fifty miles weſtward almoſt a continued level, the land then begins to riſe gradually, till at laſt it ends in the ſouthern extremity of the Allegany or Appalachian mountains. From the foot of theſe mountains extends a vaſt plain of the richeſt ſoil, capable of producing the chief Eaſt India plants. The ſoil is various, and its fertility different in different ſituations, and frequently in proportion to culture and improvement. The principal productions are rice, indigo, cotton, corn, and tobacco. From the time Georgia became a royal government, in 1752, till the peace of Paris, in the year 1763, ſhe ſtruggled under many difficulties, ariſing from the want of credit, from friends, and the frequent moleſtations of enemies. The good effects of the peace were ſenſibly felt in the province of Georgia. From this time it began to flouriſh under the fatherly care of governor Wright. To form a judgment of the rapid growth of the colony, we need only attend to its exports. In the year 1763, the exports of Georgia conſiſted of 7500 barrels of rice, 9633 pounds of indigo, 1250 buſhels of Indian corn, which, together with deer and beaver ſkins, naval ſtores, proviſions, timber, &c. amounted to no more than 27,021l. ſterling. Ten years afterwards, in 1773, it exported commodities to the value of 121,677l. ſterling. During the late war, Georgia was over-run by the Britiſh troops, and the inhabitants were obliged to flee into the neighbouring ſtates for ſafety. The ſuffering and loſſes of her citizens were as great in proportion to the number, and their wealth, as in any of the ſtates. Since the peace, the progreſs of the population of this ſtate has been aſtoniſhingly rapid. Its growth in improvement and population has been checked by the hoſtile irruptions of the Creek Indians, which have been frequent and very diſtreſſing to the frontier inhabitants. Georgia is divided into eleven counties, which contain in the whole about 85,000 ſouls, white and black. The principal towns are Auguſta, Savannah, Brunſwick, Sunbury, Frederica, Waſhington, Louiſville, &c. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogeechee, St. Mary, Alatamaha, &c. The animals and diſeaſes are ſimilar to thoſe of South Carolina.

GEORGIA, *(New)*, or *South Georgia*, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean, about thirty leagues in length, and ten in breadth. It abounds in bays and harbours, but the prodigious quantity of ice on the coaſt renders it inacceſſible during a great part of the year, and even at other times the floating maſſes of ice render the anchorage dangerous. The appearance of the land is the ſame throughout, the lofty mountains towards the ſouth are divided into numberleſs parts, and appear like flames of fire. The coaſts are bounded with high perpendicular rocks of ice, large portions of which frequently break off and fall into the vallies or into the ſea, where they are toſſed about by the waves, and reſemble ſmall detached iſlands. The interior country is not leſs ſavage, the ſummits of the rocks are loſt in the clouds, and the vallies are covered with eternal ſnow; there is neither tree nor ſhrub. The only vegetables diſcovered were a kind of coarſe graſs, a ſpecies of burnet, and a plant like moſs. The rocks are compoſed of a kind of ſlate, of a blueiſh grey colour, diſpoſed in horizontal beds: many ſhining fragments of which cover the ſtrand, and appear to have no mineral in the compoſition. In all the coaſt there was found neither river nor freſh water ſpring. A great number of ſea-calves and ſea-bears were found, and flocks of penguins, ſome of which weighed thirty-eight pounds, and meaſured three feet three inches long. The only birds ſeen on the land appeared to be a ſpecies of the lark, no quadruped was found, but the dung of one was ſeen, ſuppoſed to have belonged to a fox, or animal of that kind. *Long*. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 30. S.

GEORGIEV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: 32 miles WNW. Ekaterinograd.

GEORGITZ, a town of Walachia: 18 miles NNE. Buchoreſt, and 24 SE. Tergoviſto.

GERA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reus, on the Elſter. It was ravaged by the Bohemians, in the year 1449: 30 miles SSW. Leipſic, and 68 W. Dreſden. *Long*. 29. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 49. N.

GERANGER, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 22 miles SSW. Romſdal.

*Gérardmer*, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bruyères: 3½ leagues SE. Bruyères, and 3¾ E. Remiremont.

GERASTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles E. Korn-Neuburg.

GERAU, a ſmall country of Germany, ſituated near the conflux of the Maine and the Rhine, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It takes its name from Gerau, but Darmſtadt is the capital.

GERAU *(Groſs)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe-Darmſtadt: 8 miles WNW. Darmſtadt, and 10 SE. Mentz.

GERBA, or *Jerba*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Tripoli. Its principal produce is barley and fruit. *Long*. 11. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 33. 30. N.

GERBEROY, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais; fortified in the 9th century, to ſtop the incurſion of the Normans. It was taken by the Engliſh in the years 1160 and 1437; but, in 1449, the troops left in garriſon were put to death by the Picards: 4 leagues NW. Beauvais, and 2 NE. Gournay. *Long*. 19. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 32. N.

GERBEVILLER, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luneville: 1¾ leagues S. Luneville, and 5¼ E. Vezelize.

GERBSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: 30 miles SW. Deſſau, and 36 S. Magdeburg.

GERDAVAN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, built in the year 1325, and defended by two caſtles; ſituated on the Omet, near a conſiderable lake, which is called *the Calendar of Gerdaven*, as prognoſticating weather: 30 miles SE. Konigſberg.

GERDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderburn: 2 miles SE. Dringenberg.

GERDIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, on the Coiva: 152 miles N. Perm. *Long*. 74. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 59. 40. N.

GEREMSCHANGKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upna: 36 miles WNW. Bugulma.

GERENSCHANSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan: 240 miles SSW. Kolivan. *Long*. 97. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 45. N.

GERENZA, ſee *Cerenza*.

GERERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles ESE. Crems.

GERESTADT, a town of Norway, in the biſhopric of Aggerhuus: 32 miles SW. Tonſberg.

GERESTO, a town of the iſland of Negropont: 15 miles S. Cariſto.

GERGAR, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 10 miles SSW. Purchena.

GERGEFALVA, a town of Tranſilvania: 16 miles WNW. Hermenſtadt.

**GERHARDSBRON**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach. 28 miles W. Anſpach.

**GERINGSWALDE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: 4 miles NE. Rochlitz.

**GERLATZKOI**, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Siberia, on the eaſt ſide of the Irtiſch, in the government of Kolivan: 212 miles W. Kolivan. *Long.* 93. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

**GERMAN TOWN**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 27 miles SW. Waſhington.

**GERMAN TOWN**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſilvania: 5 miles N. Philadelphia.

**GERMAN TOWN**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: 17 miles WSW. Morriſtown.

**GERMANY**, a country of Europe, in ancient times inhabited by various nations, who derived their origin from the Celtes and Sclavonians, or Vandals, differing in language and in manners. Germany, the name given to the whole country, is moſt generally ſuppoſed to be Roman, though the word by ſome is thought to be derived from a Teutonic word, which ſignifies *warlike*. The firſt Germans had neither towns nor villages, they conſidered houſes as their graves, and lived ſcattered round a wood or fountain. Their manners were pure. The women were reſpected, and the daughters educated by their mothers: when married, their huſbands became their maſters, and puniſhed them if they violated their faith. Some among them had neither laws nor modeſty; in their cabins were found cattle, children, father, mother, naked and mingled together. All were warriors, many of them ſailors. They had neither temples nor ſtatues; their gods were the ſtars, which gave light; the earth, which produced nouriſhment; fire; and heroes who had been celebrated for their courage, ſuch was Odin: after their death they hoped to appear in his preſence, to be honoured for their exploits, and to drink beer from the ſculls of their enemies. To Odin, as the god of war, they offered torn colours, broken javelins, ſpoils covered with blood, &c. which they placed in thick foreſts, that by their obſcurity impreſſed a kind of horror, and rendered their religion more formidable. Sometimes they ſacrificed human victims, when the women performed the barbarous execution, cloathed in white, and covered with a veil, with a girdle of gold, and feet naked: at which time they conſulted the gods, and augured events from the bloody entrails of the unfortunate victim. Some burned their captives to render the gods propitious. Chance held the place of wiſdom; in affairs public or private, they were for the moſt part directed by caſting lot, by the flight of birds, by the pace or neighing of their horſes. When they went to war they advanced ſinging rude ſongs, without harmony, and without variety; their women followed them, and excited them to combat. Their chiefs were among ſome elected, among others hereditary. Their buſineſs in war was rather to ſet an example by their actions than harangue them in fruitleſs words. Their office in peace was to appeaſe quarrels, to judge diſputes, to receive from the hands of their fathers young men who had attained a proper age of ſerving the ſtate to which they belonged: when they received a ſhield and a lance, which they never quitted except during ſleep. Their prieſts were the executors of juſtice. Their religion allowed them many wives, but the chiefs alone profited by this privilege; a widow rarely married again, ſhe finiſhed her days in retirement and ſorrow. Even queens ſuckled their children; the rank which they held by chance could not excuſe a duty impoſed by nature. They were ſtout, and feared neither hunger nor cold. They were ſober in general; but ſometimes drank to exceſs. They were ignorant of the art of making bread, yet they cultivated wheat, which they preſerved in caves: they reduced it to flour, and eat it boiled in paſte. They laboured in the field without inſuring the property: this was to avoid tyranny, and ſupport equality. They lived without diſeaſes and without care. The duel was amongſt them an act of religion; involuntary murder was redeemed with money. A ſimple turf formed their tomb, which contained with themſelves, their horſes and their arms. Theſe are the principal traits of the cuſtoms of theſe people. In the decline of the Roman empire, Germany was formed of ſeven principal nations, viz. the Franks, Swabians, Alemans, Friſians, Saxons, Thuringians, and Bavarians. The Franks, under the conduct of their king Clovis, reduced Gaul, and at laſt conquered the reſt of the German nations, ſo that under Charlemagne, all Germany was united to, and part of the French, or Frankiſh monarchy. In the year 800, Charlemagne took the title of emperor, entailing the dignity on his family. The conquered nations of Germany had before hereditary dukes of their own, and were governed by their own laws, but now the governors were appointed by the emperor. The ſtates, or diet of the empire, were ſtill held, and conſulted in paſſing laws by the prince. Germany became an independent kingdom in the year 843, in the perſon of Louis, grandſon of Charlemagne, whoſe dominions were bounded towards the weſt by the Rhine, with the three towns of Worms, Spire, and Mentz. Towards the latter end of his life he added a part of the kingdom of Lorraine, and in the year 879, his ſon obtained the remainder. Germany continued an hereditary kingdom till the year 911, when the race of Charlemagne became extinct; but the power of the kings was limited by the diets. The ſeveral territories were governed by counts without dukes: marggraves defended the borders againſt invaſions, and were therefore ſometimes called dukes, becauſe leaders of armies, but Louis, the grandſon of Charlemagne, created Ludolph duke of Saxony, which title devolved to his youngeſt ſon Otto. The German ſtates, on the death of Louis the Child, wiſhed to elect this Otto to be king; but, being old, he declined the honour, and on his recommendation they choſe Conrad, of Franconia. Conrad, on his death-bed, recommended Henry, the ſon of Otto, though his enemy, to ſucceed him. This generoſity was fortunate. About this time aroſe the duchies of Franconia, Swabia, and Bavaria. Henry, who was ſurnamed the Fowler, was a great man, he vanquiſhed the Huns, the Danes, the Vandals, and the Bohemians, and reduced order into the ſtate; he built walls round the cities, granted them privileges, and encouraged commerce; inſtituted a militia, from which he expelled all cowards and drunkards. He deſerves to be reckoned among the good kings: he is ranked amongſt the emperors, but he contented himſelf with the title of the king of Germany. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Otto, or Hatto, who took the title of emperor. The Saxon line of kings and emperors ended in the year 1224, when the ſtates elected Conrad II. ſirnamed Salicus. In the year 1273, after great troubles and diſputes, Rudolph, count of Habſburg, from whom the illuſtrious houſe of Auſtria is deſcended, was choſen emperor. The famous German bull, publiſhed by Charles IV. contains the fundamental inſtitutes of the empire. The empire is at preſent bounded on the north by the duchy of Sleſwick and the Baltic; on the eaſt by Pruſſia, Poland, Hungary, Sclavonia, and Croatia; on the ſouth by the Gulf of Venice, Italy, and Swiſſerland; and on the weſt by the Rhine, the United Provinces, and the German Ocean. All parts do not enjoy the ſame mildneſs of climate, nor the ſame fertility of ſoil, but in general the air is wholeſome, and the inhabitants live as long, or perhaps longer than in the neighbouring countries. Germany was formerly covered with wood, and even at this time contains ſome large foreſts, though ſeveral diſtricts are in want of wood, and burn turf, peat, and coals. The white mulberry-tree is very common, olives grow in ſeveral places, and cheſnuts, oaks, beech, firs, and fruit-trees, ſuch as apples, pears, cherries, plumbs, peaches, almonds, walnuts, filberts, &c. It yields all kinds of grain, ſuch as wheat, rye, maize, barley, oats, peas, beans, tares, &c. The inhabitants cultivate hemp, flax, hops, aniſe, cummin, tobacco, madder, woad, ſaffron, carthamus, or baſtard ſaffron, &c. Germany produces wine, which, in the opinion of many, ſurpaſſes the French and Hungarian wines. Of this the beſt ſort grows in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and conſtitutes the ſeveral ſpecies of Rheniſh wine (of which that of Rhingau is the beſt in all Germany) and the Moſel wine. The Franconian, Neckar, Kocher, and Muſcadel wines are alſo excellent. The number of horſes, oxen, cows, ſheep, goats, and ſwine, are incredibly great. The numerous rivers, brooks, lakes, and ponds in Germany, abound in various and fine ſorts of fiſh, ſuch as ſturgeon, ſhad, ſalmon, pike, carp, trout, lamprey, perch, roach, barbel, or red-beard, jack, eel, and many other ſpecies. Germany contains mines of gold, ſilver, lead, tin, iron, copper, loadſtone, ochre, cinnabar, quickſilver, coals, &c. with quarries of marble, alabaſter, and other ſtone; in many places are found agates, cornelians, and even the more valuable precious ſtones, as diamonds, rubies, emeralds, amethyſts, &c. with vitriol, ſaltpetre, alum, ſulphur, and ſalt ſprings in abundance. The number of medicinal ſprings and baths, both warm and cold, is very great. This country, which had anciently nothing but ſcattered huts thatched with ſtraw, now contains more than 2,300 towns, and about 80,000 villages. The number of inhabitants can hardly be much leſs than 30,000,000. Fortifications exiſted before towns; all the eminences were in conſequence adorned with caſtles; even convents were fortified, a melancholy proof of ſubaltern tyranny, and the weakneſs of government. There are different languages in Germany, which proves that their origins were diverſe; themſelve have ſpread over Europe, and almoſt all the kings of this part of the world are of German blood. The empire is compoſed of a great number of ſmall eſtates, ſome are free, others are not ſo: thoſe which ſubmitted to the ſovereigns included their vaſſals and villains. The territorial lords are called immediate members of the empire, their vaſſals are mediate members, the whole are divided into ten circles. This inſtitution was eſtabliſhed for the ſake of order and peace. Theſe circles have no determinate rank, but cuſtom has placed them in the following order, viz. Auſtria, Burgundy, Lower Rhine, Franconia, Bavaria, Swabia, Upper Rhine, Weſtphalia, Upper Saxony, and Lower Saxony. The two firſt are Catholics, the two laſt Proteſtants, the other ſix a mixture of both. Bohemia, Moravia, Luſatia, Sileſia, and ſome other countries are not compriſed in the ten circles. At its origin the empire was elective, the chief, though choſen from the ſame houſe, muſt ſolemnly renounce every act which may render the empire hereditary. Before Charles V. the title was that of Roman Emperor, and they were crowned at Rome. At preſent the emperor, before he is crowned, ſends to aſſure the pope of his filial reverence. The emperor is alſo king of Lombardy, and poſſeſſes a number of fiefs, as the duchies of Mantua, Milan, Montferrat, Gonzago, Mirandola, &c. beſides ſeveral in Tuſcany, Genoa, &c. which are compelled to furniſh contributions in time of war, but this they ſeldom do without compulſion. The emperor has no power in Italy without the conſent of the electors. Its revenues here conſiſt in long leaſes, fees, and forfeitures, eſpecially in the revenues of the duchy of Mantua, which he poſſeſſes as a fief forfeited to the empire. The ancient emperors travelled through their dominions, and rendered juſtice in perſon, having palaces in different provinces and in ſome towns, but have never had any poſitive places of reſidence appointed as imperial. They have generally choſen the capital of their hereditary eſtates. They had formerly great revenues ariſing from the provinces and convents. They had the tenth of all tolls, money, mines, ſalt-works, &c. Theſe revenues are now trifling. When the emperor dies, is a minor, or abſent, he has for his ſubſtitute the elector Palatine and the elector of Saxony, who are called Imperial Vicars. When they act, the decrees of the imperial chamber are iſſued in their name: they preſent to vacant benefices, receive the revenues, convoke the diet, and inveſt in their fiefs the vaſſals of the empire. The prerogatives of the emperor are to rank as the firſt princes of Europe, to be called the Advocate and Temporal Chief of Chriſtendom. His power in Germany is reſtrained by the laws, and by his oath. As the Advocate of Chriſtianity he protects the ſee of Rome, the pope, and the Chriſtian church. He confirms eccleſiaſtical benefices, ſends commiſſaries to the election of archbiſhops, biſhops, and prelates, but cannot aſſiſt in perſon. He has a right to preſent once during his reign a candidate to the firſt vacancy in every abby and chapter in the empire, Catholic or Proteſtant. He has a right to create nobles, raiſe countries to a more eminent rank, grant titles, dignities, employments, arms, and privileges. He confirms univerſities, grants to any place he pleaſes the privileges of holding fairs or markets, with the rights of a ſanctuary; can empower any perſon to adopt another as heir. He can reinſtate thoſe who have been adjudged to forfeit; ſuſpend the execution of judgment, legitimate baſtards, grant paſſports, abſolve from oaths. The poſts of the empire are inveſted in him, and the princes of Tour Taxis enjoy them as a fief of the empire. There are however particular poſts eſtabliſhed in different parts of the empire. In foreign wars he may act upon the defenſive. He permits powers to enrol themſelves in the empire; but for this it is neceſſary to obtain the conſent of the territorial lords. To make war, peace, alliances, alienations, engagements, to recover lands belonging to the empire, to convoke the diets, he muſt act with the electors; their conſent is neceſſary. The conſent of all the ſtates muſt be obtained when any of its members are put under the ban of the empire, or when any circumſtances occur in which the empire in general is concerned. This muſt be done in a diet convoked by the emperor, and the objects of their deliberation there announced. The emperor and the ſtates may attend in perſon, or ſend deputies in their ſtead, who may be charged with ſeveral votes. The ſtates of the empire are formed of three colleges, the college of electors, the college of princes, and the college of imperial towns. They deliberate ſeparately; the plurality of voices decides, except in caſe of religion, and affairs of general importance. If they agree, the reſult becomes the good pleaſure of the empire, and they preſent it to the chief; if the emperor approves, the reſolutions become laws. The right of voice and ſeat at the diet of the empire is attached to domain, and not to perſon. Theſe ſeats are eccleſiaſtical or ſecular, the former are either Catholics or Proteſtants. The Proteſtants are biſhops, abbeſſes, &c. they are elected by the chapter, and neither confirmed by the pope nor emperor; they take no oath, are not compelled to enter into orders; they acknowledge no metropolitan, and pay no firſt fruits; but muſt receive their inveſtiture from the emperor, within a year and a day after their election. Their dignity is equal to that of the Catholics; they have the ſame titles: in other reſpects they act as ſeculars, and are allowed to marry. The Catholic eccleſiſtics are archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, abbeſſes, &c. As ſeculars they exerciſe the rights of a ſovereign in their own dominions. They are elected by their chapters, confirmed by the pope, or by the biſhop of the dioceſe. They ought, before they are conſecrated, to take an oath of fidelity to the pope, and make confeſſion of their faith. The ſecular ſtates are electors, princes, counts, barons, and imperial towns. This rank is obtained by ſucceſſion, by a grant of the emperor, by contract, or by alliance; it paſſes to the eldeſt ſons, never to daughters. The youngeſt ſons receive portions in land or money. They muſt eſpouſe an equal in rank, without which their children cannot inherit. The number of electors is nine, three of which are eccleſiaſtics, the archbiſhop of Mentz, Treves, and Cologn. The ſecular electors are the king of Bohemia, the electors of Bavaria, Saxony, Brandenburg, Palatine, and Brunſwick-Lunenburg, or Hanover. Next to the electors are the princes of the empire, who are partly eccleſiaſtical, and partly ſecular, of an ancient houſe, or a new creation. The eccleſiaſtical princes who have a voice and ſeat in the diet, are 33 in number. The ſecular princes are 61. The other princes have hitherto obtained no place in the council of the princes of the empire, but many have preſented themſelves for that purpoſe, and many alſo have the reſolutions either of all or of ſome particular colleges of the empire, and others the recommendation of the emperor in their favour. The cities of the empire are ſuch as are governed by magiſtrates of their own, ſtand immediately under the emperor and the empire, and have a ſeat and voice at the diet, at which they conſtitute the third and laſt college. Some of theſe are Catholics, others Lutheran, and others mixed. To the laſt of theſe belong all ſuch cities, a part of whoſe burghers, or rather council, enjoyed in 1624, both publih and private exerciſe of religion in their city. Within their territory they exerciſe ſupreme power. Some moreover have from ancient times bailiffs and head boroughs of the empire. Some ſtill pay the old taxes belonging to it; but the greater part are free from both. Excluſive of the ſtates of the empire, already deſcribed, there are alſo immediate members, but theſe are no ſtates of the empire. To this claſs belong ſeveral princes, counts, and lords, who partly poſſeſs immediate eſtates, and at diets, or in a college of the counts of the empire, have ſeats and voice; and partly, who, though they have no immediate eſtates, yet at diets, or in a college of counts, enjoy ſeat and voice. The free immediate knighthood of the empire, which conſiſts partly of families of counts, but principally of barons and nobles. Several cloiſters, colleges of canons and foundations. Several co-hereditary places; that is to ſay, certain families who hold a town, citadel, or village, &c. or even whole diſtricts in common; partly in order to protect each other againſt unjuſt violence, and partly on account of other ſtipulations with reſpect to ſucceſſion, &c. on which ſtipulations and the ancient cuſtoms, as alſo the form of government obſerved in ſuch a place, the whole conſtitution of a ſociety reſts. And certain immediate villages of the empire. The diet of the empire is an aſſembly of the emperor, and of all the ſtates, or of all their envoys and plenipotentiaries, in order to conſult about, and come to reſolutions in matters which concern the whole German empire. This diet is ſummoned by the emperor, who after conſultation with the electors, appoints the time and place for it, which latter muſt be within the German dominions. Should it once ceaſe, yet it muſt be renewed at leaſt once in ten years. The firſt diet of an emperor is to be held at Nuremberg. The preſent is held at Ratiſbon. The ſummons is performed by printed patents, ſubſcribed by the emperor himſelf, which are ſent in form of a letter, uſually ſix months before the beginning of the diet, to each ſtate of the empire in particular, and at the ſame time briefly declaring the occaſion of their meeting, and the moſt important matters to be tranſacted therein. The emperor either aſſiſts in perſon, or has a principal commiſſary, who to this day is always a prince, and for whoſe aſſiſtance a co-commiſſary is uſually appointed, who is generally an old imperial aulic counſellor, and a perſon of learning, and raiſed to the dignity of a noble or baron. The reſpective ſtates may either appear themſelves or by their envoys, or charge another ſtate or its envoys with their voices. On the ſide of the ſtates, the elector of Mentz, or his envoys, bears the general directory, and theſe envoys legitimate themſelves, or ſhow their credentials, to the principal commiſſary only, who makes it known to the empire by a decree of commiſſion; but all other envoys of the ſtate are legitimate themſelves, as well to the elector of Mentz, or his envoys, as to the imperial principal commiſſary. The judicatures of the empire are partly peculiar or lower, and partly general or higher. The ſupreme judicatures of the empire are as follow, viz. the imperial aulic council, which is held at the imperial court, and depends only on the emperor, who is ſupreme head and judge, to whom, in all matters of importance, a judgment is exhibited by the imperial aulic council. This judicature conſiſts of a preſident, the imperial aulic vice-chancellor, a vice-preſident (when the emperor is pleaſed to fill up that place) number of imperial aulic counſellors (ſix of whom muſt always be Lutherans, and of theſe one who ſits on the bench of lords, has uſually only 2600 florins ſalary; whereas a judge who ſits on the bench of the learned has 4000, together with other advantages and immunities) two ſecretaries, and a fiſcal of the empire. To this claſs alſo belong the agents of the imperial aulic council, who give in the writings, urge the reſolutions, &c. The preſent regulation of the imperial aulic council was preſcribed in the year 1654, by the emperor Ferdinand III. The imperial, and chamber of the empire, is filled by the emperor and ſtates of the empire at the ſame time, but maintained only by the latter. It is held at preſent in the imperial city of Wetzlar. This judicature conſiſts of a chamber-judge, two preſidents of the chamber-judicature (one of whom is a Roman Catholic, and the other Lutheran) as alſo of a number of aſſeſſors of the chamber judicature of the empire, of whom there are now only ſeventeen, viz. nine Catholic, and eight Lutheran; but by the peace of Weſtphalia they ought to be fifty. To it alſo belong a general and advocate fiſcal, together with thirty procurators, and a number of advocates. The chamber judicature has alſo a chancery of its own, and a treaſurer, who has the direction of the chamber-terms of payment. The ordinance of chamber judicature was firſt made in 1495, and frequently afterwards, but particularly in the year 1555, was altered and improved; and in the following times again variouſly explained, improved, and altered. The taxes and impoſts of the empire can only be laid on with the advice, privity, and conſent of the electors, princes, and ſtates, at general diets. Theſe taxes, &c. are partly ordinary, and partly extraordinary. The former are what are ſtyled the chamber-terms, or the money which each ſtate of the empire is to contribute annually, for the maintaining of the chamber-judicature of the emperor and empire. The extraordinary taxes here are ſuch as are frequently granted by the ſtates, in caſes of neceſſity, at the deſire of the emperor; for inſtance, for the ſupport of the emperor, or of the army of the empire; or the forts thereof, ſuch as Philipſburg, and Kehl, as alſo of Mentz, or for the war againſt the Turks, the expences of an embaſſy of the empire, the building or maintaining of the forts againſt the Turks, the erection of a houſe for the chamber-judicature, for the preſent intended commanding general of the empire, &c. The granting of theſe happens in Germany according to what is called Roman months, which denomination deduces its origin from thoſe times in which the emperors, in order to receive the papal coronation, took a journey to Rome, and the German ſtates of the empire were bound to conduct them with a certain number of men, conſiſting of horſe and foot, for ſix months, at their own expence; or to pay twelve florins monthly for a horſeman, and for a footman four, which money obtained the name of Roman months. This foot or ſtandard was afterwards retained, and the rate of each ſtate, either in men or money, ſettled in what is called the matricula of the empire. But though certain Roman months were frequently granted the emperor, yet they were not however duly paid. A Roman month ought to bring in 58,280 florins. The principal rivers of Germany are the Danube, Rhine, Maine, Elbe, Oder, and Weſer.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated at the conflux of the Queich and the Rhine: erected into a town by the emperor Rodolphus I. who died here in the year 1290; 5 miles S. Spire, and 16 SW. Heidelberg. *Long.* 25. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.—In the beginning of January, 1794, this town was taken by the French; and on the 29th of May, near this place, the French were defeated by the Auſtrians, with the loſs of 400 men killed, and 600 taken priſoners.

GERMIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 1 league SE. St. Florentin.

GERMIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: 1 league E. Meaux.

GERMISCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Freyſing: 21 miles S. Weilhaim.

GERMS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles W. Zwetl, and 62 WNW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

GERN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula: 28 miles WSW. Tula.

GERN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 13 miles SSE. Dingelfingen, and 15 WNW. Braunau.

GERNOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch: 204 miles SW. Kolivan. *Long.* 96. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

GERNOIARSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch: 196 miles WSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 95. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

GERNORIETZKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Siberia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch: 180 miles WSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 95. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

GERNRODE, an abby of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, founded in the year 960, and richly endowed for ladies by Gero, marggraviate of Luſatia; but ſeculariſed in the 17th century, in favour of the houſe of Anhalt, by the treaty of Weſtphalia: and gives to that houſe a ſeat and voice among the prelates of the Rhine. The aſſeſſment is 36 florins for a Roman month: 22 miles W. Bernburg, and 30 W. Deſſau.

GERNSHEIM, or *Gerrenſheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, ſituated on the Rhine: 27 miles NNW. Heidelberg, and 18 SSE. Mentz.

GERNYOSZEG, a town of Tranſilvania, ſituated on the river of Maros: 10 miles SW. Kereſztur.

GERODA, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld, with a rich Benedictine abby, whoſe juriſdiction extends over five villages: 8 miles NE. Duderſtadt.

GERODOT, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes: 3 leagues E. Troyes.

GEROLDSECK HOHEN, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a ſmall county ſituated on the left ſide of the Kinzig, the aſſeſſment for the Roman month inſixteen florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar eight rix dollars nine kruitzers: three miles SSE. Gegenbach.

GEROLDSGRUN, a village of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth, with a mineral ſpring: four miles SW. Lichtenberg.

GEROLDSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Katzenelnbogen: 7 miles S. Naſtede.

GEROLSTEIN, or *Geroldſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, belonging to the county of Blankenheim, ſituated on the Kill: 24 miles N. Treves. *Long.* 24. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 19. N.

GEROLTZHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurtzburg; 9 miles SE. Schweinfurt, and 20 NE. Wurtzburg.

GERON POINT, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 15 miles NNE. from Antrim, and 32 N. from Belfaſt. *Long.* 5. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

GERONA or *Girona*, a town of Spain, and capital of a viguery, in the province of Catalonia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tarragona. In the year 1694, it was taken by the French, and reſtored at the peace of Ryſwick. In the year 1705, it was taken by the troops of the Archduke Charles; and in 1711, it was taken by the French, under the command of the duke of Noailles: 44 miles S. Perpignan, and 47 NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 19. 21, E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 10. N.

GERRI, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 37 miles N. Balaguer.

GERRI, a town of Africa, in Nubia, ſituated on the Nile, containing about 140 houſes: 130 miles NNE. Sennaar. *Long.* 30. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 15. N.

GERRISHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and dutchy of Berg: 4 miles E. Duſſeldorp.

GERS, a river of France, which riſes near La Barthe de Neſtes, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées, croſſes the department of the Gers, paſſing by Maſſeure, Seiſſan, Auch, Fleurance, Lectoure, &c. and runs into the Garonne, about a league SE. Agen.

GERS, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Landes and the Lot and Garonne, on the eaſt by the department of the Upper Garonne, on the ſouth by thoſe of the Upper and Lower Pyrenées, and on the weſt by the department of the Landes. About 55 miles long, and from 22 to 45 broad. It takes its name from the river Gers, which takes its name from the river Gers, which croſſes it from ſouth to north. Auch is the capital.

GERSAU, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a ſmall republic, in the canton of Schweitz. The whole territory is only about two leagues long, and one wide, and the population about 1000 ſouls. It formerly belonged to the houſe of Auſtria, but entered into an alliance with the cantons of Uri, Schweitz, and Underwallen in 1315, which was confirmed in 1359. The town is ſituated on the north ſide of the lake of Four Cantons: 6 miles. SW. Schweitz.

GERSCHITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 9 miles NW. Konigingratz.

GERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Querfurt: 4 miles NE. Juterbock.

GERSPACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and county of Eberſtein, on the Murg: 2 miles SE. Baden, and 22 NE. Straſburg.—On the 5th of July, the Auſtrians were defeated near this place, and the town taken by the French.

GERSSPRENTZ, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Main, near Stockſtad, in the electorate of Mentz.

GERSTRUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: 8 miles W. Eiſenach.

GERSWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 9 miles S. Prenzlow.

GERTRUDENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: one mile E. Oſnabruck.

GERTRUDENBUR , or *St. Gertruydenburg*, a town of Brabant, but of late years ſubject to Holland; ſuch was the diſpoſition of both countries towards this place, that the Brabanters were accuſtomed to compel their dukes to promiſe their endeavours to reunite it to their duchy, and the Hollanders, on the contrary, compelled their comte to ſwear not to neglect any means in his power to preſerve it. It has a good harbour formed by the Merwe, which is here extended to a very conſiderable lake, called *Bies Boſch*, of about two hours paſſage acroſs to Dort. It is built in the form of a creſcent, with regular fortifications, good baſtions, and ſome forts with ſluices, by means of which they can lay the country under water. In ancient charters it is called *Mons Littoris*, the Mountain of the Shore. Pepin de Landen, duke of Brabant, gave it to his daughter Gertrude, in 647, who built a church dedicated to St Amand, biſhop of Tongres; but afterwards the place becoming celebrated by the death and miracles of Ste. Gertrude, it has ſince been called *Mont de Ste. Gertrude*, or *Gertrudenburg*. It has a caſtle built in 1321. In the year 1420, the inhabitants of Dort took the town and ſet fire to it, which demoliſhed the church. On the 28th of Auguſt, 1573, the confederates, under the conduct of captain Poyet, a French Calviniſt, came ſo ſuddenly on it, that they almoſt cut the garriſon in pieces before they could act on the defenſive. In 1589, the Engliſh garriſon ſurrendered, or as ſome aſſert, ſold it to the prince of Parma. Prince Maurice came to beſiege it the 28th of March, 1593, and after having taken the fort of Stekelholt, which was about two muſquet ſhots from the town, he approached near, made bridges over the waters and marſhes for a regular communication between his quarters, and fortified his camp with ſuch art and caution that it could not be forced, and the place was compelled to ſurrender on the 25th of June, in the ſight of comte de Manſfelt, who had advanced to its relief, and was then beſieging the prince's army. Gertrudenburg was ſummoned by the French the latter end of February, 1793, and ſurrendered after three days bombardment; it was evacuated ſoon after. The officers who ſurrendered the fort were afterwards tried on a ſuſpicion of miſconduct, but were acquitted with honour. It was taken again by the French in the year 1795: 10 miles SE. Dort, and 7 NE. Breda. *Long*. 22. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 42. N.

GERZAT, a town of France in the department of the Puy-de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: 4 miles NE. Clermont.

GERZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Bavaria: 7 miles S. Dingelfingen, and 11 E. Landſhut.

GESAS, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 2½ miles SE. from Patſchkau.

GESEKE, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 9 miles ESE. Lipſtadt, and 14 N. Ruden.

GESIS, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirck: 4 miles E. Feldkirck.

GESMOLD, a town of Germany an the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 12 miles SE. Vorden.

GESSENE, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 9 miles NE. Tumau.

GESSIGO POINT, a cape of Ireland in the county of Sligo: 11 miles NW. Sligo. *Long*. 8. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 22. N.

GESSO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 15 miles NE. Civita Borella.

GESSOPS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: 8 miles ESE. Fort William.

GEST, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 3½ leagues St. Florent-le Viel.

GESTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 23 miles NE. Uddevalla.

GESTE, or *Geiſte*, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, which runs into the Weſer, near its mouth.

GESTINEN, a town of Swiſſerland in the canton of Uri: 15 miles S. Altorff.

GESTRICIA, a province of Sweden, about 17 leagues long, and ten wide, bounded on the north by Helſingland, on the eaſt by the Gulf of Bothnia, on the ſouth by Upland, Weſtmanland, and Dalecarlia, and on the weſt by Dalecarlia. The mines, forges, foreſts, lakes and rivers, furniſh the principal riches and ſupport of the inhabitants, who do not much concern themſelves with agriculture. Geſle is the capital.

GESTUNGSHAUSEN, or *Geſhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: 7 miles E. Coburg.

GESVALDO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 12 miles NW. Conza.

GE-TCHAO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 27 miles ESE. Lu.

GETSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SE. Meiſſai.

GETTENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles S. Aigen.

GETTYSBURG, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 23 miles WSW. New York.

GETZENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles S. Ziſtertzdorff.

GEIZENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the river Reiſenpach: 12 miles SE. Vienna, and 10 W. Bruck.

GEVAUDAN, before the revolution a mountainous country of France, in Languedoc, of which Mende was the capital.

GEVELSBERG, or *Grettelſberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 6 miles SE. Blanckenſtein.

GEVES, a town of Africa, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, ſouth of the river St. Domingo.

*Gevezé*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Rennes: 2½ leagues NNW. Rennes, and 1½ S. Hedée,

GEVIEZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: 12 miles SW. Muglitz.

GEUL, a river of Germany, which runs into the Meuſe, about 5 miles below Maeſtricht.

GEUL, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Limburg, near the Meuſe: 5 miles N. Wyck.

GEVREY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon: 7 miles S. Dijon.

GEUSZNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and biſhopric of Naumburg: 3 miles E. Zeitz.

GEUTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Côthen, near Côthen.

GEX, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, ſituated between Mount Jura, the Rhône, the lake of Geneva, and Swiſſerland, ceded to France from the dukes of Savoy, in the year 1601. It now forms part of the department of the Ain.

GEX, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict in the department of the Ain, ſituated at the foot of the mountain of St. Claude: 3 leagues NNW. Geneva, and 12 NE. Nantua. *Long*. 23. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 21. N.

GEYER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, ſituated in the midſt of mines. Here are manufactures of vitriol, ſulphur, alum, and arſenic: 6 miles WSW. Wolkenſtein.

GEYERSBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koningingratz: 28 miles ESE. Koningingratz, and 28 ENE. Chrudim.

GEYRACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 9 miles SSE. Cilley.

GEYSS, or *Geyſa*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda, ſituated on the Ulſter: 15 miles NE. Fulda, and 20 SSW. Eiſenach.

GEYS RUCKEN JAFFELEK, a mountain of Germany, which ſeparates Upper Carniola from the county of Cilley: 6 miles NE. Stein.

GEYSZING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 2 miles E. Altenberg.

GEZAEL, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates: 120 miles WNW. Baſſora.

GEZAN, or *Dsjeſan*, a ſea port of Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea, which carries on a conſiderable trade in ſena and coffee: 23 miles W. Abu-Ariſch.

GEZIRAT, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 60 miles SE. Diarbek.

GEZIRET IDDAHAD, or *Iſland of Gold*, an iſland of Egypt, in the Nile: 2 miles S. Foua.

GEZULA, or *Gazula*, a country of Africa, the moſt ſouthern province of the empire of Morocco. The inhabitants are conſidered as the moſt ancient people of Africa: the country produces a great deal of barley, and paſture for cattle; there are mines of iron and copper, of which they make various utenſils, which they exchange for cloth, ſpices, horſes, and other things of which they ſtand in need. Strangers are well received, and every year there is a well regulated fair, which continues two months, for the ſale and exchange of cattle and merchandiſe in general. Theſe people are free, being allies rather than ſubjects of Morocco. Their arms conſiſt of ſabres, large ſharp two-edged ſwords and lances. They are numerous but have no towns, generally living in camps or villages.

GFOLL, a town of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Auſtria: 8 miles WNW. Crems.

GHALESKA, a town of Arabia Felix; once a celebrated city and ſeaport, but now gone entirely to decay, and only 20 cottages remaining, to ſhow the place where it ſtood: 20 miles S. from Hodeida.

GHANA, ſee *Cano*.

GHANAH, or *Ghanara*, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Wangara, ſituated on the Niger. *Long*. 15. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 30. N.

GHEIRA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles SW. Degnizlu.

GHEIVE, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles ENE. Iſnik.

GHEME, a town of Italy, in the Novareſe: 13 miles NNW. Novara.

GHENT, a city and capital of Flanders, ſituated on the conflux of the rivers Scheldt, Lis, Moeze, and Lieve, which with a great number of canals, cut through it every way, divide the town into 26 ſmall iſlands. The Nervii choſe it for their city, and after them the Vandals, who gave it the name of *Wanda*, from whence the name of *Gand*, or *Ghent*, is probably derived. Odoacer, grand Foreſter of Flanders, ſurrounded it with walls; ſince, which it has been frequently enlarged, particularly in the year 1397, under Philip the Bold, 25th comte of Flanders. The inhabitants were always warlike, and they have had frequent wars both againſt their neighbours and alſo againſt their princes. It is related in the annals of the province, that, in the year 1381, 60,000 Flemings under the conduct of Philip d'Artevelle, revolted againſt Louis, comte of Flanders, their ſovereign. This prince demanded ſuccour of Charles VI. king of France, then a boy, who by the advice of the duke of Burgundy came to Courtray, in perſon at the head of his army, and attacked the rebels at Roſebeeck, near that city, and killed 40,000 of the Flemings, with Artevelle their leader. Artevelle was the ſon of a brewer, and was at firſt compelled by force to join the malcontents, but being once engaged he acted with great ſpirit, though with too much cruelty, he ordering no quarter to be given to the French, except to their little king Charles, whom he directed, if taken, to be brought to him, that being bred up at Ghent, he might learn to ſpeak good Flemiſh. This action was followed by the moſt outrageous act of ſeverity. The emperor, Charles V. was born in this town the 5th of February, 1500, but the inhabitants have little reaſon to reſpect his memory, for, loading them with frequent impoſitions, they revolted in 1539, and demanded ſuccour of Francis I. king of France, who paid no attention to their requeſts. The emperor departed from Spain, and paſſing through France, chaſtiſed them with extreme rigour; he put to death ſix and twenty of the principal citizens, baniſhed a great number, confiſcated their eſtates, took away their artillery, their arms, and their privileges, and condemned them to pay a fine of more than twelve hundred thouſand crowns; ordered the magiſtrates to walk in public proceſſion, with cords about their necks; and built a citadel to prevent them from again revolting; ſo that from one of the fineſt cities in Europe it became a perfect ſolitude: ſince that time it has loſt much of its ancient ſplendour, but it is even now conſiderable. In this city was concluded the famous treaty, on the 8th of November, 1676, called the Treaty of Ghent, conſiſting of five and twenty articles, the principal of which were, that the Spaniſh and foreign troops ſhould depart out of the country; that the provinces of Holland and Zealand ſhould remain united with the others; that the Catholic religion ſhould be maintained, and the ancient privileges of the country be ſecure; which treaty was approved and ratified by Philip II. king of Spain. A ſhort time after, the duke of Arſchot was appointed governor of Flanders, and made a magnificent entry into this city, but the citizens, inſtigated by Imbiſe, Reyhove, and ſome others, aſſembled three days after, and inſiſted on a reſtoration of thoſe privileges which had been taken from them by Charles V. and being refuſed, they ſeized the duke, the biſhops of Bruges and Ypres, and ſome other noblemen, and held them priſoners for ſome time. They went ſo far as to take an oath to the prince of Orange, ſubſcribed to the union of Utrecht, and Imbiſe was made the principal echevin of Ghent; but, in the year 1584, they returned to their obedience under their legitimate ſovereign, and Imbiſe, the author of all the diſturbance, was depoſed and publicly beheaded, on the 4th of Auguſt, 1585. Louis XIV. king of France, took it the 9th of March, 1678, after a ſiege of ſix days, but reſtored it to Spain, at the treaty of Nimmegen the ſame year, with whom it continued till the allies took it, with the citadel, in the year 1706, after the battle of Ramillies. The French ſeized it by ſtratagem the 5th of July, 1708, under the conduct of brigadier la Faille, but they remained in poſſeſſion only a ſmall time, for the allies, under prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough, beſieged it again the 24th of December, and forced it to capitulate the 30th of the ſame month; the commander, comte de la Motte, lieutenant-general of France, with the garriſon, conſiſting of 14,000 men, being made priſoners. Ghent was erected into a biſhopric in 1559, by pope Paul IV. at the ſolicitation of Philip II. king of Spain, ſubject to the archbiſhop of Malines; beſides the cathedral, it has ſix pariſh churches, and a great many religious houſes; the ſtreets are large, and the market places ſpacious, particularly the Friday's market, in the midſt of which is a ſtatue of Charles V. in his imperial habit. It has conſiderable trade in corn, with cloth, linen, and ſilk manufactures, much aſſiſted by two navigable canals, one to Sas de Ghent, the other to Bruges, Oſtend, &c. The magiſtracy is compoſed of burgomaſters, echevens, and common council. John, the third ſon of Edward III. king of England, was born in this city, and thence called John of Gaunt: 30 miles SW. Antwerp, and 35 N. Lille. *Long.* 21. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.—On the 14th of November, 1792, the French took poſſeſſion of this city, the inhabitants of which expreſſed a deſire to be united to France. At Dumourier's retreat, the French evacuated Ghent and the other towns they had taken; but recovered them again, in their general progreſs through the country.

GHEREDE, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles E. Boli.

GHERGISTEN MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains of Aſia, ſituated to the north of the country of Candahar, about 15 leagues N. Candahar.

GHERGONG, a town of Aſia, in the country of Aſſam, ſituated on the Barham-pooter river: 448 miles E. Patna. *Long.* 95. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 26. N.

GHERIAH, a ſeaport of Hindooſtan, on the weſt or Pirate Coaſt, in the country of Concan: ſtrongly fortified by the pirate Angria, from whom it was taken by admiral Watſon and colonel Clive, in the year 1756: 80 miles NNW. Goa. *Long.* 73. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 45. N.

GHERMA, or *Germa*, a town of Africa, in the deſert country of Berdoa. *Long.* 18. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 50. N.

GHERMANSLI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 36 miles W. Burſa.

GHERZE, a town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli: 50 miles S. Meſurada.

GHEUREL, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles WNW. Angura.

GHEUTSI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 16 miles E. Cogni.

GHILAN, or *Kilan*, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by the province of Adirbeitzan and Schirvan, on the north-eaſt by the Caſpian Sea, on the eaſt by the Caſpian Sea and the province of Mezanderan, on the ſouth by the Perſian Irak, and on the weſt by Curdiſtan and Aderbeitzan; about 200 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 150 from north to ſouth. It is one of the moſt beautiful and fertile provinces in all Perſia, producing ſilk, olives, rice, tobacco, and moſt excellent fruits of all kinds, and in ſo great quantity, as not only to ſupply their own wants, but ſufficient to ſupply a great part of Perſia and Armenia. Whole foreſts are ſeen of mulberry, box, and walnut-trees. Every peaſant has a garden to his cottage, filled with orange-trees, citrons, figs, and vines. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of the ſect of Omar, brave, haughty, and induſtrious. This province was ceded to Ruſſia with all its dependancies, by a treaty concluded at Peterſburgh, in 1723, between the emperor and the ſchah, but no ſteps ſeem to have been taken on the part of Ruſſia till the year 1780, when the empreſs annexed it to the Ruſſian dominions. Reſhd is the capital.

GHINALA, or *Guinala*, a town and kingdom of Africa, on the river Grande. *Long.* 12. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 20. N.

GHINUC, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 24 miles NW. Sinob.

GHIO, or *Shemlik*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles NE. Burſa.

GHIR, a river of Africa, which riſes in mount Atlas, and empties itſelf into a lake in the Deſert of Hair.

GHIRGIN, or *Guanguin*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo: 30 miles NE. Cape Roxo.

GHIRNAH, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Taptee: 36 miles SW. Burhampour.

GHIVIRA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 30 miles NW. Milan.

GHIZNI, or *Gazna*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul, once the capital of a powerful empire of the ſame name: the city is called *the Second Medina*, from the great number of illuſtrious perſons who have been interred there: 150 miles E. Candahar, and 54 S. Cabul. *Long.* 68. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 40. N.

GHOBAN, a town of Perſia, the reſidence of an Arabian ſchiech, near the mouth of the Euphrates.

GHOER, a town of the United Dutch States, in Overiſſel, on the Regge: 10 miles NNE. Borkeloe.

GHOUMEL, or *Gomel*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Foulis, on the Joto, the reſidence of the king. *Long.* 11. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 12. N.

GHOURBOND, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul: 42 miles NW. Cabul. *Long.* 67. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 55. N.

GHOURI, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Balk. *Long.* 66. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 40. N.

GHULA EL AIJAIB, a town of Arabia Felix: 10 miles NNE. Chamir.

GHULPAIGAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 100 miles NNW. Iſpahan.

GHUNFUDE, a ſea-port of Arabia, in the Red Sea, belonging to the ſherriffe of Mecca. All veſſels which carry coffee to Jidda are compelled to anchor here, and pay a duty: 145 miles S. Mecca. *Lat.* 19. 7. N.

GHUNI, one of the ſmaller Cape Verd iſlands, little more than a rock.

GIABEAR, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 120 miles SSW. Diarbek.

GIADEN, a town of Arabia: 60 miles WSW. Mecca.

GIAIDHOFF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles SSW. Graz.

GIALU, a town of Tranſilvania: 8 miles SSW. Clauſenburg.

GIAMANI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 28 miles SSW. Suſa.

GIAMOBASH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles SSE. Smyrna.

GIANAB, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 50 miles E. Sirgian.

GIANTS' CAUSEWAY, a promontory of baſaltes in Antrim, Ulſter. It is eſteemed one of the greateſt natural curioſities in the world: 122 miles from Dublin. *Lat.* 55. 20. N. *Long.* 6. 50. W.

GIANT'S HEAD, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, a little to the eaſt of Ragged Point.

GIANT'S GRAVE, near Sligo, Connaught. Here are ſome maſſive monuments of ſtone, not unlike Stonehenge.

GIANT'S-LOAD, in Louth, Leinſter, a ſtone, weighing, it is computed, between 30 and 40 tons, ſupported by three other irregular ſtones ſet upright.

GIANTS' STAIRS, a large rocky appearance of ſteps, near Cove, Cork.

GIAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 70 miles E. Schiras.

GIARGA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 9 miles E. Calvi.

GIARMAL, a town of Hungary: 20 miles ESE. Levens.

GIARURA, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Candahar: 25 miles SW. Candahar.

GIASAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 25 miles NE. Kin.

GIAT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riom: 9 leagues WSW. Riom, and 9 W. Clermont.

GIAVENNA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and marquiſate of Suſa, ſituated at the foot of the Cottrian Alps, near the Sangon. The air is ſalubrious, and the ſituation agreeable; it is ſurrounded with an ancient wall, with four gates: the abby of St. Michael de l'Ecluſe is the ſpiritual and temporal lord of this and the neighbouring towns, in which they number about 5000 inhabitants: 10 miles SE. Suſa, and 14 W. Turin.

GIAVI, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 21 miles ESE. Algeri.

GIBBEN, a town of the duchy of Courland: 32 miles NE. Pittyn.

**GIBEHASC**, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hadramaut: 140 miles NNE. Hadramaut.

**GIBELIN**, a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine: 8 miles E. Gaza.

**GIBELLO**, a town of Italy, in the Pallavicin: 2½ miles NE. Buſſeto.

**GIBHARO**, a river in Donegal, Ulſter.

**GIBOLDEHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld: 6 miles N. Duderſtadt.

**GIBON**, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 22 miles NNE. Bayamo.

**GIBRALEON**, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the river Odiel, with a harbour for ſmall fiſhing veſſels. It contains about 150 houſes, divided into two pariſhes, Alphonſo, king of Caſtile, took it from the Moors in the year 1257, and peopled it with Chriſtians; it is ſituated about 10 miles from the Atlantic: 44 miles W. Seville. *Long.* 9. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

**GIBRALTAR**, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, but belonging to Great Britain, ſituated on a tongue of land, at the ſouthern extremity of Europe, on the north ſide of the narrow ſea which forms a communication between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, called *the Straits of Gibraltar.* Weſtward is a large bay, to which it gives name, behind it, to the eaſt, is a rocky mountain, which riſes 1400 feet above the level of the ſea, called by the ancients *Calpe*, and in their mythological language, *one of the Pillars of Hercules.* From the ſummit of this mountain is a moſt extenſive view over a part of Spain and Africa, and on it is built a tower, in which a guard is kept, to give notice of veſſels paſſing the Straits. The town is not large, but ſtrongly fortified: the garriſon conſiſts of 3000 or 4000 men, with upwards of 300 pieces of cannon. At the extremity of a rock, which advances into the ſea, is a large fort, covering a mole made to form a port, and 300 in length, made to facilitate the anchoring of veſſels; towards the land is another mole, with a port; and farther on more fortifications. The bay is two leagues acroſs from eaſt to weſt, and three from north to ſouth. The town contains ſeveral ſtreets, one of which is well paved, the others are narrow and dirty. It has three gates, one Engliſh and one Spaniſh church, and a ſynagogue. The number of Engliſh, beſides the garriſon, is about 2000, and of Spaniards, Portugueſe, Genoeſe, and Jews, about as many. Moors are conſtantly coming from Barbary with cattle, game, fiſh, and fruit. Theſe people call the town *Dgebel-Tharek*, or *Mount Tharek*, from the name of a Mooriſh general, who is ſaid to have landed here in the year 712; or perhaps it may be only their mode of pronouncing the word Gibraltar. A fortified line is drawn by the Spaniards from ſea to ſea, to cut off the communication of the garriſon with the reſt of Spain. The Moors ſeized on Gibraltar in the 8th century, and held it without interruption till the 14th, when, in the year 1310, it was taken from them by Perez de Guzman, but they retook it in the year 1332, and held it till the year 1462, when it was retaken by the Spaniards, and has continued in the hands of Chriſtians from that time. In the year 1704, it was taken by Sir George Rook, aſſiſted with ſome Dutch veſſels, and a vain attempt was made to retake it in the ſame year; and again, in 1727, it was beſieged by the Marquis de la Torre, with as little ſucceſs. Since the Engliſh have been maſters of the place, it has been ſo much improved and ſtrengthened, as probably to bid defiance to the utmoſt efforts of an enemy. In the courſe of the American war, the Spaniards again beſieged it: but their memorable attack with floating batteries of upwards of 200 cannon, in ſhips of all ſizes, ended only in diſappointment, in the deſtruction of the ſhips and men employed, and the immortal honour of the brave defenders: 16 miles N. Ceuta, and 70 S. Seville. *Long.* 11. 19. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 8. N.

**GIBRALTAR**, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of the lake of Maracaibo. In the environs of which is gathered the beſt cocoa of the province, and an excellent kind of tobacco grows, of high eſteem in Old Spain. The air is exceedingly unwholſome in the rainy ſeaſon, on which account the merchants and planters generally retire at that time to Maracaibo. It is defended by ſome fortifications, but was taken by the French and burned in the year 1679: 50 miles SSE. Maracaibo. *Long.* 49. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 4. N.

**GIDDRI**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 8 miles N. Aleſſio.

**GIDELI**, a town of Aſia, in the province of Cabuliſtan: 50 miles SE. Cabul.

**GIDI-SHEHRI**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 8 miles S. Beiſhehri.

**GIDOLA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg: 20 miles N. Viborg.

**GIDY**, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans: 2 leagues N. Orleans.

**GIEBICHENSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: 1 mile N. Halle.

**GIEDKULISZKI**, a town of Samogitia: 24 miles S. Roſienne.

**GIEDROYCE**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 24 miles NNW. Wilna.

**GIEDUNGEN**, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſtadt: 18 miles NW. Stavanger.

**GIELLUM**, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: 53 miles N. Chriſtiania.

**GIEN**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loiret, ſituated on the Loire, and containing about 4200 inhabitants: 11 leagues SE. Orleans, and 7 S. Montargis. *Long.* 20. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 41. N.

**GIENGEN**, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the river Brentz: its aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire is 36 florins, and its tax to the Imperial chamber 27 rix-dollars ſix kruitzers: 20 miles W. Donauwert, and 28 NW. Augſburg. *Long.* 27. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 37. N.

**GIENSOR**, a town of Africa: 10 miles S. Tripoli.

**GIER**, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, 4 leagues below Lyons.

**GIERACE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio: it contains 13 churches and four monaſteries. Near are ſome ſulphurous baths: 34 miles N. Reggio, and 62 SSW. St. Severina.

**GIERANONY**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 20 miles NE. Lida.

**GIESCHENHAGEN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 1 mile NW. Segeberg.

**GIESIM**, a town of Africa, in Nubia, between Sennaar and Abyſſinia: 150 miles ESE. Sennaar.

**GIESMANSDORF**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 3 miles WNW. Neiſſe.

**GIESSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe. It is ſtrong, and defended by a good citadel and arſenal, and ſituated in a fertile country, on the Lahn; an univerſity was founded here in the year 1605: 6 miles E. Wetzlar, and 36 NE. Mentz. *Long.* 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

**GIEZIN**, a town of Samogitia: 22 miles ESE. Roſienne.

**GIFFAUMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-François: 4 leagues SE. Vitry.

**GIFHORN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, ſituated on the Allier: 19 miles E. Zell.

**GIFONI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Principato Citra: 7 miles ENE. Salerno.

**GIGEAU**, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 7 miles S. Montpellier.

**GIGLIO**, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Italy, belonging to Sienna: 11 leagues SSE. from the iſland of Elva. *Long.* 28. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 23. N.

**GIGNAG**, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodève, on the Herault; 3½ leagues SE. Lodève, and 4½ W. Montpellier. *Long.* 21. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 39. N.

**GIGNY**, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orgelet, on the Surain: 2½ leagues SW. Orgelet, and 4½ S. Lons-le-Saunier.

**GIGO**, an iſland of Scotland, near the weſt coaſt; about 5 miles long, and 1 broad: 11 miles ESE. from the iſland of Ila, and a little to the W. of the peninſula of Kintyre, in the county of Argyle. *Long.* 2. 35. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

**GIJON**, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia, with an ancient caſtle, formerly the capital of Aſturia, and the reſidence of king Pelagius and his immediate ſucceſſors: 18 miles N. Oviedo. *Long.* 11. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

**GILARZA**, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 15 miles SE. Boſa.

**GILATTELKE**, a town of Tranſilvania: 14 miles N. Clauſenburg.

**GILBERT's ISLAND**, an iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 71. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 13. S.

**GILBERT'S TOWN**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 30 miles N. Charlotteſville.

**GILDEHAUSZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: 3 miles SW. Bentheim.

**GILFORD**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, where the linen trade is carried on very extenſively. It is ſeated on the river Ban, about 3 miles SW. of Warington, and 62 from Dublin. The meanders of the river, over which there is a good ſtone bridge of 22 arches, the riſing grounds ſurrounding it, adorned with wood, and the bleach yards in the bottom, afford altogether an agreeable proſpect, when the ſerious conſideration does not take place, that all that labour of the people, to pleaſe the eye, in whitening linen, renders the article leſs ſerviceable or ſtrong, and is conſequently labour to do hurt in ſociety. Here is a chalybeate ſpa of very good quality.

GILGE, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Smaland: 28 miles NW. Konigſberg.

GILGENBURG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 80 miles SSW. Konigſberg.

GILITZSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 10 miles ENE. St. Veit.

GILLEM'S BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher: half a league W. Baſſeterre.

GILLESKAAL, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 240 miles N. Drontheim.

GILLSAY, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, between Lewis and North Viſt.

GILLY LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: 2 miles W. Sligo.

GILLY-SUR LOIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbon Lancy, ſituated on the Loire: 1½ league S. Bourbon Lancy.

GILOLO, one of the Molucca iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean; about 70 leagues long, and 250 in circumference, but little known. It is ſaid the air is very hot and unwholeſome, that the country is very fertile in rice and ſago. The inhabitants are repreſented to be well made, but ſavage and cruel, living without laws or fixed habitations. It neither bears cloves or nutmegs. The equinoctial line runs through the ſouthern part of it. *Long.* 128. E. Greenwich.

GIMAR, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 6 miles E. Havannah.

GIMBORN, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which gives name to a lordſhip, united with Neuſtadt, erected in the year 1631, with a ſeat and voice in the circle of Weſtphalia: 8 miles SSE. Wipperfurt.

GIMESCH, a town and caſtle of Hungary: 10 miles W. Bukans.

GIMIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 10 miles E. Nicaſtro.

GIMONE, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, near Riviere-Verdun.

GIMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auch: 4 leagues E. Auch, and 7 SSE. Lectoure. *Long.* 18. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

GIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli: 20 miles SE. Chun-te.

GINAIRI, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kumbo.

GINASERVIS, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: 3 leagues NW. Barjols.

GINERCA, a town of the iſland of Corſica, ſituated in a ſmall bay to which it gives name: 13 miles S. Calvi.

GINESTAS, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Narbonne: 2½ leagues NW. Narbonne, and 3 E. Azille.

GINGEE, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, once the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, ſituated on a mountain, defended by three caſtles: 34 miles NW. Pondicherry, and 70 SW. Madras. *Long.* 79. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 16. N.

GINGER, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies: 10 miles SSW. Virgin Gorda.

GINGIRO, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of Abyſſinia. *Long.* 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. N.

GINGST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: 8 miles NW. Bergen.

GINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau-Munzenberg: 3 miles WNW. Francfort on the Maine, and 11 W. Hanau.

GIN HOA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quan-tong: 22 miles N. Chao-tcheou.

GIN-HOAI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 32 miles S. Tche-li-leou.

GIN-KIA-CANTZE, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 141. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

GIN-KIEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli: 17 miles N. Ho-kien.

GINLIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 12½ miles NE. Teramo.

GIN-PIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 17 miles NE. Tong-tchang.

GINTZELLSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles NNW. Ebenfurth.

GINTZERSDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles NNE. Zuterſdorff.

GIO, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Shapinſha.

GIOBAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbek: 10 miles NW. Tecrit.

GIOGI, a town of Tranſilvania, ſituated near the Maros: 14 miles SW. Millenbach.

GIOIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 14 miles SSW. Converſano.

GIOIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 7 miles SE. Celano.

GIOISA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 7 miles S. Nicotera.

GIORGIEV, a town of Walachia, on the north ſide of the Danube. On the 2d of June, 1771, a battle was fought near this town, between the Ruſſians and the Turks, in which the latter were defeated, with the loſs of 5000 killed. The Ruſſians took 180 pieces of cannon; all the artillery and baggage for 30,000 men: 40 miles SW. Bucchareſt, and 235 NNW. Conſtantinople.

GIORNICO, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri. In the year 1478, 15,000 Milanois were defeated near this town by 600 Swiſs; who, in conſequence of the victory, obtained an honourable and advantageous peace of the duke of Milan: 13 miles N. Bellinzona.

GIOSTAH, a town of Africa, in the country of Moſambique, at the bottom of a bay not far from Sofala.

GIOVAIN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 10 miles N. Schiras.

GIOVAIN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 57 miles SE. Sirgian.

GIOVAIN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 55 miles WNW. Zareng.

GIOVAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 55 miles SSW. Schiras.

GIOVELLINO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 25 miles E. Corte.

GIOVENAZZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari, ſituated near the ſea; containing four churches and four convents, and defended by a caſtle: 11 miles ESE. Trani.

GIPPING, a river of England, in the county of Suffolk, which joins the Orwell, and falls with it into the Stoure.

GIRAGLIA, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of the iſland of Corſica: 23 miles N. Baſtia, and 1½ from Cape Corſo.

GIRAN, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers: 45 miles SE. Ouran.

GIRANCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epinal: 1¾ league W. Epinal, and 3½ SE. Mirecourt.

GIRAPIETRA, a town of the iſland of Candia: 16 miles SW. Settia.

GIRAR, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Malwa: 40 miles SE. Shanderee, and 32 ENE. Kimlaſſa.

GIRCH, a river of North Wales, which runs into the ſea, near Pullhely, in Caernarvonſhire.

GIRCHSBECK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 11 miles SSW. Segeberg, and 6 WSW. Oldeſlohe.

GIRDLENESS, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt: 2 miles E. Aberdeen.

GIRET, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan: 30 miles S. Ferabat.

GIRGE, a town of Egypt, and capital of the Said, and reſidence of the bey of Upper Egypt, ſituated about 400 yards from the left bank of the Nile. It is about a league in circumference, and contains ſeveral moſques, bazars, and ſquares, but no marble buildings or remains of ancient edifices: 215 miles S. Cairo, and 160 N. Syene. *Long.* 49. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 30. N.

GIRGENTI, or *Agrigenti*, a town of the iſland of Sicily, near the ſouth coaſt of the Valley of Mazara, founded near the ruins of the ancient Agrigentum; the ſee of a biſhop: ſituated on the river St. Blaiſe, about three miles from the ſea: 47 miles S. Palermo. *Long.* 31. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 28. N.

GIRIA, a town of the iſland of Cephalonia: 16 miles W. Cephalonia.

GIROMAGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Béfort: 2 leagues NW. Béfort, and 9½ SW. Colmar.

GIRON, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt.

GIRONDE, a department of France, bounded on the north-eaſt by the department of the Lower Charente, on the eaſt by the departments of the Dordogne and Lot and Garonne, on the ſouth by the department of the Landes, and on the weſt by the ſea. It takes its name from the river Gironde. Bourdeaux is the capital.

GIRONDE, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Reolle: 1½ league W. La Reolle, and 3 N. Bazas.

GIRONDE, a river of France, formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, 4 leagues N. from Bourdeaux, which runs into the Atlantic after a courſe about 9 leagues NNW.

GIRONELLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 7 miles ENE. Solſona.

GIROST, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 125 miles S. Sirgian.

GIRVAN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, ſituated at the mouth of the river Girvan: the principal trades carried on are tanning of leather and making of ſhoes: 14 miles SSW. Ayr, and 27 NNW. Wigton.

GIRVAN, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the north-eaſt part of the county of Ayr, and runs into the ſea, a little below Girvan Town.

GIRU, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan: 50 miles E. Mezanderan.

GISBORN, a town of England, in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire: 37 miles SE. Mancheſter, and 219½ NNW. London.

GISBOROUGH, a town of England, in the north riding of the county of York, about ſix miles from the mouth of the Tees: in the neighbourhood of which are conſiderable alum mines and works: 11 miles E. Stockton, and 248 N. London.

GISGI, a town of Tranſilvania, ſituated near the Maros: 14 miles SW. Millenbach.

GISHUBEL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 20 miles ENE. Konigingratz.

GISING, a town and caſtle of Hungary: 14 miles SW. Steinam Anger.

GISLAVY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 20 miles SW. Johnkioping.

GISORS, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Eure: 9 leagues NE. Evreux, and 9 E. Rouen. *Long.* 19. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 17. N.

GISTITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 4 miles N. Nimburn.

GISUND, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 44 miles NW. Drontheim.

GISTAIN, a town of Spain, in Aragon, ſituated on a brook in the Pyrenées, on the confines of France: 5 leagues N. Ainſa.

GITI, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 234 miles NNE. Delhi. *Long.* 79. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

GITSCHIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. This town was taken and ſacked by the Bohemians in the year 1442: and ſuffered greatly during the long war of the Swedes in Germany: 22 miles NW. Konigingratz, and 44 NE. Prague.

GIVA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 32 miles SE. Milets.

GIVANIROTONDO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 9 miles W. Monte St. Angelo.

GIVET, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy. It anciently conſiſted of two ſmall villages, in the county of Namur, on each ſide of the Meuſe, near Charlemont, afterwards erected into two towns, one next to Charlemont, called *Givet St. Hilaire*, the other on the oppoſite ſide of the river, called *Givet Notre Dame*. The fortifications are the work of Vauban: 8 leagues N. Mezieres, and 5 NE. Rocroy. *Long.* 22. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

GIULA, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the river Keres; taken by the Turks, in the year 1566, and retaken, in the year 1695, by the emperor, to whom it was confirmed by the peace of Carlowitz: 52 miles NNW. Temeſwar, and 88 N. Belgrade.

GIULENEI, an iſland in the Caſpian Sea: 130 miles S. Aſtrachan. *Long.* 65. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

GIVONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sedan: 1 league NE. Sedan.

GIVORS, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Campagne-de-Lyon: 4 leagues S. Lyons.

GIVRY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons: 1½ league W. Châlons ſur Saône, and 2½ S. Chagny. *Long.* 22. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 47. N.

GIUSMARK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Curdiſtan: 80 miles SSE. Betlis.

GIUSTENDIL, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria; the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop: 80 miles WNW. Sophia.

GIUSTENDIL, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: 24 miles S. Sophia.

GIULIA NOVA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, on the coaſt of the Adriatic: 12 miles ENE. Teramo.

GIZIGINSKAIA, a gulf at the north-weſt extremity of the Peninſkoi Sea, extending about 50 miles in length, and 16 in breadth. *Long.* 178. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. to 68. N.

GLADBECK, or *Gladbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 16 miles N. Juliers. *Long.* 23. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

GLADENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 12 miles N. Gieſſen, and 8. W. Marburg.

GLADKA, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Malva: 36 miles W. Kizliar.

GLAMFORD BRIGGS, corruptly *Glandford Bridge*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, on a river, or canal, called *Ancholme*, navigable to the Humber, with conſiderable trade in corn, coals, and timber, and a large manufacture of ſkins: 23 miles N. Lincoln, and 156 N. London.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of South Wales, bounded on the north by Brecknockſhire, on the eaſt by Monmouthſhire, on the ſouth by the Briſtol Channel, and on the weſt by Caermarthenſhire; about 48 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 27 from north to ſouth. The greateſt part of the ſea coaſt forms a ſemi-circular ſweep, the weſtern extremity being formed into a narrow beak between the open channel on the one hand, and an arm running round to the Caermarthenſhire coaſt on the other. Juſtin, a petty prince of this country, in the reign of William Rufus, revolting from his ſovereign, Rhys, and finding himſelf not a match for his power, by a raſhneſs, which he repented of when too late, invited over to his aſſiſtance from England, by means of one Ivo, a nobleman, to whom he had married his daughter, Robert Fitz Haimon, a Norman, ſon of Haimon Dentatus, earl of Corbul, who preſently raiſing troops, and aſſociating with him twelve knights, firſt engaged and ſlew Rhys, and then, allured by the fertility of the country, of which he had before enſured to himſelf the poſſeſſion in proſpect, turned his arms againſt Juſtin himſelf, for not keeping his word with Ivo, ſoon diſpoſſeſſed him of the patrimony of his anceſtors, and divided the country between his own followers. On the north and north-eaſt ſides it is very mountainous, the ſoil of the hills extremely varied. In ſome parts they are abſolute rocks, in others full of coal and iron. The ſurface over theſe mines produces plenty of fine wool. What corn grows in the county is principally between the ſouth ſide of the mountains and the ſea, in a ſpacious vale, or plain, open to the latter. The roads over the mountains are exceſſively ſteep, ſtony, ſtrewed, as well as the heaths on each ſide of them, with ſtones of various ſizes, detached from the rocks by the winter rains. The air on the north ſide is ſharp, occaſioned by the long continuance of the ſnow on the hills; but on the ſouth ſide mild and temperate, improved by the ſea breezes. Such is the profuſion of coal and limeſtone in this county, that lime is the general manure of it, and there is ſcarce a cottage that is not white-waſhed regularly once a week. The plenty of coal, and the conveniency of exportation, have brought a large copper work to Swanſea. Glamorganſhire contains one epiſcopal town, Llandaff, and ſeveral others, as Cardiff, Caerphilly, Neath, Brigend, Swanſey, Llantriſant, Marthyr-Tydvil, and Cowbridge. The principal rivers are the Tave, the Neath, the Taw, the Oſmore, and the Rumney. Glamorganſhire is divided into ten hundreds and 118 pariſhes, which contain about 58,000 inhabitants. Two members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the town of Cardiff.

GLAN, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Nahe, 3 miles E. Sobernheim, in the county of Sponheim.

GLAN, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which riſes near Koſtnberg, and joins the Gurck, 4 miles E. Clagenfurt.

GLANDEVES, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps; formerly flouriſhing, and the ſee of a biſhop; but the overflowing of the Var compelled a great part of the inhabitants to leave the town, and to remove to Entrevaux, which was not far from it; and it is now almoſt abandoned.

GLANDORE, an harbour of Ireland, in the county of Cork: 3 miles W. Roſs Bay.

GLANE, a river of France, which runs into the Dordogne, near Argental, in the department of the Correze.

GLANDFORD BRIDGE, ſee *Glamford Briggs*.

GLANMEN, or *Glomme*, ſee *Glomme*.

GLANSHAMMAR, a town of Sweden, in the province of Neiricia: 7 miles NE. Orebro.

GLARIS, or *Glarus*, a canton of Swiſſerland, and eighth in the order of the league, ſurrounded with lofty mountains on all ſides except towards the north; theſe mountains are covered with eternal ſnow. In the lower parts fruit-trees flouriſh very well; the inhabitants cultivate but little grain: their principal riches ariſing from their meadows and paſtures. Theſe paſtures in the Alps are of a ſuperior quality; medicinal plants are abundant, ſo as even to become an object of commerce. The Alps of Glaris afford a large field not only for the botaniſts, but for natural hiſtory in general, in a prodigious variety of uncommon plants, divers metals and minerals, cryſtals, medicinal ſprings, petrefactions, large ſlate, which forms a conſiderable article of exportation, &c. It is ſuppoſed that 10,000 head of cattle and 4000 ſheep may be fed during the ſummer ſeaſon on the mountains of this canton. In the main, however, theſe different productions of the Alps cannot compenſate for the inconveniences ariſing from a cold and mountainous country. The great extent occupied by rocks, precipices, inacceſſible foreſts, barren heaths, and perpetual ſnow, leſſen the enjoyment of man, culture, and population; frequent inundations are cauſed by ſudden thaws or rain, always more abundant in mountainous countries; to theſe may be added the falls of ſnow, of earth and rocks from the mountains, ſtorms and tempeſts. Glaris formerly belonged to the abby of Seckingen, in Swabia. Towards the latter end of the 13th century, it became as a fief, ſubject to the emperor, Rodolphus I. of the houſe of Auſtria. In the year 1351, being oppreſſed by the houſe of Auſtria, the people of Glaris entered into an alliance with the cantons of Schweitz, Lucerne, Zurich, Underwalden, and Uri; by whoſe aſſiſtance they became free, and enjoyed their liberties unmoleſted till 1388, when the Auſtrians made an irruption into the canton, with a force ſufficient, as they arrogantly thought, totally to ſubdue it; pillaging the country and maſſacring the inhabitants. It was then that 350 troops of Glaris, aſſiſted by thirty Switzers, reſiſted the whole ſtrength of the Auſtrian army: the former were poſted advantageouſly upon the mountains, and the latter to the number of 15,000, at a village called *Næfels*. In this ſituation the Auſtrians began the attack; but were ſoon compelled to retreat with great precipitation, by a ſhower of ſtones poured upon them from the heights: in this moment of confuſion, the inhabitants ruſhed down upon the enemy with ſuch redoubled fury, that they broke their ranks; and after an immenſe ſlaughter, forced the remainder to retire from the canton. In the year 1523, the reformed religion was introduced into this country, but the religious war between the cantons, in the year 1531, prevented its becoming univerſal. The government is purely democratic; every perſon who is ſixteen years of age has a vote in the landſgemeind, or general aſſembly, which, except on extraordinary occaſions, is only held yearly, in the month of May. This general aſſembly has a right to make new laws, levy contributions, make alliances, and treat of war or peace. The executive power is entruſted to a landrath, or council, compoſed of forty-eight Proteſtant members and fifteen Roman Catholics. The chief of the republic is called Landamman, who is alternately choſen from the two religions, only with this difference, that when a Proteſtant, his office continues three years, and when a Catholic, only two. Every man from the age of ſixteen to ſixty is obliged to regiſter himſelf in the national militia. The contribution of this canton for the army of the confederacy is 400 men. The whole population amounts to more than 16,000 ſouls.

**GLARIS**, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a canton of the ſame name, ſituated upon the Linth; large and populous. The town-houſe is a handſome ſtructure. The hoſpital and the church ſerve both for Proteſtants and Roman Catholics. It is the ſeat of juſtice, and the aſſemblies of the people are held here, in the open air, according to the cuſtom of the ancient Gauls and Germans: 32 miles E. Lucerne. *Long*. 26. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 26. 58. N.

**GLASENDORF**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 6 miles NNW. Trautenau.

**GLASENDORF**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 10½ miles SW. Patſchkau.

**GLASGOW**, a city of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, ſituated on the banks of the Clyde, which, by an act of parliament, and at a conſiderable expence, has been within this laſt thirty years made navigable for veſſels drawing ſeven feet ſix inches water. It was formerly the ſee of a biſhop, ſaid to have been founded in the ſixth century, and erected into an archbiſhopric in the fifteenth. The cathedral eſcaped the ill-directed zeal of the reformers, and ſtill remains at leaſt a venerable monument of Gothic architecture, preſerved by the care of the inhabitants. In the year 1172, Glaſgow was erected into a royal borough. In the year 1611, the city received a charter from James VI. and, in 1636, another from king Charles I. with conſiderable power and privileges, which charters were confirmed by acts of parliament in 1661 and 1690. The principal trade of Glaſgow formerly was the curing and exporting of ſalmon and herrings, the principal market for which was France, from whence they imported wines, brandy, and ſalt. On the union with England, in the year 1707, the merchants of Glaſgow firſt entered into the American trade. And, in the year 1775, they imported upwards of 57,000 hogſheads of tobacco, 5000 of ſugar, upward of 110 puncheons of rum, and 500 bags of cotton. Since the decline of the American trade, the merchants have found out new channels, and the trade is ſtill increaſing. Varieties of manufactures are carried on at Glaſgow, the principal of which ſeem to be in the article of cotton, pottery, coarſe earthen ware, hats, ſtockings, gloves, ropes, cordage, glaſs, and ſeveral others. The number of inhabited houſes in Glaſgow is upwards of 10,000, and near 62,000 inhabitants. Glaſgow was originally one pariſh, but now, for the benefit of the poor and eaſe of miniſters, divided into eight, with as many churches, beſides three chapels of eaſe. Glaſgow contains ſeveral hoſpitals and charitable foundations, and a public infirmary. The univerſity of Glaſgow was founded in the year 1454, under the direction of a chancellor, rector, dean, principal, and fourteen profeſſors: 38 miles W. Edinburgh, and 43 SW. Perth. *Long*. 4. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 55. 53. N.

**GLASHUTTEN**, or *Glaſitten*, a town of Hungary; celebrated for its hot baths, and near it are ſome rich gold mines: 7 miles from Schemnitz.

**GLASLOUGH**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan: 5 miles NNE. Monaghan.

**GLASSCARRICK POINT**, a cape on the eaſtern coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. *Long*. 6. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 35. N.

**GLASSHUTTEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, near which is a ſilver mine: 3 miles from Dreſden.

**GLASSTENBURG**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 17 miles WNW. Windham.

**GLASTONBURY**, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, which owes its origin to a celebrated abby, ſituated in a low marſhy country; ſuppoſed to have been built about the year 708, in the reign of king Ina, who endowed it with great privileges. About the year 873, it was ruined by the Danes; but was re-edified by king Edmund, the ninth Saxon monarch, who exempted it from all impoſitions and oppreſſions, and rendered it intirely ſubject to, and dependent on, the abby. In this ſtate it continued till the year 1184, when both it and the abby were conſumed by fire. It was again rebuilt by the liberality of king Henry III.; but on the 11th of September, 1276, it was once more deſtroyed by that dreadful earthquake which precipitated the church of St. Michael from the Tor hill, and greatly damaged other ſtructures in the country. It now principally conſiſts of two ſtreets, in both of which many houſes are either entirely built, or patched up with ſtones from the abby. The town of Glaſtonbury comprehends two pariſhes, which contain upwards of 360 houſes. The abby is ſaid to owe its foundation to Joſeph of Arimathea, *who planted his ſtaff*, that is, *took up his abode here*, and built an oratory in honour of the Virgin Mary. In the year 542, the celebrated king Arthur, after being mortally wounded, was brought and interred there. In the year 605, a regular ſociety was inſtituted by St. Auguſtine, who was ſent into England by pope Gregory the Great to preach the goſpel. About this time it obtained the name of *Glaſteinbyri*, by which, with ſome little variation, it has ever ſince been called. Several biſhops and kings were great benefactors; but Ina excelled all his predeceſſors in munificence; he pulled down the old monaſtery, and rebuilt it in the moſt ſumptuous and magnificent manner, to the honour of Chriſt, and the apoſtles St. Peter and St. Paul; adorning the edifice with a coſtly chapel, garniſhed and plated over with 2640 pounds weight of ſilver, and an altar with 264 pounds weight of gold. Beſides which he gave rich ornaments thereto, as a chalice, cenſer, candleſticks, baſon, bucket, images, and pall for the altar, of incredible value, with precious gems for the embroidery of the celebrating robes. Succeeding monarchs were zealous in ratifying, confirming, and adding to all the grants that had been made to this illuſtrious foundation. In ſhort (to uſe the words of a Glaſtonbury hiſtorian) kings and queens, not only of the Weſt Saxons, but of other kingdoms of the heptarchy, ſeveral archbiſhops and biſhops, many dukes, and the nobility of both ſexes, thought themſelves happy in encreaſing the revenues of this venerable houſe, to obtain them a place of ſepulture therein. However, during the dreadful depredations of the Danes, both the monaſtery and town of Glaſtonbury began to drop their ſplendour, and exhibit the appearance of ruin and diſtreſs. To reſtore it to its ancient dignity was the buſineſs of king Edmund, who appointed St. Dunſtan abbot over it, and permitted him to make free uſe of his regal treaſury to enable him to rebuild it. The lands, which before the Norman conqueſt, the monaſtery of Glaſtonbury poſſeſſed, by the grants of different kings and others, were immenſe in number and in value. Richard Whiting, the laſt abbot of Glaſtonbury, was unwilling to ſurrender his abby to king Henry VIII. or to lend an ear to any of the ſolicitations which were offered him, whereupon, by falſe pretence, they ſeized on him at his manor-houſe of Sharpham, in the year 1539, and without much formal proceſs as to law or equity, he was dragged on a hurdle to the Torr hill, where, without the leaſt regard to his age, his ſanctity, or his entreaties to reviſit his convent, he was hanged; his head ſet upon the abby gate, and his quarters ſent to Wells, Bath, Ivelcheſter, and Bridgewater. The fate of the abbot and the abby being thus decided, the buildings and revenues of this houſe, which had flouriſhed for ſuch a length of time, became the objects of depredation. Thoſe riches which had flowed from the treaſury of monarchs, and thoſe ſtructures, which had outbraved the ſhock of time, and the inclemency of ages, ſunk together. The eſtates of the monaſtery, devolving to the crown, were either granted or ſold away. The revenues, in 1444, were valued at 1151l. 6s. 8d. and, in 1534, at 3311l. 7s. 6d. The foundation plot of ground on which the abby and its offices were erected, compriſed no leſs than ſixty acres of ground. Of this immenſe range of buildings, ſcarce a veſtige now is to be ſeen; and all that remains of this once magnificent pile, are ſome fragments of the church, St. Joſoph's chapel, and the abbot's kitchen. The reſt is reduced to a heap of rubbiſh, loading the ſurface of its ſcite with unſeemly ruins. Not only the town, but the environs of Glaſtonbury abound with religious reliques. The moſt conſpicuous is the Tor or Tower of St. Michael, ſtanding upon a very high hill, north-eaſtward from the town, on which poor Whiting met his untimely end. On this bleak and deſolate ſpot, the ſaints Phaganus and Diruvianus erected a ſmall oratory to the honour of St Michael, the archangel, which was re-edified by St. Patrick, and beautified by ſome of his ſucceſſors. The ſucceeding abbots enlarged upon the ancient plan, and here built not only a large and elegant church and monaſtery; but alſo other buildings, dwelling houſes, and offices; and obtained many grants of privileges from ſeveral of the kings. The whole of the buildings which had been erected on this hill by ſeveral abbots, at a vaſt expence, the labour being very great to convey materials up the immenſe aſcent, were totally deſtroyed by the earthquake which happened in 1271, but afterwards more ſplendidly rebuilt, and that church erected, of which the tower ſtill remains, and lifts its head into the clouds; an object of admiration to travellers, and an ornament to the ſurrounding country: 5 miles SSW. Wells, and 126 W. London.

GLATT, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Neckar, two miles N. from Sults, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

GLATZ-KOGEL, a mountain of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles S. Steyr.

GLATZ, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, ſituated on the Neiſſe, built on the ſide of a mountain, on the ſummit of which is a large and ſtrong caſtle. The town contains about 400 houſes within the walls, and as many in four fauxbourgs. It is a place of conſiderable trade. It has been frequently pillaged and burnt, and the ſubject of inceſſant diſcords between the Poles and Bohemians, not to mention the two deſtructive fires of 1015 and 1033. In 1056, it was alſo taken and laid in aſhes by the emperor Conrad. In 1463, 146[illegible], and 1524, it again ſuffered by fire. Its ſevereſt ſiege, however, was that which it held out, in 1622, againſt the united forces of the emperor, Ferdinand II. his allies. In 1742, the Pruſſians took it by capitulation: 25 miles W. Neiſſe, and 88 E. Prague. *Long.* 34. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

GLATZ, a principality of Sileſia, lying on the borders of Bohemia, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains. It is every where mountainous, interſected with vallies, meadows, corn-fields, woodlands, and ſmall rivers. In a good year it produces wheat ſufficient, in bad ſeaſons it is ſupplied from the neighbouring countries. It has excellent paſture grounds, which feed great numbers of cattle; wood and game are plentiful. It contains quarries of mill-ſtones, free-ſtone, and marble. Jaſper, topazes, and cornelians are found in ſome places. Here are mines of coal, copper, and ſilver, with ſeveral mineral ſprings. Glatz has belonged to ſeveral princes: from the year 1561 to 1742 it was annexed to the crown of Bohemia. In the year 1742, the empreſs Maria Thereſa, ceded it to Frederick II. king of Pruſſia, and his heirs for ever, with entire ſovereignty, and abſolute independence of the crown of Bohemia. The country forms only one circle, divided into ſix diſtricts. Glatz is the capital.

GLAUCHA, or *Glauchau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg, on the Mulda; containing about 600 houſes: the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of ſtuffs: 46 miles W. Dreſden, and 6 N. Zwickau. *Long.* 30. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

GLAUCHE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, joining to the town of Halle, but governed by its proper magiſtrates. Here are four ſchools, or ſeminaries, in which the languages, theology, mathematics, muſic, &c. are taught by 120 preceptors. It is ſometimes conſidered a fauxbourg of Halle.

GLAZOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, on the Tchextza: 56 miles ESE. Viatka. *Long.* 69. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat* 58. 5. N.

GLEBEC, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 10 miles SE. Tappahanoc.

GLEBOW, a town of the duchy of Courland: 18 miles S. Mittaw.

GLEIBERG, or *Glitzberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg: 2 miles N. Gieſſen, and 8 NE. Wetzlar.

GLEICHENBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles N. Racklſburg.

GLEICHENSTEIN, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld: 7 miles SE. Heilligenſtadt.

GLEINCK, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles N. Steyr.

GLEINSLOTTEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 14 miles SE. Voitſberg.

GLEISS, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais: 26 miles E. Sion.

GLEIWITZ, or *Gliwice*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: 36 miles SE. Oppeln, and 23 S. Lublenietz.

GLEMS, a river of Germany, which runs into the Enz, about 2 miles N. from Mark Groningen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

GLEN, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: 22 miles WNW. Londonderry.

GLEN ALMOND, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 8 miles N. Crieff.

GLEN ALOT, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland: 14 miles N. Dornoch.

GLEN ARTNEY, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 4 miles NE. Callender.

GLEN CARRELL, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland: 12 miles N. Dornoch.

GLENCOE, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, near Loch Leven, where in the year 1691, the inhabitants were maſſacred, contrary to the faith of a royal proclamation: 17 miles N. Inverary.

GLENCROY, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, on the north-eaſt ſide of Loch Loung.

GLEN DERBY, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 10 miles N. Dunkeld.

GLENEGAD HEAD, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. *Long.* 7. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

GLENELY, a river of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, which runs into the ſea, 3 miles S. Geron Point.

GLEN FICHAN, a vale of Scotland, in the weſt part of the county of Argyle.

GLEN FIDDICH, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Banff: 12 miles SE. Inverary.

GLEN FINE, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, north of Loch Fine.

GLEN FINGLASS, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth.

GLENGARRIFF, an harbour of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the north-eaſt part of Bantry Bay.

GLEN GARRY, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, north of Loch Garry.

GLEN GRUDY, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, north of Loch Fairniſh.

GLENICZA, a river of Poland, which runs into the Obra, near Koſten, in the palatinate of Poſnania.

GLEN KINGLASS, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle: 20 miles N. George's Town

GLEN LEDNOOK, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 10 miles NW. Crieff.

GLEN LOCHY, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, north-eaſt of Glenorchy.

GLENLUCE BAY, ſee *Luce Bay.*

GLEN LYON, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth.

GLENMORE, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 12 miles NE. Blair Athol.

GLEN MORISTON, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs: 5 miles W. Fort Auguſtus.

GLEN MOY, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Angus, north weſt of Brechin.

GLEN MUIK, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Roſs.

GLENORCHY, a village and vale of Scotland, in the county of Argyle: 13 miles N. Inverary.

GLEN QUEICH, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 10 miles N. Crieff.

GLEN RINNES, a vale of Scotland in the county of Bamff: 7 miles SE. Inveravon.

GLENSHEE, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 15 miles E. Blair Athol.

GLEN URQUHART, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs.

GLEN YALDER, a vale of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, between Loch Garr and the river Dee.

GLERS, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 21 miles W. Bolzano.

GLIKEON, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire: 26 miles W. Arta.

GLIMANY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 20 miles ENE. Lemberg.

GLIMSHOLM, one of the ſmall Orkney Iſlands: 1½ mile S. Pamona.

GLINA, a river of Croatia, which riſes near Creutz, and runs into the Lonia.

GLINNINO, a town of Ruſſia in the government of Novgorod, on the Mſta: 12 miles SE. Borovigi.

GLINLOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim: 7 miles NNE. Sligo.

GLINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov: 88 miles SE. Tchernigov.

GLINTZENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles NE. Entzerſtorff.

GLITNESS, one of the ſmaller Shetland iſlands, on the eaſt coaſt of Shetland: 11 miles N. Lerwick.

GLITSCHEN, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the lake of Thurn, near Interlacken, in the canton of Berne.

GLIUBIN, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia: eighteen miles SE. Moſtar.

GLOCESTER, ſee *Glouceſter.*

GLOCOVNI, a river of Croatia, which riſes near Creutz, and runs into the Lonia.

GLOUAU, a principality of Sileſia, ſituated on each ſide of the Oder, on the borders of Poland. It produces corn and wine in plenty, the foreſts are well furniſhed with wood, and in ſome parts are mines of iron, a great number of ſheep are fed, and the wool is wrought into different manufactures. It is divided into ſix circles, Great Glogau is the capital. In the year 1241, it was governed by princes, of its own, after that it belonged to the king of Poland, to the king of Bohemia, to the emperor, and laſt of all to the king of Pruſſia.

GLOGAU (*Great*), a town of Sileſia, and capital of the principality of Glogau, built in the year 1110, on the ſouth ſide of the Oder, and now conſidered as a fortreſs, being taken by the Pruſſians in the year 1741, who ſtrengthened the fortifications. It is the ſeat of the governor, and a commandant of divers tribunals, a biſhop's court, &c. It contains two Catholic churches, one of which is collegiate, three convents, a Lutheran church and ſchool, and a chapel for Calviniſts: 50 miles SSW. Poſen, and 32 NNE. Buntzlau. *Long*. 33. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 39. N.

GLOGAU OBER, or *Gorny Glogowice*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: 22 miles ESE. Nieſſe, and 19 S. Oppeln.

GLOGNITZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 28 miles S. Vienna, and 16 SW. Ebenſurth.

GLOGOVNITZA, a town of Croatia: 4 miles NNE. Creutz.

GLOMME, a river of Sweden, which paſſes by Tonſet, Elvedal, Kongſwinger, &c. and runs into the North Sea, near Frederickſtadt.

GLON, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, which runs into the Amber, near Crantzberg.

*Glos la Ferrière*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of l'Aigle: 8 leagues W. Evreux, and 2 N. l'Aigle.

GLOUCESTER, a city of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, on the eaſt ſide of the Severn; formerly ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle, which was decayed in Camden's time: this caſtle was built in the reign of William the Conqueror. Glouceſter was taken from the Britons about the year 570, by Ceaulin, the firſt king of the Weſt Saxons. It afterwards came into the hands of the Mercians, and a nunnery was founded here by Ofric, king of Northumberland, by permiſſion of Ethelred, king of the Mercians, and a church was built by Edelfleda, a famous Mercian lady. In the latter end of the 9th century the Danes ravaged the country, and fixed their abode in this town. In the middle of the 11th century the older churches being deſtroyed, a new one was built, for the monks, by Aldred, biſhop of Worceſter, afterwards archbiſhop of York, which, in ſucceeding times, received conſiderable additions; and was more eſpecially enlarged and repaired with the offerings made at the tomb of king Edward II. who was buried here, under a monument of alabaſter. In the year 1541, Glouceſter was erected into a biſhopric, by king Henry VIII.; and the abby-church became a cathedral. Glouceſter was plundered by prince Edward, ſon of Edward III. during the Barons' wars. In the year 1643, Glouceſter declared for the parliament, being ſupported by a garriſon, under the command of colonel Maſſey. King Charles I. laid ſiege to it in perſon; but, for want of ſufficient neceſſaries, was not able to take the town before the earl of Eſſex was ſent to its relief, on which the king was compelled to retire. During the ſiege ſix churches were deſtroyed out of eleven ſo that Glouceſter now contains five churches and a cathedral. The city contains four principal ſtreets, beſides ſeveral ſmaller, well paved, and in general well built. It was erected into a borough by king John, and a charter of corporation granted by king Henry III. The trade is conſiderable on account of the Severn. In the reign of William the Conqueror, and before, the principal trade conſiſted in manufacturing iron. Their tribute, as appears in Doomſday Book, demanded by the king, was 26 icres of iron, and 100 iron bars, for the uſe of the kings fleet, and a few pints of honey: (an icre is ten bars). The principal manufacture now is making pins. Beſides the churches for eſtabliſhed religion, there are places of worſhip for diſſenters and quakers, with ſeveral charity ſchools, and a county infirmary. Two markets are held weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. Glouceſter ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. By the laſt charter, granted by king Charles II. the corporation conſiſts of a mayor, high ſteward, recorder, twelve aldermen, town-clerk, and two ſheriffs, &c.: 34 miles NNE. Briſtol, 26 S. Worceſter, and 106 WNW. London. *Long*. 2. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 48. N.

GLOUCESTER, a county of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, in North America.

GLOUCESTER, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Delaware: 5 miles S. Philadelphia.

GLOUCESTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, ſituated on the north ſide of the York river: 20 miles SE. Weſt Point. *Long*. 76. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 37. 18. N.

GLOUCESTER ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about two leagues long, and a mile wide, ſurrounded with rocks, againſt which the ſea beats with great violence. It is inhabited, and the men appeared armed with long pikes or poles. *Long*. 140. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 19. 15. S.

GLOUCESTER ISLANDS, two iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean. One, *Long*. 146. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 20. 38. S. The other, *Long*. 146. 15. *Lat*. 20. 34. S.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the north by Worceſterſhire and Warwickſhire, on the eaſt by Oxfordſhire, on the ſouth by Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire, and on the weſt by Monmouthſhire, the Briſtol Channel, and Herefordſhire. It is divided into twenty-eight hundreds, which contain one city, twenty-ſix market towns, and 280 pariſhes. The length from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt about 65 miles, and the breadth from 20 to 30. The ſoil and cultivation of Glouceſterſhire differ in different parts. On the Cotſwold hills the ſoil is in general loamy, with ſtones; the earth ſhallow, ſeldom allowing the plough to enter more than four or five inches, beneath which is generally a kind of limeſtone. In ſome places the land is ſtiff and ſour. About Fairford and Cirenceſter the ſoil is richer and deeper. The farms in general are large, great quantities of ſheep are fed here, formerly celebrated for the fineneſs of their wool, and the ſmallneſs of their fleece. It is not improbable that the fine woolled ſheep of Spain might originally have been procured from Cotſwold, ſent over by Richard I. or Edward I. This breed of ſheep has been changed for others of a larger kind, which produce a larger fleece of coarſer wool. Here are many conſiderable dairy farms, and between the hills are ſome excellent meadows. What is called the *Vale of Berkeley* is an extenſive and fertile plain, lying on both ſides of the Severn, in the ſouth-weſt part of the county. This part of the county is celebrated for its excellent cheeſe. The vale about the city of Glouceſter contains excellent meadow and paſture land. Towards Tewkeſbury the ſoil is a ſandy loam, rich and deep, chiefly employed in grazing and dairying. In the foreſt of Dean, it was formerly ſuppoſed the beſt ſhip-timber grew: this foreſt at preſent contains but a ſmall part of what it did formerly; however, ſome pains are taken to preſerve what remains. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a great extent in this county, particularly at Durſley, Stroud, Wotton-Underedge, Painſwick, Minchin-Hampton, and their neighbourhood. Mines of coals abound in Kingſwood and the neighbourhood of Briſtol, and mines of iron in the foreſt of Dean. Great quantities of cyder are made in the villages on the banks of the Severn, a kind of which, called Styre cyder, is almoſt peculiar to the weſtern banks of that river. Beſides the city of Glouceſter, the principal towns are Cirenceſter, Tewkeſbury, Berkeley, Camden, Durſley, Newnham, Marſhfield, Dean, Painſwick, Tetbury, Cheltenham, Hampton, or Minching-Hampton, Fairford, Sodbury, Wotton-Underedge, Lechlade, Wick-ware, Winchcomb, Stroud, Colford, Newent, Stow on the Wold, Morton, North-leach, Thornbury, and Stanley. Eight members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. for the county, Glouceſter, Cirenceſter, and Tewkeſbury, two each.

GLUBOKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 72 miles E. Semipolatnoi.

GLUCHOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverſkoi: 40 miles ESE. Novgorod Sieverſkoi.

GLUCKSBURG, a town of Denmark, with a fortreſs, in the duchy of Sleſwick: 3 leagues E. Flenſburg.

GLUCKSTADT, a ſea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, belonging to Denmark, ſituated on the Elbe, which at this place receives a ſmall river, called the *Rhine*. Gluckſtadt is regular and well built. The market place looks into the main ſtreets. The adjacent country being hollow and marſhy, a ſtone cauſeway of near three quarters of a mile in length has been carried along it from Krempe. On the land ſide the town may be laid under water. There being no ſprings here, the greateſt part of the houſes have ciſterns for the receiving of rain, and thoſe which are without ſuch conveniences are obliged to uſe the harbour water, or that of the new moat. Storms and inundations being frequent in theſe parts, the inhabitants have not been negligent in making proper fences. This town is the ſeat of the king's regency, and the offices and courts connected with it. Both the garriſon and palace congregation frequent the town church. Here is alſo a free grammar ſchool. The Calviniſts are permitted a church, the Roman Catholics a chapel, and the Jews a ſynagogue. In 1738, a commercial college was inſtituted here by king Chriſtian VI. it being a place of ſome trade, and in 1750, king Frederick V. eſtabliſhed an office for keeping the harbour in good condition. Adjoining to this harbour is a baſon for the reception of veſſels. Gluckſtadt was built in 1620, by permiſſion of Chriſtian IV. in a waſte called the *Wilderneſs*, who, in the patent granted to it, gave orders that it ſhould be named Gluckſtadt, or the Fortunate Town, conferring on it at the ſame time many cuſtoms, rights, and privileges, as enjoyed by the town of Wilſter, and ſoon after it was inveſted with the Lubeck and Hamburgh rights. The palace of Gluckſburg here, which was erected by the ſame king, has been long ſince pulled down. The town has been ſeveral times beſieged, particularly in 1628, by the imperialiſts, but has never been taken. The king of Denmark attempted to oblige ſhips paſſing up the Elbe to pay toll here, but the ſtrong reſiſtance which was made to it by all the powers of Europe occaſioned it to be given up: 28 miles NW. Hamburg. *Long*. 26. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 54. N.

GLUMMEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 24 miles S. Konigſberg.

GLURENTZ, or *Glurns*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, ſituated on the river Adige, built in the year 1362, and ſurrounded with walls in 1530: 36 miles W. Brixen, and 13 W. Tyrol. *Long.* 28. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 44. N.

GLYN, a county of Georgia, in the United States of America.

GNAA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 24 miles SE. Graz, and 80 S. Vienna.

GNESEN, or *Gneſno*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſch, and ſaid to be the moſt ancient town in the country: founded in the year 550. In the year 1000 it was erected into an archbiſhopric: and at the council of Conſtance the primate was declared primate of Poland: 100 miles NE. Breſlau, and 160 W. Cracow. *Long.* 35. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 28. N.

GNIAFDA, a town of Hungary: 7 miles WSW. Palotza.

GOA, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Hindooſtan, ſeparated from the continent by a river called *Mandova*, which ſoon after runs into the ſea; about eight leagues in circumference. The ſoil is fertile, eſpecially in the vallies; the trees are always covered with leaves, flowers, and fruit; and abundance of ſprings iſſue from the mountains. The rainy ſeaſon continues here from June till September or October; and the land floods bring down ſuch quantities of mud and ſand, as ſtop up the haven and impede the navigation. During this time the weather is very hot after ſun-riſe, when the rains ceaſe; yet before the rains begin, that is, in the months of April and May, the weather is ſtill more ſultry, but from October to March it is very moderate.

GOA, a city, and capital of the Portugueſe ſettlements in India, the ſeat of a viceroy, and ſee of an archbiſhop, taken by the Portugueſe general Albuquerque, in the year 1510. The port of Goa is repreſented as one of the beſt in the Indies, and for this character it ſtands in ſome meaſure obliged to nature; but the Portugueſe have ſpared no pains to heighten and improve thoſe advantages, as well as to fortify it with many caſtles and towers, furniſhed with abundance of good cannon. Beyond theſe caſtles the channel becomes narrower, ſometimes to one, ſometimes to two miles; and its banks are planted with the beſt fruits and fineſt trees India affords. Eight miles up is the town of Goa. Half way upon the right ſide, is a palace, called *Paſſo de Dangi*, where formerly the viceroys reſided, but at preſent it ſerves as a barrack for the garriſon: there begins a ſtrong broad wall, two miles in length, for a footpath, when the country is overflowed, and a great deal of ſalt is gathered thereabouts. This channel, that makes ſo noble a port, runs many miles up the country, dividing it into ſeveral fruitful iſlands and peninſulas, which plentifully furniſh the city with neceſſaries. Adjoining to this port is the haven of Murmugon, formed by the other channel, that runs between the iſland of Goa and peninſula of Salſete, and ſupplies a ſafe retreat to the ſhips that come from Portugal, and other parts, when they are ſhut out of the port by the ſands which the river Mandova brings down, when ſwollen by the firſt rains of June; the paſſage not being open till October. This port of Murmugon is defended by the caſtle of the ſame name, ſeated in the iſland of Salſete, in which there is a good garriſon, and the fortifications are well ſupplied with cannon. At the ſouth entrance into the channel, a little beyond the forts on the right hand, are ſeen the remains of Old Goa, and from thence to the new city there is a commodious road, elegantly adorned with trees for fruit and ſhade. What is ſtill ſtyled the new city, carries evident marks of decay; for, though the walls are kept in good repair, and are every where well ſupplied with cannon, yet taking in, as they do, a compaſs of twelve miles, they ſerve to ſhow what the city once was, in compariſon of what it now is. In the time of its proſperity, there was nothing could be compared with it in the Indies, and very few cities in Europe were either larger or better built. The public ſtructures ſtill remain, and bear inconteſtable evidence of its former grandeur. The number of inhabitants is ſaid to be, in all, about 20,000: of theſe the native Portugueſe amount to a very ſmall number; the Meſtizos are more numerous, the Canarins, or natives, are as black as jet, but have long black hair, and many of them fine features; multitudes of negro ſlaves, and Pagans of different nations, make up the reſt of the people. It is generally agreed, that the men are for the moſt part proud, indolent, jealous, revengeful, and indigent; the women lazy, laſcivious, and as well ſkilled in poiſoning as any in the world: 215 miles SSE. Bombay. *Long.* 73. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 28. N.

GOA, a town of the iſland of Celebes, near the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 120. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 12. S.

GOARSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Katzenelnbogen, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine: 2 miles E. St. Goar.

GOAT ISLAND (*Great*), a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 53. N.

GOAT ISLAND (*Little*), a ſmall iſland, about a mile NW. from Great Goat Iſland.

GOAT'S ISLAND, the ſouthermoſt of the Baſhee Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 121. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 6. N.

GOAVE (*Grand*), a town of the iſland of St. Domingo: 10 miles SW. Leogane.

GOAVE (*Petit*), a ſea-port town of the iſland of St. Domingo, with a harbour capable of receiving veſſels of the largeſt ſize ſafe from winds, the environs contain plantations of ſugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton. This town is the ſtaple to which the inhabitants of Grand Goave and other places ſend their commodities: 20 miles WSW. Leogane. *Long.* 55. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

GOBAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 75 miles S. Suſa.

GOBBI, a country of Africa, between the country of Camma and Cape Lopez Gonſalvo; the chief trade of the inhabitants conſiſts in elephants and ivory; the principal town is ſituated about a day's journey from the Atlantic.

GOCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, on the Niers, ſurrounded with walls in the year 1291. It contains three churches. It was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1599: in the year 1614, it was taken by the Dutch: it paſſed after into other hands, till the year 1625, when it was again in the poſſeſſion of the United States till the year 1640, when it fell to the elector of Brandenburg: 6 miles S. Cleves.

GOCHSHEIM, or *Gochſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 16 miles S. Heidelberg, and 24 NNW. Stuttgart.

GODANO, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 30 miles E. Algeri.

GODALMING, or *Godalmin*, a town of England, in the county of Surry, in the road from London to Portſmouth, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 4 miles SSW. Guildford, and 34 SSW. London.

GODANNA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 105 miles E. Iſpahan.

GODAVAY, or *Gunga*, or *Godoury*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes about ſeventy miles north-eaſt Bombay, and falls into the Bay of Bengal by ſeveral mouths, between *Long.* 81. 40. and 82. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 20. and 16. 50. N. This river is reckoned ſacred by the Hindoos.

GODERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montivilliers: 3 leagues NE. Montivilliers, and 5 NW. Caudebec.

GODHEAB, or *Good Hope*, a ſettlement of Weſt Greenland. *Long.* 50. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 25. N.

GODMANCHESTER, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon: where James I. when he paſſed through, is ſaid to have been met by the farmers of the place, attended by ſeventy ploughs, drawn by ſeventy teams of horſes: 1 mile from Huntingdon.

GODRA, a town of Hindooſtan, the capital of a circar of the ſame name, in the country of Guzerat: 55 miles E. Amedabad. *Long.* 73. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 50. N.

GOD'S MERCY (*Iſlands of*), three or four ſmall iſlands, at the north-weſt extremity of Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 73. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 45. N.

GOELL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 1 mile NE. Oldeburg.

GOELWARA, a circar, or diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in the diſtrict of Guzerat, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Gulf of Cambaye.

GOEREE, ſee *Goree*.

GOES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3 leagues E. Coimbra.

GOES, or *Ter-Goes*, a town of the United Dutch States, in Zealand, ſituated on the north coaſt of the iſland of South Bevelandt, on an arm of the Scheld, with which it is connected by means of a canal. It was beſieged by the Flemings, in the year 1300, and the inhabitants defended themſelves with ſuch bravery, that their enemies were compelled to raiſe the ſiege, after having loſt 1800 men. It anciently belonged to the lords of Borſſele, but that illuſtrious family being extinct, the town deſcended to Jacqueline, Comteſſe of Holland, who permitted the inhabitants to build ramparts round it, in the year 1417. It was well nigh deſtroyed by an inundation of the ſea, in 1548; ſix years after, great part of it was conſumed by fire; but it ſoon recovered, by means of privileges granted it by Charles V. and its great ſale of ſalt. The States became maſters of it in the year 1577, and prince Maurice cauſed it to be fortified. It has at preſent ſix gates, that next the water fortified with two good baſtions; on the other ſide of the town are two more. The great church being burned down in 1618, was afterwards rebuilt, and is now a handſome ſtructure; the town is not large, but carries on conſiderable trade, particularly in ſalt and grain: 10 miles E. Fluſhing. *Long.* 21. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

GOGARD, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 23 miles NNW. Linkioping.

GOGLAND, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Gulf of Finland: 80 miles W. Peterſburg. *Long.* 44. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 10. N.

GOGLIONIS, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 7½ miles S. Termoli.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, hills of England, in the county of Cambridge: 3 miles E. Cambridge.

GOGNO, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Po, near St. Nogaro.

GOGO, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, near the Gulf of Cambay: 84 miles SSW. Amedabad, and 64 NW. Surat. *Long.* 71. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 45. N.

GOGOLEV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiov: 20 miles E. Kiov.

GOGRA, ſee *Dewah*.

GOHUD, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the ſame name, in the country of Agra, the revenues of which are eſtimated at 20 or 30 lacks of rupees per annum: 55 miles SSE. Agra. *Long.* 78. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 24. N.

GOJAK, a town of Croatia, on the river Mreſnitza: 18 miles S. Sluin.

GOJAM, a country of Africa, and province of Abyſſinia, about 25 leagues long, and 14 wide, the country is generally flat and in paſture, with few mountains, but thoſe very high. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the Nile.

GOJEEDA, or *Gojida*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers: 90 miles SE. Oran.

GOIGN (*The*), the ſouthern extremity of the county of Argyle, in Scotland: 7 miles SSW. Cambletown.

GOIN, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz: 3 leagues S. Metz.

GOIT, a river of England, in the county of Cheſter, which runs into the Merſey, 3 miles E. Stopford.

GOITO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſituated on the Mincio river, taken by the allies in the year 1701; and by the prince of Heſſe, in the year 1706: 9 miles NNW. Mantua.

GOKIA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yunnan: 20 miles ENE. King-ton.

GOLABAD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 45 miles E. Iſpahan.

GOLAN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: 10 miles NE. Poſen.

GOLCONDA, a country of Hindooſtan, in the Deccan, bounded on the north by the country of Berar, on the eaſt by the Circars, on the ſouth by the Myſore country and the Carnatic, and on the weſt by Dowlatabad and Viſiapour. It takes its name from a fortreſs. The king of Golconda, at one time, maintained in his pay above 500,000 ſoldiers, but, in the year 1667, the reigning prince became tributary to Aurengzebe. The kings had vaſt revenues, ariſing from the properties of lands, cuſtoms of merchandizes and proviſions; but chiefly the diamond mines: for Golconda may be ſaid to be the country of diamonds. Thoſe who were allowed to work towards Maſulipatam, paid a pagoda every hour they worked, whether they found diamonds or not. The chief mines are in the Carnatic, and in ſeveral places towards Viſiapour; he had 6000 men continually at work in them, who daily found near three pounds weight of theſe precious ſtones; and nobody digs there but for the king. Winter begins here in June, with rain and thunder. The thunder is of a ſhort continuance; but the rains pour down, with furious ſtorms of wind, till the middle of July, with ſome intervals of fine weather. In Auguſt, September, and October, great rains fall again, and ſwell the rivers to a very dangerous degree of depth and rapidity. Theſe rains render the land exceedingly fertile, eſpecially in fruits. Vines are in great plenty; and of the grapes, which are ripe in January, they make white wine. They have yearly two crops of rice, and ſeveral other kinds of grain. Hydrabad is the capital.

GOLCONDA, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, formerly the reſidence of the kings of Golconda. This fortreſs, for extent, might be called a city, in the middle of which riſes a hill like a ſugar loaf, the ſides of which are ſurrounded by the king's palace. The walls of the fortreſs are built of ſtone, three feet diameter, encompaſſed with deep ditches, divided into tanks full of good water. After all, it has no fortifications except five towers, which, as well as the walls, are mounted with a great many cannon. The palace is very large, and well ſituated for air, and has a good proſpect over Hydrabad. The ſepulchres of the king who built Golconda, and his five ſucceſſors, are about two muſket ſhot from the caſtle; each in the middle of a garden, with the tombs of their relations about them. In the year 1687, this fortreſs was beſieged by Aurungzebe, but being unable to ſucceed, he corrupted the governor, who ſurrendered, againſt the will of his ſovereign. The king of Golconda offered to pay a tribute of 3,700,000 rupees, and become his vaſſal; but the conqueror refuſed, and entered the place in triumph: 5 miles WNW. Hydrabad.

GOLD COAST, a name given to a country of Africa, near the Atlantic, about 120 leagues in length from eaſt to weſt, between the rivers Ancobar and Volta. It contains a variety of different ſtates and kingdoms, and received its name from the immenſe quantity of gold which it produces. Several of the European nations have ſettlements here. The climate is exceedingly hot from October to March, the reſt of the months are tolerable. The natives enjoy a good ſtate of health, and are ſubject to but few diſeaſes; to Europeans the climate is frequently unwholeſome, and often proves fatal, eſpecially in the months of July and Auguſt. The domeſtic animals are bulls, cows, ſheep, and goats, the laſt of which are innumerable, and their fleſh excellent; the mutton and beef are neither of them good; but of all animal food dog's fleſh is moſt preferred by the Negroes. Other animals are elephants, tygers, buffaloes, jackalls, wild boars, deer of different ſizes, from the ſize of a ſmall cow to that of a hare, wild-cats, porcupines, ſluggards, ſeveral ſpecies of monkies, rats, mice, &c. Among the birds are pheaſants, parrots, maccaws, turtle-doves, and ſeveral others. The reptiles are numerous, ſnakes, ſerpents, vipers, lizards, ſcorpions, centipedes, and ſpiders, &c. The coaſts, lakes, and rivers, abound with fiſh, and likewiſe with alligators, and guanas, an amphibious animal, which reſembles the crocodile, but only four feet in length. Among the trees are the palm, the cocoa-nut, the papay, the banana. The principal countries on the Gold Coaſt, are Ancobar, Axem, Anta, Commenda, Fetu, Sabo, Adom, Agouna, Acra, Acambou, Labadde, Fantin, Incaſſan, Ningo, Sabu, and Soko.

GOLD CRONACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth. It had formerly a gold mine, now neglected: 5 miles N. Bayreuth.

GOLDAPP, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, founded in the year 1564, by the marggrave Albert: 68 miles ESE. Konigſberg.

GOLDAPP, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Rominte, 6 miles N. Goldapp, in the province of Lithuania.

GOLDBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: 2 miles N. Gotha.

GOLDBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Lignitz. It receives its name from a gold mine near it, which was formerly very rich: ſealed earth is found in the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of woollen and linen: 8½ miles SW. Lignitz, and 11 WNW. Jauer.

GOLDEGG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles W. St. Polten.

GOLDEN LAKE, a lake of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 115. 45. E. Gereenwich. *Lat.* 3. 55. N.

GOLDEN ISLAND, a ſmall iſland at the entrance of the Gulf of Darien. *Long.* 72. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 20. N.

GOLDENSTEIT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Diepholz: 11 miles N. Diepholz.

GOLDINGEN, a town of the duchy of Courland, ſituated near the river Weta, formerly the reſidence of the dukes, when it was more commercial and flouriſhing than it now is. It is defended by an old caſtle, and contains two churches: 48 miles WNW. Mittaw, and 100 N. Konigſberg. *Long.* 40. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 48. N.

GOLESZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 60 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

GOLETTA, or *Gouletta*, a fortreſs of Africa, ſituated on a canal, in the kingdom of Tunis, ſeized by Barbaroſſa in the year 1535. Charles V. became maſter of it in the year 1536, and it continued in the poſſeſſion of the Spaniards till the year 1574, when it was taken from them by Selim II.: 25 miles N. Tunis.

GOLFO DULCE, ſee *Dulce*.

GOLGOM, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 48 miles NW. Candi.

GOLICH, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſch, on the Lena: 2 miles S. Orlenga.

GOLLACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Tauber: 5 miles SW. Aub.

GOLLERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SSE. Sonneberg.

GOLLI, or *Colli*, a town of Africa, near the river Grande, whoſe inhabitants trade in ſlaves, ivory, and cotton.

GOLLING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg: 22 miles NNW. Radſtadt, and 14 SSE. Saltzburg.

GOLLNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Zerbſt: 7 miles NW. Zerbſt.

GOLNITZ, a town of Hungary, on a river of the ſame name: 14 miles SE. Kapſdorff.

GOLNIZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 3 miles S. St. Andre.

GOLNOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, ſituated on the Ihna, ſurrounded with walls in the year 1190, but much injured by fires and war: 12 miles N. Stargard, and 13 NE. Old Stettin. *Long.* 32. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 31. N.

GOLO, a river of the iſland of Corſica, which riſes nearly in the centre of the iſland, and taking a north-eaſt courſe, runs into the ſea, 12 miles SSE. Baſtia, and 10 NNW. St. Pellegrina.

GOLOGRIZZA, a town of Auſtrian Iſtria: 6 miles S. Pedena.

GOLPHINTON, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia.

GOLSCH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes a little to the ſouth of Auerbach, in the Vogtland, and runs into the Elſter, near Greitz.

GOLTCHINSKOI, a ſettlement of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 380 miles N. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 103. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 5. N.

GOLTIAVINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 188 miles E. Eniſeiſk. *Long.* 116. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

GOLTVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiev: 112 miles SE. Kiev. *Long.* 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

GOLTZE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 5 miles SW. New Angermunde.

GOLUB, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: 24 miles SE. Culm.

GOLUBENSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Don: 200 miles ENE. Azoph, and 40 WNW. Tzaritzin.

GOMAUN, mountains of Aſia, which ſeparate Hindooſtan from Grand Thibet, the ſame with Himmalch. *Long.* 76. to 77. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 30. to 31. 20. N.

GOMBEZCALA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 100 miles NNW. Schiras.

GOMBIN, or *Gambin*, or *Gabin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa, ſituated on the Bſura river: 34 miles NNE. Rawa.

GOMBROON, ſee *Gamroon*.

GOMEGNIES, a town of Hanaut: 4 miles E. le Queſnoy.

GOMERA, or *Velez de Gomera*, or *Velez de Pegnon*, a fortreſs of Africa, built on a rock near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, in the kingdom of Fez: 85 miles W. Melilla, and 55 E. Tetuan.

GOMERA, a river of Africa, which runs into the Straits of Gibraltar, near Velez de Gomera, in the kingdom of Fez.

GOMETRA, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mull.

GOMERA, or *Gomara*, one of the Canary iſlands, about 20 miles long, and 10 wide, with a capital of the ſame name. It is well cultivated and fertile, producing abundance of ſugar canes and wine, with corn enough to ſupply the want of the inhabitants. The town is ſituated on the eaſt coaſt, and has a good harbour, where the Spaniſh Weſt India fleet ſtops to take in wine and fruits, and other proviſions of the country: 6 leagues SW. from the iſland of Teneriffe. *Long.* 17. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 6. N.

GOMI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 12 miles WNW. Kia-ting.

GOMMERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony, ſituated on the river Ehle: 8 miles SE. Magdeburg, and 20 NW. Deſſau. *Long.* 29. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 5. N.

GOMMERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Janville: $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N. Janville.

GOMRON, ſee *Gambron*.

GOMS, a town of Swiſſerland, which gives name to one of the departments of the Valais: 33 miles E. Sion.

GONAPI, or *Gounong-Api*, one of the ſmaller Banda iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, in the middle of which is a volcano; wild hogs, cows, and ſerpents, are the only inhabitants.

GONAIVES *(Les)*, a ſea-port town of the iſland of St. Domingo, with an excellent harbour. Here is a medicinal ſpring, and, in the year 1772, baths were erected, with lodgings to accommodate company, and an hoſpital for ſoldiers and ſailors. *Long.* 54. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 36. N.

GONAVE *(La)*, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, 30 miles long, and 5 wide, near the weſt coaſt of St. Domingo. *Long.* 73. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 51. N.

GONCELIN, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues NNW. Grenoble.

GONDAR, a town of Africa, and capital of Abyſſinia, ſituated on a hill of conſiderable height, ſurrounded on every ſide by a deep valley. It conſiſts of 10,000 families in time of peace; the houſes are chiefly of clay, the roofs thatched in the form of cones, which is always the conſtruction within the tropical rains. On the weſt end of the town is the king's houſe, formerly a ſtructure of conſiderable conſequence; it was a ſquare building, flanked with ſquare towers; it was formerly four ſtories high, and, from the top of it, had a magnificent view of all the country ſouthward to the lake Tzana. Great part of this houſe is now in ruins, having been burnt at different times; but there is ſtill ample lodging in the two loweſt floors of it; the audience chamber being above 120 feet long. The palace, and all its contiguous buildings, are ſurrounded by a ſubſtantial ſtone wall, 30 feet high, with battlements upon the outer wall, and parapet roof between the outer and inner, by which you can go along the whole and look into the ſtreet. There appears to have never been any embraſures for cannon, and the four ſides of this wall are above an Engliſh mile and a half in length.

GONDET, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Puy-en-Velay: 10 miles S. Le Puy.

GONDON, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées: 7 miles SE. Tarbes.

GONDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves: 4 miles ENE. Munſter Mainfeld.

GONDRAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Condom: $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues SW. Condom, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ NW. Auch. *Long.* 17. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 53. N.

GONDRECOURT, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Meuſe: 7 leagues SSE. Bar-le-Duc, and 3 SW. Vaucouleurs.

GONDREVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, on the Moſelle: 1 league NE. Toul.

GODWANAH, or *Konduannah*, mountains of Hindooſtan, ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt part of the country of Malwa, extending from Huſſingabad to Mundellah, about 170 miles in length. *Long.* 78. to 81. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 40. to 23. N.

GONFEDE, a town of Africa, near the river Grande.

GONGA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, ſituated near the ſea of Marmora: 36 miles NE. Gallipoli.

GONGA, or *Bain Gonga*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the circar of Gurry-Mundella, and joins the Godavery, 35 miles N. Rajamundry.

GONI, a town of China, in the province of Se-tchuen: 57 miles W. Oumong.

GONIA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 16 miles W. Aphiom Karahiſſar.

GONJAH, a kingdom of Africa: about 400 miles from Tombut.

GONINS, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk: 48 miles NW. Bielſk.

GONKEER, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 135. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

GONKOFEN, or *Gankofen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Bavaria: 10 miles S. Dingelfingen, and 14 E. Landſhut.

GONNESSE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: 3 leagues N. Paris.

GONNEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montivilliers: 2 leagues N. Montivilliers.

GONNORD, or *Gonnort*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: $1\frac{1}{2}$ league NNW. Vihiers, and 5 S. Angers.

GONON-BESAR, a mountain on the eaſtern ſide of the iſland of Java; celebrated for the quantity of pepper gathered from the trees which grow on it.

GONS, a town of Hungary: 22 miles SSW. Zatmar.

GONTANT, or *Gontaut*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonneins: $1\frac{1}{4}$ league N. Tonneins, and 2 ESE. Marmande.

GONZAGA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 16 miles S. Mantua.

GONZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm: 4 miles NE. Creutznach.

GOOCHLAND, a county of Virginia, in the United States of America.

GOOD FORTUNE, or *Pora*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, about 12 leagues long, and 2 broad. *Long.* 98. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 5. S.

GOODLUCK BAY, a bay in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 74. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 26. S.

GOODWIN SANDS, a bank in the ſea, near the coaſt of Kent, ſaid to have been formerly part of the eſtate of earl Godwin; till, by neglect of preſerving the dykes and walls, the whole was drowned in the ſea. Great part is dry at low water. They lie to the eaſtward of the Downs, about 4 or 5 miles from the South Foreland.

GOOLL, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Taptee, 8 miles S. Chuprah.

GOOMTY, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Ganges, 15 miles NNE. Benares.

GOONDWANAH, a diſtrict or circar of Hindooſtan, in the northern part of the country of Berar, now more generally called *Nagpour*.

GOORACPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude: 65 miles E. Fyzabad. *Long.* 83. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 45. N.

GOOSE LAKE, a lake of North America. *Long.* 94. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

GOOSE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of St. Laurence, near the coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 59. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

GOOSEBERRY ROCKS, rocks near the coaſt of the ſtate of Maſſachuſets: 2 miles N. Marblehead.

GOOSEBERRY ISLANDS, ſmall iſlands near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Newfoundland: 8 leagues NW. Cape Benaviſta.

**GOOTY**, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the Myſore country : 138 miles WNW. Mellore, and 170 N. Seringapatam. *Long*. 77. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 15. N.

GOPLO, a lake of Poland in the Palatinate of Brzeſc, 16 miles long and 4 wide : 24 miles W. Brzeſc.

GROPPINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, ſituated on the Fils, or Vils, in a fertile country. Here are conſiderable manufactures of woollen, and near it is a medicinal ſpring : 22 miles ESE. Stuttgart, and 20 NNW. Ulm.

GOR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan : 57 miles NW. Schiras.

GORAGOT, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal : 60 miles E. Maulgah, and 80 NNE. Moorſhedabad.

GORANTO, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, 80 miles SW. Satalia.

GORBARA, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 8 miles NE. Calvi.

GORBATA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis : 20 miles S. Gaffsa.

GORBATOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Nizegorod, on the Oka : 28 miles WSW. Nijnei-Novgorod. *Long*. 61. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 56. 5. N.

GORCUM, a town of Holland, ſituated on the river Linge, at its union with the Wahal ; is the ſecond of the ſmall cities which ſend deputies to the ſtates of the province ; it was antiently called *Gorichem*, which name is now given it in all public acts, Gorcum being only a corruption. It was built in the year 1230, by one of the lords of Arckel, of which country it is the capital ; with a caſtle, which was deſtroyed by the citizens, in the year 1578, during the revolution. From the ſteeple of the principal church, may be ſeen two and twenty walled cities, beſides a great number of towns and villages ; before the revolution it had one pariſh church, and three religious houſes. The city is governed by two burgomaſters, an officer called Droſſart or grand Baily, and ſeven echevins, who are choſen by the common council, and changed every year. The comte de Lumay, after he had taken Gorcum for the States, in the year 1572, put to death nineteen prieſts and other religious people, with the moſt cruel torments, cutting off their noſes and their ears, and then hanging them in a row near the Brill ; to the credit of the prince of Orange and the States, he was diſgraced, and died a few years after at Liege, from the bite of a mad dog : 12 miles E. Dort, and 30 S. Amſterdam. *Long*. 22. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 51. N.

GORDELIZA, a town of Spain in the province of Leon : 22 miles SSE. Leon.

GORDES, a town of France in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Apt : 5½ leagues E Avignon, and 3 W. Apt.

GORDONA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Moliſe : 6 miles SW. Moliſe.

GOREE, or *Goeree*, an iſland in the German Ocean, near the mouth of the Meuſe, about ten miles in circumference : 2 miles N. Schowen. *Long*. 20. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 49. N.

GOREE, a ſeaport town in the iſland of the ſame name, ſituated near the eaſt coaſt on a canal which communicates with the Meuſe, formerly a place of conſiderable trade ; but the harbour is now choaked up with ſand : 6 miles W. Helvoetſluys.

GOREE, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, about two miles in circumference, within a cannon ſhot of the ſhore. Notwithſtanding its ſituation, the air is ſaid to be cool and temperate all the year round, and the inhabitants refreſhed by alternate breezes from the land and ſea. Beſides the multitude of ſurrounding rocks, that render it almoſt inacceſſible, except at two particular bays, a late director, *M. de. St. Jean*, has embelliſhed the fort with ſeveral new buildings, as well as fortified it by works, which render it a place of great ſtrength. By the diligence of this gentleman, ſeveral freſh ſprings, ſo much wanted, have been diſcovered in the iſland, the gardens have been planted with excellent fruit trees : all kinds of vegetables have been raiſed in great abundance ; and from a ſmall, barren, and deſpicable iſland, he has made it one of the ſafeſt, pleaſanteſt, and moſt important ſettlements in all Africa. Goree was ceded to the Dutch, in the year 1617, by Biram, king of Cape Verd, and they immediately ſecured it by a fort, built on a rock to the north-weſt, to which they gave the name of *Naſſau Fort*, but finding that this ſituation did not command the harbour, they erected another fortification, called *Orange Fort*, ſomewhat nearer the ſhore. This eſtabliſhment they kept till they were driven out by admiral Holmes, in 1633, who placed an Engliſh garriſon in it. Two years after it was retaken by De Ruyter, when Mr. Abercromby, the governor, and garriſon, were forced to ſurrender priſoners of war. Upon this the Dutch augmented the fortifications, and the iſland enjoyed a perfect tranquillity till the year 1677, when a French ſquadron, commanded by the count d'Eſtrées, arrived off the harbour on the 30th of October. Next day, Hapſar, the Dutch governor, was ſummoned to ſurender, and, on his refuſal, the count made preparations to bombard Orange Fort, which obliged the garriſon to evacuate it, and retire to Fort Naſſau, where they expected to capitulate upon honourable terms, though they were ſoon forced to ſurrender at diſcretion. Soon after *M. du Coſſe* arrived at Goree, with a forty gun ſhip, and ſolemnly took poſſeſſion of the iſland, in the name of the Senegal company, and concluded a treaty with the king and negroes of the neighbouring country, on the ſame conditions the Dutch enjoyed while they poſſeſſed the iſland. As this meaſure which he had taken voluntarily, was approved on his return by the court, he was ſent back the following year in quality of governor, with preſents to the negro kings ; and the ſame year this conqueſt was ſecured to the company by the treaty of Nimmegen. No ſooner were the French in full poſſeſſion, than they ſet to work in repairing and adding new works to both the forts, calling the lower fort *Vermandois*, and the higher *St. Michael* Before the year 1681, ſeveral unſucceſsful attempts were made by the Dutch to recover a place of ſuch importance to trade ; but all of them proved abortive. *Long*. 17. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 14. 40. N.—In the year 1758, this iſland was taken by the Britiſh, under the command of commodore Keppel.

GORE's ISLAND, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 172. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 60. 40. N.

GOREY MOUNTAINS, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Donegal : 14 miles SW. Londonderry.

GOREY, ſee *Newborough*.

GORGA, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Liban, in the province of Calabria Citra.

GORGAST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg : 4 miles W. Cuſtrin.

GORGOGLIONE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata . 15 miles E. Venoſa.

GORGONA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, about 16 miles from the coaſt of Tuſcany ; celebrated for the anchovy fiſhery on its coaſt. *Long*. 27. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 22. N.

GORGONA, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, about 6 leagues from the coaſt of Peru : 10 miles in circumference. *Long*. 77. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 3. 6. N.

GORGORA, an iſland of Abyſſinia, in Lake Dembea, where father Pays built a palace, in which the emperor uſually reſides in the winter : 15 miles NW. Gondar.

GORGUE *(La)*, a town of France in the department of the North : 4½ leagues W. Lille, and 2½ SW. Hazebrouck.

GORGWITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reus ; 1 mile NW. Tchleitz.

GORHAM, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated between *Long*. 24. and 29. E. Greenwich, and *Lat*. 10. and 15. N.

GORITZ, or *Goritia*, a town of Germany, ſituated in a county of the ſame name, on the river Liſonzo : 16 miles SE. Friuli, and 176 SSW. Vienna. *Long*. 31. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 12. N.—This city was taken by the French, in the beginning of the year 1797, and in it abundance of military ſtores and cloathing.

GORITZ, or *Gorz*, a county of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, bounded to the north, eaſt, and ſouth, by the duchy of Carniola, and on the weſt by the Venetian States. This county has been inveſted in the houſe of Auſtria from the year 1486, and with Gradiſca, contributes yearly 41,502 florins to the maintenance of the army. The chief produce of the country conſiſts in wine and fruit, with ſome corn and ſilk ; the horſes and oxen are few, but goats numerous. The language of the country is Sclavonian, and the religion Roman Catholic. In the year 1751, it was erected into an archbiſhopric, which was ſuppreſſed in the year 1784. The town of Goritz is divided into Upper and Lower Town, the former is ancient, ſituated on a mountain, and defended by a caſtle ; the latter is ſituated on a plain on the river Liſonzo. Beſides the church, which was heretofore Metropolitan, it has ſeven convents, nine chapels, and a college : 20 miles NNW. Trieſt. *Long*. 31. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 11. N.

GORKAH, a town of Aſia, in the north-eaſt part of the country ſo called, on the borders of Napaul : 35 miles NW. Catmandu, and 200 N. Benares. *Long*. 84. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 28. 25. N.

GORKAH, a country of Aſia, between the country of Thibet and the province of Oude.

GORLITZ, a town of Luſatia, ſituated on the river Neiſſe, the ſecond in rank of Upper Luſatia, but the firſt for ſize, population, and riches. It contains three churches within the walls, and three without. The principal trade is brewing, with manufactures of woollen and linen cloth : 50 miles W. Dreſden, and 68 N. Prague.

GORLITZEN, *Alben*, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia : 6 miles N. Willach.

GORMAZ, or *St. Eſtevan de Gormaz*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Duero : 2 leagues below Borgo d'Oſma.

GORMES, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 5 miles ENE. Ehrnſprunn.

GOROCHOVETZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir, on the Kliazma ; 72 miles E. Vladimir. *Long*. 60. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 56. 10. N.

GORODITSCHE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza: 32 miles ESE. Penza. *Long.* 64. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

GORODITSCHE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiev: 112 miles SE. Kiev. *Long.* 50. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. N.

GORODITSCHE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 20 miles ESE. Eniſeiſk.

GORODNIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver, on the Volga: 20 miles E. Tver.

GORODNITZSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov, on the Snov: 32 miles NNE. Tchernigov.

GORODOK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Poletſk: 56 miles E. Poletſk. *Long.* 47. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 36. N.

GORON, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ernée: 2¾ leagues NE. Ernée, and 3 NW. Mayenne.

GORONTALE, or *Gorontano*, a town on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Celebes.

GORT, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway: 16 miles SSE. Galway.

GORTSCHITZ, a river of Germany, which runs into the Gurk, 3 miles S. Ebernſtein, in the duchy of Carinthia.

GORZE, a town of France, in the department of the Mozelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz: 2½ leagues SW. Metz, and 3 NNW. Pont a Mouſſon. *Long.* 23. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

GORZEGNO, a town of Italy, and capital of a marquiſate, in the duchy of Montferrat, on the Bormida: 15 miles E. Bene, and 13 SE. Alba.

GORZKE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: 34 miles E. Magdeburg.

GOS, a river of Germany, which runs into the Malentheim, 3 miles NW. Gmund, in Carinthia.

GOSCHUTZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 2 miles N. Feſtenburg, and 7 W. Mittelwalde.

GOSE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Ocker, near Goſslar.

GOSELBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Saale, near Merſeburg, in Thuringia.

GOSELBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles W. Landſperg.

GOSHAM, a town of the United States of America, in New-York: 42 miles NNW. New-York.

GOSHEN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 25 miles W. Hartford.

GOSILIA, a river of Boſnia, which unites with the river Spretza.

GOSLING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles SE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

GOSPINI, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 24 miles S. Griſtagni.

GOSPORT, a town of England, in the county of Hants, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the entrance into Portſmouth harbour. The town is large, and a place of great trade, eſpecially in time of war. Several forts are erected, and a platform of twenty cannon, level with the water, to defend the channel. Here are ſeveral docks for repairing merchant ſhips, and a little to the ſouth of the town is an hoſpital, called *Haſlar Hoſpital*, for the reception of ſick and wounded ſeamen in the ſervice of the navy. In time of peace, packets ſail from Goſport every week to Havre de Grace and other ports of France: 1 mile from Portſmouth, 16 SE. Southampton, and 79 SW. London. *Long.* 1. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

GOSPORT, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 3 miles SW. Portſmouth.

GOSSEINS, a town of Aſia, in Thibet, near the eaſt coaſt of the Dewah river. *Long.* 81. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 30. N.

GOSSILIERES, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur: 5 miles from Charleroy.

GOSSLAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, on the river Goſe, which, at a ſmall diſtance from the town, runs into the Ocker. It is a free and imperial town, ſurrounded on one ſide by the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, and on the other by the principality of Wolfenbuttel. The houſes are generally old, except in a part of the town which was burned down in 1728, where houſes have been rebuilt in a more modern ſtyle. The principal commerce of the town ariſes from the mines of iron and lead found in the Rammel mountain, near which it is ſituated, in beer and proviſions. The town was founded in the year 922, by Henry the Fowler, who reſided and held ſeveral diets here, as did ſome of his ſucceſſors. Here are four pariſh churches, two chapters, and two Lutheran convents. The two chapters depend immediately upon the empire, the one is called the chapel of the emperor, the other the chapel of the empreſs. Goſslar occupies the ſeventh place at the diet on the Rheniſh bench, and the ſecond at the aſſemblies of the circle. The Roman month is ſixty florins, and the tax to the Imperial chamber 184 rixdollars 79 kruitzers, beſides which it pays an annual ſum of money to the duke of Brunſwick, who is hereditary protector: 30 miles S. Brunſwick. *Long.* 28. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

GOSSNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: 3 miles E. Schmollen.

GOSSWEINSTEIN, or *Goſſmanſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 23 miles NNE. Nuremberg, and 20 ESE. Bamberg. *Long.* 29. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

GOSTADT, or *Jottſtadt*, or *Joſephſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 8 miles S. Wolkenſtein.

GOSTENHOF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, ſituated near Nuremberg.

GOSTING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles ENE. Ziſterſdorff.

GOSTITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 2 miles S. Patſchkau.

GOSTYNEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa; this town is remarkable for having been the priſon of Demetrius Suſki, Czar of Muſcovy, who was confined to the day of his death in the citadel: 36 miles N. Rawa.

GOSZITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 3 miles W. Ziegenbruck.

GOTHA, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the north by the electorate of Saxony, on the eaſt by the duchy of Weimar, on the ſouth by the county of Henneberg, and on the weſt by the principality of Eiſenach. The country abounds in grain and fruit; the ſouthern diviſion contains a part of the foreſt of Thuringia, and ſome mine works. The whole duchy contains twelve towns, and more than 200 churches. The ſtate conſiſts of three claſſes, that is, of the counts, the nobility, and ſome towns, which are convoked by the prince. The dukes are deſcended from the grandſon of John William Erneſt the Pious, whoſe ſons formed ſeven different branches, ſome of which are extinct. Gotha was the principal. The others which yet remain are Saxe-Meinungen, Saxe-Hildburghauſen, and Saxe-Saalfeld. The Roman month is forty-eight florins twenty kruitzers, and the tax to the Imperial chamber ſixty-two rixdollars ſixty-four kruitzers. The duke maintains a guard of 160 men, two regiments, each compoſed of 800 men, and a corps of artillery. The principal rivers are the Leine and the Neiſſe.

GOTHA, a city of Germany, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, ſeated on a riſing ground, near the Leine, from which, in the year 1369, the landgrave, Balthaſar, drew one branch near the town; but duke Erneſt improved this work, and conveyed it through all the ſtreets by means of ſtone canals. Gotha is one of the beſt and handſomeſt towns in Thuringia. In 1715, in the town, and without the gates, were 1030 houſes paying ſcot and lot, and within its walls are 906, excluſive of a great many others which ſtand on the ramparts. In it, too, is an hoſpital for the ſoldiery, with two ſchools for children deſcended from them, and the barracks, in the largeſt of which the cadets are inſtructed in the ſeveral branches of the military art. Here is likewiſe a foundery for cannon and bells, &c. with two churches, a good academy, a houſe of correction, an hoſpital for widows, and another for orphans. The inhabitants derive not their ſubſiſtence from the reſidence of the court, but carry on a conſiderable trade in woollen manufactures, as alſo in wood and beer; and, excluſive of the profits ariſing to them from agriculture, receive farther advantages from its being the thoroughfare from Leipzig to Upper Germany. Gotha ſuffered greatly by fire in the years 1207, 1545, 1632, 1646, and 1665; but the houſes deſtroyed here in the laſt of theſe years have been all rebuilt of ſtone, and of the ſame height. On a hill above the town ſtands the ducal reſidence, called *Friedenſtein*, which was begun in 1643, by duke Erneſt the Pious, on the ſite of the caſtle of Grimmenſtein, which, in 1567, was totally razed by Auguſtus I. elector of Saxony, who in conſequence of the ban iſſued againſt duke John Frederick II. had made himſelf maſter both of this place and the town. Friedenſtein has been fortified by permiſſion of Ferdinand III. In it is a well provided armoury, with a valuable library, a fine muſeum of natural curioſities, and one of the moſt valuable cabinets of medals in Europe: 13 miles SW. Erfurt. *Long.* 28. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

GOTHA, a river of Sweden, which runs from the Wenner Lake into the ſea, near Gotheburg.

GOTHEBURG, or *Gothenburg*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, ſituated near the ſea, at the conflux of the Moldal and the Gotha, in a marſhy plain, almoſt ſurrounded with barren rocks, on the ſide of which part of the town is built, the other part is ſituated in a valley, interſected by canals; the whole about three miles in circumference, and regularly fortified. The harbour is between two chains of rocks, about two furlongs wide. Gotheborg was firſt built by Charles IX. in the iſland of Hiſſingen, in the year 1607; but this town, a few years after, being burned down, by Chriſtian IV. king of Denmark, the inhabitants were removed, in the reign of Guſtavus Adolphus, to the preſent ſpot. Charles IX. when he founded the former town, drew thither a great number of foreigners, by allowing them a free exerciſe of religion, and an exemption from duties on exports and imports for twenty years. Theſe privileges were confirmed to the new town. Gotheborg is a place of conſiderable trade, and, next to Stockholm, one of the moſt commercial in

Sweden. An Eaſt India company was eſtabliſhed in the year 1731. In the year 1740, the herring fiſhery was firſt begun, which is very advantageous; as much as 600,000 barrels having ſome years been caught in the ſhort ſpace of three weeks: 40 miles S. Uddevalla. *Long.* 29. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 42. N.

GOTHLAND, a country of Sweden, bounded on the north by Sweden Proper, on the eaſt and ſouth by the Baltic, and on the weſt by the Sound, the German Ocean, and Norway. This country is inhabited by a nation celebrated for their excurſions and invaſions of other countries, which had its origin from the Getæ, or Tartars of the Crimea. The Goths had kings of their own till the year 1132, when they were united to Sweden, in the perſon of Suercher. It is a pleaſant and fertile country, conſiſting of good arable and paſture land: it abounds in lakes and rivers, which abound in fiſh, foreſt, and mines. It contains 48 towns, and is divided into Eaſt Gothland, Weſt Gothland, and South Gothland.

GOTHLAND (*Eaſt*), a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by the provinces of Nericia and Sudermanland, on the eaſt by the Baltic, on the ſouth by Smaland, and on the weſt by the Wetter Lake, which ſeparates it from Weſt Gothland, about eighty miles in length, and ſeventy in breadth. This country was formerly governed by its particular kings and laws. It produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, peaſe, &c. in ſuch plenty as to ſupply the neighbouring provinces with theſe ſorts of grain. It has alſo many fine orchards, rich meadows, and paſtures, lakes, and rivers, abounding with variety of fiſh, extenſive foreſts, ſome of which are of oak and birch; profitable iron-mines and founderies, quarries of ſtone and marble; flatting-mills and other machines for the improvement of manufacture. The occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, grazing, hunting, and fiſhing; and in ſome places they are employed in the mines. The principal towns are Nordkioping, Soderkioping, Linkioping, and Wadſtena.

GOTHLAND (*South*), a country of Sweden, divided into three provinces, Schonen, Halland, and Blekingen, which, from time immemorial have undergone many viciſſitudes and changes. Sometimes they were ſubject to the crown of Denmark, at other times they were recovered by the Swedes; but at length king Charles Guſtavus annexed them for ever to the Swediſh dominions, by the treaty of Roſchild, in the year 1658.

GOTHLAND (*Weſt*), a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Warmeland, on the eaſt by Nericia, the Wetter Lake, and Smaland, on the ſouth by Smaland and Haland, and on the weſt by the Scaggerac; about 115 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It was formerly an independent kingdom, governed by its own laws. The ſoil produces corn, vegetables, and fruit, with excellent paſtures, ſo that the inhabitants ſend cheeſe and butter to other provinces. The rivers, lakes, and ſea coaſt, abound with fiſh. Iron-works, alum-works, and paper-mills are erected in ſeveral places. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, grazing, and fiſhing. The principal towns are Gotheborg, Wenneſborg, Lidkoping, and Falkioping.

GOTHLAND, or *Gottland*, an iſland of Sweden, in the Baltic, about 70 miles in length, and 25 in its greateſt breadth, formerly an independent kingdom, but now ſubject to the ſupreme court of juſtice at Stockholm. From its convenient ſituation, it has juſtly acquired the name of *the Eye of the Baltic*. The ſoil is fertile, and there are fine woods of oaks and pines, good paſtures, and profitable fiſheries on this iſland; large quarries of ſtone, particularly the famous Gottland ſtone, and a ſoft grey ſandy ſtone, which are exported to Stockholm and other places. Here are alſo found ſome curious ſpecies of ſtones, as ſtone corals, cornelians, agates, and beautiful petrefactions. In former times here were alſo fine marble quarries. Very good lime-ſtones, tar, deal-boards, beams, turneps, and an excellent breed of ſheep are exported from this iſland. Gottland is not infeſted with bears or wolves, but is ſufficiently ſtocked with deer, foxes, and hares, the inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture, grazing, fiſhing, working in the quarries, burning lime, and by ſeveral ſorts of mechanic trades, and navigation. The Gottland peaſants ſell none of their commodities to the inhabitants of the towns; but when a peaſant comes to a market town, the burgher to whom he applies finds him in all neceſſaries, and gives him money to enable him to pay his taxes. On the other hand, the peaſant delivers up to the burgher all the produce of his induſtry, without ſaying a word about the price; and thus both parties act according to the dictates of natural juſtice and equity. In the year 1361, Waldemar, king of Denmark, ravaged this iſland, and laid it waſte, but it ſtill remained ſubject to the crown of Sweden. Albert, king of Sweden, after an expenſive war, was obliged to mortgage it to the Knights of the Croſs, in Pruſſia, who, in conſideration of a ſum of money, delivered it up, in 1403, to queen Margaret, though with ſome reluctancy. King Erick, of Pomerania, after he was dethroned, withdrew to this iſland, where he remained for three years: and when Charles VIII. was preparing to drive him from Gottland, and make a conqueſt of it, in the year 1449, Erick made an offer of it to Chriſtian I. king of Denmark. It remained in the poſſeſſion of the Danes till the year 1645, when, by the treaty of Bromſebro, it was reſtored to Sweden. Wiſby is the capital. *Long.* 18. 6. to 19. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 54. to 57. 56. N.

GO-TOU, a town of China, in the province of Se-tchuen: 48 miles NW. Oumong.

GOTZEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Bavaria: 36 miles E. Ratiſbon, and 12 N. Deckendorf.

GOTTELSBRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles N. Brugg.

GOTTERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and country of Thuringia: 4 miles NW. Langen Salza.

GOTTESBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. Near it is a mine of gold, and another of coals, the former is not worked. Great quantities of worſted ſtockings are knit in this town, which contains two churches: 9 miles SSW. Freyburg, and 12 SW. Schweidnitz.

GOTTINGEN, or *Goettingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, and principal town of a quarter, or diſtrict, to which it gives name, ſituated in an agreeable, ſpacious, and fertile valley, on a canal, or branch of the river Leine, which paſſes through, and divides it into the New Town and Marſch. It contains about 1000 houſes, and 8000 ſouls, the ſtreets are large and convenient, and paved on each ſide. Here are five pariſh churches, and one for Calviniſts. The Roman Catholics celebrate their ſervice in a private houſe. The town is governed by a provoſt, named by the ſovereign, burgomaſters, and a ſyndic, choſen by the regency, aſſiſted by a council. The principal ornament and advantage of Gottingen is the univerſity, founded in the year 1734, by George II. king of England, and conſecrated on the 17th of September, 1737, which univerſity, by the inexpreſſible attention and care of its firſt curator, baron Munchauſen, has acquired a very diſtinguiſhed reputation. Belonging to it is a large ſplendid church, with a peculiar paſtor, and to it likewiſe belong a new and ſtately ſtructure of ſtone, the ground floor of which ſerves as a hall for public lectures, and that above is the library, with a council chamber, and other apartments. This library, to which conſiderable additions are every year made, if conſidered with regard to the number, goodneſs, and value of its books, is one of the moſt capital libraries in Europe. It is called the *Bulowcan*, having received its origin from a collection of about 10,000 volumes, bequeathed by the baron Bulow for the public uſe, and by his heirs given to the univerſity. A royal ſociety of ſciences, founded in 1751, and a royal German ſociety, alſo form part of the univerſity. It has likewiſe a fine obſervatory, erected on a tower on the rampart, with a phyſic garden, and near it a handſome anatomical theatre of ingenious conſtruction, a ſchool for teaching midwifery, &c. The territory belonging to the town is very conſiderable: 22 miles NE. Caſſel, and 51 ESE. Paderborn. *Long.* 27. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

GOTTLEUVE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 6 miles SW. Konigſtein, and 8 S. Pirnau.

GOTTLIEBEN, a town of Swiſſerland, near the lake of Conſtance, where John Huſs was confined, by order of council, in the year 1415: 1 league from Conſtance.

GOTTLSTORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles SE. Altenmarkt.

GOTTORP, a fortreſs of Denmark: 2 miles NW. Sleſwick.

GOTTSCHEE, a town of Germany, in Middle Carniola: 23 miles SSE. Laybach, and 160 SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

GOTTZENDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles S. Aigen.

*Gouracé*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt: 1½ league E. Roſtrenen, and 4½ W. Uzel.

GOUDA, or *Tergouw*, a city of Holland, ſituated on a branch of the Rhine, called *Iſſel*, where it receives the river Gouw, which gives it its name. It is the ſixth and laſt of the large cities which have a voice in the States of Holland; it was built in the year 1272, by Florent V. comte of Holland, who granted it great privileges; the foundations had been laid long before. In 1330, it belonged to the houſe of Blois, who built a caſtle; but, in the year 1398, it was reſtored to the comte of Holland, together with the lordſhip of Schoonoven; this caſtle was entirely demoliſhed by the citizens, in the year 1581. In the year 1438, it was entirely deſtroyed by fire, but afterwards rebuilt in a better manner; the grand market is in a triangular form, with a handſome townhouſe, built in 1449, ſtanding in the centre. The great church is one of the handſomeſt and largeſt in the country, and is particularly celebrated for its painted glaſs windows, ſuppoſed to be the fineſt of the kind in Europe, and preſerved with great care: the principal painters were Theodore and Walter Crabeth, both of this town. The Magiſtrates are, a grand bailey, who repreſents the authority of the ancient comtes of Holland, four burgomaſters, and ſeven echevins, choſen by the common council, which conſiſts of forty citizens. The ſituation of this place is very advantageous, on account of the ſluices and the canals, which are running ſtreams; it has alſo a convenient

nient port on the Iſſel, and five gates. It cannot eaſily be beſieged, as they could open the ſluices and lay the country round under water; add to this, the breadth and depth of the ditches, ſo that the only approach is by the banks of the Iſſel, which are ſtrongly fortified. Its principal trade conſiſts in cordage, cheeſe and tobacco-pipes; there are boats which paſs regularly to Amſterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam, Utrecht, &c. Jaqueline, comteſſe of Holland, in the war with the duke of Burgundy, made this the chief place of her reſidence: 9 miles NE. Rotterdam, and 22 S. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 1 N.

GOUDHURST, a town of England, in the county of Kent, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 11 miles S. Maidſtone, and 44 SE. London.

GOUDOZ, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 72 miles ENE. Kiutaja.

GOUERNOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, at the junction of the Mincio and the Po: 12 miles SE. Mantua.—In the beginning of September, 1796, a ſevere battle was fought near this town, between the French and Auſtrians, in which the former were victorious, taking 10,000 priſoners.

GOUEZEC, a town of France in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteaulin: 1½ league SE. Châteaulin, and 3½ NE. Quimper.

GOUGANE BARO, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 10 miles N. Bantry.

GOUJIM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4 leagues SW. St. Joan de Peſqueira.

GOULDSBOROUGH HARBOUR, a harbour of United America, in the diſtrict of Main. *Long.* 67. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

GOULVIN, a town of France, in the department of Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſneven: 1¼ league N. Leſneven, and 4 W. St. Pol-de-Leon.

GOUNONG API, ſee *Gonapi*.

GOVON, a town of Italy in the principality of Piedmont: 6 miles N. Alba.

GOURA, or *Gura*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia, on the Viſtula, 12 miles from Warſaw.

GOVRA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 35 miles E. Iſpahan.

GOURAINCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtain: 5 leagues NE. Verdun, and 2¾ N. Eſtain.

GOVRAY, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey, 4 miles E. from St. Helier.

GOURAY (*Le*), a town of France in the department of the North Coaſt, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Broons: 3 leagues W. Broons, and 2¾ S. Lamballe.

GOURDON, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot: 5½ leagues N. Cahors, and 9¼ WNW. Figeac. *Long.* 19. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 44. N.

GOURIN, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Faouet: 2½ leagues NNW. Le Faouet, and 9 W. Pontivy.

GOURNAY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Seine: 8 leagues E. Rouen. *Long.* 19. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 29. N.

GOUROCK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, on a creek of the river Clyde, near which is a copper mine: 2 miles W. Greenock.

GOUSSAINCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vaucouleurs: 2¼ leagues E. Gondrecourt, and 2¼ S. Vaucouleurs.

GOUVEA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 7 leagues SE. Viseu.

GOUX, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontarlier: 1¼ league NW. Pontarlier, and 3 SE. Ornans.

GOUZON, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bouſſac: 5 leagues E. Gueret.

GOWER's ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, which has no anchorage near it. *Long.* 158. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 55. S.

GOWRAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny. It is a borough and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 6 miles E. Kilkenny.

GOYAS, a government of South America, in Braſil, which extends from the 24. to 36. degrees of *Long.* W. Ferro, and from 6. 30. to 19. S. *Lat.* The number of inhabitants of this vaſt extent of country is eſtimated at 8930 whites, 29,630 Indians, and 34,100 negroes. The chief buſineſs is ſearching for gold in the mines, which were firſt diſcovered in the year 1726.

GOYAVA, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt.

GOYAVE, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Grenada, in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 61. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 13. N.

GOYAVES, a town of the iſland of Guadaloupe, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name.

GOZ, or *Gozen*, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, not far from Mogador.

GOZA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, belonging to the Knights of Malta, ſituated a little to the north-weſt of Malta.

GOZZO DI CANDIA, a ſmall iſland near the iſland of Candia, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 41. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 58. N.

GRAB, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 17 miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

GRABAU, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: 22 miles S. Kaliſh.

GRABAW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: 28 miles NNW. Belcz.

GRABEN, a town of Croatia: 12 miles S. Varaſdin.

GRABIN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 2 miles SW. Feſtenburg.

GRABERN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 6 miles WSW Leypa.

GRABERN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles N. Sonneberg.

GRABINETZ, a town of Imperial Iſtria: 14 miles NE. Pedena.

GRABO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 11 miles SE. Linkioping.

GRABOVENTIZA (*Upper*), a lake of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 5 miles E. Militſch.

GRABOVENITZA (*Unter*), a lake of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 3½ miles E. Militſch.

GRABOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburgh: 22 miles S. Schwerin.

*Graçay*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vierzon: 4 leagues NNW. Iſſoudun, and 3¼ SW. Vierzon.

GRACIAS A DIOS, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Honduras, ſituated at the mouth of a river, which communicates with the bay of Honduras: 143 miles E. Guatimala. *Long.* 72. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 30. N.

GRADECK, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 20 miles SSW. Grodno.

GRADES, or *Gradus*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 5 miles N. Gurck, and 5 W. Freiſach.

GRADETZ, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais: 6 miles E. Sion.

GRADIGNA, a town of Venetian Iſtria: 7 miles SSE. Capo d'Iſtria.

GRADISCA, or *Gradiſg*, a town of Sclavonia, ſituated on the river Save, near the borders of Croatia, well peopled, and ſurrounded with fortifications; a regiment of infantry takes its name and is appointed to defend the frontiers: 132 miles W. Belgrade, and 170 S. Vienna. *Long.* 34. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

GRADISCA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and county of Friuli, on the Liſonzo: built in the year 1473, to ſtop the inroads of the Turks. In the year 1764, the fortifications were repaired and enlarged, and in the year 1784, it was erected into a biſhopric. The territory of Gradiſca, which was formerly a county, is united to Goritz: 5 miles S. Goritz, and 182 SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 6. N. —This town was taken by the French, in the beginning of the year 1797, and the garriſon, conſiſting of 3000 men, made priſoners of war.

GRADISCA, a village of the country of Friuli, near which the Auſtrians were defeated by the French, in the beginning of the year 1797: the archduke Charles ran great hazard of being taken priſoner: 10 miles WSW. Udina.

GRADISCHK, a town of Stiria: 1 mile from Windiſch Gratz.

GRADISTA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the borders of Servia: 40 miles S. Viddin.

GRADLIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 12 miles N. Konigingratz.

GRADO, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: 10 miles NW. Oviedo.

GRADO, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* 31. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 44. N.

GRADWEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles NNW. Graz.

GRAEDER FIORD, a bay of Weſt Greenland. *Long.* 49. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 50. N.

GRÆNTZGRABEN, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the river Schwartze: 1 mile NW. Cranſt.

GRAESATZ, a town of Croatia: 30 miles S. Bihacs.

GRAFABERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles SW. Schrattentaal.

GRAFENDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Bielach: 4 miles S. St. Polten.

GRAFENHAYNCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 11 miles SE. Deſſau, and 11 SSW. Wittenberg.

GRAFENSCHLAG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles S. Zwetl.

GRAFENWORTH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 11 miles SW. Sonneberg.

GRAFFENBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Carniola : 19 miles SE. Laybach.

GRAFFENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 4 miles N. Hardeberg.

GRAFFENECK, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 10 miles SW. Sonneberg.

GRAFFEN TONNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha : 8 miles N. Gotha.

GRAFFENTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg : 7 miles S. Saalfeld, and 52 SW. Altenburg.

GRAFFENWARKMARCK, a town of Germany, in Middle Carniola : 4 miles S. Gottſchee.

GRAFTON ISLAND, the moſt northerly of the Baſhee iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 239. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 4. N.

GRAVESKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch : 240 miles SSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 97. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

GRAGNANO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Lucca : 4 miles NE. Lucca.

GRAHAM'S MOOR, a place of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, where the brave Sir William Wallace fought his way through the Engliſh army, in the year 1298 : 3 miles SE. Falkirk.

GRAIN COAST, or *Malaguetta*, or *Pepper Coaſt*, a country of Guinea, bounded by the Sierra Leona country, which lies to the weſt, and the Ivory Coaſt, on the ſouth-eaſt, extending along the Atlantic, about 100 leagues. The climate is ſaid to be unwholeſome, eſpecially to Europeans. The productions are peas, beans, gourds, lemons, oranges, and a kind of nut, with an exceedingly thick ſhell, a moſt delicious fruit, for which neither Europeans or natives have a name. The palm wine and dates of this country, are in the greateſt eſteem. Cows, hogs, ſheep, and goats are alſo in great plenty ; but what conſtitutes the chief wealth of the Grain Coaſt, is the abundance of Guinea pepper, or grains of Paradiſe, it produces, called Malaguetta by the Portugueſe, which draws a great trade, not only with all the neighbouring interior nations, but with the Europeans alſo. The natives of this diviſion are guilty of no exceſſes in eating or drinking, or indeed of intemperance in any kind of luxury. They admit the Europeans into all familiarities with their women ; and even invite them to love-banquets with their own wives and daughters. One quality they have in common with all other negroes, which is, a propenſity to ſteal whatever they come near, eſpecially from ſtrangers and foreigners, though they never omit the opportunity. Their *taba*, *taba ſeyle*, or, as others call him, *tabo ſeil*, or king, exerts an arbitrary power, and deſpotic authority over his ſubjects, and never appears abroad but with the utmoſt pomp and magnificence. His people raiſe his power by certain implicit ſentiments of a natural ſubmiſſion, and the awe with which they would regard a ſuperior being. Their ignorance attaches them to paganiſm ; but natural reaſon dictates a future ſtate. They welcome the new moon with ſongs, dancing, and diverſions of every kind ; and their ſuperſtitious regard for ſorcerers is extreme. The ſole employment of many of the negroes of this country is fiſhing, and every morning preſents large fleets of canoes, ranged along the ſhore, upon this buſineſs. Their common method of fiſhing is by a hand-line, and a hook, which they ſeldom draw empty out of the water. The Portugueſe had formerly the whole of the commerce of this coaſt, but the great advantages having excited the emulation of the Engliſh and Dutch, in the year 1664, their power began to give way to the more warlike and commercial ſpirit of theſe rivals. They loſt gradually all their ſettlements, and being forced to retire into the interior countries, reſolved, as the laſt effort, to unite themſelves with the natives by marriage ; whence ſprung that mixed progeny of mulattoes, more numerous here than in any part of Guinea. From policy, and, perhaps, from natural affection, the Portugueſe entruſted them with the care of the ſmall remnant of trade they now have, gave them the appellation of hidalgos, or gentlemen, reconciled them to the church of Chriſt, nay, even admitted them into holy orders, and rendered them uſeful in propagating Chriſtianity and the goſpel.

GRAIGEMANAGH, in Kilkenny, Leinſter. It is ſeated on the Barrow, over which there is a bridge, and the tide flows up to it, 20 miles, it's diſtance from the ſea.

GRAINVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine : 1 league S. Cany, and 4½ N. Caudebec.

GRAJUELA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia : 17 miles NNW. Chinchilla.

GRAM, a river of Denmark, which runs into the North Sea : 2 miles W. Ripen.

GRAMAFFETTEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 12 miles SW. Freuſtadt.

GRAMATA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire : 24 miles S. Valona.

GRAMAT, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chie place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Ceré : 7½ leagues NNE. Cahors and 2¾ SW. St. Ceré. *Long.* 19. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 47. N.

GRAMMEN, a town of Flanders : 5 miles SW. Deinſe.

GRAMMONT, or *Geerſberghe*, a town of Flanders, which was in the beginning only a caſtle, built at the foot of a mountain by the Goths, and thence called Gotteghem. Baldwin de Mons, comte of Flanders and Hainaut, having purchaſed the lordſhip of one Gerard, in 1068, he built a town, and called it the name of the former Lord, Gerardmont, by corruption Grammont. It is ſituated for the moſt part on a hill, with the river Dender running through it, and ſeparating it into the Higher and Lower Town : 20 miles W. Bruſſels, and 10 SW. Oudenarde.

GRAMPIAN HILLS, mountains of Scotland, which extend through the counties of Perth, Angus, Mearns, and Aberdeen. They take their name from a ſingle hill, the Mons Grampius, of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought ſo fatal to the brave Caledonians. Antiquarians have not agreed upon the particular ſpot.

GRAMPOUND, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated on the river Falle, with a weekly market on Saturday, and containing about 200 inhabitants. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament : 8 miles ENE. Truro, and 244 WSW. London.

GRAN, a river of Hungary, which joins the Danube oppoſite Gran.

GRAN, or *Eſztergon*, a town of Hungary, ſituated near the conflux of the rivers Gran and Danube ; the ſee of an archbiſhop. In the year 1683, this town was taken by the king of Poland, and prince Charles of Lorraine, after a ſiege of five days. The Turks had been in poſſeſſion of it 143 years. The loſs of this fortreſs coſt the vizier his life, who might eaſily have covered the town, if he had not retreated to Eſzek, from whence retiring to Belgrade, he was ſtrangled, by order of the grand ſignior : 55 miles SE. Preſburg, and 82 ESE. Vienna.

GRANA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Galicia : 2 miles W. Ferrol.

GRANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Aoſta : 12 miles ESE. Aoſta.

GRANADO *(El)*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville : 5 leagues N. Ayamonte.

GRANAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon : 28 miles SE. Leon.

GRANARD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford : 11 miles NE. Longford, and 16 S. Cavan.

GRANATAN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg : 12 miles NE. Freyburg.

GRANBY BAY, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

GRANCEY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur Tille : 7 leagues SE. Châtillon ſur Seine, and 3½ NW. Is-ſur-Tille.

GRANEWOLDEN, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtiania : 26 miles S. Chriſtiania.

GRAND, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchateau : 3 leagues W. Neufchateau.

GRAND ANSE, or *Jeremie*, a town in the weſtern part of the iſland of St. Domingo. The town is well built, but the road is ſo bad, that veſſels, to eſcape the wind, are compelled to take ſhelter behind Cape Donna Maria.

GRAND BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, a little to the ſouth of Cape Ray.

GRAND CHAMP, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vannes : 2¼ leagues NNW. Vannes, and 2½ NE. Auray.

GRAND FORO, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt.

GRAND SONE, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs : 1¼ league E. Beſançon, and 2½ N. Ornans.

GRANDCOUR, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne : 10 miles W. Friburg.

GRANDCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchatel : 5 leagues E. Dieppe, and 4 N. Neufchatel.

GRANDE, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim : 28 miles NW. Drontheim.

GRAND RIVER, or *Rio Grande*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, in *Long.* 13. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. N.

GRANDESHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania : 2 miles NW. Greiffenburg.

*Grandlucé*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-du-Loir : 14 miles SE. le Mans.

GRANDMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne : near which was a celebrated abby, ſuppreſſed in the year 1769, after the death of the then profeſſed members : 5 leagues NE. Limoges.

GRANDOLA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 9 leagues SE. Setuval.

*Grandpré*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ardennes: 11 leagues E. Reims, and 9 SSE. Mezieres. *Long*. 22. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 20. N.—On the 14th of September, 1794, the French army, commanded by Dumourier, were attacked by the allied army, under the duke of Brunſwick, and compelled to fall back to St. Menehould.

GRANDRIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langogne: 3½ leagues NW. Langogne, and 5 E. St. Chely.

GRANDVILLE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Longwy: 1 league SW. Longwy, and 1½ NNE. Longuion.

GRANDVILLE, or *Granville*, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avranches. The harbour is only capable of receiving about ſixty ſmall veſſels; the town is ſituated on a ſharp rock, forming a peninſula, of an oval form, and ſurrounded with walls. It has two gates, two fauxbourgs, and about 2500 inhabitants; near it is an oyſter fiſhery, and on the land ſide are quarries of ſtone of a very large ſize, and remarkable hardneſs: 4 leagues NW. Avranches, and 4½ SSW. Coutances. *Long*. 16. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 52. N.—In the year 1653, this town was bombarded and ſet on fire by the Engliſh.

GRAND VILLIER, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe: 14 miles NNW. Beauvais, and 14 W. Breteuil. *Long*. 19. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 39. N.

GRANEN, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: 13 miles S. Hueſca.

GRANENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 10 miles S. Lerida.

GRANEVSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Volga, in the government of Saratov: 92 miles SE. Tzaritzin.

GRANGE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bruyères: 5 miles SE. Bruyères.

GRANGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: 30 miles S. Fahlun.

GRANGE LE-BOURG, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lure: 2½ leagues SSE. Lure.

GRANGES, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 23 miles SW. Exeter.

GRANGES, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 2 leagues E. Tonneins.

GRANGNANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 15 miles W. Salerno.

GRANHULT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 35 miles NW. Calmar.

GRANNA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 18 miles NNE. Juhnkioping.

GRANOLLERS, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 18 miles NNE. Barcelona.

GRANSEE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 15 miles ENE. New Ruppin, and 30 NNW. Berlin. *Long*. 30. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 2. N.

GRANSKEVITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania: 12 miles NW. Rugen.

GRANSO, an iſland in the Baltic, near the eaſt coaſt of Sweden. *Long*. 16. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 57. 46. N.

GRANSON, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the county of Neufchatel, ſituated between the lake of Neufchatel, and Mount-Jura: celebrated for a victory, which the Swiſs attained over Charles the Hardy, in the year 1476. The reformation was pretty generally received here, in the year 1566: 16 miles SW. Neufchatel. *Long*. 24. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 50. N.

GRANT, ſee *Cam*.

GRANTHAM, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, ſituated on the river Witham, in the road from London to York. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The ſteeple of the church, which terminates in a ſpire, is 300 feet in height: 30 miles S. Lincoln, and 110 N. London.

GRANSTON, a ſmall lake of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 25 miles W. Exeter.

GRANTZWASSER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elſter, 2 miles SW. Muckenburg, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

GRANVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Veſoul: 3¼ leagues SW. Veſoul, and 5 ENE. Gray.

GRANVILLE, a county of South Carolina, in the United States of America.

GRANVILLE, ſee *Grandville*.

GRANVILLE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 20 miles SW. Springfield.

GRANVILLE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 48 miles W. Halifax.

GRANVILLE'S RIVER, a river of the iſland of Egmont, or New Guernſey, which runs into the ſea, *Long*. 163. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 10. 42. S.

GRANZA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mogadoxa.

GRANZOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburgh: 8 miles SE. Prenzlow.

GRARAH, a town of Africa, in the country of Beni Mezzah: 60 miles NW. Guergela.

GRASHOLM, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands: half a mile S. Shapinſha.

GRASKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 50 miles SW. Braclaw.

GRASMARK, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 42 miles N. Carlſtadt.

GRASON, an iſland in the Gulf of Bothnia, near the coaſt of Sweden: 15 miles long, and 2 wide. *Long*. 18: 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 60. 22. N.

GRASSANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 18 miles ESE. Cirenza.

GRASSE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Var; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Embrun. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in dry fruit, olives, oil, perfumes, and tanned leather: 5 leagues WSW. Nice, and 3 WNW. Antibes. *Long*. 24. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 42. N.

GRASSE (*La*), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aude, ſituated on the river Orbieu: 14 miles SE. Carcaſſonne, and 18 SW. Narbonne.

GRASSELLA, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aude: 6¼ leagues SW. Narbonne, and 8½ NNW. Perpignan. *Long*. 20. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 5. N.

GRASSENA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Aoſta: 18 miles E. Aoſta.

GRASSETH ORTH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SE. Voglapruck.

GRATCHI, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of Coſacs: 20 miles NW. Tzaritzin.

GRATIOSA, one of the ſmaller Canary Iſlands, ſituated in the Atlantic. *Long*. 13. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 29. 15. N.

GRATIOSA, one of the Azores Iſlands: about ten miles long, and eight broad, taking its name from its beauty and fertility in corn, fruit, paſture, and cattle, ſupplying Tercera, and ſeveral of the other iſlands, with a great part of its produce. It is well peopled, and has a number of villages, with forts for the defence of the coaſt. The principal place is La Plata. *Long*. 10. 12. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 2. N.

GRATZ, or *Graz*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, ſituated on the river Muehr. It contains ſeveral churches and convents, an arſenal, a caſtle on a rock, and an univerſity, founded 1585. The aſſembly of the ſtates is held here, and in 1784, it was erected into an archbiſhopric on the ſuppreſſion of that of Goritz. Firſt ſurrounded with walls by Ferdinand IV. which were greatly improved by the archduke Charles, and his ſon Ferdinand: 70 miles SSW. Vienna, and 20 SSE. Pruck. *Long*. 33. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 10. N.—This town was taken by the French, in the month of March, 1797.

*Grätz*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau, ſituated on the Mora: 4 miles S. Troppau.

GRATZARNITZA, a town of Boſnia: 30 miles NNE. Serajo.

GRATZEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: 18 miles E. Crumau, and 17 NE. Roſenberg.

GRAUDENTZ, or *Grudſiands*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: 14 miles NNE. Culm.

GRAVA-SELE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 15 miles E. Venoſa.

GRAVE, a ſtrong town or city of Brabant, belonging to the Dutch, ſituated in a marſhy country, on the ſouth ſide of the Meuſe. Before the year 1323, it was a freehold belonging to Otho, the lord of Cuyck and Heverlé, who delivered it that year into the hands of John III. duke of Brabant, with power to hold as a fief according to the cuſtoms of Brabant. It had a fortreſs more ancient than the town itſelf, where the lords of Cuyck made their ordinary reſidences, but that has been deſtroyed ſome years, and the fortifications of the town much augmented. The Brabanters and the Gueldrians, both pretended that this city was in their juriſdiction, and the former ſolicited the Duke, their ſovereign, at his inauguration, to take an oath that he would never give up his claims to it;

**this oath is found in the 49th article of the Joyeuſe Entrée.** In the year **1386, at a congreſs** of peace held at Bois-le-Duc, between Philip the Bold, **duke of Burgundy,** and Jane, ducheſs of Brabant, on the one part, and **William,** duke of Juliers and Guelders on the other, it was agreed that it **ſhould remain** to Brabant. The prince of Parma having taken poſſeſſion of it againſt the revolters in 1586, it was beſieged by prince Maurice of Naſſau, the 18th of July, 1602; Antoine Gonzales commanded, and the admiral of Aragon made many attempts to ſuccour the place, but not being able to force the prince's camp, he retired, and the place ſurrendered the 19th of September. On the 28th of the ſame month, the prince was proclaimed lord of Cuyck, and the ſigniory was afterwards confirmed to the family of Naſſau by the treaty of Munſter, concluded in 1648. The French made themſelves maſters of it in the year 1672, in a very few days; but the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. king of England, retook it on the 26th of October, 1674, after it had been well defended by the marquis de Chamilli, who had a garriſon of 4000 men and 325 pieces of cannon: 20 miles E. Bois-le-Duc, and 34 SE. Utrecht. *Long.* 23. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 46. N.—This town was taken by the troops of the French republic, on the 27th of December, 1794.

GRAVE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briançon: 16 miles NW. Briançon.

GRAVEDONA, or *Gravidona*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 42 miles N. Milan.

GRAVELINES, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergues, ſituated on the Engliſh Channel, at the mouth of the river Aa, built in the year 1160, by Thierry, count of Flanders. It is not large, but well fortified, with baſtions, half moons, and horn-work. The country near it is interſected by canals, one of which goes to Dunkirk, by Bourbourg, and another directly to Bergues. In the year 1384, this place was ruined by the Engliſh, under the command of Henry Spencer, biſhop of Norwich, but was re-eſtabliſhed in the year 1405, when the ſtates of Flanders intreated John, duke of Burgundy, to unite it inſeparably to his own dominions. The army of France was defeated the 14th July, 1458, by that of Spain. In the year 1644, it was taken by the duke of Orleans, uncle to Louis XIV. In the year 1652, it was retaken by the Spaniards. In 1658, it was attacked by the army of France, and ſurrendered after a ſiege of five days. Since that time it has remained with France, to which it was ceded by the peace of the Pyrenées: 3 leagues WSW. Dunkirk, and 13 NW. Lille. *Long.* 19. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

GRAVELOTTE, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz: 1¼ league N. Gorze, and 2 SW. Metz.

GRAVEN, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Bergen: 42 miles SSW. Bergen.

GRAVENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Bavaria: 20 miles N. Paſſau, and 56 ESE. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 31. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

GRAVENHORST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 4 miles NE. Rheine.

GRAVENMACHEREN, or *Grevenmacheren*, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, on the Moſelle, ſituated in a pleaſant and fertile country; near it is an ancient monument, erected by two brothers, to the memory of their parents, before the reign of Conſtantine the Great. This town was ſacked and burned in the year 1552, by the marquis of Brandenburg: 5 leagues ENE. Luxemburg, and 4 SW. Treves.

GRAVENWERT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Bavaria: 42 miles ENE. Nuremburg, and 15 N. Amberg.

GRAVESANDE, a town of Holland, ſituated about four miles from the ſea, where the ancient counts of Holland generally reſided: 6 miles WSW. Delft.

GRAVESEND, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the ſouth ſide of the Thames, and the firſt port on that river. In the time of Richard II. this town was taken and burned by the French and Spaniards, on which account, perhaps, as a compenſation, the inhabitants, with thoſe of Milton, obtained the excluſive privilege of conveying paſſengers from thence to London, on condition that they ſhould provide boats on purpoſe, and carry all perſons, either at two-pence per head, with his bundle, or the whole boat's fare ſhould be four ſhillings. This charter has been confirmed by ſucceeding princes, and under proper regulations they ſtill enjoy this advantageous privilege. The fare is now nine-pence each paſſenger. The boats are large and commodious, and much improved within theſe few years; they are obliged to depart on the ringing of a bell a quarter of an hour; they go to London with every flood, and return from Billingſgate on the like ſignal with every ebb. For its better ſecurity, Henry VIII. raiſed a platform of guns to the eaſt of the town, and erected a fort directly oppoſite, at Tilbury, on the Eſſex ſhore, which is a regular fortification, has a battery commanding the river, mounted with above 100 pieces of cannon, carrying balls from 24 to 46 pounds weight. Queen Elizabeth ordered the lord mayor of London, the aldermen, and all the companies, to receive all eminent ſtrangers and ambaſſadors at Graveſend, in their formalities; and attend them to London in their barges, if they went by water; if they went by land, they were to meet them on horſeback, in their gowns, on Blackheath. In the year 1727, the church and great part of the town was conſumed by fire. Graveſend is a corporation town, and, together with Milton, governed by a mayor, jurats, and common-council men. The town-houſe, where all public buſineſs is tranſacted, was built in the year 1764. There are two markets weekly, Wedneſday and Saturday, and a fiſh-market every Sunday morning. All outward bound ſhips are obliged to caſt anchor before the town, till they have been examined by, and obtained proper clearances from ſearchers, appointed for that purpoſe, who have an office near the town quay: a centinel is alſo ſtationed at the block-houſe, below the town, to give notice by the firing of a muſket, when ſhips are coming up the river, who are obliged to receive on board officers from the cuſtoms, a number of which are conſtantly waiting here for that purpoſe. The gardens round this town are ſo rich, that they not only ſupply the ſhipping with every article of that kind, but ſend great quantities to London; the aſparagus in particular, is remarkably fine: 9 miles WNW. Rocheſter, and 22½ E. London. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

GRÂVESON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: 5 miles NE. Taraſcon.

GRAVINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Acerenza: 9 miles W. Matera.

GRAULHET, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lavaur: 3 leagues NE. Lavaur, and 5 NW. Caſtres.

GRAUSZYSZKI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Wilna: 28 miles SE. Wilna.

GRAY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Saône, on the Saône, navigable for boats to Lyons, whither the inhabitants ſend grain and iron, which form the chief articles of commerce. The fortifications have been deſtroyed: 7 poſts SSE. Langres, and 41 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 23. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 27. N.

GRAYS, or *Grayes-Thurrock*, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, on the banks of the Thames, oppoſite Dartford, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 12½ miles SE. Rumford, and 24 E. London.

GRAZALEMA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 8 miles W. Ronda.

GRAZAY-LE-BOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mayenne: 1¼ league E. Mayenne, and 2¾ N. Evron.

GREAT, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence: 7 leagues below Quebec.

GREAT BAY, a bay of North America, at the mouth of the Piſcataqua river, between Portſmouth and Exeter, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire.

GREAT ISLAND, an iſland of Ireland, ſituated in the river Lee; 5 miles long, and from 1 to 3 wide: 8 miles E. Cork.

GREATMAN'S-BAY, a bay of Ireland, on the north coaſt of Galway Bay: 6 miles N. from the South Arran Iſlands.

GREBENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel: 12 miles NW. Caſſel, and 16 NNE. Naumburg. *Long.* 26. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

GREBIN, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia: 6 miles SE. Dantzig.

GREDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtat: 13 miles NE. Aichſtat.

GREECE, a country of Europe, ſubject to the Turks, and more generally known under the appellation of European Turkey.

GREEN ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of England, in the harbour of Pool.

GREEN ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland: 4 leagues ENE. from Cape Grafton.

GREEN BANK, one of the banks near the iſland of Newfoundland: 43 leagues long, and 16 wide. *Long.* 53. 30. to 55. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 30. to 46. 50. N.

GREEN BAY, a bay on the weſt ſide of the Lake of Michigan: 10 leagues long, and 3 broad.

GREEN BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua, S. from Green iſland.

GREEN BRIER, a county of Virginia.

GREEN ISLAND, an iſland in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 72. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 2. N.

GREEN ISLAND, an iſland of America, near the coaſt of Main. *Long.* 67. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 41. N.

GREEN ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 13. N.

GREEN ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of the Weſt Indies, about a mile NE. from the iſland of St. Thomas.

**GREEN ISLAND HARBOUR**, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long*. 78. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 24. N.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, mountains of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 70 miles SW. Waſhington.

GREEN MOUNTAINS (*Eaſt Range of*), a ridge of mountains which extend from ſouth to north, through the greater part of the ſtate of Vermont, in United America, about 100 miles in length.

GREEN RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence, 100 miles below Quebec.

GREEN RIVER, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio. *Long*. 87. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 37.38.N.

GREENAE, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland: 28 miles NE. Aarhuus.

GREENESVILLE, a county of Virginia.

GREENHOLM, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands, 1½ mile SW. Eda.

GREENHOLM, one of the ſmaller Shetland iſlands, eaſt of Shetland: 10 miles NNE. Lerwick.

GREENLAND, a country ſituated between the ſtraits of Davis and Frobiſher, and Iceland. The northern boundaries are yet unknown. Notwithſtanding the great cold, the country is tolerably fertile, and the ſea is well furniſhed with fiſh. The number of ſea wolves, ſea dogs, ſea cows, and whales, is incredible. Since the middle of the laſt century, the Danes have ſettled ſeveral colonies along the coaſt, as claiming the ſovereignty of the country, and have taken ſome pains to civiliſe the inhabitants. The Greenlanders of both ſexes are generally ſhort, or under the common ſize, but well proportioned, fat, and plump. Their faces are ſomewhat flat; their hair black and lank; and their complexion, from their ſordid manner of living, is of a browniſh red. It is very ſeldom that they are afflicted with epidemical diſeaſes, being ſtrangers to the ſmall-pox, &c. But the ſcurvy is the reigning diſtemper in this country; and their common remedy on this occaſion, beſides ſome other ſimples, is ſcurvy-graſs. Their clothing is made of the ſkins of rein-deer, the dog-fiſh, and of certain birds ſewed together, with the ſmall guts of the *Canis Marinus*. There is very little difference in the dreſs of the two ſexes; and both of them live in a very ſordid filthy manner. They have two ſorts of habitations, one of which ſerves for the winter, and the other for the ſummer ſeaſon. The winter dwellings are the largeſt, and it is generally the women's taſk to build them up againſt winter, or when they intend to make a long ſtay in any particular place. Theſe are of a ſquare form, and built with pebbles, or ſmall fragments of the rocks, and their interſtices are filled up with moſs, or peat. Theſe huts are very ſeldom more than two ells above the ſurface of the ground; the reſt of them being, for greater ſtability and defence from the wind and cold, ſunk into the earth. The roof is covered with turf; and the entrance into them is dug narrow, and winding under ground. One of theſe dwellings ſeldom exceeds twenty feet ſquare, and yet is often occupied by ſeven or eight families. Theſe habitations are ſo warm, that both men and women are generally ſtripped to the waiſt while they remain in them; but the ſtench occaſioned by the cloſe confinement of ſo many perſons is intolerable. The Greenlanders betake themſelves to theſe winter manſions in the month of October, and continue in them till the beginning of May. Their ſummer habitations are light tents, made of the ſmooth ſkins of the dog-fiſh. Their manner of dreſſing and eating their victuals is extremely diſguſtful. They prefer the blood of the dog-fiſh to any other beverage; but their uſual drink is water: however, they can drink a great deal of brandy, without being intoxicated. The occupation of the men is chiefly fiſhing and hunting, for which they have very curious tackle. The boats in which the men only row out to ſea, are made of very thin narrow boards, faſtened together with whale-bone, and covered with ſeal ſkins. Only one man goes out in one of theſe boats, who is half covered, and ſo ſecurely laced in, that the water cannot penetrate into the boat; and thus equipped, he will row ſixty or ſeventy miles in a day, though he has but one oar, which is ſix or ſeven feet long, and flat at both ends. Theſe boats are eaſily overſet, which they look upon as no great detriment, if the owner comes off with his life; and many of them are extremely dextrous in recovering the boat again when ſuch an accident happens. The Greenlanders are ſtrangers to trades, arts, and ſciences. They have no traffic among one another, and their commerce with foreigners is very inconſiderable. Their chief commodities are blubber and whalebone; the ſea-unicorn's horn; the ſkins of deer, foxes, and the dog-fiſh; which they exchange for neceſſaries in clothing, and all kinds of ordinary domeſtic utenſils. They neither uſe, nor have any knowledge of money; but they fix a certain value on iron. The Aborigines, or original inhabitants, who on the arrival of the Norwegians in this country, were ſavages, ſeem, by the little knowledge the latter had of them, to be of American extraction. The firſt that gave occaſion to the diſcovery of this land was one Gumbiorn, after whom it was viſited by Eric Roux, or Redhead, a Norwegian. In the year 1023, the Greenlanders became tributary to Olaf, king of Norway; and in 1024, Arnald, the firſt biſhop of Greenland, was conſecrated at Lund, in Sweden. After this, the inhabitants of Greenland increaſing in number, the colony was divided into the Eaſt and Weſt Greenland. The kings of Norway, alſo uſed from time to time, to ſend ſtadtholders, or governors, to Greenland. In the year 1256, the Greenlanders revolted againſt Magnus, king of Norway; but in 1261, by the aſſiſtance of Eric, king of Denmark, they were reduced to his obedience. In 1348, the black plague having ſwept away the greater part of the Norwegians, the intercourſe between Norway and Greenland was ſuſpended. The laſt biſhop ſent thither from Norway, was one Andreas, who ſailed for Greenland in the year 1406. But no account was received of him till about 1540, when the colony there was found to be ſtill exiſting. In the ſubſequent time, Greenland was in a manner quite forgotten. In the reign of king Chriſtian II. Walkendorf, archbiſhop of Drontheim, exerted himſelf in attempting to reſtore the communication between the two countries, but met with too many obſtacles to carry his point. Chriſtian III. ſent a party of men to Greenland; but theſe returned with the trifling excuſe, that they had not been able to find it. Frederic II. in 1578, diſpatched one Magus Henniſen, in queſt of Greenland; who, indeed, got ſight of the land at a diſtance, but the ice prevented his nearer approach. In the year 1576, Martin Frobiſher ſailed from England to Greenland; but as the ſeaſon was far advanced, he was alſo prevented from landing, by the ice. However, by queen Elizabeth's command, he made a ſecond voyage the following year, when he landed in Greenland. Thus ſtood the affairs of Greenland, till Hans Egede, miniſter of Vogen, in Norway, prompted by a laudable zeal to promote the knowledge of Chriſt among the ſavage Greenlanders, made ſome propoſals for renewing the intercourſe between Denmark and Norway, and Greenland, which had been diſcontinued for ſome centuries. Moſt of the friends and acquaintance of this worthy divine, when they heard of his project, looked upon it as a chimerical undertaking. However, in the year 1718, he reſigned his benefice in the ſouth part of Norway, and removed, with his wife and children, to Bergen. His propoſals did not meet with a favourable reception, either from the merchants or clergy of that city. He therefore went to Copenhagen, in 1719 and laid his plan before the king; who ſent an order to the magiſtracy of Bergen, to propoſe to the citizens the erecting of a Greenland company. This, after many difficulties, was at laſt effected in the year 1721, and a capital of 10,000 rixdollars was raiſed for that purpoſe. The new eſtabliſhed company fitted out three ſhips for Greenland; and the indefatigable Egede was ſent thither as miſſionary, and furniſhed with 300 guilders by the ſociety for propagating the goſpel, at Copenhagen. It was not without great danger and difficulty, that the ſingle ſhip which had the miſſionary on board, at length arrived off a place called *Baal's-River*, on the weſt ſide of Greenland, in latitude 64 degrees, and wintered on an iſland there. M. Egede, and forty men, who remained with him, immediately ſet about building a houſe, in which the natives readily lent them a helping hand. This new colony was, from year to year, carefully ſupplied with neceſſaries by the Company; but the trade carried on with Greenland, brought in no great profit. In the mean while, the miſſionary employed his time in learning the Greenland language; and by his liberality and ſweetneſs of manners, ſo endeared himſelf to the inhabitants, that the reſpect they ſhowed him in ſome particulars, far exceeded his wiſhes; for they entertained ſuch an exalted idea of his piety and virtue, that all the ſick flocked about him, imploring him to heal them, being perſuaded that his breathing on them would reſtore them to health. In 1731, a royal edict was publiſhed, enjoining all the king's ſubjects in Greenland to return home, and the colonies were thereby diſſolved. But M. Egede, being zealous for the ſalvation of the inhabitants, ſtaid behind, together with his family, and ſome others who choſe to follow his fortunes. In 1733, the Greenland trade was re-aſſumed with great vigour; and the king granted a penſion of 2000 rixdollars a year to the miſſionaries. In the year 1736, M. Egede returned to Denmark, after a reſidence of 15 years, which he had ſpent in a zealous endeavour to do good, and left behind him a great number of converts. The Greenland trade is carried on by the Copenhagen company, who ſend thither three or four ſhips every year: but the whale fiſhery on the coaſts ſeems to be the principal object worth attending to, for which purpoſe, a great number of veſſels are ſent out every year, from the ports of Great Britain, and other European ſtates.

GREENLAW, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick: 15 miles WSW. Berwick, and 27 SE. Edinburgh.

GREENOCK, a ſea-port town of Scotland, on the river Clyde, with a ſmall fort to defend the harbour: 18 miles W. Glaſgow, and 29 N. Ayr. *Long*. 1. 39. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 55. 56. N.

GREENORE POINT, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, in the Iriſh Sea. *Long*. 6. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 16. N.

GREENBURG, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 20 miles E. Pittſburg. *Long*. 79. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 40.18.N.

GREENSBURG, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 40 miles S. Pittſburg.

GREENVILLE, a county of the ſtate of Georgia.

GREENVILLE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 24 miles N. Newbern. *Long*. 77. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 35.40.N.

**GREENWICH**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey : 12 miles SE. Salem.

GREENWICH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland : 11 miles S. Providence.

GREENWICH, a town of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated on the banks of the Thames, anciently called *Eaſt Greenwich*. It formerly belonged to the abbot of Ghent from which it was ſeized by Henry V. and given to Shene ; at the diſſolution it came to the crown. Here was formerly a palace, in which queen Mary and queen Elizabeth were born, and Edward VI. died. This palace was firſt erected by Humphry, duke of Glouceſter, enlarged by Henry VII. and compleated by Henry VIII. ; but being afterwards ſuffered to run to ruin, was pulled down by king Charles II. who began another, a moſt magnificent edifice, and lived to ſee the firſt wing finiſhed. King Charles II. alſo enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and cauſed a royal obſervatory to be erected on the top of the ſteep of the hill. This edifice was erected for the uſe of the celebrated Mr. Flamſteed, and it ſtill retains the name of that great aſtronomer : it was likewiſe furniſhed with mathematical inſtruments for aſtronomical obſervations, and a deep dry well for obſerving the ſtars in the day time, on which account Greenwich is made the meridian of longitude by moſt Engliſh navigators. Greenwich is ſaid to contain 1350 houſes. Its pariſh church, which has been lately rebuilt by the commiſſioners for erecting the fifty new churches, is a very handſome ſtructure, dedicated to St. Alphage, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who is ſaid to have been ſlain by the Danes, in the year 1012, on the ſpot where the church now ſtands. The Thames is here very broad, and the channel very deep ; and at ſome very high tides the water is ſalt, though it is uſually ſweet and freſh. Greenwich Hoſpital ſtands on the ſpot where ſtood the palace of ſeveral of our kings. The firſt wing of this noble and ſuperb edifice, erected by king Charles II. was deſigned to be applied to the ſame uſe. William III. erected another wing, and adopted the plan of applying it to the uſe of Engliſh ſeamen incapable of ſervice either through age or infirmity, but the whole was not finiſhed till the reign of George II. Beſides the ſeamen who are provided for, there are 140 boys, the ſons of ſeamen, inſtructed in navigation, and bred up for the ſervice of the royal navy ; but there are no out-penſioners as at Chelſea. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of ſeven loaves, weighing ſixteen ounces each ; three pounds of beef ; two of mutton ; a pint of peas : a pound and a quarter of cheeſe : two ounces of butter ; fourteen quarts of beer, and one ſhilling a week tobacco money : the tobacco money of boatſwains is 2s. 6d. a week each, and that of their mates 1s. 6d. and the other officers in proportion to their rank. Beſides which, each common penſioner receives once in two years a ſuit of blue cloaths, a hat, three pair of ſtockings, two pair of ſhoes, five neck-cloths, three ſhirts, and two night-caps. This hoſpital has about 100 governors compoſed of the nobility, great officers of ſtate, and perſons in high poſts. For the better ſupport of this hoſpital, every ſeaman in the royal navy, and in the ſervice of the merchants, pays 6d. every month. This is ſtopped out of the pay of all ſailors, and delivered in the Sixpenny Receiver's Office, Tower Hill : and, therefore, a ſeaman who can produce an authentic certificate of his being diſabled and rendered unfit for the ſea ſervice, by defending any ſhip belonging to the Britiſh ſubjects, or in taking any ſhip from the enemy, may be admitted into this hoſpital, and receive the ſame benefit from it as if he had been in the king's ſervice. Greenwich is ſaid to be exceedingly populous, and to contain upwards of thirteen hundred houſes, and has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. In the year 1779, a fire broke out in the ſouth-eaſt wing of the hoſpital, and deſtroyed eight wards, with the beautiful chapel : 5 miles E. London.

GREES, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Barrow, 6 miles S. Athy, in the county of Kildare.

GREFFEINSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Danube : 6 miles NW. Kloſter Neuburg.

GREGOIE, or *Grebcue*, a ſmall iſland of Africa, in the river Jaquin, about a league from the ſea, on the Gold Coaſt, where the European nations have factories.

GREGORIO DE PUERTO VIEJO, a diſtrict and town of South America, in the audience of Quito, and juriſdiction of Guayaquil.

GREGORY'S SOUND, a narrow ſtrait of the ſea, between the iſlands of Arranmore, and Iniſmain, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland.

GREIFFENBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer : 8 miles SW. Loewenberg, and 14 N. Hirſchberg.

GREIFFENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg : 4 miles N. Neu Angermunde.

GREIFFENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania : 6 miles NNW. Plate, and 15 N. Neugarten. *Long*. 32. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 53. N.

GREIFFENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania : 37 miles N. Cuſtrin, and 12 S. Old Stettin. *Long*. 32. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 12. N.

GREIFFENSEE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, on a lake of the ſame name ; burned, in the year 1444, by the confederates, who put the garriſon to the Sword : 6 miles E. Zurich.

GREIFFEN SEE, a lake of Swiſſerland in the canton of Zurich : 5 miles E. Zurich.

GREIFFENSTEIN, a town and caſtle of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer : 2 miles S. Greiffenberg.

GREIFFENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels : 7 miles NNW. Braunfels, and 34 N. Mentz. *Long*. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 31. N.

GREIFSWALDE, or *Griſpwald*, a ſeaport town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Swediſh Pomerania, ſituated on the river Rik, which is navigable to the Baltic, with an univerſity, founded in the year 1456, by Wratiſlaus IX : 15 miles SE. Stralſund. *Long*. 31. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 4. N.—In the year 1678, this town was taken by the elector of Brandenburg ; the garriſon of this town and Straſſund, conſiſting of 4000 men, were moſt of them loſt in a ſtorm, in their voyage to Sweden.

GREILLENSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 1 mile W. Horn.

GREIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the north ſide of the Danube : 14 miles W. Ips, and 62 W. Vienna. *Long*. 42. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 16. N.

GREITZ, or *Graitz*, or *Grewitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, with ſome ſtuff manufactures, ſituated on a ſmall river which runs into the Elſter. It contains about 450 houſes : 10 miles NNE. Plauen, and 12 SW. Zwickau.

GREKSAKER, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland : 48 miles W. Stroemſholm.

GREMSA, one of the ſmaller Orkney Iſlands, between Pamona and Hoy.

GRENADA, or *Granada*, ſometimes called Upper Andaluſia, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by New Caſtile, on the eaſt by Murcia, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, and on the weſt by Andaluſia, about 170 miles in length, and from 20 to 90 in breadth. As this country lies oppoſite to Africa, and the coaſt is much expoſed to the ravages of corſairs, a great number of towers and forts are erected along the coaſts. This province is one of the moſt healthy and moſt temperate in Spain, and ſo fertile, as ſcarcely to ſtand in need of human induſtry and culture ; rivers, brooks, and ſprings are innumerable. When in the poſſeſſion of the Moors, it was one of the moſt populous and rich countries in the world ; at preſent it is not ſo. However, generally ſpeaking, the land produces corn, wine, oil, ſugar, flax, and hemp. The mountains and the plains produce great variety of excellent fruit, pomegranates, citrons, oranges, olives, capers, figs, and almonds ; mulberry-trees grow in abundance, by which means, great quantities of ſilk are produced. In the foreſts are collected gall nuts, of uſe in the preparation of leather, and dying in general. The acorns of the country, beſides being uſed for cattle, are of ſo delicate a taſte, as to be preferred to filberts ; the raiſins are of two kinds, namely, theſe dried by the ſun on the branches, called *Paſſerillas del Sol*, and the others, called *Paſſerillas de Lexia*, are dipped in ley, made with the aſhes of the burnt branches, and afterwards dried in the ſun. Honey and wax are abundant. In the mountains, near Antequera, a great deal of excellent ſalt is made, not by fire, but by the heat of the ſun, which is ſufficient for the evaporation of the moiſture. In ſeveral places are quarries of excellent ſtone for building, and in ſome places hyacinths and other precious ſtones are found. The inhabitants of the country, though greatly degenerated from the induſtry and vigilance of their forefathers, are ſtill the moſt laborious in the ſouthern parts of Spain. They are fond of commerce and agriculture ; they are of mild and poliſhed manners, and ſo ſober that they drink but little wine themſelves, and never give any to their children. This province firſt became a diſtinct kingdom in the thirteenth century, when the Mooriſh king Abenhud, who reſided at Cordova, having in the year 1236, loſt his life and crown in a battle againſt the Chriſtians ; his ſubjects and followers betook themſelves to Grenada, and choſe a new king, who made the city of Grenada his capital, and place of reſidence. This kingdom, which was the laſt of the Mooriſh, then contained thirty-two large towns, and ninety-ſeven ſmaller, and continued from the year 1236, to 1492, when Ferdinand the Catholic, reduced it, and annexed it to the crown of Caſtile. Grenada is the capital. The principal rivers are the Xenil and the Guadalentin.

GRENADA, a city of Spain and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſaid to have been founded two thouſand eight hundred years before Chriſt. It is ſituated at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, or ſnowy mountains on two hills which are ſeparated by a river called *Darro*, which ſoon after joins the Xenil, that paſſes by the walls of the town. It is divided into four quarters, of which, the principal bears the name of Grenada, and is inhabited by the nobility, clergy, and the richeſt of the citizens, with many public and private buildings. In this part is the cathedral, not remarkable for its extent, but for its beautiful dome ; ſeveral of the kings and queens lie buried in this church. The ſecond quarter is that of Albambra, which is inhabited by deſcendants from the ancient Moors. Here are two palaces, one built in the year 1280, by the ſecond king of the Moors ; the remains of which bear evidence of its wonderful magnificence ; the other palace was built by Charles V. A little above the Alhambra, is another beautiful palace called Ginaraliph, or Xeneraliſe, built by a Mooriſh prince, from the balconies of which is ſaid to be one of the moſt beautiful proſpects in Europe, over the fertile plains of Grenada, terminated by mountains, whoſe tops are covered with ſnow. The third quarter is called Albaycin, anciently a fauxbourg, built by the Arabians. It ſtands on two hills, and contains near 1000 houſes, chiefly inhabited by the deſcendants of the Moors. The fourth is called Antequeruela, chiefly inhabited by people from Antequera, who are almoſt wholly employed in the different manufactures of ſilk, which conſtitutes the principal commerce of the place. The ſtreets of Grenada are narrow, irregular, and badly paved ; none of the houſes deſerve the name of palaces. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contains 24 pariſh churches, 38 convents of both ſexes, 13 hoſpitals, an univerſity, an amphitheatre for bull fights, a tribunal of inquiſition, and about 90,000 ſouls. The country lying round about the city, and eſpecially that which extends to the ſouth and the weſt, is called La Vega de Grenada, or the Orchard of Grenada, from its fertility, and is full of pleaſant towns and villages. Grenada had formerly 20 gates, 12 of which only now remain. The Moors have left more monuments in Grenada than in any other city of Spain ; and, amongſt the loſſes which they ſuſtained in that country, are ſaid to regret nothing but Grenada ; they mention it in all their evening prayers, and ſupplicate Heaven to reſtore it to their poſſeſſion : 188 miles S. Madrid. *Long.* 13. 3. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 17. N.

GRENADA, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, about 20 miles from north to ſouth, and 10 wide in the centre, but gradually narrowing towards each extremity, diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in the year 1498. A chain of mountains croſſes it from north to ſouth, in the centre of which is a large lake, from which ſeveral rivers take their riſe. Near the coaſt the ſoil is good, and produces indigo, ſugar, and tobacco, coffee, cocoa, and cotton ; game is abundant. Among the birds, the moſt common are, turtles and parroquets. The chief river fiſh are, eels, mullets, and cray-fiſh. Ten rivers run into the ſea towards the eaſt, three to the north, eight to the weſt, and five to the ſouth-eaſt, all ſufficient to drive ſugar-mills, and capable of becoming harbours for veſſels. The principal harbours are Port Louis and St. George. In the year 1658, the French attempted to form a ſettlement here, under an appearance of purchaſing land from the native Caribs. Diſputes ſoon aroſe between the Indians and the new comers, which ended in the deſtruction of the former, and the ruin of the colony ; ſo that Mr. Parquet, who had firſt undertaken the ſettlement, ſold it, in 1657, to count de Cerillac, at Paris, with all the veſſels, arms, &c. for 90,000 livres, or 30,000 crowns. The Count ſent ſuch a tyrannical brute to govern it, that the better ſort abandoned it, and the reſt who ſtayed behind, after ſeiſing him, ſhot him dead. Neverthelefs, in 1664, the Count ſold this iſland to the French Weſt India Company for 100,000 livres, though only 150 planters were left, out of 500 that were upon the iſland when he took poſſeſſion of it : and, in 1674, the company was obliged to give it up into the hands of the king. In the year 1714, things began to improve in Grenada. Veſſels from Martinico, in ſailing to the Spaniſh coaſt, touched at Grenada in their way, to take in proviſions. The trading privateers, who undertook this navigation, taught the people of that iſland the value of their ſoil, which only required cultivation. The execution of every project is facilitated by commerce. Some traders furniſhed the inhabitants with ſlaves, and utenſils to erect ſugar plantations. An open account was eſtabliſhed between the two colonies. Grenada was clearing its debts gradually by its rich produce, and the balance was on the point of being cloſed, when the war in 1744 interrupted the communication between the two iſlands, and at the ſame time ſtopped the progreſs of the ſugar plantations. This loſs was ſupplied by the culture of coffee, which was produced, during the hoſtilities, with all the activity and eagerneſs induſtry could inſpire. The peace of 1748 revived all the labours, and opened all the former ſources of wealth. In the year 1762, the iſland was taken by the Engliſh, and confirmed by the peace of 1763. Grenada contains about 80,000 acres of land, of which upwards of 70,000 paid taxes in the year 1776 ; the exports of that year, together with thoſe of the little iſlands dependent on it, were upwards of 23,000,000 pounds of ſugar, 818,700 gallons of rum, 1,827,166 pounds of coffee, 457,719 pounds of cacao, 91,943 pounds of cotton, and 27,638 pounds of indigo. In the year 1779, Grenada was taken by the French, but reſtored to the Engliſh by the peace of 1783. In the year 1771, the number of white people on the iſland was more than 1600 ; in 1777, they were leſs than 1300 ; and in the year 1793, hardly 1000. In the year 1787, the exports were, 175,548 cwt. of ſugar, 670,000 gallons of rum, 8800 cwt. of coffee, 2700 cwt. of cacao, 2,000,000 pounds of cotton, and 2800 pounds of indigo, beſides miſcellaneous articles to the value of 64,545l. ſterling, amounting, in the whole, to upwards of 600,000l. ſterling, at the London prices. *Long.* 61. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 10. N.—In the month of December, 1795, this iſland was taken by the French ; in the month of June, 1796, it was retaken by the Britiſh, under general Abercrombie.

GRENADA, a town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, ſituated on the Lake of Nicaragua, by which means it has a communication with the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. Its commerce is conſiderable in indigo, cochineal, hides, and ſugar. In the year 1680, it was taken and burned by the Engliſh and French freebooters : 50 miles SSE. Leon. *Long.* 69. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 5. N.

GRENADA (*New*), a province of South America, placed in the Spaniſh government of Terra Firma, and called the New Kingdom of Grenada ; bounded on the north by the provinces of St. Martha and Venezuela, on the ſouth-eaſt by Guiana, on the ſouth by countries unknown, and on the weſt by the provinces of Carthagena and Popayan ; firſt diſcovered in the year 1536. Ferdinand de Lugo, admiral of the Canaries, ſent Gonzalo Ximenes de Queſada, his lieutenant, from St. Martha, to diſcover the country ſituated along the river Magdalena. Ximenes travelled by land along the left bank of that river, but met with great difficulties, on account of the thick woods and vaſt number of rivers, rapid ſtreams, and marſhes he had to croſs ; but principally on account of the frequent inroads of the natives. He came to a place named Tora, which he called Puebla de los Brachas, on account of four rivers that joined there. At this place he paſſed the winter, having travelled, as he reckoned, 150 leagues from the ſea-coaſt up the land. Next ſpring, he went up the banks of another river, till he came to the foot of a high mountain called Opon, fifty leagues broad, very ſteep and deſert : having paſſed theſe, he came into an even plain country, well cultivated, where they gathered a great deal of ſalt from certain ſalt-ſprings. Thence he came with his people into the province of a powerful Cacique Bogota, whom they defeated. They afterwards plundered the villages of the Indians, where they found ſtores of gold and emeralds. Thence they went into the country of the Panchos, ſeparated from that of Bogota by little hills, and entered into a valley which they called the Trumpet, fifteen leagues diſtant from a very high mountain, bare of trees, and from which the Indians got emeralds. While they ſtaid in that valley, they took an immenſe booty and abundance of gold. Three days' journey farther, they ſubdued two other Caciques : and being returned into the province of Bogota, they paſſed through the country of the Panchos, and obliged the greater number to make peace. Ximenes, judging that this country was now ſufficiently diſcovered and ſubdued, called it the New Kingdom of Grenada, becauſe he was a native of the province bearing that name in Old Spain, and built the city of St. Fé, which is the capital. The natives uſe maize, or the caſſava-root, inſtead of bread. They have plenty of ſalt, which they ſell to great profit in the neighbouring countries, particularly thoſe ſituated in the mountains, and along the river Magdalena. They have ſtore of game ; the lakes and rivers abound with fiſh. The natives are tall, and wear black, white, or variegated clokes, which they tie round the waiſt with a ſaſh. They adorn their heads with ſtrings of painted flowers, very ingeniouſly made of cotton. The country abounds with gold and ſilver mines, and produces plenty of corn and fruit ; and the inhabitants breed a number of horſes and mules, which they ſend to Peru.

GRENADE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Garonne : 4 leagues NNW. Toulouſe, and 6 SSE. Caſtel Saraſin. *Long.* 18. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

GRENADE, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Sever : 7 miles E. St. Sever.

GRENADILLAS, or *Grenadines*, a cluſter of iſlands in the Weſt Indies, dependent on Grenada, and ſituated between that iſland and St. Vincent's ; they are upwards of twenty in number, moſt of which are fertile, and capable of producing cotton, coffee, indigo, and ſugar. The air is healthy, but there are no ſprings of freſh water. The moſt conſiderable is Carinacou.

GRENANT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres : 10 miles SSE. Langres.

GRENCHEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais : 25 miles E. Sion.

GRENIER, mountains of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, near Junagur.

GRENOBLE, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Iſere, ſituated on the river Iſere, not far from its conflux with the Drac. Before the revolution it was the capital of Dauphiny, the ſee of a biſhop, and the ſeat of a parliament. Without the town was a convent of Minims, where the illuſtrious Chevalier Bayard was interred, whoſe uncle was the founder : 13½ poſts SE. Lyons, and 71½ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 23. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 12. N.

GRENVILLE, a town of Nova Scotia : 2 miles from Annapolis, and 20 W. Halifax.

GREPPIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony : 2 miles NW. Bitterfeld.

GRESHOLM, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Scaggerack : 4 miles NE. from the iſland of Leſſoe.

GRESSEN, a town of Samogitia : 20 miles NNE. Mednik.

GRESTEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 9 miles NE. Bavarian Waidhofen.

GRETE, a river of England, which runs into the Lune, about 2 miles S. from Kirkby Lonſdale, in Weſtmoreland.

GRETNA GREEN, a celebrated village of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries : whither minors of England generally reſort to be married, as out of the juriſdiction of the marriage act : 8 miles N. Carliſle.

GRETSYHL, or *Grethe*, or *Groete*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, on the coaſt of Eaſt Frieſland : 10 miles NNW. Emden.

GREVE AU LANCHAN, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey.

GREVEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter : 8 miles N. Munſter.

GREVENBROICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers : 10 miles NNE. Juliers. *Long*. 24. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 6. N.

GREVENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia : 16 miles W. Brilon.

GREVERAD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg : 1 mile NW. Solingen.

GREVILLERS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bapaume : half a league W. Bapaume.

GREUSSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg : 18 miles E. Muhlhauſen, and 16 N. Erfurt. *Long*. 28. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 6. N.

GREWESMUHLEN, or *Grewiſmæhlen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg : 14 miles W. Wiſmar.

GREYLACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola : 8 miles N Rudolphſwert.

GREYSAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : 8 miles SE. Neiſſe.

GREZ-EN BOUERE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaugontier : 2½ leagues ENE. Chateaugontier, and 5 SE. Laval.

GREZELS, a town of France, in the department of the Lot : 2¼ leagues N. Moncuq, and three quarters S. Puy l'Eveque.

GRIAZNUCHA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Medveditza : 40 miles SSW. Saratov.

GRIAZOVETZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda : 40 miles SSE. Vologda. *Long*. 58. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 58. 36. N.

GRICANE, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia : 20 miles N. Jaſſi.

GRICHE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 140 miles ENE. Gareng.

GRIESSWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania : 24 miles SSE. Stralſund, and 60 NW. New Stettin. *Long*. 31. 4 E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 4 N.

GRIEMBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 2 miles NE. Freyſtatt.

GRIENAW, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 6 miles ENE. Steyregg.

GRIENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 4 miles NNW. Windiſch Weiſtritz.

GRIENPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 3 miles NE. Bohmiſch Waidthofen.

GRIENPIHEL, a citadel of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, ſituated on a mountain : 2 miles N. Rottenmann.

GRIESBACH, or *Grieſpach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Bavaria : 14 miles W. Paſſau.

GRIESKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 6 miles SW. Efferding, and 104 W. Vienna.

GRIET, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves : 4 miles E. Cleves.

GRIETHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves : 3 miles NE. Cleves.

GRIFALCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and province of Calabria Ultra : 4 miles W. Squillace.

GRIFALCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto : 17 miles SE. Otranto.

GRIFFEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia : 4 miles N. Wolkenmarck, and 14 ENE. Clagenfurt.

GRIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montélimart : 10 miles SSE. Montelimart.

GRIGNOL, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Périgeux : 10 miles SSW. Périgeux.

GRIGNOLS, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bazas : 3 leagues SE. Bazas, and 4 S. la Reolle.

GRIGUET BAY, a bay at the north-eaſt extremity of Newfoundland. *Long*. 55. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 40. N.

*Grüningen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt : 5 miles NE. Halberſtadt, and 9 NNE. Quedlingburg.

GRIMAUD, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Frejus : 4 leagues S. Frejus.

GRIMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Marck : 12 miles W. Dortmund.

GRIMBERG, or *Grimburg*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves : 16 miles SE. Treves.

GRIMBUSTERHOLM, one of the ſmaller Orkney Iſlands, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Pamona.

GRIMMA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipzig. It contains three churches and a college. Its chief trade is in wood, linen, thread, beer, and flannels, made in imitation of the Engliſh : 15 miles ESE. Leipzig, and 42 WNW. Dreſden.

GRIMMING, a mountain of Germany, ſuppoſed to be the higheſt in Stiria : 16 miles W. Rottenmann.

GRIMN, or *Grimmen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania : 14 miles S. Stralſund, and 32 E. Roſtock. *Long*. 30. 45. E Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 5. N.

GRIMNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg : 1 mile NW. Joachimſthal.

GRIMOLOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia : 46 miles NNW. Kaminiec.

GRIMSI, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Itſch : 4 miles N. Coburg.

GRIMSAY, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland, between North Viſt and Benbecula.

GRIMSBY, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, on the river Humber, within five miles of the German ſea. It was formerly a conſiderable ſea port, but, through neglect, the harbour has been long choaked up, ſo that no veſſels of burthen can come up to the town ; yet the road before it is generally conſidered as a good ſtation for ſhips that wait for wind. It is a very ancient corporation, and a borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. The principal trade is in coals and ſalt : 35 miles NE. Lincoln, and 170 N. London. *Long*. 0. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 33. N.

GRIMSBY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia : 15 miles NE. Richmond.

GRIMSEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, to the north of Worbitz ſee, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg.

GRIMSEL, a mountain of Swiſſerland, being part of the Alps, which ſeparates the Valais from the canton of Bern. There is a road acroſs it, and a houſe for travellers on the top, in which a perſon reſides during the ſummer : 40 miles E. Sion.

GRIMSTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 28 miles NE. Uddevalla.

GRIN, a town of Aſia, in Armenia : 130 miles NE. Erivan.

GRINADIL, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland, near the eaſt coaſt of Benbecula.

GRIND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers : 20 miles NNW. Coblentz.

GRIND, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of Frieſland : 9 miles NNW. Harlingen. *Long*. 22. 36 E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 18. N.

GRINDELVALD, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, at the foot of a celebrated glacier : 23 miles SSE. Thun

GRINDEN RIGG, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, remarkable for a battle fought here in the year 1558, in which the Scots were defeated by the Earl of Northumberland and his brother : 9 miles N. Woolley.

GRINSTED (*Eaſt*), a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, with a weekly market on Thurſday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The Lent aſſizes for the county of Suſſex are held here : 21 miles N. Lewes, and 30 miles S. London.

GRIPERSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Erfurt : 3 miles N. Erfurt.

GRIPSHOLM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland : 25 miles W. Stockholm.

GRIPSWALD, ſee *Greifſwalde*.

GRISIGNANA, a town of Iſtria : 9 miles E. Capo d'Iſtria.

GRISSLEHAMN, or *Griſlehaven (New)*, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland : 37 miles ENE. Upſal, and 50 NNE. Stockholm.

GRISLEHAVEN (*Old*), a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland : 38 miles E. Upſal, and 45 NNE. Stockholm.

GRISONS, a people in alliance with the Swiſs, divided into three leagues, which form one republic. The country which they inhabit is bounded on the north by the canton of Glaris, and the counties of Sargans and Pludentz, on the eaſt by the Tyroleſe, on the ſouth by the ſtates of Venice, and the duchy of Milan, and on the weſt by the Swiſs Italian bailiwicks, and the canton of Uri. The whole country was known to the ancients by the name of *Rhætia*. Under this name likewiſe was compriſed a part of Swabia, and was diſtinguiſhed into Upper and Lower Rhœtia. This country was what conſtituted Upper Rhœtia, and, at the decline of the Roman empire, fell under the power of the Oſtrogoths, who governed it by dukes. Towards the ſixth century it paſſed under the dominion of the Franks, and in the ninth was united to Germany. The leagues, or alliances, were originally formed on account of the tyranny of the great barons. The moſt ancient began about the year 1400, and 1419, in the biſhopric of Coire, againſt the ſecular power of the biſhop, and took the name of *The Caddee*, or *League of God's Houſe*. The ſecond was formed in the year 1424, and was called the *Griſe*, or *Gray League*. The other was formed in the year 1436, which is the *League of the Ten Juriſdictions*. The two former entered into an alliance in the year 1425, and was joined by the laſt in the year 1471. This general confederation was renewed in the year 1544, and again in 1712. By this treaty of union, theſe people reciprocally engage, not to make any new alliance, nor declare war, nor make peace, but by common conſent. They agree to ſuccour each other at their own expence, guarantee each other's privileges, &c. Their government is perfectly democratic, ſubdivided into a great number of ſmall democracies totally independent of each other in their particular police. A diet, or aſſembly of the three leagues, is held yearly, compoſed of ſixty three deputies, and three chiefs, of which each league ſends its reſpective ſhare. In the election of theſe deputies, every male of ſixteen years of age has a voice, and in ſome communities they are allowed to vote at the age of fourteen. The country is, in general, very elevated and mountainous; it contains ſeveral vallies, to ſome of which the paſſages are ſhut up during great part of the year. Towards the ſouth lie the chief of theſe vallies, ſunk in the Alps, which at laſt terminate in inacceſſible glaciers, or elevated rocks, capable of affording no kind of vegetable whatever. From theſe glaciers the principal rivers take their ſource; as the Rhine, the Inn, and the Adda. The inhabitants cultivate ſome grain in the vallies, and the leſs ſteep hills, but not ſufficient for the wants of half the people, the reſt they obtain from Lombardy. Their principal object, as farmers, is the care of their ſheep and cattle, from which they obtain excellent butter and cheeſe. The mountains afford good paſture, the vallies produce fruit, and the hills cheſnuts. The principal part of the mountains abound in metals, minerals, foſſils, and mineral ſprings; ſalt is obtained from Tyrol: moſt of the Griſon peaſants wear woollen and linen cloth of their own manufacture. The number of inhabitants of the Three Leagues is eſtimated at 150,000 ſouls; and of their ſubject countries, the Valteline, Bormio, and Chiavenna, is 100,000. The inhabitants are partly Roman catholics, and partly Proteſtants; the peaſants ſpeak a corrupt Italian, but the German language is chiefly made uſe of in the towns, and in all public acts.

GRISTO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: 1 mile WSW. Cammin.

GRISTOW, a ſmall iſland of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituated in the Direnow, between the town of Cammin and the iſland of Wollin, in Anterior Pomerania.

GRITZGALLEN, a town of the duchy of Courland: 20 miles SSW. Seelburg.

GRIVENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Sala: 96 miles E. Laſk.

GRIZOLLES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Sarrazin: 5 leagues SSE. Caſtel Sarrazin, and 5 N. Toulouſe.

GRIZY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Pontoiſe: 5 miles NW. Pontoiſe.

GROAIS ISLE, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. N.

GROAIX, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of France, and department of the Morbihan, about 4 miles long, and one and a half wide: 6 leagues NNW. Belle Iſle. *Long.* 14. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 37. N.

GROBBENDONCK, a town of Brabant: 10 miles E. Antwerp.

GROBINEN, a town in the duchy of Courland: 28 miles SSW. Goldingen.

GROBOVOPOLE, a fort of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg: 40 miles W. Ekaterinburg.

GRODECK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk: 40 miles SW. Bielſk.

GRODITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 2½ miles NW. Ottmuchau.

GRODNO, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, ſituated on the river Niemen, partly on an eminence and partly on a plain, ſurrounded with hills. Near it is an old caſtle, in which the diets formerly aſſembled, but now fallen to decay, only one wing of it remaining, ſurrounded by a deep ditch, and communicating with the town by a bridge. Auguſtus III. built another, but did not live to inhabit it. In the year 1673, it was enacted that every third general diet, ſhould be held in this town, which has not been regularly obſerved. The Roman Catholics have nine churches, thoſe of the Greek church have two, and the Jews have a ſynagogue. The market place, and the principal ſtreet which leads to the caſtle, are paved, the other ſtreets in general are mean and dirty, and the houſes for the moſt part little better than cottages. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 7000, many of which are employed in manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton and ſilk. A medical academy was inſtituted here by the late king of Poland, for ſtudents in phyſic and ſurgery, at his own immediate expence; which, but for the late unfortunate troubles, bid fair to become of conſiderable conſequence to the country: 64 miles SSW. Wilna, 140 NE. Warſaw, and 140 SE. Konigſberg. *Long.* 41. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 28. N.

GROEMS, a town of Germany in the duchy of Holſtein: 10 miles S. Ciſmar.

GROHNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, on the Weſer, where a toll is paid. Near it is a monument of ſtone, erected in memory of a bloody batle fought here in the year 1421: 9 miles S. Hameln.

GROINARD, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the weſt coaſt of the county of Roſs: 6 miles SE. Udrigil Head.

GROLL, a town of the United Dutch States, in the county of Zutphen, ſtrongly fortified, ſituated on the river Slinghe, whoſe waters fill the ditches round the fortifications. At the commencement of the revolt, it adhered firmly to the king of Spain. In the year 1593, the prince of Orange beſieged it, but was compelled to retire by general Mondragon, who arrived with ſome troops to relieve the place; it was, however, taken four years after, when the Spaniſh army was engaged in Picardy. The marquis of Spinola took it from the Dutch in 1605, who laid ſiege to it again in 1627, under the conduct of prince Frederick Henry, of Naſſau. Lambert Vereycken, who commanded the town, was obliged to ſurrender the 26th of Auguſt, after a month's attack, and after the comte de Bergh, who was advancing to his aſſiſtance, had been twice repulſed. William the natural ſon of Maurice, prince of Orange, and admiral of Holland, was killed at this ſiege. The important ſituation of the place, in the vicinage of Weſtphalia and the biſhopric of Munſter, induced the biſhop of the latter, aſſiſted with the troops of France, to beſiege it, in 1672; but the Hollanders retook it a ſhort time after: 19 miles E. Zutphen, and 19. SSW. Oldenſeel. *Long.* 24. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

GROMI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſch: 112 miles N. Balaganſkoi.

GROMING, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, belonging to the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg: 25 miles W. Rottenmanns, and 40 WNW. Judenburg.

GRONAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 25 miles NW. Munſter.

GRONENBACH, or *Grunenbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the abby of Kempten: 13 miles NNW. Kempten.

GRONES, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: 6 miles NW. St. Aubin.

GRONESSE CASTLE, a fort of the iſland of Jerſey: 7 miles NW. St. Hehar.

GRONEY, a river of Wales, which runs into the Uſk, in the county of Brecknock

GRONHAUS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 24 miles NE. Eutyn.

GRONINGEN, one of the United Dutch States, bounded on the north by the German Ocean, on the eaſt by Eaſt Frieſland and Germany, on the ſouth by Overiſſel, and on the weſt by Frieſland. It was formerly a burggraviat, or viſcounty, under the protection of the biſhop of Utrecht; as granted by the emperor, Henry III. The emperor, Maximilian, gave it, with all Frieſland, to Albert, duke of Saxony, to ſtop the progreſs of two factions, called Schyrings and Vetcoopers; but this rather increaſed than diminiſhed the diſorders. The inhabitants called in Edſard, count of Eaſt Frieſland, and put themſelves under his protection, but, in the year 1505, rebelled againſt him; who, in the year 1513, renounced all his rights to the duke of Guelders. In the year 1536, it was ceded to the emperor, Charles V. from whom it came to the houſe of Auſtria. It followed the example of the other provinces in throwing off the yoke of Spain, and, in the year 15 4, was incorporated into the States General, where it holds the ſeventh rank. Groningen is the capital.

GRONINGEN, a city, and capital, of the ſtate of Groningen; large, rich, ſtrong, well peopled, and adorned with many excellent buildings, public and private; its figure is nearly round, encompaſſed with good ramparts, guarded by large ditches filled with water, beſides many baſtions and other fortifications, which would render an attack upon it very difficult. Its port is very commodious, into which ſhips enter with great eaſe by means of a canal, whoſe ſides are lined with large ſtones, about three leagues from the ſea. It is watered by the river Hunes, which runs through it to the ſea northward; the Dunſter runs eaſtward from it into the river Ems. This city has often ſuffered from the calamities of war; in the year 1500, Albert, duke of Saxony, laid ſiege to it, but being wounded, he was obliged to retire, and died a ſhort time after, at Embden; and peace was concluded by the mediation of the biſhop of Utrecht: not long after, the inhabitants of Groningen broke the peace, and ſeized on Damme; Edſard, comte of Eaſt Frieſland, reinforced by ſome troops of the biſhop of Munſter and Utrecht and of the duke of Brunſwick, came to an engagement with them, and put them to the rout, with the loſs of a thouſand citizens and a thouſand ſoldiers. Edſard then attacked the city of Groningen, which ſurrendered, in 1505, after a long ſiege, and built a citadel to keep the citizens in awe, which was pulled down in 1544. The Spaniards rebuilt it in the time of the revolt, with five baſtions, but the inhabitants deſtroyed their works after the peace of Ghent. In the year 1536, the citizens being deſirous of preſerving their privileges, called in the aſſiſtance of Charles V. to whom they ſubmitted. At the commencement of the revolt they would not receive a garriſon, nor enter into the famous union of Utrecht, which is the reaſon why this province is the laſt in rank of the United States. In the year 1576, Groningen aſſented to the union, and took the oath of fidelity. George de Lalain, comte de Rennebourg, took it by ſtratagem, on the 10th of June, 1579, for the king of Spain, and compelled colonel Schenck, who attempted to retake it in the following year, to raiſe the ſiege; but, in the year 1594, prince Maurice retook it, the 24th of July, after a ſiege of two months; the principal articles of the capitulation were, that the city and ſigniory of Groningen ſhould be reſtored to the United States, and that William, couſin-german to prince Maurice, ſhould be governor under the authority of the States. The biſhop of Munſter and elector of Cologne laid ſiege to it in 1672, with an army of 20,000 men, but after ſix weeks were compelled to retire, on the 27th of Auguſt, by the brave reſiſtance of general Charles Robenhaut, the governor, who commanded a garriſon of 2000 men; the citizens and the ſtudents ſignalized themſelves alſo very much in its defence. Groningen is by ſome ſaid to take its name from Grunnius, a commander of the Gauls; but by others, with more probability, from the excellent green paſtures by which it is every way ſurrounded. The city is governed by four burgomaſters, and a common council of twelve, who are ſovereign judges, without appeal; beſides a chamber of juſtice called Oudermans, for the inhabitants of the country about Groningen, compoſed of the principal citizens. An univerſity was eſtabliſhed here in 1614, and endowed with the revenues of ſeveral monaſteries. Ubbo Emmius, the celebrated hiſtoriographer of Frieſland, was the firſt rector. Groningen was anciently a free and imperial city: in the year 1559, it was erected into a biſhopric, under the archbiſhop of Utrecht, by pope Paul IV. at the inſtance of Philip II. king of Spain, but had only three biſhops before the revolution and conſequent diſſolution: 81 miles W. Bremen. *Long*. 23. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 11. N.

GRONINGEN, *Mark*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Glems: 36 miles E. Raſtadt, and 7 NNW. Stuttgart.

GRONSFELD, a village of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated in a ſmall county of the ſame name: 4 miles SE. Maeſtricht.

GROOSENBROT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 32 miles NNE. Oldeburg.

GROPENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 1 mile NW. Welach.

GROSCA, a ſmall iſland in the Black Sea. *Long*. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 39. N.

GROSEN, a town of the duchy of Courland: 28 miles S. Goldingen.

GROSON, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny: 1 league SW. Arbois, and 1 N. Poligny.

GROSONE, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 3 miles N. Baſtia.

GROSS-BOTWAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 10 miles SSE. Heilbronn, and 13 NNE. Stutgartt.

GROSS SALZE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg. Here are conſiderable ſalt works: 12 miles S. Magdeburg.

GROSSA, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles S. Baden.

GROSSA, an iſland in the Adriatic, ſix miles long, and one wide, near the coaſt of Dalmatia.

GROSSELFINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Hohen Zollern: 7 miles E. Hohen Zollern.

GROSSETA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Sienna: 14 miles ESE. Piombino.

GROSSEUVRE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evreux: 2 leagues S. Evreux.

GROSSWIG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony. Amber is found near it: 4 miles SW. Schmiedelburg.

GROSSZIG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Deſſau: 19 miles SW. Deſſau, and 9 SSE. Bernburg.

GROTEN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 3 miles E. New London.

GROTON POND, a place of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 25 miles NW. Boſton.

GROTSKAW, a town of Servia, where, in the year 1739, the Imperialiſts were beaten by the Turks, which brought on the peace of Belgrade: 5 leagues S. Belgrade.

GROTTAGLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 9 miles E. Tarento.

GROTTA MENNARDA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 12 miles ESE. Benevento.

GROTTA ST. LORIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 12 miles W. Manfredonia.

GROTTGAU, or *Grottkau*, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a circle, in the principality of Neiſſe, ſituated on the river Neiſſe. In the year 1438, this town was deſtroyed by Wladiſlaus, king of Poland, and, in the year 1445, by William, duke of Troppau. In the year 1449, 1490, and 1591, it was deſtroyed by fire, and, in the year 1633 and 1642 it was pillaged: 14 miles N. Neiſſe. *Long*. 35. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 41. N.

GROTTOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 4 miles SW. Matera.

GROVA, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt: 10 miles NW. Cape Palmas.

GROUPE'S ISLANDS, two groupes, or cluſters, of iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, extending for the ſpace of nine leagues. The two largeſt are ſeparated by a ſtrait, about 400 fathom wide, and each ſurrounded by a number of ſmall ones, as it were chained together by rocks under water, and placed in all ſorts of directions; they are all covered with cocoa-trees. The inhabitants are well proportioned, almoſt naked, and painted brown, with black hair, tied in a kind of net-work. Theſe iſlands were probably diſcovered by Roggewin. *Long*. 142. 45. to 142. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 58. to 18. 6. S.

GROUVILLE, a village of the iſland of Jerſey: 3 miles E. from St. Heliar.

GROUWE, a town of Flanders: 5 miles NE. Hulſt.

GROSDANSKY, a town of Croatia: 5 miles NW. Novi.

GROZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg: 10 miles NE. Tubingen, and 11 SSE. Stuttgart.

GRUBE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 12 miles NNE. Ciſmar.

GRUBEN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 8 miles SE. Grotkau.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſituated in a principality of the ſame name: 7 miles SSW. Einbeck, and 6 NW. Nordheim.

GRUBENHAGEN, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which takes its name from a caſtle ſo called, now in ruins, belonging to the electorate of Hanover. It contains ſome fertile land, but the greater part is mountainous and woody. The inhabitants raiſe a great number of horned cattle and ſheep, cultivate flax, and carry on ſome linen manufactures; but the principal riches ariſe from wood. The foreſts are filled with oak, beech, firs, elms, &c. Here are quarries of ſlate, limeſtone, marble, alabaſter, and divers ſorts of jaſper; ſalt ſprings, mines of ſulphur, calamine, and zinc; there are ſome mines of gold, but not abundant; thoſe of ſilver, copper, iron, and lead, are exceedingly rich. The Hartz foreſts, the ancient *Hercynian Foreſt*, is a mountain covered with trees, and abounding with mines. The rivers which water this country are the Leine, the Ruhme, the Söſe, and the Ocker. The inhabitants are Lutherans. This principality has the right of voting at the diets of the empire in the college of princes, and at the aſſemblies of the circle. The revenues are not large: Eimbeck is the capital.

GRUDACK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 28 miles SW. Lemberg.

GRUDECK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 32 miles W. Kaminiec.

GRUDECK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 28 miles E. Braclaw.

GRUDECK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 50 miles WNW. Bialacerkiew.

GRUDOCZICZE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: 24 miles WSW. Halitſch.

GRUDOLO (*Lo*), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 14 miles SE. Solmona.

GRUEB, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles NW. Voitſberg.

GRUEB, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles NE. Horn.

GRULICH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 10 miles E. Geyerſberg.

GRULLENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 4 miles S. Sangerſhauſen.

GRUMBACH (*Ober*), a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: 4 miles S. Bruchſal.

GRUMBACH (*Unter*), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire, with a medicinal ſpring: 3 miles SSW. Bruchſal.

GRUMBACH, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and country of Rhingrave: 25 miles N. Deux Ponts, and 2 NW. Lautereck.

GRUMBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Saal, 4 miles NE. Weiſſenfels, in Thuringia.

GRUMBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 2 miles S. Wilſdorf.

GRUMO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 3½ miles SSW. Bittetto.

GRUNAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 3 miles SSW. Neiſſe.

GRUNAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lauenburg: 18 miles NNE Mollen.

GRUNBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe, where the kings of the Merovingian race, and Charlemagne held their court: 10 miles E. Gieſſen, and 28 W. Fulda.

GRUNBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, ſurrounded with vineyards. It contains two churches, and has a manufacture of cloth: 12 miles N. Freyſtadt, and 24 NW. Gros Glogau.

GRUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſituated in the Hartz foreſt: 12 miles SW. Goſlar.

GRUNDEL SEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 2 miles NE. New Auſſee.

GRUNDLBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 3 miles S. Erlang, in the territory of Nuremberg.

GRUNDLBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg.: 6 miles N. Nuremberg, and 4 S. Erlang.

GRUNE *(Grand)*, a rock in the Engliſh Channel, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey, about half a league SSW. from Noirmont Point.

GRUNE DU PORT, a rock at the entrance of the bay of St. Aubin, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey.

GRUNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 20 miles NNW. Cuſtrin.

GRUNHAYN, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 46 miles WSW. Dreſden, and 15 S. Chemnitz. *Long.* 30. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

GRUNHOFF, a town of the duchy of Courland: 8 miles SSW. Mittaw.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Zurich: 12 miles SE. Zurich, and 21 NW. Glaris.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt, on the river Boden: 5 leagues E. Halberſtadt.

GRUN SEE, i. e. *Green Lake*, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and provoſtſhip of Berchtoldſgaden, 11 miles SW. Berchtoldſgaden.

GRUNSFELD, or *Grünfeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 6 miles NNW. Mergentheim.

GRUNSTADT, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Leiningen. It has three churches for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts: 22 miles NNW. Spire, and 28 S. Mentz. *Long.* 25. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 32. N.

GRUNT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated near Gunderſdorff.

GRUSUE, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus, on the Glanmen: 6 miles N. Berga.

GRUTTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 3 miles ESE. Medman.

GRUTLIN, a plain of Swiſſerland, near the lake of the four cantons, in the canton of Uri, remarkable for being the place where the three firſt cantons made a league for the defence of their liberty, in the year 1307.

GRUYERES, a town of Swiſſerland, formerly the capital of a conſiderable county, now a bailiwick of the canton of Friburg. In this diſtrict are made the celebrated Swiſs cheeſe, called the cheeſe of Gruyeres, which are exported to a very conſiderable amount to Italy, France, Germany, and other countries: 22 miles ENE. Lauſanne, and fifteen S. Friburg.

GRUYNINGEN, a town of the ſtate of Zealand, in the iſland of South Beveland.

GRUZINO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: 40 miles N. Novgorod.

GRYHITTE, a town of Sweden in the province of Weſtmanland: 58 miles WNW. Stroemſholm.

GRYLLENBERG, or *Grillenburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeberg: 6 miles E. Freyburg.

GRYNAU, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Glaris, ſituated on the lake of Zurich: 3 miles W. Utznach.

GRYSINGARDE, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 76 miles SE. Drontheim.

GSCHWEND, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles W. Steyr.

GSUVIE, a town of Arabia Felix: 16 miles S. Loheia.

GUA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 36 miles SW. Bayamo.

GUA *(le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marennes: 2¼ leagues SE. Marennes, and 4½ W. Saintes.

GUACAPA, a river of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, which runs into the Pacific Ocean.

GUACHO, a ſeaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima, between the iſland of St. Martin and Callao.

GUACOCINGA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlaſcala, containing about 600 inhabitants, among whom are 100 Spaniards.

GUADADAR, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalentin, or Lorca.

GUADAIRA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir, a little below Seville.

GUADALAJARA, or *Guadalaxara*, an audience of Mexico, which contains a province of the ſame name, and five others; the province of Guadalaxara enjoys a pure air, and fertile ſoil, producing maize, corn, and fruit in abundance, with mines of ſilver and copper. The principal towns are Zamora, Leon, Lagos, and Guaynamota.

GUADALAJARA DE BUGA, a town of South America, in the province of Popayan: 12 leagues NW. Popayan.

GUADALAJARA, a town of Mexico, and capital of the province of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, containing ſeveral churches, convents, and about 3000 inhabitants: 200 miles NW. Mexico. *Long.* 86. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 20. N.

GUADALAJARA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſituated on the Henares, containing nine pariſh churches, fourteen convents, ſeveral hoſpitals, and hardly 3000 inhabitants. The duke of Riperda eſtabliſhed a linen manufacture, which has not the ſubſtance of the cloth made in Holland, but the colour is good: 22 miles NE. Madrid. *Long.* 13. 14. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

GUADALAJARA, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, between Gibraltar and Marbella.

GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, near Valentia.

GUADALBULON, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquiver, a little above Andujar.

GUADAL-CANAL, one of the iſlands of Solomon, in the ſouthern Pacific Ocean.

GUADALCANAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, in the mountain of Morena: 10 miles S. Llerena.

GUADALCAZAR, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Cordova: 12 miles SW. Cordova.

GUADALENTIN, a river of Spain, which empties itſelf into the gulf of Carthagena, at Almacaren.

GUADALETE, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea at Cadiz.

GUADALIX, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile 22 miles N. Madrid.

*Guadalmaçar*, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, near Vera in Murcia.

GUADALMEDINA, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, near Malaga.

GUADALOUPE, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, at Caſpe, in the province of Aragon.

GUADALOUPE, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadina, in the province of Eſtremadura.

GUADALOUPE, or *Guadaloup*, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, and one of the largeſt of thoſe called *the Leeward Iſlands*; about 250 miles in circumference. It is repreſented as divided into two parts by a channel, about a league and a half over, called *the Salt River*, navigable only for canoes, which runs north and ſouth, and communicates with the ſea on both by a large bay at each end, of which that on the north is called *Grand Cul de Sac*; and that on the ſouth *Petit Cul de Sac*. The eaſt part of the iſland is called *Grande Terre*, and is about nineteen leagues from Antigua point, on the north-weſt, to the point of Guadaloupe, on the ſouth-eaſt; and about nine leagues and a half in the middle, where broadeſt: this part is about forty leagues in circumference. The weſt part, which is properly Guadaloupe, according to Laet, is ſubdivided by a ridge of mountains into Capes-terre on the weſt, and Baſſe-terre on the eaſt. This is twelve leagues from north to ſouth, and ſeven and a half where broadeſt; and about forty leagues in circuit. Both parts would be joined by an iſthmus a league and a half in breadth, were it not cut through by the river. Labat ſays that the French were obliged to abandon Grand-terre in 1696, by reaſon of the frequent incurſions and depredations committed there by the Engliſh from Antigua and Montſerrat. Beſides, this part is deſtitute of freſh water, which is ſo plentiful in the other (properly called Guadaloupe, as having been firſt diſcovered and inhabited) that it has enough to ſupply the neighbouring iſlands. He makes the latter thirty five leagues in compaſs, and both iſlands together about ninety. The ſalt-river, he ſays, is about fifty toiſes, or 300 feet, over at its mouth, towards the Great Cul de Sac, from whence it grows narrower, ſo that in ſome places it is not above ninety feet over. Its depth is likewiſe as unequal as its breadth, for in ſome places it will carry a ſhip of 500 tons, and in others hardly bear a veſſel of fifty. It is a ſmooth, clear ſtream, above two leagues from the one Cul de Sac to the other, and finely ſhaded for the moſt part with mangroves. The air here is very clear and healthy, and not ſo hot as in Martinico. Here is alſo plenty of water, and as good as the ſoil is rich, which laſt is not inferior to that of Martinico; it is equally cultivated, and its produce is the ſame with that of Martinico. The French began to ſend colonies to Guadaloupe about the year 1632. But it made no great figure till the preſent century, ſince the beginning of which it has vaſtly increaſed : and the French have fortified it with ſeveral regular forts. This iſland was firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, who gave it the name it now bears, from the reſemblance it was ſuppoſed to have to the mountain ſo called in Old Spain. His landing was oppoſed by the women of the iſland with their bows and arrows, but they were ſoon diſperſed by the fire arms of the Spaniards, who obtained an eaſy poſſeſſion of the iſland. They found the houſes ſtored with large quantities of cotton, ſpun and unſpun, and looms for weaving it; mention is likewiſe made of iron bows and arrows, and cotton hammocs. Among the vegetable productions are the tree which yields the copayba balſam; the milk-ſhrub, which yields a balſamic liquor like milk; the moubane tree, which bears a yellow plumb, uſed by the natives to fatten their hogs; the corbary-tree, which bears a gum ſimilar to amber; a kind of cinnamon-tree, aloes, and ſandal-wood; indigo, cacao, coffee and cotton. Among the birds diſcovered in the iſland were parrots, partridges, turtle-doves, herons, and falcons, but the moſt extraordinary is that called the devil-bird; it is a fiſhing bird of paſſage, of the ſize of a young pullet, with a plumage jet black. The bees are black, ſmall, and without ſting, the honey never hardens, but is always of the conſiſtence of oil. A ſtinking inſect, called ravet, is very troubleſome in this iſland, gnawing paper, books and furniture, and would be intolerable were it not for a large ſpider, which entangles them in their web, and otherwiſe deſtroys them. On a very lofty mountain is a conſiderable volcano, it is called the ſulphur mountain. In the year 1775, the exports of Guadaloupe were 188,386 quintals of ſugar, 63,029 of coffee, 1438 of indigo, 1024 cacao, and 5193 of cotton, beſides hides and other articles, and without including the barter with Martinico, and other iſlands. In the year 1759, Guadaloupe was taken by the Engliſh, and reſtored at the peace in 1763. *Long.* 43. 24. to 54. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 55. to 16. 37. N.—In the month of April, 1794, this iſland was taken by the Britiſh troops, but evacuated again in the month of February, 1795.

GUADALOUPE, or *St. Maria de Guadaloupe*, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, ſituated in a valley, abounding with vines, orange-trees, fig-trees, &c. on a river of the ſame name: 45 miles SW. Toledo.

GUADALQUIVIR, a river of Spain, which riſes in New Caſtile, and empties itſelf into the ſea, about 6 leagues NW. Cadiz.

GUADALQUIVIVEJO, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, about 5 miles SSW. Malaga.

GUADARMENA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir, near Ubeda.

GUADARRAMA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, celebrated for its cheeſe: 6 leagues NW. Madrid.

GUADARRAMA, a river of Spain, in New Caſtile, which riſes near the town of the ſame name, and runs into the Tagus, about 3 leagues below Toledo.

GUADEL, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the country of Mecran: 140 miles S. Kidge.

GUADEN, or *Haden*, a town of Africa, in the deſert of Zanhaga. *Long.* 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

GUADMAR, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadaliquiver, a few leagues below Seville.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, about 7 leagues NE. Gibraltar:

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Seville. This city was taken from the Moors by Alphonſo, in 1252, but was loſt to the Moors not long after. In the year 1489, it was again taken from them by Ferdinand the Catholic. It contains three pariſhes, and ſix convents. Its ſituation is between the Novada before, and the mountains of Alpuxaras behind, ſo that they cannot cultivate olives and oranges, but other fruits are abundant, as well as corn and paſture: 43 miles SE. Jaen, and 28 ENE. Grenada. *Long.* 13. 37. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 33. N.

GUADRAMIRO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 33 miles WSW. Salamanca.

GUAFFO, or *Grand Commendo*, ſee *Commendo*.

GUAHEDE, a diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sejilmeſſa, about 300 miles ſouth of the Atlas, which contains three towns and ſome villages. The principal produce is dates.

GUALATA, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated in the ſouthern part of the deſert of Zanhaga.

GUALDO, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, built in the year 1180: 10 miles NW. Nocera.

GUALIBI, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: 30 miles W. Fez.

GUALRAICO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 55 miles WNW. Villa-del-Principe.

GUALTEIRI, or *Gualtero*, a town of Italy, in the Modeneſe, and north part of the duchy of Reggio: 4 miles SW. Guaſtalla, and 13 N. Reggio.

GUAM, or *Guahan*, one of the Mariana, or Ladrone Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 30 leagues in circumference. The iſland is fertile, with ſeveral good harbours, and a great number of ſmall freſh water rivers. The Spaniards have a town, of which the houſes are built with ſtone, and defended by two forts and a garriſon of 100 men. There are ſeveral other villages, ſome of which contain about 130 houſes, and the number of inhabitants in the whole iſland is eſtimated at 30,000. The natives go naked, and never bury their dead, but leave them expoſed to the air. *Long.* 161. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 25. N.

GUAMALIES, a diſtrict of Peru, in the archbiſhopric of Lima, ſituated in the centre of the Cordiilera, conſequently its air is very different. This juriſdiction begins 80 leagues NE. of Lima, and its ſituation being rather cold than temperate, few places are fertile in its whole extent, which is above 40 leagues. The Indian inhabitants of the town apply themſelves to weaving, and make a great variety of baizes, ſerges, and other ſtuffs, with which they carry on a very conſiderable trade with the other provinces, deſtitute of ſuch manufactures.

GUAMANGA, a juriſdiction of Peru, in a biſhopric of the ſame name. The ſoil is fertile in grain and fruit. The principal articles of commerce are cattle, hides, and ſweetmeats.

GUAMANGA, a town of South America, in Peru, the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe extends over ſeveral diſtricts. The town was founded in the year 1539, by Francis Pizarro, on the ruins of an Indian village. The Spaniards added the name of *San Juan del la Victoria*, in memory of the precipitate retreat of Manco, the ynca, from Pizarro, who offered him battle. This city was founded for the conveniency of the trade carried on between Lima and Cuſco; for during this long diſtance, there was at that time no town, whence the travellers frequently ſuffered by the incurſions of Manco's army. This gave occaſion to building the city on the ſpot where the Indian village ſtood, though extremely inconvenient with regard to proviſions, as lying contiguous to the great chain of the Andes; but the war being happily terminated by the entire defeat of Manco's party, the city was removed to its preſent ſituation. There are three parochial churches, one for Spaniards, and two for Indians, beſides the cathedral, and ſeveral other churches and convents. Among the inhabitants are twenty noble families, who live in a quarter of the town ſeparated from the reſt. In it is an univerſity, which enjoys a great revenue, for the ſtudy of philoſophy, divinity, and law. *Long.* 60. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

GUAMANTAGUA, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and juriſdiction of Canta, in which is a celebrated image of Chriſt, to which the inhabitants of Lima go in pilgrimage at Whitſuntide.

GUAMANUA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 8 miles W. Havanna.

GUAMARA, a river of South America, in the country of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, 42 miles N. Fernambucco.

GUAMECO, a town of South America, in the province of Carthagena.

GUAMOS, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir, about 5 miles below Cordova.

GUAMUBO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 20 miles E. Havanna.

GUAMULOS, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 83 miles SE. Santa Clara.

GUANA ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Tortola.

GUANA ISLAND, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, about two miles long, and half a mile wide, near the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 16. N.

GUANA POINT, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 62. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 21. N.

GUANCA VELICA, a town of South America, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name: 50 leagues SSE. Lima.

GUANCA VELICA, or *Huanca Velica*, a juriſdiction of South America, in the biſhopric of Guamanga, in Peru. The town which gives name to this government, was founded on account of the famous rich quickſilver mine; and to the working of it, the inhabitants owe their whole ſubſiſtence; the coldneſs of the air checking the growth of all kinds of grain and fruits, ſo that they are obliged to purchaſe them from their neighbours. This town is noted for a water where ſuch large petrifications are formed, that the inhabitants uſe them in building houſes, and other works. The quickſilver mines wrought here ſupply with that neceſſary mineral, all the ſilver mines of Peru; and notwithſtanding the prodigious quantities already extracted, no diminution is perceived. This mine, in the year 1779, was a hundred and ſeventy fathom in circumference, and 480 deep, and the mercury is ſent from hence into all the provinces in which they work mines: the quantity, in 1763, was 5241 quintals, by which 524,100 pounds weight of ſilver were produced.

GUANACACHE, a lake of South America, in the province of Chiquito, 15 leagues in length.

GUANDAGNANO, a town of Italy, in the Friuli, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 29 miles NW. Friuli, and 29 NE. Belluno.

GUANGARA, ſee *Wangara*.

GUANIMA, one of the Bahama Iſlands.

GUANOBUCOA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 8 miles S. Havanna.

GUANTA, a juriſdiction of South America, in the biſhopric of Guamanga, with a town of the ſame name: 30 miles N. Guamanga.

GUANUCO, a town of South America, in Peru, and capital of a juriſdiction,

diction, which begins 40 leagues north-eaſt of Lima. This city was formerly one of the principal in theſe kingdoms, and the ſettlement of ſome of the firſt conquerors; but at preſent in ſo ruinous a condition that the principal houſes where theſe great men lived remain as it were only monuments of its former opulence. The other parts of it can hardly be compared to an Indian town. The temperature of the air in the greateſt part of its territories is very pure and mild, and the ſoil fruitful. Several kind of ſweetmeats and jellies are made here, and ſold to other provinces.

GUARCHIRI, a juriſdiction of South America, in Peru. This province begins in the mountains, about ſix leagues eaſt of Lima. From the diſpoſition of its parts, thoſe places only which lie in the valley, and in the breaches of the mountains, are inhabited; and theſe are very fertile, producing great quantities of fruit, wheat, barley, maize, and other grain. In its mountains are ſeveral ſilver mines, though but few of them are wrought, being none of the richeſt.

GUARCO, ſee *Cagnete*.

GUARDA, or *Guardia*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Liſbon; it is ſituated near the ſource of the Mondego, and is ſtrong by art and nature. Beſides a magnificent cathedral, it contains four other churches, an hoſpital, two convents, and 2300 inhabitants: 67 miles E. Coimbra, and 18 SW. Almeida. *Long.* 11. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 21. N.

GUARDA *(La)*, a town of Spain, on the weſt coaſt of Galicia: 14 miles WSW. Tuy.

GUARDA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 155 miles WSW. Havanna.

GUARDAMAR, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Valentia, at the mouth of the Segura; its chief trade conſiſts in the exportation of ſalt: 17 miles SSW. Alicant. *Long.* 16 E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

GUARDAON, a town of Spain, in the province of Beira: 4 leagues W. Viſeu.

GUARDASONE, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan: 12 miles S. Parma.

GUARDAVALLE, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 8 miles S. Squillace.

GUARDIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 15 miles SSE. Potenza.

GUARDIA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples and province of Calabria Citra: 15 miles W. Biſignano.

GUARDIA *(La)*, a town of Spain, in the province of Alava: 15 miles S. Vitoria.

GUARDIA *(La)*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 22 miles ESE. Toledo.

GUARDIA ALFERES, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Moliſe, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento: 21 miles NE. Moliſe.

GUARDIA GIRARDO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Moliſe: 15 miles NW. Moliſe.

GUARDIAGHELE, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: ten miles SSE. Civita di Chieti.

GUARDIALOBARD, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: ſix miles N. Conza.

GUARDIANA, a river of Spain, which riſes in New Caſtile, paſſes through the province of La Mancha and Eſtremadura: a few miles weſt of Badajos, it enters Portugal, paſſes through the province of Alantejo, and runs into the Atlantic, between Ayamonte and Caſtromarin.

GUARDO, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: ten miles NE. Breſcia.

GUARDIO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 40 miles ENE. Leon.

GUARMEY, a town of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Lima, and juriſdiction of Santa, near the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean.

GUASALBON, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 25 miles W. Havanna.

GUASCO, a ſeaport town of South America, in the country of Chili, and juriſdiction of Copiapo: 75 miles S. Copiapo.

GUASTALLA, or *Guaſtela*, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, ſituated near the Po, at the union of the rivers Croſola and Tagliata, with a ſmall territory, to which is annexed the title of duchy, which duchy was ceded by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in the year 1748, to the duke of Parma: 21 miles NW. Parma, and 21 S. Mantua. *Long.* 29. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 43. N.

GUASTECA, or *Panuco*, a province of Mexico, ſituated to the north of Mexico Proper, and weſt of the Gulf of Mexico, 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The principal towns are Panuco and St. Jago-de-los Valles.

GUASTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, near the coaſt of the Atlantic: 15 miles SE. Lanciano.

GUATICEMALA, a ſmall river of Spain, in Aragon, which runs into the Yſuela.

GUATIMALA, a province of Mexico, extending about 130 leagues along the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, and in ſome places from thirty to forty wide. The ſoil is fertile, and the country abounds in corn, cattle, cochineal, honey, wax, ſugar, cotton, and indigo, the laſt article ſuppoſed to be the beſt that is produced in the Spaniſh dominions. It is mountainous, with numerous volcanos, and ſubject to earthquakes.

GUATIMALA, or *St. Jago de Guatimala*, a town of Mexico, and capital of a province and audience, which includes eight provinces. It was at firſt ſituated in a valley about a league wide, but opening gradually toward the South Sea, between two mountains, and containing 7000 families. This town was deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1751. The town was rebuilt at a little diſtance, which was again deſtroyed in 1772. Since that time its ſituation has been removed to the diſtance of eight leagues. The audience is compoſed of a governor, preſidence, and counſellors. *Long.* 74. 54. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 28. N.

GUATIMAR, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 50 miles NNE. St. Jago.

GUAVIARI, a river of South America, which runs into the Oronoko. *Long.* 51. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. N.

GUAXACA, a province of North America, in the audience of Mexico, ſituated between Tlaſcala and Guatimala, about eighty leagues in length, and forty in breadth. The ſoil is fertile, producing corn, maize, cocoa, cochineal, ſugar, honey, and fruits of every kind. Here are mines of gold, ſilver, and cryſtal: mulberry-trees for the cultivation of ſilk have been introduced by the Spaniards. They reckon 150 Indian towns, beſides 300 villages, and upwards of 150,000 natives, who are tributary to the Spaniards.

GUAXACA, a town of Mexico, and capital of a province of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop; this town is alſo called *Antequera*. It is not large, but agreeably ſituated in a valley, on a river abounding in fiſh, which runs into the Alvarado: 195 miles SSE. Mexico, and 90 W. Vera Cruz. *Long.* 80. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 22. N.

GUAYAQUI , a juriſdiction of South America, in the audience of Quito, near the Pacific Ocean. During the winter months, from December to April or May, the elements, the inſects, and the vermin ſeem to have joined in a league to incommode the human ſpecies. The heat appears in the middle of winter to be greater than at Carthagena. The rains alſo continue day and night, accompanied with frequent and dreadful tempeſts of thunder and lightning, ſo that every thing ſeems to conſpire to diſtreſs the inhabitants. The river, and all thoſe which join it, overflow their banks, and lay under water the whole country. The long calm renders the refreſhing winds very deſirable; and the innumerable ſwarms of inſects and vermin infeſt both the air and ground in an intolerable manner. The ſnakes, poiſonous vipers, ſcorpions, and ſcolopendræ, in this ſeaſon find methods of getting into the houſes, to the deſtruction of many of the inhabitants: and though they are not actually free from them all the reſt of the year, yet at this time they are far more numerous, and alſo more active; ſo that it is abſolutely neceſſary to examine carefully the beds, ſome of theſe animals having been known to find their way into them; and both as a ſafeguard againſt the danger, and to avoid the tortures of the moſcitos and other inſects, all perſons, even the Negro ſlaves and Indians have toldos, or canopies, over their beds. The leaſt troubleſome ſeaſon is the ſummer, as then both the number and activity of theſe vermin are diminiſhed. Some tobacco is planted in this juriſdiction; but is not much eſteemed; the reſt of its products as wax, cotton, and pita, are barely ſufficient to ſupport its inhabitants, though they are far from being numerous; occaſioned by the general poverty which reigns through all its towns and villages. The country is full of foreſts of large trres, fit for building or repairing ſhips, among other trees are found the ceibo, which has a lofty trunk, thick buſhy branches, and round leaves, this tree produces a flower which forms a pod about two feet long, and an inch wide, which, when ripe and dry, opens and diſcovers a tuft of red woolly down as fine as ſilk. The principal town has the ſame name.

GUAYAQUIL, a ſeaport town of South America, in the audience of Quito, ſituated on a river near the Pacific Ocean, founded in the year 1533. The town is defended by three forts, two on the river, and one behind the town: 150 miles SSW. Quito, and 330 N. Truxillo. *Long.* 59. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 12. S.

GUAYLES, a juriſdiction of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Lima; cattle forms the principal riches of the diſtrict: it is ſituated to the weſt of Guamalies.

GUAYNAMOTA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadalaxara: 70 miles NW. Guadalaxara.

GUAYRA, a ſea-port town of South America, in the harbour of Leon de Caracas, ſee *Caracas*.

GUBBIO, a town of Italy, in the eſtates of the Church, and duchy of Urbino, the ſee of a biſhop, holding immediately from the pope. Here are ſeven churches, and twenty-one convents. In the year 1751, it was much ſhaken by an earthquake: 33 miles S. Urbino, and 31 N. Spoleto.

GUBEIRBATE, a town of Egypt: 8 miles N. Atfieh.

GUBEL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 15 miles NE. Leutmiſchl.

GUBEN, a town of Luſatia, ſituated on the river Lube, which ſoon after joins the Neiſs, ſurrounded with walls in the year 1331. It contains three churches and an hoſpital; good wine is made here, and there is a manufacture of cloth: 22 miles S. Francfort on the Oder, and 70 NNE. Dreſden.

GUBER, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Alte, near Schippanhail, in the province of Natangen.

GUBER, a kingdom in the interior part of Africa, on the banks of the Niger. *Long.* 8. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 15. N.

GUBERLINSKAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Eupha, on the Ural: 120 miles E. Orenburg.

GUDU, a rock near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, at the entrance of Killery harbour: 5 miles NE. Rinveel point.

GUDENSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel: 8 miles S. Caſſel, and 4. NNE Fritzlar.

*Gué de Veluire*, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay-le-Comte: 8 miles SSW. Fontenay-le Comte.

*Gué de Longroy*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire: 3½ leagues NE. Chartres, and 4 W. Dourdan.

GUBERSWEIR, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: 1 league NNW. Ruffach, and 1¾ SSW. Colmar.

GUEBWILLER, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: 8¼ leagues NNW. Bâle, and 3½ SSW. Colmar.

*Gueçan*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xucar, a little below Cuença.

GUEDALL, a river of North Wales in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Doue, 2 miles above Machunleth.

GUEGON, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joſſelin: half a league SSW. Joſſelin.

GUELDERLAND *(Duchy of)*, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by Overiſſel and the Zuyder Sea, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Munſter and the duchy of Cleves, on the ſouth by the duchy of Juliers and Brabant, and on the weſt by the ſtates of Utrecht and Holland. It was erected into a county by the emperor Henry IV. and in the twelfth century one of the counts added Zutphen to his dominions. Henry of Naſſau added the country of Veluwe. Otto III. included Nimeguen and its territory. In the year 1339, Guelderland was erected into a duchy, by Louis of Bavaria, and paſſed to different families, to that of Juliers, Egmont, and at length to the dukes of Burgundy. In the year 1579, what now forms the preſent ſtate of Guelderland, that is, the quarters of Nimmeguen, Zutphen, and Arnheim, acceded to the union of Utrecht, each of theſe quarters has its particular ſtates, compoſed of the nobility and the towns, and theſe two claſſes have equally a right to make propoſitions relative to government. Every nobleman is admitted at the age of twenty-two. Notwithſtanding the number of towns poſſeſſed of the right of ſummoning, yet may the co-regents alſo depute as many as they pleaſe to aſſiſt at the diet of the diſtrict. Each town, however, has but one vote. The aſſemblies of the ſtate of each diſtrict are always held in the capital, from which it derives its name, and the burgomaſter, for the time being, ſits as preſident of the diet, at which all affairs relative to the particular economy of that diſtrict, or quarter, are deliberated. Two general aſſemblies likewiſe of the ſtates of the whole province, conſiſting of the deputies of the eſtates of the three provinces are annually held in the three capitals, viz. one in ſpring, and the other in autumn. Theſe deputies are ſtyled the ſtates of the principality of Guelderland, and the county of Zutphen. In theſe aſſemblies all matters relative to the whole province are regulated, and the burggrave of the diſtrict of Nimmeguen always ſits as preſident. To the aſſembly of the ſtates general of the United Provinces, Guelderland ſends nineteen deputies. The chief tribunal, with the chambers of accounts belonging to the province are kept at Arnhem. Some part of Guelderland, including the towns of Gueldres, Wachtendonk, Stralen, &c. and ſome villages were ceded to Pruſſia by the treaty of Utrecht, with the reſervation of the religious rights of the inhabitants. The town of Ruremond, with the territory round it, remained to Spain, and from thence came to the houſe of Auſtria.

GUELDRES, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, ceded, with a conſiderable diſtrict, to Pruſſia. It is advantageouſly ſituated amidſt marſhes, on the river Niers, whoſe waters fill the ditches, and was formerly ſo ſtrongly fortified as hardly to be taken except by famine. It had a caſtle, built by Wichard du Pont, the firſt lord of the place, in which the ſovereigns of the country firſt took up their abode. It anciently depended on the archbiſhopric of Cologne, but at preſent on the biſhop of Ruremond. In the year 1587, colonel Patton, a Scotchman, in the ſervice of the Dutch, in the abſence of colonel Schenck, ſold the city for 36,000 florins to the lord of Hautepenne, for the king of Spain, though provided with all ſorts of ſtores. The Dutch beſieged it three times, viz. in 1637, in 1639, and in 1640, but all to no purpoſe. The marquis of Brandenburg (king of Pruſſia) took it the 21ſt of December, 1702, after a blockade of eighteen months, and a bombardment for fourteen days, with thirty pieces of cannon, and thirty-four mortars; and by virtue of an article in the peace of Utrecht, concluded the 11th of April, 1713, between the kings of France and Pruſſia, it was agreed that Gueldres, with the country of Keſſel, and the bailiwick of Krieckenbeeck ſhould remain to Pruſſia, in exchange for the principality of Orange, which was annexed to France. This prince eſtabliſhed a court of judicature, conſiſting of ſeven counſellors, or magiſtrates, to judge the cauſes of all the country under his dominion. The fortifications have been razed. In the year 1794, it was taken by the French: 72 miles SE. Amſterdam, and 22 NNE. Ruremond. *Long.* 24. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

GUELGEM, a town of Flanders: 4 miles W. Courtray.

GUEMAR, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: 2¼ leagues N. Colmar, and 1½ S. Schlettſtatt.

*Guémené*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontivy: 3 leagues W. Pontivy.

*Guemené*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blain: 3 leagues N. Blain.

GUENE *(La)*, a town of France in the department of the Corrèze: half a league SE. Tulle, and 3¾ NW. Argental.

GUER, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ploermel: 3 leagues ESE. Ploermel, and 9½ ENE. Vannes.

GUERANDE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Loire: 12 leagues W. Nantes, and 4½ S. Roche Bernard. *Long.* 15. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

GUERARD, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: 2 leagues W. Coulommiers, and 8 E. Paris.

GUERCHE *(La)*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine: 3½ leagues S. Vitré, and 6½ ESE. Rennes. *Long.* 16. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 57. N.

GUERCHE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher and chief place of a canton, in the department of Sancoins: 7 miles N. Sancoins.

GUERCHE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 8 leagues NNE. Poitiers, and 3 NW. Preuilly.

GUERET, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Creuſe, ſituated near the ſource of the Gartempe, between two mountains, at ſome diſtance from the Creuſe. The air is thick, and gives the inhabitants a heavy melancholy appearance, the number is about 3000: 9½ poſts NNE. Limoges. *Long.* 19. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 10. N,

GUERGELA, a town of Africa, in the country of Biledulgerid: 80 miles S. of Mount Atlas. *Long.* 4. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 45. N.

GUERIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nevers: 8 miles N. Nevers.

GUERLESQUIN, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morlaix: 3¼ leagues SE. Morlaix, and 4¾ N. Carhaix.

GUERMANGE, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieuze: 1¼ league E. Dieze, and 3¼ W. Sarburg.

GUERNADUAS, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 32 miles ESE. Spirito Santo.

GUERNSEY, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel, about 30 miles in circumference; ſtill governed by the laws of Normandy, of which it was anciently a part; and though ſubject to England, and declared to be in the county of Hants, and dioceſe of Wincheſter, the French language is univerſally made uſe of. The air is pure, and the inhabitants in general healthy and long lived. The ſoil is rich and fertile, the corn raiſed is enough for the iſland, and cattle are bred in ſufficient quantities to victual their ſhips, with plenty of game and fowl. A lake, about a mile in circumference, ſituated in the north-weſt part of the iſland, is ſtored with excellent carp, and ſea-fiſh of various kinds are caught in plenty. The iſland is defended by a ridge of rocks, rugged and ſteep, from one of which is collected *emery*, or *emeril*, uſed by lapidaries and cutlers, to poliſh precious ſtones, ſteel, &c. The principal drink of the richer claſs is wine from France; of the interior, cider, great quantities of which are made yearly from the abundant orchards in every part of the iſland. Coals are imported from England, and, through the ſcarcity of wood and fuel, the poor are compelled to burn ſea-weed. When the reformation was firſt introduced into the iſland, the Genevan ritual was obſerved, but for a long time a tranſlation of the Liturgy of the Church of England has been uſed univerſally. It is divided into ten pariſhes, with only eight churches. The convention of the ſtates conſiſts of a governor, coroners, jurats, clergy, and conſtable. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. The ſtaple manufacture is knit ſtockings. Port St. Pierre is the chief town. *Long.* 2. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

GUERRICAIZ, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 9 miles E. Bilbao.

GUESCAR, ſee *Hueſcar*.

GUESCHART, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſrict of Abbeville; 4 leagues NNE. Abbeville.

GUETA, or *Hueta*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſituated on a ſmall river, containing ten pariſhes, ſeven convents, and three hoſpitals, ſaid to have been founded 930 years before Chriſt, the preſent name which ſignifies the *Moon*, was given it by the Moors, from whom it was taken by Alphonſo VI. In the year 1706, it was taken by the allies : 34 miles WNW. Cuença, and 43 E. Madrid. *Long*. 13. 15. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 40. 20. N.

GUETARIA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, with a good harbour at the mouth of the Orio, 3 leagues W. St. Sebaſtian.

GUETARING, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia : 8 miles NE. St. Veit.

GUETENSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia : 6 miles S. Lavamund, and 14 ESE. Volkenmarck.

*Guettau*, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria : 9 miles ESE. Freyſtatt.

GUEVETLAN, ſee *Soconuſco*.

GUEUGHON, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbon-Lancy : 11 miles E. Bourbon.

GUEUX, a town of France in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims : 5 miles W. Reims.

GUFFIN, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the Conway, near Aberconway.

GUGLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Zaber : 18 miles N. Stuttgart, and 22 SSE. Heidelberg. *Long*. 26. 42 E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 2. N.

GUGNECOURT a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bruyères : 1½ league NW. Bruyères, and 2½ NE. Epinal.

GUGUAN, or *St. Philip*, one of the Mariane or Ladrone Iſlands. *Long*. 146. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 50. N,

GUHLAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : 1 mile NE. Grotkau.

GUHR, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels : 5 miles NNE. Militch.

GUHRAU, or *Gurau*, a town of Sileſia, and principal place of a circle, in the principality of Glogau, burned by the Ruſſians in the year 1759 : 17 miles E. Gros Glogau.

GUHRAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſze : 6 miles SW. Grotkau.

GUHRE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan : 16 miles E. Lar.

GUIANA, a very extenſive country of South America, bounded on the north by the provinces of Venezuela and New Andaluſia, on the eaſt and north-eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth by the river of the Amazons, and on the weſt by New Grenada ; 1100 miles in extent from eaſt to weſt, and from 300 to 600 in breadth from north to ſouth. Several ſettlements have been formed on the ſea coaſts by the Dutch, by the French, and by the Portugueſe : the latter have been united to the government of the Brazils, and are now conſidered as part of that country. Dutch Guiana is bounded on the eaſt by the river Marawina, and on the weſt by Cape Naſſau ; and contains the ſettlements of Surinam, Berbice, Eſſequebo, and Demerary, all which take their names from different rivers. French Guiana is ſituated between the rivers Marawina to the north-weſt, and Oyapoco to the ſouth-eaſt, and goes by the name of Cayenne, from the iſland ſo called. The inland part of Guiana is but little known. Alphonzo de Ojeda firſt landed in this country in 1499, with Americus Veſputius, and John de la Coſa. He went over a part of it ; but this expedition afforded him only a ſuperficial knowledge of ſo vaſt a country. Many others were undertaken at a greater expence, but turned out ſtill more unſucceſsful. A report prevailed, though its origin could not be diſcovered, that in the interior parts of Guiana, there was a country known by the name of *El Dorado*, which contained immenſe riches in gold and precious ſtones ; more mines and treaſures than ever Cortez and Pizarro had found. This fable not only inflamed the ardent imaginations of the Spaniards, but fired every nation of Europe. Sir Walter Raleigh, in particular determined in 1595, to undertake a voyage to Guiana ; but he returned without diſcovering any thing relative to the object of his voyage. *See Surinam, Cayenne*, &c.

GUIBARA, a town of the iſland of Cuba : 65 miles N. St. Jago.

GUIBARRA, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into the Atlantic, : 13 miles N. Killybegs.

GUICHE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles : 3¼ leagues NNE. Charolles, and 3½ NW. Cluny.

GUICQUELLEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſneven : 1 league WNW. Leſneven.

GUIDEL, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hennebon : 5 miles NW. l'Orient.

GUIDEL, a town of France in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimperlé : 1¼ league S. Quimperlé, and 5½ ESE. Concarneau.

GUILORE, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into the Atlantic, 5 miles S. from Bloody Farland's Point.

GUIENNE, before the revolution, a province of France, which made part of the government of the ſame name ; about 160 miles in length, and 85 in breadth, of which Bourdeaux is the capital. The word is a corruption of Aquitania, an ancient kingdom and country of great extent, and ſaid by Cæſar to be ſeparated from the reſt of Gaul by the river Garonne. The word Aquitania, or Aquitaine, is ſaid, and with great probability, to be derived from the abundance of its rivers and ſprings of water.

GUIERCHE, ſee *Guerche*.

GUIFONT, a town of the iſland of Corſica, 4½ leagues S. Corte.

GUIGNEN, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rhedon : 6 leagues NNE. Rhedon, and 4½ SSW. Rennes.

GUILDFORD, a town of England, in the county of Surry, ſituated on the ſide of a hill near the river Wey, which is navigable for barges to the Thames. The town is ancient, and was a conſiderable place before the northern conqueſt. Near it are the remains of an ancient caſtle, which is ſaid to have been taken by the Dauphin of France in the year 1216. Ethelwald, one of the Saxon kings, is ſaid to have had a palace here. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and ſends two members to the Britiſh Parliament. It contains three churches, a public grammar-ſchool, founded by Edward VI. and an hoſpital for the maintenance of ſingle aged men and women. The ſummer aſſizes are held alternately at Guildford and Croydon. Here is a weekly market on Saturday : 31 miles NNE. Chicheſter, and 30 SSW. London.

GUILDFORD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, 12 miles E. Newhaven.

GUILDFORD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina : 12 miles E. Yixonton.

GUILDFORD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina : 137 miles WNW. Newbern. *Long*. 79. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 36. 8. N.

GUILLESTRE, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Embrun ; taken by prince Eugene in the year 1692 : 3 leagues NNW. Embrun.

GUILLON, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avallon : 7 miles E. Avallon.

GUIMARAENS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, divided into Old and New Town, the former ſituated on an eminence, about 1100 paces in circumference, ſurrounded with walls, low, weak and defended only by a ſingle barbican, which yet exiſts. The New Town was founded in the year 1427, and owes its origin to a Benedictine convent, founded by Mumadona, niece of Don Ramirez, king of Caſtile and Leon, and widow of the count of Tuy and Porto, in the year 927. It contains ſix churches, four hoſpitals, and ſix convents. The collegiate church of Notre Dame d'Oliveira is ſaid to be founded on the ruins of a temple of Ceres. Guimaraens contains fifteen ſquares, fifty-ſeven ſtreets, eight gates, four bridges, and 6000 inhabitants. Here is likewiſe a manufacture of linen in high eſtimation : 10 miles SE. Braga, and 27 NNE. Oporto. *Long*. 10. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. 25. N.

GUIMARAS, or *Imaras*, one of the Philippine iſlands, about ten leagues in circumference, covered with trees, and producing a great quantity of ſarſaparilla : about 2 leagues from the iſland of Panay.

GUIMBALA, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to the ſouth of Tombut, near a large lake, from which the Niger is ſaid to take its riſe.

GUINGAMP, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North Coaſts ; 3½ poſts W. St. Brieuc, and 60¼ W. Paris. *Long*. 14. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 33. N.

GUIOMERE, a kingdom or country of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt. It is of but ſmall extent towards the coaſt, but conſiderable in land. It is populous, rich, and celebrated for its commerce in gold, ivory, and ſlaves.

GUINEA. The great region known by the name of Guinea is divided into two large countries of Upper and Lower Guinea, of which the latter is commonly called *Congo*. Theſe two together extend above 2500 miles along the ſea coaſt. The moſt general diviſion of Upper Guinea is into three parts, viz. the Grain Coaſt, or Malagueta, Guinea proper, and Benin, which, together, extend 500 leagues from eaſt to weſt. The country of Guinea Proper extends from Cape Palmas to the river Volta, about 120 leagues along the ſea coaſt, which bounds it on the ſouth. It has the kingdom of Benin on the eaſt ; Gago and Melli on the north ; and Malagueta on the weſt. The Europeans divide it into two parts, the Ivory Coaſt and the Gold Coaſt. See *Benin, Congo*, &c.

GUINEA (*New*), an iſland of the Pacific Ocean, ſituated to the north of New Holland, from which it is ſeparated by Endeavour Straits. The land is in general low, but fertile ; moſt of the trees and plants common to the South Sea Iſlands are produced here, among which are the cocoa-nut, plantain, and bread-fruit trees. *Long*. 131. to 153. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 0. to 12. S.

GUINES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Calais : 2 leagues S. Calais, and 1½ W. Ardres.

GUIOLLE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Genies-de-Rivedolt: 8 leagues NNE. Rhodez.

GUIPAVAZ, a town of France in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Breſt: 1½ league NE. Breſt, and two W. Landerneau.

GUIPTY, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Redon: 4½ leagues NE. Redon, and two W. Bain.

GUIPUSCOA, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by the Atlantic, on the eaſt by France, on the ſouth-eaſt by Navarre, on the ſouth by Alava, and on the weſt by Biſcay; 25 miles in length from north to ſouth, and from 15 to 20 in breadth from eaſt to weſt. The country is mountainous and woody, and it is ſuppoſed that formerly the whole country was covered with wood; among the trees are cheſnuts, oaks, walnuts, filberts, and an aſtoniſhing quantity of apple-trees for cyder, and other fruit-trees; but theſe foreſts begin to be thinned, from the multitude of forges which have been eſtabliſhed for the manufacture of the iron found in the mountains ſuppoſed to be the beſt in Europe. Thoſe places which are free from wood are well cultivated, and the inhabitants pay more regard to the culture of trees than any other province in Spain. The chief towns are Toloſa, St. Sebaſtian, and Fontarabia.

GUISA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 35 miles N. Trinidad.

GUISCARD, a town of France in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Noyon: five miles N. Noyon.

GUISE, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Aiſne, on the Oiſe. It was beſieged by the Spaniards, without ſucceſs, in the year 1650: 20 miles N. Laon, and 14 E. St. Quentin.

GUISHDEN, a river of Ireland, which riſes in the county of Mayo, and runs into the Moy, in the county of Galway.

GUISONI, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 16 miles S. Corte.

GUISOPA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 8 miles N. Cervera.

GUJURAT, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore, 50 miles N. Lahore. *Long.* 72. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 50. N.

GULDE, a river of Denmark, which runs into the Scaggerack, a few miles ENE. from Randers.

GULDENSTEIN, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen: three miles SE. Bogenſee.

GULDENSTEIN, a town of Germany in the duchy of Holſtein: 20 miles SSW. Oldeburg.

GULL ISLE, a ſmall iſland near Cape St. John, in the iſland of Newfoundland,

GULLSPANG, a river of Sweden, which forms a communication between the Skaker and the Wenner Lakes.

GULPE, a river of the duchy of Limburg, which runs into the Geul, two miles above Fauquemont.

GULPEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg: four miles S. Fauquemont.

GULZOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: 14 miles SE. Cammin.

GUMBINNEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, containing two churches, 200 houſes, and 3000 inhabitants; with ſome manufactures of cloth: 56 miles E. Konigſberg.

GUMBORITZ, a town of Ruſſia in the government of Olonetz: 16 miles S. Olonetz.

GUMIEL D'IZAN, a town of Spain in Old Caſtile: 28 miles W. Oſma.

*Güminen*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: five miles W. Berne.

GUMIPOLLAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 53 miles NNE. Bangalore, and 98 E. Chitteldroog.

GUMMA, a town of Japan, in the province of Koodſuke.

GUMPENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 16 miles W. Rottenmann.

GUMPOLTSKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles S. Vienna.

GUMSOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa: 80 miles SW. Cattack. *Long.* 84. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 45. N.

GUNAISKOG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland; 34 miles NW. Carlſtadt.

GUNDANILLA, a town of the iſland of Porto Rico, on the ſouth coaſt.

GUNDELFINGEN, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the princes of Furſtenberg, which takes its name from a caſtle ſo called: 21 miles W. Ulm.

GUNDELFINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and pricipality of Neuberg, ſituated on the Brenz, near the Danube: 38 miles W. Neuburg, and 19 NE. Ulm. *Long.* 27. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

GUNDELSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Neckar: 30 miles E. Heidelberg.

GUNDERSDORF, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles N. Sonneberg, and 26 NNW. Vienna.

GUNDOROESKAIA, a town of Ruſſia in the country of the Coſſacs on the Donetz: 112 miles N. Azoph.

GUNDUCK, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the country of Napaul, and runs into the Ganges, oppoſite Patna, in the country of Bahar.

GUNNA, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the weſt coaſt: one mile S. from Col.

GUNTERSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt Bernburg: eight miles W. Hartzgerode, and 52 WSW. Deſſau.

GUNTOOR, a circar of Hindooſtan, immediately north of the Carnatic, and ſouth of the Kiſtnah; and extending along the coaſt of the Bay of Bengal about forty miles: lately ceded to the Engliſh. It is called alſo the circar of *Condavir*; and the circar of *Mortizanugar*: the ſea coaſt is flat, but there are ſeveral fortreſſes and ſtrong towns in the interior parts.

GUNTZ, or *Keſſeg*, a town of Hungary, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſurrounded by a rampart and a ditch, in a country abounding in corn and wine: nine miles NW. Sarvar, and 40 S. Vienna.

GUNTZELSTORFF, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Triefing: five miles SE. Baden.

GUNTZKIRCHEN, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles W. Wels.

GUNZ, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Danube, near Gunzburg.

GUNZBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Burgau, ſituated at the conflux of the Gunz and the Danube; where the regency of the marggraviate reſides: 5 miles W. Burgau, and 15 E. Ulm. *Long.* 27. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

GUNZENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marggraviate of Anſpach, on the Altmuhl. It contains two churches and an hoſpital; and ſome time ſince there was a deſign to eſtabliſh an univerſity: ten miles SSE. Anſpach, and 17 E Dinkelſbuhl.

GUR-LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Limerick: ten miles S. Limerick.

GURBA, a town of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt of the kingdom of Tunis, formerly a conſiderable place, though the ruins of an aqueduct and ciſterns are the only remains of its former grandeur. Part of it has been ſwallowed up by the ſea: 21 miles SW. Clybea.

GURBE, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 18 miles SE. Columbo.

GURCK, a town of Germany in the duchy of Carinthia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, within the territories of the archbiſhop of Saltzburg: the ſee of a biſhop. Its principal trade is in iron: 12 miles N. Clagenfurt, and 126 SW. Vienna.

GURCK, a river of Germany, which riſes from the Lake Sepach, in the north-eaſt part of Upper Carinthia, paſſes by the town of Gurck, in Lower Carinthia, and runs into the Drave, about a mile above Volkenmarck.

GURCKFELD, a town of Germany, in Lower Carniola, ſituated on the Save: 12 miles SSE. Cilli, and ſix W. Rein. *Long.* 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 9. N.

GURDAIZ, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul: 28 miles E. Ghizni, and 266 W. Lahore.

GUREV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, at the mouth of the Ural, on the Caſpian Sea: 172 miles ENE. Aſtrachan, and 256 SE. Saratov. *Long.* 69. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

GUREZ, a town of Walachia, 20 miles WSW. Kimnik.

GURGOVATZ, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: 36 miles SSW. Viddin.

GURIEL, a town of Aſia, and capital of a ſmall country or kingdom, on the eaſt coaſt of the Black Sea. *Long.* 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 10. N.

GURNAN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: four miles S. Gumbinnen.

GUROVKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Ingul: 76 miles WSW. Ekaterinoſlav.

GURRAH, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar called *Gurrah Mundella*, ſituated on both ſides of the Nerbuddah river; the town ſtands about five miles north of the ſame river; 168 miles SSW. Allahabad, and 208. SW. Benares. *Long.* 80. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 9. N.

GURRAH, a diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad.

GURRAMCONDA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 73 miles NE. Bangalore, and 112 WNW. Madras. *Long.* 78. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 47. N.

GURRAH MUNDELLA, a diſtrict or circar of Hindooſtan, 170 miles in length, and from 40 to 80 in breadth, between the countries of Allahabad and Berar. The river Nerbuddah croſſes it from eaſt to weſt. The principal towns are Gurrah and Mundella.

GUERSCHDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 2½ miles NW. Ziegenhals.

GURTNAMACKIN, a river of Ireland, which riſes near Loughrea, in the county of Galway, hides itſelf in the earth ſeveral times, and after a concealed courſe of two miles, finds a paſſage below high water mark, among the rocks in Galway Bay, eight miles S. Galway.

GURUMEA, a ſmall river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, at St. Sebaſtian, in the province of Guipuſcoa.

GURUNHUEL, a town of France, in the department of the north coaſt, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guingamp: 2 leagues SW. Guingamp.

GUSDALL, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtiania: 85 miles N. Chriſtiania.

GUSINOI NOS, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 69. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. 30. N.

GUSSOLENGO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, on the Adige: 6 miles WNW. Verona.

GUSTAVSWERTH, a fortreſs of Finland, in the province of Nyland, near Helſingfors.

GUSTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Cöthen: 5 miles W. Bernburg.

GUSTI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 75 miles N. Schiras.

GUSTOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: 12 miles SW. Bergen.

GUSTROW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, ſituated on the Nebel river, celebrated for its beer, which forms the principal part of its trade: 16 miles S. Roſtock, and 29 E. Wiſmar. *Long.* 29. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

GUSUM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 22 miles SSE. Nordkioping.

GUTA, a town of Hungary, in the iſland of Schit, near the conflux of the Waag and the Danube: 7 miles N. Comorn, and 30 SE. Preſburg.

GUTENTAG, or *Dobrodieu*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln.

GUTENZELL, or *Guttenzell*, a ciſtertian abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded in the year 1240, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the empire; ſhe has a ſeat on the Imperial bench. The Roman month is ten florins; and the tax 13 rix-dollars, 46 kruitzers: 12 miles S. Ulm, and 10 E. Biberach.

GUTERA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara: 20 miles N. Girgenti.

GUTTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles NNE. Gratz.

GUTTENHAAG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 7 miles N. Pettaw.

GUTTENSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles SW. Baden.

GUTTERLITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 1 mile NNW. Auma.

GUTTSTADT, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland: 44 miles S. Konigſberg.

GUTZKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: 24 miles S. Stralſund, and 9 S. Greifswalde.

GUUL, a river of Norway, which runs into Drontheim Bay, 14 miles W. Drontheim.

GUYERN, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 29 miles SE. Anſpach.

GUZEL-HISAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 40 miles NE. Milets.

GUZERAT, a country of Hindooſtan, in the form of a peninſula, between the Arabian Sea and the Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, about 170 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. This is one of the richeſt provinces of the Mogul empire, abounding in rice, cotton, corn, ſugar, fruits of various kinds, with plenty of cattle and game. The rain is continual from the middle of June to the middle of September: during the other months the ſky is perpetually clear and ſerene; an abundant night dew refreſhes the plants which during the day have been ſcorched by the rays of a hot ſun. This province contains a great number of conſiderable towns, with flouriſhing manufactures, and in the woods abound different ſorts of timber fit for building. It is chiefly poſſeſſed by the Poonah Mahrattas. The inhabitants are Hindoos, and follow the worſhip of the Bramins. Here are alſo Moguls, Arabians, Perſians, Armenians, and Europeans. Great part of this country was conquered by the Engliſh, under the command of general Goddard, but reſtored to the Mahrattas, ſoon after the war with Hyder Ally. Amedabad is the capital.

GUZNOORGUL, a province of Aſia, in the Kutrore country.

GWALIOR, a ſtrong fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud, ſituated on a vaſt rock, about 4 miles in length, but narrow, and nearly flat at the top, the height from the plain below, 200 or 300 feet almoſt perpendicular, the rampart conforming to the edge of the precipice all round; the only entrance by ſteps running up the ſide of the rock. This fortreſs was taken by colonel Popham by ſurpriſe, in the month of Auguſt, 1780. The town is ſituated at the foot of the mountain, large and well built, with a number of magnificent edifices, and the whole ſurrounded with a wall: 60 miles S. Agra, and 150 WSW. Lucknow. *Long.* 78. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 15. N.

GWEGER, a river which runs into the ſea, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Angleſea.

GWELLY, a river of North Wales, which runs into the ſea, about 4 miles S. from Caernarvon.

GWENDRATH VAG, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the ſea, a little below Kidwelly.

GWENDRATH VAURE, a river of Wales, which runs into the ſea, a little below Kidwelly.

GWENROW, or *Gwenuro*, a river of North Wales, which paſſes by Wrexham.

GWETHERICK, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Towy, near Llanymthefry, in Caermarthenſhire.

GWILLY, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Towy, near Caermarthen.

GWYNE, a river of South Wales, which runs into the ſea, near Fiſcard, in Pembrokeſhire.

GWYTHEL, a river which riſes in the county of Radnor, and runs into the Arrow, near Kyneton, in Staffordſhire.

GY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gray: 6 leagues SW. Veſoul, and 3 E. Gray.

GYALGUR, ſee *Gawill.*

GYARMATH, a town of Hungary: 20 miles ESE. Levens.

GYEY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: 4 leagues NW. Langres.

GYKOW, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 10 miles W. Lutkenborg.

GYROW, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee: 5 miles below Bala, in Merionethſhire.

GYRT, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 30 miles SSE. Nordkioping.

GYSSENS, a town of the iſland of Borneo, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 117. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. N.

GYSSONE, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 29 miles S. Corte.

GYTHOW, or *Jethow*, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, between the iſland of Guernſey and the Greater Sark.

GZAT, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk: 88 miles ENE. Smolenſk. *Long.* 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

GYULA, or *Julia*, a town of Hungary, ſituated on an iſland, in the river Kores, with a caſtle: 92 miles WSW. Coloſſvar, and 52 NNW. Temeſwar.

# H.

HAA, a ſmall iſland, in the North Sea, near the north-coaſt of Scotland: 3½ miles SE. Farout Head.

HAAG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a county of the ſame name, veſted in the houſe of Bavaria, without the title; but it gives the elector a ſeat in the aſſemblies of the circle. The aſſeſſment is eighty-eight florins, and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar eighty-one rix-dollars, fourteen kruitzers: 6 miles N. Waſſerburg, and 28 E. Munich.

HAAG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles WNW. Schwanaſtadt.

HAAG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles NE. Steyr, and 10 SE. Ens.

HAAG NIDER, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles NW. Schwanaſtadt.

HAANNO, one of the iſlands called Hapaee, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Cook, in the year 1777. *Long.* 185. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 41. S.

HAARBURG, a ſea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, ſituated on the Seeve, which runs through it into the Elbe. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in bleaching wax, refining ſugar, manufacturing ſtarch, ribbons, hats and ſtockings. They ſend wood for building to Holland, maſts, &c. which they ſend by means of a canal to the Elbe, ſeventeen barges are appropriated for this purpoſe, and two ſail every day: paſſage-boats ſail from Hamburg

burg every day, with a fixed price for paſſengers and goods. It is defended by a fort between the town and the Elbe. In the year 1757, it was taken by the French, but retaken by the Hanoverians the ſame year : 7 miles S. Hamburgh, and 32 WNW. Luneburg. *Long*. 27. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 33. N.

HAARBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Oettingen-Wallerſtein, on the Wernitz : 9 miles S. Oettingen, and 6 SE. Nordlingen.

HAAREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn : 3 miles NE. Buren.

HAAREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark : 2 miles E. Hamm.

HAARKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 3 miles N. Efferding.

HABAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak.

HABAS, a town of France, in the department of the Landes ; 3½ eagues S. Dax, and 3 NW. Orthez.

HABAT, or *Bene-Haſſen*, a province of the empire of Morocco, on the coaſt of the Atlantic ; about 40 miles ſquare. Sallée is the principal town.

HABEEBA, a ſmall iſland, in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Algiers, with a harbour and freſh water : 16 miles SW. Cape Falcon.

HABELSCHWERDT, a town of Sileſia, in the county of Glatz, ſituated on the Neiſſe ; formerly called *Byſtrzice*, and dependent on the town of Glatz, but made a free town in the year 1319. In the years 1475 and 1645 it was deſtroyed by fire. The church belongs to the Roman Catholics ; the Lutherans hold their religious aſſemblies in the town-houſe.

HABERSDORF, ſee *Finkenſtein*.

HABESAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 87 leagues SE. Zareng.

HABIRHAOUTCHIN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long*. 132. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 10. N.

HABOST, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 67 leagues SE. Zareng.

HABSBURG, or *Hapſburg*, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne.

HABSBURG, or *Hapſburg*, a caſtle of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, advantageouſly ſituated on the right bank of the Aaar, about a league above the town of Bruck, built by count Vernor, biſhop of Straſburg, in the 11th century, and by him given to his brother Radbad. The ſon of Radbad, ſirnamed Verner, after his uncle, was the firſt of the houſe who took the title of the count of Habſburg, which his deſcendants always bore till the elevation of Rodolph I. to the empire of Germany, and archduchy of Auſtria. It was then given as a fief to the lords of Wildeck, and after them to the lords of Wholen. When the Bernois conquered the Argow, in 1415, this caſtle came under their dominion. An officer is ſtationed here to give the alarm, in caſe a fire ſhould break out in the neighbourhood : 5 miles N. Lenzburg.

HABSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, burnt by the Swiſs in 1468 : 11 miles NNW. Huningue, and 9 NNE. Altkirch.

HABUR, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, 2 leagues from the coaſt of Arabia. *Long*. 41. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 16. 45. N.

HABUR, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen : 12 miles SW. Chamir.

HACHA, a ſea-port town of South America, on the north coaſt of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. The environs are extremely fertile, with mines of gold and precious ſtones, and a pearl fiſhery on the coaſt. The inland country is infeſted with tygers, and the rivers with alligators. The river is navigable for light veſſels, and the harbour is open to the north wind : 210 miles ENE. Carthagena. *Long*. 51. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 11. 28. N.

HA CHAM-POU, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 657 miles ENE. Peking. *Long*. 148. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 40. N.

HACHENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Sayn, which gives title to a branch of that houſe called *Sayn Hachenburg* : 17 miles NE. Coblentz. *Long*. 25. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 35. N.

HACHOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 34 miles N. Zytomiers.

HACHUT, or *Hahet*, a town of Hungary : 8 miles N. Caniſcha.

HAC ANBO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland : 28 miles N. Upſal.

HACKEMBERG, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Glaris : 6 miles NE. Schweitz.

HACKETSTOWN, a town in Ireland, county of Carlow, province of Leinſter : 41 miles from Dublin. On the 25th of May, 1798, this town was attacked by a body of rebels, but they were repulſed with great loſs.

HACKETSTOWN, a town in Ireland, county of Waterford, province of Munſter.

HACKINSAC, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey, on a river of the ſame name : 6 miles NNE. Newark, and 63 NNE Philadelphia. *Long*. 74. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 40. 32. N.

HACKINSAC, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey, which runs into the ſea, about 6 miles N. from Staten Iſland.

HACKNEY, a conſiderable village of England, in the county of Middleſex, nearly joined to London, towards the NNE. This village was the firſt near London that was accommodated with carriages for occaſional paſſengers ; and hence the origin of the term hackney, as applied to hired coaches, horſes, &c.

HACQUEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure : 5 miles W. Giſors.

HACZEG, a town of Tranſilvania : 30 miles S. Hunyad.

HADAGIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, which was a long time deſerted and laid waſte, and has lately been repeopled by a colony of Arabs : 70 miles SSW. Melilla.

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau, and capital of a ſmall principality called *Naſſau Hadamar*, with a ſuperb chateau, and a convent of Franciſcans : 15 miles SW. Dillenburg. *Long*. 25. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 25. N.

HADAN OUDOUC, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long*. 130. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 37. N.

HADARISA, a town of Arabia : 40 miles S. Cathem.

HADAU, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria : 15 miles W. Straubing, and 12 E. Kelheim.

HADDINGTON, a town of Scotland, and capital of a country, to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Tyne, which divides it into two equal parts. It is a burgh of great antiquity, and is governed by a provoſt, merchant bailies, dean of Guild, &c. The town conſiſts of four ſtreets, interſecting each other nearly at right angles ; the only buildings belonging to the burg, of any conſequence, are the town-houſe and ſchool houſe. There is a weekly market held on Friday, reckoned the greateſt in Scotland, for all kinds of grain. For ſeveral centuries paſt, a ſpecies of coarſe woollen has been manufactured here, and many weavers, particularly in the Nungate, ſtill make them, but the number of perſons employed in this branch is greatly diminiſhed of late. During the time of Cromwell's uſurpation, an Engliſh company, of which colonel Stanfield was the principal perſon, expended a very conſiderable ſum of money in eſtabliſhing a manufacture of fine woollen cloths. After the colonel's death the manufacture declined. A company was eſtabliſhed in 1750, for carrying on the woollen manufacture, and a large ſum was ſubſcribed ; but the trade proving unſucceſsful the company diſſolved, and a new one formed, which alſo in its turn was diſſolved a few years ago. The abby of Haddington was ſituated about a mile to the eaſtward of the burg, where there is ſtill a little village called *The Abby*, but the monaſtery itſelf is almoſt entirely demoliſhed. It was founded in the year 1178, by Ada, mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, kings of Scotland, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was at this abby that the parliament was convened, July 7th, 1548, during the ſiege of Haddington, which gave conſent to queen Mary's marriage with the dauphin, and her education at the court of France. Haddington has ſuffered frequently from fire, and from the inundations of the Tyne, which in October 4th, 1775, roſe ſeventeen feet perpendicular, continued in this ſtate ſeveral hours, and then gradually ſubſided. The number of inhabitants is rather more than 2000. John Knox, the famous reformer, was a native of this town : 28 miles NW. Berwick, and 14 E. Edinburgh.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or *Eaſt Lothian*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-weſt by the Frith of Forth, on the north-eaſt by the German Ocean, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by Berwickſhire, and on the weſt by Edinburgſhire. The form is an irregular ſquare, and meaſures about fifteen miles each way. It is in general a rich tract of corn land, with ſome conſiderable woods, and plenty of coal mines, and quarries of lime-ſtone. On the coaſt are ſeveral convenient harbours and fiſhing towns ; great numbers of ſheep are fed in the hilly parts, and abundance of rabbits are found along the coaſts. Salt is made in ſeveral places, and the country may in general be accounted fertile, rich, and pleaſant. The chief towns are Dunbar, Haddington, and North Berwick ; the principal river is the Tyne. It returns one member to the Britiſh parliament.

HADDO, a town of Scotland in the county of Aberdeen : 9 miles NNE. Inverury.

HADELAND, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus : 32 miles ENE. Chriſtiana.

HADELN, a ſmall country of Germany, ſituated near the Elbe, bordering on the duchy of Bremen, about eight miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, ſecured from inundations by a large dyke. The land is fertile, and abounds in grain, fruit, and cattle, with plenty of fiſh. It belongs to the Elector of Hanover. The annual revenue amounts to about 10,000 rixdollars.

HADEMARSH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 14 miles E. Meldorp.

HADEN, ſee *Guaden*.

HADEQUIS, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco. In the year 1514, the Portugueſe took it by aſſault.

HADERSLEBEN, a ſeaport of Denmark, ſituated on a bay of the Baltic,

tic, in the duchy of Sleſwick. The harbour is only fit for ſmall veſſels. The paſſage from Sleſwick to the iſland of Funen is its principal ſupport: 24 miles E. Ripen. *Long.* 9. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

HADERSTORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the river Kamp: 11 miles SW. Sonneburg, and 28 NW. Vienna.

HADESOGN, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Bergen: 36 miles SE. Bergen.

HADGI BESTASH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 28 miles SE. Kir-ſhehr.

HADHAM, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, ſituated on the Connecticut river: 80 miles SW. Boſton, and 82 NE. New York.

HADLEY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 6 miles SSW. Sunderland.

HADLEY, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Monday: 20 miles SE. Bury St. Edmund's, and 64 NE. London.

HADMERSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: 20 miles SW. Magdeburg.

HADRAMAUT, a province of Arabia Felix, bounded on the north by a deſert, on the north-eaſt by the province of Oman, on the ſouth-eaſt by the ſea, and on the weſt by Yemen: ſome parts are dry and deſert; others, particularly the hills, are extremely fertile, with well watered vallies between. The principal articles of production are frankincenſe, gum arabic, dragons-blood, myrrh, and aloes; the latter chiefly produced in the iſland of Socatra, which belongs to the princes of Hadramaut. This province contains ſeveral large towns and ſeaports.

HADRAMAUT, a town of Arabia Felix, capital of a province to which it gives name: 360 miles ENE. Mocha.

HADRAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 44 leagues SW. Tauris.

HADRO, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan: 58 miles SSW. Kerkuk.

HADSJAR, or *Lachſa*, a province of Arabia, bounded on the north by Arabia Deſerta, on the eaſt by the Perſian Gulf, on the ſouth by Oman, and on the weſt by Nedsjed. The aſſes and camels of this country are much valued, and ſome thouſands of the latter annually ſold into Syria. In the interior parts of the country, dates form a principal branch of the food of the inhabitants. Pearl-fiſhing on the coaſts produces conſiderable advantage, and there is ſome foreign trade. Lachſa is the capital.

HÆMUS, a mountain, or rather chain of mountains of European Turkey, which ſeparate the country of Servia from Macedonia, and are in ſome parts ſo lofty, that it is ſaid the Adriatic and the Black Sea may be ſeen at the ſame time.

HAERLEM, or *Harlem*, a large, handſome, rich, and populous city of Holland, the capital of a country called *Kemmer*, ſituated about a league from the ſea, on the river Sparen. It holds a ſecond rank among the principal cities of Holland. William, king of the Romans, and comte of Holland, granted the citizens great privileges, becauſe they had ſignalized themſelves in the cruſades: the cruſaders, deſirous of ſeizing Damietta, a ſea-port town of Egypt, found a chain of iron thrown acroſs the river, which the citizens of Harlem found means to break, and thus gaining admittance into the port, compelled the Saracens to ſurrender, the 4th of June, 1249. Harlem was nearly burned down in the year 1347, and in the year 1351. It alſo ſuffered ſeverely from the faction of the *Caes-en broot*, who ſeized the city, and pillaged it, in 1492. Albert, duke of Saxony, retook it, puniſhed the principal mutineers, condemned the inhabitants in a fine of 27,000 crowns, and took away their privileges. The magiſtracy is compoſed of an eſcout, or bailey, a penſionary, two burgomaſters, ſeven echevins, and twenty-two common council: the eſcout is choſen once in four or five years by the echevins: the burgomaſters are elected every year by the common council. In the year 1559, Harlem was erected into a biſhopric by pope Paul IV. at the deſire of Philip II. king of Spain. In the year 1572, Frederic de Toledo, ſon of the duke of Alva, having ſacked the city of Zutphen, and put to death the greater part of the inhabitants of Naerden, laid ſiege to Harlem, the 11th of December; his army conſiſted of 36 companies of Spaniſh troops, 22 of Flemings, 18 of Germans, and 8000 horſe. The garriſon in the city, which conſiſted of 4000, beſides the citizens, was commanded by Wibald Ripperda, a gentleman of Frieſland, and the beſieged defended themſelves with great bravery for eight months: they took every occaſion to ſhow their hatred to the Catholic religion and the Spaniards, hanging all that fell into their hands on the ramparts, and throwing their heads to the enemies; but in the end they paid very dear; for, receiving no ſuccours, they were compelled by famine to ſurrender at diſcretion, on the 14th of July, 1673. The city was fined 100,000 florins, to ſave it from pillage, the citizens were compelled to carry their arms to the town-houſe, the governor and his lieutenant were beheaded, the ſoldiers of the garriſon, reduced to 1700 men of different countries, were all executed, ſome by the ſword, ſome by the rope, and others by drowning: all the magiſtrates were put to death, as likewiſe the principal people of the city, and the prieſts. This cruel puniſhment kept the inhabitants in awe till the year 1577, when they agreed to the union of the States, on condition that the Catholic religion ſhould be maintained; but this article was not long obſerved, for in the year 1577, ſome Proteſtant ſoldiers were introduced, who pillaged the churches, maſſacred the prieſts, and drove away the biſhop, who had returned after the reduction of the city; from which time the public exerciſe of the Roman Catholic religion has been prohibited. The exiled biſhop, the ſecond of the ſee, whoſe name was Godfrey de Mierlo, died at Deventer, in the year 1587. The church of S^t^. Bavon, once the cathedral, is one of the largeſt and handſomeſt churches in the ſtate, in the walls of which yet appear ſome cannon balls ſhot during the ſiege above mentioned; and in it are preſerved the models of three ſhips, in which the inhabitants of Harlem ſailed to Damietta; and in the ſteeple are two ſilver bells brought from that place. The Stadt-houſe is a grand building, ſituated at one end of the market place; and in it are many valuable pictures; among the reſt, the firſt painting in oil by Eyert, in 1437, which during the ſiege was ſold for a few ſtivers, and is now valued at 2000l. The number of houſes at Harlem, in the year 1732, was 7963, and that of the inhabitants about 40,000; there are four Dutch churches, one French, one Lutheran, one Arminian, and four Anabaptiſt, beſides private houſes or chapels for the Roman Catholics.—Harlem carries on conſiderable manufactories in linen, ribands, and tapes, and exports great quantities of beer to Frieſland and other places. They have alſo a great trade for flowers; Mr. Dutens ſays he ſaw a hyacinth, in May, 1771, for which the owner refuſed 10,000 florins. Harlem boaſts of the honour of having given birth to Laurence Coſter, who, as they pretend, was the firſt inventor of printing, which happened about the year 1440: 10 miles W. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

HAERLEM MEER, a lake of Holland, near Harlem, about 14 miles long, and the ſame broad. It lies between Leyden, Harlem, and Amſterdam; and is navigable, but ſubject to dangerous ſtorms, on which account the canals from Leyden to Amſterdam were made, as a ſafer, though more tedious paſſage.

HAFAIVA, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, about 6 leagues NNE. Annamooka.

HAFAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 36 leagues S. Suſa.

HAFDAEL, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 50 miles NE. Romſdal.

HAFFSTADTEN, or *Haſtetten*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: 5 miles E. Coburg.

HAFNERZELL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau: 8 miles E. Paſſau.

HAGAR'S TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: 50 miles NW. Baltimore, and 120 W. Philadelphia.

HAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, containing three churches, and ſome manufactures of cloth: 6 miles NW. Altena.

HAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the iſland of Rugen: 16 miles SE. Bergen.

HAGENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Schwerin: 26 miles SW. Schwerin.

HAGENBACH, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: 4 leagues SSE. Landau, and 10½ NNE. Straſburg.

HAGENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 4 miles N. Lauterburg, and 12 SE. Landau. *Long.* 25. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 59. N.

HAGENBRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles E. Korn-Newburg.

HAGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles NE. Steyregg.

HAGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg: 15 miles W. Hanover, and 46 SSE. Bremen. *Long.* 26. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

HAGETMAU, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Sever: 2¼ leagues S. St. Sever, and 5 SE. Tartas.

HAGGEIN, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schweitz, remarkable for its triple top, and frightful aſpect: from it extends a chain, which ſeparates this canton from Uri on the north, and Glaris on the eaſt.

HAGI, or *Haddi*, a kingdom of Africa, in the deſert of Zanhaga, on the banks of the river St. John, near the coaſt of the Atlantic.

HAGIAZ, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 120 miles N. Medina.

HAGISA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 112 miles SE. Medina.

HAG'S-HEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the weſtern coaſt of the county of Clare: 17 miles W. from Corroſin. *Long.* 9. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 55. N.

**HAG'S-TOOTH**, a mountain of Ireland, ſituated near Killenane, N. of Cahir, in Kerry, Munſter. It is of remarkable height, on the N. ſide of which are ſome romantic lakes. The mountains hereabouts are frequented by herds of fallow deer, which range about in theſe wild and ſolitary parts without being diſturbed.

HAGUE, a town of Holland, ſituated about half a league from the ſea, heretofore the reſidence of the ſtadtholder, the ſtates general, and the ſtates of the province. In the year 1768, it was ſuppoſed to contain 40,000 ſouls. It was little known till William II. king of the Romans, and comte of Holland, removed his court thither from Graveſande, in the year 1250: from which time it has always been the ſeat of government, and ſince the eſtabliſhment of the republic, it might be reckoned the capital of the ſeven provinces. It ſtands in a dry ſoil, ſomething higher than the reſt of the country; the air is pure, and the environs delightful. The houſes are good, and the ſtreets large and long, ſeveral of them adorned with rows of trees. There are ſeveral ſquares, and many magnificent public buildings, the court, the prince's palace, the town-houſe, &c. In the prince's palace, was a very valuable cabinet of natural hiſtory, coins, medals, &c. and excellent pictures in all. It is governed by its own magiſtrates, which are a baily whoſe office is for life; three burgomaſters, changed every year: ſeven echevins, and twelve common council; a penſioner, a ſecretary, and a treaſurer: 32 miles SW. Amſterdam, and 12 NW. Rotterdam.

HAGUENAU, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the Motter, in the middle of a foreſt, which bears its name, fortified by Frederick the Iſt. who made it an imperial town, and called it *the Chamber of the Empire*, becauſe in it were preſerved the imperial ornaments, under the houſe of Swabia. Here was a palace in which the emperors ſometimes reſided, but in conſequence of the frequent wars, it is now almoſt deſtroyed. The number of inhabitants is about 3400. The ſurrounding land is ſandy and unproductive, and the commerce is inconſiderable; the principal articles are madder and tobacco. In the year 1673, this place was taken by the French. In 1675, it was diſmantled by the Imperialiſts, and in the year 1706, it came under the French again: 5 leagues N. Straſburg, and 8½ SSW. Landau. *Long*. 25. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 50. N.—In the month of December, 1793, the troops of the French Republic, obtained, near this town, a complete victory over the combined army, taking 500 priſoners and 16 pieces of cannon.

HAGYMAS, a mountain of Hungary: 20 miles N. Biſtritz.

HAHA, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long*. 59. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. N.

HAHAN, a town of Arabia: 100 miles S. Cathem.

HAHOT, ſee *Hachut*.

HAHRAS, a town of Egypt: 21 miles E. Tineh.

HAI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 310 miles ESE. Peking. *Long*. 134. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 34. 32. N.

HAJATOU KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long*. 140. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 46. N.

HAICHAN-TAO, an iſland in the Chineſe Sea, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Corea. *Long*. 142. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 34. 30. N.

HAICHBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NNW. Efferding.

HAIDECK, a town of Germany in the circle and duchy of Bavaria: 20 miles S. Nuremburg.

HAIDING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles S. Efferding.

HAIFAR, a town of Paleſtine, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Carmel, and on the ſouth ſide of a bay oppoſite Acre. It has no harbour, but tolerable good anchorage. Here are the ruins of a caſtle and two churches, of the latter one ſerves for a magazine, and the other for a caravanſera: 5 miles SE. Acre.

HAI-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chantong: 17 miles N. Vou-ting.

HAI-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 60 miles E. Hoei-tcheou.

HAIGERLOCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Hohenberg: 32 miles SSW. Stuttgard, and 44. SE. Straſburg.

HAILBRONN, ſee *Heilbronn*.

HAILSHAM, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, with a weekly market on Saturday: 14 miles E. Lewes, and 58 SSE. London.

HAI-MEN, a town of China, in the province of Tche-kiang: 20 miles S. Tai-tcheou.

HAIMEN, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Tchu-ſin: 90 miles SW. King-ki-tao. *Long*. 144. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 48. N.

HAIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: 5 miles WNW. Gotha.

HAINA, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: 7 miles E. Franckenberg, and 24 SSW. Caſſel.

HAINAN, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, belonging to China, ſeparated from the ſouthern extremity of the province of Quang-tong by a narrow ſea, about 8 miles over: the iſland is of an oval form, fifty leagues in length, and twenty-five in breadth. The greater part of the iſland is under the dominion of the emperor of China: the reſt is independent, and inhabited by a free people, who have never been ſubdued. Compelled to abandon their plains and fields to the Chineſe, they have retreated to the mountains in the centre of the iſland, where they are ſheltered from the inſults of their neighbours. Theſe people formerly had a free and open correſpondence with the Chineſe. Twice a year they expoſed, in an appointed place, the gold which they dug from their mines, with their eagle-wood and calamba, ſo much eſteemed by the Orientals. The emperor Kang-hi, informed of the prodigious quantity of gold which paſſed through the hands of the mandarins by this traffic, forbade his ſubjects under pain of death, to have any communication with theſe iſlanders: however, ſome private emiſſaries of the neighbouring governors ſtill find the means of having intercourſe with them; but what they get at preſent by this clandeſtine trade is little in compariſon of that which they gained formerly. The natives of this iſland are very deformed, ſmall of ſtature, and of a copper colour: both men and women wear their hair thruſt through a ring on their forehead; and above they have a ſmall ſtraw hat, from which hang two ſtrings that are tied under the chin. Their dreſs conſiſts of a piece of black or dark blue cotton cloth which reaches from the girdle to their knees; the women have a kind of robe of the ſame ſtuff, and mark their faces from the eyes to the chin with blue ſtripes, made with indigo. Beſides mines of gold and lapis-lazuli, which enrich the iſland of Hainan, it produces in abundance various kinds of curious and valuable wood. The predeceſſors of the preſent emperor cauſed ſome of it to be tranſported to Pe-king, at an immenſe expence, to adorn an edifice which he intended for a mauſoleum. The moſt valuable is called by the natives *houli*, and by the Europeans roſe or violet wood, from its ſmell; it is very durable, and of a beauty which nothing can equal; it is therefore reſerved for the uſe of the emperor. Hai-nan, on account of its ſituation, riches, and extent, deſerves to be ranked among the moſt conſiderable iſlands of Aſia. *Long*. 125. 50. to 128. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 18. 15. to 20. 2. N.

HAINAUT (*County of*), one of the provinces of the Catholic Netherlands, bounded on the north by Flanders and Brabant, on the eaſt by Brabant, the country of Namur, and biſhopric of Liege; on the ſouth by France, and on the eaſt by France and Flanders. Its greateſt extent from north to ſouth is about forty-eight miles, and from eaſt to weſt fifty-five. The air here is good and moderate. The ſoil produces corn in abundance. The rich paſtures feed large herds of cattle, and the ſheep yield good wool. Its woods and foreſts ſupply timber for building, and fuel for burning. In it are mines of coal and iron, and quarries of beautiful marble, ſlate, and other very uſeful and ſerviceable ſtone. The principal rivers, are the Scheldt, the Selle, the Haiſne, the Sambre, and the Dender. The time in which this province was raiſed to a county is not properly known. After the death of count Raginer IV. it deſcended, with his only daughter and heireſs, Richild, to Baldwin VI. count of Flanders, who was the firſt of that name among the counts. Count Baldwin VI. who died in the year 1204, left behind him two daughters, one of whom, named Margaret, was married to Burchard of Aveſnes, and brought to him the county of Hainaut. Their great grandſon, William II. died in 1345, without male heirs, upon which the county fell, together with his daughter Margaret, to the ſhare of the emperor, Louis, of Bavaria. The laſt proprietor of it, deſcended from this houſe, was William IV. whoſe daughter, Jaqueline, after being four times married, died without heirs, in 1436; upon which Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, arrived to the poſſeſſion of the county. By the peace of the Pyrennées, France obtained the towns of Landrecy, Queſnoy, Aveſnes, Marienbourg, and Philippeville; by the peace of Nimeguen, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Condé, Cambray, Bavay, and Maubeuge, with their reſpective diſtricts; and by the peace of Ryſwick, ſeveral villages. Mons is the capital.

HAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 20 miles WSW. Amberg, and 10 NW. Velburg.

HAINBURG, or *Haimburg*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Danube, with a manufacture of cloth. In the year 1482, it was taken by Matthias Corvin, king of Hungary: 8 miles W. Preſburg, and 20 ESE. Vienna. *Long*. 34. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 6. N.

HAINE, a river of the Netherlands, which is navigable by means of ſluices from Mons to Condé, where it joins the Scheldt.

HAINFELDEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles SSE. St. Polten, and 20 SW. Vienna.

HAINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and lordſhip of Gundelfingen: 10 miles NNW. Buchan, and 21 WSW. Ulm.

HAINHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 20 miles NE. Hang-tcheou.

HAINNERSDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe, ſituated near the river Mitlbach: 5 miles NW. Weydenau.

HAINRICHSCHLAG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 13 miles W. Crems.

HAINSTAAL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SE. Laab.

HAINSTOTTEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles WSW. Ips.

HAIR, or *Hayr*, a country of Africa, in the deſart of Sahara. *Long.* 2. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. N.

HAISNE, ſee *Haine.*

HAISNEAU, a river of France, which runs into the Haine at Condé.

HAI-TAN-CHING, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of China, about 8 leagues long, and 1½ broad. *Long.* 137. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 35. N.

HAI-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 12 miles SE. Tchang-tcheou.

HAITETSKULA, a town of Croatia: 14 miles N. Novi.

HAI-YEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 20 miles SSE. Kia-hing.

HAJYKAN, a country of Aſia, on the weſt ſide of the Sinde, between Mecran and Moultan.

HAKEL, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen: 40 miles SSE. Abu-Ariſch.

HAKELSDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 16 miles NNE. Gitſchin.

HAKING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Vienna.

HAKLOFEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachalitz. 5 miles NW. Budweiſs.

HAKMAN, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 80 miles S. Candi.

HALBAU, a town of the marquiſate of Luſatia: 8 miles SW. Sagan, and 36 NE. Dreſden.

HALBENDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: half a mile SW. Grotkau.

HALBERSTADT, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the north by the duchy of Wolfenbuttel and Magdeburg, on the eaſt by the duchy of Magdeburg, on the ſouth by the duchies of Anhalt and Blankenburg, and county of Werningerode, and on the weſt by the biſhopric of Hildeſheim; in its greateſt extent from eaſt to weſt about 36 miles, and 28 from north to ſouth. This principality is for the moſt part level, but contains alſo ſome eminences, though few hills. The ſoil is extremely fertile, both in grain and flax, with rich paſturages and meadows. The graziery here alſo is conſiderable, and their large breeds of ſheep afford plenty of wool. On the other hand, the woods are continually leſſening, and at preſent the want of fuel there is ſo great, that even ſtraw and ſtubble are uſed for it. The coal pits are of no great importance. Of game and fiſh the country has not even a ſufficiency, neither is there a river in it of any conſiderable bigneſs. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. The churches of that religion are divided into eleven inſpections, over which is a general ſuperintendency. The Calviniſts and Roman Catholics are pretty nearly equal in number. The latter are prohibited from making converts, as the convents, by an ordinance of 1702, are from purchaſing immoveable eſtates. The Jews are tolerated to a fixed number of families. The woollen manufactures eſtabliſhed in this country are in a thriving condition. The principality of Halberſtadt derives its origin from the ancient biſhopric of that name. The emperor, Charles the Great, is ſaid to have intended the erection of the ſee, but it did not take place till under his ſon, Louis I. and its firſt biſhop was Hildegrin, who was conſecrated in the year 814. At the treaty of Weſtphalia, in 1648, the dioceſe was transferred to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg as a temporal principality. But it was at that time in a bad ſituation, moſt of the eſtates and bailiwicks belonging to it being alienated. By good management, however, theſe were gradually redeemed.

HALBERSTADT, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality to which it gives name. The buildings here are old-faſhioned, and irregular. The inhabitants do not much exceed 1300, notwithſtanding which, within and about the town are 16 churches. Peterſhof, formerly the epiſcopal reſidence, is at preſent the place of all the ſovereign's offices. The records, together with the funds of ſeveral taxes, and likewiſe of the demeſnes are alſo kept there. The Commiſſe am Markt was an epiſcopal palace, which was rebuilt in 1606, by biſhop Henry Julius, but, in 1685, the ſovereign demanded it of the cathedral chapter; at preſent it is converted into the town-houſe, the toll, and exciſe offices. The cathedral, or St. Peter, is an old but ſtately building, conſtructed of a very hard free ſtone. The chapter is compoſed of a provoſt, a dean, a ſenior, and ſubſeniors, and ſixteen canons, of whom four are Roman Catholics, but all the others Lutheran. In 1179, the town was reduced to aſhes by the troops of Henry the Lion, in revenge of an injury done to him and his territories by biſhop Ulrich. In 1203, it was walled and moated. The increaſe of its inhabitants occaſioned the building of two ſuburbs, the houſekeepers in which are put on the ſame footing with the town burghers. Towards the beginning of the preſent century, another ſuburb was added to it. In the year 1752, the walls which environed near one half of this city, were pulled down, and the moats filled up, ſo as to form a level, which has been converted into a plantation of mulberry trees. In 1758, Halberſtadt was very ſeverely treated by the French, who demoliſhed its gates, and likewiſe its walls, for 800 rods in length: 30 miles SW. Magdeburg, and 34 SSE. Brunſwick. *Long.* 28. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

HALCZIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 20 miles ESE. Braclaw.

HALDENSTEIN, a barony of the Griſons, near Coire, abſolutely free and independent, under the protection of the three leagues. It belongs to the family of De Salis. It takes its name from an ancient caſtle, now in ruins: 2 miles N. Coire.

HALDENSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: 12 miles N. Magdeburg.

HALE, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which runs into the ſea, near St. Ives.

HALE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 6 miles E. Krempe.

HALEBLI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 24 miles SW. Eregri.

HALEM, or *Halen*, or *Hallen*, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the Geete: 4 miles SE. Dieſt.

HALENDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 11 miles ENE. Eutyn.

HALESHAM, ſee *Hailſham.*

HALESOWEN, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a manufacture of nails, and a weekly market: 8 miles SW. Birmingham, and 124 NW. London.

HALESWORTH, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Tueſday, ſituated on a canal, to Southwold navigable for barges, which paſs three or four times a week, with corn, &c. for the London markets: 32 miles NNE. Ipſwich, and 101 NE. London.

HALF-CASTLE BAY, a bay on the ſouth-coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher: 2 miles W. Baſſeterre.

HALF GRUNEE ISLAND, one of the ſmaller Shetland iſlands, in the North Sea: 1½ mile S. from the iſland of Unſt.

HALF-HYDE BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua: 1½ mile S. Reed Point.

HALF-MOON BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica: 2 miles N. Orange Bay.

HALF-MOON BAY, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher: 2 miles SE. Ragged Point.

HALF-MOON FORT, a fort of the iſland of Barbadoes: 1½ mile N. Speight's Town.

HALF-MOON KAY, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Jamaica: 3 miles ENE. from Portland Point.

HALIBUT-HEAD, a lofty hill and iſland near the weſt coaſt of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Cook, in the year 1778. *Long.* 197. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 27. N.

HALICK, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 74 leagues SE. Zareng.

HALICOUS, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles S. Kiangari.

HALICZ, or *Halitſck*, a town of Poland, and capital of a ſmall country to which its gives name, in the palatinate of Lemberg, which was formerly a kingdom, ſituated on the Dnieſter. In the year 1375, the archiepiſcopal ſee of Lemberg was tranſlated hither; but, in 1416, it was removed again to Lemberg. Since the year 1773, it has belonged to the emperor, and is included in the new kingdom of Galicia: 58 miles SE. Lemberg.

HALIFAX, a town of England, in the weſt riding of the county of York. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Calder, rendered navigable to the Aire and Cuſe; it ſtands on a barren ſoil, and in a mountainous country. In its townſhip and pariſh there are a great many rivulets, favourable to trade, and affording innumerable ſituations for mills, for the woollen or other manufactures. The woollen manufacture has been long eſtabliſhed in this pariſh, and appears to have been very peculiarly foſtered and protected in early times, by having had the grant of a criminal juriſdiction within itſelf, for the trial by jury, and execution, by decollation, of ſuch offenders as were found guilty of theft to the value of thirteen-pence halfpenny. Though there were not above thirty houſes in it, in the year 1443, it was ſo populous in queen Elizabeth's time, that they ſent out 12,000 men to join her forces againſt the rebels; and ſo induſtrious were they, that, notwithſtanding the barren ſoil of the adjacent country, they had then enriched themſelves by the manufactures of kerſeys, and latterly of ſhalloons, of which latter it has been calculated that 100,000 pieces are made in a year in this pariſh alone, at the ſame time that almoſt as many kerſeys are made here as ever. And it has been affirmed, that one dealer here has traded, by commiſſion, for 600,000 pounds a year, to Holland and Hamburgh, in the ſingle article of kerſeys. For the convenience of trade, the manufacturers have erected an elegant edifice, called the *Piece-Hall*, or *Manufacturers-Hall*. It is in the form of an oblong ſquare, occupying 10,000 ſquare-yards, and containing 315 diſtinct rooms for the lodgment of goods, which are open for ſale once a week only, two hours on the market day, from ten o'clock till twelve. The form of this building is well adapted to its uſe, and unites elegance, convenience, and ſecurity. The principal manufactures of this pariſh are ſhalloons (of which conſiderable quantities are ſent to Turkey and the Levant) tammies, duroys, callamancoes, everlaſtings, ruſſels, figured and flowered amens, denims, ſays, moreens, and ſhags; alſo kerſeys, half-thicks, ſerges, honlies, baizes, narrow and broad cloths, coatings, and carpets. Here are alſo erected many mills for the cotton manufacture, which is rapidly increaſing. This pariſh is eſteemed the largeſt in England; it is upwards of 16 miles long, and from ſix to eight broad. Halifax gave birth to John of Halifax, or *de Sacro Boſco*, the chief mathematician of his age, who was buried at the public expence of the univerſity of Paris, and to the late archbiſhop Tillotſon. The church is old, but ſtately and venerable, and has in it many extraordinary monuments, but moſt of them of great antiquity. The vicar of this town is a juſtice of peace, as vicar. Beſides the mother-church, there are twelve chapels of eaſe within the pariſh: 16 miles SW. Leeds, 40 SW. York, and 197 NNW. London. *Long*. 1. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 43. N.

HALIFAX, a ſea-port town of America, and capital of Nova Scotia, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Chebucto Bay, founded in the year 1747. The harbour is large and ſafe, and well ſituated for fiſhing. A few ſhips of war are generally ſtationed here. The town is defended with an intrenchment and ſome forts of timber. It is the reſidence of a governor and other officers. When the Britiſh troops evacuated Boſton, in the year 1776, they retired to this town. *Long*. 63. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 44. 42. N.

HALIFAX, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 23 miles SE. Boſton.

HALIFAX, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 9 miles SW. Richmond.

HALIFAX, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Roanoke: 60 miles N. Newbern, and 75 S. Richmond. *Long*. 77. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 36. 14. N.

HALIFAX BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Lat*. 18. 49. S.

HALIFAX BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long*. 61. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 40. N.

HALKESTEIN, or *Haneſtein*, a town of the duchy of Guelderland: 10 miles SW. Harderwyck.

HALKETS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: 19 miles W. Morriſtown.

HALKIRK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs: 5 miles S. Thurſo.

HALKSHEAD, a cape of Denmark, on the eaſt coaſt of the duchy of Sleſwick, in the Little Belt: 10 miles ESE. Haderſleben. *Long*. 9. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 12. N.

HALL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles WSW. Steyr.

HALL, or *Halle*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, ſituated on the river Inn, with conſiderable ſalt works. The ſalt is dug in large blocks out of a mountain, and afterwards cleanſed of its impurities in ſalt-pits; is conveyed, in a fluid ſtate, by means of wooden canals, to Innſpruck, where it is boiled to a due conſiſtence in large iron pans. This ſalt-work is ſaid to produce a neat profit of 200,000 crowns yearly: 6 miles NE. Innſpruck, and 24 SW. Kuffſtein. *Long*. 29. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 19. N.

HALL, or *Halle*, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated, with its territories, on the river Kocher. The town is ſurrounded with mountains, which abound in ſalt ſprings, which yield three ounces of ſalt from ſixteen of water. In the matricula of the empire it is aſſeſſed at 180 florins: to the chamber of Wetzlar it is taxed at 140 rixdollars 63 kruitzers: 46 miles SE. Heidelberg, and 30 NE. Stuttgart. *Long*. 27. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 1. N.

HALL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 20 miles NE. Stockholm.

HALL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles N. Rottenmann.

HALLA, or *Hella*, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak, ſituated on both ſides the Euphrates, with a bridge of communication, ſuppoſed to have been built on the ſite of the ancient Babylon. It was formerly ſurrounded by a wall, which is now deſtroyed; the gardens are covered with fruit-trees, particularly palms, ſo that the town appears as if ſituated in a wood: 55 miles SSW. Bagdad, and 236 NW. Baſſora.

HALLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Weſt Gothland, on the eaſt by Smaland, on the ſouth by Skone, and on the weſt by the North Sea. The country is in general mountainous, with conſiderable woods of oaks and birch-trees. The produce of corn is not ſufficient for the inhabitants, but the rivers, which are conſiderable, abound in fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon. The inhabitants carry on a profitable trade in cattle; their chief employ is grazing and fiſhing. The principal towns are Laholm, Halmſtadt, Falkenberg, and Wardberg.

HALLAREN, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland, 26 miles NW. Upſal.

HALLATON, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 15 miles SE. Leiceſter, and 90 N. London.

HALLE, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainaut, ſituated on the river Senne; once ſtrongly fortified, but the fortifications were deſtroyed, with its gates, in the year 1677. This town was celebrated for an image of the Virgin, to which were made many pilgrimages: 8 miles SSW. Bruſſels.

HALLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg, ſituated on the Saale, and divided into four quarters. Here is a celebrated univerſity, formed out of a military academy, and conſecrated in the year 1694, where many of the nobility, and even princes, have been ſtudents. There are three Lutheran churches, with places of worſhip for Calviniſts and Roman Catholics, and a ſynagogue for the Jews. The magiſtrates enjoy many privileges, and conſiderable poſſeſſions. The number of houſes which pay taxes is about 1100, the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 13 or 14,000, without reckoning the ſtudents or garriſon. Beſides the common handicrafts of the town, there are ſeveral manufactures, as gloves, worſted and ſilk ſtockings, cloth, flannels, fuſtian, linen, tobacco-pipes, china, Hungary-water, ſtarch, ribands, red and yellow Turkey leather, &c. The vale of Halle conſiſts of the loweſt part of the town, and lies on the Saale. In it are four rich ſalt ſprings, with 112, or, at preſent, more properly, only 96 houſes, where the water from the Saale is boiled, in order to make ſalt. The ſalt here is boiled with pit-coal. Thoſe for whoſe profit the ſalt is boiled, are called Pfanners, and muſt be freemen of Halle. The boiling itſelf is performed by the Hallers, who are deſcendants of the Wends, a people who in ancient times inhabited this country, and ſtill retain their dreſs, language, and cuſtoms. It is to theſe ſalt ſprings that the city of Halle owes its origin, but the particular time is not known. So early, however, as the beginning of the ninth century it appears that there was ſuch a place; and, in the year 965 or 966, the emperor Otho I. made a donation of it to the church at Magdeburg. By the emperor Otho II. alſo, it was enlarged, and endowed with a charter. In 1414, it was beſieged by archbiſhop Gunther II. but not taken, however it bought its ſafety at that time with a large ſum of money. In 1435, it was again beſieged, in vain, by Frederick, elector of Saxony; but, in 1478, was taken by archbiſhop Erneſt. In the 16th and 17th centuries, it frequently underwent the ſame fate; and, in 1757 and 1758, being ſurpriſed by the French and Auſtrians, ſuffered very ſevere exactions. The regency of the former archbiſhopric, now called the duchy of Magdeburg, reſided at this place till the year 1714, when its ſeat was removed to Magdeburg: 56 miles S. Magdeburg, and 22 NW. Leipſick.

HALLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: 6 miles NW. Bielefeld.

HALLEBAST, a town of Flanders: 3 miles SW. Ypres.

HALLEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, ſituated on the Salza; celebrated for ſalt ſprings, which riſe in the mountain of Durnberg, near the town: 750,000 quintals of ſalt are made every year: 8 miles SSE. Saltzburg, and 72 ENE. Innſpruck.

HALLENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 7 miles S. Medebach, and 62 E. Cologn.

HALLENCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville: 2½ leagues S. Abbeville.

HALLERMUND, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, incorporated with the principality of Calenberg, but gives a ſeat to the proprietor on the bench of counts. The Roman month is eight florins.

HALLET'S FORT, a fort of the iſland of Barbadoes: 1¼ mile NNW. Bridgetown.

HALLING, a river of Norway, 64 miles NNW. Chriſtiania.

HALLINGDAL, a river of Norway, which runs into the Bay of Chriſtiania, near Holmeſtrand, in the province of Aggerhuus.

HALLNAS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 50 miles N. Upſal.

HALLOES, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 8 miles NE. Braemſted.

HALLSTATT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, ſituated near the conflux of the Maine and the Rednitz: 3 miles N. Bamberg.

HALLSTATT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the lake Hallſtatter, with a ſalt mine near it: 25 miles S. Gemunden.

HALLSTATTER SEE, a lake of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles S. Gemunden.

HALLUIN, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breteuil: 10 miles SE. Breteuil.

HALMSTADT, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Halland, ſituated at the mouth of the Niſſa. In the year 1327, it was made the capital of the province, with ſuitable privileges. Here are flouriſhing woollen manufactures, and a rich ſalmon fiſhery. The fortifications are deſtroyed: 96 miles WNW. Carlſcrona. *Long.* 12. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 38. N.

HALNA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 79 miles ENE. Uddevalla.

HALPACH, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Traſen, about 2 miles W. Schwartznpach.

HALPO, or *Halapo*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tabaſco.

HALS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, in a county of the ſame name, ſituated on the Iz. The county was ſold to the duke of Bavaria in the year 1517: 2 miles N. Paſſau.

HALSE, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 60 miles SW. Drontheim.

HALSINGLAND, a province of Sweden, ſee *Helſingland.*

HALSTED, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a conſiderable manufacture of baize and ſays, ſituated on a riſing ground, near the river Colne: 14 miles NW. Colcheſter, and 47 NE. London.

HALTEREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, ſituated on the Lippe; 20 miles SW. Munſter. *Long.* 24. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

HALTON, or *Haulton*, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated on a navigable canal. Near it are the remains of a caſtle, built in the year 1071: 13 miles NE. Cheſter, and 186 NW. London.

HALTWEZEL, or *Hallwezel*, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, ſituated near the river Tyne, which was plundered by the Scots in the reign of queen Elizabeth: 15 miles W. Hexham, and 314 N. London.

HALVAN, or *Chaulan*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, celebrated for its baths; 10 miles S. Fez.

HAM, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Peronne, ſituated on the Somme, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle: $3\frac{1}{2}$ poſts SSE. Peronne, and $15\frac{1}{4}$ N. Paris. *Long.* 20. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 11. N.

HAM BLUFF, a cape at the weſt extremity of the iſland of Santa Cruz, in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 63. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 51. N.

HAMADA, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen: 24 miles SE. Chamir.

HAMAH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Syria, on the Orontes. It is the reſidence of the ſcheik, with the title of emir. The geographer, Abulfeda, was prince of Hamah from the year 1342 to 1345. Numbers of wild aſſes are found in the country between this place and Aleppo: 124 miles N. Damaſcus, and 68 SSW. Aleppo.

HAMAMET, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the north ſide of a bay, called the *Gulf of Hamamet,* and on the eaſt coaſt of Tunis: 30 miles S. Tunis.

HAMARS, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Falaiſe: $4\frac{1}{4}$ leagues WNW. Falaiſe, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SSW. Caen.

HAMBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 3 miles SE. Juliers. *Long.* 23. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

HAMBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 5 miles NE. Landau, and 16 SW. Manheim.

HAMBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 6 miles NNW. Amberg, and 3 NNE. Sultzbach.

HAMBATO, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, and juriſdiction of Riobamba: 50 miles S. Quito.

HAMBERS, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: 10 miles SE. Mayenne.

HAMBIE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: 7 miles SE. Coutances.

HAMBLEDON, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 10 miles SW. Petersfield, and 63 WSW. London.

HAMBURG, a free and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſituated in that part of Holſtein called *Stormar*, about 60 miles from the influx of the Elbe into the ocean, and properly ſituated on the rivers Elbe, Alſter, and Bille. The Elbe, which at the city, the little iſlands included, is not leſs than a German mile in breadth, beſides forming two ſpacious harbours, runs through moſt parts of the city in canals, which being generally pretty broad and deep, are of prodigious convenience to the merchants, whoſe houſes ſtand on them. In theſe canals, as well as in the river itſelf, even to the diſtance of ſeveral miles above Hamburg, the tide ebbs and flows twice a day, which is alſo in many reſpects of ſervice to the inhabitants, though not without the frequent and great inconveniency of inundations occaſioned by the north-weſt winds, at which time the lower buildings and cellars are filled with water. The bridges over the canals are computed at eighty-four, and that not without probability, many of them not being ſo much as diſtinguiſhed by ſtrangers, as being paved like the ſtreets, with which they are generally on a level, and not a few alſo adorned with houſes on each ſide. The ſtreets are for the moſt part of pretty conſiderable breadth, but the houſes recommend themſelves more by their inward conveniences than by any outward ornaments of architecture. Some of theſe ſtreets, however, make a grand appearance, but for the moſt part they are very narrow, and there is ſtill a greater number of lanes, wherein many families live together, ſo that the circuit of the city is by no means proportionate to the number of its inhabitants. Round the ramparts it is but an eaſy two hours' walk, and the number of inhabitants within this circuit, excluſive of Jews, is eſtimated at 100,000. It is natural to be imagined that in ſo populous a place, there muſt be great numbers of poor, and this has by degrees given occaſion to ſo many public foundations, that in this point, as well as for its excellent regulations with regard to fires, Hamburgh is greatly admired by foreigners. The fortifications of the city are in the old Dutch taſte, the moats being deep and wide, the ramparts lofty, and planted with trees, and of ſuch a breadth too, that ſeveral carriages may go abreaſt. On theſe ramparts every one has the liberty of taking the air. The number of baſtions round the town is 24, with ſome out-works, particularly thoſe called the *Sternchanze* and the *Neuewerk.* The latter is properly only a line regularly fortified, and incloſing the ſtreets, houſes, and gardens, by ſome called the *Neuen Werk,* or the *Suburb of St. George.* The Hamburgerberg may be ſtyled a ſuburb, but this is not environed by any works, and the houſes on it extend almoſt as far as Altona, inſomuch that it is only a ditch which ſeparates the one from the other. The city has four capital gates, and two ſmaller, and two water gates, called the *Upper* and *Lower Baum.* Through the latter paſs all ſhips going to or coming from ſea. Every morning at the opening of it is ſeen a multitude of boats and ſmall barks, whoſe cargoe conſiſts of milk, fruits, and all kinds of proviſions, all ruſhing in at the ſame time: and in this manner the country people, who are for the moſt part under the neighbouring juriſdiction, together with a greater number of others on the land ſide in carriages, as likewiſe moſt of the neighbouring peaſantry, daily bring in part of the ſubſiſtence neceſſary to the city, and on the other hand return home with their own. The exerciſe of certain regalia here appertains ſolely to the magiſtracy; but in all affairs of general concern the burghery aſſiſt at the deliberations: and in order to give validity to any motion made by the magiſtracy, in caſes relative to the joint aſſembly of the magiſtracy and people, the conſent of both ſides is required. All points touching the impoſition of taxes and new laws, are by the magiſtracy laid before the firſt college of the burghery, then before the ſecond, next before the third, and laſtly before the whole body, and on the approbation of both claſſes, is termed a decree of the magiſtracy and burghery, or ſimply a Receſz. The magiſtracy is at preſent compoſed of thirty-ſeven perſons, or more uſually of thirty-ſix, that is to ſay, four burgher-maſters, four ſyndics, twenty-four aldermen, and four ſecretaries, of whom one is prothonotary, and another acts as recorder, but the votes are limited to the burghermaſters and the aldermen, of the firſt of whom one muſt be a trader, and of the latter thirteen traders, and the reſt graduates. Any perſon elected into the magiſtracy, and declining the office, muſt depart the city. Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion of this city, and no other public exerciſe of religion is tolerated here. In the mean time both Papiſts and Calviniſts have an opportunity of attending worſhip at the envoys of the emperor, and other ſovereigns, to the circle of Lower Saxony, who reſide in the city; and the Engliſh, whoſe merchants form a company here, have divine ſervice performed in a building called the *Engliſh Houſe.* Formerly the principal occupation of the inhabitants (commerce excepted) conſiſted in brewing and the cloth manufacture; and even to this very day, the companies, of which each has its appointed patron in the corporation, enjoy many privileges. At preſent the principal manufacture here is, beyond diſpute, the ſugar refinery, for which, whether it be owing to the quality of the water, or whatever be the cauſe, Hamburg has hitherto been diſtinguiſhed. The cotton, ſtocking, gold thread, ribbon and velvet manufactures here, with others, are greatly eſteemed abroad. With reſpect to its ſeveral branches of commerce, linen, cloth, ſilk ware, wine, ſugar, coffee, colours, ſpices, metals, tobacco, wood, leather, grain, dried and ſalt fiſh, train oil, and furs, are accounted the moſt conſiderable of them, though this point is not eaſily aſcertained, the merchants here buying up all kind that offer, and the convenient ſituation of the city drawing thither a great variety. An uncommon benefit to the merchants of Hamburg is the ſpecie bank, erected there in 1619, and which, for the goodneſs of its credit and prudent regulations, is by no means inferior to any, even the moſt flouriſhing. With the bank is connected the corn money, by which the granaries are kept well ſtocked for ſupplying the poor with meal at a low rate, as alſo the mintage. This laſt privilege, which it holds by charters from the emperors, it has always exerciſed, Hamburg ducats being to be ſeen of every year for a long time paſt, not to mention the Banco Portugaleſer, of which thoſe called whole, weigh ten, and the half ones five, ducats. Of ſilver money it coins alſo very large quantities. The ſtandard obſerved here is preciſely the ſame with that of Lubeck. In the matricula of the empire of 1521, this city is aſſeſſed at 20 horſe and 120 foot; and in the laſt matricula of the chamber at Wetzlar, is rated at 439 rixdollars, 50 kruitzers and a half. *Long*. 27. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 40. N.

HAMBURG, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountains: 50 miles NW. Philadelphia.

HAMDEN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 17 miles SW. Middleton.

HAMEL, a town of France in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandvillier: 1 league SE. Grandvillier.

HAMELBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: 24 miles S. Fulda, and 16 W. Schweinfurt.

HAMELN, a fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a quarter, in the principality of Calenberg to which it gives name, ſituated on the Weſer, which here forms an iſland, and is furniſhed with a ſluice, for the convenience of the ſhipping. The river Hamel, which probably gave name to the town, here joins the Weſer. In the town are about 600 houſes of merchants and tradeſmen, with fifty eccleſiaſtical and other ſplendid buildings. There are only two churches. The magiſtrates are poſſeſſed of the civil and criminal juriſdiction. It formerly belonged to the abby of Fulda, from which it was ſold to the biſhop of Minden. In the latter end of the 16th century, it came into the poſſeſſion of the elder line of Wolfenbuttel. In the year 1625, it was firſt beſieged by the Danes, and on their departure taken, by capitulation, by the imperialiſts, who continued there till the year 1633, to the great oppreſſion of the place, and in 1630, put the biſhop of Hildeſheim in poſſeſſion of one half of the town, which had been mortgaged to him; but this mortgage being redeemable for the ſum of 2000 florins, the loyal burghers raiſed the money, and paid it at the town-houſe of Hildeſheim, of which duke Chriſtian expreſſed his grateful ſenſe to them; and in conſideration of this their zeal, in 1631 granted to the town the toll and police. In the ſame year, duke Frederic Ulrich transferred the town to duke Chriſtian, of the Zell line, to whoſe repreſentatives it did private homage. In 1633, the Imperial garriſon ſurrendered it to duke George, as general of the Swediſh forces. In 1757, it was taken, on capitulation, by the French, who evacuated it again the following year: 28 miles SW. Hanover, and 18 SE. Minden. *Long*. 26. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 10. N.

HAMER, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: 32 miles WSW. Poſnania.

HAMER *(El)*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac: 140 miles WSW. Baſſora.

HAMI, a country of Chineſe Tartary, which contains only one city, and a few villages, ſituated in the Deſart of Cobi, which bounds it on the eaſt and weſt. The ſoil is barren, and produces little elſe but melons, which are ſaid to be of an exquiſite flavour. The inhabitants are Mahometans, large, robuſt, well cloathed, and live in houſes. They firſt ſubmitted to China about the latter end of the 17th century.

HAMI HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, and capital of a country of the ſame name, not large, but full of houſes and people: 1045 miles NW. Peking. *Long*. 111. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat* 42. 55. N.

HAMILTON, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, on the Clyde: 11 miles SE. Glaſgow, and 13 NNW. Lanerk.

HAMIN, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Oman: 140 miles NNE. Haſſek.

HAMING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 13 miles S. Stockholm.

HAMM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, of which it is the capital; large, well built, and ſorrounded with ditches and paliſades, which ſerve for walls. The Calviniſts have an academy, with three profeſſors, a Latin ſchool, and a pariſh church. The Lutherans have a church, and the Roman Catholics a convent. A little to the weſt of the town is a fortreſs, called *Fort Ferdinand*. Hamm is a place of good trade, and was formerly Anſeatic. The linen bleacheries are fine and extenſive: 17 miles S. Munſter. *Long*. 25. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 42. N.

HAMMAMLU, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 36 miles W. Kara hiſar.

HAMMAM LEEF, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its baths: 13 miles SW. Tunis.

HAMMER, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: 52 miles N. Chriſtiania.

HAMMER *(Little)*, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: 76 miles N. Chriſtiania.

HAMMER ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of Sweden, in the Baltic, near the coaſt of Blechingen: 4 miles E. Carlſcron.

HAMMERHUS, a fortreſs of Denmark, in the iſland of Bornholm.

HAMMERSMITH, a village of England, in the county of Middleſex, ſituated on the north ſide of the Thames: 4 miles W. London.

HAMOAZE, a creek or bay in the Engliſh Channel; the weſtern branch or main ſtream of the river Tamar, which falls into Plymouth Sound, and forms an harbour for the Britiſh navy: capable of containing near 100 veſſels: they uſually lie at anchor, in three tiers, in 13 to 15 fathom water.

HAMONT, or *Helmont*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 36 miles N. Liege.

HAMORPAICHAM, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 45 miles E. Pilootai.

HAMOTE, a long iſland in Queen Charlotte's Sound, between the two iſlands of New Zealand.

HAMPFLEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles SW. Steyr.

HAMPSHIRE, otherwiſe called *The County of Hants* and *County of Southampton*, a county of England, bounded on the north by Berkſhire, on the eaſt by Surry and Suſſex, on the ſouth by the Engliſh Channel, and on the weſt by the counties of Wilts and Dorſet. The air is healthy, and the ſoil in general fertile, but various; a large proportion inclining to chalk, with a great quantity of rich land and meadows. Towards Berkſhire, with the exception of a ſmall tract on the eaſt, which is heathy, the land is in general deep and good, producing great crops of corn, and is well planted with good timber, particularly oak and elm. Towards Dorſetſhire, in the ſouth-weſt part of the county, the land is open, and large tracts are covered with heath. The principal productions are corn, timber, and wool. The number of ſheep in the county is eſtimated at 350,000. Hampſhire is a great breeding county, and the ſtocks in moſt pariſhes are very large, although they are ſuppoſed to be reduced one third, on account of the downs being broken up, and the incloſures which have taken place. The planting of hops has of late years increaſed in this county, principally on the borders of Surry, the great repute of the Farnham hops ſeems to have been the cauſe of this undertaking, but notwithſtanding the plantation are in pariſhes adjoining to Farnham, the hops will only produce a very inferior price. Hampſhire is 60 miles in length, 30 in breadth, and 150 in circumference. It is divided into thirty-nine hundreds, which contain one city, Wincheſter, twenty market towns, and 1062 villages. The towns are Southampton, Portſmouth, Andover, Chriſtchurch, Stockbridge, Lymington, Petersfield, Whitchurch, Goſport, Baſingſtoke, Alresford, Alton, Fareham, Havant, Kingſclere, Odiham, Waltham, Fordingbridge, Romſey, and Ringwood, without reckoning thoſe of the Iſle of Wight; the firſt eight, with Wincheſter, ſend members to the Britiſh parliament, to which, adding the three boroughs in the iſle of Wight, and two for the county, twenty-ſix members are returned to the Britiſh parliament. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 200,000.

HAMPSHIRE, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

HAMPSHIRE, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

HAMPSHIRE *(New)*, one of the ſtates of United America, bounded on the north by Canada, on the eaſt by the diſtrict of Main and the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth by the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and on the weſt by Vermont; about 155 miles in length from north to ſouth, the breadth is unequal, towards the ſouth it meaſures about ſeventy-two miles, but gradually diminiſhes, as it advances northward, to little more than ten. This ſtate firſt began to be ſettled about the year 1629, and was erected into a ſeparate government in the year 1679, but ſeems afterwards to have been under the ſame governor with Maſſachuſets, becauſe New Hampſhire complained to the king, in council, againſt the joint governor relative to the boundaries betwen the two colonies, and on hearing the complaint, a ſeparate governor was appointed in the year 1740. The land near the ſea is generally flat, but farther into the country hilly, and in ſome places mountainous. The air is healthy and ſerene; cold in winter; the greateſt ſummer heat continues but a ſhort time. The ſoil is various, in ſome places ſandy, but generally affording good paſture; other parts are a deep rich mould, producing corn and vegetables in great plenty. The uncultivated lands are covered with extenſive foreſts of oaks, walnuts, cedar, pine, firs, &c. Apples and pears are the principal fruit of new Hampſhire; the inhabitants make great quantities of cyder and perry for home conſumption and ſale to the other ſtates. Beef, pork, wheat, Indian corn, barley, butter and cheeſe, are ſold into the ſouthern ſtates and the Weſt Indies; ſheep and ſwine were at firſt ſent over from England, and have ſucceeded well. The chief commodities which conſtitute the trade of New Hampſhire are timber, maſts, yards, ſpars, lumber, proviſions, fiſh, cattle, pot and pearl aſhes, and flax-ſeed. Ships are built in all the towns ſituated on the river Piſcataqua, The cod fiſhery is carried on with conſiderable ſpirit and advantage. Some of the fiſh are diſpoſed of to the Weſt India Iſlands, the reſt are carried to Europe. New Hampſhire is divided into five counties, Cheſhire, Grafton, Hillſborough, Rockingham, and Strafford. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, according to a cenſus, taken by order of Congreſs, amounted to 141,985. At this time the number is greatly increaſed. The chief towns are Portſmouth, Exeter, Concord, Dover, Durham, Keen, Charleſton, Amherſt, Haverhall, and Plymouth. The principal rivers are the Merrimack and the Piſcataqua. The river Connecticut ſeparates it in its whole extent from the ſtate of Vermont.

HAMPSTEAD, a village of England, in the county of Middleſex, formerly reſorted to for its mineral waters: 5 miles N. London.

HAMPTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 70 miles ESE. Richmond. *Long*. 76. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 37. 5. N.

HAMPTON, a village of England, in the county of Middleſex, near which is a royal palace, ſituated near the Thames, called *Hampton Court* : 15 miles WSW. London.

HAMPTON, ſee *Minchin Hampton*.

HAMRACHI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 93 leagues SE. Zareng.

HAM-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li : 10 miles NW. Pao-ting.

HAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. *Long*. 121. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 31. N.

HAN, a river of China, which riſes in the ſouth part of the province of Chen-ſi, and joins the Yang-tſe at Han-yang, in the province of Hou-quang.

HANAMINE, a ſmall iſland near the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway : 2 miles NW. Rinveel Point.

HANAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of Hanau Munzenberg, on the Kinzig, where it joins the Maine. It is divided into Old and New Town : the Old Town received its charter in the year 1303. The New Town was built in the year 1597, by the Walloons, or Flemiſh refugees, who were driven away by the cruelties of Philip II. king of Spain, and ſettled here under the protection of the count of Hanau Munzenberg. Here are ſeveral churches, with manufactures of woollen, ſilk, cotton, porcelain, &c. Great quantities of roll tobacco is made up here ; but the greateſt article of its trade conſiſts in timber brought down the Maine, rough and caſt iron, meal, and corn. Every perſon has free liberty to trade as he pleaſes : 8 miles E. Francfort on the Maine, 27 E. Mentz, and 25 SSE. Wetzlar. *Long*. 26. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 3. N.

HANAU MUNZENBURG, a county and principality of Germany, ſituated principally on the Maine, between the electorate of Mentz, biſhopric of Fulda, and principality of Heſſe Homburg, about fifteen leagues long, and five wide. It is eſteemed one of the moſt fertile and rich countries in Germany, producing grain, legumes, exquiſite wine, and delicious fruits. It contains magnificent foreſts, a rich ſalt mine, a copper mine, a ſilver mine, and a mine of cobalt. It was erected into a county in the year 1429. By the extinction of its hereditary counts it fell by compact to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel in 1736. Its aſſeſſment for a Roman month is 230 florins, and taxed to the chamber of Wetzlar 160 rix-dollars 25 kruitzers.

HANAZO, a river of Africa, which riſes in Abyſſinia, and runs into the Arabian Sea, 65 miles S. from the Straits of Babelmandel, near the town of Zeila.

HANCHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan : 25 miles NW. Tai-ping.

HANCKENBUTTEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell : 24 miles E. Zell.

HANCOCKS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland : 35 miles NW. Frederick's Town, and 18 W. Hagar's Town.

HANDO, a country of Africa, in the kingdom of Quoja.

HANEOYE, a ſmall lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York, 26 miles S. Lake Ontario.

HANG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland : 6 miles NE. Linkioping.

HANGEST, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdidier : 2½ leagues N. Montdidier.

HANGINGSHAWLAW, a hill of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk : 4½ miles NW. Selkirk.

HANGMAN'S POINT, a cape of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinſale harbour : 2 miles S. Kinſale.

HANG-TAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li.

HANG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, and capital of the province of Tche-kiang, and one of the richeſt and largeſt cities of the empire, called by the Chineſe *The Terreſtial Paradiſe*, and ſaid to contain a million of ſouls. The country round produces great quantities of excellent ſilk, and they aſſert, that 60,000 people are employed in the ſilk manufacture within the walls, without reckoning the vaſt numbers employed in the towns and villages round about. A garriſon is kept here of 10,000 men. There are ſeveral canals cut to aſſiſt the commerce of the town, the water of which is not good for uſe ; but a lake of about two leagues in circumference ſupplies the inhabitants with excellent water : 600 miles SSE. Peking. *Long*. 137. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 30. 20. N.

HANG-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi : 50 miles NNE. Tong.

HANMORE ISLAND, an iſland of above 100 acres of fertile land well cultivated in Lough Derg, an expanſion of the river Shannon, in Ireland, between the counties of Galway and Tipperary.

HANNA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſt : 24 miles S. Brzeſc.

HANNACHREEN, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway : 20 miles W. Rinveel Point.

HANNAH BAY, a bay in the ſouth part of James's Bay, Hudſon's Bay. *Long*. 80. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 12. N.

HANNAH'S TOWN, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania : 21 miles E. Pittſburg.

HANNAS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland : 90 miles N. Calmar.

HANNIGSDORF, or *Heintendorf*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : 4 miles SSW. Grotkau.

*Hannonville ſous les Côtes*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saint Mihiel : 3 leagues NNE. Saint Mihiel, and 4 SE. Verdun.

HANNOYS, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, about half a mile from the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Guernſey.

HANNUYE, a town of Brabant : 20 miles W. Liege.

HANOSFALVA, a town of Hungary : 12 miles NE. Szeben.

HANOVER, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, ſituated on the Leine, which divides it into two towns, Old and New. Hanover, or Alſtadt Hanover, was formerly the capital of the electorate, and reſidence of the elector, but now ranks the ſecond among the four large cities of the principality of Calenberg, Gottingen being the firſt. It is the ſeat of the privy council, and of the regency of all the territories belonging to the electorate houſe of Brunſwick Luneberg. It is ſituated on the left ſide of the Leine, which, running in two channels between the old and new town, and thus forming an iſland, unites into one ſtream again, and then becomes navigable. The town itſelf is fortified, and contains about 1200 houſes, among which are divers very large and handſome buildings. The elector's palace, ſituated on that ſide fronting the Leine, having been deſtroyed by fire, was rebuilt in 1741, with great magnificence. In it the privy council and commiſſioners of war hold their meetings. In the chapel belonging to it, which is very ſplendid, is kept a treaſure of great value, conſiſting of reliques, gold and ſilver plate, and gems collected by duke Henry the Lion, in his journey to the Eaſt in 1171 and the ſucceeding years ; which treaſure was at firſt lodged in St. Blair's church, at Brunſwick, but on the ſurrender of that city to duke John Frederick, was brought to Hanover. The ſtates houſe is a very grand ſtructure. In this building are held the Calenberg diets, and likewiſe thoſe of the high court of juſtice. Hanover contains three pariſh churches, a poor-houſe, and three hoſpitals. Here are manufactures of lace, ſtuff, ſtockings, ribbons, &c. The tanneries form a conſiderable branch of trade, as likewiſe a ſpecies of white beer, invented in the year 1526, by one Broihar, whoſe name it bears. Hanover was unknown before the year 1163. In the year 1241, this town was transferred, by Conrad, count of Lauenrode, at that time proprietor of it, to duke Otho the Child, who promiſed the burghers that it ſhould be made unalienable, and remain for ever in his houſe. But notwithſtanding theſe engagements, in 1283, his grandſon, duke Otho the Severe, was for making it over to the biſhop of Hildeſheim, which cauſed an inſurrection, and the biſhop never got poſſeſſion of it. In 1297, however, a reconciliation was effected between the ſovereign and the inhabitants. In 1725, an alliance was concluded here between Great Britain, France, and Pruſſia, to which, in 1726, Holland alſo acceded. In 1757, the French poſſeſſed themſelves of the city, but quitted it again in 1758. The Neuſtadt Hanover is ſituated on the right ſide of the Leine, oppoſite Old Hanover, and communicates with it by means of bridges. This town is fortified, and although it contains hardly 400 houſes, is well built and populous. Its magiſtracy is poſſeſſed of the civil juriſdiction alone. It is the ſeat, however, of the conſiſtory for the electoral territories, as likewiſe of the general ſuperintendency of the principality of Calenberg, and of a ſpecial ſuperintendency. It contains alſo ſeveral valuable manufactures : 58 miles SE. Bremen, and 140 W. Berlin. *Long*. 27. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 27. N.

HANOVER *(Electorate of)*, comprehends the duchies of Zell, Saxe-Lauenburg, Bremen, Luneburg, the principalities of Calenberg, Verden-Grubenhagen, Diepholz, Hoya, Oberwald, &c. The dignity of elector was conferred on Erneſt Auguſtus, duke of Brunſwick Hanover, by the emperor Leopold, in the year 1692, as a reward for the great ſervices done by the duke in a war with the French king, Louis XIV. This new creation met with great oppoſition, both in the electoral college and the college of princes ; but at laſt, by a concluſion of the three colleges, on the 30th of January, 1708, it was unanimouſly determined that the electoral dignity ſhould be confirmed to the duke of Hanover and his heirs male, but it was added, that if, while that electoral dignity ſubſiſted, the Palatine electorate ſhould happen to fall into the hands of a Proteſtant prince, the firſt Catholic elector ſhould have a ſupernumerary vote. This concluſion being eaſily agreed to by the emperor, the duke of Hanover was introduced into the electoral college on the 12th of September the ſame year. In the year 1714, the elector, George, became king of England, at the death of queen Anne, by virtue of the act of ſettlement.

HANOVER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania : 24 miles SW. York.

HANOVER, a county in the north-weſt part of the iſland of Jamaica.

HANOVER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, ſituated on the York River: 20 miles NE. Richmond. *Long*. 77. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 37. 47. N.

HANOVER (*New*), an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, ſeen by captain Carteret, in the year 1767, about ten leagues in length. The ſouth-weſt part ſituated in *Long*. 148. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 2. 49. S.

HANOVER (*North*), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: 4 miles NE. Morriſtown.

HANOVER (*South*), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: 3 miles SE. Morriſtown.

HANROW, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein; 14 miles E. Meldorp.

HANSBACH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with manufactures of cotton, thread, and paper: 12 miles N. Kamnitz.

HANSFELDEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles NNW. Judenburg.

HANTA, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, ſee *Anta*.

HAN-TCHEOU, or *An-tcheou*, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Hoanghai, on the river Tchounang: 140 miles NNW. King-ki-tchao. *Long*. 143. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 38. N.

HAN-TCHONG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the ſouthern part of the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Han, in a fertile country, ſurrounded by mountains and foreſts. The principal articles of commerce are honey, wax, muſk, and cinnabar: 625 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 124. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 32. 59. N.

HAN TCHUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou Quang, on the river Han: 25 miles W. Han-yang.

HANTOU-HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 17 miles NW. Nimgouta.

HANVEC, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Landerneau: 2½ leagues S. Landerneau, and 2½ N. Chateaulin.

HANUZISZKI, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 10 miles SSW. Troki.

HANWAY'S POINT, a cape on the north coaſt of Egmont Iſland. *Long*. 164. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 10. 42. S.

HAN-YANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang, at the conflux of the rivers Han and Yang-tſe: 587 miles W. Peking. *Long*. 131. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 30. 36. N.

HAN-YN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 30 miles WNW. Hing-ngan.

HAN-YU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 20 miles N. Hai.

HAPAEE, a cluſter of four iſlands among thoſe called the *Friendly Iſlands*, in the South Pacific Ocean: they are fertile and well cultivated, and the inhabitants hoſpitable: they live about *Long*. 185. 36. to 185. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 19. 39. to 19. 53. S.

HAPIRCAN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami: 15 miles SE. H upatar Paitchang.

HAPIRCAN POULAC, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 25 miles WNW. Orto.

HAPLINCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bapaume: 1¼ league E. Bapaume.

HAPSBURG, ſee *Habſburg*.

HARA, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which runs into the Orgon. *Long*. 123. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 35. N.

HARA, a lake of Aſia, in Thibet. *Long*. 115. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 42. N.

HARACHAR HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 160 miles W. Tourfan. *Long*. 104. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 4. N.

HARAKER, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 12 miles N. Weſteros.

HARALOPE-PAI-HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 370 miles W. Tourfan. *Long*. 101. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 55. N.

HARA-OSO, a town of Aſia in Thibet: 48 miles WNW. Cha-tcheou.

HARA PALGASON, a town of Aſia, in Thibet, 25 miles SE. Oramtchi-Hotun.

HARA-TOUBE, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 37 miles W. Hami. *Long*. 110. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 53. N.

HARBACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Muhr, 1 mile NW. Murhard, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

HARBO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 20 miles NNW. Upſal.

HARBONNIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 5 leagues E. Amiens, and 4 N. Montdidier.

HARBOROUGH, or *Market-Harborough*, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, with a weekly market on Tueſday: here are manufactures of tammies and laſtings: 14 miles SSE. Leiceſter, and 83 NNW. London.

HARBURG, ſee *Haarburg*.

HARBURG, a town and ruined caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the territory of Eichsfeld: 9 miles SE. Duderſtadt.

HARCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bernay: 3 leagues NE. Bernay, and 5 NW. Evreux.

HARCOURT LE BOIS HALBONT, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Falaiſe: 3½ leagues NW. Falaiſe, and 4 S. Caen.

HARDAN, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Ilmenau, near Ultzan, in the principality of Luneburg-Zell.

HARDANGER, mountains of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 60 miles E. Bergen.

HARDANGER (*Gulf of*), a bay of the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long*. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 59. 50. N.

HARDBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles SSW. Fridberg, and 52 S. Vienna. *Long*. 33 54. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 22. N.

HARDECK, a town of Hungary: 14 miles NE. Roſenburg.

HARDECK, or *Hardegg*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles W. Znaym, and 40 NNW. Vienna. *Long*. 33. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 43. N.

HARDEGSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, with a conſiderable manufacture of leather: 10 miles NW. Gottingen.

HARDEHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 5 miles NW. Warburg.

HARDENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 13 miles ENE. Duſſeldorp. *Long*. 24. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 19. N.

HARDENBERG, or *Hardenburg*, a town of Overiſſel, ſituated on the Vecht, firſt ſurrounded with walls in the year 1355, by John d'Arkel, biſhop of Utrecht: 10 miles SW. Corvorden.

HARDENS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky: 82 miles WSW. Frankfort.

HARDERWYCK, a ſeaport town of Guelderland, ſituated on the Zuyder See. It was only a village before 1229, when Otho, ſirnamed the Cripple, ſurrounded it with walls. It was formerly conſidered one of the Hanſe Towns. In 1503, the whole was burned down, except five or ſix houſes; but was ſoon afterwards rebuilt, and is now a populous town, with a ſmall univerſity founded in 1618. It had five gates, three towards the land, and two towards the ſea. In the year 1508, Charles d'Egmont, the laſt duke of Guelders, laid ſiege to it, but was at that time obliged to retire. Three years afterwards he took it by ſurpriſe. In 1552, it was retaken by comte de Buren, for Charles V.; and in 1572, the comte de Bergh took poſſeſſion of it for the confederates. In 1672, the French made themſelves maſters of it, but abandoned it two years after; but not before they had deſtroyed the fortifications. The church of St. Martin is much admired for its tower and architecture: the Zuyder See has made conſiderable encroachments at different times, which obliges them to keep the town defended with dykes: 25 miles NE. Utrecht, and 19 W. Deventer. *Long*. 23. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 22. N.

HARDINGHEN, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne: 3 leagues NE. Boulogne.

HARDINGS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 27 miles SW. Waſhington.

HARDISLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: 2 miles N. Buttſtadt.

HARDMARK, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand: 11 miles SSW. Chriſtianſand.

HARDOYE, a town of Flanders: 2½ miles NNE. Rouſſelaer.

HARDWICK, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 19 miles SW. Savanna.

HARE, an iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway: 20 miles in circumference. *Long*. 6. 33. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 62. 20. N.

HARE BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland: 110 miles E. Cape Ray.

HARENE, a town of Sweden in the province of Weſt Gothland: 36 miles NE. Gotheburg.

HARFAN, a town of Hungary: 4 miles SE. Siclos.

HARFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montivilliers. The proſperity of Havre de Grace ruined this port; the harbour is filled up, and only fit for boats. It is ſituated on the ſide of a hill, on a ſmall river, near the Seine. It was taken by the Engliſh in the years 1415 and 1440. The number of inhabitants is about 2400: 1½ league E. Havre, and ½ S. Montivilliers. *Long*. 17. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 32. N.

HARG, a ſea port of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 30 miles NE. Upſal.

HARGENOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 10 miles SW. Schwerin.

HARJEDALEN, a province of Sweden, in the diviſion called Nordland, incorporated with the Swediſh dominions in the year 1645. It is about 100 miles in length, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It abounds in mines and woods; and conſequently agriculture is not much practiſed here. Its paſtures, however, are ſo excellent, that the inhabitants carry on a very advantageous trade in horned cattle. Its rivers and lakes, like all the reſt in the country, abound with fiſh. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by grazing, hunting, and fiſhing; and ſell a great quantity of cheeſe, which is much eſteemed. They maintain no ſoldiers in this province; and ſeveral places among the mountains are inhabited by Lappers.

HARING, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Brixen: 6 miles SSW. Brixen.

HARLE, a river of Sileſia, in the principality of Wolau, which runs into the river Bartſch: 1 mile E. from Herrnſtadt.

HARLE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſlang, which riſes 3 miles SSW. Wittmund, and runs into the ſea, 8 miles N. of that town.

HARLEBECK, a town of Flanders, on the river Lys: 4 miles NE. Courtray.

HARLEM, ſee *Haerlem*.

HARLECH, or *Harleich*, a town of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, with a weekly market on Saturday; remarkable only for a caſtle, which is ſeated on a lofty rock, above an extenſive marſh, near the Iriſh Sea. The preſent caſtle was built by Edward I.; in the year 1460, Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI. retired hither, after the unfortunate battle of Northampton, whence, after a ſhort ſtay, ſhe fled to Scotland. In the year 1468, this caſtle was held by a brave Welchman for the houſe of Lancaſter, and ſurrendered to the earl of Pembroke on honourable terms: 24 miles S. Caernarvon, and 223 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

HARLINGEN, a ſea-port town of Frieſland, on the Zuyder See. In the year 1496, the inhabitants of Groningen built a caſtle here, and 14 years afterwards, Albert, duke of Saxony, built another, ſtronger than the firſt. It is not exactly known when it was ſurrounded with walls: but certain it is, that in the years 1543, and 1579, the city was conſiderably enlarged by the care of William, prince of Orange. This place is now very well fortified, and naturally ſtrong, the adjacent country being very eaſily laid under water. There have been ſome dykes raiſed here, to ſtop the fury of the waves. The city is ſquare, the ſtreets handſome, ſtraight, and clean, with canals in the middle of them. It is adorned with five gates, four towards the land, and one towards the ſea. Though the harbour be large and much frequented, yet by reaſon of the ſands that lie before it, veſſels of great burden muſt either lie off at a great diſtance at ſea, or unload part of their cargo before they can get in. Their chief trade conſiſts in making ſails, in importing and exporting corn, pitch, tar, fir-trees, and deals. This city has a grammar-ſchool and two hoſpitals. The adjacent country yields abundance of corn, paſture, and other neceſſaries for life: 14 miles W. Lewarden. *Long.* 22. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 11. N.

HARLIUNGA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 41 miles NE. Gotheborg.

HARLOF, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which riſes about 4 miles eaſt of Laubach, and runs into the Nidda, near Studen.

HARLESTON, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 17 miles S. Norwich, and 100 NNE. London.

HARMANSTORF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 2 miles SE. Graz.

HARMONY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 124 miles N. Philadelphia.

HARNAD NEMETI, a town of Hungary: 16 miles W. Tokay.

HARNIT, or *Arme*, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, about 2 miles from the iſland of Guernſey, and 1 from Sark.

HARO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Ebro, ſurrounded with walls. It is ſituated in a fertile country, and contains ſeven hundred families, three pariſhes, and a convent: 32 miles NE. Burgos, and 7 N. Calzada.

HARON-ADAB, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 30 leagues W. Amadan.

HARONIA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: 45 miles N. Bagdad.

*Haroué*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vezelize: 1¼ league E. Vezelize, and 4½ SW. Luneville.

HARPARREN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſtaritz: 3¼ leagues SE. Bayonne, and 2¼ E. Uſtaritz.

HARPATH, a river of United America, in the Tenaſee government, which runs into the Cumberland river: 14 miles SE. Clarkſville.

HARPONELLY, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the Myſore country: 65 miles NNE. Bedanore, and 152 NNW. Seringapatam. *Long.* 75. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

HARPSTEDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: 22 miles WNW. Hoya.

HARRA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 35 leagues WNW. Zareng.

HARRAD, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen: 24 miles S. Abu-Ariſch.

HARRAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 72 miles SW. Diarbeck.

HARRASS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles S. Laab.

HARRICANAW, a river of Canada, which runs into Hannah Bay. *Long.* 79. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

HARRIOPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa: 91 miles NNE. Cattack, and 105 WSW. Calcutta.

HARRIS, a peninſula of Scotland, joined to what is called the Iſland of Lewis, by a narrow iſthmus. The country is wild, and in general uncultivated: the high lands are moſtly covered with heath; there is plenty of game, and the lochs and bays on the coaſt abound with fiſh.

HARRISBURG, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 47 miles W. Halifax.

HARRISBURGH, or *Louiſburg*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 80 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 17. N.

HARRISTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, and province of Leinſter: 18 miles SW. Dublin.

HARRODSBURGH, or *Harrodſtown*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky: 25 miles SW. Lexington, *Long.* 85. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 50. N.

HARROWGATE, a village of England, in the county of York, celebrated for its medicinal ſprings: 3 miles W. Knareſborough, and 208 N. London.

HARRY ISLAND, an iſland of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Santee River, on the coaſt of South Carolina.

HARSKIRCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Naſſau Saarbruck: 30 miles SSW. Deux Ponts, and 48 WSW. Landau.

HARSLA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 5 miles W. Uddevalla.

HARSO, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic, near the coaſt of Sweden. *Long.* 17. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58 44. N.

HARTENSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 4 miles ESE. Zwickaw.

HARTENSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles W. Crems.

HARTENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg: 6 miles SE. Zwickau, and 18 E. Greitz.

HARTFORD, ſee *Hertford*.

HARTFORD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont: 8 miles NW. Windſor.

HARTFORD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, ſituated on the river Connecticut: 76 miles WSW. Boſton, and 90 NE. New York. *Long.* 72. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

HARTFORD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 45 miles E. Halifax, and 60 NNE. Newbern.

HARTFORD (*Eaſt*), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river Connecticut: 3 miles SSE. Hartford.

HARTHA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: 5 miles SW. Dobeln, and 7 NE. Rochlitz.

HARTHAM, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles E. Efferding.

HARTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim: 12 miles S. Wertheim, and 28 SW. Wurzburg.

HARTLAND, a fiſhing town of England, in the county of Devon, in the Briſtol Channel, near the borders of Cornwall, with a weekly market on Saturday: 14 miles W. Biddeford, and 213 W. London.

HARTLAND POINT, a cape of England, on the north-weſt coaſt of the county of Devon, in the Briſtol Channel. *Long.* 4. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. N.

HARTLEPOOL, a ſea-port town of England, on the eaſt coaſt, in the county of Durham, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels. It is ſituated on a promontory almoſt ſurrounded by the German Ocean, and was at one time ſtrongly fortified both by art and nature; and within the walls was a baſon, which ſerved as a harbour, in which veſſels lay fully defended from ſtorms, and chains thrown acroſs could prevent the approach of an enemy; but this is now choaked up, and rendered unſerviceable by mud and filth. In the reign of Edward III. it furniſhed the royal navy with five ſhips, and thoſe not inconſiderable ones, at leaſt for the period. It is now a conſiderable fiſhing-town; and light colliers find a ſecure road, when not able to reach Newcaſtle, Shields, or Sunderland. Coals and lime form the principal exports. Of late years it has been much frequented by company, for the purpoſe of ſea-bathing, and by ſome invalids on account of a mineral ſpring. It is a corporation town, and governed by a mayor and alderman. The market is held on Saturday: 10 miles N. Stockton, and 254 N. London. *Long*. 1. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 38. N.

HARTLEY, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne: 3 miles S. Haltwezal.

HARTLEY, a ſea port town of England, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Northumberland, with a good and convenient harbour, in which veſſels may lie ſecure. The exports in the year 1776, were 70,000 dozen bottles, 300 tons of ſalt, and 100 tons of copperas manufactured in the place, 18,000 chaldrons of coals: 12 miles NE. Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, and 283 N. London.

HARTZEROTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 8 miles NE. Treves.

HARTZGERODE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Bernburg, ſituated near the Harz Mountain, the houſes and walls are built of a motley kind of marble; it has a mine office and a caſtle: 24 miles SW. Bernburg, and 44 WSW. Deſſau. *Long*. 28. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 46. N.

HARTZIGRODA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: 2 miles W. Hetſtadt.

HARVA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 15 miles E. Gotheborg.

HARVEY'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, compoſed of three or four ſmall iſlands, united together by rocks, covered by the ſea, the whole about twenty miles in circumference, diſcovered by captain Cook, in 1773. *Long*. 158. 48. W. Greenwich *Lat*. 19. 18. S.

HARUN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 5 leagues SW. Zareng.

HARWICH, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Eſſex, ſituated at the mouths of the Stour and Orwell, where they unite and form a large bay, ſoon after falling into the German Ocean, by a ſtrait near three miles wide at high water, but not in every part deep enough for ſhips of burden; the eaſt ſide is defended by Landguard Fort. Harwich was formerly fortified, but in the reign of Charles I. the fortifications were demoliſhed. It is not large but populous, and being the chief port for packets to Holland; is a place of conſiderable trade, and many veſſels are employed in the North ſea fiſhery, and the harbour, independent of the bay, is ſafe and convenient. Here is a very good dock-yard for building ſhips; and great conveniences erected here for ſea-bathing both hot and cold. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament; and is governed by a mayor and aldermen. Here are two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Friday; and in time of peace packets ſail regularly, if wind and weather do not prevent, every Wedneſday and Saturday, with the mail, to Helvoetſluys, a paſſage of about 30 leagues: 72 miles NE. London. *Long*. 1. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 56. N.

HARWICH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, ſituated in Barnſtable Bay: *Long*. 70. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 41. 43. N.

HARWICH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont: 25 miles N. Bennington.

HARWINGTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 18 miles W. Hartford.

HARZ, a foreſt and mountain in Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, extending from the bailiwic of Landgelſheim, in the principality of Wolfenbuttel, and the county of Goſlar, through the eaſt part of the principality of Grubenhagen, a part of the county of Wernigerade, and the principality of Blankenburg, to the counties of Hohnſtein and Stollberg, as far as Harzgerode, in the principality of Anhalt, being in length about 48 miles, and in breadth about twenty. The air here is ſo cold, that the winters uſually laſt one half of the year. The rains, ſnows, and fogs are alſo more frequent than in the levels around it; yet thoſe who live and tranſact their buſineſs above ground, and not in the mines and forges, arrive to as great an age as the inhabitants of the levels. Tillage and the cultivation of fruits turn to no account here, the product ſeldom ripening, ſo that the whole harveſt conſiſts of good hay. The foreſt which covers the mountain conſiſts one third of it hard wood, namely, of oak, beech, aſh, aſpen, alder, birch, &c. and two thirds of ſoft wood, among which are firs and pines. This abundance of timber, though in itſelf of great importance, yet is the more valuable here, as without it the mines and forges could not ſubſiſt. The minerals found here, are, yellow oker, vitriol, ſaltpetre, ſulphur, lapis calaminaris, and zink; together with cobalt for the making of powder blue, lead, borax, iron, copper, braſs, ſilver, and ſome gold. The Harz being divided into Upper and Lower: the mine works in it are diſtinguiſhed by the like diviſions. According to the tenor of an agreement concluded in 1635, and the convention of Hildeſheim, made in 1649, between the electoral houſe and that of the prince, the former poſſeſſes four-ſevenths, and the latter three, with venery and maſtage to a certain degree throughout the whole tract thus held in common; and to which likewiſe belong the ſalt-works near Harzburg; the whole Harz yields annually about 1,172,733 rix-dollars, of which, to the value of 2,880, is gold, which is coined into ducats, and 802,860 ſilver; which after a deduction of all charges, the ſurplus or neat profit ariſing from it amounts to 425,274 rix.dollars. The ſovereigns purchaſe the products of theſe mine works, at a certain rate, of the proprietors or overſeers. The ſilver is coined immediately on the Harz. The other products, the mine offices at Hanover and Wolfenbuttel take at a ſtipulated price; making their returns in tallow, leather, and other neceſſaries for the mine works, which are alſo furniſhed at a certain rate. The inhabitants of the Harz are compoſed of miners, labourers in the melting houſes; wood-hewers, carriers, and the ſovereign's officers and ſervants; together with miniſters, ſchool-maſters, artificers, handicraftmen, and tradeſmen. Theſe neither pay licent nor contribution money; the only impoſts levied on them being that whereby in the towns, the owner of every houſe is taxed, in one rix-dollar, and a lodger and a mine officer in half a one, with a ſmall exciſe on beer imported there. But this is again applied to the minage, and benefit of the miners and labourers in the ſmelting houſes.

HAS, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen, capital of a diſtrict, and reſidence of a Dola: 40 miles N. Mocha. *Long*. 43. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 14. 58. N.

HASAB, a town of Aſia, in the province of Candahar, near the Beleſe river: 30 leagues NW. Candahar.

HASAKLU, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 5 miles NW. Beiſheri.

HASAN-BASSA-PALANKA, a town of Servia: 20 miles S. Semendria.

HASAU, a town of the duchy of Courland: 6 miles W. Piltyn.

HASBAIN, or *Haſbein*, an ancient county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, united, in the year 1040, to the biſhopric of Liege: Viſet and St. Tron are the principal towns.

HASBERG, or *Haaſberg*, a citadel of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 3 miles NNW. Cirknitz.

HASBERGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Delmenhorſt: 3 miles NNE. Delmenhorſt.

HASBET, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile, oppoſite Roſetta.

HASCAR, or *Haſhgar Hotun*, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 1310 miles W. Peking. *Long*. 99. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 34. N.

HASCK, or *Haſſek*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut: 684 miles ENE. Mocha, and 264 NE. Fartach.

HASCUSIE, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands of Scotland, between Fitlar and Yell.

HASE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which riſes near Brinke, in the biſhopric of Oſnabruck, paſſes by Oſnabruck, Bramche, Quakenburg, Haſſelin, &c. and runs into the Ems, at Meppen.

HASEL, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Werra: 2 miles SE. Meinungen, in the county of Henneburg.

HASELDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 9 miles W. Pinnenberg.

HASELOCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 12 miles SW. Manheim, and 8 NNE. Landau.

HASELOE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Categat: 12 miles from the iſland of Zealand: *Long*. 11. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 56. 11. N.

HASENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles WSW. Tulln.

HASER, a town of Egypt: 15 miles SE. Tineh.

HASLACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SE. Aigen.

HASLACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and lordſhip of Hauſen, on the Kinzig: 18 miles NNE. Friburg, and 10 SSE. Freudenſtadt.

HASLED, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 69 miles NE. Uddevalla.

HASLEMERE, a town of England, in the county of Surry, with a weekly market on Tueſday. It is ſaid formerly to have had ſeven pariſh churches; but is now very much reduced, it is however a borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 19 miles N. Chicheſter, and 42 SSW. London.

HASLI, a diſtrict of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, ſituated in a charming valley, ſouth eaſt of the Lake of Brientz, and watered by the Aaar, and ſeveral ſmaller ſtreams. The inhabitants put themſelves under the protection of the Bernois, in the year 1333. They are numerous, ſtout, well made, and warlike, and the women in general handſome. Their principal riches conſiſts in the ſale of cheeſe, of which they ſend great quantities to Italy: Meyringen is the chief town.

HASLINGDON, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 14 miles N. Mancheſter, and 19 NNW. London.

HASPARAN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennee rennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſtaritz: 7 miles SE. Bayonne.

HASSAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 27 leagues NNE. Amadan.

HASSAN-CALA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Erzerum, ſituated between mountains, which are covered with ſnow eight months of the year: 70 miles ENE. Erzerum.

HASSEL, or *Haſlau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg: 11 miles E. Hanau, and 1 S. Gelnhauſen.

HASSELBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Floſs: 1 mile W. Zeitz, in Thuringia.

HASSELBIERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 3 miles N. Newſtadt.

HASSELFELDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Blankenburg: 11 miles S. Blankenburg.

HASSELINE, or *Haſſelune*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 7 miles E. Meppen.

HASSELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituate on the river Demer, which divides it into two parts, one of which is in the county of Campine, the other in Looz. Arnold, comte of Chiny and Looz, firſt ſurrounded it with walls, and gave it the privileges of a city. In the year 1567, the inhabitants revolted againſt the biſhop of Liege, and received the rebels, with a miniſter of the reformed religion, named Herman de Swol, who converting others, they maltreated the eccleſiaſtics, pillaged the churches, and broke the images in pieces. The biſhop, Gerard de Groeſbeeck not being able to bring them back to their obedience by good words, laid ſiege to the town, and compelled them to ſurrender on the condition, that the Roman Catholic religion ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed, and that the inhabitants ſhould, for the future, keep a ſtrong garriſon at their own expence: 16 miles NNW. Liege. *Long.* 22. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 54. N.

HASSELT, a town of Overiſſel, ſituated on the Vecht. In the year 1654, there happened a quarrel between the inhabitants of Deventer on one ſide, and thoſe of Campen and Zwol on the other, in which Haſſelt was beſieged and taken by the latter, for taking part with Deventer; but in about three years the differences were adjuſted by the mediation of the ſtates of Holland. The town is ſmall but handſome, and endowed with many privileges by its ancient lords, the biſhops of Utrecht, and confirmed by the emperor Charles V. in 1527. Its magiſtrates are four echevins and four counſellors, changed every year: 10 miles E. Campen. *Long.* 23. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 36. N.

HASSELWICK, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 18 miles NNW. Drontheim.

HASSI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 56 miles NNW. Akrida.

HASTEEN'S GROUND, rocks in the Cattagat: about 12 miles N. from the iſland of Zealand. *Long.* 11. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 11. N.

HASTENBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, near which the French, under the command of the Marechal d'Eſtrees, gained a victory over the duke of Cumberland, in the year 1757: 5 miles SE. Hameln.

HASTINGS, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, and the firſt of thoſe called the Cinque Ports; ſaid to have been ſo called, from one Haſtings, a Dane, who landed here, to pillage the country, and built a fort to ſecure his retreat. The harbour, formerly of conſiderable conſequence, is now only an indifferent road for ſmall veſſels, having been ruined by ſtorms, like the port of Winchelſea. As chief of the Cinque-ports, it was obliged to provide twenty-one veſſels for the king's ſervice, on forty days' notice, with proviſions, arms, and men, fit for warlike ſervice, and continue a fortnight at their own charge; if at the end of that time their farther ſervice was required, the expences were defrayed by the crown. Haſtings contains three pariſhes, but only two churches; the number of houſes is about 600, and the inhabitants eſtimated at 3000. This port received charters from Edward the Confeſſor, William I. Charles II. and ſeveral other of our kings; and has ſent members to the Britiſh parliament, ever ſince the reign of Edward III. There is a conſiderable fiſhery carried on here, particularly herrings and mackarel, and ſeveral hoys trade regularly, to and from London. There are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. In the year 1066, a battle was fought near this town, between Harold II. king of England, and William duke of Normandy, in which the former loſt his life and kingdom. There fell of the Normans, near 15,000 men; and a much greater number of the Engliſh. William, ſirnamed the Conqueror, was ſoon after acknowledged, and crowned king of England; and introduced a memorable epoch in the annals of this country: 40 miles E. Brighthelmſtone, and 64 SE. London. *Long.* 0. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

HASTINGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: 10 miles S. Dax.

HATA HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 142. 5. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

HATAIHAN KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: 35 miles SW. Tcitcicar Hotun.

HATAMTAM, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 37 miles E. Hami Hotun. *Long.* 111. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 56. N.

HATBOROUGH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 12 miles NNE. Philadelphia.

HATFIELD, or *Biſhop's Hatfield*, a town of England, in the county of Herts. It takes the latter name for having once belonged to the biſhops of Ely, who had a palace here, which, with the manor, became alienated to the crown, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who occaſionally reſided here, and was hence conducted to be crowned, at London. There is a weekly market on Thurſday: 7 miles WSW. Hertford, and 19½ London.

HATFIELD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 4 miles S. Deerfield.

HATFIELD BROAD-OAK, or *King's Hatfield*, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex: 8 miles SW. Dunmow, and 29 NNE. London.

HATHERLEY, a town of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated near the conflux of the Towbridge and Ock, with a conſiderable woollen manufacture. It has two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Friday: 28 miles WNW. Exeter, and 201 W. London.

HATTEN, a town of the United Dutch States, in Guelderland, ſituated on the Iſſel, taken by the French, in the year 1672, who deſtroyed the fortifications: 13 miles N. Deventer, and 9 SE. Campen.

HATTEN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: 7 miles NE. Haguenau.

HATTENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, ſituated on the Rhine: 12 miles W. Mentz.

HATTERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 11 miles ESE. Laab.

HATTINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 16 miles NE. Duſſeldorp. *Long.* 24. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

*Hattonchâtel*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Mihiel: 2¾ leagues NE. St. Mihiel, and 4½ WNW. Pont a-Mouſſon.

HATVANY, a town of Hungary, 20 miles NE. Buda.

HATZFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 19 miles SW. Waldeck, and 36 SW. Caſſel. *Long.* 26. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

HAVANNAH, a city and ſeaport of the iſland of Cuba, ſituated on the North coaſt, founded by Diego Velaſques, who conquered the iſland, at the beginning of the 16th century, at the mouth of the river Lagida, on the weſt ſide of the harbour, with the ſea in its front. The harbour is not only the beſt in the iſland, but by many eſteemed the beſt in the world, not only on account of its ſtrength, but becauſe it is capable of containing, commodiouſly, 1000 ſhips, without either cable or anchor, there being generally ſix fathom water in the bay. The entrance into the harbour is by a narrow channel, very difficult of acceſs, and fortified ſtrongly with platforms, works, and artillery, for half a mile, which is the length of the paſſage. The mouth of this channel is ſecured by two ſtrong caſtles, one on the eaſt ſide, called the Moro Fort, built in the form of a triangle, fortified with baſtions, and mounted with 40 pieces of cannon, almoſt level with the water. On the oppoſite ſide of the channel, lies another ſtrong fort, called the Puntal, joining to the town, which is ſituated to the weſtward of the entrance of the harbour, and is ſurrounded by ramparts, baſtions, and ditches. Beſides theſe fortifications, there are many others forts and platforms, all of them furniſhed with artillery, even to profuſion. In the harbour of the Havannah, the Spaniſh galleons and flota, containing all their American treaſures, aſſemble, and ſail from thence to Europe; of conſequence, this is the moſt populous, and richeſt town that the Spaniards have upon their Weſt India iſlands; and it had been always the chief care of the court of Spain to provide it with a ſtrong garriſon, commanded by the ableſt officers they had in their ſervice. The Havannah contains eleven churches and monaſteries; two hoſpitals, &c. the churches are handſome, and richly ornamented, with a profuſion of lamps, chandeliers, &c. of ſilver and gold. The juriſdiction of the town extends to half the iſland, the other half belonging to the capital, St. Jago. While the galleons lie here, a fair is held, in which great ſums of money are ſpent, and every thing is exceſſively dear; but at all times the price of every neceſſary of life at the Havannah is extravagant, bread particularly; neither have they any great variety of freſh meat, nor is what they have of the beſt kinds, excepting their pork. This inconvenience is not owing to any defect in the ſoil of the iſland, but to the indolence of the Spaniards. During the war between Henry II. of France, and the emperor Charles V. it was taken, and burnt by the French;

and in the year 1689, it was taken by the Buccaneers, under the command of captain Morgan. In the year 1762, the Havannah was taken by the Engliſh, under the command of lord Albermarle and admiral ſir George Pocock, together with twelve men of war, and three frigates. The Moro Fort, was taken by ſtorm, after a ſiege of twenty-nine days. It was reſtored at the peace of Paris, in 1763. *Long.* 82. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 12. N.

HAVANT, a town of England, in the county of Hants, containing 500 houſes, with a weekly market on Saturday, ſituated near the ſea: 9 miles W. Chicheſter, and 66 SSW. London.

HAVASH, or *Hawaſch*, a river of Africa, which riſes in Abyſſinia, and runs into the Arabian ſea. *Long.* 44. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. N.

HAUBAN, a moutain of Arabia Felix: 12 miles E. Taas.

HAUBO, a town of Sweden in the province of Weſt Gothland: 7 miles NNW. Gotheborg.

HAUBOURDIN, a town of France in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lille: 1 league SW. Lille, and 4½ NE. Bethune.

HAUD, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen: 56 miles S. Saade.

HAVE *(Le)*, a ſmall iſland, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 64. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

HAVEL, a river of Germany, which iſſues from a lake, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, and runs into the Elbe, near Werben, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg.

HAVELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mark of Pregnitz, ſituated on the Havel, which ſurrounds and forms it into an iſland. It was formerly the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the year 946, by the emperor, Otho I: but the biſhop, Joachim Frederick, ſucceeding to the electorate in the year 1598, no other biſhop has been ſince appointed, but the chapter ſtill continues. The principal trade is diſtilling brandy, and knitting ſtockings. Mary veſſels for the navigation of the Elbe are built here, and great quantities of wood are ſent from hence to Hamburgh: 12 miles NNE. Stendal, and 48 WNW. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 51. N.

HAUENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, capital of a county to which it gives name, in the Auſtrian Briſgau: the county contains rich mines of iron, and is divided into eight communities; the town is ſituated near the Rhine; 3 miles E. Laufenburg, and 13 NW. Baden.

HAVERFORD *weſt*, a town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, ſituated on the river Dougledy, it is a place of great antiquity, and was erected into a county, by charter of Edward IV. which was confirmed by Henry VIII. and afterwards by James I.; is governed by a mayor, common council, ſheriff, &c. and ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament. It contains three pariſh churches within the town and one in the ſuburbs, about 600 houſes, and 5000 inhabitants. The river is navigable for ſhips of burden, and there is a commodious quay for landing goods, and a cuſtom houſe; two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Saturday, are well ſupplied with proviſions. Haverford Weſt was formerly fortified with a rampart and defended by a caſtle, which was ruined in the civil wars of the laſt century: 32 miles W. Carmarthen, and 239 W. London. *Long.* 4. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

HAVERHILL, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſets: 27 miles N. Boſton.

HAVERIL, a town of England, ſituated partly in the county of Suffolk, and partly in the county of Eſſex, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 20 miles SE. Cambridge, and 59 NNE. London..

HAVERSER, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the Weſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye. *Long.* 3. 17. W. Edinburg. *Lat.* 57. 22. N.

HAVERSTRAW, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 32 miles N. New York.

HAVERY, two ſmall iſlands of Scotland, near the weſt coaſt of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 33. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 59. N.

HAUGSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles E. Rotz.

HAVIXBEECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 6 miles SE. Horſtmar.

HAUKEDAL, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Bergen: 70 miles N. Bergen.

HAUNOLSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. St. Polten.

HAUPMANSGRUN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 7 miles SSW, Zwickau.

HAUPOUL-MAZAMET, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: 10 miles SE. Caſtres.

HAUR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran: 19 leagues SSE. Kidge.

*Havre-de-Grâce (Le)*, a ſeaport town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lower Seine, ſituated in a flat marſhy ſoil, interſected with creeks and ditches, at the mouth of the Seine. In the year 1509, it contained only a few houſes, inhabited by fiſhermen. Francis I. erected it into a town, and called it, *Ville de François*, which was afterwards changed to the name it now bears, on account of a chapel, and the harbour formed by the mouth of a river. The harbour has particular advantages above all others on the coaſts; the water does not begin to ebb till three hours after the full tide, which gives an opportunity for a great number of ſhips to depart in the ſame tide. The cauſe of this is attributed to the current of the Seine, which croſſes the mouth of the harbour, as ſoon as the ſea begins to retire, and thus confines the water in the harbour till it has ſpent its ſtrength. The baſon is reſerved for ſhips of war, with ſufficient room for thirty, and depth of water for veſſels of ſixty guns. Before the revolution, it was the ſeat of a governor-general, and other officers: a bailiwick, admiralty, &c.; it contained two churches, three convents, an hoſpital, town-houſe, an arſenal, magazines, and ſtore houſes neceſſary for the conſtruction and arming of ſhips. It is defended by lofty walls, large ditches filled with water, and furniſhed with ſluices; a regular citadel with baſtions, &c. During the civil wars, on account of religion in France, the French Huguenots ſeized on this town, and put it into the hands of the Engliſh; but in the year 1563, the proteſtants concluding a peace, the Engliſh garriſon was obliged to ſurrender the town on capitulation. In the year 1694, this town was bombarded by the Engliſh fleet, under the command of lord Berkley and captain Benbow, and ſeveral houſes deſtroyed. In the year 1759, the town was again bombarded by the Engliſh, under the command of rear-admiral Rodney, which ſet fire to the town ſeveral times, and deſtroyed a great number of flat-bottomed boats, that were intended to bring troops over to England: 10½ poſts W. Rouen, and 27. NW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 31. N.

HAVRE GIFFART, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: 5 miles N. from St. Helier.

HAVRE DE ROSEL, a bay on the north eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: 5 miles NNE. St. Helier.

HAUS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 20 miles NNW. Muhran.

HAUS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles NNW. Steyregg.

HAUSAY, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, one of the Out Skerries: 16 miles E. Shetland.

HAUSEBERGE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Minden: 3 miles S. Minden.

HAUSEGG, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles NE. Bavarian Waidhaven.

HAUSEN, a lordſhip of Germany in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the princes of Furſtenberg, in the Schwartzwalde.

HAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of the lordſhip to which it gives name, on the Kinzig; 20 miles NE. Rothwell, and 26 SE. Straſburg.

HAUSLEITTEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles S. Sonneberg.

HAUSSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, near Salminſter, and 3 miles N. Orbe.

HAUSTOTTEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 2 miles SSE. Graz.

HAUTECOMBE, a town of Savoy, on the weſt ſide of the lake Bourget: 12 miles NNE. Chambery, and 17 S. Seiſſel.

HAUTEFORT, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Exideuil: 2 leagues SSE. Exideuil, and 6 NE. Perigueux.

HAUTGOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Circar of Cicacole: 22 miles NW. Ganjam.

HAUTELUCE, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 13 miles NE. Conflans.

HAUTERIVE, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans: 4½ leagues N. Romans.

HAUTE RIVOIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 6 leagues W. Lyons, and 5 NE. Montbriſon.

HAUTEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belley: 2 leagues E. St. Rambert.

HAUTEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-François: 3 leagues SE. Vitry.

HAUTEVILLE LA-GUICHARD, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: 7 miles NE. Coutances.

HAUTPOUL, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: 5 leagues N. Carcaſſonne: and 3½ SE. Caſtres.

HAUT THORAME, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtellnane: 5 leagues N. Caſtellnane.

HAUTVILLER, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epernay: 1 league N. Epernay.

HAUTZENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 1 mile SE. Hall.

HAUTZENTAL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles S. Sonneberg.

HAUZ HORMOZ, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 30 leagues S. Sirgian.

HAUZEMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau: 6 miles NE. Paſſau.

HAWES, a river of Wales, which runs into the Severn, 2 miles below Newtown, in the county of Montgomery.

HAWICK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh, on the river Tiviot: 32 miles SW. Berwick, and 33 SSE. Edinburgh.

HAWKE BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

HAWKE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

HAWKE'S BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the northernmoſt iſland of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean.

HAWKESHEAD, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated near a lake, in a valley ſurrounded by hills, with a weekly market on Monday: 38 miles N. Lancaſter, and 273 N. London.

HAWLBOWLING, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, in Cork harbour, 10 miles below Cork.

HAWYE, a river of Wales, which runs into the Ython, in the county of Radnor.

HAW'S WATER, a lake of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland.

HAY, a town of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock, with a weekly market on Saturday; ſuppoſed to have been known to the Romans. This town was burned by Owen Glendower, in his incurſions: 14 miles ENE. Brecon; and 151 WNW. London.

HAY (*L'*), a town of France, in the department of Paris: 1½ league S. Paris.

HAYANGE, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briey: 2 leagues SW. Thionville, and 2 NE. Briey.

HAYD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: 26 miles SE. Egra, and 24 W. Pilſen.

HAYDENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg, ſituated on the Brenz, celebrated for its pottery: 42 miles E. Stuttgard, and 18 NNW. Ulm.

HAYE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Preuilly: 8½ leagues S. Tours, and 4 NW. Preuilly.

HAYE PAYNEL (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avranches: 2 leagues N. Avranches, and 2½ ESE. Granville.

HAYE-DU PUITS (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carentan: 4 leagues W. Carentan, and 5 N. Coutances.

HAYES (*The*), rocks near the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Guernſey, between the ſmall iſlands of Harnit and Hummet.

HAYGER, or *Heger*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg: 3 miles NE. Dillenburg.

HAYLSHAM, ſee *Hailſham*.

HAYN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Stolberg: 6 miles E. Stolberg.

HAYN, *Groſen*, or *Groſenhayn*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, containing three churches. In this town the art of dyeing the Saxon green and blue was firſt diſcovered: 8 miles N. Meiſſen.

HAYNAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Leignitz: 11 miles N. Goldberg, and 9 WNW. Leignitz.

*Hayn-aux-trois Chênes*, or *Dreyeicherhain*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg: 5 miles S. Franckfort on the Maine, and 7 NNE. Darmſtadt.

HAYNDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 13 miles E. Krottau.

HAYNICHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 8 miles WNW. Freyberg, and 25 W. Dreſden.

HAYNSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and biſhopric of Naumburg: 3 miles SW. Naumburg.

HAYWOOD FORT, a fort of the iſland of Barbadoes: 1½ mile N. Speight's-town.

HAZARD, or *Richmond Bay*, a bay in Hudſon's Bay, on the weſt coaſt of Labrador, with a great number of ſmall iſlands, called *Arthiwinipick* by the Indians of the country. *Long.* 75. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 35.

HAZEBROUCK, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North: 6½ leagues W. Lille, and 6½ S. Dunkirk. *Long.* 20. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

HAZ-OGHU-BEZARZICH, or *Agioi-Baſſardſcik*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria. The town is commercial, and inhabited by many rich Armenians: 38 miles S. Driſtra.

HEA, a province of the empire of Morocco, bordering on the coaſt of the Atlantic. The principal place is Mogador.

HEAD OF ELK, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, at the head of Cheſapeak bay.

HEAD OF MAN, a cape of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke: 6 miles WSW. Pembroke.

HEADON, or *Heydon*, a town of England, in the county of York, formerly a place of conſiderable trade, being ſituated on a river two miles from the Humber, but the harbour is now choaked up. It has a weekly market on Saturday. It is a corporation and a borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament: 8 miles E. Hull, and 181 N. London.

HEALTHY COVE, a bay of the iſland of Jamaica, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 44. N.

HEAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Tonquin, ſituated on a river, about four days' journey from the ſea, where the French have a factory: it is the reſidence of a mandarin.

HEATH POINT, a cape of the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the iſland of Anticoſti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 62. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 6. N.

HEBRIDES, ſee *Weſtern Iſlands*.

HEBRIDES (*New*), a cluſter of iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, firſt diſcovered by Quiros, in the year 1506, who ſuppoſed them to have been the Southern continent, and called them *Tierra Auſtralia del Eſpirito Santo*. Monſ. Bourgainville landed on one of them in the year 1768; but they were not diſcovered to be a group of iſlands till capt. Cook explored them in 1774. They are in general mountainous, and abound with wood and water. Their principal productions are bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, plantains, yams, and ſugar-canes. The inhabitants appear civil and hoſpitable. *Long.* 166. 40. to 170. 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 30. to 20. 5. S.

HEBRON, a town of Paleſtine, ſituated partly on a hill and partly on a plain. The Chriſtians have a church here, which they ſay contains the tombs of Abraham and Sarah, to which the Mahometans, as well as Chriſtians, come in pilgrimage. The valley or plain of Mamre is not far from Hebron; it is fertile, and planted with excellent vineyards. Conſtantine built a church here, the walls of which are yet in exiſtence: 8 leagues SW. Jeruſalem.

HEBTICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: 2 miles SE. Traarbach.

HECHINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a branch of the family of Hohenzoltern, and is the reſidence of the prince: 30 miles S. Stuttgart, and 52 ESE. Straſburg.

HECKLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Bernburg: 10 miles NE. Bernburg.

HECLA (*Mount*), a mountain of Iceland, with a volcano, which frequently ſends forth flames and torrents of burning matter. The eruptions in the year 1693 and 1766 occaſioned terrible devaſtations, ſome of the matter being thrown forth to the diſtance of 150 miles, and a circuit of nearly fifty laid waſte by the lava. It takes up four hours' time to aſcend. On the higheſt point, where Fahrenheit's thermometer was at 24 in the air, it roſe to 153 when placed on the ground.

HECLABIR, a ridge of rocks on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of N. Ronaldſha, one of the Orknies.

HED, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 18 miles NW. Stroemſholm.

HEDDING, or *Store Hedding*, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: 20 miles SSW. Copenhagen.

HEDE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 32 miles NW. Uddevalla.

*Hedée*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rennes: 2½ poſts N. Rennes, and 5½ S. St. Malo. *Long.* 15. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

HEDEMORA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, and one of the principal towns of the kingdom, ſituated near a lake, well built and commercial. Here is a large manufacture of gunpowder: 53 miles NW. Upſal. *Long.* 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 17. N.

HEDESUNDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia: 18 miles S. Geffle.

HEDGEMAN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 24 miles WSW. Waſhington.

HEDJAS, a province of Arabia, lying along the Red Sea, between Mount Sinai and the province of Yemen.

HEDIC, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, about five leagues from the coaſt of France, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen: it contains a town of the ſame name, and a fort called Pengarde: 2½ leagues E. Belle-iſle. *Long.* 14. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 23. N.

HEDINGHAM, or *Caſtle Hedingham*, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a weekly market of Tueſday: 18 miles NW. Colcheſter, and 48 NNW. London.

**HEEMSTEDE**, a town of Holland : 3 miles S. Haerlem.

**HEEPEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg : 4 miles NNE. Bielefeld.

**HEERENBERG**, a town of the United Dutch States, in the county of Zutphen : 15 miles SE. Arnheim.

**HEERINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt : 6 miles SE. Nordhauſen, and 32 N. Erfurt.

**HEGAU**, or *Hegow*, a name under which is comprehended all that part of Germany in the circle of Swabia, which borders on the Bodenſee, or Lake of Conſtance.

**HEGENSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn : 2 miles SSE. Buren.

**HEGGBACH**, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſaid to have been founded in the 11th century. The abbeſs is aſſeſſed in the matricula at 16 florins, and is taxed to the Imperial chamber at 16 rixdollars 46 kruitzers : 12 miles S. Ulm.

**HEIBACH**, or *Heubach* a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim, ſituated on the Maine : 12 miles W. Wertheim.

**HEICHERLOCH**, ſee *Haigerloch*.

**HEIDEKRUG**, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania : 4 miles NE. Ruſs.

**HEIDELBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the Palatinate, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Neckar, ſurrounded with walls in the 12th century. It has often experienced the dreadful calamities of war and fire. In the years 1278 and 1288 it was entirely burnt down. In 1622, it was taken and plundered by the Bavarians ; in 1689, miſerably laid waſte by the French ; and in 1693, not only plundered by them, but alſo burnt and reduced to a heap of ſtones. At preſent this town is but ſmall, though well built. Here is an univerſity, founded in the year 1386, compoſed of twenty profeſſors, four of which are Calviniſts. When Heidelberg was taken by the Bavarians, in 1622, the elector of Bavaria made a preſent of the library to pope Gregory XV. to be placed in the Vatican. Heidelberg contains three churches for Roman Catholics and Proteſtants of the different perſuaſions, ſeveral convents, an anatomical theatre, a military hoſpital, upwards of twenty fountains, and ſix gates. Heidelberg was much celebrated for a magnificent caſk, called the *tun of Heidelberg*. The town is commercial, and has manufactures of ſtuffs, ſilk ſtockings, &c. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans, with a free toleration : 44 miles SSE. Mentz , and 42 S. Francfort on the Maine. *Long*. 25. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 20. N.

**HEIDELBERG**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania : 20 miles WSW. Reading.

**HEIDELSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated on the Salzbach : 17 miles S. Heidelberg, and 14 SE. Spire.

**HEIDENFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg : 13 miles WNW. Wurzburg.

**HEIDENHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach : 15 miles S. Anſpach.

**HEIDENRICHSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, 6 miles W. Bohmich Waidhofen.

**HEIDINA**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 1 mile WSW. Pettaw.

**HEIDLEICH**, a lake of Sileſia, in the principality of Wolau : 2½ miles WNW. Wolau.

**HEILA**, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia, at the mouth of the Viſtula, in the Baltic : 8 leagues NNE. Dantzick. *Long*. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 53. N.

**HEILBRONN**, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Neckar, on the frontiers of the Palatinate, in a country celebrated for its vineyards. It is well built, and contains three churches, two convents, a ſeminary, a library, and public baths. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula is 104 florins, and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar 101 rixdollars 71 kruitzers : 20 miles N. Stuttgart, and 26 SE. Heidelberg. *Long*. 26. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 40. N.

**HEILGELAND**, an iſland in the North Sea, belonging to Denmark, about 9 miles in circumference, with a light-houſe : about 11 leagues NW. from the mouth of the Elbe. *Long*. 7. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 22. N.

**HEILIBERG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 5 miles NE. Rein.

**HEILIG CREUTZ**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 8 miles SE. Landſperg.

**HEILIGE-LINDE** (*Die*), a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen : 6 miles WSW. Raſtenburg.

**HEILIGEN**, a town of the duchy of Courland : 46 miles SSW. Goldingen.

**HEILIGENBEIL**, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen : 28 miles SE. Konigſberg.

**HEILIGENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 1 mile N. Rotz.

**HEILIGENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of a county belonging to the prince of Furſtenberg : 12 miles NNE. Conſtance.

**HEILIGENHAFEN**, a ſea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, ſituated near the Baltic, oppoſite the iſland of Femern. The harbour is at ſome diſtance, eaſtward from the town. *Long*. 28. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 30. N.

**HEILIGENRODE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya : 6 miles S. Bremen.

**HEILIGENSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld : 14 miles SSW. Duderſtadt, and 42 NW. Erfurt. *Long*. 27. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 12. N.

**HEILIGENGRAB**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mark of Prignitz : 6 miles E. Pritzwalk.

**HEILIGRITZ**, a town and convent of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 11 miles SW. Vienna.

**HIELSBERG**, or *Heilſperg*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland : 36 miles from Konigſberg.

**HEILSBRUNN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, with a medicinal ſpring : 10 miles ENE. Anſpach, and 16 SW. Nuremberg.

**HEILTZ LE MAURUP**, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-François : 3½ leagues NE. Vitry-le-François, and 6½ S. St. Manehold.

**HEIMBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz : 8 miles NW. Bingen.

**HEINENFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim : 9 miles NE. Wertheim.

**HEINRICHSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania : 4 miles S. Rumelſburg.

**HEINRICHSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles SW. Bohmiſch Waidhoven.

**HEINSBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers : 10 miles SE. Ruremond. *Long*. 23. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 8. N.

**HEINZENBERG**, a mountainous diſtrict of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons, and one of the moſt beautiful and fertile in the country, full of corn-fields, meadows, ſmall lakes, and foreſts intermixed ; ſituated to the ſouth of the biſhopric of Coire.

**HEIRAN**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen : 36 miles S. Abu-Ariſch.

**HEISKER ISLANDS**, two ſmall iſlands of Scotland, 5 leagues N. from North Viſt Iſland. *Long*. 4. 38. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 57. 46. N.

**HEIST**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Siegen : 4 miles NNW. Siegen.

**HEITERNSHEIM**, or *Heyterſchen*, a priory and principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, aſſeſſed in the matricula at 240 florins, and taxed to the chamber of Wetzlar at 45 rixdollars 49 kruitzers. The town of Heiternſheim, where the prior reſides, is ſituated ten miles SE. from Briſack.

**HEL**, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which runs into the ſea, about 4 miles S. Falmouth.

**HELAN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 5 miles S. Leitmeritz.

**HELBIGSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg : 7 miles S. Freyberg.

**HELDAZOO**, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the ſouth coaſt of Shetland. *Long*. 1. 30. E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 60. 13. N.

**HELDBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg : 8 miles W. Coburg.

**HELFENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 10 miles SE. Aigen.

**HELFORD**, a ſmall fiſhing town of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the river Hel : 3 miles SW. Falmouth.

**HELGA**, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, 5 miles S. Wetter Lake.

**HELGEA**, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Baltic, 10 miles S. Chriſtianſtadt.

**HELLA**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates : 50 miles S. Bagdad.

**HELLEBERG**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland : 23 miles NW. Calmar.

**HELLELANDS**, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand : 26 miles S. Stavanger.

**HELLERBACH**, a river of Sileſia, in the principality of Janer, which runs into the Hatzbach, near Roverſdorf.

**HELLGATE**, a narrow ſtrait of Eaſt River, at the mouth of Hudſon's River, going up to New York, formed by the projecting point of Long Iſland.

**HELLIMER**, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarguemine : 2¼ leagues W. Sar Albe, and 3 SSE. St. Avold.

HELLIN, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia : 17 miles S. Chinchilla.

HELL'S SKERRIES, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands of Scotland, near the weſtern coaſt, 10 miles W. Rum Iſland. *Long.* 3. 40. W. Edinburg. *Lat.* 57. N.

HELMANAED, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria : 8 miles SW. Freyſtadt.

HELMBRECHT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach : 16 miles NE. Culmbach.

HELMERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel : 22 miles N. Caſſel, and 19 W. Gottingen.

HELMESTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel : containing two fauxbourgs, three churches, and an univerſity founded by duke Julius, in the year 1576 : an anatomical theatre, and a public library. Near it is a medicinal ſpring : 20 miles N. Halberſtadt, and 17 E. Wolfenbuttel.

HELMONT, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the Aa, with an old caſtle, which belonged to the houſe of Cortembach : 8 leagues SE. from Bois-le-Duc.

HELMSDALE, a river of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, which runs into the German Sea, a little to the ſouth of the Ord of Caithneſs.

HELMSLEY, or *Helmſley Black-a-Moor*, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated near the river Rye : near it are the remains of a caſtle, deſtroyed by general Fairfax in the civil wars of the laſt century. It is a place of conſiderable trade in the manufacture of cotton and linen : the market is on Saturday : 22 miles N. York, and 222 N. London.

HELMSTATT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine : 14 miles SE. Heidelberg, and 14 NW. Heilbronn.

HELSINGBORG, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, on the coaſt of the Sound, oppoſite Helſingoer. It had formerly a ſtrong caſtle, but ſuffered ſeverely in the wars of the laſt century, ſo that it is now a defenceleſs place, with little commerce. It has, however, manufactures of ribbons, hats, and boots. Here is a ferry acroſs the Sound to Denmark : 28 miles NW. Lund. and 50 W. Chriſtianſtadt. *Long.* 12. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 2. N.

HELSINGFORS, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the north coaſt of the Gulf of Finland : built by Guſtavus I. it is defended by ſeveral forts, and is conſidered as one of the beſt towns in the province : 140 miles ESE. Abo. *Long.* 24. 42. E Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

HELSINGLAND, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, bounded on the north by Jamtland, and Medelpad, on the eaſt by the Gulf of Bothnia, on the ſouth by Geſtricia, and on the ſouth-weſt and weſt by Dalecarlia ; about 120 miles in length, and ninety in breadth. The proportion of arable land is ſmall, but fertile, the paſture lands feed great numbers of cattle; flax forms a principal article of cultivation ; the rivers and lakes abound with fiſh. The foreſts are extenſive, and well ſupplied with wood, both for timber and the uſe of the iron mines, of which there are many in the province. The chief articles of commerce are iron, flax, linen, tallow, butter, tar, deals, timber, &c. The principal town is Hudickſwall.

HELSINGOER, a town of Denmark, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Zealand, built on the ſide of a mountain, near the Sound, next to Copenhagen, the richeſt and moſt beautiful town of the iſland. All merchant veſſels paſſing through the Sound pay a duty at this place, on which account every nation that trades to the Baltic has its conſul here. In the year 1311, this town was laid waſte and plundered, by the inhabitants of Roſtock and Wiſmar, and was ſacked a ſecond time in 1522, by the combined fleet of the Hanſe-towns. Chriſtian II. would have given this town up to the Dutch, but the inhabitants oppoſed it ; on which account they incurred that monarch's diſpleaſure, and the toll, or cuſtom-houſe, was removed to Copenhagen ; but, however, it did not continue there long. Helſingoer has no harbour, but a good and ſafe road : 20 miles N. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 2. N.

HELSTON, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated on the river Loe, near the ſea. It is a large and populous town, of good trade, and one of the places appointed for ſtamping tin, according to the ancient ſtannary laws. The magiſtracy is veſted in a mayor, four aldermen, and twenty-four aſſiſtants, by charter of queen Elizabeth. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh Parliament, and has a weekly market : 12 miles E. Penzance, and 274 WSW. London. *Long.* 5. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

HELVOETSLUYS, a ſea-port town of Holland, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Voorn, with a good harbour, about 12 miles foom the open ſea, in the middle of a large bay, capable of holding the whole fleet of the country ; the town is ſmall, but well defended with ſtrong fortifications : this is the general port for packets from England : 12 miles W. Dort, and 15 SW. Rotterdam. *Long.* 22. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

HELWICKHEAD, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on the ſouth point of the entrance into Dungarvan Bay. *Long.* 7. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 2. N.

HELZSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld : 9 miles N. Eiſzleben, and 16 SSE. Quedlinburg. *Long.* 29. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

HEM, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 3 miles S. Lunden.

HEMDA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac : 28 leagues E. Iſpahan.

HEMENGSTEDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 3 miles N. Meldorp.

HEMG, a river of China, which runs into the Kin-cha : 12 miles E. Ma-hou, in the province of Se-tchuen.

HEMLOCK LAKE, a ſmall lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York : 32 miles S. Lake Ontario.

HEMMAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg : 8 miles E. Dietfurt, and 12 W. Ratiſbon.

HEMMENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, ſituated on the Saale ; 12 miles E. Hameln.

HEMPSTED, or *Hemel Hempſtea*, a town of England, in the county of Hertford, with a large corn market on Thurſday : 7 miles W. St. Albans', and 23 NW. London.

HEN AND CHICKENS, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Downe: 8 miles E. Newry.

HENANBIEN, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lamballe : 2½ leagues NE. Lamballe, and 4½ NW. Dinan.

HENARES, a river of Spain, which riſes near Siguença, in Old Caſtile, and runs into the Xarama, ten miles above Toledo.

HENDER, a ſmall iſland on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland. *Long.* 1. 43. W. Edinburg. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

HENG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi : 1135 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 38. N.

HENG, a river of China, in the province of Hou-quang, which empties itſelf into a large lake called Tong-Ting.

HENG-CHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hua-Quang, on the river Heng : 25 miles NNE. Heng-tche.

HENGERSPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria : 6 miles SE. Deckendorf, and 22 NW. Paſſau.

HENG-TCHE, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Heng : 775 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 129. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 56. N.

HENG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Heng ; the principal manufacture is making paper. In the neighbourhood are mines of ſilver, which are not permitted to be wrought : 785 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 129. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 56. N.

HENING, a town of Hungary, 12 miles NW. Symontornya.

HENLEY UPON THAMES, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, ſituated on the Thames, with a large bridge, which divides it from Berkſhire. It is a place of conſiderable trade to London, in malt, corn, flour, and wood, ſent by barges down the river Thames. It has a large weekly market, on Thurſday, was formerly a borough, and ſent two members to the Britiſh parliament : 23 miles SSE. Oxford, and 35 W. London.

HENLEY IN ARDEN, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Tueſday : 14 miles S. Birmingham, and 102. NW. London.

HENLEY-HOUSE, a ſtation or factory of Canada, on the river Albany. *Long.* 85. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

HENNEBERG, a county of Germany, and principality, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated to the north of the biſhopric of Wurtzburg ; about twenty-four miles in extent from north to ſouth, and 22 from eaſt to weſt. The land bears corn and tobacco. Here are ſome extenſive foreſts and mountains, with mines of copper, ſilver, iron, and ſteel, ſeveral medicinal ſprings, and ſalt works. They count thirteen towns : the principal rivers are the Werra, Schleuſs, Schwartza, and Felde. The inhabitants are Lutherans. The poſterity of the hereditary counts being extinct in 1583, the territory paſſed to different branches of the houſe of Saxony. The aſſeſſment for the Roman month is 190 florins, of which each proprietor pays a part ; the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar is 196 rixdollars thirty-ſix kruitzers. It takes its name from an ancient caſtle, which was burnt by the peaſants in 1525 : 4 miles S. Meinungen.

HENNEBON, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Morbihan, ſituated on the Blavet, which is navigable for veſſels of a moderate ſize. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, who carry on a conſiderable trade in corn, iron, honey, &c. : 17½ poſts SE. Breſt, and 62½ W. Paris. *Long.* 14. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 48. N.

HENNERSBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, which joins the Mockengrund, and forms the Seylewitz.

**HENNERSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 2 miles SE. Teltow.

**HENNERSDORF**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 7½ miles NNE. Neiſſe.

**HENNEVEUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne: 3 leagues E. Boulogne.

**HENNIN LIETARD**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arras: 3½ leagues NNE. Arras, and 2 NW. Douay.

**HENRICHEMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aubigny, built by the duke of Sully, in the reign of Henry IV.: 3½ leagues S. Aubigny, and 4½ NNE. Bourges. *Long*. 20. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 18. N.

**HENRICHS**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg: 6 miles E. Meinungen.

**HENRICKSWALD**, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 6 miles WSW. Tilſit.

**HENRICO**, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

**HENRY**, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

**HENSDALE**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: 70 miles WNW. Boſton.

**HENSIN**, or *Henſingen*, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: 12 miles ENE. Baſtogne.

**HENSKEM**, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 7 miles NNE. Gumbinnen.

**HEPPENHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Mentz: 16 miles NNW. Heidelberg, and 10 E. Worms.

**HEPPENHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the palatinate of the Rhine, on the Wies: 4 miles SW. Worms, and 14 NNW. Manheim.

**HEPSEY**, a river of Wales, which runs into the Neath, in the county of Brecknock.

**HERACLEA**, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, in which are the ruins of an amphitheatre, built by the emperor Severus; ſituated on the north coaſt of the ſea of Marmora, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop: 45 miles WSW. Conſtantinople. *Long*. 45. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 53. N.

**HERAKRA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 30 miles NW. Calmar.

**HERAT**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, ſurrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by an old caſtle. The neighbouring country produces excellent fruit, and roſes are in ſuch plenty, that it obtained the name of *Sarguitzar*, or *City of Roſes*. *Long*. 60. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 34. 30. N.

**HERAT**, a river of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan, which runs into the Caſpian Sea, near Zaweh.

**HERAULT**, a river of France, which riſes in the Sevennes Mountain, and runs into the Mediterranean, a little below Agde.

**HERAULT**, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Tarn and the Aveiron, on the north-eaſt by the department of the Gard, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Mediterranean, on the ſouth-weſt by the department of the Aude, and on the weſt by the department of the Tarn. It takes its name from the river ſo called, which croſſes from north to ſouth nearly in the centre. Montpellier is the capital.

**HERBA**, a town of Africa, in the deſert of Sahara: 50 miles SE. Gardeia.

**HERBALMARA**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut: 148 miles S. Amanzirifdin.

**HERBAULT**, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blois: 8 miles W. Blois.

**HERBE**, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 15 miles S. Verona.

**HERBEDE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 2 miles ENE. Blackenſtein.

**HERBEMONT**, a town in the duchy of Luxemburg, ſituated on a mountain near the Semoy: 20 miles W. Arlon.

**HERBERSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles W. Hardeburg.

**HERBIERS** (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigue: 2½ leagues SSW. Mortagne, and 4½ SE. Montaigue.

**HERBIGNAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guerande: 3 leagues NE. Guerande.

**HERBORN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg, with a caſtle; on the Dille. In the year 1584, a celebrated Proteſtant academy was founded here. The chief trade is forging and manufacturing iron: 3 miles SSE. Dillenburg. *Long*. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 34. N.

**HERBRAM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 4 miles SW. Dringenberg.

**HERBSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: 13 miles W. Fulda, and 26 ESE. Marpurg.

**HERCULANEUM**, an ancient city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, totally overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Veſuvius, in the beginning of the reign of the emperor Titus. In the years 1689 and 1711, upon digging in theſe parts, ſomething of this city was diſcovered. In the year 1738, freſh attempts began to be made, and ſince that time a prodigious number of ancient monuments of every kind have been diſcovered, ſuch as paintings, ſtatues, buſtos, furniture, utenſils, &c. The ſituation was near where Portici now ſtands.

**HERDICKE**, or *Marien Herdicke*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, ſituated on the Ruhr, containing three churches for the different religions, and a noble ſecular abby for ladies, both Roman Catholic and Proteſtants: 4 miles SW. Schwerte.

**HERDIN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 6 miles SE. Trautenau.

**HEREFORD**, a city of England, ſituated on the river Wye, near the centre of the county to which it gives name. The name is ſaid to be Saxon, and ſignify the Ford of the Army, being a long time a military ſtation of the Saxons, before the Norman conqueſt. Beſides the cathedral, before the civil wars of the laſt century, there were five churches, two were then demoliſhed. Hereford was formerly ſurrounded with walls and a ditch, and defended by a caſtle, ſaid to have been as large as the caſtle at Windſor. The caſtle, great part of the wall, and three of the gates, are deſtroyed. The city is large, but neither populous nor well built, though conſiderably improved within a few years. Hereford is ſaid to have been erected into a biſhop's ſee in the year 1680: it is governed by a mayor and aldermen, &c. and has three markets weekly: Wedneſday and Saturday for proviſions, poultry, butter, &c.: and on Friday for live ſtock. The aſſizes for the county, quarter ſeſſions, and county courts, are held here. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, the city was taken and ſacked by Griffin, prince of Wales, who deſtroyed the cathedral, and carried the biſhop away priſoner. Hereford ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 28 miles WSW. Worceſter, 30 NW. Glouceſter, and 130 W. London.

**HEREFORDSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded on the north by Shropſhire, on the eaſt by Worceſterſhire and Glouceſterſhire, on the ſouth by Monmouthſhire, and on the weſt by the Welſh counties of Brecon and Radnor. The form is nearly circular, the mean length about 37 miles, and the breadth 33. It is divided into eleven hundreds, which contain one city, Hereford, ſix market towns, 176 pariſhes, and about 90,000 inhabitants. The market towns are Leominſter, Weobley, Ledbury, Kington, Roſs, and Bromyard; the two firſt, the city of Hereford, and the county, each return two members to the Britiſh parliament. The principal rivers are the Wye, and the Munnow, or Mynnow. The climate is mild, and the land generally fertile; the face of the country is rich, beautiful, and pictureſque. The ſoil is very different, from a ſtrong clay to ſand, yet all are productive. The principal part of the land is employed in tillage, producing wheat, barley, oats, clover, turnips, &c. The country is in general well wooded, both in timber and coppice wood, the value of which is much increaſed by the cultivation of hops. Herefordſhire cyder has been long a liquor highly eſteemed; of courſe orchards and the culture of apple trees are a matter of conſiderable conſequence. The ſheep of this country were formerly in much eſtimation, and the wool valuable on account of its ſtaple and fineneſs; but the ſuperior quality of the wool not being thought adequate to atone for the ſmallneſs of the carcaſs, the farmers are in general deſirous of obtaining a breed larger and more profitable.

**HERENCIA**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 40 miles SE. Toledo.

**HERENDITZ**, a town of Croatia: 6 miles SW. Sluin.

**HERENTALS**, a town of the duchy of Brabant, on the Little Nethe, built in the year 1209, by Henry IV. duke of Brabant, and ſurrounded with walls in the year 1400: 16 miles NE. Malines, and 16 E. Antwerp.

**HERFORD**, or *Herworden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſperg, ſituated on the Werra and Aa, which divide it into three parts: it contains about 800 houſes, between which are large ſpaces and gardens, four Lutherans', one Calviniſt church, two chapels, and a convent. This town was formerly Imperial, but the troops of Brandenburg compelled the inhabitants to pay homage to the elector, in the year 1652. On a mountain near the town ſtands the abby of Herford, a free and ſecular foundation, erected in the year 789, or 790. Since the reformation it has become Lutheran. The abbeſs is a princeſs, the canoneſſes, princeſſes, or noble. The aſſeſſment in the Imperial matricula eight florins monthly, and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar 81 rixdollars 14 kruitzers: 10 miles ENE. Ravenſberg. *Long*. 25. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 11. N.

**HERICOUR**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lure: 4 leagues SE. Lure, and 7¼ E. Veſoul. *Long*. 24. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 34. N.

**HERICY**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and the Marne, on the Seine: 5 miles NE. Fontainebleau.

HERISAU, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Appenzell, ſaid to have been known to the Romans, and the firſt place in Swiſſerland which embraced Chriſtianity. The inhabitants are induſtrious, and manufacture linen and muſlins, remarkable for their fineneſs: 7 miles SW. St. Gall, and 10 NW. Appenzell.

HERISSON, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cerilly: 2 leagues SW. Cerilly, and 5 NW. Montmarault.

HERISTAL, ſee *Herſtal.*

HERK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 20 miles NW. Liege. *Long.* 22. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

HERKENRODE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 2 miles W. Haſſelt.

HERKLA, or *Heraclea*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt: 50 miles S. Tunis.

HERLE, a town of the duchy of Limburg: 6 miles ENE. Fauquemont.

HERM *(L')*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Muret: 2 leagues SW. Muret.

HERMAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated near the Meuſe: 3 miles SSW. Viſet.

HERMAN MIESTIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, near which are quarries of different-coloured marble: 3 miles W. Chrudim.

HERMANCE, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Chablais, ſituated on the coaſt of the Lake of Geneva: 7 miles NNE. Geneva.

HERMANCE, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Lake of Geneva, at the town of the ſame name.

HERMANNSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: 15 miles N. Zell.

HERMANST, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 34 miles WNW. Adrianople.

HERMATA, a kingdom of the iſland of Borneo, with a town of the ſame name, ſituated near the ſea coaſt.

HERMBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 17 miles S. Juliers. *Long.* 24. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

HERMBSDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſze: 2¼ miles NW. Weydenau.

HERMENEAULT *(L')*, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay le Comte: 1¼ league NW. Fontenay-le-Comte, and 3¼ ENE. Luçon.

HERMENSTADT, or *Szebeny*, a free town of Tranſilvania, and capital of that country, fortified with a double wall, and a deep moat; it is ſituated on the ſide of the Szeben, which ſoon after runs into the Aluta: 147 miles NE. Belgrade, and 300 SE. Vienna. *Long.* 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 15. N.

HERMENT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: 7 leagues W. Clermont, and 8 WSW. Riom.

HERMETRA, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland, a little to the NE. of North Viſt.

HERMEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtain: 2½ leagues from Verdun, and three quarters SW. Eſtain.

HERMITAGE, a town of Weſt Florida, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi: 7 miles SW. New Orleans.

HERMITAGE *(L')*, a hill of France, on the ſide of the Rhône, celebrated for the wine made from its vineyards, oppoſite Tournon.

HERMIT'S BAY, a bay of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, on the north coaſt, a little to the ſouth of Madan's Point.

HERMIT'S ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Terra del Fuego.

HERMONVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, with a medicinal ſpring: 7 miles from Reims.

HERMOSELLO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, at the conflux of the Duero and the Tormes: 3 leagues below Miranda de Duero.

HERNGRUND, a town of Hungary, ſituated among mountains, in the midſt of extenſive mines of copper, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed: 4 miles NNW. Neuſol.

HERNOSAND, or *Hernoſund*, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Angermania, ſituated on an iſland in the Gulf of Bothnia, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, over which a bridge is thrown. On the north ſide of the harbour the water is deep enough for the largeſt veſſels to come up and unload at the warehouſes. Hernoſand was formerly a ſtaple town, and has ſtill a conſiderable trade, eſpecially in linen. In the years 1710, 1714, and 1721, this town was burned by the Ruſſians, but is pretty well recovered ſince. *Long.* 18. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 38. N.

HEROLDSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg: 7 miles NNE. Nuremberg, and 8 SSE. Erlang.

HERON CREEK, a creek of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, a little to the weſt of Cape Malabar.

HERQUI, or *Erqui*, a village of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, with a ſmall harbour in the Engliſh Channel, near a cape called *The Point of Herqui*, which forms a bay. On the 17th of March, 1796, ſir Sydney Smith ſailed into this bay, and deſtroyed ſeveral French veſſels: 6 leagues W. St. Malo, and 4½ ENE. St. Brieuc.

HERRENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 14 miles SSE. Stuttgard, and 24 NE. Freudenſtadt.

HERRENBREITUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, ſituated on the Werra: 20 miles W. Smalcalden.

HERRERA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 32 miles NNW. Burgos.

HERRIEDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtet, ſituated on the Altmuhl: 5 miles SW. Anſpach, and 12 NNE. Dunckelſbuhl. *Long.* 28. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

HERRIOT, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh: 10 miles S. Dalkeith.

HERRNHUTH, or *Herrnhutt*, a town or village of Luſatia, and principality of Gorlitz, founded in the year 1722, by ſome Moravian brethren, who ſettled there in lands belonging to count Zinzendorf, and afterwards became the metropolis and chief nurſery of the religious of that perſuaſion, who conſidered count Michael Lewis, of Zinzendorf, as their father: 6 miles N. Zittau.

HERRNHUTT *(New)*, a Moravian town or ſettlement in Greenland.

HERRNWERTH, or *Herrn Chiemſee*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 27 miles W. Salzburgh, and 10 W. Traunſtein.

HERRNSTADT, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Wohlau: 6 miles NNE. Wintzig, and 13 N. Wohlau.

HERRSBRUCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, ſituated on the Pegnitz. In the year 1060, it had a right to coin money, it contains 226 houſes: 15 miles E. Nuremberg, and 8 SSW. Velden.

HERRSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: 22 miles W. Creutznach.

HERSCHEDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 6 miles SE. Lunſchede.

HERSCHFELD, a town in the marquiſate of Luſatia, ſituated on the river Neiſſe: 4 miles N. Zittau.

HERSFELD, or *Hirſchfeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, belonging to the houſe of Heſſe Caſſel, which is aſſeſſed in the matricula of the empire at ſixty florins, and taxed to the Imperial chamber 81 rixdollars 14 kruitzers. The town is ſurrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and contains about 500 houſes, a chateau, a public ſeminary, a rich hoſpital, and a ſpring of medicinal water: 32 miles SSE. Caſſel, and 50 W. Erfurt. *Long.* 27. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 39. N.

HERSIN, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bethune: 2 leagues S. Bethune.

HERSOU TOUKA, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 142. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 26. N.

HERSTAL, or *Heriſtal*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, on the Meuſe, with a caſtle, which belonged to Pepin, father of Charles Martel. It was ſold to the king of Pruſſia, in the year 1741: 4 miles N. Liege.

HERSTELLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 11 miles ENE. Warburg.

HERTFORD, a county of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina.

HERTFORD, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Lea, which is navigable from the Thames, ſaid to be a town in the time of the ancient Britons. Some of the Saxon kings reſided here, and, on the firſt diviſion of the kingdom into counties, it was made the county town; the magiſtracy is veſted in a mayor and aldermen, burgeſſes, &c. There were formerly five churches, but now only two, with places of worſhip for Diſſenters and Quakers. A caſtle was built here in the reign of king Alfred, to ſtop the incurſions of the Danes, who had ſailed up the river Lea, as far as Ware, where they had erected a fort, to which they retired after plundering the country round about. The caſtle is now the ſeat of the marquis of Downſhire. In the reign of king John the caſtle was taken by the barons, but recovered by king Henry III. Here is a large ſchool for the younger children belonging to Chriſt's Hoſpital in London. Members were returned to parliament in the reign of Edward I. but in the reign of Henry V. the burgeſſes deſired to be excuſed, on account of their poverty, however, two members have been returned ever ſince the reign of James I. Here are two markets weekly, on Thurſday and Saturday; the chief commodities are wheat, malt, and wool. Some authors write the name of the town *Hartford*; the arms of the town being a hart couchant in the water. The aſſiſes for the county are held here, as likewiſe the quarter ſeſſions and county courts: 21 miles N. London.

HERTFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the north by Bedfordſhire and Cambridgeſhire, on the eaſt by Eſſex, on the ſouth by Middleſex, and on the weſt by Buckinghamſhire and Bedfordſhire. The ſhape is very irregular, on account of the projections and interſections of other counties, and meaſures about 27 miles from north to ſouth, and 33 from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into eight hundreds, which contain 18 market towns, and 135 pariſhes. The air is temperate, and the land, though not naturally fertile, by proper culture produces great quantities of corn, eſpecially wheat and barley. The towns are Hertford, St. Alban's, Ware, Royſton, part of which is in Cambridgeſhire, Barnet, part of which is in Middleſex, Hitchin, Biſhops Storford, Hemmelhemſted, Standon, Berkhamſtead, Baldock, Hatfield, Buntingford, Stevenage, Rickmanſworth, Tring, Watford, and Heddeſden. Six members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. for the county and the towns of Hertford and St. Alban's two each. The principal rivers are the Lea, Coln, Gade, Bean, Rib, and New River.

HERTWIGSWALD, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 4 miles NNW. Patſchkau.

HERTZBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 24 miles SE. Wittenberg, and 46 S. Potzdam.

HERTZFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 5 miles SSW. Stromberg.

HERTZHOLM, ſee *Hirtzholmen*.

HERTZHORN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 4 miles E. Gluckſtadt.

HERTZOGAURACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 5 miles SW. Erlang, and 22 S. Bamberg.

HERTZOGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles SE. Mauttern, and 4 N. St. Polten.

HERTZOGS GRABEN, a river of Sileſia, which riſes near Obiſch, and runs into the river Schwartwaſſer, in the principality of Glogau.

HERTZOGSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles NNW. Ottenſhein, and 13 SSE. Aigen.

HERTZOGWALDE, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neyſze: 3 miles N. Grotkau.

HERVEY'S BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 152. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 50. S.

HERVE, a large town of the duchy of Limberg, which contains 800 communicants, among which are ſome rich merchants: 8 miles NW. Limburg, and 11 SE. Liege.

HERVEY'S ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, compoſed of three or four ſmall iſlands, united together by rocks covered by the ſea, about 6 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 158. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 18. N.

HERVORDEN, ſee *Herford*.

HERY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florentin: 8 miles N. Auxerre.

HERZBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Grubenhagen, ſituated near the Harz mountain, with manufactures of arms and iron tools: 14 miles S. Goſlar.

HERZGOVINA, or *St. Saba*, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, which gives name to a duchy, it is fortified, and the reſidence of a Turkiſh governor, great part of the duchy belongs to the Venetians: 80 miles SSW. Belgrade.

HESDIN, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſituated on the Canche, built in the form of a regular hexagon, ſtrongly fortified, and almoſt ſurrounded with marſhes. This town was built by Philibert Emanuel, duke of Savoy, general to the emperor Charles V. in the year 1554, after deſtroying Old Heſdin. In the year 1639, it was taken by Louis XIV. who kept it after the peace of the Pyrenées: 4 leagues SE. Montreuil, and 9 W. Arras. *Long.* 19. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

HESDIN *(Old)*, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, deſtroyed by the troops of Charles V. in the year 1554: 1 league SE. Heſdin.

HESIVON, a town of Egypt: 22 miles SSW. Cairo.

HESN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbek: 40 miles W. Tecrit.

HESNAL-MAI, a ſmall iſland and village of Egypt, in the lake of Tennis: 25 miles NW. Tineh.

HESNE, a river of France, which runs into the Scheldt, near Condé, in the department of the North.

HESPRES, a river of France, which runs into the Sambre, 5 miles below Landrecy.

HESPYN, a river of Wales, which runs into the Cluyd, 2 miles S. Ruthyn, in the county of Denbigh.

HESSE, a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, the boundaries of which have been different at different times; at preſent it is bounded by the biſhopric of Fulda, the principalities of Hersfeld, Thuringia, Eichsfeld, Calenberg, and Waldeck, biſhopric of Paderborn, duchy of Weſtphalia, and counties of Wirgenſtein, Solmes, Naſſau Dillenburg, and Upper Iſenburg. In theſe limits the county of Catzenelnbogen and ſome other territories are not included. The landgraviate of Heſſe, conſidered in itſelf, is rather more than eighty miles in length; the breadth is very unequal. The air is wholeſome; the ſoil is mountainous and woody, interſperſed with pleaſant vallies and plains, fertile in corn and paſtures, which feed multitudes of cattte; the ſides of the hills are covered with vines; game and fiſh are plentiful, ſo likewiſe are fruit and honey. Near Frankenberg is a gold-mine, and ſome gold-ſand is found in the Eder. Silver, copper, lead, and iron, are found in conſiderable quantities, as likewiſe alum, vitriol ſulphur, coal, bole, pipe-makers'-clay, marble, and alabaſter, with ſeveral ſalt ſprings, mineral waters, and medicinal baths. The principal rivers, beſides the Rhine and the Maine, are the Lahn, Schwalm, Fulda, Werra, and Diëmel, which five rivers give name to five diſtricts or diviſions: other rivers are the Lumb, Ohm, Eder, Ems, &c. The Heſſians are deſcended from the Catti. In the year 902 there were counts of Heſſe; one of them became king of Germany. In the year 1292, Heſſe became a principality of the empire, though it inſenſibly afterwards came to be commonly termed a landgraviate. The territories were all united under Philip the Generous, from whom all the modern landgraves are deſcended. In his will he divided his dominions among four ſons, the eldeſt had half; from him deſcended the houſe of Heſſe Caſſel; the youngeſt received half one quarter part, and was the founder of the houſe of Heſſe Darmſtadt. The two other brothers dying without heirs, their territories were divided between the two ſurviving branches, but this diviſion occaſioned long diſputes, and many parts are yet undivided. The rank between the two landgraves is alternate. Thus in Heſſe are two ſovereign families, namely Caſſel and Darmſtadt, between whom all the Heſſian territories are divided, but ſeveral articles of ſovereignty have continued in common. The right of primogeniture has been introduced, and confirmed by the emperors. In both houſes are princes appenaged; thoſe of Heſſe Caſſel are Heſſe Philippſthal, and Rothenburg, or Rhinfels. Heſſe Homburg is the only appenage of Heſſe Darmſtadt. The annual revenue of Heſſe Caſſel is eſtimated at about 1,200,000 rixdollars. Thoſe of Darmſtadt at 600,000. The Roman month for Caſſel is 1096 florins, 45 kruitzers, and its tax to the Imperial chamber 472 rixdollars, 55 kruitzers, beſides 25 rixdollars, 79 kruitzers for the county of Catzenelnbogen. The aſſeſſment for Heſſe Darmſtadt is 663 florins, and 313 rixdollars to the chamber of Wetzlar. The military eſtabliſhment for Caſſel conſiſts of three regiments of foot-guards, ten regiments of infantry, a regiment of life-guards, a regiment of gens-d'armes, three regiments of cavalry, two of dragoons, a corps of huſſars, a corps of chaſſeurs, another of artillery, and ſeven regiments in garriſon. That of Darmſtadt is compoſed of life guards, a regiment of foot-guards, two ſquadrons of dragoons, two regiments of infantry, and four battalions of militia. Heſſe is divided into Upper and Lower, and ſubdivided into five diſtricts, which take their names from rivers, as before obſerved. The principal town of Lower Heſſe is Caſſel, and Marburg is the capital of Upper Heſſe.

HESSEL, a town of the duchy of Guelderland: 5 miles E. Bommel.

HESTER, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 25 miles SW. Linkioping.

HESTRA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 55 miles W. Wexio.

HETSIN, or *Etſin*, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Tchu-ſin: 95 miles S. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 144. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

HETTANGE, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thionville: 2 leagues SW. Rodemack, and 1¼ NW. Thionville.

HEUBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 22 miles N. Ulm, and 34 E. Stuttgard.

HEUCHIN, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pol: 2½ leagues NNW. St. Pol.

HEUDICOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Mihiel: 2 leagues NE. St. Mihiel, and 4½ W. Pont-a-Mouſſon.

HEUDICOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Péronne: 3 leagues NNE. Péronne.

*Heverlé*, a town of Brabant: 1 mile S. Louvain.

HEUGH HEAD, a cape of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth, on the coaſt of the county of Fife: 2½ miles W. Clieneſs.

HEUKELUM, a town of Holland, on the Linge: 4 miles NNE. Gorcum.

HEUILLY-LE-GRAND, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: 2 leagues SSE. Langres.

HEUSDEN, a town ſituated on the borders of Holland and Brabant, without being accurately defined to which it belongs. It is built in the midſt of moraſſes, and nearly ſurrounded by a branch of the Meuſe; well fortified with a caſtle, baſtions, and hornworks. The juriſdiction of the magiſtrates extends over ſeveral villages, almoſt to Bois-le-Duc. On the 25th of July, 1680, the lightning ſet fire to the powder magazine, which killed many people, and did conſiderable damage to the town. The quantity of powder blown up was ſeventy thouſand pounds, beſides ſome thouſands of grenades: 15 miles NE. Breda, and 7 SE. Gorcum. *Long.* 22. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

HEUSZDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: 8 miles NE. Weimar.

HEXAMILA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 12 miles S. Gallipoli.

HEXHAM, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, ſituated near a ſmall ſtream called *Hexhold*, or *Hextold*, near the Tyne, ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation. It was formerly a city, and erected into a biſhopric in the year 675, by king Egfrid, but the country being continually invaded and plundered by the Danes, in the year 854, the ſee was united to Lindisfarn, at Cheſter-le-Street, and continued with Durham till the reign of Henry I. when it was united to York. The cathedral church was built by workmen brought from Italy; the preſent church bears conſiderable marks of grandeur, in the Saxon ſtyle. A monaſtery was founded here in the beginning of the 12th century, and endowed with great privileges and liberties, ſo expenſive as to be erected into a county palatinate, in the reign of Henry VIII. The church had the privilege of a ſanctuary till the Reformation, and the fridſtol, or ſtool of peace, is ſtill remaining. The extent of the privilege was marked by a croſs, at a mile diſtance each way. Here are two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Saturday. The number of inhabitants is about 2000. The chief manufactures are tanning leather, ſhoes, and gloves. In the 9th century this town ſuffered frequently from the Danes. In the year 1296 and 1346, it was pillaged and deſtroyed by the Scots. In the year 1463, a battle was fought here between the armies of the houſe of Lancaſter and York; the former, commanded by the duke of Somerſet, the latter by lord Montague. The Yorkiſts obtained a complete victory, the duke of Somerſet and many other noblemen were taken, and almoſt immediately beheaded; king Henry, with his queen and ſon, who were with the army, eſcaped to Scotland: 22 miles W. Carliſle, and 284 N. London.

HEYDAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 3 miles SE. Neiſſe.

HEYDECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: 23 miles S. Nuremberg, and 22 N. Neuburg.

HEYDEN, a ſmall town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: 4 miles N. Detmold.

HEYDINGSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, ſituated on the Main: 2 miles S. Wurburg.

HEYDON, ſee *Headon*.

HEYDUKEN-SCHANTZ, a fortreſs of Hungary: 5 miles WSW. Arad.

HEYMERISEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Cologn, on the Erfft: 5 miles W. Bonn, and 30 E. Aix-la-Chapelle. *Long.* 24. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

HEYNE, a town of Flanders: 2½ miles N. Oudenarde.

HEYOR, or *Hajar*, a town of Arabia: 56 miles S. Jamama.

HEYPERG, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 10 miles N. Kuffſtein

HEYRIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: 3½ leagues NE. Vienne, and 4 SE. Lyon.

HEYTESBURY, a town of England, in the county of Wilts. It was at one time the reſidence of the empreſs Matilda. There is no market, but a large woollen manufacture, and it returns two members to the Britiſh parliament: 17 miles W. Saliſbury, and 94 W. London.

HIA-LOUI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1167 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 54. N.

HIAMEN, ſee *Emouy*.

HIAM-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 26 miles ESE. Peking.

HIANG-NING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 37 miles W. Pin-yang.

HIANG-OU, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1150 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 10. N.

HIAO-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 10 miles SSW. Ngan-ki.

HIAO-Y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chian-ſi: 10 miles S. Fuen-tcheou.

HIAO-KANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 25 miles SSW. Te-ngan.

HIA-PETIE, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 135. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 48. N.

HIAQUE, a diſtrict of North America, in the province of New Navarre, between Mayo and Sonara.

HIA-TCHE, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1200 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 10. N.

HIA-TCIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 11 miles WNW. Cao-tang.

HIA-TIEN, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, ſaid to contain near 80,000 inhabitants: 25 miles E. Peking.

HIA-Y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: 25 miles ESE. Koue-te.

HIBAR, ſee *Ibar*.

HIBE, a town of Hungary: 16 miles NE Roſenburg.

HIBERNIA NOVA, ſee *New Ireland*.

HIBISI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 80 miles W. Satalia.

HIBRAHIM, or *St. Mary*, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, near the iſland of Madagaſcar: 50 miles long, and 14 wide. *Long.* 72. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 32. S.

HICKERY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 20 miles NE. Fort Franklin.

HICMES, ſee *Exmes*.

HIDRA, a town of Africa, in the weſtern part of the kingdom of Tunis: 110 miles WSW. Tunis.

HIELMAR, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, 30 miles long, and from 2 to 7 wide: 60 miles W. Stockholm.

HIEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli: 12 miles S. Ho kien.

HIENSOS, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 52 miles SE. Saloniki.

HIEN YAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 12 miles WNW. Si-ngan.

HIEOU-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 26 miles S. Yen-ping.

HIEOU-NHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 40 miles S. Ou-tchang.

HIERES, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Var, formerly a ſea-port town, where pilgrims bound for the Holy Land uſed to embark, but the ſea is now retired to a conſiderable diſtance from the town. It is ſituated at the ſide of a hill, in a delightful country, where is a perpetual ſpring, it is ſurrounded by the moſt beautiful gardens, in which is found the beſt fruit of France; oranges, citrons, and pomegranates grow in the open air. Near the town are large ſalt works, made partly from the waters of the ſea, and partly from a ſalt lake, near the town. The exhalations from the lake render the air frequently malignant, but this evil has been remedied by a canal cut from the lake to the ſea. The Gulf of Hieres, between the town and the iſland ſo called, is a famous road for veſſels, with good anchoring ground, and ſufficient depth of water: 3 leagues E. Toulon, and 6 S. Brignolle. *Long.* 23. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 10. N.

HIERES ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of France, which take their name from the town of Hieres. They are particularly celebrated for the great variety of medicinal plants on them. *Long.* 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 2. N.

HIERKEN, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 40 miles SE. Romſdal.

HIERO, ſee *Ferro*.

HIERTING, or *Jetting*, a ſeaport of Denmark, ſituated at the mouth of the Warde, with one of the beſt harbours in North Jutland: 22 miles NW. Ripen. *Long.* 8. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 29. N.

HIGH POINT, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes. *Long.* 58. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 22. N.

HIGH TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 112 miles W. Tugeloo.

HIGHAM FERRERS, or *Ferris*, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Saturday. Near it are the remains of a caſtle: 15 miles N. Bedford, and 65 N. London.

HIGHGATE, a village of England, in the county of Middleſex: 4 miles N. London.

HIGHWORTH, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 17 miles N. Marlborough, and 77 W. London.

HIGUERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 12 miles N. Xeres de los Caballeros.

HIJAR, or *Ixar*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: 25 miles from Saragoſſa.

HILARY POINT, a promontory of North Wales, in the iſland of Angleſea: 9 miles NW. Beaumaris.

HILBERG, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 44 miles W. Romſdal.

HILBURGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a principality belonging to a branch of the electoral houſe of Saxony, called Saxe Hilburghauſen, ſeparated from Coburg in the year 1672. The town is ſituated on the Werra, and is the uſual reſidence of the duke: 32 miles S. Erfurt, and 28 N. Bamberg. *Long*. 28. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 19. N.

HILCHENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Siegen: 6 miles NE. Siegen.

HILDESHEIM, a princely biſhopric of Germany, bounded on the north by the duchy of Luneburg, on the eaſt by the duchy of Wolfenbuttel and the principality of Halberſtadt, on the ſouth by the principality of Calenberg, and on the weſt by Calenberg; its greateſt extent from eaſt to weſt is about forty miles, and thirty-two from north to ſouth. The greateſt part of the dioceſe conſiſts of good land, proper for tillage, producing large quantities of corn, flax, hops, and legumes; but the breed of cattle, horſes, ſheep, and ſwine, is only ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants. The ſouth part is hilly, but for the moſt part covered with timber, oak, beech, aſh, and birch, and ſuch of the mountains as are bare of wood contain mines of iron ore. In this part, alſo are ſome ſalt works, but not ſufficient to ſupply all the demands of the dioceſe. The principal rivers are the Leine, Innerſee, and Ocker: the dioceſe contains 12 towns and 248 villages. The biſhopric of Hildeſheim was founded in the year 822, by the emperor Charlemagne. In the year 1519, biſhop John, with an armed force, attacked the dukes of Brunſwick and Luneburg, but in the year 1521, being put under the bann of the empire, the dukes took the beſt part of his territories from him, leaving him only the cathedral, with a few bailiwicks, under the title of the leſſer biſhopric. In the year 1643, moſt of theſe poſſeſſions were reſtored to Ferdinand, the then biſhop. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Roman Catholics. The matricular aſſeſſment for the biſhopric is 536 florins; to the chamber of Wetzlar the ſee pays 72 rixdollars 38¾ kruitzers. The principal towns are Hildeſheim and Peina.

HILDESHEIM, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, ſituated near the Innerſee; it is pretty large, old faſhioned, and irregular, and conſiſts of the Old and New Town, which were united in the year 1583. The magiſtrates, as well as the greater part of the citizens, are Lutherans; the reſt are Roman Catholics. The old town acknowledges the biſhop for its ſovereign, but does no homage to him, but the new town does homage to the provoſt of the cathedral. The Roman Catholics are in poſſeſſion of the cathedral, the Proteſtants have eight churches. Hildeſheim was the capital of the dominions of Henry the Lion, and the electoral houſe of Brunſwick Luneburg has the hereditary protection of it, and keeps a company of foot here, which are maintained by the city. In the taxes for the dioceſe, this town pays one-ninth part of the whole It was formerly one of the Hanſe towns; 72 miles W. Magdeburg, and 26 WSW. Brunſwick. *Loug*. 27. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 12. N.

HILELA, or *Heleſ*, a town of Africa, in the country of Sejilmeſſa.

HILLARY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 42 miles SW. Wexio.

HILLEBECK, a town of Norway in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: 13 miles SW. Chriſtiania.

HILLEBRUN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia: 8 miles N. Geffle.

HILLEROD, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand. This town was burned down in the year 1733, but rebuilt the following year: 14 miles NNW. Copenhagen.

HILLESHEIM, or *Hildeſheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 36 miles W. Coblentz, and 31 N. Treves.

HILLEVENSTIDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 2½ miles W. Itzehoa.

HILLIGENHAVEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, ſituated on the Baltic: 37 miles N. Lubeck, and 50 E. Rendſburg.

HILLING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles SW. Grein.

HILSBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the palatinate of the Rhine: 20 miles E. Spire, and 14 SSE. Heidelberg.

HILLSBOROUGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, which returns two members to the Iriſh parliament: 20 miles SW. Belfaſt, and 16 NW. Down-Patrick. *Long*. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 26. N.

HILLSBOROUGH, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long*. 61. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 57. 20. N.

HILLSBOROUGH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 195 miles NW. Newburn. *Long*. 79. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 36. 6. N.

HILLSBOROUGH BAY, a bay on the north coaſt, of the iſland of Dominica, formed at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. *Long*. 61. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 42. N.

HILLSBOROUGH Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Laurence. *Long*. 62. 40 W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 46. 10. N.

HILO, a river of Chineſe Tartery, which runs into the Sea of Japan. *Long*. 152. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 54. N.

HILPOLTSTEIN, or *Hiltpoltſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg: 17 miles NNE. Nuremberg, and 22 SE. Bamberg.

HILPOTSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg, 27 miles N. Neuburg, and 19 S. Nuremburg.

HILTERS, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Fulda: 14 miles E. Fulda.

HILTON, a county of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

HIMBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles S. Vienna.

HIMIELA *(La)*, a town of Spain in the province of Jaen: 12 miles E. Ubeda.

HIMMALEH, mountains of Aſia, which ſeparate the countries of Cachimere and Caſhgar from Thibet. Theſe mountains were known to the ancients under the name of *Imaus or Himaus*.

HIMMELKRON, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 7 miles E. Culmbach.

HIMMELWITZER WASSER, a river of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln, which runs into the Malpana, near its junction with the Oder.

HIMS, or *Hems*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Syria, ſituated at the foot of Mount Libanus, in a plain, watered by a canal which communicates with the Orontes. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by the ancient kings of Aſſyria. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable traffic in ſilk: 90 miles S. Aleppo, and 93 N. Damaſcus.

HIM-TCHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 50 miles SW. Pao-ting.

HIN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 200 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 130. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 27. N.

HIN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 480 miles SSE. Peking. *Long*. 135. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 32. 15. N.

HIN-CHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 25 miles WNW. Cheou.

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, one of the new Hebrides, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, a little to the north of Sandwich iſland; about two leagues in circumference.

HINCKLEY, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, with a good weekly market on Monday: 13 miles SW. Leiceſter, and 99 NW. London.

HINDAN, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Jumnah, 20 miles S. Delhi.

HINDECK, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: 15 miles SE. Interlacken.

HINDELBANCK, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: 9 miles NNE. Berne.

HINDELOOPEN, a ſea-port town of Frieſland, ſituated on the Zuyder See. It is governed by five burgomaſters, and ſix echevins. The inhabitants are principally employed in fiſhing and building ſmall veſſels. The harbour is ſmall, and the town not walled: 21 miles SSW. Leuwarden. *Long*. 22. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 58. N.

HINDENNY, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Tungebadra, 10 miles N. Adoni.

HINDERAA, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand: 20 miles N. Stavanger.

HINDIA, a town of Hindooſtan and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the Candeiſh, ſituated on the Nerbudda: 6 miles ESE. Indore, and 90 NNE. Burhanpour. *Long*. 77. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 22. 35. N.

HINDMEND, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Lake Zara, 20 leagues W. Parra, in the province of Segeſtan.

HINDON, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Thurſday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 15 miles W. Saliſbury, and 97 WSW. London.

HINDOO KHO, or *Indian Caucaſus*, part of a long ridge of mountains in Aſia, which ſeparates Cabul from Balk.

HINDOOSTAN, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by the mountains of Tartary and Thibet, on the eaſt by the countries of Aſſam, Meckley, and Aracan, on the ſouth by the ſea, and on the weſt by the river Indus, or Sinde. But, ſtrictly ſpeaking, the name Hindooſtan ſhould only be applied to the part which lies to the north of the 21ſt and 22nd degrees of latitude; the Nerbudda river being the ſouthern boundary, as far as it goes, while Bengal and Bahar bound the ſouth elſewhere. The country in the ſouth ſide of this line is called by the general name of *Deccan*; but this diviſion is not generally followed, and the term *Hindooſtan* is applied to the whole region, as well as to Hindooſtan Proper. Hindooſtan Proper, in the opinion of Major Rennel, is an extent about equal to France, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Swiſſerland, Italy, and the Netherlands, collectively, while the Deccan and peninſula are about equal to the Britiſh iſlands, Spain, and European Turkey. The words Hindooſtan and India are originally Perſian. This country was but little known to the ancients; it was invaded, but not conquered by Alexander the Great.

The Arabians penetrated into India under the calif Valid, and the Arabian princes founded an empire, which extended to the Ganges. In 1155, this empire was uſurped by the Ghaurs, who were diſpoſſeſſed in their turn by a dynaſty of Turkiſh princes. In the year 1398, a ſultan, named Mahmoud, reigned here, under the protection of two of his generals, who had placed him on his throne. At this time Hindooſtan was invaded by Timur Bek, or Tamerlane, who paſſed the Indus with his army, conquered the provinces which he paſſed through, and arrived at Dehli through rivers of blood. Mahmoud was vanquiſhed, Dehli was deſtroyed, and all Hindooſtan ſubmitted; but of all this vaſt and rich conqueſt, the deſcendants of Timur Bek enjoyed only the northern part. Babr, one of his deſcendants, invaded Hindooſtan in the year 1498, at that time divided into ſeveral independent kingdoms and ſtates; his firſt attempts were unſucceſsful, but afterwards he ſubdued the greater part, except the Deccan, Guzerat, and Bengal. His ſon, Hemayun, ſubdued Bengal. At his death, which happened at Dehli, his ſon, Akbar, was proclaimed emperor, in 1556, who encreaſed his empire by conqueſt, and enriched it by commerce. Aurengzeb conquered Bengal, Viſiapour, the Carnatic, and Golconda. In the year 1739, in the reign of Mohammed Shah, Hindooſtan was invaded by Tahmaſp Kuli Khan, otherwiſe called Nadir Shah, king of Perſia, which put an end to the great ſplendour of the Mogul empire. Beſides the great riches which are ſaid to have amounted to upwards of 230 millions ſterling, which he ſeized on during his reſidence at Dehli, all the provinces weſt of the Sinde were ſurrendered to the conqueror. Mohammed was reinſtated indeed in his dominions, but without power to enforce obedience to his commands. Several of the provinces revolted; Achmet Abdallah, treaſurer to Nadir Shah, who was aſſaſſinated in 1747, found means to ſecrete vaſt ſums of money, and erected an independent kingdom, of which Candahar was the capital. At preſent, the empire of Hindooſtan is confined to the city of Dehli and a ſmall country round it, and, perhaps, the protection of the Engliſh is the greateſt ſupport of the deſcendant of Timur Bek. Before the invaſion of Nadir Shah, the government was deſpotic; there were no permanent councils; three or four miniſters, raiſed or depoſed according to the caprice of their maſter, were the depoſitaries of his power. Hindooſtan is inhabited by people of different kinds, as the Hindoos, the Patans, or Afghans, the Baluchis, the Parſis, and the Mongols, or Tartars, beſides foreigners, particularly Jews and Chriſtians. All, excepting the Hindoos, who are the ancient inhabitants, have ſettled there by conqueſt or accident, having been induced by commerce, or compelled by war and perſecution, to abandon their native countries. The Hindoos are the ancient occupants; and though ſubject to the Mongols, ſtill preſerve the ſuperiority in number. The Parſis are the deſcendants of the ancient Perſians, who worſhipped the fire. Theſe, to avoid the perſecution of the Mohammedans, on their firſt conqueſt of Perſia, fled in great numbers by the ſea to India; where they ſettled on the weſtern peninſula, chiefly about Surat, and there they ſtill remain. The Patans were thoſe from whom the Mongols conquered Hindooſtan, and are moſt likely the deſcendants of thoſe Mohammedans, Turks, Perſians, and Arabs, who, about the year 1000, firſt became maſters of Dehli and Moultan, under Sultan Mahmud Gazni. Theſe people are ſtill very numerous throughout Hindooſtan, and eſpecially in the northweſt parts beyond the Sinde towards Cabul, Ghizni, and Candahar; from whence, in all probability, they originally came. They ſtill inhabit the ſame provinces of the Perſian empire, where they are chiefly known by the name of Afghans: they have a great averſion to the Mongols for having diſpoſſeſſed them of their territories, and being high-ſpirited, ſtill entertain hopes of recovering from them what they ſeized. The meaneſt of them frequently uſe this expreſſion, "let me never be king of Dehli, if it be not ſo." Theſe people are fierce and warlike. They now poſſeſs many of the mountainous parts; where ſome have erected petty ſovereignties, like the rajahs. They have from time to time given great uneaſineſſes to the Mogols, and had no ſmall ſhare in the revolution brought about in that empire by Nadir Shah. The Baluchi are another nation, who poſſeſs ſeveral parts of Hindooſtan to the weſt of the Sinde, or Indus; they are ſpread over all the large province of Mecran and the neighbouring parts. They are a barbarous people, addicted to rapine, and pay little obedience to the monarchs to whom they are ſubject. The Moguls, or Jagatays, are the deſcendants of the army of Timur Bek, who have held chief rule in India from that time. Among the Chriſtians, the Portugueſe were the firſt to eſtabliſh themſelves on the continent and in the iſlands chiefly by force, but were afterwards almoſt every where diſpoſſeſſed by the Dutch. The ſettlements obtained by the Engliſh, French, and Danes, have chiefly been formed by treaty with the inhabitants, or grants from the princes. Of the ſeveral nations above mentioned, the Hindoos and Parſis are Pagans; but excel all the reſt in modeſt deportment and the practice of virtue. The Patans, Baluchins, and Mogols, are Mahometans. The two firſt given to arms, and of a reſtleſs diſpoſition, ſubject on ſlight occaſions, to revolt, and plunder their neighbours, without diſtinction. However, the Patans and Mogols are pretty ſtrict obſervers of their law and the rules of juſtice, at leaſt among themſelves. In the time of Aurengzeb, the provinces which compoſed the Mogul empire were Delhi, Agra, Agimere, Moultan, Sindy, Lahore, or Punjab, Oude, Allahabad, Bengal, Bahar, Oriſſa, Cabul, Cachimere, Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, Candeiſh, Dowlatabad or Amednagur, Beder, Hydrabad or Golconda, and Viſiapour, all which produced an annual revenue of about 32 millions ſterling. At this time Bengal, the greater part of Bahar, with part of Allahabad, and part of Oriſſa, belong to the Engliſh, who are alſo in poſſeſſion of the northern circars, a jaghire in the Carnatic, Baramahal, Dindigul, and ſome conſiderable countries to the north and ſouth of Calicut, on the coaſt of Malabar, with the iſland and territory of Bombay. Oude is governed by a nabob, in alliance with Great Britain, as likewiſe the eaſtern part of Delhi. Allahabad, Malwa, Dowlatabad, part of Guzerat, Oriſſa, Berar, Agra, Agimere, and Viſiapour, are governed by Mahratta princes, in ſmaller ſtates, chiefly under the name of rajahs: Golconda, Aurungabad, Beder, part of Berar, &c. are ſubject to the ſoubah of the Deccan. Lahore, Moultan, and the weſtern parts of Delhi, are ſubject to the Seiks. The ſouthern parts of the peninſula are the Myſore, the Carnatic, Tanjore, Cochin, Travancore, Madura, Tinevelly, Coimbetore, Canara, and a few ſmaller ſtates ſubject to the king of Myſore. The Carnatic, including Tanjore, Madura, Tinevelly, and Marawars, are Britiſh allies, ſo likewiſe are Cochin and Travancore.

HING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 30 miles SW. Kolan.

HING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiangnan: 435 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 35. N.

HING-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 17 miles NNE. Koue.

HINGEON, a town of the county of Namur: 8 miles NW. Namur.

HING-FOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 20 miles SSW. Soui-tcheou.

HINGHAM, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturday: 14 miles W. Norwich, and 98 NNE. London.

HINGHAM, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 10 miles SE. Boſton.

HING HOA, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien, near the ſea-coaſt. The walls are of great thickneſs, the ſtreets are well paved, and adorned with ſeveral triumphal arches and majeſtic public buildings. The country furniſhes abundance of rice, li-chi, and ſilk: 900 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 136. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 28. N.

HING KOUE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 50 miles SSW. Ki-ngan.

HING-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 20 miles W. Kouang-ſin.

HING-NGAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Han: 587 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 34. N.

HING-NHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 22 miles ENE. Tching.

HING-NIE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 5 miles W. Ouei-ling.

HING-NING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ton: 62 miles NW. Tchao-tcheou.

HING-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 25 miles S. King-yuen.

HING-VEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 32 miles SSE. Soui-tcheou

HINGUETTE, a rock near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: 2 miles S. St. Helier.

HINIGAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: 100 miles W. Baſſora.

HINKA, a lake of Chineſe Tartary, about 36 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 150. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

HINKAN, a chain of mountains of Chineſe Tartary, which reach from *Long.* 152. to 155. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 53. to 54. N.

HIN-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 30 miles NE. Kouei-ling.

HINOJARES, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen: 15 miles SE. Ubeda.

HINOJOSA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 25 miles NNW. Civdad Rodrigo.

HINOJOSA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 16 miles N. Llerena.

HINOJOSA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 10 miles N. Molina.

HINOJOSAS *(Las)*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 36 miles S. Hueta.

HIN-PIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 23 miles W. Si-ngan.

HINSCHENFELD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 5 miles NE. Hamburg.

HINTERGERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 8 miles E. Freyburg.

HINTERSEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and provoſtſhip of Berchtolſgaden: 6 miles W. Berchtolſgaden.

HINZUAN, ſee *Joanna*.

HIO, a town of Sweden in the province of Weſt Gothand, ſituated off the Wetter lake, with a good ſalmon fiſhery: 75 miles E. Uddevalla.

HIONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli: 30 miles ENE. Pao-ting.

HONG-TCHUEN, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 57 miles SE. Kang-tcheou.

HIORRING, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and dioceſe of Aalborg, once a large place and the ſee of a biſhop, with three churches; but in the year 1693, it was almoſt deſtroyed by fire; the biſhopric was removed to Aalborg by Frederick II: 27 miles NNW. Aalborg.

HIORTED, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 60 miles N. Calmar.

HIR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 6 leagues S. Sirgian.

HIRCHSTEIN, or *Hirſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 5 miles SSE. Hanau.

HIRGUM, a river of Wales, which runs into the Avon: 4 miles below Dolgelly, in the county of Merioneth.

HIRMUND, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the Hindo Khoo mountain, and loſes itſelf in a lake, in the province of Choraſan, in Perſia.

HIRSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angoulême: 7 miles W. Angoulême.

HIRSCHAU, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 6 miles NE. Amberg.

HIRSCHBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles ENE. Weitra.

HIRSCHBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 12 miles NW. Jung Buntzel.

HIRSCHBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, and, next to Breſlau, the moſt conſiderable trading town in Sileſia, with conſiderable manufactures in the town and neighbouring villages. The churches in the town belong to the Roman Catholics, but the Lutherans by paying 30,000 ducats as a gift to the emperor, and a loan of 100,000 florins obtained a privilege of erecting a church and ſchool, without the walls. In the year 1549, it was burnt down; in the year 1633, it was pillaged by the Saxons, and in 1634, burned by the Imperial troops: 20 miles SW. Jauer, and 22 SSE. Buntzlau.

HIRSCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtadt: 22 miles NE. Aichſtadt.

HIRSCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reuſen: 4 miles NW. Hoff, and 9 ESE. Lobenſtein. *Long.* 29. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

HIRSCHFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 7 miles S. Zwickau.

HIRSCHHORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 7 miles E. Heidelberg, and 12 S. Erbach.

HIRSCHOLM, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, which owes its origin to an ancient caſtle, which has long been deſtroyed, and a new one erected on the ſpot; 12 miles N. Copenhagen.

HIRSON, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vervins: 2¼ leagues NE. Vervins, and 9 NNE Laon.

HIRZHOLMEN, or *Hertzholm*, three ſmall iſlands of Denmark, lying in the Cattegat, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen: 4 miles NE. Flaadſtrand *Long.* 10. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 31. N.

HISHOLT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland; 20 miles SE. Halmſtadt.

HISINGEN, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, ſituated near the coaſt of Sweden, at the mouth of the Gotha, about ſixteen miles long, and ſix broad, containing ſeven pariſhes. The town of Gotheborg was firſt built on this iſland. *Long.* 11. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 45. N.

HISMO, a town of European Turkey, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, in the province of Albania: 16 miles NNE. Durazzo.

HISPANIOLA, or *St. Domingo*, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, about 350 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and 110 in breadth, from north to ſouth. This iſland was diſcovered by Columbus, in the year 1491, who called it Hiſpaniola: but giving the name of St. Domingo to a city which he built, in the year 1494, the whole iſland, in proceſs of time, came to be ſo called, as frequently as Hiſpaniola: the Indian name was Hayti. It is ſeparated from Cuba by a ſtrait, called the Windward Paſſage, about twelve leagues in width. Next to Cuba, it is the largeſt iſland in the Weſt Indies, the moſt fertile, and the moſt pleaſant. When firſt diſcovered, it was divided into five kingdoms, and ſome other ſmall independent ſtates. The Spaniards were received at firſt hoſpitably by the natives, but their frequent quarrels, from time to time, ended nearly in their extermination. This being the firſt diſcovery by the Spaniards, it was the centre of their commerce, and was for ſome time a very flouriſhing colony, but after the diſcovery of Peru ſeems to have been neglected. In the middle of the laſt century, the French began to reſort and ſettle on the iſland; the firſt that came were Buccaneers, but theſe were ſome time afterwards followed by others, who became regular planters. The court of France pretended to diſcourage theſe ſettlers, but took no effectual means to prevent them, and in the year 1697, by an article in the treaty of Riſwick, the Spaniards, ceded the north-weſt part of the iſland to the French, containing one of the fineſt territories in the world. The climate, though hot, is healthy, except to new comers. Some of the inhabitants upon it are ſaid to live to the uncommon age of 120. It is continually refreſhed by breezes and rains, and its ſalubrity is likewiſe in a great meaſure owing to the beautiful variety of its ſurface, exhibiting hills and vallies, woods and rivers. It contains foreſts of palms, elms, oaks, pines, beſides ſeveral other woods, not common and hardly known in Europe, and it is generally agreed, that the pine-apples, grapes, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, dates, apricots, and other fruits have a particular taſte and flavour in Hiſpaniola. As to its products both animal and vegetable, they are pretty much the ſame with thoſe of the other Weſt Indian iſlands, only it is ſaid that the French part of Hiſpaniola, breeds horſes ſufficient to ſupply all the Weſt Indies, beſides innumerable quantities of black cattle. Crocodiles, or alligators infeſt its coaſts and rivers; but they abound, at the ſame time with turtles. Beſides the commodities already mentioned, Hiſpaniola produces great plenty of indigo, cotton, cocoa, coffee, ginger, tobacco, ſalt, wax, honey, and ambergriſe, beſides a variety of drugs and dyers' woods. It is thought that the ſoil is improper for corn; but we learn by the earlieſt accounts of the Spaniards, that the natives with very little trouble raiſed maize, and other Indian grain, and it is imagined that if the French would now apply themſelves to that culture they would ſucceed. The truth is, the population of this iſland bears no proportion to its extent; ſo that the inhabitants cannot ſpare hands for the cultivation of corn grounds. The French are ſaid to to be more numerous upon the iſland than the Spaniards. In the year 1767, the exports from the French part of the iſland, were 72,718,781, pounds weight of raw ſugar, 51,562,013 pounds of white ſugar, 1,769,562, pounds of indigo, 150,000 pounds of cocoa, 12,197,977 pounds of coffee, 2,965,920 pounds of cotton, 8470 packets of hides in the hair, 10,350 tanned hides, 4108 caſks of rum, and 21,104 caſks of molaſſes. Since that time all the plantations are increaſed, thoſe of coffee more than trebled. By the peace lately concluded between Spain and the French republic, the whole of the iſland is ceded to the latter. *Long.* 68. 45. to 74. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 40. to 20. N.

HISSAR, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict to which it gives name, in the country of Delhi, near the river Surſooty: 112 miles WNW. Delhi. *Long.* 75. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 5. N.

HISTO, a town of Spain in New Caſtile; 22 miles SW. Cuença.

HIT, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak. In the neighbourhood is found a ſpring of naphthe, and bitumen. It is ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which ſoon after runs into the Euphrates: 100 miles W. Bagdat, and 190 S. Moſul.

HITA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 13 miles N. Guadalajara.

HITCHIN, a town of England in the county of Hertford, with a large weekly market on Tueſday: 16 miles SSE. Bedford, and 34 N. London.

HITERO, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 10 miles W. Tudela.

HITHE, or *Hythe*, or *Eaſt Hithe*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, and one of the Cinque Ports; it was formerly a ſeaport, but the harbour is now quite choaked up. In the reign of Henry IV. moſt of the inhabitants of this town were carried off, by a peſtilence, which was ſucceeded by a fire that conſumed two hundred houſes; ſoon after which calamity, five of the ſhips which this town was obliged to fit out, were ſunk at ſea, and a hundred men drowned. The ſurviving inhabitants, diſpirited by theſe calamities, reſolved to leave the place; but the king encouraged them to ſtay, by giving them a temporary releaſe from the ſervice due from the town as a Cinque Port. There is a remarkable pile of dry bones in the town, twenty-eight feet long, and ſix broad, and eight high, ſome very gigantic, and appear, by an inſcription, to be the remains of the Danes and Britons, killed in a battle, near this place, before the Norman conqueſt. Hithe has a fort, which is under the care of a maſter-gunner, and two aſſiſtants. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 7 miles SW. Dover, and 68 SE. London. *Long.* 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

HITSACKER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, ſituated on an iſland in the Jetze: 29 miles E. Luneburg, and 56 NE. Hell. *Long.* 28. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 14. N.

HITTENDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 13 miles W. Hiſterſtorf.

HITTERO, or *Hitteren*, an iſland in the Northern Ocean, near the coaſt of Norway, about 60 miles in circumference. *Long.* 9. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 32. N.

HIU, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 377 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 131. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 5. N.

HIU-CHI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 22 miles SSW. Kai-fong.

HIWASEE, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee government: 22 miles SW. Tellico.

HLAWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 4 miles SW. Aycha.

HLINKA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 12 miles S. Chrudim.

HLIWINO, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 44 miles E. Minſk.

HLUMCZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 60 miles NNW. Zytomiers.

HLUSK PAHARYALE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 48 miles W. Rohaczow.

HLUSKODUBROWRIKIE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 48 miles W. Rohaczow.

HLYBOKIE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 44 miles SE. Braſlau.

HNARIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 4 miles SE. Turnau.

HO, a town of China, in the province of Se-tchuen: 796 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 8. N.

HO, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 600 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 47 miles ESE. Pin-lo.

HO, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 515 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 135. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 42. N.

HOA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 465 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 28. N.

HOA, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 175 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 38. N.

HOA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 20 miles N. Quang-tcheou.

HOA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 25 miles WSW. Cay.

HOAI, a river of China, in the province of Chan-tong, which runs into the ſea: 18 miles W. Lai-tcheou.

HOAI, a river of China, which riſes in the province of Ko-nan, and empties itſelf into the lake of Hong-tſe: 45 miles E. Fong-yang.

HOAI-GIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 12 miles S. Tai-tong.

HOAI-IN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 15 miles S. Tong.

HOAI-KING, a town of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 315 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 130. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 6. N.

HOAI-NGAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. This city is ſituated in a marſhy ſoil, and encloſed with a triple wall: ſituated near a canal, which is above the level of the town, and conſequently in danger of being inundated, if great care be not conſtantly taken to ſecure the dikes: 415 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

HOA-JO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 27 miles NNE. Peking.

HOAI-TCI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 60 miles NE. Ou-tcheou.

HOAI-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 17 miles NW. Fong-yang.

HOAI-YU-KEOU, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 135. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 54. N.

HOAI-YUNEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 17 miles NW. Yong-ngan.

HOAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 40 miles NW. King-yang.

HOANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 15 miles SW. Teng-tcheou.

HOANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 865 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 18. N.

HOANG, or *Yellow River*, a river of China, which riſes in the mountains, ſituated on the north-weſt part of China, and after a courſe of 500 leagues, through Tartary and China, empties itſelf into the Eaſtern Sea, *Long.* 137. 30. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 34. 5. N. It is broad and rapid, but ſo ſhallow, that it is hardly navigable; it often overflows its banks, ſo that it has been found neceſſary to raiſe dykes in many places, on the ſides of the river, and even round many towns in the province of Ho-nan. The name is derived from the colour of the clay, or ſand, at the bottom and ſides.

HOANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 15 miles SE. Tai-tcheou.

HOANG-MEI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 70 miles SE. Hoang-tcheou.

HOANG-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 50 miles N. Ou-tchang.

HOANG-PI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 40 miles SE. Te-ngan.

HOANG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Yang-tſe: 585 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 28. N.

HOANG-TCHEOU, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Hoang-hai: 85 miles NNW. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 143. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 42. N.

HOANG-TSI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 50 miles ESE. Hoang-tcheou.

HOAN-KOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi on the river Hoang: 42 miles E. Kiai.

HOATCHIT, a country of Chineſe Tartary, governed by a Mongol prince, tributary to the empire, ſituated to the north of Peking, about *Lat.* 44. N. formed into two ſtandards.

HOATH, a promontory of Ireland, forming the NE. boundary of the bay of Dublin. It ſtands, like the rock of Gibraltar, on a peninſula, and it's ſhores are rocky and precipitous. It was formerly covered with oaks, and was a ſeat of the Druids; one of their altars ſtill remains, in a ſequeſtered valley, on the E. ſide of the hill. The village of Hoath is about 7 miles NE. from the metropolis. On the top of the hill there is a light-houſe, and a few harbours on its ſhores for ſmall craft. *Long.* 6. 22. W. *Lat.* 53. 21. N.

HOA-TING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 15 miles S. Pin-leang.

HOA-TSIANG, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 30 miles ESE. Hami. *Long.* 117. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 55. N.

HOAY-LAY, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 12 miles SW. Yen-king.

HOAY-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 37 miles N. Yu.

HOA-YONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, 25 miles W. Yo-tcheou.

HO-BASCH, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. *Long.* 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 18. N.

HOBEIRA, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: 70 miles S. Bagdad.

HOBROE, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and dioceſe of Wiborg: 16 miles NE. Wiborg.

HOBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 15 miles NW. Nykioping.

HOCHAUS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles SSW. Aigen.

HOCHBERG, a marquiſate of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, annexed to the marggraviate of Baden Durlach, which takes its name from an ancient caſtle, ſituated two miles NE. from Emindengen, which is the principal town.

HOCHENAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles ENE. Ziſterſtorff.

HOCHENEG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles SW. Pettau.

HOCH-ERLIH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 8 miles from Geyerſberg.

HOCHFELDEN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Haguenau: 4 leagues NW. Straſburg, and 3 WSW. Haguenau.

HOCHKIRCHEN, a town of Luſatia, near which the king of Pruſſia was defeated, in the year 1758: 6 miles SE. Budiſſen.

HO-CHOUI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 12 miles E. King-yang.

HOCHSCHEID, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: 7 miles SE. Traarbach.

HOCHST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim: 11 miles N. Erbach.

HOCHST, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, ſituated on the Maine: 6 miles W. Francfort, and 14 E. Mentz.

HOCHSTADT, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 11 miles from Turnau.

HOCHSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg: 3 miles NW. Hanau.

HOCHSTATT, or *Hochſtett*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg, ſituated on the Danube. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle of Blenheim, ſee *Blenheim*: 19 miles NW. Augſburg, and 29 W. Neuburg.

HOCHSTATT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Eranconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 11 miles NW. Erlang, and 13 S. Bamberg. *Long.* 28. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 39. N.

HOCHSTER, ſee *Hoxter*.

HO-CHUN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 32 miles S. Ping-ting.

HOCHWEISH, a town of Hungary: 20 miles WSW. Kremnitz.

HOCKERLAND, or *Oberland*, ſee *Oberland*.

HOCKHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, ſituated near the conflux of the Rhine and the Maine, celebrated for its excellent wine: 16 miles W. Franckfort on the Maine, and 4 ENE. Mentz.

HOCKHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Worms: 3 miles NW. Worms.

HOCKHOCKING, a river of United America, in the Weſtern Territory, which runs into the Ohio: 18 miles SW. Marietta.

HODAL, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, on the coaſt of the North Sea: 45 miles NNW. Uddevalla.

HODAM, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries: 10 miles E. Dumfries.

HODDER, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Ribble: 6 miles N. from Blackburn, in Lancaſhire.

HODDESDON, a town of England, in the county of Hertford, near the river Lea, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 4 miles S. Hertford, and 17 N. London.

HODEIDA, a ſea-port town of Arabia, on the Red Sea, with an harbour only fit for ſmall veſſels: 96 miles SW. Sana. *Long.* 42. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 39. N.

HODUCISZKI, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 36 miles S. Braſlau.

HOEDIC, a ſmall French iſland, in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of the department of the Morbihan: about 3 leagues E. from Bell-Iſle, and 4 SE. from the peninſula of Quiberon. It has a town or village of the ſame name, and a fort. *Long.* 14. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 18. N.

HOEI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 827 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 28. N.

HOEI-FAN-HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 500 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 143. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 46. N.

HOEI-HOA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 12 miles NE. Tching-kiang.

HOEI-LI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 1060 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 34. N.

HOEI-NAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 32 miles NE. Si-ngan.

HOEI-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 37 miles S. Ling.

HOEI-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 12 miles NE. Siuen-tcheou.

HOEI-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 52 miles ESE. Kan-tcheou.

HOEI-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. This is one of the richeſt, and moſt commercial cities in the province, the air is mild and healthy: there are ſome mines of gold, ſilver, and copper in the neighbouring mountains; the beſt tea grows in the environs, and the japaned work of this town is reckoned equal or ſuperior to any other: 625 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 136. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 57. N.

HOEI-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 1010 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 131. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 1. N.

HOEI-TONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 15 miles N. Tſin.

HOEI-TONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the iſland of Hai-nan: 45 miles SSE. Kiong-tcheou.

HOEI-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 22 miles WNW. Kong-tchang.

HOE-KIA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 25 miles SW. Oue-kiun.

HOEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of H-onan, on the river Hoang: 12 miles SE. Hoai-king.

HOEROMSK, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: 16 miles SSW. Chriſtiania.

HŒSSERING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, ſituated on the Hardan: 22 miles NE. Zell.

HOEY-NIM HOTUN, a town of the kingdom of Corea. *Long.* 147. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 38. N.

HOF, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: 36 miles N. Berga.

HOFERN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 15 miles NNW. Windiſgarten.

HOFF, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: 18 miles NE. Olmutz, and 14 SW. Troppau.

HOFF, or *Die Stadt-zum Hoff*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, on the Saale, which divides it into Old and New Town. It has three fauxbourgs, four churches, an academy, and a woollen manufacture. The Old Town was founded in the year 1080. The New Town in the 13th century, by the dukes of Meran. In the environs are found quarries of marble, red and black, and grey; in the latter are ſometimes found red ſpots like drops of blood. Hoff was formerly Imperial: 22 miles NNE. Bareuth, and 46 NE. Bamberg. *Long.* 29. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 14. N.

HOFFELEIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles SW. Hardeck.

HOFFHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 8 miles SSE. Konigſhofen, and 36 NE. Wurzburg.

HOFFKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles S. Aigen.

HOFFMARCKT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the river March: 20 miles SSE. Ziſterzdorf, and 26 from Vienna.

HOFFWA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, where, in the year 1276, king Waldemar was taken priſoner, by his brother: 80 miles NE. Uddevalla.

HOFHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: 5 miles SW. Darmſtadt.

HOFLEIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles NE. Bruck.

HOFMANSTORP, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 12 miles SE. Wexio.

HOFSTOTTEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles S. St. Polten.

HOFTERWITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 6 miles SE. Dreſden.

HOG ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Kerry, between Ballinaſkelling bay, and the mouth of Kenmare river: 3 or 4 miles from Hog's Head.

HOG'S HEAD, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

HOGBO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia: 9 miles W. Geffle.

HOGGENBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles SW. Freyſtadt.

HOGLAND, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: 32 miles N. Frederickſtad.

HOGOLEN, one of the Carolinas, or New Philippine Iſlands.

HOGSBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 33 miles N. Calmar.

HOGSTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 7 miles N. Upſal.

HOGSUND, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 23 miles SW. Chriſtiania.

HOGUE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Channel: 2½ leagues ENE. Valognes, and 1¾ S. Barfleur. In the year 1692, the Engliſh fleet, under the command of admiral Ruſſel, obtained a glorious victory over the French, in the Engliſh Channel, oppoſite this town, and from thence called the battle of la Hogue, in which fifteen French men of war were taken, burned, or deſtroyed.

HOGUE (*Belle*), a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: 5 miles N. St. Helier.

HOGWALTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 30 miles NW. Carlſtadt.

HOHE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Aller, near Hulemuhlen, in the principality of Luneburg-Zell.

HOHEFAHL, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Billau, in the principality of Neiſſe.

HOHEN, or *Yom-tim*, a river of China, which runs into the Lake Pay, in the province of Pe-tche-li.

HOHEN-ASPERG, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg. Taken by the French in the year 1688: 6 miles N. Stuttgart.

HOHENBURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Traſen: 20 miles W. Ebenfurth.

HOHEN ELB, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koningingratz: 16 miles NE. Girſchin.

HOHEN FRIEDEBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz: 4½ miles NNW. Freyburg, and 5 SW. from Striegau.

HOHEN GURSCHDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 4 miles W. Grotkau.

HOHEN LIMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 9 miles S. Schwiert.

HOHEN RUPERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles SW. Ziſterſtorff, and 15 NE. Vienna.

HOHENBERG, a county and principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated between the duchy of Wurtemberg, and the Auſtrian Briſgaw, purchaſed by Leopold, duke of Auſtria, in the year 1381, for 66,000 florins. It takes its name from a citadel, now in ruins. It is divided into Upper and Lower counties, which lie at ſome diſtance from each other. The principal towns are Rotenburg, Ehingen, Hord, and Schramberg.

HOHENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bareuth: 10 miles ENE. Wunſiedel.

HOHENBRUK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 5 miles E. Konigingratz.

HOHENBUCKA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 6 miles NE. Schlieben.

HOHENECK, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bareuth: 14 miles N. Anſpach.

HOHENEMBS, a county and principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated to the ſouth of the lake of Conſtance. It takes its name from two ſtrong caſtles, called *Old* and *New Hohenembs*. The aſſeſſment in the matricula is twenty florins, and the tax ſixty rixdollars. The family of Hohenembs became extinct in the year 1760, when it was united to the houſe of Auſtria.

HOHENESTED, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 10 miles SW. Nordtorp.

HOHENFELD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 6 miles NW. Lutkenborg.

HOHENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and lordſhip of Brieteneck: 13 miles NNE. Dietfurt, and 17 NNW. Ratiſbon.

HOHEN-FRIEDBERG, ſee *Friedberg*.

HOHENFURT, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz, on the Molda: 4 miles SSW. Roſenburg.

HOHENLOHE, or *Holach*, a county and principality of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituate to the weſt of the marggraviate of Anſpach, about 26 miles from north to ſouth, and 23 from eaſt to weſt. The country is compoſed of mountains, vallies, and plains. The ſouthern parts abound in vineyards, the northern parts are cultivated with corn; in the vallies are excellent meadows and paſture land, which feed great numbers of an excellent kind of cattle; on the mountains are valuable woods of oak, fir, pine, beech, and birch, with plenty and variety of game. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans, with ſome Roman Catholics. The principality takes its name from an ancient chateau. The princes are deſcended from Conrad the Sage, duke of Franconia and Lorain. There are ſeveral branches: the two principal are thoſe of Waldenburg and Neuenſtein. The aſſeſſment for the Roman month is 144 florins, of which the branch of Neuenſtein pays 88. The tax to the Imperial chamber is 156 rixdollars 37 kruitzers, of which Neuenſtein pays 89 rixdollars, 29 kruitzers.

HOHENMAUT, or *Wyſſeko-meyto*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, with a ſmall territory annexed: 14 miles E. Chrudim, and 22 SSE. Konigingratz.

HOHENSCHAU, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, near it are iron mines and forges: 30 miles W. Saltzburg, and 42 SE. Munich.

HOHEN-SCHWANGAU, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 1 mile SW. Fueſſen, and 20 SSW. Weilhaim.

HOHEN-SOLMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives title of count to a branch of the houſe of Solms, ſituated in a valley near a high mountain, on which is built the chateau of the counts. The inhabitants are Calviniſts, but thoſe of the villages round about are chiefly Lutherans: 5 miles NNE. Wetzlar, and 38 NNE. Mentz.

HOHENSTADT, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: 6 miles SW. Schomberg.

HOHENSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles W. Crems.

HOHENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenelnbogen; once a ſtrong place, but now in ruins.

HOHENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 3 miles SW. Oldeburg.

HOHENSTEIN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, with a caſtle: 66 miles SSW. Konigſberg.

HOHENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 8 miles ENE. Pirna, and 5 S. Stolpen. *Long.* 31. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

HOHENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg: 7 miles E. Glauchau, and 7 W. Chemnitz.

HOHENTRUDINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 15 miles S. Anſpach.

HOHENTWEIL, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, inſulated in the landgraviate of Nellenburg: 8 miles NE. Schaffhauſen, and 6 NW. Radolfszell.

HOHENWART, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bavaria: 9 miles S. Ingolſtadt, and 28 NNW. Munich.

HOHENWARTH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles SE. Meiſſau.

HOHENZOLLERN, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, divided into branches, Hohenzollern, Heckingen, and Hohenzollern Sigmaringen. Each of theſe princes have a revenue of about 30,000 florins, they are aſſeſſed in the matricula of the empire at 290 florins, and taxed to the Imperial chamber 43 rixdollars, 25 kruitzers.

HOHIMAR, a town of Tranſilvania: 9 miles S. Weiſenburg.

HOHN, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Lehn, near Werdohl, in the county of Mark.

HOHNSTEIN, a county of Germany, ſituated in Thuringia, which takes its name from an ancient chateau. The ancient counts were deſcendants of Charles, duke of Lorraine, of the family of Charlemagne. This family becoming extinct, the eſtates are divided between the counts of Stollberg and the duke of Brunſwick Luneburg.

HO-KIEN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Petche-li, ſituated between two rivers well ſupplied with fiſh: 87 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 28. N.

HO-KIU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 30 miles NW. Ho-lan.

HOLABRUN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles N. Sonneberg.

HOLABRUN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles N. Korn Neuburg.

HOLANDS, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand: 8 miles S. Stavanger.

HOLATEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 24 miles SW. Lucko.

HOLBEACH, or *Holdbeach*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 8 miles ENE. Spalding, and 108 N. London.

HOLBECK, a ſea-port town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated in the Gulf of Iſefiord, with a good harbour, from which great quantities of corn are annually exported. In the year 1290, this town was deſtroyed by a fleet from Norway: 30 miles W. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 42. N.

HOLBURNHEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Caithneſs. *Long.* 0. 9. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 35. N.

HOLDERNESS, a diſtrict of England, in the county of York, forming a promontory between the Humber and the German Ocean.

HOLDSWORTHY, ſee *Holſworthy*.

HOLE, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: 15 miles NW. Chriſtiania.

HOLE TOWN, a town of the iſland of Barbadoes, ſituated on the weſt coaſt. *Long.* 58. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 12. N.

HOLE-GASS, a place in Swiſſerland, where William Tell ſhot the Auſtrian governor who by his tyranny gave birth to the republic. In memory of this event a chapel is built on the ſpot, near Kuſnack.

HOLEN, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: 18 miles from Tonſberg.

HOLENECK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles S. Voitſberg.

HOLENPURG, or *Hollenburg*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: 5 miles SE. Mauttern.

HOLENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and lordſhip of Breiteneck: 5 miles NW. Dietfurt.

HOLESCHAU, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: 8 miles SSE. Prerau, and 20 SE. Olmutz.

HOLGATE, a river of England, which runs into the Swale, 3 miles WSW. Richmond, in the county of York.

HOLGLEITEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 20 miles W. Inſpruck.

HOLITZ, a town of Hungary: 32 miles WNW. Topoltzen.

HOLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 10 miles NE. Chrudim.

HOLKABERG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 35 miles SW. Linkoping.

HOLLAND, a celebrated republic of Europe, and principal of the Dutch States, or as they are commonly, though perhaps improperly, called, the Seven United Provinces. Holland is a peninſula, bounded on the north and weſt by the German Ocean, on the eaſt by the Zuyder See and the ſtate of Utrecht, and on the ſouth by the river Meuſe and Brabant. It is divided into North and South. North Holland includes all to the north of Amſterdam. South Holland extends from the ſtate of Zealand and Brabant to the river Ye; the length of the whole, including the iſland of Texel and the iſlands in the Meuſe, is about 90 miles, the breadth is various, from 15 to 48. It contains twenty-nine walled towns, with many others that enjoy municipal privileges, and above 400 villages. Six large cities have ſeats in the States General, viz. Dort, Haerlem, Delft, Leyden, Amſterdam, and Gouda. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 800,000. The ſoil of the country is ſo ſoft and marſhy, that but for the conſtant care in forming ditches and canals, it would be hardly capable of cultivation, ſome part of it lies even lower than the ſea, from which it is ſecured by dykes or dams. The meadow-grounds are rich and great numbers of milch cows are kept by the farmers, and the making of butter and cheeſe is one of their principal occupations; theſe meadows are generally under water in the winter, and the water would continue there at all times, if the inhabitants of the country had not found means to diſcharge them, by mills invented for this purpoſe, into the ditches and canals. The Hollanders are affable, induſtrious, laborious, abſorbed in trade, excellent ſailors, good politicians and lovers of liberty. A free exerciſe of religion is allowed to all perſuaſions except the Roman Catholics; but Calviniſm is the moſt prevailing. This country was anciently inhabited by the Batavians, who derived their origin from the Catti, a people of Germany. Having been obliged to abandon their country on account of civil wars, they came to eſtabliſh themſelves in an iſland, formed by the waters of the Rhine and the Wahal or Leck, and named their country *Batavia*, or *Betuwe*, from *Batton*, the ſon of their king. Theſe people ſerved in the Roman armies in quality of auxiliary troops, and hiſtorians informs us, that ſome of them were at the battle of Pharſalia. They formed the ordinary guard of the emperor Auguſtus. The ſervices which they rendered Germanicus, in Germany, were ſo important that the ſenate gave them the appellation of *brothers*. They had afterwards a conſiderable ſhare in the conqueſt of Britain, under Plancius and Agricola. They ſtrengthened the party of Galba, and afterwards that of Vitellius, and it was principally to their valour that Julian the apoſtate was indebted for the victory, which he obtained over the Germans, near Straſburg. The name of Holland is by ſome ſaid to be given to it on account of the vaſt and thick foreſts of wood with which it was at one time covered, Holtlant, in German, ſignifying woodland: others are inclined to think that the Normans, who made a deſcent here about the year 836, gave the country this name, founding their opinion on the reſemblance of names found in this country to thoſe in Denmark and Norway, the ancient reſidence of the Normans, as Zealand, Oeland, Schagen, Bergen, &c. On the decline of the Roman empire, the Batavians, or Hollanders, having thrown off their yoke, came under the dominion of the Saxons, and then of the French, under Childeric I. king of France. The Normans and the Danes were the next maſters, from the time of Charlemagne, and ravaged the country three times with fire and ſword: when they were driven away, Charles the Bald, emperor and king of France, erected Holland into a country, in the year 863, in favour of Thierry, duke of Aquitaine, who, five years after, was alſo made count of Zealand, by Louis, king of Germany. In the year 1299, the county of Holland devolved to the counts of Hainaut, and, in 1436, it fell to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and afterwards to the emperor Maximilian, whoſe deſcendant, Philip II. king of Spain, was the laſt count of Holland; the ſeven provinces revolting from him, and, after a long ſtruggle, forming an independant republic. The ſtates of the province have the title of the ſtates of Holland and Weſt Frieſeland, and are formed of the nobility and towns. By Weſt Frieſland is to be underſtood North Holland, which is ſometimes ſo called, and not the ſtate or province of Frieſland. The number of the nobility admitted into the aſſembly is not limited, and not always the ſame, they are elected by a majority of votes, and rarely exceed ten. The towns who have a right to ſend deputies were originally ſix, at preſent they are eighteen, of which ſeven are in North Holland, and eleven in South Holland. The number of deputies ſent by each town is not fixed. In the year 1581, the Hague was appointed to be the place for the aſſembly of the ſtates, when William of Naſſau, prince of Orange, was acknowledged by the ſtates-general of the United Provinces, as the chief of their republic, and moſt certainly to him they were chiefly indebted for their eſtabliſhment when they threw off their allegiance to Spain. He was aſſaſſinated at Delft, on the 10th of July, 1584. Maurice of Naſſau, ſucceeded his father, and in conſideration of his virtue and valour, was made governor or ſtadtholder, of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht. William Henry of Naſſau, the grandſon of Frederic Henry, brother of Maurice, obtained the three offices of ſtadtholder, captain, and admiral general, with a grant of the ſame to his deſcendant for ever. In the year 1677, this prince eſpouſed Margaret daughter of James II. king of England, and in 1689, was crowned king at Weſtminſter. In the preſent diſputes on the French revolution, Holland at firſt appeared hoſtile to the new republic, but never heartily to have co-operated with the allies. The ſtadtholder was moſt probably influenced by Pruſſia and England; but a party more powerful than his own were his enemies, and on the invaſion of Holland by the French, in the begining of the year 1795, the ſtadtholder, with his family, thought it prudent to take refuge in England. Such are the ways of Providence! in the year 1688, a prince of Orange came to England to obtain a crown, and in the year 1795, a prince of Orange fled hither for protection.

HOLLAND, a diſtrict of England, in the county of Lincoln, ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt part, with the German Sea on the eaſt, and the counties of Cambridge, Northampton, and Norfolk on the ſouth, divided into Upper and Lower, both of which conſiſt of fens, bogs, and marſhes, drained and interſected in various ways by ditches and canals. The air is unwholſome, but made much better in parts which are well drained; the water is brackiſh, ſo that in moſt places rain water is preſerved in reſervoirs for family uſe; and in the ſummer vaſt ſwarms of inſects fill the air, and prove exceedingly offenſive. The land, after being drained, forms good paſture and meadow land, and, if cultivated, produces good crops of corn. Large flocks of geeſe are bred, and form a conſiderable article of commerce, as well for their quills and feathers as for the birds themſelves, great numbers of which are driven to the London markets, there are alſo many large decoys for wild ducks, widgeons, &c. The principal tows are Boſton, Spalding, Crowland, and Holbeach.

HOLLAND, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, ſtrongly fortified, ſituated near the river Weeſke. This town was built by ſome gentlemen who fled from Holland in the year 1296, after the murder of count Florent V. It ſuffered much in the wars between the Poles and the Swedes: 52 miles SW. Konigſberg.

HOLLAND (*New*), the largeſt iſland in the world, ſituated in the Indian Ocean, long ſuppoſed to be part of a vaſt ſouthern continent; equal, or nearly equal, in ſize to the habitable part of Europe, firſt diſcovered in the beginning of the 17th century, and then called *Terra Auſtralis Incognita*. In the year 1628, the weſtern part was diſcovered by ſome veſſels belonging to the Dutch Eaſt India company, and called *De Witt's Land*, from the name of the commodore who commanded the ſquadron. In the year 1629, a Dutch ſhip, commanded by captain Pelſart, was wrecked on this coaſt. In the year 1642, captain Taſman was ſent by the Dutch Eaſt India company to ſurvey the coaſt, who viſited the ſouthern part, which he called *Anthony Van Diemen's Land*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Diemen's Land* on the north coaſt, diſcovered in the year 1618. In the year 1688, captain Dampier fell in with this iſland, and viſited it again in 1699. He deſcribes the inhabitants as the moſt miſerable people in the world, without houſes, and without clothes; black, tall, thin, ſtrait-bodied with ſmall limbs, great heads, and heavy brows. Their eye-lids are always half cloſed to keep the flies out of their eyes, which are here ſo troubleſome that no fanning will drive them away from the face, and without the aſſiſtance of both hands to keep them off, they will fill one's noſtrils and mouth too, if the lips are not ſhut cloſe; ſo that from their infancy being thus annoyed with thoſe inſects, they never open their eyes like other people, and conſequently cannot ſee far, unleſs they hold up their heads as if they were looking at ſomething over them. They have great bottle-noſes, pretty full lips, and wide mouths. The two fore-teeth of their upper jaws are wanting in all of them, men and women, old and young, neither have they any beards. They are long viſaged, and of a very unpleaſant aſpect, having no one graceful feature in their faces. Some other navigators alſo viſited this iſland, but none after the ſecond voyage of Dampier, till the year 1770, when the eaſt coaſt was viſited and explored by captain Cook, who ſpent four months in exploring a coaſt of 2000 miles in length. He took poſſeſſion of this eaſtern coaſt in the name of the king of Great Britain, and gave it the name of *New South Wales*. In the year 1773, capt. Furneaux diſcovered it to be an iſland. *Long.* 110. 30. to 153. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. to 43. S.

HOLLAND'S POINT, a point of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, in the Cheſapeak: 20 miles S. Annapolis.

HOLLATT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: 6 miles NNW. Bruck.

HOLLENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe: 17 miles NE. Ohringen.

HOLLENBERG, a town of Germany in the duchy of Carinthia: 4 miles S. Clagenfurt.

HOLLEYS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 28 miles NE. Fayetteville.

HOLLFELD, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, 15 miles E. Bamberg, and 16 W. Bayreuth.

HOLLIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koningingratz: 2 miles NW. Gitſchin.

HOLLISTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 22 miles SW. Boſton.

HOLLODALE, a river of Scotland which runs into the North Sea, between the Counties of Sutherland and Caithneſs, and five miles SE. from Strathy Head.

HOLLS, a lake of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: 70 miles N. Chriſtiania.

HOLLZKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim: 9 miles E. Wertheim, and 14 SW. Wurzburg.

HOLM, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands: $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile E. Weſtra.

HOLM, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands: $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. from Eda.

HOLM, a ſmall iſland among the Orknies, between Pamona and Hoy.

HOLM ABBY, or *Holm's Cultram*, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, with a weekly market on Saturday: 27 miles NW. Penrith, and 310 N. London.

HOLMESTRAND, a town of Normay, in the province of Aggerhuus: 30 miles S. Chriſtiania. *Long.* 10. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

HOLMS, two ſmall iſlands of Scotland, among the Orknies, about a mile S. from the iſland of Sanda.

HOLO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 24 miles SW. Stockholm.

HOLOCZOWSKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 52 miles E. Lemberg.

HOLOMIN, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mull.

HOLON, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Petche-li: 12 miles WSW. Tching-ting.

HOLOSIC, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 40 miles WNW. Lemberg.

HOLOWNE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm: 28 miles NE. Chelm.

HOLPOLCHI KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Eluths. *Long.* 117. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

HOLRAS, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand: 12 miles SW. Chriſtianſand.

HOLSMUNDEN, or *Holtzmunden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Savony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel, on the Werra: 21 miles W. Eimbeck, and 28 NW. Gottingen.

HOLSTEBROE, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, ſituated on a river not deep enough to be navigable, which runs into the North Sea. The principal trade of the inhabitants conſiſts in corn, oxen, and horſes: 68 miles N. Ripen, and 24 W. Wiborg.

HOLSTEIN *(Duchy of)*, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. Including the lordſhip of Pinneberg, it is bounded on the north by the duchy of Sleſwick and the Baltic, on the eaſt by the Baltic, on the ſouth by the duchy of Lauenberg, the territories of Lubeck, and Hamburg and the Elbe, and on the weſt by the Elbe and the German Sea; about 70 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and 48 in breadth from north to ſouth. Its ſituation between the Baltic and the German Ocean expoſes it to frequent ſtorms, which occaſions heavy expences to the land-owners, in raiſing dykes to prevent inundations, eſpecially in the diſtricts bordering on the German Sea and the Elbe. Theſe diſtricts conſiſt of excellent marſh land, producing wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and rape-ſeed, in great plenty. The meadows and paſtures feed great numbers of cattle, both milch kine and to be fatted for the butcher. The other parts of the country are ſtill more fertile. Holſtein is divided into four provinces, namely, Holſtein Proper, Stormar, Ditmarſen, and Wagria. The three firſt of theſe were formerly called *Nordalbingia*, or *Saxony beyond the Elbe*. The Saxons of this country were a free people, till they were ſubdued by Charlemagne, who tranſported 10,000 families into Brabant, Flanders, and Holland. A treaty was made between this prince and the king of Denmark, which fixed the river Eider as the common boundary of their two empires. The country on the ſouth of the river was called the Marche, and a marggrave appointed to defend it. Lothario, duke of Saxony, who afterwards became emperor, erected Holſtein Proper and Stormar into a county, in favour of the count of Scauenburg, in the year 1106; whoſe ſon, Adolphus II. incorporated Wagria with Holſtein, and peopled his eſtates with ſtrangers from Holland and Weſtphalia. The territories were afterwards divided into ſeparate principalities. One of the princes who reigned here obtained from the king of Denmark the inveſtiture of Sleſwick. This branch became extinct, and the people elected Chriſtian I. king of Denmark, who became duke of Sleſwick, and count of Holſtein; which was ſoon after erected into a duchy. His poſterity reigned here in the ſame manner as over Denmark. The branch of Holſtein Gottorpf, founded by the ſecond ſon of king Frederic I. was often diſturbed by that which reigned in Denmark, and in the year 1720, the reigning prince was entirely diſpoſſeſſed of his dominions. This prince had eſpouſed Ann, the eldeſt daughter of Peter I. emperor of Ruſſia. In the year 1743, his ſon, Charles Ulric, was by his mother's ſiſter, Elizabeth, empreſs of Ruſſia, declared grand duke of Ruſſia, and took the name of Peter Feodorowitz. The king of Denmark, as duke of Holſtein Gluckſtadt, has a ſeat and voice in the diet of the empire in the college of princes, ſo alſo has the emperor, or empreſs of Ruſſia, for Holſtein Gottorpf. The aſſeſſment of the whole duchy, in the matricula of the empire, is 800 florins. Holſtein Gluckſtadt pays to the imperial chamber 189 rixdollars, 31 kruitzers, and Holſtein Gottorpf the ſame. The king of Denmark appoints a governor over his part of Holſtein, who generally reſides at Gluckſtadt. The regency court for Ruſſian Holſtein is held at Kiel. The principal trading towns are Altona, Gluckſtadt, and Kiel. The exports of Holſtein are wheat, barley, malt, ſtarch, buck-wheat, peas, beans, rape-ſeed, horned cattle, ſheep, rams, ſwine, horſes, poultry, butter, cheeſe, veniſon, and fiſh.

HOLSTON, a river of United America, in the Tennaſee government, which joins the Tennaſee, 20 miles W. Knoxville.

HOLSWORTHY, or *Holdſworthy*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday: 41 miles W. Exeter, and 214 W. London.

HOLT, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturday: 22 miles NW. Norwich, and 122 NNE. London.

HOLT, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand: 32 miles NNE. Chriſtianſand.

HOLT, a town of North Wales, in the county of Denbigh: 3 miles NE. Wrexham.

HOLT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: 27 miles SE. Cleves. *Long.* 24. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

HOLTALEN, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 54 miles S. Drontheim.

HOLTENKLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 9 miles S. Segeberg, and 3 WSW. Oldeſlohe.

HOLTHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 2 miles W. Buren.

HOLTZHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 8 miles NW. Munſter.

HOLTZKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 25 miles E. Weilhaim, and 18 SSE. Munich.

HOLVAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan: 50 miles SE. Kerkuk.

HOLYHEAD, a ſea-port town of North Wales, ſituated on the north-weſt extremity of the iſland of Angleſey, near the Iriſh Sea, with a convenient harbour, from whence the packets with the mail to Dublin ſail regularly every day, except Tueſday; wind and weather permitting, the paſſage is generally performed in about 12 hours; here is a weekly market on Saturday. The town takes its name from a cape, or promontory, which is joined to the reſt of the iſland of Angleſea by a narrow ſlip, from which circumſtance it is called *Holyhead Iſland*: 24½ miles NW. Caernarvon, and 276 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.

HOLY ISLAND, an iſland in the German Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of England, and about eight miles ſouth-eaſt from Berwick upon Tweed, eight miles in circumference. It is otherways called *Lindisfarne*, and was once the ſee of a biſhop; the ruins of the cathedral are yet viſible. On the ſouth coaſt is a convenient bay, which frequently proves a ſhelter to veſſels from Greenland and the Baltic. On one ſide of the bay is a ſmall town, defended by a fort, and on the oppoſite ſide is a caſtle. The dioceſe was afterwards removed to Durham. *Long.* 1. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

HOLYWELL, a town of North Wales, in the county of Flint, chiefly celebrated for a ſpring, called *Saint Winnifred's Well*, from whence it takes its name, and concerning which many fables have been told. It iſſues from the foot of a hill with great impetuoſity, and turns ſeveral mills erected for working copper, making braſs-wire, paper, and ſnuff, and winding cotton, &c. At the back of the town is a hill, in which lead ore is found. Holywell has a weekly market on Friday: 52 miles NNW. Shrewſbury, and 212 NW. London.

HOLZAPFEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſituated between the electorate of Treves and Naſſau Dietz, on the borders of the Lahn, erected into a principality of the empire by Ferdinand III. It gives a ſeat in the diets, and is charged in the matricula of the empire, and taxed to the Imperial chamber, 13 rixdollars 86 kruitzers. The town is ſituated on the Lahn, at the foot of a mountain, on which is the tower of an ancient caſtle, the original ſeat of the princes of Naſſau: 4 miles NE. Naſſau. *Long.* 25. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

HOLZHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles N. Wells.

HOLZKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Oettingen Wallerſtein Wernitz: 4½ miles S. Oettingen, and 11 N. Danauwert.

HOMAN, or *Oman*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and province of Habat, between Alcaçar quiber and Arzilla.

HOMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 3 miles N. Carolſtadt, and 16 NNW. Wurzburg.

HOMBERG, or *Homburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 24 miles ESE. Cologn.

HOMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel. It contains an iron forge and a glaſs manufacture: 20 miles S. Caſſel, and 11 SSE. Fritzlar. *Long.* 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

HOMBERG VOR DER HOHE, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives title to a branch of the houſe of Heſſe, called Heſſe Homberg; granted, with its territory, in the year 1622, by Lewis V. landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, in lieu of a penſion of 20,000 dollars: 7 miles N. Francfort on the Maine, and 17 S. Wetzlar. *Long.* 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 9. N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts; founded in the year 1682. It had formerly a caſtle and ſome fortifications, which are now deſtroyed: 5 miles NNW. Deux Ponts, and 36 WNW. Landau. *Long.* 24. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 21. N.

HOMBURG, or *Hochenburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, ſituated on the Maine: 15 miles WSW. Wurzburg.

HOMBY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 20 miles SSE. Leeds.

HOMELEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 4 miles W. Maeſtricht.

HOMERTON,

continue there at all times, if the inhabitants of the country had not found means to diſcharge them, by mills invented for this purpoſe, into the ditches and canals. The Hollanders are affable, induſtrious, laborious, abſorbed in trade, excellent ſailors, good politicians and lovers of liberty. A free exerciſe of religion is allowed to all perſuaſions except the Roman Catholics; but Calviniſm is the moſt prevailing. This country was anciently inhabited by the Batavians, who derived their origin from the Catti, a people of Germany. Having been obliged to abandon their country on account of civil wars, they came to eſtabliſh themſelves in an iſland, formed by the waters of the Rhine and the Wahal or Leck, and named their country *Batavia*, or *Betuwe*, from *Batton*, the ſon of their king. Theſe people ſerved in the Roman armies in quality of auxiliary troops, and hiſtorians informs us, that ſome of them were at the battle of Pharſalia. They formed the ordinary guard of the emperor Auguſtus. The ſervices which they rendered Germanicus, in Germany, were ſo important that the ſenate gave them the appellation of *brothers*. They had afterwards a conſiderable ſhare in the conqueſt of Britain, under Plancius and Agricola. They ſtrengthened the party of Galba, and afterwards that of Vitellius, and it was principally to their valour that Julian the apoſtate was indebted for the victory, which he obtained over the Germans, near Straſburg. The name of Holland is by ſome ſaid to be given to it on account of the vaſt and thick foreſts of wood with which it was at one time covered, Holtlant, in German, ſignifying woodland: others are inclined to think that the Normans, who made a deſcent here about the year 836, gave the country this name, founding their opinion on the reſemblance of names found in this country to thoſe in Denmark and Norway, the ancient reſidence of the Normans, as Zealand, Oeland, Schagen, Bergen, &c. On the decline of the Roman empire, the Batavians, or Hollanders, having thrown off their yoke, came under the dominion of the Saxons, and then of the French, under Childeric I. king of France. The Normans and the Danes were the next maſters, from the time of Charlemagne, and ravaged the country three times with fire and ſword: when they were driven away, Charles the Bald, emperor and king of France, erected Holland into a country, in the year 863, in favour of Thierry, duke of Aquitaine, who, five years after, was alſo made count of Zealand, by Louis, king of Germany. In the year 1299, the county of Holland devolved to the counts of Hainaut, and, in 1436, it fell to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and afterwards to the emperor Maximilian, whoſe deſcendant, Philip II. king of Spain, was the laſt count of Holland; the ſeven provinces revolting from him, and, after a long ſtruggle, forming an independant republic. The ſtates of the province have the title of the ſtates of Holland and Weſt Frieſeland, and are formed of the nobility and towns. By Weſt Frieſland is to be underſtood North Holland, which is ſometimes ſo called, and not the ſtate or province of Frieſland. The number of the nobility admitted into the aſſembly is not limited, and not always the ſame, they are elected by a majority of votes, and rarely exceed ten. The towns who have a right to ſend deputies were originally ſix, at preſent they are eighteen, of which ſeven are in North Holland, and eleven in South Holland. The number of deputies ſent by each town is not fixed. In the year 1581, the Hague was appointed to be the place for the aſſembly of the ſtates, when William of Naſſau, prince of Orange, was acknowledged by the ſtates-general of the United Provinces, as the chief of their republic, and moſt certainly to him they were chiefly indebted for their eſtabliſhment when they threw off their allegiance to Spain. He was aſſaſſinated at Delft, on the 10th of July, 1584. Maurice of Naſſau, ſucceeded his father, and in conſideration of his virtue and valour, was made governor or ſtadtholder, of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht. William Henry of Naſſau, the grandſon of Frederic Henry, brother of Maurice, obtained the three offices of ſtadtholder, captain, and admiral general, with a grant of the ſame to his deſcendant for ever. In the year 1677, this prince eſpouſed Margaret daughter of James II. king of England, and in 1689, was crowned king at Weſtminſter. In the preſent diſputes on the French revolution, Holland at firſt appeared hoſtile to the new republic, but never heartily to have co-operated with the allies. The ſtadtholder was moſt probably influenced by Pruſſia and England; but a party more powerful than his own were his enemies, and on the invaſion of Holland by the French, in the begining of the year 1795, the ſtadtholder, with his family, thought it prudent to take refuge in England. Such are the ways of Providence! in the year 1688, a prince of Orange came to England to obtain a crown, and in the year 1795, a prince of Orange fled hither for protection.

HOLLAND, a diſtrict of England, in the county of Lincoln, ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt part, with the German Sea on the eaſt, and the counties of Cambridge, Northampton, and Norfolk on the ſouth, divided into Upper and Lower, both of which conſiſt of fens, bogs, and marſhes, drained and interſected in various ways by ditches and canals. The air is unwholſome, but made much better in parts which are well drained; the water is brackiſh, ſo that in moſt places rain water is preſerved in reſervoirs for family uſe; and in the ſummer vaſt ſwarms of inſects fill the air, and prove exceedingly offenſive. The land, after being drained, forms good paſture and meadow land, and, if cultivated, produces good crops of corn. Large flocks of geeſe are bred, and form a conſiderable article of commerce, as well for their quills and feathers as for the birds themſelves, great numbers of which are driven to the London markets, there are alſo many large decoys for wild ducks, widgeons, &c. The principal tows are Boſton, Spalding, Crowland, and Holbeach.

HOLLAND, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, ſtrongly fortified, ſituated near the river Weeſke. This town was built by ſome gentlemen who fled from Holland in the year 1296, after the murder of count Florent V. It ſuffered much in the wars between the Poles and the Swedes: 52 miles SW. Konigſberg.

HOLLAND (*New*), the largeſt iſland in the world, ſituated in the Indian Ocean, long ſuppoſed to be part of a vaſt ſouthern continent; equal, or nearly equal, in ſize to the habitable part of Europe, firſt diſcovered in the beginning of the 17th century, and then called *Terra Auſtralis Incognita*. In the year 1628, the weſtern part was diſcovered by ſome veſſels belonging to the Dutch Eaſt India company, and called *De Witt's Land*, from the name of the commodore who commanded the ſquadron. In the year 1629, a Dutch ſhip, commanded by captain Pelſart, was wrecked on this coaſt. In the year 1642, captain Taſman was ſent by the Dutch Eaſt India company to ſurvey the coaſt, who viſited the ſouthern part, which he called *Anthony Van Diemen's Land*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Diemen's Land* on the north coaſt, diſcovered in the year 1618. In the year 1688, captain Dampier fell in with this iſland, and viſited it again in 1699. He deſcribes the inhabitants as the moſt miſerable people in the world, without houſes, and without clothes; black, tall, thin, ſtrait-bodied with ſmall limbs, great heads, and heavy brows. Their eye-lids are always half cloſed to keep the flies out of their eyes, which are here ſo troubleſome that no fanning will drive them away from the face, and without the aſſiſtance of both hands to keep them off, they will fill one's noſtrils and mouth too, if the lips are not ſhut cloſe; ſo that from their infancy being thus annoyed with thoſe inſects, they never open their eyes like other people, and conſequently cannot ſee far, unleſs they hold up their heads as if they were looking at ſomething over them. They have great bottle-noſes, pretty full lips, and wide mouths. The two fore-teeth of their upper jaws are wanting in all of them, men and women, old and young, neither have they any beards. They are long viſaged, and of a very unpleaſant aſpect, having no one graceful feature in their faces. Some other navigators alſo viſited this iſland, but none after the ſecond voyage of Dampier, till the year 1770, when the eaſt coaſt was viſited and explored by captain Cook, who ſpent four months in exploring a coaſt of 2000 miles in length. He took poſſeſſion of this eaſtern coaſt in the name of the king of Great Britain, and gave it the name of *New South Wales*. In the year 1773, capt. Furneaux diſcovered it to be an iſland. *Long*. 110. 30. to 153. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 11. to 43. S.

HOLLAND'S POINT, a point of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, in the Cheſapeak: 20 miles S. Annapolis.

HOLLATT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: 6 miles NNW. Bruck.

HOLLENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe: 17 miles NE. Ohringen.

HOLLENBERG, a town of Germany in the duchy of Carinthia: 4 miles S. Clagenfurt.

HOLLEYS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 28 miles NE. Fayetteville.

HOLLFELD, a town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, 15 miles E. Bamberg, and 16 W. Bayreuth.

HOLLIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 2 miles NW. Gitſchin.

HOLLISTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 22 miles SW. Boſton.

HOLLODALE, a river of Scotland which runs into the North Sea, between the Counties of Sutherland and Caithneſs, and five miles SE. from Strathy Head.

HOLLS, a lake of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: 70 miles N. Chriſtiania.

HOLLZKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim: 9 miles E. Wertheim, and 14 SW. Wurzburg.

HOLM, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands: $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile E. Weſtra.

HOLM, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands: $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. from Eda.

HOLM, a ſmall iſland among the Orknies, between Pamona and Hoy.

HOLM ABBY, or *Holm's Cultram*, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, with a weekly market on Saturday: 27 miles NW. Penrith, and 310 N. London.

HOLMESTRAND, a town of Normay, in the province of Aggerhuus: 30 miles S. Chriſtiania. *Long*. 10. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 59. 30. N.

HOLMS, two ſmall iſlands of Scotland, among the Orknies, about a mile S. from the iſland of Sanda.

HOLO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 24 miles SW. Stockholm.

HOLOCZOWSKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 52 miles E. Lemberg.

HOLOMIN, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mull.

HOLON, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 12 miles WSW. Tching-ting.

HOLOSIC, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 40 miles WNW. Lemberg.

HOLOWNE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm: 28 miles NE. Chelm.

HOLPOLCHI KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Eluths. *Long.* 117. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

HOLRAS, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand: 12 miles SW. Chriſtianſand.

HOLSMUNDEN, or *Holtzmunden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Savony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel, on the Werra: 21 miles W. Eimbeck, and 28 NW. Gottingen.

HOLSTEBROE, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, ſituated on a river not deep enough to be navigable, which runs into the North Sea. The principal trade of the inhabitants conſiſts in corn, oxen, and horſes: 68 miles N. Ripen, and 24 W. Wiborg.

HOLSTEIN *(Duchy of)*, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. Including the lordſhip of Pinneberg, it is bounded on the north by the duchy of Sleſwick and the Baltic, on the eaſt by the Baltic, on the ſouth by the duchy of Lauenberg, the territories of Lubeck, and Hamburg and the Elbe, and on the weſt by the Elbe and the German Sea; about 70 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and 48 in breadth from north to ſouth. Its ſituation between the Baltic and the German Ocean expoſes it to frequent ſtorms, which occaſions heavy expences to the land-owners, in raiſing dykes to prevent inundations, eſpecially in the diſtricts bordering on the German Sea and the Elbe. Theſe diſtricts conſiſt of excellent marſh land, producing wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and rape-ſeed, in great plenty. The meadows and paſtures feed great numbers of cattle, both milch kine and to be fatted for the butcher. The other parts of the country are ſtill more fertile. Holſtein is divided into four provinces, namely, Holſtein Proper, Stormar, Ditmarſen, and Wagria. The three firſt of theſe were formerly called *Nordalbingia*, or *Saxony beyond the Elbe*. The Saxons of this country were a free people, till they were ſubdued by Charlemagne, who tranſported 10,000 families into Brabant, Flanders, and Holland. A treaty was made between this prince and the king of Denmark, which fixed the river Eider as the common boundary of their two empires. The country on the ſouth of the river was called the Marche, and a marggrave appointed to defend it. Lothario, duke of Saxony, who afterwards became emperor, erected Holſtein Proper and Stormar into a county, in favour of the count of Scauenburg, in the year 1106; whoſe ſon, Adolphus II. incorporated Wagria with Holſtein, and peopled his eſtates with ſtrangers from Holland and Weſtphalia. The territories were afterwards divided into ſeparate principalities. One of the princes who reigned here obtained from the king of Denmark the inveſtiture of Sleſwick. This branch became extinct, and the people elected Chriſtian I. king of Denmark, who became duke of Sleſwick, and count of Holſtein; which was ſoon after erected into a duchy. His poſterity reigned here in the ſame manner as over Denmark. The branch of Holſtein Gottorpf, founded by the ſecond ſon of king Frederic I. was often diſturbed by that which reigned in Denmark, and in the year 1720, the reigning prince was entirely diſpoſſeſſed of his dominions. This prince had eſpouſed Ann, the eldeſt daughter of Peter I. emperor of Ruſſia. In the year 1743, his ſon, Charles Ulric, was by his mother's ſiſter, Elizabeth, empreſs of Ruſſia, declared grand duke of Ruſſia, and took the name of Peter Feodorowitz. The king of Denmark, as duke of Holſtein Gluckſtadt, has a ſeat and voice in the diet of the empire in the college of princes, ſo alſo has the emperor, or empreſs of Ruſſia, for Holſtein Gottorpf. The aſſeſſment of the whole duchy, in the matricula of the empire, is 800 florins. Holſtein Gluckſtadt pays to the imperial chamber 189 rixdollars, 31 kruitzers, and Holſtein Gottorpf the ſame. The king of Denmark appoints a governor over his part of Holſtein, who generally reſides at Gluckſtadt. The regency court for Ruſſian Holſtein is held at Kiel. The principal trading towns are Altona, Gluckſtadt, and Kiel. The exports of Holſtein are wheat, barley, malt, ſtarch, buck-wheat, peas, beans, rape-ſeed, horned cattle, ſheep, rams, ſwine, horſes, poultry, butter, cheeſe, veniſon, and fiſh.

HOLSTON, a river of United America, in the Tennaſee government, which joins the Tennaſee, 20 miles W. Knoxville.

HOLSWORTHY, or *Holdſworthy*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday: 41 miles W. Exeter, and 214 W. London.

HOLT, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturday: 22 miles NW. Norwich, and 122 NNE. London.

HOLT, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand: 32 miles NNE. Chriſtianſand.

HOLT, a town of North Wales, in the county of Denbigh: 3 miles NE. Wrexham.

HOLT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: 27 miles SE. Cleves. *Long.* 24. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

HOLTALEN, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 54 miles S. Drontheim.

HOLTENKLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 9 miles S. Segeberg, and 3 WSW. Oldeſlohe.

HOLTHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 2 miles W. Buren.

HOLTZHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 8 miles NW. Munſter.

HOLTZKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 25 miles E. Weilhaim, and 18 SSE. Munich.

HOLVAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan: 50 miles SE. Kerkuk.

HOLYHEAD, a ſea-port town of North Wales, ſituated on the north-weſt extremity of the iſland of Angleſey, near the Iriſh Sea, with a convenient harbour, from whence the packets with the mail to Dublin ſail regularly every day, except Tueſday; wind and weather permitting, the paſſage is generally performed in about 12 hours; here is a weekly market on Saturday. The town takes its name from a cape, or promontory, which is joined to the reſt of the iſland of Angleſea by a narrow ſlip, from which circumſtance it is called *Holyhead Iſland*: 24½ miles NW. Caernarvon, and 276 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.

HOLY ISLAND, an iſland in the German Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of England, and about eight miles ſouth-eaſt from Berwick upon Tweed, eight miles in circumference. It is otherways called *Lindisfarne*, and was once the ſee of a biſhop; the ruins of the cathedral are yet viſible. On the ſouth coaſt is a convenient bay, which frequently proves a ſhelter to veſſels from Greenland and the Baltic. On one ſide of the bay is a ſmall town, defended by a fort, and on the oppoſite ſide is a caſtle. The dioceſe was afterwards removed to Durham. *Long.* 1.52.W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55.34.N.

HOLYWELL, a town of North Wales, in the county of Flint, chiefly celebrated for a ſpring, called *Saint Winnifred's Well*, from whence it takes its name, and concerning which many fables have been told. It iſſues from the foot of a hill with great impetuoſity, and turns ſeveral mills erected for working copper, making braſs-wire, paper, and ſnuff, and winding cotton, &c. At the back of the town is a hill, in which lead ore is found. Holywell has a weekly market on Friday: 52 miles NNW. Shrewſbury, and 212 NW. London.

HOLZAPFEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſituated between the electorate of Treves and Naſſau Dietz, on the borders of the Lahn, erected into a principality of the empire by Ferdinand III. It gives a ſeat in the diets, and is charged in the matricula of the empire, and taxed to the Imperial chamber, 13 rixdollars 86 kruitzers. The town is ſituated on the Lahn, at the foot of a mountain, on which is the tower of an ancient caſtle, the original ſeat of the princes of Naſſau: 4 miles NE. Naſſau. *Long.* 25. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

HOLZHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles N. Wells.

HOLZKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Oettingen Wallerſtein Wernitz: 4½ miles S. Oettingen, and 11 N. Danauwert.

HOMAN, or *Oman*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and province of Habat, between Alcaçar quiber and Arzilla.

HOMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 3 miles N. Carolſtadt, and 16 NNW. Wurzburg.

HOMBERG, or *Homburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 24 miles ESE. Cologn.

HOMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel. It contains an iron forge and a glaſs manufacture: 20 miles S. Caſſel, and 11 SSE. Fritzlar. *Long.* 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

HOMBERG VOR DER HOHE, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives title to a branch of the houſe of Heſſe, called Heſſe Homberg; granted, with its territory, in the year 1622, by Lewis V. landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, in lieu of a penſion of 20,000 dollars: 7 miles N. Francfort on the Maine, and 17 S. Wetzlar. *Long.* 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 9. N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts; founded in the year 1682. It had formerly a caſtle and ſome fortifications, which are now deſtroyed: 5 miles NNW. Deux Ponts, and 36 WNW. Landau. *Long.* 24. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49.21.N.

HOMBURG, or *Hochenburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, ſituated on the Maine: 15 miles WSW. Wurzburg.

HOMBY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 20 miles SSE. Leeds.

HOMELEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 4 miles W. Maeſtricht.

HOMERTON, a village of England, in the county of Middleſex : a hamlet of Hackney.

HOMFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe : 9 miles E. Lemgow.

HOMI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yunnan : 1200 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 44. N.

HOMME, a river of the duchy of Luxemburg, which runs into a lake, near Rochefort.

HOMMEDAL, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand : 19 miles NNE. Chriſtianſand.

HOMNONA, a town of Hungary : 14 miles NE. Matusfalva.

HOMOROD, a town of Tranſilvania : 15 miles N. Fogaras.

HOMRAN, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, between Sana and Beit-el-Fakih.

HOMS, or *Ems*, a town of Syria, formerly called *Emeſſa*, and a celebrated city ; on the Orontes : 6 miles NNE. Damaſcus.

HONAN, a province of China, bounded on the north by Chan-ſi and Pe-tche-li, on the eaſt by Kiang-nan and Chan-tong, on the ſouth by Hou-quang, and on the weſt by Chen-ſi. The Chineſe call it *Tong-hoa*, which ſignifies the flower of the middle ; it contains eight cities of the firſt rank. The whole province is a plain, except towards the weſt, where it is mountainous ; it is well watered with rivers, great and ſmall ; the air is temperate and healthy ; it produces corn, rice, and fruit, in great abundance and variety. The Hoang croſſes it from weſt to eaſt.

HO-NAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, and capital of the province of Ho-nan, ſuppoſed formerly by the Chineſe to be the centre of the world, becauſe it is in the centre of their empire : 360 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 44. N.

HOND, a town of Hungary : 10 miles NW. Tokay.

HONDA BAY, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Cuba : 70 miles W. Havannah.

HONDA BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the province of Honduras, northward of Cape Gracios a Dios.

HONDTSCHOOTE, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergues : 2½ leagues SE. Dunkirk, and 5 NW. Ypres.—On the 6th of September, 1793, a part of the army of the allies, under the command of general Freytag, was ſurpriſed and totally routed by the French. The general himſelf, and prince Adolphus Frederic, ſon of the king of England, were taken priſoners, but ſoon after reſcued.

HONDURAS, a province of Mexico, in North America, bounded on the north by a gulf to which it gives name, on the eaſt by the Caribbean Sea, on the ſouth by Nicaragua, and on the weſt by Guatimala and Vera Paz : 130 leagues from eaſt to weſt, and 50 from north to ſouth. The country conſiſts of mountains, vallies, and plains, watered by a great number of rivers. It was formerly one of the moſt populous countries of America; at preſent, though exceedingly fertile, almoſt a deſert. The ſoil in many parts bears Indian corn three times a year, other productions are wheat, peas, cotton, wool, log-wood, with excellent paſtures, honey, wax, and proviſions of all kinds. Among other vegetables, are large gourds, which the Indians call hibueras, and the firſt diſcoverer ſeeing many of them floating along the coaſt, called the bay *Golfo de Hibueras*, and the province itſelf *Hibuera* : yet afterwards finding very deep water at the great cape of this country, they called it *Cabo de Honduras*, that is, *The Promontory of Depth*, and the country itſelf *Honduras*. The vineyards bear thrice a year ; for immediately after the vintage, the vines are cut again, and the ſecond grapes are ripe before Chriſtmas. The ancient inhabitants being extremely ſlothful, ſowed ſo ſparingly, that they were often in want, and forced to feed on roots, and even on vermin and carrion. A great deal of log-wood is cut on the coaſt of the bay, chiefly by Engliſhmen : there are ſaid to be 1500 log-wood cutters, maſters, beſides ſervants. The bay is ſituated weſt of the Caribbean Sea, between Cape Catoche and Cape Honduras. There are ſeveral ſmall iſlands, and formerly there was a conſiderable pearl fiſhery, now neglected. The principal towns are Valadolid, the capital, Truxillo, Gracias-a-Dios, and St. Jago.

HONDUROS, a town of the iſland of Cuba : 63 miles NE. Bayamo.

HONEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck : 1 mile N. Oſnabruck.

HONFALISE, or *Hoffaliſe*, or *Homfaliſe*, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, on a ſmall river which runs into the Ourte, with an ancient caſtle : 25 miles NNW. Luxemburg, and 30 S. Liege.

HONFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont l'Eveque : 5¼ leagues N. Liſieux and 2½ NNE. Pont l'Eveque. *Long.* 17. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

HONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiangnan : 35 miles NNE. Fong-yang.

HONGIE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia : 30 miles WSW. Halitſch.

HONG-TCHEOU, a town of the kingdom of Corea : 20 miles SSE. Haimen.

HONG-TONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi : 15 miles NNE. Pin-yang.

HONG-TSE, a large lake of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, whoſe waters empty themſelves into the Hoang, 60 miles from the ſea.

HONG-YA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen : 17 miles S. Pou-kiang.

HONG-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong : 32 miles SSW. Chao-tcheou.

HON-HOTOU, a lake of Chineſe Tartary, 8 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 110. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

HONIMOA, or *Uliaſſer*, one of the Molucca iſlands, about 3 leagues in length, and from 1 to 1½ wide. The land is fertile : the chief productions for commerce are rice and cloves.

HONINGDAEL, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim : 80 miles SW. Romſdal.

HONITON, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday. The principal manufacture was formerly the making of ſerges, but now lace. Above five tons of butter are ſaid to be ſent weekly to London from this neighbourhood. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament : 16½ miles E. Exeter, and 156 WSW. London.

HONILLY, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne : 23 miles ESE. Thurn.

HONNIKI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia : 24 miles S. Halicz.

HONNINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves : 15 miles NNW. Coblentz.

HONRUBIA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile : 10 miles NW. Alarcon.

HONSBROUCK, a town of the duchy of Limburg : 5 miles N. Fauquemont.

HONTHY, a river of Wales, which runs into the Uſk, near Brecknock.

HONTORIA DE VALDECARADOS, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile : 22 miles W. Oſma.

HOOD'S ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, and the moſt northerly of thoſe called *The Marquis of Mendoza's Iſlands*, diſcovered by captain Cook, in 1774; about 16 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 138. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9, 26. S.

HOOGE-WALUWE, a town of Holland : 5 miles W. Gertrudenburg.

HOOGLY, a city of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, on the weſt ſide of a river of the ſame name. In the time of the Mahometan government, it was the place where the duties and merchandize, brought up the weſtern branch of the Ganges, were collected : 20 miles N. Calcutta, and 75 S. Moorſhedabad.

HOOGLY, a river of Hindooſtan, formed by the union of two branches of the Ganges, the Coſſimbuzar and Jellinghy : the only branch of the Ganges uſually navigated by ſhips. Several European nations have factories on this river, between Hoogly and Calcutta. It paſſes by Hoogly, Chinſura, Chandernagore, Calcutta, &c. and runs into the bay of Bengal. *Long.* 88. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town of the duchy of Brabant, built, in the year 1212, by Henry, duke of Brabant : 15 miles N. Herentals, and 24 SW. Bois le Duc.

HOOLA, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus : 32 miles NW. Chriſtiania.

HOOLAIVA, one of the Friendly Iſlands, among thoſe called the iſlands of Hapaee : 30 miles NE. from Annamooka.

HOOLEADROOG, or *Oliadurgam*, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, taken by the Britiſh troops on the 23d of June, 1791; it ſurrendered on the firſt ſummons : 24 miles WSW. Bangalore, and 23 NNE. Seringapatam.

HOOLY ONORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, ſituated at the conflux of the Tum and the Budra, where their united ſtreams form the Tumbudra. On the 19th of December, 1791, this town was taken by the Britiſh troops, under captain Little : 26 miles W. Periapatam, and 56 NW. Seringapatam.

HOONGA-HAPAEE, a ſmall iſland among the Friendly Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean : 10 leagues N. Tongataboo.

HOONGA-TONGA, one of the ſmaller Friendly Iſlands : 9 leagues N. Tongataboo.

HOOP, a town of Norway, in the government of Wardhuys : 76 miles W. Wardhuys.

HOOPER'S ISLAND, an iſland of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, in the Cheſapeak : 43 miles SSE. Annapolis.

HOOREN, ſee *Horn*.

HOORINGOTTA, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the mouths of the Ganges, which runs into the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 95. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 50. N.

HOORN, a ſea-port town of Holland, ſituated on the Zuyder Sea. Before the year 1390 it was only a hamlet ; in 1426, it was ſurrounded with walls; in 1508, it was conſiderably enlarged, and the harbour, which is one of the beſt in the Zuyder See, was made in 1577. It now holds the ſecond rank among the cities of North Holland after Alcmaer, and its deputies hold the ſeventh place among the ſmall cities at the aſſembly of the ſtates. The magiſtracy conſiſts of a grand baily, four burgomaſters, and ſeven echevins, choſen annually. In the year 1557, a very dreadful ſtorm broke down the dams, and filled the town with water, ſo as to threaten its total deſtruction: however, on the ceaſing of the ſtorm, the waters retreated, and they have ſince made the dams ſufficient to reſiſt ſo dangerous an enemy. The town is fortified, has five gates, and ſome handſome buildings, churches, and hoſpitals. The land about is exceedingly rich, and produces great quantities of cheeſe and butter, beſides fattening great quantities of cattle, which are brought lean from the more northern parts of Europe: 11 miles E. Alcmaer. *Long.* 22. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 39. N.

HOORN, or *Horn*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which gives name to a ſmall county, in the biſhopric of Liege. The male line of the counts became extinct in the year 1568: 1 league W. Rure-mond, and 4 S. Venlo.

HOPE, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, 5 miles S. Kingſton.

HOPE BAY, a bay at the north-eaſt corner of Nootka Sound.

HOPE BAY, a bay in the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of Kent, between Sandwich and Ramſgate.

HOPE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near Rhode iſland, in the United States of America.

HOPE ISLANDS, two ſmall iſlands on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Lat.* 15. 41. S.

HOPEWELL, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: 10 miles NNW. Trenton.

HOPEWELL HEAD, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 78. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

HOFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 5 miles N. Rudolſswerth.

HOPFGARTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg: 38 miles SW. Saltzburg, and 6 NE. Ratnburg.

HO-PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 37 miles ENE. Lien-ping.

*Hôpital* (*L'*), a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 17 miles S. Roanne.

HOPTON HEATH, a place of England, in the county of Stafford, where the Royaliſts were defeated by the troops of the parliament, on the 20th of March, 1642: near Stafford.

HORADNIC, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: 60 miles NW. Zytomiers.

HORAIDAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 28 leagues NW. Schiras.

HORAZDIOWIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatiz, ſituated on the river Ottawa: 18 miles E. Piſek, and 22 NW. Prachatiz.

HORB, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, and county of Hohenberg, ſituated on the Neckar, with a conſiderable trade in woollen goods: 10 miles SW. Rotenburg, and 28 SW. Stuttgart.

HORBURG, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar: half a league NE. Colmar, and 2 NW. New Briſach.

HORBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: 24 miles SW. Chriſtianſtadt.

HORCAJADA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 40 miles E. Civdad Rodrigo.

HORCAJO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 27 miles SSW. Hueta.

HORCHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Worms: 2 miles S. Worms.

HORCISBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: 1 mile NE. Saltzwedel.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, weſtward of Mount Sinai, or rather another eminence belonging to the ſame mountain. Here God appeared to Moſes in the burning buſh. At the foot of this mountain Moſes ſtruck the rock, and drew water to aſſuage the people's thirſt. There are two or three fine ſprings, and abundance of fruit-trees on the top of Horeb, but not on Sinai.

HORJA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 20 miles NNW. Johnkioping.

HORINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe-Caſſel: 6 miles E. Fridewald, and 38 SE. Caſſel.

HORLA, a river of Poland, which runs into the Oder: 8 miles ENE. Glogaw.

HORLA, a river of Sileſia, which riſes in the north part of the principality of Oels, and runs into the Barſch, near Hernſtadt.

HORLA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: 4 miles SW. Wippra.

HORLE, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 48 miles WSW. Romſdal.

HORLOFA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: 11 miles E. Lund.

HORMANS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles NNE. Weitra.

HORMANSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles N. Korn Neuburg.

HORMONT, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: 11 leagues ENE. Lar.

HORN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 32 miles S. Linkioping.

HORN, ſee *Hoorn*.

HORN, or *Hooren*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, celebrated for its beer, made of oats, ſent by water to all the principal towns of Auſtria: 40 miles NW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

HORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, near which is a plain, called *Vinfeld*, or *the Field of Victory*, ſuppoſed to be the place where Varus periſhed: 6 miles SSE. Detmold. *Long.* 26. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

HORNACHES, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 20 miles N. Llerena.

HORNBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts: 5 miles S. Deux Ponts, and 35 W. Landau. *Long.* 25. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 11. N.

HORNBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and county of Recklinghauſen: 2 miles E. Recklinghauſen, and 43 N. Cologn.

HORNBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, in the Schwartzwalde: 17 miles NE. Fryberg, and 38 SW. Stuttgard.

HORNBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt, on the Ilſe: 18 miles WNW. Halberſtadt, and 10 NE. Goſlar.

HORNBY, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, on the river Loyne, on the borders of Weſtmoreland, with a weekly market on Monday: 10 miles NNE. Lancaſter, and 245 NNW. London.

HORNCASTLE, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, ſituated on a navigable canal, with a weekly market on Saturday: 21 miles E. Lincoln, and 142 N. London.

HORNOEAD, a cape on the north coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. *Long.* 7. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 13. N.

HORNOY, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: 5 leagues WSW. Amiens, and 5½ S. Abbeville.

HORNSBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Schandau, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

HORNSDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 7 miles NNE. Segeberg.

HORNSEA, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Monday: 15 miles N. Hull, and 188 N. London.

HOROCHAW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 32 miles SW. Lucko.

HORODEK, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 68 miles SE. Wilna.

HORODEK, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 38 miles E. Brzeſc.

HORODISCZE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 60 miles E. Lemberg.

HORODLA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz, on the Bug: 32 miles N. Belcz.

HORODYSCZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 8 miles SE. Minſk.

HOROUCE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 52 miles SE. Braclaw.

HORP (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vilaine: 2½ leagues NW. Vilaine.

HORSE (*The*), a ſmall iſland or rock in the North Sea: 2½ miles E. from the iſland of Pamona.

HORSE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Kerry: 3 miles N. from Hog's Head.

HORSE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, near the coaſt of the county of Ayr. *Long.* 1. 39. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 41. N.

HORSE ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

**HORSENECK**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: 8 miles NE. Morriſtown.

HORSENS, a ſea-port town of Denmark, ſituated on the Baltic, in Jutland, in the dioceſe of Aarhuus. The harbour is too ſhallow to admit veſſels deeply laden, ſo that goods are brought to the town in lighters. It is a place of conſiderable trade, with manufactures of flannel and other woollen ſtuffs, and contains two churches: 19 miles SSW. Aarhuus. *Long.* 9. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 57. N.

HORSHAM, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, with a weekly market on Saturday, and a monthly market, being the laſt Tueſday, for cattle. The town is populous, and a borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament: 20 miles NNW. Brighthelmſtone, and 36 S. London.

HORSESHOE, a rock in the Iriſh Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of Ireland: 1 mile S. Wicklow Head.

HORSESHOE POINT, the moſt ſoutherly point of land, near the eaſt end of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 63. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 19. N.

HORST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 10 miles WSW. Paderborn, in the road to Lipſtadt.

HORST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 6 miles NNW. Hattingen.

HORST, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 4 miles E. Krempe.

HORSTMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 15 miles NW. Munſter. *Long.* 24. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 9. N.

HORSZCZYK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 48 miles N. Zytomiers.

HORTA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 1½ league S. St. Joao da Peſqueira.

HORTES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: 3 leagues E. Langres.

HORTOBAGY, a river of Hungary, which riſes about ſix miles S. Debreczin, and runs into the Thyeſſe.

HORTOBAGY, a town of Hungary, on a river of the ſame name: 17 miles SSW. Nanas.

HORTON, a town of Nova Scotia: 35 miles W. Halifax.

HORTSKIRK, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SW. Putzeinſtorf.

HORVATZ, a town of Croatia: 18 miles SW. Varaſdin.

HORVATZKA, a town of Croatia: 26 miles SW. Varaſdin.

HORWAL, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 28 miles S. Rohaczow.

HORZITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 11 miles SE. Gitſchin.

HORZIZKA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 6 miles S. Trautenau.

HO-SI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 15 miles S. Sin-hing.

HOSICK, a river of United America, which runs into Hudſon's River, near Schancook, in the ſtate of New York.

HOSKIN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 4 miles N. Edenton.

HOSNITZ, a river of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppau, which riſes about 2 miles S. Benniſch, and runs into the Mora: 2 miles S. Troppau.

HOSPIDALETTO, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Trent: 14 miles SE. Bormio, and 35 NW. Trent.

HOSTANA, a town of Iſtria: 6 miles N. Rovigno.

HOSTORP, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: 10 miles NW. Lund.

HOSTUN, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans: 2 leagues E. Romans.

HO-TCHI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1040 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 16. N.

HOTHNY, a river of Wales, which riſes in Brecknockſhire, and runs into the Monnow, in Monmouthſhire.

HOTOWACZYN, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 16 miles E. Grodno.

HO-TSIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 25 miles W. Kiang.

HOTTENPLOZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, inſulated in Sileſia: 12 miles NNE. Jagendorf.

HOTTENTOTS (*Country of*), a large territory of Africa, and part of that which goes by the name of Caffraria, bounded on the north by countries unknown, on the ſouth-eaſt, ſouth and weſt, by the ſea. The coaſt is mountainous, and abounds in bays and capes. There are no conſiderable kingdoms throughout this large extent of country, the whole being inhabited by different nations or tribes of Hottentots, governed by different honquers, or chiefs, who have no fixed reſidence, living like the Arabs, in huts or portable houſes, and removing their kraals, or villages, whenever the paſture becomes too bare for the ſubſiſtence of their cattle, and upon the natural or violent death of an inhabitant. The known nations are the Kochaquan, Suſſaquan, Odiquan, Chirigriquan, Greater and Leſſer Namaquan, Attaquan, Heſſaquan, Sonquan, Dunquan, Damaquan, Gauros or Gouriquan, Houteniquan, Chamtover, and Heikom. They no longer compoſe, as formerly, one nation, uniform in their manners, cuſtoms, and purſuits. The eſtabliſhment of the Dutch colony was a fatal epoch, which diſunited them all, and occaſioned thoſe differences by which they are at preſent diſtinguiſhed. In 1652, when Riebeck, the ſurgeon, on his return from India, opened the eyes of the directors of the company, reſpecting the importance of an eſtabliſhment at the Cape, they wiſely thought that ſuch an enterpriſe could not be better executed than by the genius which had planned it. Furniſhed, therefore, with ample powers, and being provided with proviſions, and every thing that could contribute to the ſucceſs of the project, Riebeck ſoon arrived at Table Bay. Like an able politician, and a ſkilful negociator, he employed every method in his power to ſecure the friendſhip of the Hottentots; and he covered with honey the edge of the poiſoned bowl. Gained over by powerful allurements, theſe ſavages, the unlimited maſters of all this part of Africa, did not perceive how many of their rights, and how much authority, repoſe and happineſs, this guilty profanation deprived them of. Indolent by nature, true citizens of the world, and little addicted to agriculture, they were not uneaſy that ſtrangers ſhould ſeize on a ſmall corner of uſeleſs land, which was often uninhabited. They thought that whether a little farther or a little nearer, it was of no importance where their flocks, the only riches worthy of engaging their attention, ſought for their food, provided they could find it. The avaricious policy of the Dutch had a view of great hopes from ſo peaceful a beginning; and as it is readier, and knows better than any other to embrace the advantages offered it by fortune, it did not fail to finiſh the work, by holding out two very ſeducing allurements to the Hottentots—tobacco and ſtrong liquors. From that moment theſe unhappy ſavages bid adieu to their liberty, and to that pride which mankind inherit from nature. Attracted by theſe two baits, they approached as near as they could to the ſource from which they received them; whilſt the Dutch, who for a pipe of tobacco, or a glaſs of brandy, could procure an ox, paid every attention in their power to ſuch valuable neighbours. The colony inſenſibly increaſing, and acquiring more ſtrength, that formidable power which dictated laws to all this part of Africa, and removed to a great diſtance every thing that attempted to oppoſe its eager ambition, was ſeen to riſe on foundations that could no longer be ſhaken. The fame of its proſperity was ſoon ſpread, and drew thither every day, a number of new ſettlers. It may be eaſily judged that according to the uſual practice, founded upon a logic which deſtroys the laws of property ſo ſacred and ſo reſpectable, the will of the ſtronger party was a ſufficient title for it to extend its poſſeſſions. The Dutch ſeized indiſcriminately at ſeveral times, and never without having occaſion for them, on all the lands which goverment, or individuals favoured by government, thought proper, or found convenient. The Hottentots, thus confined, preſſed, and haraſſed on all ſides, divided themſelves, and purſued plans entirely oppoſite. Thoſe who were ſtill intereſted in the preſervation of their flocks, penetrated among the mountains towards the north and north-eaſt; but theſe were the fewer number. The reſt, ruined by a few glaſſes of brandy, and a few rolls of tobacco, impoveriſhed and ſtripped of every thing, did not think of quitting the country; but abſolutely renouncing their manners as well as their ancient and happy condition, of which they have no remembrance at preſent, they baſely ſold their ſervices to the whites, who of ſubmiſſive ſtrangers, having ſuddenly become haughty maſters, and enterpriſing planters, have not ſufficient hands to turn to advantage their immenſe riches; and who eaſe themſelves of the painful and multiplied labours requiſite on their plantations, by laying them upon theſe unfortunate Hottentots, more and more degenerated and corrupted. A few paltry and miſerable hordes have indeed eſtabliſhed themſelves, and live as they can, in different cantons of the colony; but they have not even the power of chooſing their own chief. As they are in the diſtrict of government, and under its authority, the right of naming him belongs entirely to the governor. The perſon whom he chooſes repairs to the town, and receives a large cane, the knob of which is copper: after which a creſcent or gorget, formed of the ſame metal, upon which is engraven in large letters, the word *capitein*, is put round his neck, as a badge of his dignity. From that moment his melancholy horde, which for a long time has loſt its national name, aſſumes that of the new chief, who has been ſet over it. They will then ſay, for example, the horde of captain Kees, &c. who becomes to the governor a new creature, a new ſpy, and a new ſlave, and to his own countrymen, a new tyrant. The governor himſelf is never perſonally acquainted with thoſe whom he appoints. It is generally the planter neareſt the horde who ſolicits and determines the nomination for one of his own creatures; becauſe he truſts that a low perſon whom he has in this manner patronized, will not be ungrateful, and that he will have all his vaſſals ready at his ſervice, when neceſſity may require. Thus, without any preliminary information, and even without any regard to juſtice, a helpleſs and feeble horde are obliged to receive laws from a man often incapable of commanding them; and thus does the intereſt of one individual prevail over the general good, both in great and little affairs: and it is thus that the revolutions of a republic, and the puerile election of the ſyndic of a village, proceeding from the ſame principles, are equally ſimilar in their effects. Such, in general, are the Hottentots known under the name of the Hottentots of the Cape, or Hottentots of the Colonies, but we muſt not confound with them the ſavage Hottentots, who, by way of deriſion, are called the Jackal-Hottentots; and who, far removed from the arbitrary Dutch government, ſtill preſerve in the deſert which they inhabit all the purity of their primitive manners. Among the different tribes of Hottentots, the women wear two or three coverings formed of a ſkin, and faſtened about their bodies like an apron; the outermoſt, which is the largeſt, meaſuring from ſeven inches to twelve. This is frequently adorned with glaſs beads in different forms. All theſe coverings are well ſmeared with greaſe. The garment uſually worn for covering the bodies, is a ſheep ſkin with the wool. This pelliſe, or karoſs, is tied forwards over the breaſt. If the weather is not cold, they let it hang looſe over their ſhoulders, in a careleſs manner when it reaches down to the calves of their legs, leaving the lower part of their breaſt, ſtomach, and fore part of the legs and thighs bare; but in rainy and cold weather they wrap it round them; ſo that the fore part of the body likewiſe, is in ſome meaſure covered with it, as far as below the knees. That which is uſed by the women for the ſame purpoſe, does not differ from thoſe uſed by the men in any other reſpect, than that the women have a peak to their karoſſes, which they turn up, forming with it a hood or little pouch, with the hairy ſide inwards. In this they carry their little children. The men in general wear no peculiar covering on their heads. Thoſe who live neareſt to the coloniſts, wear European hats, ſlouched all round, or elſe with one ſide turned up. The women frequently go bareheaded; when they cover their heads, it is with a cap in the form of a ſhort truncated cone, without any ſeam, made of ſome animal's ſtomach, and is as black as ſoot, mixed up with fat, can make it. Over this cap they ſometimes wear another ornament, conſiſting of an oval wreath, made of buffaloe's hide, with the brown hair outwards. Both the rims of this wreath, as well the lower one on which it reſts, as the upper one, are always ſmooth and even; each of them ſet with a row of ſmall ſhells, to the number of more than thirty, in ſuch a manner, that being placed quite cloſe to each other, their beautiful white enamel, together with their mouths, is turned outwards. Neither the ears or noſes of the Hottentots are adorned with any pendant or other ornaments. The necks of the men are bare, but thoſe of the women are decorated with a ſtrip of undreſſed leather, upon which are ſtrung eight or ten ſhells. Another ornament in uſe with both ſexes, is rings on their arms and legs. Moſt of theſe rings are made of thick leather ſtraps, generally cut in a circular ſhape, which by being beat and held over the fire, are rendered tough enough to retain the curvature that is given them. It is theſe rings that, according to Sparman, have given riſe to the almoſt univerſally received notion, that the Hottentots wrap guts about their legs, in order to eat them occaſionally. The men wear from one to five or ſix of theſe rings on their arms, juſt above their wriſt, but ſeldom any on their legs. The matrons of a higher rank, frequently have a conſiderable number of them both on their arms and legs, eſpecially on the latter, ſo that they are covered with them from the feet up to their knees. Theſe rings are of various thickneſs, viz. ſometimes of that of a gooſe quill, and ſometimes two or three times that ſize. Now and then they are made of pieces of leather, forming one entire ring, ſo that the arms and feet muſt be put through them, when the wearer wiſhes to put them on. Rings of iron and copper, but eſpecially of braſs, of the ſize of a gooſe quill, are conſidered as genteeler, and more valuable than thoſe made of leather. They ſeldom wear any ſhoes. The Hottentots who live within the boundaries of the Dutch colonies, ſeldom make uſe of any weapons. Here and there, indeed, a man will furniſh himſelf with a javelin, by way of defence againſt the wolves; this is called *haſſagai*. Their habitations are as ſimple as their dreſs, and equally adapted to the wandering paſtoral life they lead in thoſe parts. In fact, they ſcarcely merit any other name than that of huts; though they are ſufficient for the Hottentot's wants and deſires: who may therefore be conſidered as happy men, in being able in this point likewiſe ſo eaſily to ſatisfy them. Every hut is diſpoſed in the following manner: they are of a circular form, reſembling a round beehive or vault. The ground plot is from eighteen to twenty-four feet in diameter. The higheſt of them are ſo low, that a middle-ſized man can ſcarcely ſtand upright. From the ſituation of their fire-place, which is in the centre, the Hottentots likewiſe have this advantage, that when they ſit or lie in a circle round the fire, the whole company equally enjoy the benefit of its warmth. The door, which is low, is the only place that lets in the daylight; and at the ſame time the only outſet that is left for the ſmoke. The frame of this arched roof is compoſed of ſlender rods or ſprays of trees. Theſe rods being previouſly bent into a proper form, are laid, either whole or pieced, ſome parallel with each other, others croſſwiſe; they are then ſtrengthened by binding others round them, in a circular form, with withies. Large mats are then laid very neatly over this lattice work, ſo as perfectly to cover the whole. The aperture which is left for the door, is cloſed, whenever there is occaſion for it, with a ſkin fitted to it, or a piece of matting. Theſe mats are made of a piece of cane or reed. The reeds being laid parallel to each other, are faſtened together with ſinews, or catguts, or elſe ſome kind of packthread, ſuch as they have had an opportunity of procuring from Europeans. The order or diſtribution of theſe huts in a craal, or clan, is moſt frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inwards; by this means a kind of yard or court is formed, where the cattle is kept at night. The milk, as ſoon as taken from the cow, is put to other milk which is curdled, and is kept in a leather ſack; of this the hairy ſide being conſidered as the cleaneſt, is turned inwards; ſo that the milk is never drank while it is ſweet. Many falſhoods have been related of this people, which ſeem to have originated in the prejudices and miſrepreſentations of the planters, to which Kolben, as well as other travellers ſince his time, ſeem to have given too eaſy faith. Vaillant, who certainly had the beſt opportunities of being acquainted with them, from learning their language and living among them, ſpeaks of them with a degree of affection. Some authors have ſaid that the families of the ſavages ſleep all promiſcuouſly together in the ſame hut; and are neither acquainted with difference of age, nor that invincible horror which ſeparates beings connected by blood. The ſavages, indeed, confined to what is ſtrictly neceſſary, have never thought of preſerving, under an apparent decency, all the turpitude of unnatural inclinations; and ſeparate apartments for brother and ſiſter, mother and ſon, are not to be found among them. But to conclude becauſe they have only one habitation, one bed, and one mat to repoſe on, after the labours of the day, that they live like the brutes, would be to calumniate innocence, and offer an inſult to nature. Vaillant ſays, he viſited more than one horde of ſavages, and never found any where but modeſty and reſerve amongſt the women, and among the men alſo. He thinks that the women of ſavage nations, once viſited by corrupted Europeans, and too well acquainted with their perverſe inclinations, proſtitute themſelves to all thoſe who chooſe to enjoy them, and gratify their taſte, from a dread of the barbarous cruelties which the whites are capable of committing. If there be a corner of the earth where a decency of conduct and manners is ſtill honoured, he thinks we muſt ſeek for its temple in the boſoms of the deſerts. There is ſomething peculiar in the features of the Hottentot, which, in a certain degree, ſeparates him from the generality of mankind. His cheek bones are exceedingly prominent, ſo that his face, being very broad in that part, and the jaw-bones, on the contrary, extremely narrow, his viſage continues ſtill decreaſing even to the point of the chin. This configuration gives him an air of lankneſs, which makes his head appear very much diſproportioned, and too ſmall for his full and plump body. His flat noſe riſes ſcarcely half an inch at its higheſt elevation, and his noſtrils, which are exceſſively wide, often exceed in height the ridge of his noſe. His mouth is large, and furniſhed with ſmall teeth, well enamelled, and perfectly white: his eyes, very beautiful and open, incline a little towards the noſe, like thoſe of the Chineſe: and to the ſight and touch his hair has the reſemblance of wool, it is very ſhort, curls naturally, and in colour is as black as ebony. He has very little hair, yet he employs no ſmall care to pull out by the roots part of what he has; but the natural thinneſs of his eye-brows ſaves him from this trouble in that part. Though he has no beard but upon the upper-lip, below the noſe, and at the extremity of the chin, he never fails to pluck it out as ſoon as it appears. This gives him an effeminate look, which, joined to the natural mildneſs of his character, deſtroys that commanding fierceneſs common to all men in a ſtate of nature, and which has acquired them the proud title of kings. With regard to proportion of body, a Hottentot is as perfect as if caſt in a mould. His gait is graceful and agile; and all his motions, which are eaſy, ſeem very different from thoſe of the American ſavages, who appear only to have been ſketched out by the hand of nature. The women, with more delicacy of features, exhibit the ſame characteriſtic marks in their figure: they are equally well made. Their breaſts, admirably placed, have a moſt beautiful form, while in the bloom of youth; and their hands are ſmall, and their feet exceedingly well ſhaped, though they never wear ſandals. The ſound of their voice is ſoft; and their idiom, paſſing through the throat, is not deſtitute of harmony. When they ſpeak, they employ a great many geſtures, which give power and gracefulneſs to their arms. The Hottentots, being naturally timid, are conſequently not at all an enterpriſing people. Their phlegmatic coolneſs, and their ſerious looks, give them an air of reſerve, which they never lay aſide, even at the moſt joyful moments; while, on the contrary, all other black or tawney nations give themſelves up to pleaſure with the livelieſt joy, and without any reſtraint. A profound indifference to the affairs of life, inclines them very much to inactivity and indolence: the keeping of their flocks, and the care of procuring a ſubſiſtence, are the only objects that occupy their thoughts. They never follow hunting as ſportſmen, but like people oppreſſed and tormented by hunger. In ſhort, forgetting the paſt, and being under no uneaſineſs for the future, they are ſtruck only with the preſent; and it is that alone engages their attention.

They are, however, the beſt, the kindeſt, and the moſt hoſpitable of people. Whoever travels among them may be aſſured of finding food and lodging; and though they will receive preſents, yet they never aſk for any thing. If the traveller has a long journey to accompliſh, and if they learn, from the information he requires, that there are no hopes of his ſoon meeting with other hordes, that which he is going to quit ſupply him with proviſions, as far as their circumſtances will allow, and with every thing elſe neceſſary for his continuing his journey, and reaching the place of his deſtination. Before the arrival of the Europeans at the Cape, the Hottentots were not acquainted with commerce, and, perhaps, they had no idea even of barter; but, on the appearance of tobacco and toys, they were ſoon initiated into a part of the mercantile myſteries. Theſe objects, which at firſt were only agreeable novelties, by length of time have become wants. When theſe articles grow ſcarce among them, they are ſupplied by the Hottentots of the colonies; for it is proper to obſerve, that however eager they may be to get ſuch trifles into their poſſeſſion, they do not take the trouble to go one ſtep in ſearch of them themſelves, and they chooſe rather to do without them. The Hottentots are repreſented as a miſerable and poor nation, ſuperſtitious, ferocious, and indolent, and exceſſively dirty; in a word, they are vilified in every poſſible manner. That they beſmear themſelves with greaſe is a fact. But then it muſt be conſidered that all theſe ſavages, without exception, are excellent ſwimmers, and perhaps the beſt divers in the world, and the practice of bathing, which they uſe ſeveral times a day, can leave little power to ointments, or even to duſt, to ſpoil and corrode the ſkin. The continual care and attention beſtowed by the Gonaquas in particular, on their dreſs, ſufficiently prove that they are fond of cleanlineſs: all, therefore, that can be ſaid is, that it is ill underſtood; and even before we proceed ſo far, it might be neceſſary to enquire whether they are not obliged to greaſe themſelves in this manner, either on account of the temperature of the climate, or from a want of thoſe reſources which nature has not pointed out to them. Their clothes, indeed, are only the ſpoils taken from ſavage animals; but they do not neglect, as ſome have pretended, to clean and prepare them before they employ them for making dreſſes. A Hottentot is neither poor nor miſerable. He is not poor, becauſe his deſires never exceeding his knowledge, which is very limited; he never feels the ſpur of neceſſity. The language, notwithſtanding its ſingularity, and the difficulty of pronouncing it, is, however, to be acquired by an European: according to Mr. Vaillant, it is more difficult to a Frenchman than to a Dutchman or German. There is a ſpecies of Hottentots, who have got the name of Boſhies-men, from dwelling in woody or mouutainous places. Theſe, particularly ſuch as live towards the north-eaſt, are ſworn enemies to the paſtoral life. They ſubſiſt by hunting and plunder, and never keep any animal alive for the ſpace of one night. By this means they render themſelves odious to the planters, and are purſued and exterminated like wild beaſts; or taken alive, and made ſlaves of. The animals of this country are nearly ſimilar to thoſe of the other parts of Africa. Among the quadrupeds are the lion, elephant, hippopotamus, buffalo, the double-horned rhinoceros, panther, giraffe, or camelopardalis, elk, antelope, ſpringbok, and gazel. *Long.* 32. to 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. to 35. S.

HOTTON, a town of the duchy of Luxemberg, on the Ourte: 10 miles SE. Huy.

HOTTONVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulay: 1 league NNE. Boulay.

HOTTOT, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bayeux: 3½ leagues W. Caen.

HOTY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen: 21 miles W. Carlſcrona.

HOTZEMPLOTZ, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, in the principality of Oppeln.

HOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 15 miles SW. Si-ngan.

HOU, or *How*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, ſituated on an eminence, which ſeems to be artificial, and is ſaid to have been built by the patriarch Joſeph: 28 miles S. Girge. *Long.* 49. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

HOUAC, or *Houat*, a French iſland, in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of Morbihan, about 8 miles in circumference, defended by a fort: 7 miles NE. Belle-iſle. *Long.* 14. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 26. N.

HOVAL, or *Oualo*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated on the banks of the river Senegal, and on the coaſt of the Atlantic, 90 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 18 from north to ſouth. The ſoil is rich and fertile, producing in the greateſt abundance maize, rice, legumes, indigo, tobacco, and cotton, the meadows feed great numbers of large and ſmall cattle, whoſe fleſh is excellent; game is plentiful, and birds in the greateſt number and variety; the foreſts abound with palm trees. The king of Hoval takes the title of brak, or emperor; he was formerly very powerful, but is now leſs ſo, and often in want of millet for his ſupport; when he can ſhake off his indolence, he aſſembles his courtiers, travels with them through the villages of his kingdom, eats what proviſions he finds, drives away the cattle, and expoſes the owners to public ſale.

HOUANG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 580 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 52. N.

HOUDAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bethune: 2 leagues S. Bethune.

HOUDAN, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: 3 leagues W. Montfort, and 3½ S. Mantes.

HOVE, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 25 miles NW. Drontheim.

HOUEILLES, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Jaloux: 2½ leagues S. Caſtel Jaloux.

HOUL, a river which runs into the Meuſe, near Givet.

HOUMA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 24 miles SE. Kara-hiſar.

HOUNA, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Caithneſs: 2 miles W. Duncanſby Head. *Long.* 0. 15. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 33. N.

HOUND POINT, a cape of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth, and north coaſt of the county of Linlithgow: 7 miles WNW. Leith.

HOUNSLOW, a town of England, in the county of Middleſex, ſituated on the great weſtern road, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 10 miles W. London.

HOVEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 6 miles NW. Lippſpring.

HOVESTADT, a village and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Lippe: 8 miles W. Lippſtadt.

HOUGA (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogaro: 7 miles WNW. Nogaro.

HOU-KEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 12 miles ENE. Kieou-kiang.

HOUT BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Africa, NNW. from the Cape of Good Hope. *Long.* 18. 19. E. Greenwich *Lat.* 34. 5. S.

HOU-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang, ſituated near a large lake, called Tai. The chief place in China for making writing pencils: the ſilk manufacture, is likewiſe extenſive: 587 miles SSE. Peking. *Long* 137. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 52. N.

HOU-QUANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 10 miles S. Fuen-tcheou.

HOU-QUANG, a province of China, bounded on the north by Ho-nan, on the eaſt by Kiang-ſi, and Kiang-nan, on the ſouth by Quang-ſi, and Quang-tong, and on the weſt by Se-tchuen and Koei-tcheou, about 480 miles from north to ſouth, and 350 from eaſt to weſt. This province contains fifteen cities of the firſt rank. The greateſt part of the province is a flat open country, watered every where by brooks, lakes, and rivers, with great number and variety of fiſh and water fowl, cattle are without number. The land produces all ſorts of grain and fruit, eſpecially oranges and citrons; the foreſts abound with trees, and the mountains with mines and medicinal plants; in the ſands of the rivers and brooks, which deſcend from the mountains, gold is found; there are mines of iron, tin, toutenague, &c. in the fields are great numbers of inſects which yield wax, as well as bees which produce honey. In a word, there is ſuch a great plenty of all ſorts of commodities, that it is commonly called the Magazine of the Empire; and it is a proverb among the Chineſe, that the province of Kiang-ſi may furniſh China with a breakfaſt, but none but Hou-Quang can wholly maintain it. The great river Yang-tſe croſſes it from weſt to eaſt.

HOURSAK, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: 50 leagues ENE. Erivan.

HOUSATONICK, a river of United America, which unites with the Naugatac, in the ſtate of Connecticut, and forms the Stratford, at Derby.

HOUSE ISLAND, one of the Shetland Iſlands, about 7 miles long, and one broad. *Long.* 1. 37. E. Edinburg. *Lat.* 60. 5. N.

HOUTHOVE, a town of Flanders: 6 miles NW. Bruges.

HOU-TO, a river of China, which runs into lake Pay, in the province of Pe-tche-li.

HOUTWAEL, a town of Holland: 1 mile E. Amſterdam.

HOW ISLAND, an iſland in the ſouth Pacific Ocean, diſcovered in 1767, by captain Wallis, and according to captain Cook, who ſaw it in the year 1774, compoſed of ſeveral ſmaller iſlands, united by breakers. Some cocoa nut trees were ſeen, but not abundant: *Long.* 154. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 46. S.

HOWAN SOUND, a ſtrait of the ſea between the iſlands of Egilſha, and Rowſa, two of the Orkney iſlands.

HOWDEN, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Saturday, famous for being the birth place or reſidence of the hiſtorian, Roger of Hoveden, or Howden : 23 miles W. Hull, and 179 N. London.

HOWE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina : 3 miles S. Newbern.

HOWE (*The*), a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Guernſey.

HOWE'S FORELAND, a cape on the coaſt of Kerguelenſland, or iſland of Deſolation. *Long.* 69. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 50. S.

HOWILEMUR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan : 30 leagues NW. Reſhd.

HOW'S ISLAND, or *Lord How's Iſland*, an iſland in the ſouth Pacific Ocean. *Long* 159. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 36. S.

HOW'S ISLAND, or *Lord How's Iſland*, in the ſouth Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 164. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 10. S.

HOW'S POINT, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Egmont : 5 miles W. Hanway's Point.

HOXTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, belonging to the abby of Corvey. In the year 1265, the dukes of Brunſwick obtained the right of protection over it, by way of fief from the abbot, but with a reſervation to the latter of certain rights ; and in the year 1547, the abbot granted alſo to that houſe, the power of life and death. In the year 1634, this town was ſtormed by the Imperialiſts, and the inhabitants, as well as the garriſon, put to the ſword. In the year 1646, it was taken by the Swedes. There were formerly upwards of 1000 citizens but the number is now greatly reduced : 1 league NW. Corvey.

HOY HEAD, a cape on the weſt-coaſt of the iſland of Hoy, one of the Orknies. *Long.* 0. 2. W. Edinburg. *Lat.* 58. 47. N.

HOYA, one of the larger Orkney iſlands, about eleven miles long, and rather more than three broad, ſeparated from Pamona by a channel, about a mile and a half wide : there are ſeveral bays round the coaſt, and good fiſhing : the principal places are Hoy and Southwalls. *Long.* 0. 5. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 43. N.

HOYA, a county and principality of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the county of Delmenhorſt, the territory of Bremen and the Weſer, on the eaſt by the principalities of Luneburg and Calenberg, on the ſouth by the principality of Minden, and on the weſt by the county of Diepholz ; about 32 miles in length, and 29 in breadth. In this county are ſome large heaths, and the ſoil is, for the moſt part, ſandy ; neverthleſs, it contains ſome good arable lands and good paſtures, producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, and buckwheat. On the ſides of the rivers are ſome good meadows. The principal rivers are the Weſer and the Aller. The inhabitants apply themſelves partly to agriculture, breeding cattle, and keeping bees, and partly to manufacturing linen, woollen, and ſtockings, &c. Moſt of the peaſants are bonds-men. The whole country contains 54 pariſhes, all which profeſs the doctrines of Luther. This country was added to the dominions of the electoral houſe of Hanover, in the year 1705, except a ſmall part, which belongs to Heſſe Caſſel. Hoya contains 17 ſmall towns beſides the capital. The imperial taxation of the electoral houſe, on account of Hoya, is two horſe and ſix foot, or monthly 48 florins, and to each chamber term nine rixdollars; but at preſent it contributes one general ſum, for the electoral lands put together. Hoya is the capital.

HOYA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in a county of the ſame name, ſituated on the Weſer. This town was burned down in the year 1758, ſince which time it has been rebuilt : 24 miles SSE. Bremen. *Long.* 26. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 49. N.—In the year 1737, this town was taken by the French ; and on the 24th February, 1758, it was retaken by the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, after a ſevere battle, in which the French loſt upwards of 700 priſoners.

HO-YAM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi : 27 miles NNE. Tong.

HOYER, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, with an harbour for ſmall veſſels, ſituated off the coaſt of the North Sea, celebrated for its oyſter fiſhery : 4 miles W. Tondern.

HOYERSWERDA, a town of Luſatia, on the river Sprehe : 2 miles N. Witchenau, and 32 NNE. Dreſden.

HOYLAND, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim : 92 miles NNE. Drontheim.

HOYLE LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Weſtmeath : 2 miles NW. Mullingar.

HOYM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Bernburg : 16 miles W. Bernburg.

HO-YN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan : 35 miles ESE. Hoai-king.

HO-YU-EN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong : 45 miles NE. Hoei-tcheou.

HOZA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki : 8 miles N. Grodno.

HOZARDARA, a mountain of Perſia, in the province of Irak : 7 leagues S. Iſpahan.

HOZOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov : 30 miles SW. Bialacerkiew.

HRADECK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 12 miles SE. Konigingratz.

HRADEK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 4 miles W. Konigingratz.

HRADISCH, a town of Moravia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Moraw, celebrated for its excellent wine and fruit : 30 miles S. Olmutz, and 120 S. Breſlau.

HRATNIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 2 miles SW. Geyerſberg.

HREBNIA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk : 16 miles SSE. Minſk.

HROCHOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 4 miles ENE. Chrudim.

HROZOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck : 18 miles N. Sluck.

HUA, or *Kahua*, a city of Aſia, and capital of Cochin-China.

HUACRE-CHUCO, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and juriſdiction of Guamalies.

HUAHEINE, one of the Society Iſlands, in the ſouthern Pacific Ocean, eight leagues in circumference, ſeparated by a deep gulf into two peninſulas, united by an iſthmus, which is overflowed by the ſea in high tides. The vegetable productions are ſimilar to thoſe of Otaheita. The harbour of Owharra, on the weſt coaſt has good anchorage, in 18 fathom water, ſecure from winds. *Long.* 151. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 43. N.

HUANCA-VELICA, ſee *Guanca-velica.*

HUBAUT, a rock in the Engliſh Channel : 2½ miles SW. Noirmont Point.

HUBELY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Sanore : 18 miles SE. Darwar, and 20 NW. Sanore. *Long.* 75. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 53. N.

HUBERTSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic, with a magnificent hunting ſeat, built by Auguſtus III. then electoral prince, remarkable for a peace made here, between the kings of Pruſſia and Poland, and the empreſs Queen : 3 miles NE. Mutſchen.

HUBKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 64 miles NW. Zytomiers.

HU-CHOUI LO-TCHUAN, a town of the kingdom of Corea : 600 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 146. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

HUCKESWAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg : 24 miles ESE. Duſſeldorp.

HUCQUELIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne : 3 leagues NE. Montreuil.

HUDDERSFIELD, or *Huthersfield*, a town of England, in the county of York, celebrated for its woollen manufacture, which conſiſts of narrow cloths, fine and coarſe, fine broad cloths, ſerges, kerſeymeres, &c. The market is on Tueſday, when the cloth is expoſed to ſale in a large hall, and merchants and wool-ſtaplers attend from a conſiderable diſtance : 25 miles NE. Mancheſter, and 189 N. London.

HUDE, a river of England, which runs into the Tees : 7 miles above Barnard Caſtle, in the county of Durham.

HUDEMUHLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on the Aller : 20 miles N. Hanover, and 19 W. Zell.

HUDICKSWALL, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Helſing-land, with a good harbour, ſurrounded on three ſides by the ſea. The inhabitants carry on an advantageous trade, in timber, wooden chairs, flax, linen, butter, fiſh, &c. In the year 1670, it was deſtroyed by fire, and in 1721 it was burned by the Ruſſians : at preſent it is in a flouriſhing ſtate. *Long.* 18. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 48. N.

HUDISMENIL, a town of France, in the department of the Channel : 5 miles E. Grandville.

HUD-SJERA, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen : 36 miles WNW. Sana.

HUDSON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York. This town was only begun in the year 1783, and is now become a flouriſhing town with great trade, aſſiſted by the excellent ſituation, on the river from which it receives its name : 100 miles N. New York. *Long.* 73. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

HUDSON'S BAY, a large bay of North America, ſituated to the north of Canada, reaching in its whole extent from *Long.* 78. to *Long.* 95. W. Greenwich : and from *Lat.* 52. to *Lat.* 68. N. in which are included the different gulfs and bays, ſuch as James Bay, Welcome Sea, &c. which are no otherways to be diſtinguiſhed than being narrower. The Hudſon's Bay company, have ſeveral ſettlements and forts, eſpecially on the weſt coaſt, where their agents carry on a traffic with the Indians for beaver ſkins, and other valuable furs.

**HUDSON'S STRAITS**, or *Frobiſher's-Miſtaken-Strait*, the narrow ſea, between the Atlantic Ocean and Hudſon's Bay, north of Labrador.

**HUDSON'S RIVER**, a river of United America, which riſes in the north-eaſt part of the ſtate of New York, and empties itſelf into the ſea, 10 miles S. of New York, taking a ſoutherly direction almoſt its whole courſe; it is navigable for ſhips to Hudſon, and for ſloops of 70 or 80 tons, to Albany.

**HUDSON'S HOUSE**, a ſtation or factory, in North America, on the Saſkaſhawen river. *Long*. 106. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. N.

**HUDSON'S POINT**, a cape of the iſland of Antigua, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt. *Long*. 61. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 10. N.

**HUELAMO**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 22 miles NNE. Cuença.

**HUELBA**, or *Huelva*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, ſituated on the coaſt of the Atlantic, near the mouths of the Odiel and Tinto: 3 miles W. Moguer.

**HUELGOET** *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carhaix: 3 leagues NW. Carhaix, and 4 S. Morlaix.

**HUELMA**, a town of Spain, in Granada; 13 miles SW. Granada.

**HUEN**, ſee *Hwen*.

**HUERMOCES**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 5 miles W. Siguença.

**HUESCA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon on the Iſuela, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saragoſſa; it contains four pariſhes, five convents, and an univerſity founded in the year 1354: 27 miles NNE. Saragoſſa, and 73 SW. Pamplona. *Long*. 16. 19. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 42. 7. N.

**HUESCAR**, a town of Spain, in Granada, containing two pariſhes, and four convents: 7 miles WNW. Carthagena, and 65 NE. Granada. *Long*. 14. 13. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 37. 47. N.

**HUETA**, ſee *Gueta*.

**HUETERN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau: 6 miles N. Paſſau.

**HUETINBERG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 8 miles E. Frieſach, and 8 SW. Reichenfels.

**HUESSEN**, a town of the duchy of Guelderland: 2 miles S. Arnheim.

**HUFFINGEN**, or *Huiffengen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the prince of Furſtenberg: 4 miles NNW. Furſtenberg: and 17 NNW. Schaffhauſen.

**HUIDE**, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand: 20 miles E. Skeen.

**HUIDINGS**, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Norway: 10 miles W. Stavanger. *Long*. 5. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 59. 3. N.

**HUILLECOURT**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourmont: 3 miles SSW. Bourmont.

**HUIS** *(L')*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belley: 2 leagues W. Belley.

**HUISNE**, a river of France, which runs into the Sarte, near le Mans.

**HUISSEAU**, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaugency: 3 leagues W. Orleans.

**HUISSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: 10 miles NNW. Cleves.

**HUI-YAO**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 22 miles WNW. Ning-po.

**HULFENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld: 8 miles S. Duderſtadt.

**HULIN ROCKS**, or *The Maids*, rocks in the north channel of the Iriſh Sea, ſix miles from the coaſt of Antrim. *Long*. 5. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 57. N.

**HULL**, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Humber at Hull.

**HULL**, or *Kingſton upon Hull*, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of York, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Humber, at the mouth of the river Hull, from which it takes its name, formerly defended by a ſtrong wall, ditches, ramparts, and half moons. It was built in the year 1296, by Edward the Firſt, after his return from Scotland, who made it a free borough and endowed it with many privileges. In the year 1440, and reign of Henry VI. it was erected into a county, including a diſtrict of ſome miles diſtance, and the government inveſted in a mayor, and aldermen. In the year 1463, the town was garriſoned by Edward IV. This was the firſt town that ſhut its gates againſt Charles I. in the beginning of the civil war, and ſtood a ſiege of near ſix weeks, being defended by lord Fairfax. The royal army was commanded by the marquis of Newcaſtle, but compelled to raiſe the ſiege. Hull is ſituated low and was formerly ſubject to great inundations, but by proper drains that complaint is now remedied. The commerce of Hull has for ſome time been conſtantly increaſing, ſo as to render it probably the fourth port for buſineſs in the kingdom. Its ſituation is extremely advantageous; for beſides its communication with the Yorkſhire rivers and canals, it has alſo acceſs, by means of the Humber to the Trent, and all its branches and communications: hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has alſo regular traffic with the ſouthern parts of Europe, and with America. More ſhips are ſent from hence to Greenland than any other port, that of London excepted. The coaſting trade for coals, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is very extenſive. A new dock has lately been conſtructed, in which eighty ſhips may ride ſafely and conveniently. There are two churches, an exchange, infirmary, and a Trinity-houſe, which is a corporation compoſed of a ſociety of merchants, for the relief of aged and diſtreſſed ſeamen, their wives and widows. Hull is defended by three forts, garriſoned by ſoldiers. It is the ſeat of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and other officers. Hull ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Saturday: 97 miles E. Mancheſter, and 173 N. London. *Long*. 0. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 43. N.

**HULS**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: 2 miles SE. Kempen, and 35 NW. Cologn.

**HULST**, a town of Flanders, the capital of four offices, with twelve dependant villages, ſituated on a canal, which communicates with the Scheld: it is ſmall but ancient and very ſtrong, by its ſituation among marſhes, and its fortifications. It was ſeveral times taken and retaken by the Dutch and Spaniards, during their wars in the ſixteenth century; and finally given up by the latter at the peace of Munſter, concluded in 1648. In the year 1702, the marquis of Bedmar, commander-general of the Netherlands, in the abſence of the elector of Bavaria, reſolved to attack it, and gave the command to Mr. de Vauban, lieutenant-general, and afterwards marechal of France: but the ſtates having received advice of the expedition, ſent in a number of troops, and ordered the country to be laid under water; which with the gallant conduct of the governor, major-general Dedem, obliged the marquis to retire with the loſs of a thouſand men. In the year 1747, it was taken by the French under the command of comte Lowendahl, being ſhamefully given up by La Roque, the Dutch governor, though he knew that a reinforcement of nine battalions was coming to his relief: 16 miles W. Antwerp, and 16 NNE. Ghent. *Long*. 21. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 15. N.

**HULTROP**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 6 miles NNE. Wels.

**HULTSCHIN**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppau: 11 miles E. Troppan, and 6. W. Oderberg.

**HULTSIO**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 26 miles N. Wexio.

**HUMAN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclau: 56 miles ESE. Braclau.

**HUMANA DE TOMPIERES**, a town of North America, in the province of New Mexico: 31 leagues SSE. Santa Fe.

**HUMAN**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 74 leagues SE. Zareng.

**HUMAR**, a ſmall iſland of Arabia, in the Red Sea: 1 league NW. Loheia.

**HUMBER**, a river of England, formed by the Union of the Ouſe and the Trent, between the counties of Lincoln and York, and which runs into the German Sea. *Long* 1. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 30. N.

**HUME**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: 12 miles SSW. George Town.

**HUMES**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: 1 league N. Langres.

**HUMFRE**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Guernſey, half a mile S. Cornet Caſtle.

**HUMMET** *(The)*, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, near the north eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Guernſey.

**HUMMOCK**, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, 5 leagues S. from Mindanao.

**HUMOL'S TOWN**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſilvania: 8 miles E. Harriſburg.

**HUNARY**, two ſmall iſlands near the weſt coaſt of Hindooſtan: 15 miles S. Bombay. *Long*. 72. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 47. N.

**HUNDBERG**, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland: 8 miles SW. Aalborg.

**HUNDERTBUHL**, a town of Tranſilvania: 12 miles S. Scheſburg.

**HUNDERSRUCK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim, ſituated between the Weſer and the Leine, near Eimbeck.

**HUNSFELD**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of the Oels: 11 miles WSW. Oels.

**HUNDSHAIM**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles S. Hainburg.

**HUNDSHUBEL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgeburg: 7 miles W. Schwarzenberg.

**HUNDSMARCK**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Muehr: 14 miles WSW. Judenburg, and 18 ENE. Muhrau.—A battle was fought here between the Auſtrians and the troops of the French republic, on the 3d of April, 1797, in which the latter were victorious; the Auſtrians loſt about 300 killed, and 600 priſoners.

**HUNDSRUCK**, or *Hunds-Ruck*, a diſtrict of Germany, in the circle of the

Upper Rhine, ſituated between the Rhine, the Moſelle, and the Nahe, belonging partly to the elector of Treves, the elector Palatine, and the prince of Heſſe.

**HUNE** (*La*), a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland : 90 miles E. Cape Ray.

**HUNEFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda : 8 miles NNE. Fulda, and 26 SW. Eiſenach.

**HUNERWASSER**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau : 10 miles N. Jung Buntzel.

**HUNGARY**, a country and kingdom of Europe, bounded on the north by Poland, from which it is ſeparated by the Carpathian mountains, on the eaſt by Tranſilvania and Walachia, on the ſouth by Sclavonia, from which it is ſeparated by the Drave and Servia, and on the weſt by Moravia, Auſtria, and Stiria. In a more extenſive ſenſe, Sclavonia, Dalmatia, Boſnia, Servia, Tranſilvania, Moldavia, and Walachia, are comprehended under the general name of Hungary. It appears that the ancient inhabitants of the weſtern parts of Hungary were Pannonians ; of the northern, Jazygians. The Romans reduced Pannonia, and kept it almoſt 400 years, till, in the 4th century, the Vandals drove them out of it, and held it forty years ; but, in the year 395, when they advanced towards Gaul, the Goths took poſſeſſion of their ſettlements ; but theſe were alſo, in their turn, obliged to reſign their new poſſeſſions to the Huns, who had likewiſe, in their turn, driven them from their ancient habitation. In the beginning of the fifth century, when headed by Attilla, not to mention the more extenſive progreſs of their arms, they ſubdued all Pannonia, the two Thracias, part of Niſia, and the country of the Metanaſtic Jazygians. After the death of Attila, the Gepideri and the Goths, with the aſſiſtance of the Romans, among other advantages, wreſted Dacia and Pannonia out of the hands of the Huns. In the year 888, the Huns, under the name of Hungarians, made another irruption into Pannonia, as auxiliaries to Arnulph, emperor of the Weſt, and Leo, emperor of the Eaſt, againſt the Bulgarians and Sclavonians, whom they reduced. They had ſeven commanders ; and Germany and Italy afterwards felt the terrible effect of their ferocity. By degrees their manners took a more civilized turn, and eſpecially when, in the latter part of the tenth century, their prince Geyſa embraced the Chriſtian religion. His ſon Steven, in 997, became the firſt native king of Hungary, completed the eſtabliſhment of the Chriſtian religion, erected biſhoprics, abbeys, and churches, annexed Tranſilvania as a province to Hungary, and at his death was canonized. After him followed a ſucceſſion of twenty kings, natives of the country, of whom the ſecond, by name Peter, put himſelf and kingdom under the protection of the emperor, Henry III. The eighth, Ladiſlaus the Pious, enlarged his dominions with Sclavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia, and was greatly eſteemed by his people. The tenth, named Stephen III. by his marriage with a Poliſh princeſs, added the diſtrict of Zip. The twelfth, Geyſa II. in the year 1154, invited the Saxons into Tranſilvania. The ſeventeenth, Andrew II. conferred great privileges on the nobility, and even empowered them to oppoſe the king, if he ſhould attempt any thing againſt the laws of the kingdom. And this was not repealed till the year 1688. The nineteenth, Stephen, compelled the Bulgarians to pay him tribute : and the laſt, Andrew III. died in the year 1301. On this followed a ſucceſſion of twelve foreign kings, of whom Louis I. in the year 1356, reunited to the kingdom the whole province of Dalmatia, which had been often attacked by the Venetians. In 1390, Sigiſmund rendered Walachia and Moldavia, tributary to him. Matthias conquered Sileſia and Moravia from the Bohemians. Under Uladiſlaus II. the jus conſuetudinarium, called tripartitum, took place ; and Louis II. the laſt of theſe kings, in 1526, fell in an unſucceſsful battle againſt the Turks, near Mohats. The kingdom devolved next to the houſe of Auſtria, in which it continues to this day. In 1722, in a diet held at Preſburg, the hereditary ſucceſſion in Hungary was ſecured to the houſe of Auſtria, that in caſe of failure of male heirs, females ſhould be capable of holding the crown. The country, towards the north, is mountainous and barren ; the air is cold, but healthy. Near the Danube the ſoil is level and ſandy, the climate temperate, and the air is moiſt. Farther to the ſouth are extenſive plains, exceedingly fertile ; the climate is hot, and the air from the marſhes rendered moiſt and unwholſome. Hot days, with cold nights and intemperance, occaſion diſeaſes, particularly what is emphatically called the Hungarian fever ; and the plague is frequently brought from Turkey. Nevertheleſs, the country is altogether ſuch as to have given riſe to a proverb, which imports that life can only be enjoyed in Hungary ; this proverb is exaggerated, but not altogether without foundation. The level country produces, abundantly, corn of every kind, excellent fruit, wines celebrated for their ſtrength and goodneſs, legumes, hemp, aſparagus, melons, ſaffron, tobacco, &c. The foreſts are beautiful, and the meadows feed numerous herds of cattle, of which the inhabitants yearly export more than 100,000 head. Horſes, buffaloes, aſſes, mules, ſheep, goats, and ſwine are bred, not only ſufficient to ſupply the wants of the inhabitants, but form objects of commerce ; chamois and deer are found in the foreſts and mountains, and in ſome places bears. The rivers and ponds are well ſupplied with fiſh, and the woods with game. The ſides of the mountains produce excellent wine, and within them are found gold, ſilver, iron, lead, quickſilver, antimony, orpiment, ſulphur, vitriol, marcaſite, ſalt, ſalt-petre, loadſtone, different kinds of marble, alabaſter, precious ſtones, but inferior to thoſe of the Eaſt, a metal hardly known elſewhere, called by the Hungarians, *Zinnopel*, *&c.* There are many mineral ſprings both warm and cold. The principal mountains are the Carpathian and Crapack. The chief rivers are the Danube, Waag, Gran, Theiſſe, Temes, Drave, Raab, and Leitha. This kingdom, long waſted by war, is beginning to be populous ; it has few large towns, all are ill built, and filled with ruins. The inhabitants are of various origin, Jazygians, Bohemians, Croats, Raſcians, Ruſſians, Walachians, Vandals, Greeks, Jews, but the number of theſe is diminiſhed, and Turks, which are principally a people wandering about as ſmiths or muſicians. Hungarians and Sclavonians are conſidered as the only native inhabitants. The nobility are numerous, well informed, and warlike. Their lands owe their ſovereign no ſervice. The peaſant poſſeſſes nothing, he can be nothing but a farmer, and the proprietor can diſmiſs him at his pleaſure ; without being a ſlave, as in Poland, he is not better off. Anciently the peaſants might change their maſters ; they cannot do ſo now ; they had at one time particular tribunals, to which they might have recourſe ; but this privilege is no longer allowed. The doctrine of the reformation was at firſt preached with ſucceſs ; but, in 1681 the Proteſtants were interdicted from having more than two churches in a county, ſome of which include a hundred towns, and yet their number is greatly ſuperior to the Roman Catholics. Hungary is governed by the king and ſtates. The ſtates of Hungary are divided into four claſſes, to the firſt belong the prelates, as the archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, and probſts ; to the ſecond claſs belong the great barons, waywodes, bans, or viceroys ; to the third claſs belong the gentry, and to the fourth, the royal free cities. The public revenues conſiſt of contributions, cuſtoms, mines and minerals, ſalt-works, which belong to the crown, royal demeſnes, and eſcheats. Theſe abundantly anſwer the expences of the court, and defence of the frontiers. The kingdom of Hungary can eaſily raiſe an army of 100,000 men, of which 50,000 are in pay, and a like number is furniſhed by the provinces. The infantry are called heyducks, and the cavalry huſſars. The number of inhabitants, including Tranſilvania, is eſtimated at eight millions. Preſburg is the capital.

**HUNGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Solms-Braunfels : 19 miles ESE. Braunfels, and 14 SE. Wetzlar.

**HUNGERFORD**, a town of England, in the county of Berks, on the river Kennet, which ſeparates it from Wiltſhire, with a weekly market on Wedneſday : 9 miles W. Newburg, and 65 W. London.

**HUNGRY HILL**, a lofty, ſteep, and rocky mountain of Ireland. in Cork, Munſter. It is at leaſt 700 yards above the level of Bantry Bay ; and near its ſummit is a large lake, which produces one of the fineſt cataracts in the kingdom.

**HUNGRY POINT**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 28. N.

**HUNINGUE**, or *Huningen*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Altkirch, ſituated on the Rhine. The town is ſmall, but handſome, and regularly fortified by M. Vauban : 2 miles N. Bâle, and 14 E. Altkirch.—In the latter end of November, 1796, the Auſtrians made an attempt upon this town, but were repulſed, with the loſs of 1800 men.

**HUNMANBY**, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated about 2 miles from the ſea : 11 miles S. Scarborough, and 209 N. London.

**HUNNARYD**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland : 18 miles SW. Johnkioping.

**HUNOLSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves : 5 miles S. Berncaſtel, and 18 E. Treves.

**HUNTEBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck, ſituated on the Hunte : 18 miles NE. Vorden.

**HUNTERDEN**, a county of New Jerſey, in the United States of North America.

**HUNTER'S BAY**, or *Rigg Bay*, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Wigton.

**HUNTER'S TOWN**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania : 22 miles WSW. New York.

**HUNTIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the county of Gronsfeld : 7 miles ESE. Maeſtricht.

**HUNTING ISLANDS**, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in the Atlantic Ocean, near Port Royal, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

**HUNTINGDON**, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on a riſing ground, near the river Ouſe, ſaid formerly to have had fifteen churches, all which were deſtroyed in Speed's time, except three. In the reign of William the Conqueror, it was divided into four wards, and contained 256 burgeſſes. Near the town was a caſtle built by William the Conqueror, and conſiderably enlarged and ſtrengthened by David I. king of Scotland, who was created earl of Huntingdon, by Henry I. on account of his marrying the widow of the former earl. There are at preſent only two churches. It was firſt incorporated by king John, but the magiſtrates, which conſiſt of a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. act under the charter of Charles I. Huntingdon is a borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The aſſizes for the county are held here; the market is on Saturday: 15 miles NW. Cambridge, and 59 N. London.

HUNTINGDON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 132 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 78. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 26. N.

HUNTINGDON, a ſmall iſland, near the eaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 57. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. N.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the north by Northamptonſhire, on the eaſt by Cambridgeſhire, on the ſouth by Cambridgeſhire and Bedfordſhire, and on the weſt by Northamptonſhire; the form is an irregular ſquare, about 22 miles from north to ſouth, and 18 from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into four hundreds, which contain five market towns, 79 pariſhes, and about 50,000 inhabitants. Great part of the eaſt and north-eaſt part of the county conſiſts of moors and fens: along the river Ouſe are ſome rich meadows, beſides which there is a great quantity of arable land, producing excellent corn. The air is generally reckoned good, except in the fens. The towns are Huntingdon, Ramſay, St. Ives, Kimbolton, and St. Neots. Four members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, for the town and county, two each. The principal rivers are the Ouſe and the Nen.

HUNTLY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, on the borders of Banffſhire, with a caſtle belonging to the duke of Gordon, who is likewiſe marquis of Huntly: 28 miles NW. Aberdeen, and 15 SSW. Banff.

HUNTORP, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Oldenburg: 9 miles NE. Oldenburg.

HUNT'S BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 52. N.

HUNYAD, a town of Tranſilvania, on a ſmall river, which runs into the Maros: 54 miles ENE. Temeſvar, and 44 SW. Hermenſtadt.

HUPY-LE-SEC, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville: 2 leagues S. Abbeville.

HURDAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Candeiſh country: 12 miles SSE. Hindia, and 68 SE. Indore.

HURDWAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the northern part of the country of Delhi, on the Himmaleh, near the weſt coaſt of the Ganges, on the borders of Thibet: 86 miles N. Delhi. *Long.* 78. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 55. N.

HURFWA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen: 10 miles NE. Lund.

HURIEL, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montluçon: 2 leagues NW. Montluçon.

HURLEY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 5 miles S. Kingſton.

HURON, a river of North America, which forms a communication between lake Huron and lake St. Clair.

HURON, a lake of North America, about a thouſand miles in circumference, containing many iſlands and bays. It abounds in fiſh, the principal of which are trout and ſturgeon. *Long.* 80. 10. to 84. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 30. to 46. 10. N.

HUS, or *Huſſu*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, the ſee of a Greek biſhop, ſituated on the Pruth. Here Peter the Great made peace with the Turks: 70 miles SW. Bender, and 87 NNW. Iſmael. *Long.* 46. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

HUSEDONCK, a town of Flanders: 5 miles SE. Ghent.

HUSENETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz: 4 miles NW. Prachatitz.

HUSET, a town of Hungary: 24 miles E. Munkaiz.

HUSBEY-FIOL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 14 miles NW. Linkoping.

HUSSEN, or *Huyſſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 4 miles S. Stockem.

HUSSINGABAD, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Candeiſh country, on the ſouth ſide of the Nurbuddah: 120 miles NE. Burhanpour, and 120 ESE. Ougein. *Long.* 77. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 42. N.

HUSUM, a ſea-port town of Denmark, on the weſt coaſt of the duchy of Sleſwick, conſtituted a city in the year 1608, formerly famous for exporting great quantities of malt. At one time above forty large veſſels belonged to this port, and the oyſter trade was almoſt entirely in the hands of the inhabitants, but it is now greatly declined. The principal trade at preſent conſiſts in beer, cattle, and horſes: 18 miles W. Sleſwick. *Long.* 9. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 32. N.

HUTA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 40 miles ENE. Novogrodeck.

HUTHERSFIELD, ſee *Huddersfield*.

HUTKA, a town of Hungary: 12 miles SSE. Caſchau.

HUTOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 28 miles WSW. Pinſk.

HUTSCHNIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 3 miles E. Leitmeritz.

HUTTANY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapour: 30 miles SSW. Viſiapour. *Long.* 75. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 5. N.

HUTTENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and lordſhip of Seinſheim: 1 mile NE. Markt-Seinſheim.

HUTTON, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick: 5 miles W. Berwick.

HUTTWIEL, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, on the frontier of Lucerne. It was taken, in the year 1340, and burned by the troops of Bern: 22 miles NW. Lucerne, and 16 NE. Bern.

HUY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the Meuſe, which divides it into two parts, the one belonging to the county of Haſbaie, the other to Condroz, of which laſt Huy is the capital. Charles de Heraugieres, governor of Breda, ſeized the city and caſtle by ſurprize, in the month of February, 1595. The ſtates being deaf to all remonſtrances, the biſhop of Liege applied to the Spaniards for aſſiſtance, who compelled the governor to reſtore it. Louis XIV. king of France, inveſted it, the firſt of March, 1675, and compelled it to ſurrender, after a ſhort ſiege of ſix days, but it was given back to the biſhop by the treaty of Nimmegen, in 1678. It ſuffered more in 1673, when the French took and burned the whole town, becauſe the citizens had taken up arms to aſſiſt the garriſon, which was very weak; they alſo broke down a bridge of freeſtone, which had been built over the Meuſe in the year 1294. The Spaniards retook it in the year 1694, and reſtored it to the biſhop at the peace of Ryſwick. In the year 1701, Huy was ſeized by the French; the allies, under the command of baron de Troignée, beſieged it the 15th of Auguſt, in 1703, and on the 25th it ſurrendered, with all its forts, and the garriſon became priſoners of war. The 28th of May, 1705, the comte de Gaſſé, with a detachment of the French army, attacked it, and on the 10th of June the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war. Again, at a little time after that, the allies, being reinforced by the army of the duke of Marlborough, from the Moſelle, became maſters of it, the garriſon in like manner being made priſoners of war. The Dutch kept poſſeſſion of it till the year 1718, when they deſtroyed the fortifications, and ſurrendered it to the biſhop. In the year 1714, a new bridge was built in a ſuperior manner: 12 miles SSW. Liege. *Long.* 22. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

HUYNGEN, or *Huynen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: 10 miles SE. Munſter Eyffel, and 25 S. Cologn.

HUZANKA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: 36 miles SE. Novogrodeck.

HWARF, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 63 miles E. Uddevalla.

HWE, a river of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, which runs into the North Sea, 12 miles NW. Sleſwick.

HWEN, or *Ween*, a fertile iſland of Sweden, to which country it was granted by the treaty of Roſchild, in the year 1658, ſituated in the Sound. It is about 8160 paces in circumference, and at a diſtance has the appearance of a high mountain. This iſland was granted by Frederick II. king of Denmark, to Tycho Brahe, the celebrated aſtronomer, with a caſtle, called *Uranienburg*, erected for the purpoſe of making obſervations, in which he reſided upwards of 20 years. The whole iſland contains but one pariſh, or village, containing about 50 houſes: 5 leagues N. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 54. N.

HYALINGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen: 20 miles SSE. Konſback.

HYDE, a county of the United States of America, in North Carolina.

HYDRA, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

HYDRABAD, a city of Hindooſtan, capital of a province, to which it gives name, and now called *Golconda*, and at this time the capital of the Deccan, ſituated in a plain. It is very large, ſurrounded with walls, and defended with towers, and is ſuppoſed to contain upwards of 100,000 inhabitants: 690 miles S. Dehli, and 270 NNW. Madras. *Long.* 78. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 17. N.

HYDRABAD, a province of Hindooſtan, now called *Golconda*, ſee *Golconda*.

HYDRIA, a river of Germany, which riſes near Gewelb, paſſes by the town of Hydria, and runs into the Liſonzo, in the duchy of Carniola.

HYDRIA, or *Idria*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 9 miles SSW. Crainburg, and 154 SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

HYERES, ſee *Hieres*.

HYNE LOUGH, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, between Toe Head and Baltimore Harbour.

HYNNERY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 45 miles WSW. Wexio.

HYS, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates: 120 miles S. Bagdad.

HYTHE, ſee *Hithe*.

# I.

JAALONS, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaalons: 3 leagues W. Chaalons.

JAB, a town of Africa, ſituated on the river Gambia, in the kingdom of Ouly or Wooly.

JABAZ, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles NW. Angura.

JABLONOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 64 miles NW. Braclaw.

JABLUNKAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Teſchen, on the river Elſa, with a fort not far from it, called Jablunka Fort, to guard the paſs into Hungary: 11 miles SSE. Teſchen, and 16½ ESE. Friedek.

JABS, or *Yabbah*, a diſtrict of country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, ſituated to the eaſt of Anta: the chief is ſo poor that no one will truſt him; yet the ſoil is rich and fertile: the gold found there is adulterated.

JACATRA, a country of the Iſland of Java, of which Batavia is the capital, and was formerly called Jacatra.

JACCA, a city of Spain in Aragon, ſituated at the foot of the Pyrennées, on the river Aragon, with a citadel, built in the year 1592; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saragoſſa. The town is very ancient, and preſerves its original name. It was at one time the capital of Aragon, and at preſent is ſo of a diſtrict, which includes near 200 towns and villages: 45 miles N. Saragoſſa, and 35 E. Sangueſa. *Long*. 16. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 42. 29. N.

JACI, or *Jaci di Aquila*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona: 9 miles NNE. Catanea, and 15 SSW. Taormina.

JACK'S MOUNTAINS, mountains of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſouth of Louiſtown.

JACKSON'S RIVER, one of the ſprings which form James' river.

JACKSON'S BOROUGH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina, formerly called *Ponpon*: 22 miles W. Charleſtown.

JACOBSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: 3 miles SE. Jacobſhagen, and 8 E. Zachan.

JACOBSHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: 20 miles E. Stargard, and 14 S. Daber. *Long*. 33. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 21. N.

JACOBSTADT, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Bothnia, with a convenient port. *Lat*. 64. 5. N.

JACURSO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 8 miles W. Squillace.

JACZINOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: 52 miles S. Halicz.

JADEL, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 20 miles NW. Rabba.

JADGERON, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 30 leagues SW. Meſchid.

JADIDA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, ſituated on the Euphrates: 124 miles W. Bagdad. *Long*. 60. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 33. 42. N.

JAEGERSPREIS, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: 22 miles NW. Copenhagen.

JAEN, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by la Mancha, on the eaſt by the provinces of Murcia and Grenada, on the ſouth by Grenada, and on the weſt by Cordova; about 60 miles from north to ſouth, and nearly as much from eaſt to weſt, almoſt wholly ſurrounded with mountains, which afford mines of lead, copper, and ſilver. It was a kingdom in the time of the Moors, till annexed to the crown of Caſtile; and the king of Spain takes the title of king of Jaen, although it is now included in the government of Andaluſia. The principal towns are Jaen, Baeça, Ubeda, Caçoria, and Caſlona.

JAEN, a city of Spain, and capital of the province of the ſame name, ſituated on a ſmall river, which ſoon after runs into the Guadalquivir. It is ſurroundedd with walls, and defended by ſome ramparts, towers, and a caſtle. It is tolerably large, and contains ſome beautiful churches and convents, and is well ſupplied with water by numerous fountains, one of which, in particular, iſſues out of a rock in a ſtream, ſufficient to form a brook. This town was taken from the Moors, by Ferdinand III. king of Caſtile, in the year 1246, and the biſhopric of Baeça removed to it, two years after, by Innocent IV. The country about is exceedingly fertile in corn, wine, and oil, with abundance of ſilk, and the moſt excellent fruit: 36 miles N. Grenada, and 45 E. Cordova. *Long*. 12. 54. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 37. 53. N.

JAEN, or *Bracamoros*, a government of South America, in the audience of Quito, conquered from the Indians in the year 1538. The climate is mild, and all the neceſſaries of life are produced in abundance. The culture of tobacco forms the principal buſineſs of the inhabitants, the gold mines being abandoned. Rain is frequent. Jaen is the capital.

JAEN DE BRACAMOROS, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, capital of a government of the ſame name: founded in the year 1549. It is the reſidence of a governor, and contains about 4000 inhabitants, among whom are but few Spaniards: 330 miles NNE. Lima. *Long*. 55. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 6. 50. S.

JAERSBORG, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: 5 miles NNW. Copenhagen.

JAFA, a lake of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 37 leagues S. Kin.

JAFA, a country of Arabia, ſituated to the north of Aden, and weſt of Hadramaut: it is fertile, and abounds particularly in coffee. Jafa was formerly under the dominion of the imam; but in the end of the laſt century, the inhabitants revolted, and made themſelves independent. They are governed at preſent, by three ſovereign princes, who have conquered alſo a part of the province of Hadramaut.

JAFFA, a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine, ſituated near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, formerly a celebrated city, and called *Joppa*, frequently mentioned in the ſcriptures, being the port where Jonah embarked on his miſſion to Nineveh, and the place where Peter raiſed Tabitha from the dead. It is now inhabited by Turks or Arabs, with a mixture of Greeks, Maronites, and Armenians. The houſes are ſmall, and ſurrounded with the ruins of the ancient walls and towers; upon the coaſt are ſome houſes of ſtone and magazines. The road is protected by a caſtle built on a rock; the harbour is deſtroyed, and the water is ſo ſhallow that large veſſels cannot come cloſe enough to the land to unload. The Franks, Greeks, and Armenians have each of them ſmall houſes for the reception of pilgrims of different nations. The principal commerce is in grain; particularly rice from Egypt. The money paid by the pilgrims, for permiſſion to viſit the Holy Land is part of it ſent to Mecca, and part to the kiſlar-aga of Conſtantinople, but the cuſtoms belong to the pacha of Gaza, in whoſe juriſdiction it is ſituated. Jaffa was laid waſte in the cruſades, and afterwards deſtroyed by an earthquake. In profane hiſtory, it is ſaid to be the place from whence Perſeus delivered Andromeda: 7 leagues NW. Gaza, and 11 W. Jeruſalem. *Long*. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 31. 45. N.

JAFFIERABAD, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar: 40 miles NNE. Aurungabad, and 60 S. Burhanpour. *Long*. 76. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 20. 22. N.

JAFFNAPATAM, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, ſituated on a peninſula, and ſurrounded with high walls, flanked with four baſtions, a fort, and other outworks. It was anciently the capital of an independent kingdom, which was divided into four provinces: the ſoil is low, fertile, and planted with beautiful trees; and the country is ſo populous that they reckon 160 towns in a diſtrict of 12 leagues in length, and 8 in breadth. The firſt European ſettlement was made by the Portugueſe, who were driven out by the Dutch. *Long*. 80. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 9. 45. N.—This town and ſettlement were taken by the Britiſh, in the latter end of October, 1795, under the command of admiral Rainier and colonel Stuart.

JAGARNAUTPORUM, or *Cuckanara*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rajamundry, celebrated for a grand Pagoda, one of the principal objects of Hindoo veneration, and forming an excellent ſea mark for veſſels ſailing in the Bay of Bengal: it is ſituated a few miles to the eaſt of Chilka lake: 27 miles E. Rajamundry.

JAGELITZ, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Doſſe: 6 miles S. Kyritz.

JAGERNDORF, a principality of Sileſia: it was originally a part of the country of Troppau, and was firſt erected into a diſtinct principality, in favour of duke Nicolas V. grandſon to John I. duke of Troppau and Ratibor, who took up his reſidence at Jagerndorf. Frederic William, elector of Brandenburg, in 1686, received ſome equivalent or ſatisfaction for his pretenſions to Jagerndorf, but notwithſtanding this, in 1740, Frederic II. king of Pruſſia, thought proper to revive his claim, and at the peace of Berlin, in 1742, Maria Thereſa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, made a perpetual ceſſion to king Frederic II. of the part of the principalities of Troppau and Jagerndorf, lying on this ſide of the Oppa, together with the diſtrict of Kotſcher, formerly belonging to Moravia.

JAGERNDORF, or *Karnowitz*, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, ſituated on the Oppa, containing two churches and a convent: 12 miles NW. Troppau, and 20 W. Ratibor.

JAGERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: 13 miles SSW. Darmſtadt.

JAGHAUS, a town of Germany in the Tyroleſe: 14 miles NW. Schwas.

JAGNEVO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia: 8 miles S. Priſtina.

JAGO, a town of Africa, in the country of Guinea, on the river Formoſa: 70 miles from the ſea.

JAGODINA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia, on a ſmall river which runs into the Morava: 50 miles NNW. Niſſa, and 60 SSE. Belgrade. *Long.* 38. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

**JAGRA**, or *Giarra*, a country of Africa, rich in rice, cotton, and corn; a little to the ſouth of the river Gambia: about 50 miles from the ſea.

**JAGUA**, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 85 miles WSW. Havannah.

**JAHI**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 16 miles NNE. Angura.

**JAHUPICE**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 48 miles S. Braclaw.

**JAICZA**, a town of European Turkey, in Boſnia, with a caſtle near the river Pliva: 26 miles S. Banjaluka, and 25 WNW. Serajo.

**JAIK**, ſee *Ural*.

**JAK IN KAKKO**, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt.

**JAKA**, a kingdom of Africa, 500 miles from the ſea, with a capital of the ſame name, on the ſouth ſide of the Senegal.

**JAKA**, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in the Ivory Coaſt.

**JAKIN**, a river of Africa, which ſeparates the country of Ardra from Benin.

**JAKIN**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Ardra, on the Slave Coaſt, where the Engliſh and Dutch had factories, till they were driven away by the king of Dahomy.

**JAKOBSHAVN**, a Daniſh ſettlement in Greenland.

**JAKOWIZINA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 36 miles NNW. Braclaw.

**JALAC**, ſee *Ilak*.

**JALALABAD**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul, on the river Kameh: 60 miles ESE. Cabul.

**JALBACH**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles ESE. Laab.

**JALEA**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 12 miles SW. Adramiti.

**JALI**, a town of the iſland of Borneo: 70 miles N. Negara.

**JALLAIS**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet: 2½ leagues N. Chollet, and 4½ W. Vihiers.

**JALLIGNY**, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Donjon: 5 leagues SE. Moulins, and 3 W. Donjon.

**JALLINDAR**, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the country of Lahore: 30 miles E. Lahore, and 224 NW. Delhi. *Long.* 74. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

**JALONITZA**, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on a river of the ſame name: 95 miles SW. Iſmail, and 240 N. Conſtantinople.

**JALOUR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere: 65 miles WNW. Oudipour. *Long.* 73. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 15. N.

**JALOWKA**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 24 miles S. Grodno.

**JAMAICA**, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in his ſecond voyage, in the year 1494, who after a ſlight diſpute with the natives, took poſſeſſion of it for the king of Spain, preſerving the word Jamaica, by which it was called by the Indians. In the year 1503, Columbus was ſhipwrecked on this iſland, and remained here in a wretched ſituation, rather more than twelve months. Diego, the ſon of Columbus, according to the powers granted to his father by the king of Spain, appointed Eſquivel, a noble Caſtilian, as governor of the new diſcovered iſland, in the year 1509, who built a town called *Sevilla Nueva*, near the ſpot where Columbus was ſhipwrecked. In the year 1596, ſir Anthony Shirley, invaded and plundered the iſland, and about forty years afterwards it was again plundered, by a party of Engliſh, under colonel Jackſon. In the year 1655, Jamaica was taken by the Engliſh, under the command of Penn and Venables, who had been ſent by Cromwell, to ſeize on Hiſpaniola, but this attempt not proving ſucceſsful, they found but little difficulty in taking Jamaica. Jamaica is about a hundred and twenty miles from eaſt to weſt, and forty two where broadeſt, from north to ſouth, and is ſuppoſed to contain between four and five millions of acres. It is divided by a ridge of mountains which runs through the whole iſland from eaſt to weſt, from which riſe innumerable rivers well ſtored with fiſh of various kinds, many of which are navigable for canoes; on theſe mountains grow great varieties of trees, ſuch as cedars, lignumvitæ, mahogany, &c, always green. The climate of Jamaica is more temperate, and the weather more various, than in the Caribbee iſlands, and there is no country between the tropics where the heat is leſs troubleſome. All the year round, the mornings are exceſſively hot, till about eight o'clock, when the eaſterly breeze begins to blow, and gradually increaſes till about twelve, when it is generally the ſtrongeſt, and laſts till two or three, when it begins to die away till about five, when it is quite ſpent, and returns no more till the next morning. About eight in the evening, begins a land-breeze, which blows four leagues into the ſea, and continues increaſing till twelve at night; after which it decreaſes till four in the morning, when no more of it is to be felt till next night. Storms uſed to be very rare here, till within this century. Every night here are piercing dews, which are reckoned very unwholſome, eſpecially to new-comers, but in the plains, or ſandy places near the ſea there are few if any fogs. The rains are violent, and the drops very large. The tides are ſcarce diſcernible, their increaſe or decreaſe depending moſtly on the winds, and not according to the age of the moon. The days and nights here are almoſt of an equal length all the year round. Not half the iſland is cultivated; natural productions are ſugar, ginger, cotton, coffee, indigo, pimento, cocoa, ſeveral kinds of wood, ſome medicinal drugs, and tobacco; maize, or Indian corn, Guinea-corn, peas of various ſorts, fruits in abundance, as oranges, lemons, limes, ſhaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, melons, &c. Jamaica is divided into three counties, Middleſex, Surry, and Cornwall, in which are ſix towns, and twenty-ſeven villages; St. Jago de la Vega, or Spaniſh Town, is the capital of the iſland, where the chief juſtice reſides. The legiſlature of Jamaica is compoſed of the captain general or commander, a council, and houſe of aſſembly. The number of negroes in the year 1787, amounted to 250,000, the number of whites 30,000, freed negroes and people of colour 10,000, and Maroons 1400, in all 291,400. In the year 1787, the exports from Jamaica were 840,548 cwt. of ſugar, 2,543,025 gallons of rum, 6416 gallons of molaſſes, 616,444 lbs. of pimento, 6395 cwt. of coffee, 1,906,467 lbs. of cotton wool, 27,623 lbs. of indigo, 4816 of ginger, 82 cwt. of cocoa, 18,140 lbs. of tobacco, 5878 tons of mahogany, and 6701 tons of logwood, with ſundry other articles, to the value of 147,286l. ſterling, amounting in the whole to the ſum of 2,136,442l. 17s. 3d. ſterling, at the current London prices. The imports of the ſame year, amounted to the ſum of 1,496,232l. 5s. 4d. The centre of the iſland is ſituated *Long.* 76. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 12. N.

**JAMAICA**, a town of Africa, in the iſland of York, built by a Mulatto, the ſon of an Engliſhman, where the Engiſh have a factory.

**JAMAMA**, or *Imam*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed, famous, before the days of Mahomet, for being the native place of a prophet of the name of Moſeilama; ſituated on a river which runs into the Perſian Gulf: 330 miles SSW. Baſſora, and 420. ENE. Mecca. *Long.* 63. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 5. N.

**JAMASIJRO**, or *Sansju*, a province of Japan.

**JAMATTO**, or *Wosju*, a province of Japan.

**JAMBI**, the capital of a kingdom, of the ſame name, in the iſland of Sumatra, much frequented by the Engliſh and Dutch, on account of its excellent pepper. It is ſituated on a large river navigable for boats: the town is large, but the air unwholſome. *Long.* 102. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 14. S.

**JAMBO**, or *Janbo*, a ſea-port town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedjas, on the coaſt of the Red Sea, with a good harbour: 72 miles SW. Medina. *Lat.* 24. 5. N.

**JAMBON**, a river of the iſland of St. Vincent, which runs into the ſea: 5½ miles S. Young Point.

**JAMDRO**, or *Palta*, a lake of Aſia, in Thibet. It is of ſo great extent that, according to the report of the natives, it requires eighteen days to walk round it. In the Lama's map, however the circumference is only 150 Britiſh miles. In the middle of it, there is, according to Giorgi, a continued range of hillocks and iſlands; or according to the Lama's map, one large iſland, encircled by a lake from three to eight miles wide. On the weſtern ſhore of this iſland, or congeries of iſlands, is a monaſtery, and the ſeat of the *Lamiſſa Tarcepamo*, or *The Great Regenerate*; in whom the Thibetians think that a divine ſpirit is regenerated, as in the Great Lama: 150 miles NNE. Taſſaſudon, and 24 S. Laſſa.

**JAMENGIAN**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 14 leagues SSW. Schiras.

**JAMES'S BAY**, the eaſtern part of the South diviſion of that great body of water called Hudſon's Bay: about 150 miles acroſs. *Long.* 58. 30. to 82. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 10. to 55. 10. N.

**JAMES CITY**, a county of Virginia, in the United States of America.

**JAMES FORT**, a fort of the iſland of Barbadoes, near Bridge Town.

**JAMES FORT**, a fortreſs of Africa, in the kingdom of Akra, on the Gold Coaſt.

**JAMES ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland of the United States of America, in South Carolina, in the river Aſhley, at the ſouth ſide of Charleſtown Bar: 3 miles S. Charleſtown. *Long.* 80. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 44. N.

**JAMES ISLAND**, an iſland of Africa, about 30 miles up the river Gambia, where the Engliſh have a fort and factory.

**JAMES RIVER**, a river of the United States of America, which riſes in the Allegany Mountains, and paſſing through the ſtate of Virginia, runs into the ſea, at the mouth of the Cheſapeak.

**JAMES TOWN**, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of James River: 5 miles S. Williamſburg. *Long.* 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

**JAMESTOWN**, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Iſland.

**JAMESTOWN**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament, on the river Shannon : 3 miles S. Carrick.

JAMETZ, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Stenay : 2½ leagues SE. Stenay, and 1½ S. Montmedy.

JAMEZ, or *Yam*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia.

JAMJA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen : 9 miles E. Carlſcrona.

JAMNEY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 17 miles NE. Leutmiſchl.

JAMNING, a mountain of Germany, in Upper Carniola : 3 miles S. Remanſdorf.

JAMNITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym : 9 miles W. Budwiz.

JAMOUR, a river of Africa, in the country of Benin, otherwiſe called *Camarones*. See *Camarones*.

JAMSIO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen : 32 miles W. Carlſcrona.

JAMTLAND, a province of Sweden, bordering on Norway, nearly of a circular form, about 70 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, annexed to the crown of Sweden by the treaty of Roſchild, in the year 1658. It is in general a mountainous country, but the hills differ extremely from each other in appearance. The weſtern part of this province is over-run with vaſt craggy rocks and high mountains, which lie on the frontiers of Norway ; and between theſe are deep vallies and rapid torrents. However, in ſome ſpots among the mountains, which are frequently covered with ſnow, one meets with fine verdure, and plenty of nutritive paſtures. In theſe parts the inhabitants houſe their cattle, even in ſummer time : and thus never fail of breeding fine cows, whoſe milk yields excellent butter, and yet they purchaſe beef and tallow from Norway. The eaſtern part of Jamtland is a champaign country, watered with ſeveral lakes and rivers, which abound with fiſh. And ſuch is the fertility of ſome ſpots of land in theſe parts, that in a good year, when the corn has not been nipt by the froſt, the neighbouring provinces are ſupplied with grain from hence. Barley is the grain that is moſtly ſown here : they alſo ſow a conſiderable quantity of rye, and ſome wheat. This country produces oats of an extraordinary goodneſs, and abounds in excellent turnips. Sometimes, indeed, the ſeverity of the froſt cauſes a ſcarcity of corn, and then the Jamtlanders are obliged to make bread of the pounded bark of trees ; the rye bread being reſerved for feſtivals. In this province many hands are employed in extracting iron from a kind of iron-ore, reſembling ſmall ſtones, which are collected in fenny places. Here are alſo alum-quarries, a white and porous calx, or chalky earth, ſand-ſtone, ſlate, the lapis ollarius, fine rock cryſtals, lead-ore, two new-built copper-works, and a place where ſalt-petre is refined. That this country is very thinly inhabited, is evident from hence : that there are only ſix places where divine ſervice is performed every Sunday ; that in ſome churches it is celebrated every other Sunday, and in others only every third Sunday ; and that in all the reſt the congregations aſſemble but three or four times in a year. There is not ſo much as one town in Jamtland, and only eleven pariſhes, in which forty-ſix churches are erected. In all theſe pariſhes there are but 717 chimneys. The inhabitants, for the moſt part, ſubſiſt by agriculture, grazing, hunting, and fiſhing. They alſo carry on a conſiderable trade with the Norwegians, whom they ſupply with ſalt-pans, ſteel, and iron-ware, and a kind of leather, dreſſed in a particular manner, ſo as entirely to keep out the water ; of which they make ſhoes, boots, and even jackets, that are proof againſt wet. Every peaſant is obliged to contribute towards the ſubſiſtence of the ſoldiery ; ſo that this country maintains a regiment of foot, or, according to others, of dragoons, at the expence of 31,609 dollars, and a troop of horſe, the charge of which is 6210 dollars.

JAMULMURAG, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa : 5 miles NE. Gandicotta.

JANAGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat : 100 miles W. Amedabad. *Long.* 70. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

JANDLSPRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 8 miles NW. Aigen.

JANDUN, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville : 3 leagues S. Mezieres.

JANIDUNI, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, ſituated on the Black Sea : 40 miles WSW. Otchakov.

JANISZKI, a town of Samogitia : 36 miles NNE. Medniki.

JANNA, or *Jannina*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly. It is a conſiderable town, and the ſee of a Greek biſhop ; ſituated on a lake, which communicates with the river Peneus. The province, by the Turks, is called *Janna*, from this town : 40 miles W. Lariſſa, and 340 E. Conſtantinople.

JANNA, ſee *Theſſaly*.

JANOVITZA, a town of Croatia : 5 miles E. Ivanitz.

JANOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec : 44 miles NNW. Kaminiec.

JANOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin : 36 miles S. Lublin.

JANOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc : 24 miles SW. Pinſk.

JANOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſk : 16 miles WSW. Brzeſk.

JANOWIECZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz : 16 miles E. Radom.

JANOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 40 miles NE. Zytomiers.

JANOWOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg : 16 miles WSW. Lemberg.

JANSALOOM, ſee *Junkſeilon*.

JANSDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 3 miles SE. Leutmiſchl.

JANSI, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gohud : 110 miles S. Agra, and 38 E. Narwa.

JANTONG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 10 miles S. Long Kouang.

JANTRA, a river of European Turkey, which riſes near Kabrua, and runs into the Danube, near Ruſeek, in Bulgaria.

JANVILLE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure and Loire : 7 leagues SE. Chartres, and 6 SSW. Eſtampes. *Long.* 19. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

JANUSPOL, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 24 miles W. Berdiczow.

*Janzé*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Guerche : 3½ leagues W. La Guerche, and 1¼ S. Chateau Giron.

JAO-PIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong : 22 miles NE. Tchao.

JAPAN, a large and powerful empire of Aſia, called indifferently by the Europeans *Japan*, or *Japon*, by the natives *Niphon*, and *Hiphon*, or *Nippon*, and *Hippon*, from the largeſt iſland of which it is compoſed. The maritime Chineſe pronounce it *Zippon*, or *Sippon*, but the reſt call it *Je-pwen*, or *Ge-puen*, all which have the ſame ſignification, and were probably given to it on account of its eaſtern ſituation, the word *ni*, or *hi*, ſignifying *fire*, and, in a more emphatical ſenſe, the *ſun* ; and *pon*, or *phon*, a *baſis*, or *foundation*. Japan is ſituated on the eaſtern verge of Aſia, conſiſting of three large, and a number of ſmaller iſlands. It lies about 160 leagues eaſtward of the coaſt of China and Corea. The author of the Church Hiſtory of Japan, publiſhed in Engliſh, in the year 1700, computes all thoſe iſlands together to contain about 600 leagues in compaſs, or 200 leagues in length, and ſo proportionable in breadth, excluſive of their various windings, and of ſundry remote iſlands which are ſubject to that empire. About the year 1542, whilſt Alphonſo de Souſa was viceroy of the Eaſt Indies, three Portugueſe, called Antonio da Motta, Franciſco Zeimoto, and Antonio Peixola, in their paſſage from Siam to China, were by ſtreſs of weather driven upon the Japaneſe coaſt. Upon the report they gave of this country, others of their nation, particularly ſome of the miſſionaries, were ſent thither. Theſe, by their ſkill in the liberal ſciences, ſo ſoon recommended themſelves to the Japaneſe, that they eaſily obtained liberty of commerce, together with the free exerciſe of their religion, and, in proceſs of time, permiſſion from the emperor to propagate the Chriſtian faith throughout his dominions. All the coaſts of this empire are ſurrounded with craggy, high, and inacceſſible mountains, and ſhallow boiſterous ſeas, and their creeks and bays are for the moſt part choaked up with rocks, ſhelves, ſands, and whirlpools ; ſo that Providence ſeems to have excluded it from all communication with the reſt of the world. The country is no leſs pleaſant and inviting within than its avenues are diſcouraging and frightful. Its ſituation is ſuch, that it would be many degrees hotter than England, were not the air refreſhed by the winds which continually blow from the ſea, and to which thoſe iſlanders are much expoſed by the height of their ſituation. However, it muſt be owned that this ſituation makes their winters exceſſively cold. The ſnow falls in great quantities, and is generally followed by a hard froſt. It renders their ſeaſons likewiſe more inconſtant, and liable to various changes which are ſeldom felt in other parts of the Indies, particularly to violent and laſting rains. The months of June and July, eſpecially, are called *Sat-ſuki*, or *water-months*, becauſe moſt ſubject to them ; and indeed if the air was not thus cooled, the heat would be almoſt intolerable. The country is likewiſe expoſed to dreadful thunder, lightnings, ſtorms, and hurricanes. The ſoil is naturally mountainous, and the ancient relations deſcribe it as very barren ; nevertheleſs the induſtry of the inhabitants have made it ſufficiently fertile to ſupply their own wants, and even to furniſh other countries with the fineſt and whiteſt of rice and corn, which are exported by the natives and Dutch in vaſt quantities. They have five different grains, which they comprehend under the name of *gokokf*; the *komi*, or *rice*, of the fineſt of which they make bread; *omuggi*, which is their barley; the third is called *koomuggi*, or *ſmall grain*, and is their wheat, of which they chiefly make cakes for their table; fourthly, their *daid-ſu*, or *daid beans*, which they grind into meal, and boil for eating: the laſt is their *adſuki*, or *ſocſu*, another ſort of bean, which they boil in the ſame manner as the *daid ſu*, or make into ſweet cakes, by mixing ſome ſugar with them. Beſides the five ſorts of grain above mentioned, they have the Indian wheat, the millet, and ſeveral others in great abundance. The rocks and moſt barren places produce a variety of fruits, plants, and roots, which the indigence of their forefathers obliged them to uſe for food. Even their large woods and foreſts, and the long ridges of mountains with which the country is interſected, produce good paſturage, and are ſtocked with deer, oxen, buffaloes, ſheep, hogs, and other uſeful animals. Their ſeas, as well as lakes and rivers, furniſh them with plenty and variety of fiſh. The country abounds with rivers, lakes, and ſprings of various kinds, ſo that they have plenty of ſweet as well as medicinal waters. Japan breeds a great number of horſes: though not near ſo large as thoſe of Europe, they are yet very beautiful, and highly valued. The foreſts abound with all ſorts of wild beaſts, of the furs of which they make conſiderable traffic, as well as of elephants' teeth. This noble animal is not only found in great plenty in their woods, but is likewiſe bred up tame in their towns and cities. Their ſeas, beſides fiſh, furniſh them with great quantities of ambergriſe and white coral, and ſome pearls of great price, beſides variety of ſea-plants and ſhells. But the great riches of this empire conſiſts in the variety and fineneſs of their metals and minerals. Their volcanoes, and numberleſs hot ſprings, ſufficiently ſhow what prodigious quantities of ſulphur lie concealed in the bowels of the earth; to ſay nothing of the immenſe loads of it which are almoſt every where dug up for uſe and exportation. Mines of gold as well as golden ſand, are to be found in many of their provinces, particularly in the great iſland of Niphon; but the emperor lays an abſolute claim to theſe, as well as other metals, none of which can be opened without his permiſſion. Of gold and ſilver extracted from mines, he reſerves two-thirds for himſelf, and the reſt he allows to the lord or prince in whoſe territory they are found. Silver mines are not ſo numerous; but ſome of them are very rich; but the moſt plentiful of all metals is their copper, of which they have great variety; ſome kinds exquiſitely fine, and others very coarſe and cheap. From ſome of it the refiners extract a conſiderable quantity of gold. All that is deſigned for exportation is caſt into cylinders, about 11 or 12 inches long, and one inch thick: theſe they put into boxes, which hold 125 pounds weight, and are ſold to the Dutch, who make a conſiderable traffic of it. Some tin they have, ſo very fine and white that it looks almoſt like ſilver, and ſells at a high price. The iron mines are not numerous, but rich, and yield great quantities of metals, which is refined and caſt into bars; but their greateſt art is in tempering their ſteel, of which they make the fineſt and keeneſt ſcymeters, cutlaſſes, and other weapons, which carry an edge beyond thoſe of any other nation in the world; but moſt of thoſe are forbidden to be exported, under the ſevereſt penalties. The Japaneſe are ſo uſed to earthquakes, that they are ſcarcely alarmed at any, unleſs they chance to be very terrible indeed, and bury whole towns under their ruins. The religion of the Japaneſe is allowed by all writers to have been groſs heatheniſm and idolatry from time immemorial. They do not ſeem to have even a tolerable notion of a Supreme Being; but believe the world to have exiſted from eternity, and that the gods they worſhip were men, or beings that lived on earth ſeveral thouſand years, and were afterwards, for their virtue, raiſed to that height of power and dignity they have ever ſince enjoyed. All agree in obſerving the five following maxims, or precepts: not to kill, or to eat any thing that is killed; not to ſteal; not to defile another man's bed; not to lye; nor to drink wine. It was not after the firſt diſcovery of this country by the Portugueſe, that is, about the year 1552, that ſome Jeſuits, ſent thither from Ma-cao, by Francis Xavier, found means to be introduced into that empire, and to recommend themſelves to the quality and learned men, by their ſkill in the mathematics and other ſciences, as well as by the many curious inſtruments of aſtronomy, navigation, and other European rarities which they produced. Their ſucceſs was ſo great, that in a little time not only vaſt multitudes of people of all ranks were converted, that ſeveral of their petty kings, or maritime princes, not only encouraged the propagation of it, but ſome of them made open profeſſion of Chriſtianity. They went on with this wonderful ſucceſs above ſixty years, that is, till about the year 1616, during which time all their letters from thence were fraught with accounts of the converſions they made, and the great confidence they had of ſeeing idolatry quickly baniſhed out of the whole empire; when all this promiſing ſunſhine was at once turned into a diſmal gloom; the miſſionaries were ſuſpected and accuſed of the moſt treaſonable deſigns, and under pretence of converting the empire, of plotting to dethrone the emperor, and bringing his dominions under the government of the Spaniſh monarchs. This charge was believed by the jealous emperor, and all the grandees of Japan; and turned their kindneſs into ſuch a deteſtation againſt thoſe miſſionaries and their religion, as produced a moſt dreadful perſecution, in tho year 1622, not only againſt them, but againſt as many of their proſelytes as refuſed to renounce it, who were all put to the moſt excruciating deaths. Ever ſince that epoch, Chriſtianity hath been entirely extirpated out of the whole empire, and held in the greateſt abhorrence; nor is any perſon or people ſuffered to live there, who is ſuſpected to profeſs it; nor any ſtranger to come amongſt them that doth not publicly renounce it, under the ſevereſt penalties. The government of Japan is, and hath been for many centuries, altogether monarchical and deſpotic. It was anciently divided into a great many ſmall kingdoms, which ſtill retain their ancient names, but they were at length ſwallowed up in one, to which all the reſt are become either ſubject or tributary, and the number of the former hath ſtill gradually encreaſed above that of the latter. Of theſe laſt they reckon between 50 and 60, who are veſted with the regal title and dignity, and are in ſome meaſure abſolute in their reſpective territories, but ſo entirely ſubject to the emperor that he can diſpoſe, or even condemn them to death, if he thinks proper. It hath likewiſe been a conſtant policy in theſe monarchs to ſplit theſe petty kingdoms into ſtill ſmaller diviſions, and to give thoſe princes leave to make war againſt, and encroach upon each other's dominions, as the moſt effectual means to weaken their power, and ſecure their obedience. They likewiſe frequently dethroned and impriſoned them, and gave their territories to others, and either curtail or enlarge them according to their intereſt or pleaſure; ſo that thoſe little ſtates are deſignedly kept in a conſtant fluctuation, to prevent their revolting, and making themſelves independent. As to the people they are doubly ſlaves, firſt to their own princes, and next to their emperors, who have power of life and death over them all. Anciently, the emperors were likewiſe ſovereign pontiffs, under the title of *dairos*; at which time their perſons and dignity were held ſo ſacred, that not only every rebellion againſt them, but even every contravention to their decrees, whether in civil or religious matters, was deteſted as a crime againſt heaven itſelf. They were, in ſome meaſure, worſhipped by all their ſubjects, and aſſumed ſuch ſtate as if they had been partakers of a divine nature. They never ſet their feet upon the ground, nor ſuffered the ſun to ſhine or wind to blow upon them. They never wore their clothes above one day, and never ate twice out of the ſame diſhes. In a word, all their furniture, veſſels, and utenſils belonging to bed or board, were renewed every day. They never cut their hair or beard, nor pared their nails. They kept themſelves as much as poſſible from being publicly ſeen, and were chiefly waited on by twelve wives, whom they married with great ſolemnity. The titles they aſſumed, and by which they were addreſſed, came little ſhort of blaſphemy, and the manner of approaching them favoured ſtrong of idolatry. Whoſoever appeared in their preſence, were obliged to proſtrate themſelves flat upon the ground, and in that humble ſituation preſent their petition, anſwer their queſtions, and receive their commands. And as the emperor lived thus in ſplendour, luxury, and effeminacy, he committed the chief care of the civil, and all the military affairs, to his prime miniſter, who was ſtyled *cubo*, or *generaliſſimo of all the forces*; which dignity was commonly beſtowed on one of his youngeſt ſons, for the eldeſt always inherited his father's throne; and it was by one of theſe *cubos* that the *dairos* were ſtripped of their whole civil authority: from that time the *dairo* has only been at the head of religious matters, whilſt the *cubo*, or emperor, bears an abſolute dominion over all civil or military affairs throughout the empire. The former is ſtill permitted to live in the ſame ſtate and grandeur as his anceſtors did, and the latter is obliged to pay him a kind of homage, as if he acted only as his deputy or viceroy; ſo that, in reality, the *cubo* is now the real monarch of Japan, and the *dairo* only the high prieſt. His army conſiſts of 100,000 foot, and 20,000 horſe, including his garriſons, all well diſciplined, and, in general, ſtout men. Their arms are muſkets, bows and arrows, the ſcymitar, and dagger, and all of the beſt metal. The Japaneſe are generally very acute, and of a quick apprehenſion, good underſtanding, modeſt, patient, and courteous, and excelling all the Orientals in docility. They are ſo juſt in their dealings, that one may abſolutely depend on their word: and, contrary to the Chineſe, diſdain to take advantage of thoſe they deal with. They are commonly very ingenious at handicraft trades, and excel even the Chineſe in ſeveral of their manufactures, particularly in the beauty, goodneſs, and variety of ſilks, cotton, and other ſtuffs, and in their japan and porcelaine works; on which account they are eſteemed all over the Eaſt, as well as in Europe. Their japan bears a much finer gloſs, is much harder and more laſting, and more beautiful than that of China; and their porcelaine is better burnt, and more finely wrought and painted: ſo that both articles bear a much higher price, and they would have a much greater demand for all their merchandiſe, notwithſtanding their high price, if the emperors did not reſtrain their ſubjects ſo much from trading into foreign countries, or would give greater encouragement to ſtrangers to trade amongſt them; but their natural jealouſy of all foreigners, and eſpecially of Europeans, ſince the ſad cataſtrophe of the Chriſtians, hath occaſioned ſevere laws and penalties to be enacted againſt many branches of their ancient commerce. They are allowed to trade with none but the Chineſe, Coreans, the country of Jedſo, and with the Dutch. The commodities exported from thence are rice, ſilk and cotton wrought, fine porcelaine and japan-work; gold and ſilver, though not in ſuch quantities as formerly; copper wrought and in bars; iron, ſteel, and other baſe and artificial metals; variety of rich furs, moſtly brought from the land of Jedſo; tea of all ſorts, and much finer and better cured than that of China; a great variety likewiſe of medicinal herbs, roots, woods, and gums, well preſerved; to theſe we may add diamonds and other precious ſtones, pearls of exquiſite beauty, coral, great quantities and variety of fine ſea-ſhells, and ambergriſe, which they had ſo little eſteem for, that they called it by no better name than *cuſuranoſu*, or *excrements of the whale*. In exchange for theſe commodities, the Hollanders bring them glaſſes of all ſorts; raw and wrought ſilks, raw hides, hempen and woollen cloths, quickſilver, borax, antimony, ſpices of all kinds, of which they make an immenſe gain, not only in Japan, but in all other parts of India. They likewiſe import thither ſome ſorts of ſugar, muſk, camphor, ſiampan, braſil and other woods, calambac, elephants' teeth, and a great number of ſmall wares, which come from China, Thibet, and Siam; china, gin-ſeng, and other medicinal roots, from Tartary. All theſe commodities are imported or exported cuſtom free. The Dutch are ſtrictly watched, and kept under ſevere reſtraint, from the time of their arrival to that of their ſailing away. The names of the three principal iſlands are *Niphon*, or *Hiphon*, ſituated in *Long*. 132. 30. to 147. 30. E. Greenwich; *Lat*. 32. 10. to 41. N.; *Ximo*, the ſecond in dignity and extent, *Long*. 131. to 135. 20. E. Greenwich; *Lat*. 31. 45. to 34. 55. N. The third is *Xikoko*, ſituated in *Long*. 134. 24. to 136. 40. E. *Lat*. 33. 20. to 35. 6. N.

JAPARA, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Java, ſituated on a peninſula on the north coaſt: the harbour is formed by a river of the ſame name, and is capable of receiving a great number of ſhips. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and deteſt the Dutch: 200 miles E. Batavia.

*Japéné*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jagra.

JAQUEMEL, a town of the iſland of St. Domingo, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long*. 72. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 14. N.

JARA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 10 miles SW. Johnkioping.

JARAMEY, an inland town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani.

JAREO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 25 miles N. Uddevalla.

JARBOAS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 45 miles WNW. Stroemſholm.

JARDE, a river of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, which runs into the Gram, 5 miles E. Ripen.

JARDINET, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 1½ mile N. Walcour.

JARDS, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sancerre: 3 leagues NW. Sancerre.

JARGEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans, on the Loire, containing about 1300 inhabitants. This town was taken by the Engliſh in the year 1428, and the year following retaken by the Maid of Orleans: 8 leagues NW. Gien, and 3 SE. Orleans.

JARGROD, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 36 miles SSW. Braclaw.

JARHISAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 40 miles NW. Kiutaja.

JARJARIA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris: 60 miles SSE. Bagdad.

JARIM, ſee *Farim*.

JARISZOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 56 miles SW. Braclaw.

JAR KEVI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 100 miles E. Kiutaja.

JARLSBERG, a town of Norway, and capital of a diſtrict, abounding in mines, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: 5 miles N. Tonſberg.

JARMIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania: 3 miles SW. Gutzkow.

JARNA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: 35 miles WSW. Fahlum.

JARNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cognac, on the Charente, with about 1400 inhabitants. Near this town the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. obtained a victory over the Calviniſts, in the year 1569: 2 leagues E. Cognac, and 4½ W. Angouleſme.

JARNAGE, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bouſſac: 3 leagues E. Gueret, and 4 S. Bouſſac.

JARNSKOG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 38 miles NW. Carlſtadt.

JARNUS, a town of Egypt: 13 miles N. Abu Girge.

JAROCZEW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: 20 miles WNW. Kaliſh.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 9 miles N. Konigingratz, and 61 ENE. Prague.

JAROSLAVL, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government to which it gives name; celebrated for its manufacture of leather, called *Ruſſian Leather*: 144 miles NNE. Moſcow, and 340 ESE. Peterſburg. *Long*. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 57. 35. N.

JAROSLAVLSKOI, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the eaſt by the government of Koſtrom, on the north by the governments of Vologda and Novgorod, on the weſt by Tverſkoi, and on the ſouth by the government of Vladimir, about 160 miles in length, and from 30 to 110 in breadth. Jaroſlavl is the capital.

JAROSLAW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg. It has, from the year 1773, belonged to the emperor, and is included in the new kingdom of Galicia. It was taken by the Swedes in the year 1656: 44 miles WNW. Lemberg.

JAROSOT, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 36 miles W. Bialacerkiev.

JAROTSIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: 14 miles WNW. Kaliſh.

JARRIE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochelle: 2 leagues SE. La Rochelle, and 4½ N. Rochfort.

JARUSOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 12 miles NE. Lemberg.

*Jarzé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: 1½ league W. Baugé, and 4½ NE. Angers.

JASENITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Pomerania, on the weſt ſide of the Oder, near its mouth: 10 miles N. Stettin.

JASK, a town of Croatia: 14 miles N. Carlſtadt.

JASLO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 72 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

JASLOWIECZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec: 48 miles WNW. Kaminiec.

JASMUND, a peninſula of the iſland of Rugen, in the German Sea, which, with another peninſula, called *Witto*, forms a large bay, fronting the north-eaſt, which in hazy weather often proves deſtructive to veſſels; the bay is called *Tromperwyck*.

JASNIKIMIER, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 26 miles ESE. Bialacerkiev.

JASNITZ THAL, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the river Muehr, near Pruck.

JASQUE, a town of Perſia, in the Gulf of Ormus. *Long*. 76. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 25. 40. N.

JASSENA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 8 miles NE. Konigingratz.

JASSY, a town of European Turkey, and capital of Moldavia; ſuppoſed to have been a garriſon town in the time of the Romans: it has a citadel and ſome fortifications. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks, and it is the ſee of an archbiſhop. In the year 1753, it was almoſt wholly burned down, with the palace of the hoſpodar, ſome Roman Catholic convents, and a Proteſtant Lutheran church. In the year 1711, and 1739, it was taken by the Ruſſians. In the year 1788, it was again taken by the Ruſſians, and reſtored in 1790: 200 miles E. Otchakov, and 370 N. Conſtantinople. *Long*. 45. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 10. N.

JASTROVICZ, a lake of Croatia, 4 miles NW. Damianovitz.

JASWONY, a town of Samogitia: 24 miles SE. Roſienne.

JAT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 12 miles S. Wexio.

JATOE, a town of the iſland of Borneo: 120 miles N. Negara.

JAVA, a large iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, ſeparated from Sumatra by a narrow ſea called *the Straits of Sunda*, 680 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and from 60 to 80 in breadth from north to ſouth. The centre of the iſland is mountainous, but on the coaſts low and marſhy, which renders the air exceedingly unhealthy, eſpecially to new comers. No Europeans have formed any eſtabliſhments here except the Dutch, who have ſeveral on the coaſts, the principal of which are Batavia and Bantam. The reſt of the iſland is divided into ſeveral kingdoms, or ſtates, which are greatly influenced by the European ſettlements. Little of the internal country is known. The productions are various, and valuable for commerce. Pepper grows in ſuch quantities, that it is ſaid the kingdom of Bantam alone can annually furniſh 10,000 tons. Here are mines of gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones. Among quadrupeds may be reckoned the rhinoceros, elephants, tigers, wild boars, horſes, cows, deer, apes, buffaloes, ſheep, civet cats, &c. with ſeveral animals unknown in Europe; among the birds are pigeons, beautifully parroquets, peafowls of an extraordinary ſize, Bantam fowls, &c. In the vegetable world are a great number of flowering trees and ſhrubs, remarkable for the elegance and perfumery of their flowers, fruit-trees, and timber-trees, whoſe wood is uſeful for building and cabinet work: caſſia, or wild cinnamon, myrobolans, galangal, red ſaunders wood, gum benzoin, tamarinds, cocoa-nuts, coffee and rice are among the productions of Java. The natives are by themſelves ſaid to be deſcended from the Chineſe; but of this there can be no certainty. They are of a dark complexion, with flat faces, thin ſhort black hair, large eye-brows and cheeks. The men are ſtout made, and are cloathed with calico, wrapped round them two or three times, as likewiſe are the women from the knees to the arm-pits. Thoſe who are rich, have ornaments of gold, &c. Near the coaſt they are Mahometans, in the interior parts they are pagans. *Long.* 104. to 114. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 45. to 7. 50. S.

JAVA-HEAD, the weſtern point of the iſland of Java. *Long.* 104. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 18. S.

JAUDE, a town of France in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochefoucauld: 3 leagues NNE. Angouleſme.

JAUDONNIERE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Chataigneraye: 3 leagues W. La Chataigneraye.

JAUER, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by the principalities of Glogau and Sagan, on the eaſt by Lignitz and Schweidnitz, on the ſouth by Bohemia, and on the weſt by Bohemia, and Luſatia. The whole principality is mountainous. Its mountains are covered with wood. It yields likewiſe pit-coal and mill-ſtones. The mountains contain various ores, with numerous mines of iron and copper, which are actually worked. In this principality too is a mineral ſpring, with ſome warm baths, which are much frequented. Excluſive of twelve towns, in this principality are ſome villages four miles in length. Some of theſe villages contain two hundred families and upwards, and among their inhabitants are artificers particularly weavers, whoſe goods are bought up for exportation. The earthen ware is much eſteemed. The principal towns are Jauer, Hirſchberg, Lowenberg, and Bunzlau, all of which give name to circles, or diſtricts, and are their reſpective capitals.

JAUER, a town of Sileſia, and capital of the principality of the ſame name. In the year 1640, this town was taken and plundered by the Imperialiſts: 16 miles NW. Schweidnitz, and 12 N. Freyburg. *Long.* 24. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 66. N.

JAVERLHAC, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nontron: 4 miles NW. Nontron.

JAUJAC, or *Jaulnac*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tanargue: 5 leagues SW. Privas.

JAVISO, a river of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, which runs into the Crate.

JAULNAIS, a town of France in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers: 2 leagues N. Poitiers, and 3½ SSW. Chattellerault.

JAVORNICK, a mountain of Carniola: 16 miles E. Trieſt.

JAVRON, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villaine: 1¼ league NNW. Villaine, and 2 E. Laſſay.

JAUSIER, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barcelonette: 4 miles NE. Barcelonette.

JAUXA, ſee *Atun-Xauxa*.

JAWOR, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 48 miles SSW. Novogrodek.

JAXT, or *Yaxt*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar, near Wimpfen.

JAXTBERG, or *Yatxberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 31 miles S. Wurzburg, and 6 S. Mergentheim.

JAYPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa: 400 miles SSW. Patna, and 192 WSW. Cattack. *Long.* 82. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 5. N.

JAYSPIZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym: 12 miles WSW. Crumau.

IBACH, a river of Germany, in the Briſgau, which runs into the Elz, near Simonſwald.

IBALI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, ſituated near Drino Nero: 60 miles NNW. Akrida.

IBAR, or *Hibar*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia: 10 miles N. Novi-baſar.

IBAR, or *Hiber*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Morava, 20 miles N. Precop.

*Ibaiçaibal*, or *Ibayçaval*, or *Ybaiçaval*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Bay of Biſcay, a little below Bilbao.

IBBENBUHREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lingen: 6 miles N. Tecklenburg.

IBBER, a river of England in the county of Derby, which runs into the Rother, near Cheſterfield.

IBER, a river of Spain in the province of Eſtremadura, which runs into the Tagus, near Talavera la Vieja.

IBERVILLE, an iſland of Weſt Florida, in the river Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 91. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 42. N.

IBERVILLE, a river of Weſt Florida, which runs into the Miſſiſippi, near Manchac.

IBNEN SEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: 4 miles NNE. Heilingenberg.

IBOS, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrennées: 1 league W. Tarbes.

IBRAHIM, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 40 miles S. Chamir.

IBRAIM, a town of Hungary: 14 miles NNE. Nanas.

IBRAIM, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Perſian Gulf: 2 leagues SW. Mina.

IBRAS, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 40 miles SW. Pinſk.

IBRIGI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 16 miles NNW. Gallipoli.

IBRIM, a town of Africa, in the northern part of Nubia, on the borders of Egypt, ſubject to the Turks.

IBRIS, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth: 2½ miles NW. North Berwick.

IBURAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 16 miles N. Alameh.

IBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 10 miles S. Oſnabruck.

*Iça*, or *Yça*, a town of South America, in the audience of Lima, and one of three towns which give name to a province called *Iça Piſco and Naſca*. It is ſituated in a valley, and watered by a river which in the ſummer would be dry but from the induſtry of the inhabitants, who have turned ſeveral ſtreams into its bed. The principal commerce of the place conſiſts in glaſs, wine, brandy, &c.

*Iça Piſco and Naſca (Juriſdiction of)*, a province of Peru, in the audience of Lima, ſo called from the three principal towns: it comprehends about 140 miles along the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, interſected with ſandy deſerts: olives and vines are cultivated; and both the oil and the wine are eſteemed excellent and ſent into the other provinces: where the land can be watered, it produces corn, maize, and variety of excellent fruit. The inhabitants near the coaſt are chiefly employed in catching fiſh, of which they cure a great quantity, and ſend into the inland country, where they find a ready ſale.

ICELAND, an iſland in the North Sea, about 625 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 310 from north to ſouth. Iceland properly conſiſts of a prodigious range of mountains running from eaſt to weſt; on the declivities of which, and in the vallies lying betwen them, the inhabitants live. Several of theſe high mountains, which are always covered with ice and ſnow, are called *Jocheler*. Here are alſo ſome mountains that conſiſt only of rocks and ſand, which are conſequently barren. But on other mountains, ſituated near the coaſt, there are levels, or plains, covered with verdure, of ſeveral miles in extent, which produce fine graſs. Though Iceland is, for the moſt part, a mountainous country, yet there are roads practicable for a horſe in every part of the iſland. Carriages were formerly uſed here, but are now laid aſide, as the trouble attending them was greater than the conveniency that could ariſe from them. Every year ſome hundreds of pack horſes come over the mountains from the north, to the trading places in the ſouth parts of the iſland: theſe are loaded with butter, woollen manufactures, &c. which they barter for other commodities. Earthquakes are not unfrequent in Iceland, eſpecially in the ſouth parts. Springs which are naturally warm, and even hot ſprings, are frequently to be met with in Iceland, and likewiſe waters that have a mineral taſte. About Mount Hecla are ſeveral ſmall baſons of warm water, which ſometimes emit a copious ſteam, but at other times this vapour is not ſo viſible. There are alſo evident ſigns that the mountains of Iceland contain iron, copper, and even ſilver ore. Near theſe are found two kinds of agate, which when lighted burns like a candle; a ſpecies of bitumen, which is black, ſhining, and pretty hard; and another ſort of black earth, which is harder and breaks into thin diaphanous laminæ; this is not inflammable, but vitrifies in the fire. Salt ſprings are not known here; however ſalt has been found at the foot of the volcanos or burning mountains. That ſalt might be made here by art, is unqueſtionable. Woods are not frequent on this iſland, though here and there a coppice, or ſmall wood, is to be ſeen: but it is remarkable, that great numbers of ſmall and large trees are driven hither by the ſea, eſpecially on the north coaſt, where, for the moſt part, they lie and rot, the inhabitants having no ſhipping by which they can export or convey this wood for ſale among their countrymen. A great quantity of ſhrubs, on which grow all ſorts of berries, as juniper-berries, black-berries, &c. are burnt every year for charcoal, which the natives uſe in their forges. The common of the country is turf, ſome of which has a very ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell; and even fiſh-bones are burnt in ſome part of this iſland. Very good graſs not only grows in the vallies which border on the lakes and rivers, but alſo in the hollows betwixt the mountains, and ſometimes even on the ſummits of the latter. The fineſt paſtures are in the northern parts of the iſland, where the graſs ſprings up very faſt, and to a great height. The cattle are generally driven amongſt the mountains to graze, where they find good paſture; but the graſs that grows near the habitations of the Icelanders is reſerved for winter fodder. Here is alſo a plentiful variety of ſalubrious and medicinal herbs, as ſcurvy-graſs, ſamphire, angelica, and Berg-graſs, which is a kind of odoriferous moſs, and is very nouriſhing; and great quantities of it are laid up by the inhabitants for occaſional uſe. Bread is but little known here among the commonalty, who make ſhift to live on dried fiſh and fleſh without it. For though a large quantity of meal and bread is imported every year into the harbours of Iceland, the lower claſs of people can purchaſe but little or none of it; the price being adapted only to the more wealthy ſort. Bears are frequently driven on this iſland along with the large flakes of ice from Greenland. But the inhabitants are ſo vigilant and dextrous in deſtroying them, that the only ſpecies of wild beaſts to be ſeen in Iceland are foxes, which are either brown or white. The horſes, as in all other northern countries, are ſmall, but ſtrong and full of mettle, and, excepting thoſe that are broke for the ſaddle, lie in the open air all the year round. In winter they ſubſiſt on what fodder they can ſcrape from under the ice and ſnow. Great numbers of ſheep are to be ſeen in Iceland, and in thoſe parts where graziery is the chief occupation of the inhabitants: it is not uncommon for a man to be maſter of a flock of three, four, or five hundred. In the winter ſeaſon they drive their flocks to ſhelter at night; and in very ſevere weather they keep them in the cotes alſo in the day time. Nature ſeems to have provided a ſhelter for the ſheep in thoſe parts; there being large caves in the earth, into which theſe animals are ſure to retire in ſevere weather. In the winter, when the ſnow is not very deep, and the weather inclinable to be fair and mild, the ſheep are turned out to pick out what they can find under the ſnow. If theſe animals happen to be ſurpriſed at ſuch times by a great ſnow, they immediately form themſelves into a cloſe compact body, by laying their heads together in the centre. In this poſture they are quite covered with the ſnow, and ſometimes are ſo benumbed with cold, as not to be able to help themſelves, till their owner happens to find them, and clears their way out. This is often a work of ſome days; and many times the weight of the incumbent ſnow is ſo great, that the ſheep are cruſhed to pieces by it before they can be relieved. In the extremity of hunger, when they paſs ſome days in ſuch a wretched ſituation, theſe animals have been known to eat one another's wool. Goats are few; ſome of the Iceland oxen and cows have no horns; and in the ſouthern parts, they are fed with fiſh bones, and the water in which the fiſh was boiled. Here are no hogs; dogs are numerous, but very few cats are to be ſeen on this iſland. The keeping of poultry and other tame fowl is ſo expenſive, that very few of them are ſeen here: but plenty of ſwans, wild geeſe, and ducks, among which may be alſo reckoned the eider (the eggs and feathers of which are ſo much valued); ſnipes, woodcocks, &c. are to be met with in Iceland. At certain times an incredible number of eggs of ſea-fowl, which the inhabitants are very fond of, are found along the ſea coaſt. The birds of prey on this iſland are the eagle, hawk, raven, and falcon. Some of the laſt entirely white; others are partly of that colour; and others are brown. Theſe are accounted the beſt falcons in Europe. The rivers, lakes, and bays, with the other parts of the ſea, ſupply the Icelanders with prodigious quantities of various kinds of fiſh. The Icelanders are naturally of a robuſt and vigorous conſtitution, but are ſoon worn out by the continual fatigues and hardſhips they undergo at ſea in their fiſheries; ſo that about the fiftieth year of their age they are generally afflicted with various diſtempers, eſpecially thoſe of the breaſt and lungs: hence very few of them reach to an advanced age. The uſual food of the inhabitants of this iſland is freſh and dried fiſh, milk, oatmeal, and fleſh; but they chiefly live on dried fiſh dreſſed with butter. It is remarkable, that they eat all their proviſions without any ſalt. Their common drink is milk, which they drink by itſelf when ſweet; but mix water with it when it turns ſour. The exports from hence are chiefly dried fiſh, ſalted mutton; a good deal of beef, butter, and train-oil; a great quantity of tallow; coarſe and fine jackets of Wadmal, woollen ſtockings and gloves, red wool, ſheep-ſkins, fox-tails of ſeveral colours, feathers and quills. The imports to Iceland are chiefly iron, horſe's ſhoes, timber, meal, bread, brandy, wine, tobacco, coarſe linen, a few ſilk ſtuffs, and domeſtic utenſils. In the year 1751, in order to enable the Icelanders to improve their manufactures, and to promote trade and commerce, king Frederick V. beſtowed on them a bounty of 10,000 rixdollars, beſides a loan of 5000 more. The Iceland dialect is the ſame with the old Norwegian language, though at preſent it is not quite pure and uncorrupted; however, what they ſtill retain of the ancient Norwegian language is of great uſe to inveſtigate the etymologies, &c. of the ſeveral Northern dialects. As to the hiſtorical particulars relating to this iſland, it owes its being firſt peopled to the tyranny of Harold Pulchricomus, king of Norway, which occaſioned ſeveral perſons of note to quit Norway, and ſeek for a new habitation. Among theſe were particularly two Nordland gentlemen, called Ingulf and Hiorleif, who firſt landed on this iſland in the year 870, and about four years after returned and ſettled here, together with their families and dependents. The number of inhabitants in Iceland is, according to an authentic computation, about 50,000. There are no towns, properly called, on this iſland: however, the houſes of the Iceland company at the two-and-twenty ports, or harbours, and of which there are three or four at each harbour, are dignified with the appellation of towns, though they are only trading places. Iceland, according to the general diviſion, conſiſts of four quarters, which derive their names from the four cardinal points towards which they lie: this diviſion is cauſed by ſo many ridges of mountains that ſeparate the quarters from each other. The north quarter conſtitutes the dioceſe of Hoolum, which contains a hundred and forty churches. The other three quarters are included in the dioceſe of Skaalholt, to which belong a hundred and ſixty-three churches. *Long.* 10. to 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 15. to 67. 15. N.

ICHE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Marche: 1¼ league SSE. La Marche, and 1½ NNW. Chatillon ſur Saône.

ICHTERHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: 12 miles ESE. Gotha.

ICKER, or *Jecker*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Meuſe, near Maeſtricht.

ICOLMKILL, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, about 3 miles long, and 1 broad; the land is flat and level towards the eaſt, towards the weſt rough and rocky: the ſoil is generally fertile. On it are the ruins of a celebrated abby and cathedral church, founded by St. Columba, where ſeveral kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway, were interred: about 2 miles weſt from the ſouth end of the iſland of Mull.

IDA, a mountain of the iſland of Candia: 16 miles W. Candia.

IDANHA A NOVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4 miles SW. Idanha a Velha.

IDANHA A VELHA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the Spaniſh Eſtremadura. This town was taken by the Spaniards, under the duke of Anjou, in the year 1704, after a brave reſiſtance: 7½ leagues SSW. Alfayates, and 6 E. Caſtel Branca. *Long.* 11. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

IDJE, or *Secja*, a province of Japan.

IDLE, a river of England, which riſes near Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, and joins the Trent, a few miles before its conflux with the Ouſe.

IDOLKA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 20 miles SW. Troki.

IDOLSBERG, a village of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles NW. Crems.

IDOMENI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 26 miles NNE. Edeſſa.

IDRIA, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz, celebrated for its mines of quickſilver: 18 miles NE. Goritz.

IDSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg: 12 miles N. Mentz, and 22 SW. Wetzlar. *Long.* 25. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

IDSU, a province of Japan.

IDSU, or *Toosju*, a province of Japan.

IDSUME, or *Fuchimi*, a province of Japan.

IDSUMI, or *Sansju*, a province of Japan.

IDSUMO, or *Unsju*, a province of Japan.

JEAN DE BARRE, an iſland of Africa, in the kingdom of Senegal, about 5 leagues in circumference.

JEAN RABEL, a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, at the mouth of a river on the north-weſt coaſt: 10 miles NE. St. Nicolas Mole.

JED, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tiviot: 2 miles N. Jedburgh.

JEDBURGH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh, on the river Jed, containing near 2000 inhabitants, and about 800 in the environs belonging to the pariſh: 25 miles SW. Berwick, and 34 SE. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

JEDLINSKI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 8 miles SSW. Radom.

JEDNITZA, a town of Hungary, in the borders of Moravia: 30 miles N. Topoltzan.

JEDO, or *Jeddo*, or *Yeddo*, a ſeaport of Japan, and ſecond capital of the empire: it is repreſented as well fortified, large, and exceedingly populous: abounding in palaces, temples, and other public buildings. *Long.* 157. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 32. N.

JEDSO, ſee *Jeſo*.

JEFFERSON, a county of Kentucky, in the United States of America.

JEFFERSON FORT, a fort of the north-weſt part of America, on the White River. *Long.* 85. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 58. N.

JEFFRY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 40 miles WSW. Halifax.

JEGNI BASAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles N. Mogla.

JEGNI-KEVJ, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 24 miles NNW. Degnizlu.

JEGNI-KEVI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 44 miles WSW. Burgas.

JEGNIPANGOLA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 70 miles ESE. Driſtra.

JEGNISHEHR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles W. Degnizlu.

JEGNISHEHR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 32 miles E. Burſa.

JEGUN, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auch: 2½ leagues NNW. Auch, and 4¼ S. Condom. *Long.* 18. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

JEKYL ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Georgia, at the mouth of the Alatamaha. *Long.* 81. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 7. N.

JELENY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 14 miles SSE. Konigingratz.

JELLING, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, formerly a city, and the reſidence of kings: 14 miles N. Colding.

JELLOULAH, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

JELNA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 10 miles SE. Lida.

JELSO, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Bergen: 22 miles NNE. Stavanger.

JELVADI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 22 miles E. Iſbarteh.

JEMARROW, a kingdom of Africa, on the ſouth ſide of the river Gambia, about 40 leagues from the ſea. The inhabitants are chiefly Mahometans.

JEMME, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, in which are found ſome broken ſtatues of marble and other antiquities, particularly of an amphitheatre: it was anciently called *Tiſdra*, or *Tiſdrus*, and the emperor Gordianus was crowned at this town: 90 miles S. Tunis.

JEMMINGHEN, or *Jemgum*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland, where Louis of Naſſau, brother to the prince of Orange, was defeated, with great loſs, by the duke of Alva, in the year 1568: 8 miles SE. Embden.

JEMSEG, a town of New Brunſwick: 25 miles ESE. Frederick Town. *Long.* 66. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 55. N.

JEMSERUM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 45 miles N. Calmar.

JENA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach, near the Saale, which waſhes it on the eaſt and ſouth ſides, in a pleaſant valley, among riſing hills, which produce great quantities of wine. It forms an oblong ſquare, and is ſurrounded with walls, ditches, and towers; there is an univerſity, firſt founded in the year 1548, and conſecrated in the year 1558. The town has four fauxbourgs: 10 miles E. Weimar, and 49 E. Eiſenach. *Long.* 29. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 51. N.

JENDRZCIOV, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 10 miles SW. Malogocz.

JENHAT, a province of Hindooſtan, between the rivers Behat and Chunab.

JENI-BASAR, or *Novi-baſar*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgari, on a branch of the river Ibar, containing about 300 houſes, inhabited by Chriſtians and Turks, anciently the capital of the Raſcians: 175 miles W. Nicopoli, and 83 NE. Raguſa.

JENICORO, or *Platamone*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Gulf of Saloniki, at Platamone.

JENITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Deſſau, on the Mulda: 2 miles NE. Deſſau.

JENITZA, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, ſituated on a lake which communicates with the Gulf of Saloniki, by means of a canal about 12 miles long. It is little better than a heap of ruins: 24 miles WNW. Saloniki, and 20 E. Edeſſa.

JENLIS, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon: 3 leagues SE. Dijon.

JENNE, a town of Japan, in the province of Kaga.

JENO, ſee *Boros Jeno*.

JENTILINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 12 miles NNW. Biſignano.

JENUCHSHADEGA, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 50 miles NE. Fort Franklin.

JEOJERY, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jagra.

JE OUASET, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris: 110 miles NW. Baſſora.

JERAADO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, remarkable only for the ruins of an aqueduct, ciſterns, &c.: 26 miles S. Tunis.

JERAAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 40 leagues W. Zareng.

JEREOSAJA, a town of Africa, in the country of Quoja.

JERDECKER, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Burhampooter River, 28 miles SW. Rangamatty.

JERE MOUNTAINS, mountains of United America, in the Tennaſee government.

JEREJA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia.

JEREMY, or *Grand Anſe*, a town of the iſland of St. Domingo, ſituated on an eminence, in a pure and fertile ſoil; where they cultivate ſugar, indigo, coffee, cotton, and cocoa: the town is well built: it has no harbour, and the road is unſafe, eſpecially in ſtrong north winds: 5 miles W. St. Domingo. *Long.* 70. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

JERF, a town of Norwegian Lapland: 200 miles WSW. Wardhuys.

JERICHO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, ſituated on the Elbe: 32 miles NNE. Magdeburg.

JERICHO, the name of a circle or diviſion of the duchy of Magdeburg, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Elbe, which includes the towns of Jericho, Burg, Sandau, and a few villages.

JERICHO, an ancient town of Aſia, in Paleſtine; formerly celebrated for the number of palm-trees growing near it, and on that account called *The City of Palms*: many palms are yet growing there, though the town is now only a ſquare tower, ſurrounded with huts, or tents, of the Arabians: about 5 miles from the river Jordan, and 18 NE. Jeruſalem.

JERIM, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, the ſeat of a dola, containing about 2000 houſes: 80 miles NE. Mocha. *Long.* 44. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 17. N.

JERMAH, a town of Africa, in the country of Fezzan, ſituated in a fertile ſoil, which feeds great numbers of cattle, ſheep, and goats; many majeſtic ruins indicate its former ſplendour; at preſent, the houſes are only cottages built of clay: 60 miles SE. Mourzouk.

JERRABALLISA, a town of Africa, in the country of Quoja.

JERRAND, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: 2 leagues E. Clermont, and 2½ NW. Billom.

JERSEY, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel, about four leagues from the French coaſt, twelve miles long, and about ſix broad. It is divided into twelve pariſhes, but contains only eight churches. The air is healthy, and the ſoil fertile; though the cultivation of apple-trees for cyder has occaſioned a deficiency of arable land for corn. It has been computed, that 24,000 hogſheads have been made here in one year, part of it, probably, mixed with wine for the Engliſh market. The coaſts abound with excellent fiſh. The number of inhabitants is computed at rather leſs than 20,000, of which 3000 are able to bear arms, and are formed into two regiments. Though ſubjects of England, they are governed by Norman laws, and their language is French. The civil government is entruſted to a bailiff and twelve jurats, under a governor appointed by the crown. The iſland is ſurrounded with rocks, which render navigation dangerous in ſtormy weather, but round are good roads at divers places, with anchorage all along the north ſide in ten and eleven fathoms water. Round towers, with embraſures on the top for ſmall cannon, and loop-holes on their ſides for ſmall arms have been built on this iſland at all the acceſſible places on the coaſt, ſince the year 1781, at which time it was ſurprized by a body of French, under the baron de Rullecourt, who paid dear for their raſhneſs, being every one killed, wounded, or made priſoners, though with the loſs of ſome lives, particularly of the gallant major Pierſon. The entrance to theſe towers is by a door, ſo high up in the wall, as to be out of the reach of man, and is to be aſcended by a ladder, to be drawn up when the defendants are got ſafely within the buildings. In many places are pieces of large cannon mounted, with ſtore-houſes near them for powder and ball. The poor people, from the ſcarcity of fuel, principally burn ſea-weed, called vraic. The principal places are St. Helier and St. Aubin. *Long.* 2. 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.

JERSEY (*New*), a ſtate of United America, bounded on the north by the ſtate of New York, on the eaſt by the ſea and a part of New York, from which it is ſeparated by Hudſon's River, on the ſouth by the ſea and the Delaware Bay, and on the weſt by the ſtate of Delaware and Pennſylvania, from both which it is ſeparated by the river Delaware. This country is ſaid to have been firſt diſcovered by captain Hudſon, an Engliſhman, but the Swedes were the earlieſt ſettlers. It was afterwards ſeized by the Dutch, and made a part of New Belgium. Being ceded, with New York, to England, Charles II. granted it to his brother, James, duke of York, by whom it was made over to lord Berkley and ſir George Carteret, who ſent over Philip Carteret as governor. Lord Berkley reſigned his right to Penn and others, and Carteret divided the country with them by a ſtraight line from north to ſouth. The eaſt being the part of Carteret, and the weſt of Penn. At the death of Carteret, his ſhare was ſold to a number of perſons with diviſions, which occaſioned diſputes and quarrels. In the year 1702, the owners ſurrendered up their charter to the crown, and the country was united to the government of New York. It was not till the year 1706, that Jerſey was made a ſeparate government. Nevertheleſs, each part had its courts of juſtice, and the general aſſemblies were convoked in Eaſt and Weſt Jerſey alternately. New Jerſey is divided into thirteen counties. The government of this ſtate is now veſted in a governor, legiſlative council, and general aſſembly: the governor is elected by the council and aſſembly; the council is compoſed of one man, choſen annually out of each county by the freeholders; and the general aſſembly is compoſed of three members choſen out of each county in the ſame manner. A great part of the ſoil of New Jerſey is ſandy; ſome barren, and hardly fit for cultivation; near the ſea coaſt it is ſaid to be many feet deep, in ſome places fifty, without rocks or ſtones, and has much the appearance of being artificial; other parts are rich land, producing wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, flax, &c. with meadows, fit to feed and fatten cattle for the markets of New York and Philadelphia: moſt of the fruits known in England are cultivated with ſucceſs, and cyder of excellent quality is made in moſt parts of the ſtate. Several mines of copper, iron, and lead, have been diſcovered, and wrought with ſucceſs; nor is it without medicinal ſprings. The rivers are numerous, and many of them navigable, at leaſt for ſome miles from their mouths; the principal are the Poſaick, the Rariton, Mullicas, and Maurice. Abundance of mills have been erected on various ſtreams, no leſs than five hundred for grinding corn; beſides others for manufactures. Two conſiderable furnaces are erected for the purpoſe of manufacturing iron, with two rolling and flatting mills, and thirty forges. In the whole ſtate it is ſuppoſed that 1200 tons of bar iron, 1200 tons of pig iron, and 800 of nail rods, are made yearly, beſides hollow-ware, and various other caſt articles. The names of the counties are Hunterdon, Burlington, Bergen, Glouceſter, Middleſex, Morris, Eſſex, Suſſex, Monmouth, Cape May, Cumberland, Somerſet, and Salem: the principal towns are Burlington, Amboy, Brunſwick, and Trenton. In the year 1790, the total number of inhabitants was 184,139, of which 11,423 were ſlaves. The militia of this ſtate conſiſts of 30,000 men. When general Waſhington was retreating through the Jerſeys, almoſt without forces, the militia of this ſtate obeyed his commands, and for ſome time formed almoſt the whole of his army, and the check which the Britiſh troops received at Trenton turned the fortune of the war.

JERUSALEM, a town of the duchy of Courland: 44 miles ESE. Seelburg.

JERUSALEM, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, celebrated for its excellent wine: 4 miles SSE. Fridaw.

JERUSALEM, a celebrated city of Aſia, and capital of Paleſtine, ſuppoſed to have been founded by Melchiſedeck, and then called *Salem*, and *Solyma*. Its firſt buildings were erected on the loweſt part of Mount Sion, that is to ſay, Mount Acra; the northern mountain, and this part, was, therefore, called the Lower City. The Jebuſites, a people of the land of Canaan, made themſelves maſters of it; and it was ſtill ſubject to them at the time the Hebrews were under the protection of Moſes. Theſe people afterwards built on the higheſt part of Mount Sion, that diviſion diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Upper City, and which, by its inhabitants, was called *Jebus*. They built there, likewiſe, a fortreſs to defend themſelves againſt the attacks of the Hebrews. When the Hebrews entered the Land of Promiſe, under the conduct of Joſhua, in the year 2584, in the diviſion of it, Jeruſalem fell to the lot of the tribe of Benjamin. After the death of Joſhua, which happened in the year 2601, the lower city was taken and burned by the tribe of Judah: but not being able to make themſelves maſters of the upper city, to which the Jebuſites had retired for ſhelter, the latter recovered the lower city, and reſtored it to its former condition. It appears, that the city of Jeruſalem belonged ſometimes to the tribe of Benjamin and ſometimes to the tribe of Judah; but according to the diſtribution of the land of promiſe made by Joſhua, it certainly, as before mentioned, fell to the lot of the tribe of Benjamin. The glory of entirely ſubjecting the Jebuſites, however, was reſerved for David, who, in the year 2988, expelled theſe people, ſeized their fortreſs and city, and called the latter, after his own name, *The City of David*. The city then occupied two mountains, that is to ſay, Mount Sion, which formed the upper city, and Acra, which formed the lower city. Theſe David had already ſurrounded with a ſingle wall, though they were divided from each other; for the city of Sion was incloſed by a ſeparate wall, and between it and the inferior city, there were vallies, and two other little hills. In the year of the world, 3009, Jeruſalem was poſſeſſed by Abſalom, the ſon of David; but the ſame year it again fell into the hands of David. After David's death, in the year 3021, Solomon ſurrounded Jeruſalem with much ſtronger and better walls. He erected, alſo, various new edifices in the neighbourhood of Mount Bezeta and Mount Moriah, ſo that a third city, as it were, was ſeen to ariſe; but as they were incloſed by one wall, they were, therefore, called by one name. Each of theſe cities being, however, ſurrounded by its own particular wall, we may ſay, that Jeruſalem was fortified by three walls. In the year of the world, 3023, the fourth of the reign of Solomon, and the 28th of his age, the Temple was begun; and in the ſpace of ſeven years, that noble fabric, admired by all nations for its grandeur, magnificence, and riches, was completely finiſhed. During the whole reign of this prince, which was forty years, the city continued to increaſe in ſplendour, and to be in a very flouriſhing ſtate. In the fourth year of the reign of Rehoboam, the ſon of Solomon, that is to ſay, in the year of the world, 3046, the city of Jeruſalem was beſieged and taken by Shiſhak, or, perhaps, Seſoſtris, king of Egypt, who afterwards concluded a peace with Rehoboam, but carried away the treaſures of the temple, as well as thoſe of the royal palace. Joaſh, king of Iſrael, advanced to Jeruſalem, entered the city, deſtroyed part of its walls, plundered the temple, and the royal palace, and returned to Samaria. About the year 3425, Pharaoh Necho II. king of Egypt, entered Jeruſalem, and captured Jehoahaz, king of Judah, who had been raiſed to the throne by the Hebrew people, in the room of his father, Joſiah, who was killed the ſame year in a battle fought with the king of Egypt. Jehoahaz was carried away captive to that country, and the ſovereignty conferred upon Jehoiakim, who was obliged to pay a certain tribute impoſed on the Hebrew nation; ſo that Jeruſalem became then tributary to the king of Egypt. In the fourth year after Pharaoh Necho had given the crown of Judah to Jehoiakim, Nebuchadnezzar II. king of Babylon, beſieged Jeruſalem, which now fell under the dominion of the Chaldeans. Nebuchadnezzar reſtored it, however, to Jehoiakim, on condition of paying a certain tribute, as he had done to the king of Egypt, in order to ſhow the dependent ſtate of the city and the Hebrew people. Jehoiakim not being able to endure this ſervitude, attempted, three years after, to free himſelf from the yoke; but the king of Chaldea ſent a powerful army againſt him, which laid waſte the country of Judea. Jehoiakim himſelf being taken, was put to death in the year 3436, and a great number of priſoners were conducted as ſlaves, to Babylon. The ſame year, Jehoiakim was ſucceeded by his ſon, Jehoiachin, who reigned in Jeruſalem only three months. Nebuchadnezzar being apprehenſive that he would revenge his father's death, laid ſiege to Jeruſalem, compelled Jehoiachin to ſurrender, and carried him away captive to Babylon, together with his mother, his wife, his children, and a great many people, leaving only a very ſmall number of inhabitants in the land, which was now reduced to a very deplorable ſituation. Upon this occaſion, Nebuchadnezzar ſeized upon all the riches of the temple and royal palace, and cut in pieces thoſe golden veſſels which Solomon had cauſed to be made for the ſervice of the Lord. In the room of Jehoiachin, Nebuchadnezzar eſtabliſhed Mattaniah king of Jeruſalem, and gave him the name of Zedekiah. This prince, however, in imitation of his predeceſſors, rebelled againſt the king of Chaldea, who ſent an army againſt the city of Jeruſalem, and having made himſelf maſter of it, in the eleventh year of the reign of Zedekiah, took the king priſoner, and after putting out his eyes, carried him away as a captive. Nebuchadnezzar being then at Riblah, a city of Syria, ſent his general, Nabuzaradan, to deſtroy the city of Jeruſalem entirely. The walls of it were, therefore, razed, the royal palace and the temple demoliſhed, their riches and ornaments tranſported to Babylon, and the people (a few huſbandmen and vine-dreſſers excepted) were carried away into ſlavery. This event took place in the year of the world, 3447, an epoch memorable in the hiſtory of Jeruſalem. Cyrus, king of Perſia, who had conquered the kingdoms of Aſſyria and Babylon, in the year of the world, 3516, and the firſt of his reign, ſet the Hebrews at liberty, after they had been ſeventy years captive in Babylon; reſtored to them the ſacred veſſels carried away by Nebuchadnezzar, and gave them leave at the ſame time to rebuild the temple. The Hebrews employed twenty years in conſtructing this new edifice; for they were continually interrupted in the work by their enemies, the Samaritans. Nehemiah, one of the Hebrew captives, who afterwards became ſovereign of that people, being cup bearer to Artaxerxes Longimanus, king of Perſia, and in great favour with the court, obtained leave to go to Jeruſalem, and rebuild the walls of that city, which, though entirely deſtroyed, he reſtored, with much labour, in the ſpace of twelve years and four months. This happened in the year of the world, 3600, and in the 82d after the Hebrew people had been ſet at liberty by Cyrus. After Nehemiah, the city of Jeruſalem enjoyed peace till the year 3722. In this year, Alexander the Great being engaged in the ſiege of Tyre, demanded aſſiſtance from the Jews; but the chief prieſt refuſed his requeſt, informing him at the ſame time, that he had ſworn to Darius not to take any part with his enemies. Alexander, offended at this anſwer, repaired to Jeruſalem, after he had conquered Tyre and the city of Gaza, fully reſolved to be revenged both on it and its inhabitants; but being met by a multitude of people, all dreſſed in white, the prieſts arrayed in their robes, and the high-prieſt with a garment of purple and gold, having on his head a tiara with a plate of gold above it, upon which was inſcribed the name of the Lord, his paſſion immediately ſubſided; and approaching the high-prieſt, he offered his adorations to God, after which he ſhowed every mark of reſpect to Jaddus, and ſaluted all the Hebrews. Ptolemy Soter, the ſon of Ptolemy Lagus, who was one of Alexander's ſucceſſors, and who, in the diviſion of the empire, had got Egypt for his ſhare, wiſhing to extend his conqueſt in Syria and Phœnicia, turned his thoughts towards Jeruſalem. In the year 3733, therefore, he ſurpriſed the city, on the ſabbath day, having entered it under a pretence of offering up ſacrifice, and taking a great number of priſoners in Judea, carried them along with him to Egypt. Antiochus Epiphanes, in the year 3882, beſieged the city, plundered it of all its gold and valuable effects, put to death 80,000 of the inhabitants of Judea, made 40,000 of them ſlaves, and ſold 40,000 more. In the year 3885, the ſacrifices were interrupted; abomination entered into the houſe of the Lord; and the altars were profaned by the ſtatutes of Jupiter Olympius being erected over it. This calamity happened 438 years after Jeruſalem had ſuffered under Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon. After the laſt deſtruction of the city of Jeruſalem, under Antiochus Epiphanes, it found a powerful defender in Judas Maccabeus, who, in the year of the world 3888, having ſucceeded his father Mattathias as high prieſt of the Hebrews, overcame in various battles the celebrated generals of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria; and after re-eſtabliſhing the city, and purifying the temple, in the year 3889, made a dedication of the new altar. In the year 3890, Antiochus Eupator, king of Syria, ſon and ſucceſſor to Antiochus Epiphanes, laid ſiege to Jeruſalem. A peace being afterwards concluded, he was admitted into the city by Judas Maccabeus; but this faithleſs prince, breaking his oath, cauſed the wall between the temple and the citadel, which defended the former from the attacks of the Syrians, to be entirely demoliſhed. In the year 3911, Simon Maccabeus fortified Jeruſalem, by erecting ſtrong and high towers on the walls. The fort at this time was in the hands of the Syro-Macedonians; but Simon took and deſtroyed it, that it might never again fall into the poſſeſſion of the enemy. This citadel had kept Jeruſalem twenty-ſix years dependant on the king of Syria. John Hyrcanus, ſon of Simon Maccabeus, entered upon the governorſhip and high-prieſthood, after the death of his father, in 3919; and the ſame year Antiochus Sideres, incenſed at the loſſes which he had ſuffered by Simon Maccabeus, declared war againſt Hyrcanus, and beſieged Jeruſalem, deſtroyed the walls of the city, and then retired with all his forces. During the reign of Herod the Great, otherwiſe called the Aſcalonite, Jeruſalem received many additions and embelliſhments. In the year 4030, he conſtructed a ſuperb royal palace, a theatre and an amphitheatre, to celebrate various kinds of games in honour of Auguſtus. Herod likewiſe conceived a deſign of rebuilding the temple, or rather of enlarging that which had been erected after the return of the Jews from the Babyloniſh captivity, and accordingly began his work, in the eighteenth year of his reign, and completed it in eight years. Under the emperor Tiberius, Pontius Pilate being preſident of Judea for the Romans, our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, at the age of thirty-three, was condemned to death, on the falſe accuſation of the Jews, and crucified on Mount Calvary, which was then without the walls of the city. In the year 66 of the Chriſtian æra, and the twelfth of the reign of Nero, Geſſius Florus, the procurator of Judea, had by his injuſtice and extortion reduced that rich country to a miſerable condition: and adding cruelty to rapine, was the principal cauſe of the Hebrews attempting to throw off the Roman yoke. Being declared rebels, they began to commit every kind of iniquity. The Romans employed the ſevereſt puniſhment to reduce theſe people to obedience, but ſtill without effect. Having attacked Ceſtius Gallus, the governor of Syria, they obliged him to retire; and this ſucceſs inſpired them with freſh hopes and courage. The flames of war being thus kindled in Judea, Nero entruſted the management of it to his general, Veſpaſian, who, accompanied by his ſon Titus, and a powerful army, arrived in Syria, in the year 67 of the Chriſtian æra. Veſpaſian ſoon after being choſen emperor, ſent orders to his ſon Titus to continue the war againſt the Hebrews, and ſet out for Rome, where he arrived amidſt the acclamations of the populace, in the year 70 of the Chriſtian æra. Jeruſalem at this time was torn by different contending factions, and a prey to all the miſeries of a civil war within its own walls. Nothing was ſeen throughout the whole city but ſlaughter, tumult, and murder; while patriotiſm was made a pretence for committing every ſpecies of atrocity. In this miſerable ſtate was the city of Jeruſalem and all Judea, when, on the 14th of April, in the year 70, Titus undertook the ſiege of the former, having encamped at the diſtance of ſeven ſtadia, or a mile, from it. On the 4th of May, Titus made himſelf maſter of the firſt wall of Jeruſalem, and cauſed a great part of it towards the north to be demoliſhed. Notwithſtanding this ſucceſs, he offered very favourable terms to the beſieged, if they would ſubmit, but his offer was rejected. Five days after, he took the ſecond wall, from which he was however repulſed; but in four days more he again got it into his poſſeſſion, and demoliſhed what remained of it in the northern quarter. Having failed in his attempt to batter down the third wall, Titus made new propoſals to the Hebrews, through the medium of Flavius Joſephus, who had been taken priſoner, and after receiving his liberty had attached himſelf to the Romans, and was with Titus in his encampment. The greater part of the people were inclined to accept the eaſy conditions propoſed them by Joſephus in the name of the emperor, but being oppoſed by ſome zealots, Joſephus was treated with every mark of indignity and reproach. After this behaviour, there remained no more mercy for the Hebrews. Titus cauſed the hands of thoſe who had voluntarily ſought ſhelter in the Roman camp to be cut off, and ſent them back to the city, and others were crucified in the ſight of their countrymen. Famine, in the mean time, began to make dreadful havock among the people. Of this calamity, and the diſtreſſes it occaſioned, Joſephus gives ſuch a pathetic account as cannot fail of exciting horror. He tells us that the effects of hunger were ſo great, that a noble lady, called Mary, devoured the fleſh of her own ſon; and that this action appeared ſo unnatural to Titus, that he ſwore he would bury the remembrance of it under the ruins of Jeruſalem. In order to haſten the capture of the city, he cauſed all the trees which were within the diſtance of ſome miles from Jeruſalem to be cut down, and employed them in his machines and military works. Having made every neceſſary diſpoſition for continuing his operations with vigour, he applied his battering rams to the third wall, that is to ſay, the wall encloſing the fortreſs, and made himſelf maſter of the tower called Antonia. The Romans being deſirous of getting poſſeſſion of the Temple without deſtroying it, were obliged to ſuſtain a fierce conflict in it: but a ſoldier, inſtigated by ſome unknown motive, threw a burning torch into the northern part of it, where there was a great quantity of combuſtible materials, by which means it was ſet on fire. This magnificent building, therefore, was reduced to aſhes, and the Hebrews, with great grief and ſorrow, ſaw a monument deſtroyed which was the principal object that had animated their hopes, and awakened their courage. In ſhort, on the ſecond of September, in the year 71 of the Chriſtian æra, and the ſecond of the reign of Veſpaſian, the city of Jeruſalem fell entirely into the hands of Titus. It was then given up to be plundered by the ſoldiers, and moſt of its inhabitants were put to the ſword. According to the order of Titus, the city was deſtroyed to its foundations; and even the ruins of the temple were demoliſhed. Joſephus ſays, that the number of priſoners taken during the whole time of the war was 97,000; and that the number killed in the city during the ſame period amounted to 1,100,000; but Tacitus who lived in the firſt century, in the time of Veſpaſian and Titus, heard it reported, that the number of the beſieged, including thoſe of every age and ſex, was only 600,000. Notwithſtanding the deſtruction of their country, a good many Jews remained in it, and even in Jeruſalem, or rather in new buildings which they erected amidſt the ruins of the city; but they now paid tribute to the Romans, and were entirely ſubject to their laws. In the year 118, they attempted to rebel, but were ſoon overcome by Tinius Rufus, the Roman preſident in Paleſtine. On account of the turbulent diſpoſition of theſe people, Adrian, it appears, highly incenſed at their conduct, reſolved the ſame year to level the city of Jeruſalem with the ground; that is to ſay, thoſe new buildings erected by the Hebrews, to deſtroy three towers left by Titus for the convenience of the Roman garriſon; and to ſow ſalt on the ground on which the place had ſtood. Whatever may have been the cauſe that induced Adrian to make this devaſtation, and to ſhew ſo much reſentment againſt the remains of a wretched nation, he fulfilled the prophecy of our Saviour, who foretold that neither in the city nor the temple ſhould one ſtone be left upon another. This therefore may be called the final deſtruction of Jeruſalem, which took place forty-ſeven years after that of Titus. Adrian, deſirous of building a new city on the ancient ſite of Jeruſalem, began this enterpriſe in the year 119 of the Chriſtian æra, and the ſecond of his reign. It was then called *Ælja*, after his own name *Ælius*, and formed a Roman colony. The Chriſtians, who ever ſince the time of Jeſus Chriſt had continued to increaſe, and to inhabit Jeruſalem, and the new city of *Ælia*, or *Ælia Capitolina*, ſometimes protected and ſometimes perſecuted by the Roman emperors, began at length, in the time of Conſtantine the Great, to enjoy a little tranquillity. From his reign we may date the real eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity. He extended his Chriſtian care even as far as the Eaſt. The city of Jeruſalem, or rather the city of Ælia, experienced alſo the aſſiſtance of his benevolent hand; for he made it revive, by erecting churches and other buildings in it; and in this he was aſſiſted by his mother, Helen, who went thither in perſon. It is commonly ſaid that under the reign of Conſtantine the Great, the name of Ælia Capitolina was changed, and that of Jeruſalem ſubſtituted in its room. The church of Jeruſalem enjoyed the high honour of being the moſt ancient of all, and it has therefore been called the firſt in the world; its firſt biſhop was the apoſtle St. James the Leſs, who began to govern it in the year 34; and continued to do ſo till the year 62, when he ſuffered martyrdom. In the year 363, the emperor Julian, a declared enemy to Chriſtianity, ordered the temple to be rebuilt, on the foundations of that deſtroyed by Titus; and gave the direction of this work to Alipius, who had been a prætorian præfect in Britain, but all his endeavours were fruſtrated by earthquakes, flames of fire, and other ſtrange and miraculous appearances. In 378, pilgrimages to Jeruſalem, and journeys thither for the purpoſe of viſiting the holy places of that city, began to be very frequent. Many perſons celebrated for the nobility of their birth, and the fame of their ſanctity, repaired to it with that view; and the number of monks who inhabited the environs continued daily to increaſe. In the year 614, the Perſians came before Jeruſalem, which having fallen into their hands, was ſacked and plundered. Ninety thouſand Chriſtians, of both ſexes and of all ages and conditions, were made ſlaves in this war, and ſold by the Perſians to the Jews, who, contrary to the laws of humanity, butchered them in a cruel manner. In the year 628, Jeruſalem was reſtored to the emperor Heraclius, who baniſhed all the Jews, and interdicted them from approaching within three miles of it. In the year 636, Jeruſalem was taken by the caliph Omar; when the provinces of Syria and Paleſtine fell entirely into the hands of the Saracens; the city of Jeruſalem was for ſeveral centuries governed by the caliphs. The government now became entirely Mahometan; and Mahometaniſm was the prevailing religion of the country. The Turks, after they had made themſelves maſters of Damaſcus, and ſubdued the whole country around, carried their arms againſt Jeruſalem, which they likewiſe took, in the year 1076 of the Chriſtian æra, and of the Hegira 469. At the time when Jeruſalem was under the dominion of the Turks, the Chriſtians who reſided in it were expoſed to ſo great afflictions, that their ſituation was worſe than when ſubject to the government of the Saracens. Many of the Weſtern Chriſtians, however, ſtill continued to viſit the holy places; but for this indulgence they were obliged to pay a very heavy tax. In the year 1093, among the many pilgrims who reſorted to Jeruſalem, there was a French monk, of the city of Amiens, in Picardy, named Peter, who has ſince been diſtinguiſhed by the name of Peter the Hermit. Peter departed from Syria in the year 1095, in a merchant veſſel bound for Bari, in Apulia; and on landing there immediately went to pope Urban II. to whom he delivered letters from the patriarch and Chriſtians of Jeruſalem, requeſting his aſſiſtance and ſupport. At the ſame time he laid before him, in the moſt pathetic terms, the unhappy ſituation of thoſe people; and informed him in what manner they were inſulted and oppreſſed by the Mahometans. Theſe letters, and the repreſentations of Peter the Hermit, made ſuch an impreſſion on the pontiff's heart, that he reſolved from that moment to do every thing in his power to recover the Holy Land. Peter then went to various courts, and applied to different princes, with a view of engaging them in the ſame deſign; and in every place in which he paſſed he preached up the cruſades. The city was taken the 15th of July, 1099, the third year after the Chriſtians had ſet out from Europe to recover Paleſtine. Eight days after the city was taken, all the Chriſtian princes, generals, and commanders aſſembled and elected, for king of Jeruſalem, Godfrey of Bouillon, duke of Lorrain, who by his piety, prudence, and valour, was judged moſt worthy of that dignity. From the time that the city of Jeruſalem remained under the power of the Weſtern Chriſtians, that is to ſay, from the 15th of July, 1099, to the end of the year 1162, Jeruſalem was governed by five Latin kings, and the church by eight patriarchs. On the death of the laſt king, Baldwin III. the affairs of the Weſtern Chriſtians in Syria and Paleſtine began greatly to decline. The kingdom of Jeruſalem, conſidered in its whole extent, was already divided into four parts; that is to ſay, that which was properly called the kingdom of Jeruſalem, the country of Edeſſa, the principality of Antioch, and the county of Tripoli. Jeruſalem, in its modern ſtate, called by the Turks *Cudſembaric*, and *Cudſcherif*, is reduced by their oppreſſive tyranny into the condition of a poor thinly inhabited town, of about three miles at moſt in circumference; it is ſituated on a rocky mountain, with very ſteep aſcent on all ſides except to the north; the vallies at the bottom are deep, and at ſome diſtance environed with hills. The ſoil is for the moſt part ſtony, yet affords corn, wine, and olives, where cultivated; but ſcarce any thing except graſs, heath, and other ſpontaneous herbs and ſhrubs, which are left to run up to ſeed, grow at ſome diſtance from the city. *Long.* 53. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 55. N.

JESARDECHEB, or *Boſaraddaheba*; ſee *Boſaraddaheba*.

JESBAVA, a river of Servia, which runs into the Danube, near Semendria.

JESENITZA, a town of Croatia: 35 miles NW. Bihacs.

JESERNICO, a town in the country of Friuli, belonging to Venice: 12 miles W. Palma la Nuova.

JESI, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and marquiſate of Ancona. The ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope. It contains three churches, and ten convents: 23 miles NE. Loretto, and 16 WSW. Ancona.

JESIORO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 56 miles SSW. Czerkaſy.

JESIOTROV, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 3 miles WSW. Czerkaſyon.

JESO, or *Jedſo*, or *Yedſo*, a large iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, governed by a prince tributary to the emperor of Japan. The inhabitants are more rude and ſavage than the Japaneſe. They live chiefly on fiſh and game. *Lat.* 42. N.

JESSELMERE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere: 60 miles W. Bickaneer, and 95 NNW. Joodpour.

JESSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 10 miles ESE. Wittenberg.

JESSIMA, one of the iſlands of Japan.

JESSORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 54 miles NE. Calcutta.

JESUPOL, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: 5 miles S. Halitſch.

JESUS ISLAND, an iſland in the river St. Lawrence, near the iſland of Montreal, about 8 leagues long and 2 wide.

JESUS DE CUYABA (*El*), a town of South America, in Braſil, and government of Matto Groſſo.

JETHOW, ſee *Gythow*.

JETSINGO, a province of Japan.

JETSINGO, or *Juſju*, a province of Japan.

JETSISSEN, or *Jeatſu*, a province of Japan.

JETTSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles E. Korn Neuburg.

JETZ, a town of Japan, in the province of Oomi.

JETZE, a river of Germany, which riſes ſix miles S. Diſſdorf, and runs into the Elbe near Hitzacker, in the principality of Luneburg.

JEVER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a country called Jeverland, ſituated in the north eaſt part of Eaſt Frieſland, on the weſt ſide of the mouth of the Weſer, which belongs to the prince of Anhalt Zerbſt: 28 miles NE. Emden. *Long.* 25. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 39. N.

JEUMAILLOCHE, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon ſur Indre: 4 leagues E. Chatillon ſur Indre, and 2½ SSE. Vallençay.

JEUREV POLSKAI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir: 32 miles NNW. Vladimir.

JEZIERNICA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: 40 miles SW. Novogrodeck.

JEZIOROCZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 32 miles WNW. Braſlaw.

JEZORA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 12 miles NE. Grodno.

JEZOW, ſee *Biekow*.

IF, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of France, the moſt eaſterly of three, at the entrance of the port of Marſeilles, well fortified and furniſhed with a garriſon.

IFFEHAN, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: 46 leagues ENE. Erivan.

IFFENDIC, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: 1 league W. Montfort, and 2½ ESE. St. Meen.

IFFROS, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 12 miles ESE. Taas.

IFLAMABAT, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 124 miles SSE. Dacca, and 120 NNW. Aracan.

IFORDSHICK, or *Krotzka*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia: 8 miles W. Semandria, and 14 SE. Belgrade.

IFRAN, *Iſren*, or *Uſaram*, a town and diſtrict of Africa, near the Atlantic, belonging to Morocco: 40 miles SW. Non.

IGA, a town of Japan, in the province of Iſiju.

IGEIALIN, a ſmall iſland in the Strait between Ruſſia and America. *Long.* 207. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

IGGENSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 6 miles SE. Paderborn.

IGLAU, a town of Moravia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name, which contains 21 towns, 294 villages, and 6433 houſes. The town is well built, fortified, and populous: it contains 1196 houſes, two convents, and a college: ſome good cloth is manufactured in the town, which is ſent into Italy, by Trieſte, the commerce in corn and hemp is conſiderable. In the year 1742, this town was taken by the Pruſſians: 62 miles SE. Prague, and 122 SE. Dreſden. *Long.* 33. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

IGNATEVSKOE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: 40 miles S. Bachmut.

IGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Marne: 5 miles S. Fiſmes.

IGRANDE, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cerilly: 2 leagues SE. Cerilly.

IGRANI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia: 44 miles ESE. Moſtar.

IGRIDI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Caramania, ſituated on a large lake.

IGUALEJA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 3 miles SE. Ronda.

IGUIDI, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sahara: the country is otherwiſe called *Lempta*.

IGUIRA, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the country of Soko, near which is dug very fine gold.

IGUITPO, a town of South America, in the country of Braſil, and government of St. Paul.

IGUNSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, near the eaſtern extremity of the Continent of Aſia. *Long.* 206. 20. *Lat.* 65. 45. N.

JHYLUM, a town of Aſia, in the country of Lahore: 73 miles NNW. Lahore.

IJA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oka, near Archangelſkoi.

JIDDA, a ſeaport of Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea, in the Sherriffate of Mecca, firſt ſurrounded with walls, in the year 1514, by El Guri, ſultan of Egypt, to protect it from the Portugueſe: the walls are now in a ſtate of decay. It is ſituated in a barren, ſandy diſtrict, and is without water. Jidda, has been always a part of the dominions of the Sherriffe of Mecca. The Turkiſh ſultan ſends, indeed, a pacha to this city; but he is not abſolute ſovereign of it. The ſupreme authority is ſhared between the Sherriffe and the Turkiſh governor. The latter is changed every year; and accordingly refuſes ſometimes to obey the pacha. The Sherriffe keeps an officer, who is called his viſier, to repreſent him in this city: and on this viſier, ſolely, do all ſuch of the inhabitants of Jidda, as are the Sherriffe's ſubjects, depend. This officer is always choſen out of the family of the Sherriffe, from among thoſe who aſpire to the ſovereign power. A deſſcendant of a noble Arab family, would not deign to appear before a judge of a meaner birth. The revenue ariſing from the cuſtoms is ſhared between the ſultan and the ſherriffe; upon which account the kiaja and the viſier always attend together, when goods are examined. The dues of cuſtom are fixed at 10 per cent. upon the value of the goods, eſtimated arbitrarily by the cuſtom-houſe officers; ſo that they may be conſidered as equal, in reality to 12 or 15 per cent. The Engliſh, however, are particularly favoured, even more than the ſubjects of the ſultan: they pay only 8 per cent. and are ſuffered to diſcharge this in goods, whereas all others muſt produce money. Although the trade of Jidda is ſo conſiderable, yet this city is no more than a mart between Egypt and India. The ſhips from Suez, ſeldom proceed farther than this port; and thoſe from India are not ſuffered to advance to Suez. The circumjacent country affords nothing but Taif almonds for an object of traffic; of theſe, indeed, the Engliſh carry 500,000 weight a-year to India. Balm of Mecca is alſo brought hither from the neighbourhood of Medina, as an article of exportation. The imports are greater, becauſe both Mecca and Medina are to be ſupplied from this market. Large quantities of corn, rice, lentiles, ſugar, oil, &c. are imported from Egypt, without which this part of Arabia could not poſſibly be inhabited. All goods from Europe come alſo by the way of Egypt; and on the other hand, thoſe which are brought hither from India paſs generally into Egypt: 170 miles S. Medina. *Lat.* 21. 28. N.

JIDOON, a country or diſtrict of Aſia, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river Sinde, on the borders of Cachimere and Thibet.

JIFRAI, a town of Africa, on the river Gambia.

JIGAT POINT, a cape of Hindooſtan, forming the weſtern extremity of Guzerat, where is a pagoda. *Long.* 68. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22.23. N.

JIHON, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the mountains of Little Thibet, paſſes through Bukharia, Charaſm, and empties itſelf partly into the Caſpian ſea, and partly into the lake Aral.

JILGOUN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 28 miles E. Akſerai.

JIMMEL, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 33 miles SW. Conſtantina.

JIMMELAH, a town of Africa, anciently Gemella. Near it are magnificent ruins, the remains of an amphitheatre, &c.: 9 leagues SSW. Conſtantina.

JINNET BAY, a bay of the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Algiers: 11 leagues E. Algiers.

JINZO, a town of Spain in the province of Galicia: 12 miles SE. Orenſe.

JINZOOWARAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat: 40 miles S. Janagur.

IJO, or *Joſſu*, a province of Japan.

JIONPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Benares, on the Goomty river: 30 miles NW. Benares. *Long.* 82. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 46. N.

JIRBAN, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 8 miles NW. Sana.

JIUNCHETO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 4 miles S. Sarcena.

IK, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kama.

IK, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Sakkara.

IKARUNGA, a town of Japan, in the province of Tunga.

IKAZANI, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 4 miles SE. Wilna.

IKI, or *Iſju*, one of the iſlands of Japan.

IKMAS, a town of Egypt: 10 miles SW. Menuf.

IKOLLA, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola.

IKON, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, where the Dutch have a factory.

ILA, or *Ilay*, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, in the North Sea, about ſix leagues from the north coaſt of Ireland, and four from the coaſt of Argyle county in Scotland; the form is irregular, perhaps not very unlike a horſeſhoe, with the toe part pointed, being hollowed towards the ſouth, by a large bay called *Loch Indaal*. The circumference about fifty miles. It is ſeparated from Jura, by a narrow ſtrait, to which it gives the name of Sound. It is generally mountainous, and contains ſome mines of lead mixed with copper: ſtrata of iron called *Bog Ore*, with veins of emery. In ſome places ſmall veins of quickſilver have been found. The produce of corn is not conſiderable, and conſiſts principally in bere and oats, with ſome flax: ſome wheat has been ſown within a few years; but the corn raiſed is not ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants, which may probably be owing to a conſiderable conſumption in the diſtilleries. Great numbers of cattle are bred, and many annually exported. The number of inhabitants is computed to be between 7 and 8000, of whom about 700 are employed in weaving and fiſhing. The air is not eſteemed equally healthy with Jura.

ILA SOUND, a narrow ſtrait, between the iſland of Jura and Ila, the navigation of which is dangerous, from the rapidity of the tides, ſudden ſqualls, and foul ground.

ILAANTRERACH, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, a little to the eaſt of Oronſa.

ILAANROAN, a ſmall iſland near the weſtern coaſt of Scotland, a little to the ſouth of Oronſa.

ILACA KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: 15 miles S. Merguen.

ILAK, or *Jalak*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, on the Nile, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ancient Meroe. *Long.* 34. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 48. N.

ILAMBA, or *Eluame*, a large province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola.

ILANMORE, a ſmall iſland in Clew Bay, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland.

ILANMORE, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, about half a mile N. from the iſle of Coll.

ILANTZ, a town of the Griſons, and capital of the Griſe league, ſituated near the Rhine: 20 miles SW. Coire, and 40 SE. Lucern. *Long.* 26. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

ILANTZINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 10 miles NNW. Verchnei Udinſk.

ILBERG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 6 miles NW. Carlſtadt.

ILCHESTER, ſee *Ivelcheſter*.

ILDINSKOI, a cape of Ruſſia, in the Pacific Ocean, near the northern part of Kamtchatſka. *Long.* 182. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

ILE, a river of England, in the county of Somerſet, which runs into the Parret, about a mile S. from Langport.

ILEHARRE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, near Mauleon.

ILEK, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Ural, at fort Iletzkaia.

ILEN, a river of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, which runs into the ſea, a little to the ſouth of St. David's.

ILET, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, 40 miles NW. Kazan.

ILETERTON, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 30 miles SW. Cha-tcheou.

ILETZKAIA, a fort of Aſiatic Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the ſouth ſide of the Ural: 72 miles W. Orenburg.

ILETZKAIAZATSCHITA, a fort of Ruſſia, on the river Ilek, in the government of Upha: 40 miles S. Orenburg.

ILFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Hohnſtein: 6 miles N. Nordhauſen, and 8 WNW. Stolberg.

ILFRACOMB, a ſeaport of England, ſituated in the Britiſh Channel, on the north coaſt of the county of Devon, with a convenient and ſafe harbour, whither veſſels frequently ſtrive to enter for ſhelter, when not able to make the Taw for Barnſtable. Lights are kept here burning for the direction of mariners. There is a good quay and pier, repaired by act of Parliament. The veſſels belonging to the port, are chiefly employed as coaſters, in carrying ore and corn, &c. from Cornwall and Devonſhire, to Briſtol; and in fiſhing. It is governed by a mayor and bailiffs: the market is on Saturday: 44 miles W. Bridgewater, and 181 W. London. *Long.* 3. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

ILGA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena, at Ilginſkaia.

ILGINSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the conflux of the Ilga and Lena: 52 miles S. Orlenga.

ILGINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilga: 76 miles NE. Balaganſkoi, and 140 N. Irkutſk. *Long.* 123. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

ILHAVO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 1 league S. Bragança Nova, and 8½ NNW. Coimbra.

ILHEOS, a ſea-port town of South America, in Braſil, and capital of a diſtrict, called *Rio dos Ilheos*, ſituated at the mouth of a river called by the ſame name. *Long.* 19. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 25. S.

ILHEOS, or *Rio dos Ilheos*, a river of South America, in the country of Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic, at Ilheos.

ILIACORE, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar: 24 miles ENE. Cananor, and 20 NE. Tellichery.

ILIM, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in *Lat.* 54. 20. and runs into the Angara, near Samakina. *Long.* 119. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 25. N.

ILIMSK, a town of Ruſſia, on the Ilim, in the government of Irkutſk. In the environs of which are found the moſt beautiful black ſables. It conſiſts of an oſtrog, and about eighty houſes : 152 miles N. Irkutſk. *Long.* 121. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 30. N.

ILINSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena : 56 miles NE. Kirenſk.

ILINSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the river Ural : 84 miles ESE. Orenburg.

ILINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk : 8 miles N. Atchinſk.

ILINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver : 32 miles ENE. Tver.

ILINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz : 8 miles N. Olgſkoi.

ILINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the river Sula, oppoſite Tcherepovetz.

ILION, a town of Aſia, in Thibet : 25 miles WNW. Hara-toube.

ILL (*L'*), a river of France, which riſes in the department of the Upper Rhine, near Ferrette, paſſes by Muhlhauſen, Enſiſheim, Schlettſtat, &c. and runs into the Rhine, near Straſburg. It is navigable for boats from Schlettſtat.

ILL, a river of Germany, which paſſes by Pludentz and Feldkirch, and empties itſelf into the Rhine, NW. of the town of Feldkirch.

ILLAHON, a town of Egypt : 12 miles SE. Faiom.

ILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Prades, on the Teck, containing about 2000 inhabitants : 4 leagues W. Perpignan, and 3½ ENE. Prades.

ILLE, a river of France, which riſes near Dingé, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and joins the Vilaine, near Rennes.

ILLE AND VILAINE, a department of France, bounded on the north by the Engliſh Channel and the department of the Channel, on the eaſt by the department of the Mayenne, on the ſouth by the Lower Loire, and on the weſt by the department of the Morbihan and the North Coaſts ; about 60 miles in length from north to ſouth, and from 20 to 48 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. It takes its name from two rivers, the Ille and the Vilaine, which unite together at Rennes, the capital of the department.

ILLENAS (*Las*), a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola : 7 miles N. St. Domingo.

ILLER, a river of Germany, which riſes in the ſouth part of the biſhopric of Augſburg, on the borders of the Tyroleſe, paſſes by Kempten, Memingen, &c. and joins the Danube, about 2 miles above Ulm.

ILLESCAS, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſituated about midway in the road from Toledo to Madrid. It contains two pariſhes, and three convents : 15 miles SSW. Madrid, and 15 NNE. Toledo.

ILLIC, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet : 7 miles NW. Tocſon-Hotun.

ILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chartres : 4 leagues SW. Chartres, and 5 NNW. Chateaudun.

ILLINOIS, a lake of North America, about 15 miles long, and 2 wide. *Long.* 89. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

ILLINOIS, a river of North America, which riſes from lake Illinois, and runs into the Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 91. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 40. N.

ILLOK, a town of Sclavonia, ſituated on the Danube : 16 miles W. Peter Waradin, and 48 WNW. Belgrade.

ILLORA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada : 16 miles N. Loja.

ILLOWNIKA, a river of Sileſia, in the principality of Teſchen, which runs into the Viſtula, near Dziedzitz.

ILLUXTA, a town of the duchy of Courland : 32 miles SE. Seelburg.

ILM, or *Stadt-Ilm*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt : 12 miles SSW. Rudolſtadt, and 14 S. Erfurt. *Long.* 28. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

ILME, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Leine : 2 miles SE. Einbeck, in the principality of Grubenhagen.

ILMEN, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, about 48 miles long, and 12 to 18 wide ; Novgorod is ſituated near it.

ILMEN, or *Elme*, a river which runs into the Alle, near Allenburg, in Pruſſia.

ILMEN KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 143. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

ILMENAU, or *Elmenau*, a river of Germany, which riſes about 10 miles ſouth from Oldenſtadt, in the principality of Luneburg Zell, paſſes by Oldenſtadt, Luneburg, &c. and runs into the Elbe : 2 miles NW. from Winſen.

ILMENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, on the ſide of the Elbe, near it are ſome mines of ſilver and copper : 10 miles E. Schmalkalden.

ILMENT, a river of Perſia, in the province of Mecran, which runs into the ſea, 2 miles W. Aruba.

ILMINSTER, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, on the river Ille, with a weekly market on Saturday, and containing about 300 houſes. Here is a manufacture of narrow cloths : 12 miles SE. Taunton, and 137 W. London.

ILOCCOS, a province of the iſland of Luçon.

ILOVLA, a ſmall river of Ruſſian Tartary, in the country of the Coſacs, which runs into the Don, at fort Donſkaia.

ILSENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Wernigerode : 4 miles W. Wernigerode.

ILSLEY, or *Eaſt Ilſley*, a town of England, in the county of Berks, with a weekly market on Wedneſday : 14 miles W. Reading, and 53 W. London.

ILSNA, a river of Poland, which runs into the Bog : 8 miles N. Brzeſk.

ILST, or *Ylſt*, a town of the ſtate of Frieſland, defended by a ditch filled with the waters of the river Weymer : 12 miles NE. Staveren, and 5 SE. Bolſwaert.

ILSTORP, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 27 miles SSE. Gotheborg.

ILTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg : 16 miles SSW. Zell.

ILTZ, a river of Germany, which riſes NW. Biſchofftorff, in Stiria, and runs into the river Feiſtritz : 3 miles SSE. Kalſtorff.

ILTZHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, in the territory of Hall : 8 miles NE. Hall.

ILUA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia.

ILUCHANO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha : 32 miles SSE. Menzelinſk.

ILWITZKOLFLE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen : 10 miles S. Chriſtianſtadt.

ILYE, a town of Tranſilvania, on the river Maros : 32 miles SSW. Weiſenburg.

ILZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz : 14 miles SSE. Radom.

ILZOLSTADT, ſee *Paſſau.*

IMABA, or *Insju*, a province of Japan.

IMAGLIN, a ſmall iſland in the ſtraits between the weſtern coaſt of America, and the eaſt point of Ruſſia. *Long.* 207. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

IMBEST, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol : 8 miles SW. Stambs.

IMBRO, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, mountainous and woody, with plenty of game : it is about 20 miles in circumference, and contains five villages, two of which are defended by caſtles. *Long.* 43. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 10. N.

IMBST, or *Ymbſt*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol : 9 miles SSE. Reutte.

IMIRETTA, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Circaſſia, on the eaſt by Perſia, on the ſouth by Georgia, and on the weſt by Mingrelia, about 80 miles from north to ſouth, and nearly as much from eaſt to weſt ; the country is poor and mountainous. The inhabitants are in general wanderers and vagabonds ; it would formerly ſupply an army of 20,000 men, chiefly foot ; at preſent it is but thinly peopled, partly on account of the great number of children purchaſed by the Turks, and an impoſition on them to furniſh annually fourſcore young men, between ten and twenty years of age. The real title of the prince, is meppe, though he arrogates to himſelf that of king of kings. There are but few towns ; Kutatis ſeems the principal.

IMIZIMIS, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the Atlas mountains : 60 miles SW. Morocco.

IMGNAEL, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim : 56 miles NNE. Romſdael.

IMLIAT, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Mijas : 8 miles SW. Imliatſkaia.

IMLIATSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the river Imliat : 60 miles ENE. Tcheliabinſk.

IMLING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 5 miles NW. Schwannaſtatt.

IMMENDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 8 miles N. Sonneberg.

IMMENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel : 8 miles NNW. Caſſel, and 16 NE. Naumburg. *Long.* 26. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 5. 15. N.

IMMENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Konigſegg, on a ſmall river, which ſoon after joins the Iller : 12 miles S. Kempten, and 14 SE. Iſny.

IMMER ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 169. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 16. N.

IMOLA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and province of Romagna, ſituated on an iſland, formed by the river Salerno, ſurrounded with walls, towers, and ditches, and defended with a ſtrong caſtle: the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna. It contains 16 churches, and 17 convents: 18 miles SE. Bologna, and 40 NNE. Florence. *Long.* 29. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 22. N.—In the beginning of February, 1797, a battle was fought, near this town, between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the former were defeated.

IMPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles WNW. Crems.

IMPERIALE, a town of South America, in Chili, deſtroyed by the Indians. It was ſituated on a river, about 30 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and 60 N. Valdivia.

INAGUA, or *Yanagua*, two iſlands of the Weſt Indies, near the north-weſt coaſt of St. Domingo. *Long.* 72. 50. to 71. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 2. to 21. 26. N.

INBATZKOI NOVIMSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Eniſei: 124 miles S. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 107. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 40. N.

INBATZKOI VERCHNEI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 168 miles S. Turuchanſk.

INCASSAN, a canton or diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt; the country is mountainous and abounds in foreſts: among the trees is one, the wood of which is yellow, and much eſteemed in cabinet work and furniture: there is a ſmall bay on the coaſt, with conveyance of landing, and good anchorage.

INCENADA DE BARRAGAN, a town of South America, in Brazil, ſituated on the weſt bank of the river Barragan: at its union with the Plata, veſſels which draw more than twelve feet water, cannot come up to this town. The houſes are built without regularity, and the inhabitants are, in general, lazy and poor: 20 miles W. Buenos Ayres.

INCH, an iſland of Ireland, in Lough Swilly, about 5 miles in circumference: 6 miles NW. Londonderry.

INCH, a town or village of Scotland, in the county of Wigton, in which are ſome mineral and ſulphurous ſprings: 3 miles E. Stranrawer.

INCH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen: 10 miles NW. Inverury.

INCH POINT, a cape of Ireland, between Dingle Bay and Caſtlemain Harbour, in the county of Kerry: 13 miles E. Dingle.

INCH KEITH, an iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth: 12 miles ESE. Dunfermline.

INCHCOLM, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth, near the coaſt of Fife; whither Alexander I. king of Scotland, is ſaid to have been driven in a tempeſt, in the beginning of the 12th century, and to have founded a monaſtery, in gratitude for his eſcape.

INCHENHOFEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 3 miles N. Aicha, and 13 SE. Rain.

INCHKENNETH, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland; 1½ mile W. Mull.

INCHMARNOCH, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of the Iſle of Bute, where are the ruins of a chapel. The extent of this little iſle is about a mile, has a hundred and twenty acres of arable land, forty of bruſh wood, near three hundred of moor, with ſtrata of coral and ſhells on the weſt ſide.

INCHOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Setchuen: 10 miles NE. Pan.

INCHTURE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, in the road between Perth and Dundee: 9 miles E. Perth.

INCISA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, on the Belbo: 8 miles N. Acqui, and 14 SE. Aſti.

INCORONATA *(La)*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 16 miles N. Aſcoli.

INDAPOUR, a ſeaport of the iſland of Sumatra, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt coaſt. *Long.* 100. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 30. S.

INDEA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yamina, on the river of the ſame name.

INDEH SOU, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 100 miles E. Kiutaja.

INDELOVOY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad: 4 miles S. Neermul, and 50 NNE. Beder.

INDEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais: 18 miles E. Sion.

INDEN HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, the capital of the Mantcheou Tartars, where they began to eſtabliſh their empire over China: 420 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 142. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

INDER TAUPLITZ, a ſmall river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the Enns, two miles NNE. Gumpenſtein.

INDERSEE, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles SW. Tauffkirchen.

INDERSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the river Ural: 72 miles N. Gurev.

INDERVA, a ſmall iſland in the Perſian Gulf; 50 leagues W. Ormus.

INDEVILLARS, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs: three quarters of a league E. St. Hypolite, and 2 SE. Blamont.

INDIA, ſee *Hindooſtan*.

INDIAN CREEK, a creek of the iſland of Antigua, a little to the weſt of Standfaſt Point.

INDIAN HEAD, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 153. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 3. S.

INDIAN TOWN POINT, a cape of the iſland of Antigua, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 61. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 15. N.

INDIANA, a tract of country, ſituated on the Ohio, in the ſtate of Virginia, claimed by William Trent, and others; being granted by the Indians, as a compenſation for loſs ſuſtained from them in the year 1768. The goods taken away were valued at, 85,915l. 10s. 8d. New York currency. This claim has been laid before Congreſs, and in ſome degree allowed, but it does not appear to be yet finally determined.

INDIANS, the name by which the aborigines of America are generally called. Theſe people are ſcattered through the extent of the two prodigious continents, and divided into an infinite number of nations and tribes; differing very little from each other in their manners and cuſtoms, and all form a very ſtriking picture of antiquity. The Indians, or people of America, are tall and ſtraight in their limbs, beyond the proportion of moſt nations. Their bodies are ſtrong; but of ſuch a ſpecies of vigour, as is rather adapted to endure much hardſhip, than to continue long at any ſervile work: it is the ſtrength of a beaſt of prey, rather than that of a beaſt of burthen. Their bodies and heads are flattiſh, the effect of art. Their features are regular, but their countenances fierce; their hair long, black, lank, and as ſtrong as that of a horſe, but no beards. The colour of their ſkins a reddiſh brown, admired among them, and improved by the conſtant uſe of bear's fat and paint. Their only occupations are hunting and war; agriculture is left to the women; merchandiſe they deſpiſe. There are no people amongſt whom the laws of hoſpitality are more ſacred, or executed with more generoſity and good will. Their houſes, their proviſions, even their young women, are not enough to oblige a gueſt. But to the enemies of his country, or to thoſe who have privately offended, the Indian is implacable. No length of time is ſufficient to allay his reſentment; no diſtance of place great enough to protect the object. The Indians have ſcarce any temples among them; though we hear, indeed, of ſome, and thoſe extremely magnificent, amongſt the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians: but, thoſe were civilized nations; they hold the exiſtence of a Supreme Being, eternal and incorruptible, who has power over all. Satisfied with owning this, which is traditionary amongſt them, they give him no ſort of worſhip. Though without religion, they abound in ſuperſtitions; as it is common for thoſe to do whoſe ſubſiſtence depends, like their's, upon fortune. Being great obſervers of omens and dreams, and pryers into futurity with great eagerneſs, they abound in diviners, augurs, and magicians, whom they rely much upon in all matters that concern them, whether of health, war, or hunting. Liberty, in its fulleſt extent, is the darling paſſion of the Indians: to this, they ſacrifice every thing. This is what makes a life of uncertainty and want ſupportable to them; and their education is directed in ſuch a manner, as to cheriſh it to the utmoſt. This free diſpoſition is general; and though ſome tribes are found in America with a head, whom we call king, his power is rather perſuaſive than coercive; and he is reverenced as a father, more than feared as a monarch; he has no guards, no priſons, no officers of juſtice. But among the Five Nations, or the Iroquois, the moſt celebrated common-wealth of North America, and in ſome other nations, there is no other qualification abſolutely neceſſary for their head men, but age, with experience, and ability in their affairs. Every thing is tranſacted among them with much ceremony; which, in a barbarous people, is neceſſary: for nothing elſe could hinder all their affairs from going into confuſion: beſides, that the ceremonies contribute to fix all tranſactions the better in their memory. In order to help this, they have belts of ſmall ſhells, or beads of different colours, which have all a different meaning, according to their colour or arrangement. At the end of every matter which they diſcourſe upon, when they treat with a foreign ſtate, they deliver one of theſe belts. If they ſhould omit this ceremony, what they ſay paſſes for nothing. Theſe belts are carefully treaſured up in each town, and ſerve as the public records of the nation; and to theſe they occaſionally have recourſe, when any conteſts happen between them and their neighbours, for neither will they look upon what our commiſſioners ſay to be of any weight, unleſs ſome preſent acccompanies each propoſal. The ſame council of their elders which regulates whatever regards the external policy of the ſtate, has the charge likewiſe of its internal peace and order. The loſs of any one of their people, whether by natural death or by war, is lamented by the whole town he belongs to. The whole village attends the body to the grave, which is interred, being dreſſed in the moſt ſumptuous ornaments. With the body of the deceaſed are placed his bow and arrows, with what he valued moſt in his life, and proviſions for the long journey which he is to take; for they univerſally hold the immortality of the ſoul, though their idea of it is groſs. Though the women in America have generally the laborious part of the economy upon themſelves, yet they are far from being the ſlaves which they appear to be; and are not all ſubject to the great ſubordination in which they are placed in countries where they ſeem to be more reſpected. No nations of the Indians are without a regular marriage, in which there are many ceremonies: the principal of which is the bride's preſenting the bridegroom with a plate of their corn. Though incontinent before wedlock, the chaſtity of their women after marriage is remarkable. When the ancients among the Indians have reſolved upon a war, they do not always declare what nation they are determined to attack, that the enemy upon whom they really intend to fall may be off his guard. Nay they even ſometimes let years paſs over, without committing any act of hoſtility, that the vigilance of all may be unbent, by the long continuance of the watch, and the uncertainty of the danger. In the mean time, they are not idle at home; the principal captain ſummons the youths of the town to which he belongs: the war kettle is ſet on the fire, the war ſongs and dances begin: the hatchet is ſent to all the villages of the ſame nation, and to all its allies: the fire catches, and the war ſongs are heard in all parts. The qualities in an Indian war are vigilance and attention, to give and to avoid ſurpriſe; alſo patience, and ſtrength, to indure the intolerable fatigues and hardſhips which always attend it. The fate of their priſoners is the moſt ſevere of all: during the greateſt part of their journey homewards, they ſuffer no injury, but when they arrive at the territories of the conquering ſtate, or at thoſe of their allies, the people from every village meet them, and think that they ſhow their attachment to their friends by their barbarous treatment of the unhappy priſoners. It is uſual to offer a ſlave to each houſe that has loſt a friend, giving the preference according to the greatneſs of the loſs. The perſon who has taken the captive attends him to the door of the cottage to which he is delivered; and with him he gives a belt of wampum, to ſhew that he has fulfilled the purpoſe of the expedition, in ſupplying the loſs of a citizen; when he is either preſerved and entertained as a friend, or put to death with the moſt horrid torments. Don Ulloa in his celebrated Voyage to South America, draws a very different and at the ſame time a very melancholy picture of the Indians, in the province of Quito, where the cruel uſage of their Spaniſh maſters has quite deſtroyed their former ſpirit and love of liberty, and rendered them ſtupid, lazy, and contemptible. Nothing can move them, or alter their minds; even intereſt here loſes all its power; it being common for them to decline doing ſome little act of ſervice, though offered a very conſiderable reward. Fear cannot ſtimulate, reſpect induce, or puniſhment compel them; being proof againſt every attempt to rouſe them from their natural indolence, in which they ſeem to look down with contempt on the wiſeſt of mortals. A great part of the barbariſm and ruſticity of the minds of the Indians, muſt, indeed, be imputed to the want of culture; for they who in ſome parts have enjoyed that advantage, are found to be no leſs rational than other men: and if they do not attain to all the politeneſs of civilized nations, they at leaſt think properly. The Indians of the miſſion of Paraguay, are, among others, remarkable inſtances of this; who from an ambulatory and ſavage manner of living, have been reduced to order, reaſon and religion. The diſeaſe which makes the greateſt havoc among them, is the ſmall-pox, which is ſo fatal, that few eſcape it; accordingly it is looked upon in this country as a peſtilence. This diſtemper is not continual, as in other nations; ſeven, eight, or more years paſſing without its being heard of: but when it prevails, towns and villages are ſoon thinned of their inhabitants.

INDIES (*Eaſt*), under this head is comprehended all the vaſt tract of country which is ſituated to the ſouth of Tartary, between Perſia and China, as well as the iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, ſuch as Borneo, Sumatra, Ceylon, Java, the Maldives, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, &c.

INDIES (*Weſt*). Iſlands of the Atlantic, which extend from the coaſt of Florida, in a curve to the coaſt of Surinam, in South America, from 58. 20. to 85. 30. weſt longitude from Greenwich, and from 10. to 27. 50. north latitude: making Cuba the weſterly boundary, the Bahamas the moſt northerly; and fixing the eaſterly point at the iſland of Barbadoes, and the ſoutherly at Trinidad. The name was given by Columbus; and is not unfrequently applied to the whole of America. Moſt of theſe iſlands are treated of ſeparately.

INDIGIRKA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 162. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. N.

INDION, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan, near the Masjan: 70 leagues NNE. Herat.

INDORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country, and reſidence of a Mahratta chief: 290 miles SSW. Agra, and 352 SSW. Delhi. *Long.* 76. 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 56. N.

INDRAMAIA, or *Indermaia*, a river of the iſland of Java, which runs into the ſea, about 100 miles E. from Batavia.

INDRAPOUR, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory for the purchaſe of pepper; 100 miles NW. Bencoolen.

INDRE, a river of France, which riſes about four miles NNW. from Bouſſac, in the department of the Creuſe, paſſes by St. Severe, la Chatre, Chateauroux, Chatillon (where it becomes navigable) Loches, Cormery, Azay le Rideau, &c. and joins the Loire at Rigny, between Saumur and Tours.

INDRE, a department of France, ſo called from the river which croſſes it from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt; bounded on the north by the department of the Loir and Cher, on the eaſt by that of the Cher, on the ſouth by the Creuſe and Upper Vienne, and on the weſt by the departments of the Vienne, and Indre and Loire; about fifty-four miles from north to ſouth, and forty-five from eaſt to weſt. Chateauroux is the capital.

INDRE AND LOIRE, a department of France, ſo called from the union of the two rivers; bounded on the north by the department of the Sarte, on the eaſt by the departments of the Loir and Cher and the Indre, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the department of the Vienne, and on the weſt and north-weſt by the department of the Mayne and Loire; about fifty miles from north to ſouth, and forty-five from eaſt to weſt. Tours is the capital.

INDUS, or *Sinde*, a celebrated river of Aſia, which riſes, as it is ſuppoſed, in the mountains of Little Thibet, and diſcharging its waters into the Indian Sea, by many mouths, between *Lat.* 23. 20. and 24. 40. N.

INEADA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 56 miles ENE. Adrianople.

INEBOLI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 34 miles WNW. Sinob.

INFANTES, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 20 miles W. Alcaraz.

INFIERNO, one of the ſmaller Canary iſlands, between Lancerotta and St. Clara.

INFIESTO, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: 20 miles E. Oviedo.

INGAMACHOIX BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland: 5 miles S. Point Rich.

INGARD POINT, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Wexford: 1 mile E. Feathard.

INGARYD, a town of Sweden in the province of Smaland: 5 miles S. Johnkioping.

INGATESTONE, a town of England in the county of Eſſex, in the road from London to Harwich: 28 miles SW. Colcheſter, and 23 ENE. London.

INGELFINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe, on the Kocher: 8 miles NE. Ohrenburg.

INGELHEIM (*Ober*), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated on the Selz: 12 miles W. Mentz, and 28 NW. Worms. *Long.* 25. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 56. N.

INGELHEIM (*Nider*), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 1 mile NNW. Ober Ingelheim.

INGELMUNSTER, or *Engelmunſter*, a village of Flanders, ſituated near the river Mandel, where is a caſtle, which was often made a garriſon in the religious wars of the ſixteenth century. François de la Noue, ſurnamed Iron-Arm, laid ſiege to it in 1580, by order of the prince of Orange, but was defeated and taken priſoner by the marquis de Riſburg: 5 miles N. Courtray.

INGELSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of the Vogtland: 9 miles SSE. Oelſnitz.

INGELSTHAL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 4 miles NNW. Freiſach.

INGELSTAD, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 10 miles SE. Wexio.

INGERSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: 2 miles WNW. Colmar.

INGESU, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 80 miles SE. Yurcup.

INGHUYSEN, a town of the United Dutch States, in the county of Zutphen: 3 miles NE. Doeſburg.

INGLING, a town of France in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Thionville: 2 leagues E. Thionville.

INGODA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Amul: 28 miles W. Nertchinſk.

INGOLSTADT, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, ſituated on the Danube, and one of the ſtrongeſt places in Germany, ſurrounded with a moraſs. It has an univerſity, founded in the year 1472, which embraced the reformation in the year 1743. It was beſieged in the year 1632, by Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, without ſucceſs. In the year 1704, it was ſurrendered to the emperor by treaty, and in the year 1743, it was again taken by the Auſtrians, who held it till the year 1745: 37 miles N. Munich, and 33 NE. Augſburg. *Long.* 29. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 43. N. —In the year 1796, this city was beſieged by the troops of the French republicans, but were compelled to raiſe the ſiege, in conſequence of a battle with the Auſtrians, on the 11th of September, in which they loſt 2000 men killed and wounded, and 1500 priſoners.

INGRANDE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, on the Loire: 5 leagues WSW. Angers, and 3½. E. Ancenis.

*Ingré*, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans: 4 miles NW. Orleans.

INGRIA, a part of Ruſſia, now called *the Government of Peterſburg*, conquered from the Swedes by Peter the Great.

INGROWIZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: 11 miles NE. Saar.

INGUE-LOUKA, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 142. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 16. N.

INQUENIEL, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan: 3½ leagues N. Hennebon.

INGUL, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Bug, near Matvievka.

INGULETZ, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dnieper: 12 miles NE. Cherſon.

INGULSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Ingul: 28 miles S. Elizavet.

INGURTY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Golconda: 22 miles SE. Warangole.

INGWEILLER, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Wiſembourg, on the Motter: 7 leagues NNW. Straſburg.

INHAMBANE, or *Innanbam*, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Monomotapa, ſituated about *Long.* 30. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 24. S.

INHAMIOR, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Monomotapa: ſituated about *Long.* 31. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 30. S.

INHAMPURA, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Inhambane, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 20. S.

INHAQUA, a town and fort of Africa, in the kingdom of Inhambane, in poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe.

INHAQUEA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sofala, in the poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe, near the ſea coaſt: 9 leagues SW. Sofala.

INIA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby: 50 miles NE. Kolivan.

INIA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena. *Long.* 134. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

INJAMBI, or *Tiete*, a river of South America, in Braſil, which runs into the Parana, 60 leagues NW. from St. Paul, on the borders of Paraguay.

INIARA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza: 48 miles W. Penza.

INISBEG, an iſland near the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal, 6 miles NE. Bloody Farland Point.

INISBEG, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Kerry: 2 miles from the Greater Blaſket Iſland.

INIS BOFFIN, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal: 5 miles SSW. Bloody Farland Point.

INIS BOFFIN, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 35. N.

INISCALTRA, an iſland of Ireland, in the river Shannon: 2 miles S. Mount Shannon.

INISCATTERY, an iſland of Ireland, in the river Shannon, about 7 miles from the mouth.

INISDRISRA, an iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork, in Roaring Water Bay.

INISDUFF, an iſland near the north coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal: 6 miles NE. Bloody Farland Point.

INISFREE, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal: 2 miles SE. Arranmore.

INISFREE BAY, a bay of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Donegal: 6 miles S. Bloody Farland Bay.

INISGLORA ISLAND, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo: 5 miles N. from North Iniſkea Iſland.

INISGOULA ISLAND, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo, in Clew Bay.

INISHAE ISLAND, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway. *Long.* 8. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 29. N.

INISHARN ISLAND, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway: 7 miles E. Rinveel Point.

INISHEGIL ISLAND, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo, between the iſland of Achil and the continent.

INISHERKAN ISLAND, an iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork, on the weſt ſide of Baltimore harbour, 6 miles in circumference. *Long.* 9. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

INISHMURRY ISLAND, an iſland in the river Shannon: 16 miles W. Limerick.

INISHRUIN ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway. 1 mile W. Rinveel Point.

INISHUGH ISLAND, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo, in Clew Bay.

INISKEA (*North*), an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo. *Long.* 10 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

INISKEA (*South*), an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo: 1 mile SW. from North Iniſkea.

INISKEEL ISLAND, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal, at the mouth of the Guibarra river.

INISKEERAH, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo, 5 miles NNE. from North Iniſkea iſland.

INISKERRY, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Clare, north of Dunmore Bay.

INISLIRE, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo, in Clew Bay.

INISMAIN, one of the South Arran Iſlands, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, at the entrance of Galway Bay. *Long.* 9. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 3. N.

INISMAKEERA, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal: 1 mile S. Arranmore.

INISMANAN, an iſland near the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal: 3 miles S. Bloody Farland Point.

INISMURRY, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Sligo, between Sligo Bay and Donegal Bay. *Long.* 8. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 26. N.

INISSHARK ISLAND, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 34. N.

INISTEGELL, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo: 6 miles ENE. Rinveel Point.

INISTIOGHE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 10 miles S. Gowran, and 13 SW. Kilkenny.

INISTUISCAR, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

INISTURE, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo. *Long.* 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 41. N.

IN-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 12 miles NNE. Se-nan.

INSKOLKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 40 miles SW. Biiſk.

INLI, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 45 miles W. Hoang-tcheou.

IN-MIN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 750 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 3. N.

IN-NORING, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the river Lyzer: 6 miles N. Millſtatt.

INN, a river which riſes in the country of the Griſons, about 12 miles ſouth weſt of Zuls, paſſes by Innſpruck, Schwatz, Ratenburg, Kuffſtein, Waſſerburg, Muhdorf, Branau, Scherding, &c. and runs into the Danube, near Paſſau.

INN, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube, near Efferding.

INNACONDA, or *Vinuconda*, or *Huiniconda*, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor: 87 miles SSE. Hydrabad, and 95 W. Maſulipatam.

INNERKIP, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew: 4 miles SW Greenock.

INNERLEITHING, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed, about 5 miles E. from Peebles.

INNERLEITHING, a village of Scotland, in the county of Peebles, on a river of the ſame name, with a medicinal ſpring: 5 miles E. Peebles.

INNER SEE, a river of Germany, which riſes about 5 miles north-weſt from Goſlar, and runs into the Leine, about 4 miles NW. from Sarſtede, in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim.

INNER SOUND, a ſtrait of the North Sea, between the iſle of Skye, and the north-weſt coaſt of Inverneſsſhire, in Scotland.

INNERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles WNW. Grein.

INNERWICK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, ſituated near the ſea: 4 miles SE. Dunbar.

INNHASTING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles W. Wells.

INNICHEN, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe, ſituated on the Drave: 21 miles N. Cadora, and 29 E. Brixen.

INNISHANNON, a town of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, and county of Cork, ſeated on the river Bandon, which is navigable to Collier's Quay, half a mile below the town. The linen manufacture is commenced here. It is 6 miles from Kinſale, and 134 from Dublin.

INNISHIRKAN, an iſland of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, and county of Cork, ſituated between Cape Clear Iſland and Baltimore Bay.

INNISKEANE, a village of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, and county of Cork. It is ſmall, but has a good weekly market, though ſome of the adjoining country is mountainous, rocky, and covered with heath, furze and fern: 144 miles from Dublin.

INNSTADT, ſee *Paſſau*.

INNY, a river of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, which empties itſelf into Ballinaſkellig Bay.

INOR, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Stenay: 1 league N. Stenay, and 2½ W. Montmedy.

INOWLOCZAW, or *Inowiadiſlow*, or *Jungenleſlaw*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Wladiſlaw: 26 miles W. Wladiſlaw.

INOWLODZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenczicz: 56 miles SE. Lenczicz.

INOWROSLAW, ſee *Wladiſlaw*.

INSHILLA, a town of Africa, near the eaſt coaſt of the kingdom of Tunis: 108 miles S. Tunis.

INSMING, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieuze: 3½ leagues NNE. Dieuze, and 3 ENE. Morhange.

INSOKO, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt: 40 leagues from the ſea.

INSPRUCK, or *Innſpruck*, or *Ynſbrugg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and capital of the Tyroleſe, ſituated on the Inn. Within the walls and gates, indeed, it is not large, but contains extenſive ſuburbs, which are taken up by conſiderable palaces, churches, and convents. This town is the reſidence of the ſupreme repreſentation, and aulic-chamber, of the reviſion-judicatory of the counties of the Lower and Upper Auſtria, as alſo of the regency, or lords-juſtices. In the middle of the Franciſcan church, which the emperor, Ferdinand I. cauſed to be built here, among other monuments, is ſeen a magnificent one, erected by that emperor, in honour of Maximilian I. On the top of it he is repreſented by a metal ſtatue kneeling, which ſtatue is ſurrounded with four other ſmaller ones of metal, repreſenting the Virtues, and on the monument itſelf, in a raiſed work of white marble, the exploits of that emperor are repreſented. In the coſtly choir-altar of the very beautiful pariſh church here, is to be ſeen the celebrated image of Mariahulf, which the archduke Leopold, while biſhop of Straſzburg and Paſſau, bought of the electoral cabinet at Dreſden, to Paſſau, and his ſon afterwards ſent to this place. It is ſurrounded with the images of the princes of duke Charles V. of Lorrain, which are worked in ſilver, of the ſame ſize as when born, together with the golden image, in the ſame ſize, which the empreſs queen, Maria Thereſa, after her delivery, in the year 1741, of the archduke Joſeph, made a preſent of to this place, and ſome other valuable offerings. After the middle of the 16th century, the Jeſuits were introduced here, whoſe gymnaſium the emperor Leopold converted into an univerſity, in the year 1672, calling it Cæſerco-Leopoldina, and which, in 1745, was preſented, by the empreſs queen, Maria Thereſa, with the collection of books, which was formerly kept at the citadel of Ambras, and afterwards with books out of the Imperial library at Vienna: 28 miles N. Brixen, and 68 SW. Saltzburg. *Long.* 29. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 14. N.

INSTER, a river of Pruſſia, which riſes 6 miles NE. Pilkallen, and joins the Pregel, near Inſterburg.

INSTERBURG, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, containing two churches, about 350 houſes, and 3000 inhabitants; the caſtle was built in the 14th century. Corn and beer are its principal articles of trade: 44 miles E. Konigſberg.

INSUMA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 100 miles SW. Mecca.

INTCHEN-OUEI, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 230 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 145. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 23. N.

INTERDOCCA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 12 miles W. Aquila.

INTERLACKEN, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a conſiderable bailiwic, in the canton of Bern. It takes its name from a celebrated abby, ſo called from being ſituated between the lakes of Brientz and Thun, which was ſeculariſed in the year 1528: 32 miles SE. Berne, and 28 SSW. Lucern.

INTRESSEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: 40 miles S. Poſen.

INTURKI, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 18 miles N. Wilna.

IN-VENDEN, a mountain of Germany, in the Tyroleſe: 14 miles NNE. Brixen.

INVER, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which enters into Donegal Bay, forming a bay at its mouth, to which it gives name, 7 miles W. Donegal.

INVERARITY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus: 4 miles S. Forfar.

INVERARY, a town and royal borough of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, ſituated on the north-weſt ſide of Loch Fyne; near which is a caſtle, the ſeat of the duke of Argyle. It is the capital of Argyleſhire, and the ſea-coaſt of the pariſh is twelve miles in length: the number of inhabitants, in the year 1792, was upwards of 1800. A linen manufacture was eſtabliſhed here in the year 1748. In the year 1776, a woollen manufacture was ſet on foot, and in the year 1754, a furnace was erected for ſmelting iron by means of charcoal. One ſhip belonging to the town is engaged in foreign trade, and about half a dozen employed in imports of meal, coals, and merchants' goods, &c. exporting wool, timber, and oak bark: 33 miles WNW. Glaſgow. *Long.* 1. 52. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 12. N.

INVERAVEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Banff, near the conflux of the Avon and the Spey: 14 miles S. Elgin, and 12 SSE. Forres.

INVERBERVIE, ſee *Bervie*.

INVERESK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, on the Eſk: 3 miles N. Dalkeith, and 4 E. Edinburgh.

INVERKEITHING, a ſea-port town of Scotland, and a royal borough, in the county of Fife, on the north ſide of the Forth. Before the entrance of the harbour there is a large and ſafe bay, which affords excellent ſhelter for ſhips in all winds. Here his majeſty's ſhips of war ſometimes come from Leith-roads and ride at anchor, to avoid the winter ſtorms; and merchant ſhips from the Mediterranean formerly uſed to perform quarantine here. The harbour itſelf is a ſmall bay; at the mouth of which, upon the weſt ſide, there lies a large Dutch built veſſel, as a lazaretto, where, inſtead of detaining ſhips from foreign ports, the particular goods, in which any infection may be ſuppoſed to lodge, are immediately received, aired under the inſpection of a proper officer, and delivered, within a limited time, to the owners, by the expreſs orders of the cuſtom-houſe. At the head of the bay is a quay, the proper place for landing and receiving goods. The depth of water, at ſpring tides, is thirteen and ſometimes fifteen feet. It was deepened within theſe few years, and a narrow channel cut farther down to admit ſhips up to it. This is kept pretty clear by the rivulet that runs through it at low tide. Another quay is now building, with great improvements, to accommodate the ſhipping. There are here ſometimes between forty and fifty veſſels from different places waiting for coals, eſpecially in the winter ſeaſon. Several ſhips belong to this place; but none of any conſiderable burthen. Some of them ſail to foreign parts, and the reſt are chiefly employed in the coal and coaſting trade. Not far from the town a lead-mine was diſcovered, belonging to the earl of Morton: and a herring fiſhery has lately been begun on the coaſt: 3½ miles SE. Dunfermline, and 9 WNW. Leith.

INVERKIETHENIE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen: 16 miles N. Inverury.

INVERKILLER, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus: 5 miles N. Aberbrothick.

INVERLIETHING, a town of Scotland, in the county of Peebles, on a river of the ſame name: 5 miles E. Peebles.

INVERLIETHING, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed: 5 miles E. Peebles.

INVERNESS, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of the ſame name, at the mouth of the river Neſs. It is a royal borough, holding its firſt charter from Malcolm Canmore. The harbour is ſafe and commodious. Seven veſſels belong to it, of 400 to 500 tons; and nine boats, manned by ſix men each. The veſſels trade principally to London, carrying fiſh, ſkins, and the manufacture of the country, bringing back grocery, &c. The manufactures of the town are leather, coarſe hempen cloth, bagging, ſacking, &c. linen, and thread. The memorable battle of Culloden was fought near this town. There are three national or Preſbyterian churches, beſides one of Epiſcopalians, a place of worſhip for Methodiſts, &c. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1791, was 5017, beſides 1823 in the pariſh, making in the whole 7930: 57 miles W. Banff. *Long.* 0. 55. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 28. N.

INVERNESSSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the county of Roſs, on the eaſt by the counties of Murray and Nairn, on the ſouth by Perth and Argyle, and on the weſt by the ſea. It is divided into three diſtricts, Invernesſſhire Proper, Lochaber, and Badenock; and includes ſeveral of the Hebrides, or Weſtern Iſlands, viz. Skye, Barra, North and South Viſt, Benbecula, St. Kilda, Rona, Raſa, Rum, and ſome others, with the peninſula of Harris. Independent of the iſlands, it meaſures 75 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 45 from north to ſouth. It abounds with oak and fir timber, and mines of iron ore; the paſtures feed numbers of cattle, and the lochs are well furniſhed with fiſh; but the corn produced is trifling: on the whole, it is reckoned one of the leaſt fertile counties of Scotland. The principal rivers are the Neſs and the Spey. Inverneſs is the capital.

INVERURY, a town of Scotland, and a royal borough, in the county of Aberdeen, ſituated on the conflux of the Don aud the Ury. It is ſaid to have been created a royal borough by Robert Bruce, on occaſion of a victory obtained by him over the earl of Buchan, who commanded for the king of England, but it does not appear to have ever been a place of much commerce, or a manufacturing town. The number of inhabitants is about 700: 10 miles NW. Aberdeen, and 51 NNE. Dundee.

INYAMI, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, with a celebrated idol, adored by the inhabitants.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnbogen, celebrated for its ſilver mines, the beſt in the kingdom, diſcovered in the year 1516. From the year 1586 to the year 1601, theſe mines yielded 305,790 marks of ſilver: 11 miles N. Elnbogen, and 52 SSE. Dreſden.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Uckermark of Brandenburg: 17 miles S. Prenzlow, and 31 NNE. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

JOAL, or *Juala*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sin, on the ſea coaſt, with a road and good anchorage, where the French have a factory for ſlaves, ſkins, ivory, and wax.

JOALLY, ſee *Sanjalli*.

JOANINA, ſee *Janna*.

JOANNA, or *Hinzuan*, one of the Comora iſlands, about thirty miles long, and fifteen broad. The ſea coaſts of this iſland are chiefly in the hands of Arabians, who have obtained a ſettlement, and drove the original natives to the interior and mountainous parts, though the latter are double the number of the former. Though not the largeſt, it is the principal and demands tribute of the others. The iſland produces oranges, lemons, limes, cocoanuts, yams, bananas, pine-apples, with ſome antiſcorbutic plants, the principal of which is purſlane: the inhabitants are fond of the Engliſh and the Engliſh language, and moſt of them claim the title of lord, duke, or prince, and on the arrival of a veſſel, ſolicit cuſtom, or preſents, under thoſe characters, hoping to obtain ſomething more ſubſtantial. *Long.* 44. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 14. S.

JOAR, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Burſali, ſurrounded with paliſades, to keep off wild beaſts.

IOARTAM, a town and kingdom of the iſland of Java, on the northeaſt part of the iſland.

JOCKGRIM, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on an eminence, near the Rhine: 3 leagues SE. Landau, and 2½ NNE. Lauterburg.

JOHAN-GEORGEN-STADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, founded in the year 1654, by the Proteſtant miners, who were driven out of the little Bohemian mine-town of Platten, and was named after the elector, John George I. On the corn which is cultivated near the town, the inhabitants would hardly be able to ſubſiſt, even for a few days; but on the other hand, their breed of cattle here is good; the women weave lace, and the men apply themſelves to mining. At firſt, tin only was found here, but in 1662, a ſilver vein was diſcovered at this place, and upon that a ſilver hut eſtabliſhed, though at preſent the ſilver ore dug here is delivered in at Freyberg. Copper ore is ſometimes found, and cobalt. Emery, alſo, is prepared here, beſides other minerals, which are found at this place: 7 miles S. Schwarzenberg.

JOHANNESBERG, or *Biſchofsberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 16 miles W. Mentz.

JOHANNESBURG, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia: 84 miles SSE. Konigſberg. *Long.* 40. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

JOHANSDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 2 miles S. Oldeburg.

JOHANSTHAL, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, ſituated in Sileſia: 12 miles NNW. Jagendorf.

JOHN'S HAVEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine: 4 miles S. Bervie.

JOHN'S ISLAND, an iſland of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of South Carolina, a little to the ſouth of Charles Town; thirty miles in circumference. *Long.* 80. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 42. N.

JOHN'S TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 35 miles NW. Albany.

JOHNSON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 33 miles NW. Richmond.

JOHNSON (*Fort*), a fort to defend the entrance of Charleſtown harbour, in South Carolina.

JOHNSON'S POINT, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

JOHNSTON, a county of Rhode Iſland, one of the United American States.

JOHNSTON KIRK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries: 6 miles N. Lochmaben.

JOHNSTONS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: 46 miles NNW. Queenborough.

JOHNNY GROAT'S HOUSE, the moſt northerly dwelling of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs: 1 mile W. Duncanſby Head.

JOHOR, a town of the peninſula of Malacca, near the ſouth coaſt, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. In the year 1603, this town was deſtroyed by the Portugueſe. *Long.* 121. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 1. 58. N.

JOIGNY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Yonne, ſurrounded with thick walls, near the Yonne: 14 miles NW. Auxerre, and 34 SW. Troyes. *Long.* 21. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 59. N.

JOINAGUR, ſee *Jyenagur*.

JOINVILLE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Marne, on the Marne: 5 leagues SE. St. Dizier, and 7 N. Chaumont en Baſſigny. *Long.* 22. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

JOKARI TUSTA, ſee *Soli*.

JOKKATO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barra.

JOLUCAR, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 7 miles NE. Motril.

JOLUT, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Eaſt Greenland. *Long.* 46. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 56. N.

JOMPIR, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Jumnah, 20 miles SE. Agra.

JONA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi: 35 miles S. Delhi.

IONA, ſee *Icolmkill*.

JONCY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles: 5¾ leagues SW. Châlons ſur Saône, and 5 NNE. Charolles.

JONCY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arnay-le-Duc: 1 league NW. Arnay-le-Duc.

JONDAL, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Bergen: 30 miles E. Bergen.

JONDISAPUR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 6 leagues E. Suſa.

JONEIKISCHKEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 36 miles W. Tilſit.

JONES, a county of North Carolina.

JONES, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina, ſituated on the north ſide of the Roanoke, oppoſite Halifax.

JOHNES ISLAND, an iſland in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 63. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 52. N.

JONES'S TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 25 miles W. Reading.

JONG-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 45 miles WSW. Tchong-kiang.

JONGOMA, a kingdom of Aſia, ſituated to the north of Siam.

JONKIOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, ſituated near the Wetter Lake, containing two fauxbourgs, three churches, an arſenal, and a manufacture of arms, and about 3000 inhabitants. It is the ſeat of juſtice for Gothland: 156 miles SW. Stockholm. *Long.* 14. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 48. N.

JONQUERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, ſituated at the foot of the Pyrennées: 20 miles N. Gerona.

JONQUIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orange; 1½ league ESE. Orange.

JONSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pons: 3 leagues SSE. Pons, and 4½ NNW. Montlieu.

JONSBERG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, near the coaſt of the Baltic: 22 miles E. Nordkioping.

JONVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Juſſey, on the Saône: 2½ leagues N. Juſſey.

JOODPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar or diſtrict, in the country of Agimere: 85 miles WSW. Agimere, and 75 NW. Cheitore. *Long.* 73. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 7. N.

JOPPA, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: 23 miles NE. Baltimore.

JOPPA, ſee *Jaffa*.

JOPSUS, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, 10 miles WNW. Aſſarli, in the province of Romania.

JORDAN, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the mountain of Antilibanus from a lake, paſſes by Mount Hermon, and empties itſelf into the Dead Sea.

JORDAN, a river of United America, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into the ſea, 7 miles W. New Briſtol.

JORGEN, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Bergen: 33 miles SW. Romſdal.

JORGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles SSW. Steyr.

JORGENTHAL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 6 miles NE. Kamnitz.

JORIAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazenderan: 7 leagues NE. Aſtarabat.

JORISIMA, one of the iſlands of Japan.

JORQUERA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Xucar: 38 miles SSE. Alarcon.

JORRACH, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 188 miles SSE. Mecca.

JOSEPHSTHAL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bofeſlau: 12 miles NNE. Turnau.

JOSIDA, a town of Japan, in the province of Mikava.

JOSNIOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 48 miles NNW. Kaminiec.

JOSSELIN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Morbihan: 6½ leagues NNE. Vannes, and 11 E. L'Orient. *Long.* 15. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 57. N.

JOSSLIOKA, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 76 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

JOSVO, a town of Hungary: 16 miles W. Caſchau.

JOTAKO, an iſland in the Mediterranean: 2 miles E. Teaki.

JOUARRE, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marn: 10 miles S. Meaux.

JOUAVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Mozelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briey: 1¼ league S. Briey, and 3 W. Metz.

JOUCKLOKE INLET, a large bay on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador; the entrance *Long.* 58. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

*Joué*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 1 league S. Tours.

*Joué-du-Plain*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne: 5 miles SW. Argentan.

JOUGUE, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontarlier: 2¼ leagues S. Pontarlier, and 7½ ESE. Salins.

JOUQUES, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix: 4 leagues NE. Aix.

JOURA, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about 10 miles in circuit; barren and uncomfortable: 12 miles SW. Andros.

JOURKOUP, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 48 miles SE. Kir-ſhehr.

JOUX LA VILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avallon: 3 leagues N. Avallon, and 5 SE. Auxerre.

JOUX (*Mount*), a part of Mount Jura ſo called, near the ſource of the Doubs, on the borders of Swiſſerland, and that part of the canton of Bern which borders on France.

JOUX, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, ſituated on a part of Mount Jura: 4 miles W. Romainmotier.

JOUY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verſailles: 1 league S. Verſailles.

JOUY LE CHATEL, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Provins: 3½ leagues NW. Provins, and 3 S. Coulomiers.

JOUY SUR MORIN, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: 15 miles SE. Meaux.

JOWA TOWN, a town of North America, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 91. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 30. N.

JOYEUSE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tanargue, on the Beaune, near the Ardeche; containing about 600 inhabitants: 7 leagues SSW. Privas, and 7 NW. Pont St. Eſprit. *Long.* 21. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

IPEK, a river of Servia, which riſes in Mount Hæmus, and runs into the Danube, near Galombatz.

IPETUBA, a town of South America, in the country of Brazil, and government of St. Paul.

IPHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 15 miles ESE. Wurzburg, and 5 E. Kitzingen.

IPOL, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube, near Gran.

IPS, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, near the town of Ips, in the archduchy of Auſtria.

IPS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated near the conflux of the Ips and Danube: 22 miles W. St. Polten, and 48 W. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 13. N.

IPSALA, or *Skipſilar*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop: 53 miles SW. Adrianople, and 150 W. Conſtantinople.

IPSERA, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about two leagues long, and one wide: it produces figs, grapes, a little cotton, and ſome corn; red wine is an article of commerce: the ſoil is in general excellent. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks, in number about 1000, who pay a tribute of about 1000 crowns, and are ſubject to the cadi of Scio: 6 miles NW. Scio.

IPSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 17 miles NNW. Anſpach.

IPSWICH, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, on the river Orwell, about twelve miles from the German Sea. It is ancient, and was formerly of much greater note than at preſent; the harbour was more convenient, and had a greater number of veſſels. It at preſent contains twelve pariſh churches, and is governed by two bailiffs, recorder, twelve portmen, &c. The bailiffs and four of the portmen are juſtices of the peace. In the year 991, Ipſwich was ravaged by the Danes, and a peace was purchaſed of them at the expence of 10,000l.; notwithſtanding which, in nine years after they plundered the town again: a caſtle was built here ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, which was pulled down by king Stephen, and no veſtiges are now remaining. The principal trade for the ſhipping of this port, is the Greenland whale fiſhery, for which it is well ſituated, as the ſame wind which conveys the ſhips out of the river will ſerve them for the whole voyage. Great quantities of corn are ſent from hence to London, and timber conveyed to the different dock-yards. The tide riſes to the height of twelve feet, but the harbour is almoſt dry at low-water: veſſels of large ſize are obliged to ſtop below the town. Ipſwich is the county town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here is a market on Tueſday and Thurſday for butchers' meat, on Wedneſday and Friday for fiſh, and on Saturday for corn and proviſions in general: 42 miles S. Norwich, and 69 NNE. London. *Long.* 1. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

IPSWICH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near the ſea: the harbour is rendered inconvenient on account of a bar and ſhoals: 22 miles N. Boſton.

IPSWICH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: 25 miles ESE. Cheſterfield.

IPUT, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Soz, oppoſite Bilitz, in the government of Mogilev.

IQUEYQUE, or *Iquique*, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Peru, about a mile in circumference, ſituated in a ſmall gulf, which affords a ſhelter for veſſels, but no freſh water. It is inhabited by Indians and ſlaves, who are employed in collecting a yellow earth, formed by the dung of birds, as manure for vines, and with which eight or ten ſhips have been loaded annually for a century. *Lat.* 20. 20. S.

IQUISENQUI, one of the iſlands of Japan.

IRABAD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 58 leagues E. Iſpahan.

IRABATTY, a name given to the river Ava, in ſome part of its courſe.

IRAC (*Arabian*), a country of Arabia Deſerta, ſituated to the ſouth of the Tigris and Euphrates; towards the north-eaſt it is watered by the branches of the Euphrates, and is fertile, with a number of cities and towns; towards the ſouth-weſt, it is a dreary wilderneſs. Baſſora is one of the principal places.

IRAG, or *Irac Agemi*, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by Ghilan and Mezanderan, on the Eaſt by Choraſan, on the ſouth by Farſiſtan, and on the weſt by the Arabian Irac. This province contains a part of ancient Media and Parthia. It is about 150 leagues in length, and 120 in breadth: a part of it is compoſed of barren and naked mountains, or ſandy plains, in which little can grow for the ſervice of man. The air is healthy, but extremely dry; the climate is hot, and it hardly ever rains in the ſummer for ſix months together: near the rivers are vaſt and fertile plains; elſewhere the country is barren. Muſk is obtained from an animal found on Mount Taurus, which croſſes the province: and in ſeveral places manna is collected of exquiſite whiteneſs. Galbanum is collected in the mountains, a few leagues from Iſpahan, and in ſeveral places they cultivate grapes, part of which are dried, and the reſt made into white wine. They reckon about forty towns or cities. Iſpahan is the capital.

IRANEY, a town of France, in the department of the Auxerre: 6 leagues NW. Avallon, and 2 SE. Auxerre.

IRAPILLY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 12 miles SE. Sankeridurgum.

IRBIL, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan: 80 miles SE. Betlis.

IRBIT, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 100 miles NE. Ekaterinburg.

IRBIT, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tura, near the town of Irbit.

IRCH, ſee *Earck*.

IRE HOLMS, two iſlands among the Orkneys, a little to the weſt of the iſland of Sanda.

IREBY, or *Market Ireby*, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, on the river Elne, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 12 miles N. Keſwick, and 296 N. London.

IRELAND, an iſland lying to the weſt of that of Great Britain. It is bounded on the eaſt by St. George's Channel and the Iriſh Sea, which ſeparates it from England and Wales; on the north-eaſt by a channel about twelve miles broad, which ſeparates it from Scotland; and on the weſt by the Great Atlantic Ocean, to which it opens its numerous and capacious harbours, as if it offered to embrace the whole commerce of the Weſtern World. It is ſituated twenty-one leagues weſt of Holyhead, and north-weſt of Portpatrick, in Scotland, about four. This beautiful iſland is ſituated between *Long.* 6. 0. and 10. 40. W. and between *Lat.* 51. 15. and 55. 13. N. being about 289 Iriſh miles in length, and 155 in breadth; or 350 Engliſh miles long, and 189 broad. It is divided into four provinces, viz. Ulſter on the north; Munſter on the ſouth; Leinſter on the eaſt, and Connaught on the weſt; which four provinces are divided into thirty-two counties, which include 2293 pariſhes, on a ſurface of about

19,000 ſquare miles, Iriſh. Its population is uncertain, and calculations vary in their eſtimates, from two millions and a half, to upwards of four millions: perhaps a medium may be ſtruck, and after allowing for ſome depopulation, owing to the numbers that have fallen in the late civil war, the tranſportations, and executions, and enliſtings into regiments on foreign ſervice, the whole population of Ireland may be taken at about three millions and a half; four-fifths of whom are Roman Catholics, and the remaining fifth of the Anglican or eſtabliſhed church. This eſtabliſhment, conſiſting of 3000 eccleſiaſtics, is ſupported by an annual revenue of upwards of *ſix hundred thouſand pounds*. The number of the Roman Catholic clergy is 25,000, maintained by the voluntary contributions of their own flock, that pay, however, equal dues to the Anglican church. Beſides theſe, the diſſenting clergy of Ulſter, in aid of the bounty of their own congregation, are allowed by the government 2700l. per annum. The vaſt revenues of the eſtabliſhed church add great weight and great ſplendour to the ſtate, which in return receives back from the church the ſupport it gave. This ſtupendous eſtabliſhment is protected by four archbiſhops, and twenty biſhops, whoſe influence and patronage form a part of the government. The climate of Ireland is extremely temperate, not being ſubject to thoſe exceſſive heats and colds, and their viciſſitudes, to which that of England is expoſed, the warmth of its ſummers being neither ſo intenſe, nor the rigours of its winters ſo ſevere: ſo that two Iriſhmen, when they meet, ſeldom ſalutes with telling one another, as they do in England, that " it is a warm day," or " a cold day:" the weather being leſs changeable, their diſpoſitions are leſs fluctuating: more hoſpitable, and certain in their affections, their ſalutations take another turn; and their *bodies* not feeling like thoſe of the Engliſh, their ſenſations are expreſſed more from the *heart*. This country is ſeldom viſited by any of thoſe dreadful convulſions of nature, that diſturb and often deſtroy other parts of the world; and it is remarkable, that ſuch is the excellence of its ſoil and climate, that no venomous animal will live in it. Owing to the number of moiſt particles that are wafted from the ocean by the weſterly winds, which for the moſt part prevail, the atmoſphere is much damper than that of England, but not at all unhealthy: the natives are as hardy as any people in the world, and the air not found unfavourable to ſtrangers. Although the bogs in this country are very numerous, it does not appear that they are unwholſome, partaking in no degree of the marſhes and fens in ſome parts of England, which in that kingdom are found productive of agues and other nervous diſorders. Indeed the bogs do not emit any putrid vapours, but are of an antiſeptic and aſtringent nature, being found not only to preſerve timber for ages, but to render it more durable. The ſkins of different animals, particularly thoſe of ſtags, and even of men that have periſhed in ſome of thoſe bogs, have been found converted into a ſort of tough and ſtrong leather, though buried for centuries in the bottom of the bogs. The ſoil of Ireland varies extremely in different places, changing from the ſtiffeſt clay to the lighteſt ſand, but of the latter there is not much to be found, and chalk is no where met with. Though far more ſtony than that of England, the ſoil is naturally more productive, notwithſtanding the high cultivation of the latter country: the lime-ſtone, of which the Iriſh rocks principally conſiſt, contributing to warm, enrich, and improve the land. The paſturage altogether is prodigiouſly luxuriant; but agriculture there has not yet received all the encouragement it might, nor all the advantages of which the ſoil is capable. The bogs, when drained, make excellent meadow, and are found well adapted to the culture of potatoes. Marble of great beauty and luſtre may be found in many of the counties, particularly in Kilkenny. Copious mines of the fineſt coal, which it is hoped will be opened, particularly as the country is interſected by numerous canals, are to be met with in ſeveral places: and mines of ſilver and lead, and of ſilver mixed with lead, and iron, and copper, are not unfrequent: potter's clay alſo has been found of excellent quality, ſuppoſed ſuperior to any of that ſort in England. A moſt rich and pure mine of gold was lately diſcovered in the county of Wicklow, but at preſent is not allowed to be worked, a guard being conſtantly employed to watch it. Yet with all theſe advantages, and few nations have been ſo highly gifted by nature, the face of Ireland, amid its pictureſque and ſmiling appearance, exhibits a wretchedneſs that draws a ſigh from the moſt indifferent ſpectator, where the cave of miſery and the half-naked native at once offend and ſhock the feelings of humanity, as if both the ſoil and its people were the property of the *Rich Few*, that would ſuffer nothing to thrive or to flouriſh but themſelves. This wretchedneſs may in ſome meaſure be attributed to the inteſtine feuds that had ſo long diſtracted the people, and are ſtill politically kept up, between the Britiſh and the Native, rankling in the ſeparate intereſts of the Proteſtant and the Catholic, ſo ſubverſive of all morality and good government; but eſpecially to the circumſtance of injurious and oppreſſive tithes, that ſubject four-fifths of the huſbandry of the country to annual impoſts of immenſe amount, that have formed an inſuperable barrier to proſperity, becauſe a penalty on labour and induſtry, and that penalty levied on the people in ſupport of the religion to which they have not conformed, and which, under the faction that oppreſſes them, they will not eaſily be induced to embrace. The principal rivers in Ireland are the Shannon, Foyle, Bann, Liffey, Slaney, Suir, Barrow, Erne, and Moy. Its ſea-ports are numerous, and its harbours the fineſt in the world: in that of Cork alone all the ſhips in Europe, it is ſaid, might ride ſecurely at anchor. The principal ſea-ports are, Londonderry, in the north: Belfaſt, Dublin, Dundalk, Drogheda, and Wexford, on the eaſt-coaſt: Cork, Waterford, Kinſale, Youghal, and Dungarvan, on the ſouth: Galway, Sligo, and Limerick, on the weſt. The ſtaple manufacture of Ireland is linen cloth, which, ſuch is the induſtry of the people when they are encouraged, has been brought to the higheſt perfection: and ſuch is their natural genius, that within theſe few years the cotton manufacture has been cultivated with the happieſt ſucceſs, ſo as to imitate the dimities, muſlins, and other fabrics of India. But their own manufactures being unprotected, while their ports are held open to thoſe of Great Britain, their internal trade ſuffers unſpeakable diſadvantages, the cloths, ſilks, cottons, hoſiery, hard ware, hats and jewelry of England, pouring in upon them, ſo as to render hopeleſs every national exertion of their own. The exports of Ireland are butter, an article for which the ſoil of this fertile country is peculiarly adapted, ſalted proviſions, hides, tallow, ſoap, candles, corn, linen and woollen yarn. In return for theſe, ſhe receives timber, wines, fruits, teas, ſugars, tobacco. By ſome hiſtorians Ireland is ſuppoſed to have been peopled from Spain; but from many circumſtances they appear to have had the ſame origin in common with their neighbours, and that this country was firſt peopled from Scythia: ſo that to look for their antiquity in the nearer periods of European hiſtory, will but diſtract the enquirer, and diſappoint his reſearches. It does not however appear that the hiſtory of Ireland, until the coming of Henry the ſecond, was " fabulous," as ſome writers pretend: certain it is, that its hiſtory may be traced with equal authenticity through the channel of the very ſame materials that other nations trace theirs, and that for ſeveral centuries preceding the birth of Chriſt, Ireland had arts and polity, when England poſſeſſed neither. Long before the arrival of St. Patrick in the fifth century, the Chriſtian religion had been received in Ireland: that good man but eſtabliſhed and confirmed the goſpel that had been introduced before. The Iriſh had experienced frequent invaſions, particularly from the Danes, who in the eighth century, made ſome formidable inroads there, as they did in England, forming a ſettlement in both countries. In the twelfth century, it was again invaded by Henry the Second of England, being governed at that time by five kings of their own; that is, by four kings that ſhared the four provinces, who were all tributary to the king of Meath. John, the ſon of Henry, was created Lord of Ireland, and Henry gave him the country. Soon after he had taken the government upon him, John gave a new code of laws to the kingdom: after him it continued to be governed as a Lordſhip by the kings of England, till Henry the Eighth firſt aſſumed by act of Parliament the title of *King of Ireland*. Ireland at preſent is governed by a Viceroy that repreſents the king of England, and a Parliament conſiſting of Lords and Commons, like that of England, and poſſeſſing the ſame privileges, but is entirely uncontrouled by Great Brttain, having in the year 1782 aſſerted her independence. In this kingdom are two univerſities, one founded by Queen Elizabeth in the 16th century, and expreſsly in aid of the Proteſtant religion; the other founded of late years for the education of Roman Catholics. The Iriſh language is extremely ancient, and may be traced in many of its words, and termination of words, to its Scythian origin. It is more expreſſive than any other known language, and perhaps amid all the incurſions of their neighbours, and the revolutions their kingdom has ſuffered, the jealouſy entertained by the natives againſt the ſpoilers and pillagers of their land may have had no ſmall ſhare in contributing to preſerve their language in ſo much of its original purity. No people love their country ſo well, or are ſo zealouſly attached to one another: among the *ancient ſtock* the Iriſh is almoſt the only language that is ſpoken, for with their affections they have retained their language with little alteration. One ſingle word will often expreſs the circumlocution of commercial innovation, while its pathos melts the heart, or ſtrikes it with the moſt impreſſive ſublimity. With the conciſeneſs and clearneſs of their language, it is needleſs to ſay that the *natives* of Ireland are the ſhrewdeſt and wittieſt people on the earth. They carry their hearts on their lips; and as their minds have not yet been debauched by luxury, the inartificial warmth of their tempers is prompt to reſent the injuries they have not provoked. An Iriſhman is ſeldom known to give the firſt offence; and when offended, will forgive upon atonement with the ſame frankneſs, and the ſame ſincerity too, that he reſents. The characteriſtic of the Iriſh is that of valour inflamed by a high ſenſe of honour, which they ſometimes find inconvenient to them in other countries, but is no burthen at home. The men of Ireland make the beſt huſbands, and the women the beſt wives: what poetry had imagined of another nation, the hiſtorian may faithfully record of Ireland, that " her ſons are brave, and her daughters chaſte."

IRELAND (*New*), an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea; the moſt ſoutherly point of which is ſituated *Long.* 152. 17. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 4. 59. S.

IRELAND, one of the Bermudas iſlands.

IRELAND'S EYE, a ſmall iſland at the entrance into Dublin harbour.

IRGIS, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, near Volſk.

IRGISKOE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Irgis: 96 miles E. Volſk.

IRI, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

IRJAB, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul: 46 miles SE. Cabul. *Long.* 69. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

IRIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône hnd Loire: 2 leagues S. Lyons.

IRISH SEA, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which is between the coaſts of Ireland and Great Britain.

IRISSARI, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: 10 miles SW. St. Palais.

IRK, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Irwell, near Mancheſter.

IRKEN, or *Jerkin*, or *Yarkan*, ſee *Yarkan*.

IRKINEEVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 160 miles ENE. Eniſeiſk. *Long.* 114. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

IRKUT, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Angara, oppoſite Irkutſk.

IRKUTSK, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, to which it gives name, on the Angara, near the lake Baikal; the ſee of a Greek biſhop, and a place of conſiderable commerce; the caravans which trade to China, paſſing through it: 840 miles ESE. Kolivan, and 1248 ESE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 122. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 4. N.

IRKUTSKOI, a government of Ruſſia, containing all that part of Siberia which lies beyond the 125th degree of eaſt longitude from Ferro, bounded on the north by the Frozen Sea, on the eaſt by the North Pacific Ocean, on the ſouth by Chineſe Tartary, and on the weſt by the governments of Kolivan and Tobolſk. It is the largeſt and leaſt populous of all the Ruſſian governments, and is divided into the four provinces of Irkutſk, Nertchinſk, Yakutſk, and Okotſk, from the four principal towns.

IRMA-HISSAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 40 miles SE. Caſtamena.

IRONGRAY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright: 16 miles E. Kircudbright.

IRON LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Weſtmeath: 5 miles NW. Mullingar.

IRON MOUNTAINS, mountains of United America, which divide the Tennaſee government from North Carolina. *Long.* 83. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 25. N.

IRPIN, a river of Ruſſia, which formerly formed the boundary line between that part of the palatinate of Kiov, which was added to Ruſſia, and that which was left to Poland, and runs into the Dnieper, above Kiov.

IRSSOA, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of Portugal, on the ſouth ſide of the mouth of the Minho. *Long.* 9. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

IRT, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, near Ravenglaſs.

IRTETZKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 88 miles W. Orenburg.

IRTHING, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the Eden, 2 miles E. Carliſle.

IRTISCH, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Tartary, and joins the Oby, 200 miles N. Tobolſk.

IRVINE, a ſea-port town of Scotland, and royal borough, in the county of Ayr, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. The principal trade is exporting coal to Ireland: the harbour is nearly half a mile from the town. In the year 1790, the number of veſſels which belonged to this port was fifty-one, the tonnage of which amounted to 3682 tons: the largeſt 160 tons, the ſmalleſt 33; and about 24,000 chaldrons of coals are exported annually; conſiderable quantities of woollen goods and carpeting, muſlins, lawns, gauzes, and linen, are likewiſe exported from the manufacturing towns; the principal imports are hemp, iron, deals, from Memel and Norway, ſhip-timber, and corn; the number of inhabitants of the town and pariſh is ſuppoſed to be upwards of 4500: 21 miles SW. Glaſgow, and 8 N. Ayr. *Long.* 1. 30. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 39. N.

IRVINE, a river of Scotland, which riſes in ſome mountains that form a boundary between the counties of Ayr and Lanerk, and runs into the Frith of Clyde, a little below the town of Irvine.

IRVON, or *Yrvon*, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye, at Bealth, in the county of Brecknock.

IRWELL, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Merſey, 7 miles above Warrington.

ISABAD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 18 leagues S. Amadan.

ISABELLA, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo, built by Chriſtopher Columbus, in the year 1493. *Long.* 53. 45. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 55. N.

ISACSIG, a town of Croatia: 8 miles NNW. Bihacs.

ISAGO, a country of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt.

ISAKLU, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 12 miles NW. Akſhehr.

ISAKOVA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 60 miles NE. Jaſſy.

ISAKZI, a town of European Turkey, ſituated on the Danube: 26 miles W. Iſmail.

ISANTSE-AGHISI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 12 miles NW. Eregri.

ISARIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 8 miles W. Nicaſtro.

ISARRIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 11 miles S. Squillace.

ISBARTEH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, the reſidence of a pacha. The Greeks have four churches in the fauxbourgs: 92 miles S. Kiutaja. *Long.* 48. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 43. N.

ISBELIBURG, a town of Egypt, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 4 miles N. Damietta.

ISCAMPI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 6 miles SW. Albaſano.

ISCAR, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 24 miles NNW. Segovia.

ISCHIA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Naples, about 10 miles in circumference. It appears to have been formed by a volcano: for although no eruptions are now viſible, ſcoria and lava are found, and ſeveral hot ſprings. It is mountainous, but fertile in fruits, and abounds in game; the white wine is much eſteemed. The air is healthy, on which account it is much reſorted to by invalids, as it is but a ſmall diſtance from the continent, and hardly more than four leagues from Naples. Iſchia, the town, is ſituated on the north coaſt of the iſland, on a rock ſurrounded by the ſea, and communicating with the iſland by means of a bridge. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Naples. *Long.* 31. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

ISCHIM, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irtiſch. *Long.* 90. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 45. N.

ISCHIM, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the river Iſchim: 300 miles E. Ekateringburg, and 108 S. Tobolſk. *Long.* 87. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

ISCHIMSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, at the conflux of the Iſchim and Oby: 112 miles E. Tobolſk.

ISE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Aller, near Gifhorn, in the principality of Luneburg.

ISEFIORD, a large bay or gulf of Denmark, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Zealand.

ISEN, a river of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, oppoſite New Oettingen.

ISEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, and biſhopric of Freiſingen: 15 miles ESE. Freiſingen, and 24 ENE. Munich.

ISENBURG, or *Upper Iſenburg* (*County of*), a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſituated in the Wetterau, about 30 miles long, and 10 wide, which conſiſts properly of the lordſhip of Budingen, raiſed to a county in the year 1442, and ſome other eſtates near the county of Hanau. The houſe of Iſenburg is divided into ſeveral branches, the chief of which are Iſenburg Birſtein, Iſenburg Budingen, Iſenburg Wachterſbach, and Iſenburg Meerholz, each taking their ſirname from towns on the eſtate; of theſe the firſt is aſſeſſed to the matricula 69 florins 56 kruitzers: the ſecond 23 florins and 42½ kruitzers; the third 22 florins 16 kruitzers; and the laſt 14 florins 19¾ kruitzers, and Heſſe Darmſtadt for Iſenburg, 28 florins. To the Imperial chamber the whole are taxed at 113 rixdollars 48 kruitzers. The elder branch was raiſed to a prince of the empire in the year 1442.

ISENBURG (*Lower*), a county of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and formerly governed by counts of its own, as a fief of the electorate of Treves. Count Erneſt, the laſt of theſe counts, dying in the year 1664, without heirs, the elector of Treves ſuppreſſed the greateſt part of the county, and alſo obtained at the diets of the electoral Rheniſh circle, the place and voice of Lower Iſenburg. A ſmaller part of it is poſſeſſed by the counts of Wied-Runkel, and another by the barons of Walderdorf. This county is rated in the matricula at 56 florins. To each chamberterm it pays 40 rixdollars, 54 kruitzers, of which ſum the elector of Treves pays 30 rixdollars 40½ kruitzers; the count of New Wied, 5 rixdollars 6¼ kruitzers; and the count of Wied-Runkel, 2 rixdollars, 48¼ kruitzers; and the baron of Walderdorf alſo 2 rixdollars, 48¼ kruitzers.

ISENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which gives name to the county, ſituated on the Iſer, and ſurrounded with ſharp rocks, on one of which is a caſtle, built by Charlemagne: 10 miles N. Coblentz.

ISENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 4 miles W. Hattingen.

ISENBURG (*New*), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg: 3 miles S. Francfort on the Maine, and 4 SW. Offenbach.

ISENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg: 24 miles ENE. Zell.

ISER, a river of Germany, which riſes in the Tyroleſe, about 5 miles north from Inſpruck, paſſes by Munich, Moſpurg, Landſhut, Dingelfingen, Landau, &c. and runs into the Danube, 2 miles below Deckendorf.

ISERE, a river which riſes in the Alps, about four leagues from Mount Cenis, in a mountain called *Iſeran*, in the duchy of Savoy, paſſes by Monſtier, Montmelian, &c. in Savoy; after entering France, it paſſes by Grenoble, St. Quentin, Romans, &c. and joins the Rhône, about a league above Valence. It is navigable for boats as far as Montmelian.

ISERE, a department of France, conſtituted of the heretofore Dauphiny, about 80 miles in length, and from 25 to 35 in breadth; it takes its name from the river Iſere, which croſſes it. Grenoble is the capital.

ISERLOHN, or *Lohn*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark. The Lutherans have three churches, and the Calviniſts one; the Roman Catholics celebrate divine worſhip in a houſe: the manufactures of the place are conſiderable in iron, tin, ribbons, velvets, ſilks, ſtuffs, &c.: 32 miles NE. Cologn. *Long.* 25. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

ISERNIA, a town of Italy, in the Moliſe, ſituated at the foot of the Apennines; the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: 12 miles WSW. Moliſe.

ISET, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tobol, near Yalutorovſk.

ISETSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Iſet: 44 miles WSW. Yalutorovſk.

ISGAARD, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, ſituated on a peninſula in the Baltic: 7 miles ENE. Aarhuus.

ISGEL, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe: 8 miles SW. Landeck.

ISIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain: 3 leagues W. Mortain, and 3 SSE. Avranches.

ISIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bayeux: 1¼ league E. Carentan, and 9½ WNW. Caen. *Long.* 16. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

ISIJU, or *Iga*, a province of Japan.

ISIMA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Aoſta: 19 miles E. Aoſta.

ISIME, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 25 miles E. Harachar.

ISIS, a name frequently given to the river Thames, before it joins the Thame at Dorcheſter; but moſt probably without foundation.

ISIT, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena. *Long.* 141. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. N.

ISKARSKOIGOROD, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboiſk: 320 miles SW. Obdorſkoi. *Long.* 77. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 5. N.

ISKASKAGAMAGTS (*Lake*), a lake of Canada: 28 leagues NW. Quebec.

ISKER, a river of Wales, which runs into the Uſk, 2 miles W. Brecknock.

ISKOLDZ, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: 30 miles SE. Novogrodeck.

ISKOROSC, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 48 miles N. Zytomiers.

ISLE (*L'*), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gaillac, on the Tarn: 5 miles SW. Gaillac, and 23 NNE. Toulouſe.

ISLE ADAM (*L'*), a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontoiſe, on the Oiſe: 2 leagues NNE. Pontoiſe.

ISLE (*L'*), or *L'Iſle Aumont*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes, on a ſmall river, which ſoon after runs into the Seine: 2 leagues S. Troyes.

ISLE BOUCHARD (*L'*), a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chinon, ſurrounded by the Vienne: 3 leagues ESE. Chinon, and 7 SSW. Tours.

ISLE BOUDOUIN (*L'*), or *Iſle Bouin*, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Challons, ſituated on an iſland of the ſame name, about 5 miles long, on the coaſt: 3 leagues NW. Challons.

ISLE EN DODON (*L'*), or *L'Iſle Dodon*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Gaudens: 6 leagues NNE. St. Gaudens.

ISLE SUR LE DOUBS (*L'*), a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baumes-Dames, ſituated on the Doubs: 3½ leagues NE. Baume-les-Dames, and 1½ NE. Clerval.

ISLE JOURDAIN (*L'*), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gers, on the Save. It was once fortified, but the caſtle and walls have been deſtroyed; the number of inhabitants is about 2600: 7 miles E. Auch, and 9 SE. Lectoure. *Long.* 18. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 36. N.

ISLE JOURDAIN (*L'*), a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mont Morillon: 8 leagues SSE. Poitiers, and 4½ SSW. Mont Morillon. *Long.* 18. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 14. N.

*Iſland Magée*, a peninſula of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, on the Coaſt of the North Channel of the Iriſh Sea, about 6 miles long, and 1 broad, to the north of the entrance into Belfaſt Lough.

ISLE MADAME (*L'*), a fort of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, at the mouth of the Charente: 7 miles W. Rochefort.

ISLE DES MOINS, an iſland of France, in lake Morbihan, with a town: 5 miles SSW. Vannes.

ISLE DE NOE, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirande: 5 miles N. Mirande.

ISLETTES (*Les Grandes*), a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: 1 league W. Clermont.

ISLEWORTH, a village of England, in the county of Middleſex, on the banks of the Thames, oppoſite Richmond: 8 miles W. London.

ISLINGTON, a populous village of England, in the county of Middleſex, nearly joined to London towards the north.

ISMAIL, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Beſſarabia, ſituated on the north ſide of the Danube, about 33 miles from the Black Sea. This place was taken by ſtorm, on the 22d of December, 1790, by the Ruſſians, under the general Suarrowe: the Ruſſians were ſeveral times repulſed, and loſt in the ſiege 10,000 men. According to the account, as publiſhed at Peterſburg, the Turkiſh garriſon, who deſerved a better fate, were put to death after the ſurrender, and 30,000 men maſſacred in cold blood; and the city was given up to the unreſtrained brutality of the conquering army: 144 miles SW. Otchakov, and 268 N. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 47. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 23. N.

ISMANING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which gives name to a county, ſold to the biſhop of Freiſingen, ſituated on the Iſer: 8 miles NNE. Munich, and 9 SSW. Freiſingen.

ISMID, or *Is-Nikmid*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, ſituated on a gulf or bay of the Sea of Marmora. The Greeks and Armenians have each a church and an archbiſhop reſiding here. It is ſuppoſed to have been the ancient *Nicomedia*, capital of Bithynia: 45 miles ESE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 47. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 37. N.

ISMID, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 24 miles ESE. Cogni.

ISNIK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated on a lake which abounds with fiſh, and has a communication with the Sea of Marmora. Silk forms the principal article of trade. There are ſcarcely 300 houſes in the town, yet it is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop; anciently called *Nice*, where the celebrated council was held, and the Nicene Creed was promulged as the article of faith: 60 miles SE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 47. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 16. N.

ISNY, or *Yiſn*, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. The free imperial town of Yſni, or Iſny, lies in the Algau, betwixt the counties of Hoheneck, and Trauchburg, and the lordſhip of Eglof. Its magiſtracy, and the greateſt part of the citizens, are Lutherans. Here is an abby of Benedictine monks, of which the noble family of the Treuchſeſſes are adminiſtrators and patrons, the whole city, indeed, formerly belonging to them. But the latter, in 1365, redeeming itſelf for 9000 lb. weight of hellers, it was, by the emperor Charles IV. taken into the immediate protection of the empire, with all the rights, immunities, and uſages of the imperial towns. Its taxation to the matricula of the empire and diet was, in 1683, reduced from eighty to forty florins. In 1692, it was farther reduced to thirty, and afterwards to ſixteen; but in 1728, raiſed again to thirty-eight florins. To the imperial chamber of Wetzlar it pays thirty-three rixdollars, ſeventy-five kruitzers. Ever ſince the year 1514, Yſni has been the tribunal ſeat of Leutkirck. In 1631, a great part of it was conſumed by fire, and, in 1721, it ſuffered extremely by the like calamity: 40 miles S. Ulm, and 20 NE. Lindau. *Long.* 27. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

ISOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of St. Severina: 15 miles SE. St. Severina.

ISOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 3 miles S. Sora.

ISOLA, a town of Iſtria: 16 miles SW. Capo d'Iſtria.

ISOLA, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which joins the Drave, near Lientz.

ISOLA DELLA SCALA, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 13 miles S. Verona.

ISOLACCIO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 38 miles N. Porto Vecchio, and 39 SSE. Corte.

ISOLETTA, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 15 miles S. Breſcia.

ISONA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 24 miles N. Balaguer.

ISORDSKICK, or *Krotza*, a town of Servia: 14 miles SE. Belgrade, and 8 W. Semandria.

ISPAHAN, a city of Perſia, and capital of the whole country, ſituated on the river Zenderoud, in the province of Irac, ſurrounded by a wall and ditch, and defended by a caſtle. The walls are built of mud, and are about 20,000 paces in compaſs; but kept in no repair, and ſo hidden by the adjoining houſes and gardens, that they cut no figure, and are hardly to be diſcovered. The beauty of the city conſiſts chiefly in a great number of ſumptuous palaces, handſome and airy houſes, ſpacious caravanſeras, very beautiful bazars, many canals, and ſtreets planted on both ſides with lofty plane-trees; though, generally ſpeaking, the other ſtreets are narrow, crooked, and not paved: but the air being very dry here, and every houſekeeper cauſing the ſtreet to be watered before the door twice a day, there is neither ſo much dirt nor duſt as in many great cities in Europe. The Meidan Shah, or *Royal Square*, is one of the fineſt in the world. It is 440 paces long, and 160 broad, and is ſurrounded by a canal, built with bricks, cemented with a black mortar, which, in time, becomes harder than free ſtone. The royal moſque is at the ſouth end of this ſquare, and its portico is wonderfully adorned with a thouſand figures, and an inconceivable profuſion of gold and azure, the whole being alſo inlaid with enamelled ſquares, and a frize round it of the ſame materials. Few ſtructures can equal the magnificence of this, many of its pieces and decorations being wrought in a manner unknown to our European architects. The ſame may be ſaid of the royal palace, and the *haram*, or women's apartment. The palace is certainly one of the moſt ſpacious in the world, being near a league and a half in compaſs. Its great portico ſtands in the royal ſquare, and is all built with porphyry, and very high. The Perſians revere it as ſacred. The ſuburbs of Iſpahan are very large, and chiefly inhabited by Armenians. There are beſides 1460 villages round about Iſpahan, and the inhabitants live chiefly upon the manufacturing of ſilk and wool. *Long.* 69. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. N.

ISPANHAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere: 1½ league NNW. Florac, and 3 S. Mende.

ISPERLICK, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia: 24 miles NNE. Niſſa.

ISSAI, a town of Japan, in the province of Farima.

ISSE HEAD, a cape of Denmark, at the northern extremity of the iſland of Samſoe. *Long.* 10. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 3. N.

ISSEL, a river of the United Dutch States, which branches off from the Rhine, near Arnheim, paſſes by Doeſburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, and runs into the Zuyder See, near the latter town.

ISSEL, a river of Holland, which paſſes by Iſſelſtein, Montfort, Gouda, &c. and runs into the Meuſe, 2 miles above Rotterdam.

ISSEL (*Old*), a river which riſes in the north part of the duchy of Cleves, and joins the Iſſel, at Doeſburg.

ISSELBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Holzapſel: 4 miles NW. Holzapfel.

ISSELBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, containing a Lutheran and a Calviniſt church: 14 miles ENE. Cleves.

ISSELMOND, an iſland in the river Meuſe, oppoſite Rotterdam, with a town on it of the ſame name.

ISSELORT, a town of Guelderland, ſituated at the ſeparation of the Rhine and the Iſſel, near Arnheim.

ISSELSTEIN, a town on account of which there have been frequent diſputes between the ſtates of Holland and Utrecht, to which it belonged, but it was at length declared in favour of Utrecht. It is ſituated on the river Iſſel: it was pillaged and burned by the Gueldrians, in the year 1417, and again in 1465. It is the capital of a ſmall territory, and formerly belonged to William III. king of England: 5 miles S. Utrecht, and 21 S. Amſterdam.

ISSENGEAUX, or *Yſſengeaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moniſtrol, the ſeat of a tribunal: 3 leagues S. Moniſtrol, and 4 NE. Le Puy.

ISSESUCAR, a town of the iſland of Java, on the ſouth coaſt, 70 miles SW. Batavia.

ISSI, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 8 miles E. Damir.

ISSIGEAC, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergerac: 3 leagues SSE. Bergerac, and 6 ESE. Belvez.

ISSINI, a kingdom of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt, conſiſting of 12 or 13 villages.

ISSOIRE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, on the Couze, near the Allier; 5 leagues SSW. Clermont. *Long.* 21. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 33. N.

ISSOUDUN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre, on the Theols, containing about 11,000 inhabitants, with conſiderable manufactures: 6 leagues NE. Chateauroux, and 8 N. La Châtre. *Long.* 18. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 57. N.

IS-SUR-TILLE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Côte d'Or, ſituated on the Tille: 7 miles W. Gray, and 4 N. Dijon. *Long.* 22. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 31. N.

ISSY, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg-le-Reine: 1 league SSW. Paris.

*Iſſy l' Evêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbon Lancy: 3 leagues NE. Bourbon Lancy, and 6½ SSW. Autun.

ISTABEL ANTAR, ſee *Eſtambolie.*

ISTAN, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 5 miles NW. Marbella.

ISTENAZ, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 18 miles W. Satalia.

ISTIATZKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Vagai: 68 miles S. Tobolſk.

ISTIB, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 72 miles N. Saloniki.

ISTILLAR, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 56 miles SE. Saloniki.

ISTIZER, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 24 miles ESE. Tobolſk.

ISTRES, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Salon: 6 leagues SE. Arles.

ISTRIA, a peninſula of Europe, bounded on all ſides by the ſea, except towards the north, where it is joined to Carniola. It was anciently a part of Illyrium; but being conquered by the Romans, between the firſt and ſecond Punic wars, was annexed to Italy. In the middle ages it belonged to the patriarch of Aquileia, who was inveſted with it as a marquiſate, by the emperor Henry IV. In the year 1190, moſt of the maritime part was conquered by the republic of Venice, though not without ſome interruption from the Auſtrians. It is fruitful, eſpecially in wine and oil, but hilly, and the air unhealthy. Capo d'Iſtria is the capital. That part of Iſtria which belongs to Auſtria, has been greatly improved by the emperor Charles VI. who viſited the country in perſon, in the year 1728. He eſtabliſhed a Levant Company, made good roads for the ſake of conveying merchandiſe to Vienna and Carlſtadt, in Croatia; built a lazaretto at St. Veit; made Trieſte a free port. Joſeph ſeconded theſe endeavours, and by perſeverance and a continuance of peace, Iſtria would moſt probably have become a commercial country.

ISTRUP, or *Oiſtrup*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 12 miles E. Paderborn.

ISUNGO, a town of the iſland of Gilolo, ſituated nearly in the centre.

ISWETOSTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen: 8 miles NE. Chriſtianſtadt.

ISTWITH, a river of Wales, in the connty of Cardigan, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, near Aberiſtwyth.

ITABIER, a town of the iſland of Borneo: 30 miles N. Negara.

ITALA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona: 13 miles SW. Meſſina.

ITALAH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles N. Alah-Sehr.

ITALY, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by Swiſſerland and Germany, on the eaſt by Carniola and the Adriatic, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the Mediterranean, and on the weſt and towards the north by France; extending, from the Lake of Geneva, to the ſouthern extremity of Calabria, about 700 miles. The breadth is very unequal; towards the north, meaſuring from France to Carniola, the diſtance is about 300 miles: from Leghorn to Ancona 135, and from Naples to Termoli 75. Its form has been compared to a boot, the province of Otranto repreſenting the heel, and Calabria the toe of the foot. The moſt conſiderable mountains of Italy, are the Alps and the Apennines; the principal rivers are the Po, Adige, Arno, and Tiber. The air, climate, and productions vary in different parts, and are generally noticed in the reſpective accounts of each. The plains of Lombardy are juſtly ſtyled the garden of Europe, as well on account of their fertility, as the ſerenity and pleaſantneſs of the climate; in the dominions of the church, and in the kingdom of Naples, the heat in ſummer is exceſſive, to which, however, they are indebted for the richeſt fruits, and the moſt odoriferous flowers, as well as oil, wine, and ſilk, and other valuable commodities. There are few countries in the world better watered than this, in reſpect to ſprings, rivulets, ſmall and great lakes, as well as large rivers. Thus bountifully dealt with by nature, it has alſo, from the ingenuity and application of its inhabitants, been eſteemed the mother of arts and commerce, in reſpect to the reſt of Europe; its reputation is ſtill ſo high with regard to the firſt, that the tour of Italy is conſidered as the neceſſary concluſion of a polite education; and in reference to the latter, though the trade of Italy is now nothing to what it was, yet the ports of Genoa, Leghorn, Naples and Venice, to ſay nothing of thoſe in Sicily, make ſtill a very great figure; and derive great advantages to the ſovereigns in whoſe dominions they are ſituated. Beſides all this, the ſeveral countries of Italy have ſuch funds of natural riches, and the people are ſo happy at improving as well as inventing manufactures, that they ſtand in need only of ſome favourable juncture to revive their ancient ſpirit, and to make as great a figure as their anceſtors did, in compariſon with other nations. This great and fruitful country of Italy has been, high as hiſtory records, either the ſeat of empire, or the theatre of war. It was then in the ſame ſituation that it now is, cantoned out into various little ſtates and republics, all living in diſtruſt, at leaſt, if not in war with each other. The Roman common-wealth changed the face of things, by ſwallowing up all, and making herſelf the head and miſtreſs of Italy. The diviſion of her empire proved the ruin of it, and the provinces adjacent to Italy being loſt, the barbarous nations that conquered them, very ſoon became maſters even of the imperial city of Rome, and divided Italy once more into ſeparate principalities: all of which have been extremely ſubject to revolutions, ſometimes from the ſuperior power of foreign invaders, and often from the effects of inteſtine commotions; ſo that no hiſtory is fuller of events, and, conſequently, more capable of gratifying curioſity, and fixing attention, than that of this country. There is no kind of government ſubſiſting in any part of Europe, of which ſomething of the like is not to be met with in Italy. As to the ſovereignty of the pope, it is peculiar to this country, being veſted in a ſpiritual perſon, and yet altogether a temporal power, exerciſed as abſolutely, and, as is generally ſuppoſed, with more policy than in any other monarchy. The dominions of thoſe two crowned heads (for yet there are no more) that lie within its limits, are thoſe of his Sardinian majeſty at one end, and of the king of Naples or the Two Sicilies at the other. The duchy of Milan, once the largeſt and richeſt in this part of the world, together with the duchy of Mantua, and its dependencies, belong to the houſe of Auſtria. His imperial majeſty is conſidered as one of the Italian powers, not only in that capacity in which he claims a title, paramount to the greateſt part if not the whole, but particularly alſo as grand-duke of Tuſcany. The duke of Parma, is in poſſeſſion of a ſettlement, compoſed not only of that duchy and of Placentia, which was the patrimony of his anceſtors by the mothers' ſide, but likewiſe of Guaſtalla. The duke of Modena holds that duchy and Reggio, together with the duchy of Mirandola; and beſides theſe there are ſome other leſſer princes, who are ſtyled ſovereigns. The republic of Venice is an unmixed ariſtocracy; ſtill venerable for the wiſdom of its government, as heretofore formidable by the extent of its dominions, as well as great naval force. The republic of Genoa is an ariſtocracy alſo, but not quite ſo pure as that of Venice. There are beſides theſe two free ſtates, the dominions of which are ſurrounded by thoſe of ſovereign princes, to whom notwithſtanding they owe no obedience, or even homage; the firſt of which is the commonwealth of Lucca, in the neighbourhood of Tuſcany, and the latter the republic of St. Marino, in the midſt of the pope's territories. Such is the diſtribution of power in Italy; and in ſupporting this diſtribution, and in maintaining each of theſe princes and ſtates in their reſpective rights, ſo as to prevent their encroaching upon each other, or being overborne by a foreign force, conſiſts the preſervation of the balance of Italy. The principal countries or ſtates of Italy are Piedmont, Savoy, Genoa, the Milaneſe, Mantua, eſtates of Venice, Parma, Modena, Tuſcany, Naples, ſtates of the church or the dominions of the pope, the ſmall republics of Lucca and St. Marino, the principality of Monaco, &c. with the iſlands of Sicily, Sardinia, Corſica, and ſome other, all which are treated of under their reſpective heads.

ITANNA, or *Eſtanna*, a kingdom of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt, dependent on Benin.

ITCHE, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 95 miles SW. Cha-tcheou.

ITCHING, or *Alre*, a river of England, in the county of Hants, which riſes near Alresford, and runs into Southampton Water, a little below Southampton.

ITCHORA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena, near the Itchorſka, in the government of Irkutſk.

ITCHORSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 80 miles NE. Kirenſk.

ITERI, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 12 miles SE. Saſſari.

ITFU, a town of Egypt: 8 miles S. Tahta.

ITHON, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye: 3 miles N. Bealth, in the county of Radnor..

ITKARINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 156 miles ENE. Kolivan. *Long.* 103. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 36. N.

ITRABO, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 10 miles WNW. Motril.

ITRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 3 miles SE. Fundi.

ITSCH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which paſſes by Coburg, and runs into the Maine, one mile S. Rattelſdorf, in the biſhopric of Bamberg..

ITTER, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Eder, 2 miles SW. Vohle, in the principality of Upper Heſſe.

ITTERBECK, a river of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, which runs into the Meuſe, about 5 miles below Maeſyck.

ITTER THAL, or *Itter en Val*, or *Bergſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe; 8 miles NW. Waldeck, and 24 W. Caſſel.

ITUERO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 13 miles SSW. Civdad Rodrigo.

ITZEHOA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein. The town derives its origin from an order iſſued in 809, by the emperor Charles the Great, to count Egbert, that on the Stor, at a place called Eſſesfeld, he ſhould build a town and fortreſs againſt the Danes. This fortreſs afterwards obtained the name of Eſſeho or Etzehoe, which in the fourteenth century was changed into that of Itzehoe. In the year 1200, the burg, and no ſmall part of the adjoining place, was deſtroyed; but the latter was rebuilt, and for its greater ſtrength ſurrounded by water, a wide canal being drawn to it from the Stor. In 1238, count Adolphus IV. erected it into a town, conferring on it Lubeck rights; and in 1260, the counts John and Gerhard made it a ſtaple, ſo that all ſhips coming up the Stor out of the Elbe and from Wilſter are to unlade here, and offer their goods to ſale, and not proceed farther upwards without the permiſſion of the magiſtracy. On account of the above mentioned rebuilding of this place, all that part of the town environed by the Stor, is called New Town, though in reality more ancient than that named the Old, which did not obtain municipal rights till 1303, though part of it eſcaped the deſtruction of the year 1200. The Old Town was indeed rebuilt at the end of the thirteenth, or the beginning of the fourteenth century, but in proceſs of time is fallen to decay, and its ſite annexed to the bailiwic of Steinburg. In 1643, Itzehoe was taken and fortified by the Swedes, but wreſted from them again in 1644. In 1657, however they reduced it entirely to aſhes: 8 miles NNE. Gluckſtadt, and 22 NNW. Hamburg. *Long.* 26. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 1. N.

JUAN FERNANDES ISLAND, ſee *Fernandes*.

JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, ſee *Chacapoyas*.

JUAN DE FUCA (*Straits of*), a large bay or gulf of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America. The entrance ſituated in *Long.* 124. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

JUAN DE LOS LLANOS, a province of South America, in Terra Firma, ſituated on the eaſt of New Grenada, but little known.

JUAN RIO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 26 miles ESE. Spirito Santo.

IVANGOROD, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg, on the Pliuſa, near the Baltic, oppoſite Narva, built by Ivan Baſilowitz, ſurrounded with a treble wall and defended by a number of ſmall towers: 52 miles SW. Peterſburg. *Long.* 46 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 16. N.

IVANITS, a town of Croatia, on the river Lonia: 42 miles NE. Carlſtadt, and 32 S. Varaſdin, *Long.* 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 5. N.

JUARROS, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 8 miles SE. Burgos.

JUAYE, or *Juais*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bayeux, on the Aure: 1½ league S. Bayeux, and 4½ W. Caen.

JUBO, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Ajan, near the Eaſtern Indian Sea, with a capital of the ſame name, ſubject to the Portugueſe. *Long.* 43. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 50. N.

JUBO, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, a little to the north of the Equinoctial line. *Long.* 60. 50. E. Ferro.

JUBU, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin.

JUCENDRO, a town of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 65. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 10. S.

JUDENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: 12 miles NE. Coburg.

JUDENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Muehr, ſituated in a plain ſurrounded with lofty mountains, always covered with ſnow. It has a caſtle, a college, and two convents: 32 miles WNW. Gratz, and 84. SW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 15. N.—This town was taken by the French, in the beginning of April, 1797, and here a ſuſpenſion of arms was agreed on between the archduke Charles and general Buonaparte.

JUDOIGNE, or *Geldenacken*, a town of Brabant, on the Geete; near it are the ruins of an ancient caſtle, where the children of the dukes of Brabant were heretofore brought up on account of the excellency of the air. Godefroi III. duke of Brabant, enlarged and embelliſhed the town in 1155. In 1578, the troops of the prince of Orange ſet fire to it, which conſumed a conſiderable part: 12 miles SSE. Louvain, and 25 W. Liege.

JUDOMSKOI KREST, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 100 miles WNW. Ochotſk.

JUEFRAS, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barra.

IVEL, a river of England, in the county of Bedford, which paſſes by Biggleſwade, from which place it is navigable for barges, and joins the Ouſe at Tempsford.

IVEL, or *Ivil*, a river of England, which riſes in Dorſetſhire, and ſoon after entering Somerſetſhire, paſſes by Yeovil, Ivelcheſter, and joins the Parret at Langport.

IVELCHESTER, or *Ilcheſter*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the river Ivel. It was formerly a place of great conſequence, the evidences of which are ſcarcely left, and was encompaſſed with a double wall and ditch, defended with a caſtle, now in ruins. It at preſent conſiſts of four ſtreets, and contains only one church, with ſome other places of worſhip. It was made a county town, and the aſſizes appointed to be held here, in the reign of Edward III.; they are now held alternately at Bridgewater, Wells, and Taunton. The county gaol is ſituated here. Ivelcheſter ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday: 21 miles S. Bridgewater, and 129 W. London.

IVENACK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 30 miles SE. Roſtock.

IVENITZ, a river which riſes in Sileſia, and runs into the Queis, near Naumburg.

IVERSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: 80 miles SE. Novgorod.

JUG, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dwina, near Uſtiug, in the government of Vologda.

JUGANG, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 10 leagues ENE. Zuenga.

JUGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: 15 miles S. Angouleſme.

JUGON, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lamballe, on the Arquenon, containing about 700 inhabitants: $2\frac{3}{4}$ leagues SE. Lamballe, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ W. Dinan.

JUGUI, or *Jugvi*, or *Xuqui*, a town of South America, in the county of Tucuman.

*Iviça*, an iſland of the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, about 5 leagues long, and 4 wide: fertile in corn, grapes, figs, and other fruit. A great number of olive trees grow wild. The chief employment of the inhabitants is making ſalt, highly eſteemed for its whiteneſs: the ſaltworks belong to the archbiſhopric of Tarragon. Iviça, the capital, which is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, is fortified in a modern manner; but is little more than a fortreſs, as the garriſon without being numerous is more ſo than the town. It is ſaid, no noxious reptile will live on this iſland, and that if they be brought there they die. *Long.* 18. 6. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 58. N.

JUIDA, ſee *Whidah.*

JUIGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 1 league NE. Sablé.

JUILLAC, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzerches: $6\frac{1}{2}$ leagues W. Tulle, and 4 SW. Uzerches.

JUILLAC LE COQ, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: 5 miles S. Cognac.

JUILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: 7 miles NW. Meaux.

JUINE, a river of France, which united with the Eſtampes, forms the Eſſone.

IVINGO, a town of England, in the county of Buckingham, with a weekly market on Saturday. The chief manufacture is making lace: 10 miles ENE. Ayliſbury, and 32 NW. London.

JUKUM, a town of the duchy of Courland: 32 miles ESE. Goldingen.

JULBACH, a village of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a caſtle: 4 miles W. Branau, and 8 NNE. Burkhauſen.

JULETA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania: 35 miles NW. Nykioping.

JULFAR, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, ſituated in a bay of the Perſian Gulf: 160 miles NW. Maſkat, and 100 NW. Oman. *Long.* 56. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 55. N.

JULFAR, ſee *Zulpha.*

JULIERS *(Duchy of)*, a country of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the duchy of Gueldres, on the eaſt by the electorate of Cologn and the Rhine, on the ſouth by the territories of Blankenheim and Schleiden, and on the weſt by the biſhopric of Liege, the duchy of Gueldres, and the Meuſe. This duchy enjoys a fruitful ſoil, which produces all ſorts of corn in abundance, together with good meadow and paſture land. The breed of cattle here is conſiderable, and in particular it has a good breed of horſes, which are partly ſent to the neighbouring countries, and partly to France. Much woad alſo is cultivated here, and linen manufactured. Near Eſchweiler is found ſtone coal. In this country are twenty-ſix towns, and about eleven freedoms and boroughs. The provincial ſtates of Juliers bound themſelves, in the years 1628 and 1636, with thoſe of Berg, for the maintenance of their privileges; and theſe united Land-ſtates of Juliers and Berg conſiſt of the nobility of both countries, as alſo what are called the four head towns of each duchy; which in the duchy of Juliers are the towns of Juliers, Deuren, Munſter-Eyſſel, and Euſzkirchen; and in the duchy of Berg, the towns of Leneſs, Rattingen, Duſſeldorff, and Wipperfurt. Theſe aſſert that they depend not on the unlimited arbitrary will of their ſovereign, but were always governed according to their own, and their countries' freedoms, privileges, ancient uſages, cuſtoms, rights, and immunities, and at the land-diets not only deliberated, but even determined and decided, and were alſo to be conſulted on the moſt weighty matters. The common land-diets are held at Duſſeldorff. By virtue of the religious agreement, entered into on April 26th, 1672, at Colln on the Spree, as alſo on July 20th, 1673, at Duſſeldorff, between Frederic William, elector of Brandenburg, and the palatine Philip William; thoſe of the Augſburg confeſſion, as well Calviniſts as Lutherans, were to remain unmoleſted, and protected in the public exerciſe of their religion, their churches, chapels, ſchools, &c. which they held and enjoyed in the duchies of Juliers and Berg, at the time of entering into this agreement. In the tenth century, Juliers was governed by a count; in the year 1337, it was erected into a marggraviate, and in 1356, into a dukedom; after paſſing through the power of ſeveral families, it came, in the year 1742, by agreement, with the king of Pruſſia, together with Berg and Ravenſtein, to the houſe of Sulzbach, elector palatine. Neither Juliers nor Berg, have a voice in the college of princes. To the impoſts, however, Juliers is charged in the matricula 639 florins, 45 kruitzers; and Berg 284 florins, 4 kruitzers: both duchies together pay for each chamber term 676 rixdollars, $26\frac{1}{4}$ kruitzers.

JULIERS, a city of Germany, and capital of the duchy of the ſame name, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Ruhr, received its name from the Romans. It is ſmall, but ſtrong, and has a regular citadel. It contains a church and a convent. Without the walls are a Calviniſt and a Lutheran church. This city ſurrendered at diſcretion, to the troops of the French republic, in the month of October, 1794. The arſenal was well provided, and well furniſhed with 60 pieces of cannon, and 50,000 pounds of powder: 22 miles W. Cologn, and 37 NE. Liege. *Long.* 23. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.—On the 6th of October, 1794, a battle was fought, near this city, between the Auſtrians and French, in which the former loſt upwards of 4000 men in killed and wounded, and 800 priſoners. Juliers ſurrendered at diſcretion.

JULIUSBERG, or *Dreſſy*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 4 miles N. Oels, and 15 NE. Breſlau.

JULLIE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 5 leagues N. Villefranche, and 9 ENE. Roanne.

JULSIO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland, 52 miles NW. Stroemſholm.

JULTOWKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 54 miles WNW. Braclaw.

JUMELLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: 22 miles SW. Murcia.

JUMELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N. Saumur, and 2 S. Baugé.

JUMELLIERS *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues SSW. Angers.

JUMIEGE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, on the Seine: 12 miles WSW. Rouen.

JUMILHAC, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Exideuil: 3 leagues N. Exideuil.

JUMMOO, a town of Aſia, in the country of Lahore: 76 miles NE. Lahore, and 285 NW. Delhi. *Long.* 73. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 54. N.

JUMNAH, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges, at Allahabad.

JUNA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Aldan. *Long.* 153. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 52. N.

JUNAGUR, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat: 170 miles SW. Amedabad. *Long.* 69. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 50. N.

JUNCAL, a ſeaport of South America, in the country of Chili, ſituated on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean: 50 miles N. Copiapo.

JUNCALAS, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argellez: 4 leagues S. Tarbes.

JUNCO, a river of Africa, which croſſes the Grain Coaſt, and runs into the Atlantic: 30 leagues ESE. Cape Monte.

JUNCULAM, a town of the iſland of Java, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt coaſt: 55 miles SSW. Batavia. *Long.* 105. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 40. S.

JUNDGEH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 16 miles W. Kiutaja.

JUNERE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Baglana country: 47 miles S. Naſſuck, and 122 WSW. Aurungabad.

JUNEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N. Rethel.

JUNG BUNTZEL, ſee *Buntſlau.*

JUNGEVSKO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 56 miles S. Kemſkoi.

JUNGNAU, a town of Germany in the circle of Swabia, and capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, belonging to the princes of Furſtenberg : 14 miles W. Buchau, and 40 S. Stuttgart.

JUNGS-HEAD, a cape of Denmark, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Zealand. *Long*. 12. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 9. N.

JUNIATTA, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Penſylvania : 5 miles WNW. Huntingdon.

JUNIATTA, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, which runs into the Suſquehana : 10 miles NW. Harriſburg.

JUNIOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw : 52 miles N. Braclaw.

JUNKERADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Blankenheim : 7 miles N. Gerolſtein.

JUNKSEILON, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the ſouth coaſt of Siam, twenty-one leagues long, and from three to ſeven wide. The principal town, of the ſame name, is ſituated in the north part of the iſland with a harbour capaple of receiving veſſels only of a moderate ſize ; but the road has good anchorage, and affords a ſecure retreat for veſſels ſurprized by ſtorms or hurricanes : the ſituation is convenient for commerce. Near it is a mine of Loadſtone, but the pieces do not preſerve their virtue above four or five month. The iſland is fertile in rice, fruit, &c. *Long*. 98. 5. to 98. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 7. 37. to 8. 40. N.

JUNQUERE *(La)*, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia : 30 miles N. Gerona.

IVORY COAST, a name given to a country of Africa, ſituated on the coaſt of the Atlantic, between cape Apollonia, and Cape Palmas, containing ſeveral towns, which are ſituated at the mouths of rivers called by the ſame name. The interior country is but little known, the natives refuſing the Europeans leave to build ſettlements, or even to trade amongſt them, except by means of the coaſt negroes, and even this with the moſt circumſpect caution. The chief commodities are gold, ivory, and ſlaves, the former in the greateſt plenty, but no regular tariff, or table, of the different proportions of each was ever ſettled. The inhabitants of this diſtrict have the reputation of being the moſt ſavage and barbarous on the whole coaſt ; and ſome writers ſcruple not to call them anthropophagi. Barbot adviſes mariners to touch with caution on this ſhore ; the natives, ſays he, bring on board ſome beautiful ivory, as a bait to draw the ſeamen on ſhore, and perhaps to devour them. This is the more probable, from their keeping their goods at ſo high a price, as will aſſuredly ever prevent Europeans from purchaſing them, although they aſk for every thing they ſee, and are greatly incenſed, if they meet with a refuſal. Their ſuſpicion and jealouſy are predominant qualities ; inſomuch, that, on the leaſt noiſe, they will precipatate themſelves headlong into the ſea, and ſwim to the canoes ; for many of them have been carried off by European traders. Whatever the Gold Coaſt produces, is alſo found here in greater abundance and perfection, and indeed, the fruits and vegetables of the warmer climates ſeem all to be united on the Ivory Coaſt.

IVOY, ſee *Cerignan*.

JURA, a mountain, or rather a long chain of mountains, which extend from the Rhine, near Bale, to the Rhône, about ten miles below Geneva ; ſometimes more ſometimes leſs elevated ; and in different places takes different names.

JURA, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Upper Saône, on the eaſt by the department of the Doubs, and the canton of Bern, in Swiſſerland, on the ſouth by the department of the Aine, and on the weſt by the departments of the Saône and Loire and Côte-d'Or. Lons le Saunier is the capital.

JURA, an iſland in the North Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, about twenty-five miles in length, and from two to ſix in breadth : chiefly mountainous or barren heath ; however from the thinneſs of the population, there is generally bere and oats enough for the conſumption of the inhabitants, if not made into whiſkey ; as ſhell-fiſh and potatoes form the principal food of the poorer people. What are called *The Paps of Jura*, are three lofty mountains, of a conic form, of ſtupendous height. Some black cattle are raiſed, and about 300 or 400 ſold annually out of the iſland, and about 100 horſes : the wool is remarkable for its fineneſs ; but the ſheep are ſmall, and not numerous : goats are in greater plenty. Some wild deer are ſtill remaining, but the number is continually growing leſs. The number of inhabitants is ſaid ſcarcely to exceed 900, who all reſide on the eaſt ſide of the iſland : the weſtern part being too rugged for cultivation. There are two good harbours on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, but no veſſels above five or ſix tons belonging to them. The village of Jura is ſituated about the centre from north to ſouth, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long*. 2. 45. W. Edinburg. *Lat*. 55. 58. N.

JURA SOUND, a ſtrait of the ſea which ſeparates the iſland of Jura from the main land of the county of Argyle ; about four miles wide.

*Jurançon*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, celebrated for its wine : near Pau.

JURBORG, a town of Samogitia : 20 miles SSW. Roſienne.

JURBY POINT, a cape on the north-weſt part of the Iſle of Man : 5 miles W. Ramſay.

IVREA, or *Jurea*, a city of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Doria Baltea, or Grand Doria, originally a Roman colony, ſent thither during the ſixth conſulſhip of Marius, and the firſt of Valerius Flaccus, and was called *Eporedia*. It is ſituated partly in a plain, and partly on a hill of eaſy aſcent : the number of inhabitants about 6000 : it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Turin : the cathedral is ſaid to have been anciently a temple of Apollo. There are ſtill ſome remains of an ancient fortreſs, called *il Caſtellazzo*, ſuppoſed to have been built by Ardouin, firſt marquis of Ivrea, and afterwards king of Italy, againſt Henry, duke of Bavaria, his competitor for the crown. The emperors having granted the ſame, with the lordſhips of the town, to the comtes of Blanderate, the inhabitants, weary of the yoke, demoliſhed it, in the year 1205, and drove the comtes from the town. It was afterwards rebuilt, and came into the hands of the marquis of Montferrat, but the inhabitants were equally offended with him, and demoliſhed it a ſecond time ; at the ſame time paſſing an ordonnance, that the principal magiſtrate ſhould every year, on entering his office, be compelled to carry away one ſtone, and make a public declaration of his hatred to the marquis of Montferrat. It has a caſtle joining to the town, with four large towers, built by Amadeus VI. ſurnamed the Green Comte : it has two other fortreſſes, one built by the Spaniards, in the war between Charles V. and Francis I. king of France : the other built by Thomas, prince of Savoy, during the civil war in Piedmont. A third, named *il Caſtelletto*, was demoliſhed by the French, in 1641. Beſides the cathedral, it has three other pariſh churches, and ſeveral religious houſes. The marquiſate was founded by Charlemagne : 20 miles N. Turin, and 53 W. Milan. *Long*. 25. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 12. N.

JUREV POVOLSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom on the Volga : 73 miles ESE. Koſtrom. *Long*. 61. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 57. 10. N.

JUREVSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz : 40 miles NE. Olgſkoi.

JURGIANY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki : 28 miles S. Birza.

JURGISTAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan : 35 leagues N. Schiras.

JURIEWICZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk : 40 miles E. Minſk.

JURIEWO, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk : 20 miles ENE. Minſk.

JURJURA, a mountain of Africa, and one of the higheſt in Algiers, about 20 miles in length, full of ſharp rocks, and covered with ſnow in winter : 60 miles SE. Algiers.

JUR TCHEREMONSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby : 68 miles SW. Tomſk.

IVRY, a town of France, in the department of the Eure : 24 miles N. Dreux.

IVRY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune : 3 leagues SE. Arnay le Duc.

IVRY, a town of France, in the department of Paris : 1 league S. Paris.

JURZEC, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk : 20 miles N. Rohaczow.

JUSERITZ, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder : 3 miles N. Steinau.

JUSHPOUR, a province of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa.

JUSSEY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Saône, on the Amance : 7¼ leagues E. Langres, and 5 NW. Veſoul. *Long*. 23. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 49. N.

JUSSY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne : 5 miles S. Auxerre.

JUSTINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of a lordſhip, purchaſed, in the year 1751, by the duke of Wurtemburg, for 300,000 florins : it gives a ſeat and voice at the diet of the empire, and pays twenty florins for a Roman month, and fifteen rixdollars eleven kruitzers to the imperial chamber : 16 miles NNE. Buchau, and 32 SE. Stuttgart.

JUTERBOCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Querfurt, with two fauxbourgs, ſituated on the Angerbach. In the year 1644, a battle was fought here between the Swedes and Imperialiſts, in which the latter were defeated : 18 miles NE. Wittenberg, and 24 S. Potzdam. *Long*. 30. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 1. N.

JUTHIA, or *Odia*, or *Siam*, a town of Aſia, capital of the kingdom of Siam, and reſidence of the king, ſituated in a large iſland in the river Menan, ſome leagues from the ſea. The city contains a great number of magnificent pagodas, and the royal palace is large and beautiful ; and the Dutch have a factory here, and numbers of merchants from different countries come there to trade. *Long*. 118. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 14. 18. N.

JUTLAND, a peninſula of Europe, in the kingdom of Denmark, formerly called *Cimbria*, and *Cherſoneſus Cimbrica* : it is bounded on the eaſt by the Scaggerak, the Little Belt, and the Baltic ; on the ſouth by the duchy of Holſtein; and on the weſt and north by the Northern Sea; about 200 miles in length, and 95 in breadth. It is generally divided into North Jutland, more eſpecially called *Jutland*, and South Jutland more generally called *The Duchy of Sleſwick*.

JUTLAND, or *North Jutland*, is bounded on all ſides by the ſea, except towards the ſouth, where it is bounded by the duchy of Sleſwick; it is about 150 miles in length, and from 60 to 80 in breadth; and of all the territories belonging to the crown of Denmark, it is the largeſt, and yields the greateſt revenue. The middle part of it, excepting a few ſpots of arable land, is nothing but heath and moors, which, however, afford good paſture for oxen, ſheep, and goats. But the other parts (which are of greater extent) are exceedingly fertile, as appears from the large quantity of all ſorts of grain annually exported from hence to Sweden, Norway, and Holland; and from the conſiderable ſums accruing to the inhabitants from the ſale of oxen, horſes, and hogs. Hence Jutland is commonly ſaid to be *the land of bacon and rye bread*. Here is alſo a great plenty of ſea and freſh water fiſh of all kinds. Jutland is every where interſperſed with hills and eminences, and, on the eaſt ſide, with fine woods of oak, beach, fir, &c. but the weſt ſide is not ſo woody; ſo that the inhabitants are obliged to uſe turf and heath for fuel: here is alſo great plenty of all kind of game. The air is ſomewhat keen and cold eſpecially towards the North Sea. The Jutlanders are of a robuſt, vigorous conſtitution, and reſolute temper; and ſeem to have raiſed themſelves to a ſtate of freedom, ſuperior to that of the other inhabitants of Denmark. Many of the Jutland peaſants have freeholds, for which they pay only a ſmall acknowledgment to the lord of the manor, and the public taxes. The Daniſh language is ſpoke with leſs purity and elegance in Jutland than in the other provinces; and the Jutlanders have alſo a particular accent. Fredericia is the only place where the exerciſe of any religion, beſides Lutheraniſm, is tolerated. North Jutland is now compoſed of four dioceſes, or general governments. Each of theſe has its biſhop and general governor; and they derive their name from the four chief cities, Aalborg, Wiborg, Aarhuus, and Ripen.

JUTWAR, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat.

JUVELSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 212 miles SW. Obdorſkoi. *Long*. 79. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 63. 40. N.

JUVENIEC, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Wilna: 70 miles E. Lida.

JUVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain: 4 miles NW. Mortain, and 14 E. Avranches.

JUVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaalons: 3 leagues NW. Chaalons.

JUVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ernée: 1¼ league SW. Ernée, and 4½ NW. Laval.

JU-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 16 miles WSW. Chao-tcheou.

JUZENNECOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: 2 leagues NW. Chaumont.

IWAMI, or *Sekisju*, a province of Japan.

IWANCZOWICZA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: 52 miles SSW. Novogrodeck.

IWANGROD, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 60 miles ESE. Braclaw.

IWIE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 24 miles E. Lida.

IWNICA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 60 miles WSW. Kiov.

IXAR, ſee *Hijar*.

IXWORTH, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Friday: 36 miles S. Norwich, and 79 NNE. London.

JYENAGUR, a country or province of Hindooſtan, ſituated to the ſouth of the Mewat.

JYEPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Jyenagur: 104 miles W. Agra, and 70 ENE. Agimere.

*Izé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evron: 2 leagues NNE. Evron.

*Izé*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitré: 1½ league NW. Vitré, and 5 ENE. Rennes.

IZER, a town of Africa, in the weſtern part of the country of Berdoa.

IZERON, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Camp de Lyon: 10 miles SW. Lyons.

IZERON, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: 1 league E. St. Marcelin.

IZIGINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 520 miles NE. Ochotſk. *Long*. 177. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 63. 10. N.

IZIUK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 80 miles NW. Kaniſk, and 240 ESE. Tobolſk.

IZIUM, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov, on the river Donetz: 64 miles SE. Charkov.

IZMID, ſee *Iſmid*.

IZQUINTENANGO, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa.

# K.

KAADE, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen: 12 miles N. Taas.

KAA EL IBUD, a village of Arabia Felix, which is chiefly inhabited by Jews, who are not ſuffered to lodge in the town of Sana, near which it is ſituated.

KAB-AL-SOR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: 162 miles W. Baſſora.

KABANIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 80 miles SE. Okunevſk. *Long*. 83. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 55. N.

KABANSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 28 miles WNW. Verchnei Udinſk.

KABARDA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: 32 miles S. Ekaterinograd.

KABAS, a town of Egypt: 3 miles SE. Foua.

KABASSI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 24 miles N. Aleſſio.

KABESTERRA, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

KABREND, a town of Perſia: 38 leagues S. Schiras.

KABRUA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 16 miles S. Ternova.

KABUR, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Euphrates, near Kerkiſia, in Syria.

KACHAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 35 leagues N. Iſpahan.

KACHAO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kumbo, on the river San Domingo, about 50 miles from the mouth. It is ſurrounded with a rampart and paliſades, and defended with artillery and a Portugueſe garriſon. Here is a pariſh church, and a convent of Capuchins.

KACHTAN, or *Cachtan*, a ſmall diſtrict of Arabia, ſituated among mountains, about ſix days' journey NNE. from Saade, governed by a ſheich,

KACIAZYN, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 36 miles NE. Wilna.

KACOVA, a town of Tranſilvania: 12 miles S. Coloſvar.

KADAN, or *Caaden*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: 12 miles W. Saatz, and 44 S. Dreſden.

KADEN-KAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 28 miles W. Cogni.

KADER, an iſland at the north-weſt extremity of the Perſian Gulf, formed between the ſtreams of the Euphrates and the Tigris.

KADERSKILL, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 10 miles N. Kingſton.

KADESAI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: 80 miles SW. Bagdad.

KADIAMPETTY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore Country: 7 miles S. Wombinellore.

KADIEI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom: 68 miles ENE. Koſtrom.

KADNIKOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda: 10 miles NNE. Vologda.

KADOM, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov: 108 miles NNE. Tambov.

KADROS, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 24 miles E. Amaſieh.

KADSUSA, or *Koosju*, a province of Japan.

KAEN, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom, on the banks of the river Gambia.

KAFFERNBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg: 2 miles SE. Arnſtadt.

KAGALMITZKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Don: 76 miles E. Azoph.

KAGARON, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SE. Korn Neuburg.

KAGEROD, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen: 12 miles SE. Helſingborg.

KAHEC, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 31 leagues SE. Zareng.

KAHHLAN, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen: 56 miles E. Loheia.

KAHL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on a river of the ſame name, near the Maine: 4 miles S. Hanau.

KAHL, a river of Germany, which runs into the Maine, 4 miles S. Hanau, in the circle of the Lower Rhine.

KAHLA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: 4 miles N. Orlamunda, and 8 S. Jena.

KAHUN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 12 leagues SW. Sirgian.

KAI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, on the Kama: 124 miles NE. Viatka.

KAI, or *Kaſhaju*, a province of Japan.

KAIDERM, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 18 leagues SW. Kin.

KAI-FONG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Honan: 325 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

KAIGOL, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 75 leagues N. Herat.

KAIGUEZ, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 18 miles S. Mogla.

KAI-HOA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 25 miles W. Kiu-tcheou.

KAJIPET, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa: 20 miles SE. from Cuddapa.

KAILASUETUEVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Argun: 160 miles SSE. Nertchinſk.

KAIN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 60 miles SSW. Herat.

KAINACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Muehr, near Wildan, in the duchy of Stirja.

KAINER, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: 8 leagues SE. Erivan.

KAINGERSKOI, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of Kamtſchatka, belonging to Ruſſia. *Long.* 177. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

KAINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Om: 108 miles SE. Tara, and 152 NW. Kolivan. *Long.* 95. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 55. N.

KAISARIEH, or *Kaiſarijah*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, and capital of a ſangiacat, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, always covered with ſnow, about a league and a half, or two leagues in circumference, and ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle. It is populous, divided into 180 quarters, in each of which is a moſque, or chapel. The Greeks have a metropolitan and one other church, and the Armenians have three. The principal trade is in Morocco leather. It was known to the ancients, under the name of *Mazaca*, and afterwards that of *Ceſarea of Cappadocia*: 150 miles NE. Cogni, and 250 ESE. Conſtantinople.

KAISER, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 8 miles NW. Landeck.

KAISERSBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy or Stiria, with a caſtle, ſituated on a hill: 5 miles SW. Leoben.

KAISERSLAUTERN, or *Kayſer's Lautern*, ſee *Lautern.*

KAISERSTHUL, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baden, ſituated on a hill, on the Rhine: 3 miles NE. Baden, and 12 N. Zurick.

KAI-TON-GI, a town of the iſland of Borneo, 60 miles SSE. Negara.

KAKNAH, a river of Hindooſtan, which joins the Beemah, 25 miles S. Calberga.

KALADGIK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 8 miles SE. Kiangari.

KALBACK, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 4 miles N. Stroemſholm.

KALDENHART, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 3 miles S. Rhuden, and 9 NNW. Brilon.

KALDERUZA, a river of European Turkey, in Moldavia, which runs into the Pruth, 20 miles N. Jaſſi.

KALDUROSAN, a town of Walachia: 10 miles NNE. Buchoreſt.

KALE, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tiviot, 4 miles S. Kelſo, in the county of Roxburgh.

KALENBERG, or *Calenberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 3 miles S. Warburg.

KALF, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 45 miles SE. Gotheborg.

KALGAGICHA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel; 40 miles SSW. Oneg.

KALGUEV, an iſland in the Frozen Sea, about 140 miles in circumference: 240 miles NNE. Archangel. *Long.* 63. 18. to 65. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 20. to 69. 18. N.

KALHAM, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles W. Efferding.

KALININA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Junguſka. *Long.* 124. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 56. N.

KALINOVA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Malva: 56 miles E. Ekaterinograd.

KALISCH, or *Kalitz*, a city of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, in what is called Great Poland, or Weſtern Pruſſia, on the river Proſna, ſurrounded with moraſſes, walls, and towers. In the year 1655, this town was taken by the Swedes, and near it, in the year 1706, the Swediſh army and their general, Mardefield, were totally defeated, and taken priſoners, by the confederates, under the command of Auguſtus II. king of Poland. This palatinate is alſo called the *Palatinate of Gneſen*, from the city of that name: 57 miles NE. Breſlau, and 154 S. Dantzick. *Long.* 35. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

KALITVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez: 60 miles SSE. Voronez.

KALITVENSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Donetz: 104 miles NNE. Donetz.

KALKA-PIRA, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which iſſues from a mountain, called *Suelki*, or *Siolki*, about 130 miles weſt from Tcitcicar, and empties itſelf into lake Coulon. It gives name to the nation of Tartars who poſſeſs an extenſive country to the eaſt and weſt of this river.

KALKA-TARGAR, a country of Chineſe Tartary, which contains one ſtandard of Mongul Tartars. *Long.* 5. 55. W. Peking. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

KALKAM, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles W. Efferding.

KALKISSE, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 10 miles S. Columbo.

KALKREUT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 4 miles E. Groſſen Hayn.

KALLEHAUGE, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: 8 miles E. Wordingborg.

KALLENINKEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Smaland: 17 miles W. Tilſit.

KALLERY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 28 miles SSW. Johnkioping.

KALLESTEIN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Nieſſe: 5 miles S. Weydenau.

KALM, a mountain of European Turkey, in the republic of Raguſa: 12 miles N. Raguſa.

KALMISKOVA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the river Ural: 108 miles N. Guriev.

KALMUNZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg, at the conflux of the Vilz and the Nab: 14 miles NE. Dietfurt, and 12 NNW. Ratiſbon.

KALNICK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 24 miles ENE. Braclaw.

KALO, a town of Hungary: 22 miles ENE. Nanas.

KALODZICIC, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 18 miles N. Minſk.

KALSCHARPOVI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 28 miles SE. Buguruſlanſk.

KALSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles S. Hardeberg.

KALTANSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Tom: 14 miles S. Tomſk.

KALTE BACH, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, 1 mile NE. Steinau, in the principality of Wolau.

KALTEN NORDHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg: 7 miles NW. Meinungen, and 22 N. Schweinfurt.

KALTEN SUNDHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg: 7 miles W. Meinungen.

KALTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 20 miles N. Gitſchin.

KALTENBRUNN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Sulzbach: 12 miles NE. Sulzbach, and 6 W. Weiden.

KALTENBUNN, a town of the duchy of Courland: 24 miles SE. Seelburg.

KALTENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau: 10 miles N. Paſſau.

KALTHOF, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Smaland, near Konigſberg.

KALTIOU, a river of Thibet, which paſſes by Laſſa, and runs into th Sanpoo.

KALUGA, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, called *Kalutſkoe*, or *Government* of *Kaluga*, ſituated on the Occa: 390 miles SE. Peterſburg, and 540 E. Warſaw. *Long.* 53. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

KALUKALA, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, which joins the river Coanza, near its mouth.

KALUS, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 32 miles E. Kaminiecz.

KALUTSKOE, or *Government of Kaluga*, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by the government of Moſcow, on the eaſt by the governments of Moſcow and Tula, on the ſouth by Orlovſkoe, and on the weſt by Smolenſkoe, about 140 miles in length, and from 30 to 90 in breadth. It is divided into twelve diſtricts: Kaluga is the capital. The principal river is the Occa.

KAMA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Kai, in the government of Viatka, and runs into the Volga, 24 miles below Kaſan.

KAMAKURA, an iſland of Japan, ſituated near the ſouth coaſt of Niphon, ſcarcely more than a league in circumference; the coaſts are ſo ſharp that a crane is made uſe of to raiſe the freight from the boats. It is uſed as a ſtate priſon.

KAMALAVA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 9 leagues N. Suſten, or Suſa.

KAMARIS, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles W. Artaki.

KAMBALA, mountains of Thibet, between lake Jamdro and the Sinpoo river.

KAMBAMBA, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, with a town of the ſame name, on the river Coanza.

KAMBELE, a town of Perſia, on the ſea-coaſt of the province of Mecran: 43 leagues S. Kidge.

KAMEH, a province of Aſia, in the Cabuliſtan, to the weſt of Cabul.

KAMEH, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the Hindookho mountain, and runs into the Indus, near Attock: ſometimes called *Attock* and *Cabul*.

KAMEINOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov: 12 miles SE. Opogka.

KAMEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: 12 miles SE. Gneſna.

KAMENIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 5 miles ESE. Gitſchin.

KAMENIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 10 miles S. Chrudim.

KAMENKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 120 miles E. Eniſeiſk.

KAMENKA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tunguſka. *Long.* 113. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 21. N.

KAMENKA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena, near Derbinſkoi.

KAMENOGORSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch: 168 miles SSW. Biiſk.

KAMENSCHNA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 6 miles N. Geyerſberg.

KAMENSKAIA, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, in the country of the Coſſacs, on the Donetz: 122 miles N. Azoph.

KAMENSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: 44 miles ESE. Tzaritzin.

KAMENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 124 miles SE. Kola.

KAMENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Iſet: 40 miles SE. Ekaterinburg.

KAMER, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 3 miles S. Nimes.

KAMERAN, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 42. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 6. N.

KAMERIE, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 48 miles S. Saade.

KAMERINA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 12 miles SE. Czerkaſy.

KAMERITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechln: 16 miles N. Fiſtritz.

KAMERYK, a town of the United Dutch States: 7 miles W. Utrecht.

KAMIEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 34 miles N. Lucko.

KAMIEN, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 64 miles E. Lida.

KAMIENIEC, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 16 miles NNE. Brzeſc.

KAMINCZE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 6 miles NW. Bialacerkiew.

KAMINIEC, a town of Poland, and capital of the palatinate of Podolia, with a caſtle built on a rock; but more beholden to nature than art for its ſtrength. However it is one of the beſt fortifications in Poland. A little below it runs the river Smetricz, which falls into the Dnieſter. A Popiſh and an Armenian biſhop, and a Caſtellan, reſide in this city; and a court of juſtice and provincial diet are alſo held here. This Epiſcopal ſee was founded in the year 1375. Here is alſo a college, which formerly belonged to the Jeſuits. In 1651, the Coſacs laid ſiege to the caſtle of Kaminiec, but without ſucceſs. In 1672, the Turks obliged it to ſurrender, and held it till the peace of Carlowitz, which was concluded in 1699. The whole province is ſometimes called *Kaminiec*: 100 miles W. Braclaw. *Long.* 45. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

KAMINIECZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: 36 miles ENE. Warſaw.

KAMIONKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 48 miles NNE. Zytomiers.

KAMIR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: 20 leagues ESE. Lar.

KAMISCHEVKA, a river of Ruſſia, which joins the Derkul, 16 miles S. Bielovodſk.

KAMISCHIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: 88 miles S. Saratov.

KAMITNICZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, near the Dnieſter: 54 miles S. Braclaw.

KAMITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 2 miles SW. Patſcnkau.

KAMLACK, a river of Germany, which joins the Mindel, about 2 miles NNW. from Burgau, in the circle of Swabia.

KAMMAGOJA, a town of Africa, in the country of Quoja.

KAMMERSWALDA, or *Cammerſwalda*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 15 miles SSE. Freyberg.

KAMNIG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 8 miles NNE. Patſchkau.

KAMNIK, a town of Croatia: 6 miles N. Creutz.

KAMNIKA KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: 30 miles S. Merguen.

KAMNITZ, or *Chemnitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz; the manufacture of ſtockings forms the principal trade of the place: 21 miles NNE. Leitmeritz, and 30 SE. Dreſden.

KAMP, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which riſes on the borders of Bohemia, 8 miles W. Weſtra, and runs into the Zwetl, at Zwetl.

KAMSCHEVSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg: on the Iſet, 52 miles SE. Ekaterinburg.

KAMSCHLOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg: 56 miles E. Ekaterinburg.

KAMTCHATKA, a peninſula of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, bounded on the north by the province of Ochotſk, on the eaſt and ſouth by the Northern Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by the Sea of Ochotſk and the Penzinſkoe Gulf; about 600 miles in length, and from 30 to 200 in breadth. Captain King, who viſited it in the year 1779, gives a deſcription of the country, of which the following is an extract:—Its ſouthern extremity is cape Lopatka, a word ſignifying the blade bone of a man, and is ſo called from its ſuppoſed reſemblance to it. The ſhape of the whole peninſula is not unlike that of a ſhoe, widening from the toe (which we may ſuppoſe to be Cape Lopatka) toward the middle, and narrowing again toward the heel, a neck of land connecting it with the continent. A chain of high mountains ſtretches the whole length of the country, from north to ſouth, dividing it nearly into two equal parts, from whence a great number of rivers take their riſe, and empty themſelves on each ſide into the Pacific Ocan and the Sea of Ochotſk. The ſoil is barren with not the ſmalleſt ſpot of ground that reſembled what is called in England a good green turf; or that ſeemed as if it could be turned to any advantage either in the way of paſturage, or other mode of cultivation. The face of the country in general was thinly covered with ſtunted trees, having a bottom of moſs, mixed with low weak heath. The whole bore a more ſtriking reſemblance to Newfoundland, than to any other part of the world I had ever ſeen. It muſt however, be obſerved, that I ſaw at Paratounca three or four ſtacks of ſweet and very fine-looking hay; and Major Behm informed me that many parts of the peninſula, particularly the banks of the river Kamtchatka, and the Biſtraia, produce graſs of great height and ſtrength, which they cut twice in the ſummer; and that the hay is of a ſucculent quality, and particularly well adapted to the fattening of cattle. It is natural to ſuppoſe, that the ſeverity of the climate muſt be in due proportion to the general ſterility of the ſoil, of which it is probably the cauſe. The firſt time we ſaw this country was in the beginning of May, 1779, when the whole face of it was covered with ſnow, from ſix to eight feet deep. On the 15th of June, the thermometer had never riſen higher than 58°, nor the barometer than 30°. 4″. The winds blew almoſt invariably from the eaſtward during our ſtay, and the ſouth-eaſt was more prevalent than any other. On our return, the 24th of Auguſt, the foliage of the trees, and all other ſorts of vegetation, ſeemed to be in the utmoſt ſtate of perfection. For the remainder of this month and through September, the weather was very changeable, but in no reſpect ſevere. But at the beginning of October, the tops of the hills were again covered with new fallen ſnow, the wind continuing weſterly. In computing the ſeaſons, the ſpring ought certainly not to be taken into the account. From the middle of June to the middle of September, may be properly ſaid to conſtitute the ſummer. October may be conſidered as an autumnal month; from thence, till the middle of June, it is perfect winter. This peninſula abounds in volcanos, of which only three for ſome time paſt have been ſubject to eruptions. The country is likewiſe ſaid to contain numerous ſprings of hot water. Of the trees which fell under our notice, the principal are the birch, the poplar, the alder (with the bark of which they ſtain their leather) many ſpecies of the willow, but all ſmall, and two ſorts of dwarfiſh pines or cedars. One of theſe grows upon the coaſt, creeping along the ground, and ſeldom exceeds two feet in height. It was of this ſort we made our eſſence for beer, and found it excellent for the purpoſe. The birch was by far the moſt common tree we ſaw; and of this we remarked three ſorts. Two of them fit for timber, and differing only in the texture and colour of the bark; the third of a dwarfiſh kind. Of the ſhrub kind, as juniper, the mountain-aſh, wild roſe-trees, and raſberry-buſhes, the country produces great abundance; together with a variety of berries; blue-berries, of two ſorts, round and oval, partridge-berries, cran-berries, crow-berries, and blackberries. Theſe the natives gather at proper ſeaſons, and preſerve by boiling them into a thick jam, without ſugar. They make no inconſiderable part of their winter proviſions, and are uſed as ſauce to their dried and ſalt fiſh; of which kind of food they are unqueſtionably excellent correctives. They likewiſe eat them by themſelves, in puddings, and various other ways, and make decoctions of them for their ordinary liquor. We met with ſeveral wholeſome vegetables in a wild ſtate, and in great quantities, ſuch as wild celery, angelica, chervil, garlic, and onions. Upon ſome few patches of ground, in the vallies, we found excellent turnips, and turnip-radiſhes. There are two plants, which, from the great uſe made of them, merit a particular mention. The firſt, called by the natives the ſaranne. The plant grows wild, and in conſiderable abundance: the women are employed in collecting the roots, which are of the bulbous kind, at the beginning of Auguſt, which are afterwards dried in the ſun, and then laid up for uſe. It is uſed in cookery in various ways. When roaſted on embers, it ſupplies the place of bread, better than any thing the country affords. After being baked in an oven, and pounded, it becomes an excellent ſubſtitute for flour and meal of every ſort, and in this form is mixed in all their ſoups, and moſt of their other diſhes. It is eſteemed extremely nouriſhing; has a pleaſant bitter taſte, and may be eaten every day without cloying. We uſed to boil theſe roots, and eat them as potatoes, either alone, or with our meat, and found them very wholeſome and pleaſant. The other plant alluded to, is called the ſweet graſs. This plant was formerly a principal ingredient in the cookery of moſt of the Kamtchadal's diſhes; but ſince the Ruſſians got poſſeſſion of the country, it has been almoſt entirely appropriated to the purpoſe of diſtillation. The liquor is of the ſtrength of brandy; and is called by the natives raka. Two pood (ſeventy-two pounds) of the plant yield generally one vedro (twenty-five pints) of raka. The nettle, as the country produces neither hemp nor flax, ſupplies the materials of which are made their fiſhing-nets; and without which they could not poſſibly ſubſiſt. For this purpoſe, they cut it down in Auguſt; and after hanging it up in bundles in the ſhade, under their balagans, the remainder of the ſummer, treat it like hemp. They then ſpin it into thread with their fingers, and twiſt it round a ſpindle, after which they twine ſeveral threads together, according to the different purpoſes for which it may be deſigned. Though there is little doubt but that many parts of this peninſula would admit of ſuch cultivation as might contribute conſiderably to the comfort of the inhabitants, yet its real riches muſt always conſiſt in the number of wild animals it produces; and no labour can ever be turned to ſo good account as what is employed upon their furreries. The animals, therefore, which ſupply theſe, come next to be conſidered; and theſe are, the common fox; the ſtoat, or ermine; the ſable; the arctic fox; the varying hare; the mountain rat, or earleſs marmot; the weaſel; the glutton, or wolverine; the argali, or wild ſheep; rein-deer; bears; wolves; dogs. The coaſt and bays of this country are frequented by almoſt every kind of northern ſea fowl; and amongſt the reſt are the ſea-eagles, but not, as at Oonalaſka, in great numbers. The rivers inland (if I may judge from what I ſaw in our journey to Bolcheretſk) are ſtored with numerous flocks of wild ducks of various ſpecies: in the woods through which we paſſed, were ſeen eagles of a prodigious ſize: this country likewiſe affords woodcocks, ſnipes, and two ſorts of grouſe, or moor game. Swans are alſo ſaid to be in great plenty. Fiſh may be conſidered as the ſtaple article of food with which Providence hath ſupplied the inhabitants of this peninſula; who, in general, muſt never expect to draw any conſiderable part of their ſuſtenance either from grain or cattle. The preſent inhabitants of Kamtchatka are of three ſorts. The natives, or Kamtchadales; the Ruſſians and Coſacks; and a mixture of theſe two by marriage. Mr. Steller, who reſided ſome time in this country, and ſeems to have taken great pains to gain information on this ſubject, is perſuaded, that the true Kamtchadales are a people of great antiquity, and have for many ages inhabited this peninſula; and that they are originally deſcended from the Mungalians, and not either from the Tonguſian Tartars, as ſome, or the Japaneſe, as others, have imagined. Volodimir Atlaſſoff, a Coſack, ſtands for the firſt acknowledged diſcoverer of Kamtchatka. This perſon was ſent, in the year 1697, from the fort Yakutſk, to the Anadirſk, in the quality of commiſſary, with inſtructions to call in the aſſiſtance of the Koriacs, with a view to the diſcovery of countries beyond their's, and to the ſubjecting them to a tribute. In 1699, he penetrated, with about ſixty Ruſſian ſoldiers, and the ſame number of Coſacks, into the heart of the peninſula, gained the Tigil, and from thence, levying a tribute in furs in his progreſs, croſſed over to the river Kamtchatka, on which he built the higher Kamtchatka oſtrog, called Verchnei, where he left a garriſon of 16 Coſacks, and returned to Yakutſk in 1700, with an immenſe quantity of rare and valuable tributary furs. The Ruſſian government eſtabliſhed over this country is mild and equitable, conſidered as a military one, in a very high degree. The natives are permitted to chooſe their own magiſtrates from among themſelves, in the way, and with the ſame powers, they had been ever uſed. One of theſe, under the title of toion, preſides over each oſtrog; is the referee in all differences; impoſes fines, and inflicts puniſhments for all crimes and miſdemeanors; referring to the governor of Kamtchatka ſuch only as he does not chooſe from their intricacy or heinouſneſs to decide upon himſelf. The toion has likewiſe the appointment of a civil officer, who is called a corporal, who aſſiſts him in the execution of his office, and in his abſence acts as his deputy. By an edict of the late empreſs, no crime whatſoever can be puniſhed with death. But we were informed, that in caſes of murder (of which there are very few) the puniſhment of the knout is adminiſtered with ſuch ſeverity, that the offender, for the moſt part, dies under it. The only tribute exacted (which can be conſidered as little more than an acknowledgment of the Ruſſian dominion over them) conſiſts, in ſome diſtricts, of a fox's ſkin, in others of a ſable's, and, in the Kurile Iſles, of a ſea otter's; but as this is much the moſt valuable, one ſkin ſerves to pay the tribute of ſeveral perſons. The toions collect the tribute in their reſpective diſtricts. Beſides the mildneſs of their government, the Ruſſians have a claim to every praiſe for the pains they have beſtowed, and which have been attended with great ſucceſs, in converting them to Chriſtianity, there remaining, at preſent, very few idolaters among them. The religion taught is that of the Greek Church. Schools are likewiſe eſtabliſhed in many of the oſtrogs, where the children of both the natives and Coſſacks are gratuitouſly inſtructed in the Ruſſian language. The commerce of this country, as far as concerns the exports, is entirely confined to furs, and carried on principally by a company of merchants, inſtituted by the empreſs. The articles of importation are principally European, but not confined to Ruſſian manufactures; many are Engliſh and Dutch; ſeveral likewiſe come from Siberia, Bukharia, the Calmucs, and China. They conſiſt of coarſe woollen and linen clothes, yarn ſtockings, bonnets, and gloves; thin Perſian ſilks, cottons, and pieces of nankeen, ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, braſs coppers and pans, iron ſtoves, files, guns, powder and ſhot; hardware, ſuch as hatchets, bills, knives, ſciſſars, needles, looking-glaſſes, flour, ſugar, tanned hides, boots, &c. There are ſix veſſels (of forty to fifty tons burthen) employed by the empreſs between Ochotzk and Bolcheretſk; five of which are appropriated to the tranſporting of ſtores and proviſions from Ochotſk to Bolcheretſk; except that once in two or three years ſome of them go round to Awatſka, and the Kamtchatcka river; the ſixth is only uſed as a packet-boat, and always kept in readineſs, and properly equipped for conveying diſpatches. *Long.* 176. 48. to 180. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 10. to 61. N. according to the Ruſſian map; according to captain King, the *Long.* of the ſouthern extremity 156. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. to 61. N.

KAMTCHATKA, a river of Ruſſia, in the peninſula of Kamtchatka, which runs into the North Pacific Ocean: 20 miles S. Lower Kamtchatſkoi.

KAMTCHATSKOI, a cape of Ruſſia, on the eaſt coaſt of Kamtchatka: 40 miles E. Niznei Kamtchatſkoi.

KAMTCHATSKOI (*Niznei*, or *Lower*), a town of Ruſſia, in the peninſula of Kamtchatka, where there are barracks and an hoſpital: 184 miles NNE. Verchnei Kamtchatſkoi. *Long.* 178. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 40. N.

KAMTCHATSKOI (*Verchnei*, or *Upper*), a town of Ruſſia, in the peninſula of Kamtchatka: 60 miles NNE. Bolchoretzkoi. *Long.* 175. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

KAN, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſei, near Baltchutzko, in the government of Kolivan.

KAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 720 miles W. Peking. *Long.* 118. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 1. N.

KAN, a river of China, which riſes in the ſouth part of the province of Kiang-ſi, and runs into the lake Po-yang: 20 miles N. Tchang.

KAN JUNES, or *Darom*, a town of Egypt: 66 miles NE. Catieh.

KANADEI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk: 72 miles SSW. Simbirſk.

KANANIKOLSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 52 miles SE. Sterlitamatſk.

KAN-ARADMBRD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 30 leagues S. Schiras.

KANARNA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 22 miles NE. Varna.

KANDABIL, a town of Aſia, in the Sewee country : 200 miles SW. Moultan.

KANDALAKS, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the north coaſt of the White Sea : 140 miles SSE. Kola.

KANDEGHERE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. In the year 1599, this town was the capital of a kingdom, called Narſinga, the reſidence of a Hindoo king, whoſe dominions extended over Tanjore and Madura ; and in the year 1640, a deſcendant of that prince who reigned here, permitted the Engliſh to form a ſettlement at Madras : 50 miles SW. Nellore, and 70 NW. Madras. *Long.* 79. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 46. N.

KANDEK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 48 miles E. Iſmid.

KANDEL, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Wiſſembourg : 2½ leagues SSE. Landau, and 2 N. Lauterburg.

KANDER, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into lake Thun, by a canal made between Thun and Spietz.

KANDERI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 24 miles NE. Iſmid.

KANE SEE, a lake of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland, near Biſchburg.

KANEM, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bornou.

KANG-CHAN, a town of the kingdom of Corea : 16 miles SW. Kang-tcheou.

KANGIK, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Black Sea, in the province of Romania.

KANG-TCHEOU, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Kin-chan : 170 miles SE. Peking. *Long.* 146. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 46. N.

KANG-TCHIN, a town of the kingdom of Corea : 48 miles SSW. Koang-tcheou.

KANHAR, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Bain Gonga : 60 miles E. Nagpour.

KANHAWAY *(Great)*, a river of United America, formed by the union of Green Brier river and New River, which runs into the Ohio, in the north-weſt part of Virginia. *Long.* 82. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

KANHAWAY *(Little)*, a river of America, which runs into the Ohio. *Long.* 81. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 6. N.

KAN-HIA-TCHIN, a town of China, in the province of Quang-tong : 62 miles SE. Hoei.

KANIOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov, ſituated on the Dnieper ; remarkable for an interview, in the year 1787, between the empreſs of Ruſſia and the late king of Poland, on board a veſſel which the empreſs had choſen to convey herſelf and train to Cherſon : 56 miles E. Bialacerkiew.

KANITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn : 8 miles SW. Brunn.

KANNAKA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Cattack, at the mouth of the river Bram, near 15 miles NW. Point Palmiras.

KAN-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Hai-nan : 62 miles SW. Tchen.

KANOON, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Mewat : 70 miles SW. Delhi.

KAN SIUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Lo : 17 miles S. Yen-ngan.

KANSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Kan, with conſiderable trade in furs : 140 miles E. Kraſnoiarſk.

KANSZILI, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia : 28 miles S. Bender.

KAN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi. This is a city of great reſort ; it is ſituated on the river from which it has its name, although it receives another in this place, which they call Tchangho. Near the wall of Kan-tcheou, and where theſe two rivers unite, there is a bridge of boats, which are faſtened to one another with iron chains. One of theſe boats belonging to the bridge, is ſo contrived that they can open a paſſage to let the barks through. The juriſdiction of this city extends a great way, for it contains twelve towns of the third order ; its ſoil produces a great many of the trees from which varniſh diſtills, and this varniſh is reckoned the beſt in China : 840 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 52. N.

KANTOR, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river Gambia.

KAO, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 184. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 42. S.

KAO-LIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi : 25 miles S. Yao.

KAO-MING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong : 17 miles SE. Tchao-king.

KAO-PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi : 20 miles S. Lou-ngan.

KAO-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-tong, ſituated on a river, about 36 miles from the ſea. The tide flows and ebbs, as far as this town, ſo that the Chineſe barks go up to it ; the country is very fruitful. This city has within its diſtrict, one city of the ſecond order, and five of the third. This diſtrict is ſurrounded on one ſide by the ſea, and on the other by mountains ; there are a great number of peacocks, and ſeveral ſorts of birds of prey. There is alſo a kind of ſtone like marble, which naturally repreſents the fall of waters from the mountains, and landſcapes ; they cut it in leaves, and make tables, and other curious houſehold-goods of it. There is a kind of crayfiſh, like the common ſort ; but when they are out of the water they petrify, without loſing their natural form. The Chineſe phyſicians uſe them for a remedy againſt fevers : 1130 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

KAO-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan, on the river Ho-ang : 25 miles NW. Koue-te.

KAO-TCHUEN, a town of the kingdom of Corea : 104 miles NE. King-ki-tao.

KAO-YEOU, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan : 460 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 48. N.

KAPAW, a town of the iſland of Borneo, near the eaſt coaſt : 100 miles ESE. Negara.

KAPACKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov : 4 miles NNE. Bialacerkiew.

KAPELLENDORF, or *Capellendorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar : 6 miles E. Weimar.

KAPFENBERGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 2 miles NNE. Pruck.

KAPFENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 10 miles N. Rackeſburg.

KAPLANIK, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia : 60 miles NE. Akrida.

KAPNIK-BANYA, ſee *Nagy Banja*.

KAPOS, a town of Hungary : 12 miles SW. Szeregnye.

KAPOS, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube : 6 miles from Mohacs.

KAPOSVAR, or *Kapuwar*, a town and caſtle of Hungary : 12 miles SW. Altenburg.

KAPPAS, a town of North America, on the weſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi. *Long.* 90. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 35. N.

KAPPAS *(Old)*, a town of North America, on the weſt ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, near which place Ferdinand de Soto firſt diſcovered the Miſſiſſippi, in 1541. *Long.* 91. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 12. N.

KAPRIAN, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia : 60 miles E. Jaſſi.

KAPSDORF, a town of Hungary : 26 miles NNW. Caſſovia, and 60 WNW. Ungvar.

KAPUSTINIECZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw : 80 miles NW. Braclaw.

KAPUSTINOI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov : 16 miles SE. Czerkaſy.

KAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac : 52 leagues N. Iſpahan.

KARA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Karſkoi Sea, at Karſkoi.

KARA AGATZ, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania : 6 miles S. Adrianople.

KARA SOU, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania : 100 miles SE. Yurcup.

KARA-BAGLAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 24 miles S. Milets.

KARABAS, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac Agemi : 23 leagues SSW. Amadan.

KARA-BIGNAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania : 20 miles S. Akſerai.

KARABAZARI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 20 miles W. Kiangari.

KARABIOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia : 12 miles N. Kaminiec.

KARABOA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 24 miles W. Artaki.

KARABUNAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania : 40 miles E. Cogni.

KARACAL, or *Caracalla*, a town of Walachia : 60 miles SW. Buccchareſt, and 12 NNW. Nicopoli.

KARACUZ, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia : 22 leagues ESE. Erivan.

KARADJOUK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 20 miles SE. Degnizlu.

KARADSHETAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 40 miles N. Angura.

KARADSHEVIRAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 32 miles NW. Kiangari.

**KARAEVIAN,** a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm : 64 miles SSW. Ekaterinograd.

KARAGINSKOI, an iſland in the North Pacific, near the north-eaſt coaſt of Kamtchatka, about 80 miles in circumference. *Long*. 180. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 59. N.

KARAGODE, a town of the iſland of Ceylon : 86 miles S. Candi.

KARAHISSAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania : 30 miles S. Yurcup.

KARA-HISSAR, ſee *Aphiom Kara hiſſar*.

KARA-HOTUN, a town of Tartary, in the country of the Monguls : 120 miles NW. Peking. *Long*. 139. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. 16. N.

KARAKAKOOA BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich Iſlands. *Long*. 204. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 19. 28. N.

KARA KECHIS, a town in Perſian Armenia : 16 leagues NE. Erivan.

KARAKERMAN, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria : 36 miles SSE. Iſmail.

KARALANSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Tunguſka : 72 miles NW. Ilimſk.

KARAMAN, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria : 44 miles NNW. Ternova.

KARAMEISCHEVO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver : 72 miles N. Tver.

KARAMUSAL, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 36 miles NNE. Burſa.

KARANSEBES, a town of Hungary, on the Temis : 38 miles ESE. Temiſwar, and 38 N. Orſowa.

KARASBAG, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia : 58 leagues ESE. Erivan.

KARA-SU, or *Meſto*, a river of European Turkey, which empties itſelf into the Egean Sea : 10 miles E. Cavala, in the province of Romania.

KARAT, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman : 190 miles SW. Maſcat.

KARATCHIN, a Ruſſian Oſtrog, in the peninſula of Kamtchatka : 50 miles from Bolcheretſkoi.

KARAT SIRIM, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Kurdiſtan : 40 miles SE. Kerduk.

KARAULNOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Eniſei : 60 miles S. Kraſnoiarſk.

KARAJIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, near the Bog : 50 miles SE. Braclaw.

KARBENING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland : 30 miles N. Stroemſholm.

KARCOJA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 7 leagues NW. Zareng.

KARCZOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia : 16 miles SW. Czerſk.

KARDUH, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 37 leagues SW. Zareng.

KAREH, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman : 16 leagues SSE. Tuberan.

KAREK, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan : 14 leagues S. Lar.

KAREK, or *Garak*, a ſmall iſland in the Perſian Gulf, where the Dutch have made a ſettlement : celebrated for its pearl fiſhery. *Long*. 67. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 28. 45. N.

KARENDAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan : 70 leagues N. Herat.

KAREPOS, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel : 60 miles NE. Archangel.

KARGALDZIN, a lake of Ruſſian Tartary, 60 miles in circumference : 340 miles S. Orenburg.

KARGALINKA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Malwa : 20 miles W. Kizliar.

KARGAPOL, a town of Ruſſia, on the north of the Lake Latcha, *Long*. 56. 36 E. Ferro. *Lat*. 61. 30. N.

KARGHEROU, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan : 21 leagues WNW. Reſhd.

KARGINI I, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz : 32 miles W. Vitegra.

KARGO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, which contains ſome mines of excellent copper.

KARIADEH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 26 miles W. Smyrna.

KARIKAL, or *Carical*, a town of Hindooſtan, ſituated on the coaſt of the kingdom of Tanjore, on one of the branches of the Cauvery : ceded by the king of Tanjore to the French. It contains five moſques, fourteen pagodas, and about 5000 inhabitants. It was fortified by the French, and taken by the Engliſh, in the year 1760. In the year 1779, it was retaken : 22 miles N. Negapatam, and 6 S. Tranquebar.

KARININ, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan : 60 leagues NNE. Herat.

KARKEL, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania : 8 miles S. Ruſs.

KARKI, an iſland in the Mediterranean : 6 miles W. Rhodes. *Long*. 45. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 25. N.

KARLANDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland : 45 miles WNW. Carlſtadt.

KARLEBY GAMLA, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in Eaſt Bothnia, with a good harbour. The principal trade is in hemp, ſalt, and ſhip-building : 60 miles SW. Cajana.

KARLEBY *(Ny)*, a town of Sweden, in Eaſt Bothnia, ſituated on the river Lappojock, about 5 miles from the ſea, built in the year 1620, by Guſtavus Adolphus : 70 miles SW. Cajana.

KARLICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, with an epiſcopal palace : 4 miles NW. Coblentz.

KARLOVITZ, a town of Sclavonia, on the Danube, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. Remarkable for a peace concluded here, in the year 1699, between the emperor and the Turks : 5 miles SE. Peter Wardein, and 37 NW. Belgrade.

KARLSTKALERBAD, or *Schlangenbad*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenelnbogen : 12 miles NW. Mentz, and 10 SE. Naſtede.

KARLUTZKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 8 miles E. Niznei Udinſk.

KARM, an iſland in the North Sea, about 12 miles long, and 2 wide, near the coaſt of Norway. *Long*. 5. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 59. 17. N.

KARM EL ARAB, a town of Egypt : 10 miles S. Beniſuef.

KARMSUND, a ſtrait of the North Sea, between the iſland of Carmen, and the coaſt of Norway.

KARNABRUN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 9 miles N. Korn Neuburg.

KARNE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bournou.

KAROP, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverſkoie : 28 miles S. Novgorod Sieverſkoi.

KAROULI, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia : 68 miles SW. Bender.

KARPILOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov : 8 miles NNW. Kiov.

KARRIETEN, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen : 20 miles SSE. Chamir.

KARSCHINSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Ural : 168 miles N. Guriev.

KARSCK, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Eaſt Greenland. *Long*. 45. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 60. 35. N.

KARSILZA, a river of Sclavonia, which runs into the Drave : 6 miles NW. Eſzek.

KARSKOI, a ſettlement of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, at the mouth of the Kara : 600 miles ENE. Archangel. *Long*. 82. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 68. 35. N.

KARSKOI MORE, or *Karſkoi Sea*, a part of the Frozen Ocean, between the continent of Ruſſia and Nova Zembla, extending from *Long*. 79. to 86. E. Ferro ; and from 70 to 75. N. *Lat*.

KARSKOI ZALIV, or *The Gulf of Karſkoi*, a large bay of the Frozen Ocean, which lies to the ſouth of the Karſkoi Sea. *Long*. 80. to 87. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 68. to 70. N.

KARSTORP, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland : 48 miles SE. Johnkioping.

KARSUN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk : 60 miles WSW. Simbirſk.

KARTAN, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which joins the Old Elbe, near Wittenberg.

KARTASCHEU, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch : 48 miles S. Tara.

KARULSAIE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 17 leagues W. Zareng.

KARUP, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland : 15 miles S. Halmſtadt.

KARYSZANKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov : 48 miles SSE. Bialacerkiew.

KARZALA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Choper : 80 miles NW. Saratov.

KARZEROM, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan : 20 leagues WSW. Schiras.

KAS *(El)* or *Ras Kaſaron*, a mountain of Egypt : 4 miles N. Catieh.

KASAMANSA, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 40 miles S. from the mouth of the Gambia.

KASBAITE, or *Gaſbaite*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers : 16 leagues SW. Conſtantina.

KASCHGAR, or *Caſchgar*, or *Kaſhgar*, a city of Aſia, which at one time gave name to little Bukharia, of which it was the capital. Since the

Tartars have been in poſſeſſion of the country, Kaſhgar has loſt much of its ancient ſplendour, yet at preſent carries on a conſiderable commerce with the neighbouring countries : 530 miles NE. Cachemire. *Long*. 98. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 35. N.

KASCHIL, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benguela.

KASCHIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver : 60 miles NE. Tver.

KASCHING, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria : 5 miles NE. Ingoldſtadt.

KASCHIRA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula : 56 miles N. Tula.

KASCHKARANTZI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the White Sea : 140 miles NW. Archangel.

KASH, a town of the kingdom of Samarcand, near which Tamerlane was born.

KASIMADAB, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac : 46 leagues N. Iſpahan.

KASIMOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan, on the Oka, formerly the reſidence of a Tartar prince : 76 miles ENE. Riazan.

KASKASKIAS, a river of North America, which runs into the Miſſiſippi. *Long*. 90. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 37. 35. N.

KASKASKIAS, a town of North America, at the union of the river Kaſkaſkias with the Miſſiſippi.

KASLEKEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania : 8 miles SE. Gumbinnen.

KASR KIASSERA, a town of Egypt, built on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean : 5 miles NE. Alexandria.

KASSON, or *Kaſſou*, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, on the banks of the river Senegal, about 450 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

KASTAMONI, ſee *Caſtamena*.

KASTANOVITZ, a town of Croatia, ſituated on an iſland in the river Unna : 50 miles SE. Carlſtadt, and 125 W. Peterwardein.

KASTEL, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sar Louis : 2 leagues NW. Sar Louis.

KASZA, a town of Hungary : 8 miles SSW. Boleſko.

KASZPONAR, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia : 24 miles NNW. Iſmail.

KASZUCK, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia : 6 miles S. Akerman.

KATA, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, near Geiſingen, in the circle of Swabia.

KATABA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, ſituated in a fertile country, near a river which runs into the ſea, at Aden, governed by a dola, and defended by a citadel : 75 miles N. Aden. *Long*. 44. 39. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 13. 54. N.

KATAREN, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen : 60 miles S. Saade.

KATERINENSCHSTAT, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga : 32 miles NE. Saratov.

KATHTIPPACANUNCK, a town of the United States of America, in the country weſt of Pennſylvania. *Long*. 87. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 40. 20. N.

KATIMBEVOLE, a town of the iſland of Ceylon : 36 miles S. Candia.

KATIMTUMU, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena : 60 miles E. Olekminſk.

KATIRDGI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 28 miles E. Iſmid.

KATIRLI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 28 miles N. Burſa.

KATLEBUGE, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube : 4 miles E. Iſmail, in Beſſarabia.

KATNA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland : 30 miles SW. Stockholm.

KATNEBLOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov : 36 miles S. Bialacerkiew.

KATNIA STANITZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 64 miles NE. Vitimſkoi.

KATOENE, a town of the iſland of Ceylon : 64 miles S. Candia.

KATOUN-SERAI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania : 12 miles S. Cogni.

KATROTZANI, a town of Walachia : 16 miles N. Bucchareſt.

KATS, a town of the United Dutch States, ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of North Beveland.

KATSKILL, mountains of United America, in the ſtate of New York : 100 miles N. New York.

KATSKILL, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York : 25 miles N. Kingſton.

KATTA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac : 67 leagues ESE. Iſpahan.

KATTHOLTZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles W. Laab.

KATUNSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan : 12 miles S. Bijiſk.

KATZBACH, a river of Sileſia, which riſes near Bleyberg Mountain, and runs into the Oder, near Leubus, in the principality of Jauer.

KATZENBACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar, in the county of Hohenberg, in the circle of Swabia.

KAU, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, where the next heir to the crown generally reſides.

KAUADI, an iſland of Egypt, in Lake Barclos : 13 miles NE. Foua.

KAUBUL, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia : 34 miles W. Akerman.

KAVERZINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Tchiuna : 20 miles ESE. Eniſeiſk.

KAVETTYRUNGAPALEAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country : 3 miles S. Wombinellore.

KAUFFBEUREN, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Wertach. Before the 14th century, and even ſo late as the year 1336, it was ſtyled only Buren, or Burun. The burghers here are partly Lutherans, and partly Roman Catholics, but its magiſtracy conſiſts of eight Lutherans, and four Roman Catholics. In the town-court and great council, are alſo two Roman Catholic members, but the reſt are all Lutherans. In or near this town, was anciently a caſtle, of the ſame name. On the extinction of the dukes of Swabia, of the Hohen-Stauffen line, the town fell to the empire. The emperors Charles IV. and Wenceſlaus, promiſed to maintain it perpetually in its immediate dependency thereon. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire, and circle, was formerly 160 florins, but in 1683, was reduced to 53½. To the chamber at Wetzlar, it pays 44 rixdollars, 65 kruitzers : 15 miles NNE. Kempten, and 62 ENE. Conſtance. *Long*. 28. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 57. N.

KAUFFUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel, the capital of a bailiwick : 5 miles SE. Caſſel.

KAUGA, ſee *Gaoga*.

KAVIAN, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut : 116 miles SSW. Amanzirifdin.

KAVKASKOI, a government of Ruſſia, ſee Caucaſus.

KAUKE, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Curiſchhaff, 8 miles W. Lappinen.

KAUKEBAN, a town of Arabia, and capital of a diſtrict, in the province of Yemen, governed by a Scheich ; ſituated on the top of a mountain, almoſt inacceſſible : 18 miles W. Sana, and 72 SSE. Chamir.

KAUKENEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, on the Kauke : 12 miles WNW. Tilſit.

KAUNITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym : 6 miles SW. Crumau, and 11 NNW. Znaym.

KAURZIM, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name, on a river which runs into the Elbe : the circle contains a great many woods ; and much timber is ſent to Prague and other places : 24 miles ESE. Prague, and 36 WSW. Konigingratz. *Long*. 31. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 55. N.

KAUSZAN, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia : 12 miles S. Bender.

KAWIDSA, or *Kaſu*, a province of Japan.

KAWAR, a country of Africa, bordering on Berdoa.

KAYDANOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk : 16 miles SSW. Minſk.

KAYE'S ISLAND, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of North America, about 30 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, diſcovered and named by captain Cook, the ſouth-weſt point ſituated in *Long*. 216. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 59. 49. N.

KAYMEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Smaland : 12 miles ENE. Konigſberg.

KAYOR, a kingdom of Africa, near the ſea coaſt, between the rivers Gambia and Senegal.

KAYSERBERG, or *Kaiſerberg*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar : 1¼ leagues NW. Colmar, and 5 SE. St. Diey.

KAYSERHEIM, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, near Donauwert, ſeparated from Bavaria, and joined to the circle of Swabia in the year 1757, founded in the year 1126. It pays as an annual contribution, 300 florins, and is taxed to the imperial chamber 338 rixdollars, 23 kruitzers.

KAYSERSESCH, or *Kayſers-Eſch*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves : 12 miles W. Coblentz, and 36 NE. Treves. *Long*. 24. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 21. N.

KAYSERSLAUTERN, ſee *Lautern*.

KAYSERSWERT, or *Keyſerſwert*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, engaged a long time to the biſhopric of Cologn, but in the year

1762

1762, it was reſtored to the elector palatine. It was once fortified, but is now without walls: 6 miles NNW. Duſſeldorf, and 24 N. Juliers. *Long.* 24. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

KAZAKOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 12 miles W. Nertchinſk.

KAZAN, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, ſituated on the Volga. In the Turkiſh and Tartarian languages, Kazan ſignifies a cauldron large enough to contain victuals for many perſons; and this name the Crim and Budziak Murſes give to the families of their ſubjects or vaſſals, about ten men being reckoned to a Kazan. This city conſiſts of a ſtrong fort, built with ſtone, the Wooden Town, as it is called, and ſeveral adjoining ſlobodes, or ſuburbs; and among theſe there is one inhabited by Tartars, in which are four metſheds. Here are ſeveral churches, almoſt all of them built with ſtone, and eleven convents in and near the town. In the fort is the government's chancery, which is under the direction of the governor and deputy-governor. The governor of the fort has all the garriſons and regiments within the government under his command. The garriſon of the city conſiſts of three regiments, for the ſervice of which a very good hoſpital is provided. Kazan is alſo an archbiſhop's ſee. At one end of the town is a cloth manufacture, and all the cloth is bought up at a ſet price by the crown, in order to clothe the ſoldiers. In the convent of Silandowo, which ſtands on the river Kazanka, about two werſts from the town, is a ſchool, where the children of Tartars are taught the Ruſſian and Latin languages, the principles of the Chriſtian religion, and the elements of philoſophy, in order to qualify them as preachers for the converſion of the nations to which they belong. In 1749 and 1752, this city was totally deſtroyed by fire. The Ruſſians firſt made themſelves maſters of this important place on the third of October, 1552: 400 miles E. Moſcow, and 660 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 66. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

KAZANSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſſacs, on the Don: 100 miles SSE. Veronez.

KAZANSKO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 272 miles NNW. Turuchanſk.

KAZANSKOE, or *Government of Kazan*, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by Viatſkoe, on the eaſt by Uphimſkoe, on the ſouth by Simbirſkoe, and on the weſt by Nizne-Gorodſkoe. About 200 miles in length, and from 100 to 120 broad. Kazan is the capital.

KAZIMIERS, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 30 miles WSW. Lublin.

KBELL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 2 miles ESE. Benatek.

KEACH, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tivy, about 5 miles above Cardigan.

KEBBY, a river of England, which runs into the Uſk, near Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth.

KEBECK, a river of England, which runs into the Nid, 2 miles above Knareſborough, in the county of York.

KEBRINAZ, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 8 miles NE. Iſbarteh.

KEDERCOU HOUTCHIN, a poſt of Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 131. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

KEDERCOU-KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. *Long.* 123. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

KEDHAM, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, ſituated on the river Scherbro: 200 miles from the mouth.

KEDOUS, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 32 miles W. Kiutaja.

KEENE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: 65 miles NW. Boſton.

KEEPER (*The*), a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary: 7 miles SSW. Nenagh.

KEFERMARCK, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SSE. Freuſtadt.

KEFF, or *Keffts*, or *Urbs*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, defended by a citadel, and eſteemed the third town of the country in riches and ſtrength: 70 miles SW. Tunis.

KEFR IL BATIK, a town of Egypt: 2 miles S. Damietta.

KEFR SULEIMAN, a town of Egypt: 5 miles SSW. Damietta.

KEFREEN, a town of Syria, on a large plain, to which it gives name, remarkable for the number of pigeons bred there: 5 leagues from Aleppo.

KEHEMEND, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 27 leagues NE. Schiras.

KEHL, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. Formerly, when Straſburg was an imperial city, its bridge was defended by forts on both ſides the river. In the year 1678, the French laid ſiege to that on the German ſide of the Rhine, and which, from the village of Kehl, was called *Fort Kehl*. Having taken it by ſtorm, they razed it, thereupon the village of Kehl was removed, and a fort built at the conflux of the Kinzig into the Rhine, which is ſtill called Kehl. At the peace of Ryſwick, in the year 1697, this fort being ceded to the emperor and the empire, it was declared an imperial fortreſs. But the ground belonging to it the emperor conferred as a fief on the houſe of Baden-Baden, reſerving ſtill the right of placing a garriſon in it to the empire. Poſſeſſion of this place is of conſequence to the French in a war with Germany, for the ſake of tranſporting troops acroſs the Rhine, for which reaſon, at the commencement of hoſtilities, they have generally endeavoured to make themſelves maſters of it. In the year 1733, it was taken by the French. On the firſt of October, 1754, on account of its ruinous condition, the circle of Swabia withdrew a body of troops which were quartered there, on which the marggrave of Baden-Baden cauſed the garriſon to be replaced by his circular contingency; and referred to the empire what meaſures it would take with regard to the right of garriſoning, which had been reſerved to it: 1½ mile E. Straſburg.—This fortreſs was taken by the French, in June, 1796; retaken, after a long ſiege, and great loſs, by the Auſtrians, in September. The French took it again, by a *coup de main*, not long after.

KEHRIEZ, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 24 leagues N. Herat.

KEIA-REGIAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 20 leagues WNW. Amadan.

KEIDER PEYAMSEER, a mountain of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 18 leagues NW. Amadan.

KEIFLINGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen: 6 miles NE. Lund.

KEI-GAN, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles SE. Cou-ſou.

KEIGHLEY, a town of England, in the county of York: 12 miles N. Halifax, and 209 NNW. London.

KEILLESAY, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland: 3 miles NE. Barray Iſland. *Long.* 4. 9. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 2. N.

KEIM HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the government of Kirin: 550 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 147. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

KEISER'S RIVER, a river of Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, which deſcends from Table Mountain.

KEITH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Banff: 16 miles SW. Banff, and 15 SE. Elgin.

KEKO, a town and caſtle of Hungary, 15 miles SE. Korpona.

KELA, or *Kelay*, or *Quilla*, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt, in the canton of Koto.

KELES, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 44 miles ESE. Smyrna.

KELESTIN, a town of Hungary: 2 miles S. Levens.

KELHEIM, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, ſituated on an iſland, formed at the conflux of the Altmuhl and the Danube: 16 miles SE. Dietfurth, and 46 NNE. Munich. *Long.* 29. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

KELLAT, or *Calaſute*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 70 miles SSE. Maſcat.

KELLERAMPT, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, of which Bremgarten is the principal place.

KELLI, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Tanjore country: 27 miles S. Tanjore, and 52 SW. Negapatam.

KELLS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 19 miles W. Drogheda, and 32 NW. Dublin.

KELLS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny: 64 miles from Dublin.

KELLS, a river and village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 89 miles from Dublin.

KELMEBEK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles E. Pergamo.

KELMO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 23 miles N. Linkioping.

KELOGRA-BURUN, a cape of European Turkey, on the Black Sea, in the province of Bulgaria: 22 miles E. Varna.

KELSO, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburg, ſituated on the river Tweed, at its conflux with the Tiviot, with a bridge acroſs the Tweed, built in the year 1756, and another, either built or intended to be built, over the Tiviot. It is governed by a baron-baily, and fifteen ſtent-maſters; the former, and ſeven of the latter, appointed by the duke of Roxburg, who is lord of the manor. The office of the ſtent-maſters is under the authority of the baron-bailie, to levy a ſtent, or rate, on the inhabitants, for the ſupply of water, repairing the ſtreets, &c. It contains 376 houſes, and about 3550 ſouls. There are ſome manufactures of flannels, linen, ſtockings, and ſhoes. During the wars between the Engliſh and the Scotch, Kelſo was burned down three times by the former. In the latter end of the laſt century, it was deſtroyed by an accidental fire, and in the middle of the preſent by another. At preſent it is a handſome town, with a large market-place, and four principal ſtreets, with two ſmall ones. Here are the remains of a celebrated abby, founded by

St. David, king of Scotland, in the 12th century: 42 Engliſh miles SSE. Edinburgh, and 338 N. London.

KELSTERBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: 10 miles N. Darmſtadt, and 2 SW. Hochſt.

KELTAN, a town of Thibet: 40 miles ENE. Laſſa.

KELTAN PUSUACLIA, a town of Thibet, on the Sanpoo: 7 leagues ENE. Changiaſſe.

KELVAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 6 leagues ENE. Schiras.

KELVIN, a river of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, which runs into the Roe about 4½ miles S. from Newtown Limavaddy.

KELYN, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee, in the county of Merioneth.

KEM, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the White Sea, at Kemi.

KEMAOON, a country of Aſia, feudatory of Thibet, ſeparated from Hindooſtan by lofty mountains, ſituated to the north of Oude and Rohilcund.

KEMAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 8 miles S. Sinob.

KEMATEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 6 miles W. Inſpruck.

KEMBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 7 miles NE. Pruck.

KEMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 6 miles S. Wittenberg, and 15 ESE. Deſſau.

KEMELPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the eaſt ſide of the Ips: 3 miles S. Ips.

KEMERET, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: 5 miles W. Zerbſt.

KEMI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, at the mouth of the river Kem, on the weſt of the White Sea: 192 miles N. Petrovadſk. *Long.* 46. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. 55. N.

KEMMATEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 11 miles SW. Lintz, and 24 W. Steyr.

KEMNAT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate: 26 miles N. Amberg, and 15 ESE. Bayreuth. *Long.* 29. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 49. N.

KEMNITZ, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Bober, 4 miles S. Lahn, in the principality of Jauer.

KEMNITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, on a river of the ſame name: 6 miles W. Hirſchberg.

KEMNITZ, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elſter, 4 miles S. Plauen.

KEMPACH, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 6 miles NW. Schwas.

KEMPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn. It contains a college and three convents, with ſome linen manufactures: 15 miles NE. Ruremond, and 17 NW. Duſſeldorp.

KEMPENTORP, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: 4 miles WNW. Jacobſhagen.

KEMPS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 20 miles E. Weſt Point.

KEMPTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 1 mile E. Bingen.

KEMPTEN, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the river Iler. Both the burghers and magiſtracy here profeſs Lutheraniſm, and in the town is a handſome pariſh church, and a grammar-ſchool. This town aſſerts that it is of greater antiquity than the imperial abby which ſtands near it; and the latter again maintains that the town owes its walls and its very appearance of a town to the abbots, and was for a long time ſubject to them, not the leaſt ſhadow of their independency appearing before the thirteenth century. In 1525, this town, for the ſum of 30,000 gold guilders, purchaſed to itſelf all rights, prerogatives, profits, and perquiſites, particularly all tolls and taxes, belonging to the abby, both within and without the town; which compact received the ſanction not only of the emperor, Charles V. but alſo of all his ſucceſſors, and likewiſe that of the ſee of Rome. By virtue thereof, the abby is to build on its ground no more than what is abſolutely neceſſary, and for its own ſervice; and not to fortify the abby, or raiſe any ſtructures conducive thereto; nor within a mile of the town of Kempten, to hold, or cauſe to be held, any market, either public or private. In the year 1633, the town was taken, ſword in hand, by the imperialiſts, with the ſlaughter of at leaſt two-thirds of the burghers. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula of the diet and circle was, in the year 1683, reduced from 156 florins to 52. To the imperial chamber at Wetzlar it pays 40 rixdollars, 54 kruitzers. It has no villages, but is poſſeſſed of lands, monies, tithes, and other incomes: 36 miles S. Augſburg, and 44 SE. Ulm. *Long.* 28. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

KEMPTEN, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded, or repaired and enriched, by Hildegard, wife of Charlemagne, in the 8th century. The abbot ranked among the eccleſiaſtical princes, at leaſt as early as the year 1150. In the matricula of the empire he is aſſeſſed at ſix horſe and twenty foot, or 152 florins; and pays the chamber of Wetzlar 182 rixdollars, 56 kruitzers. To this abby belong ſome towns and villages.

KEMSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk. *Long.* 109. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 25. N.

KEN, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the ſouth-weſt part of Dumfriesſhire, paſſes the Dalry, New Galloway, &c. in Kircudbrightſhire, and joins the Dee in Kenmoor Loch.

KEN, a river of England, which riſes about 3 miles eaſt from Ambleſide, in the county of Weſtmoreland, and runs into the Iriſh Sea, about 6 miles WNW. from Lancaſter.

KEN, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Ex, near its mouth.

KEN, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Moultan, on the eaſt ſide of the Indus: 100 miles S. Moultan.

KENA, a town of Egypt, anciently called *Canopolis*. Here is a manufacture of black earthenware. The caravans aſſemble here in their journey to Koſſir: 4 miles NE. Dendera. *Long.* 49. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

KENDALL, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, ſituated in a valley ſurrounded with hills, on the river Ken; celebrated for its manufactures, the principal of which are cottons, coarſe woollen, knit worſted ſtockings, fiſh-hooks, &c. It was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and the charter renewed by James I. to be governed by a mayor, aldermen, burgeſſes, &c. It has a large weekly market on Saturday; near it are the remains of a caſtle: 22 miles N. Lancaſter, and 256 NNW. London.

KENEBECK, a river of United America, which riſes in the north-weſt part of the diſtrict of Main, and runs into the ſea. *Long.* 69. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

KENILWORTH, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. Near it was a caſtle, in which king Edward II. was ſome time a priſoner. It was ſequeſtered and ſold, after the civil wars of the laſt century, and pulled down for the materials: 5 miles N. Warwick, and 98 NW. London.

KENKRI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 40 miles W. Athens.

KENLET, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tanot, in the ſouth-eaſt part of Denbighſhire.

KENMARE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name: 12 miles S. Killarney.

KENMARE RIVER, a river or arm of the Atlantic Sea, on the coaſt of Ireland, which extends about 20 miles in length, and about 3 in breadth, ſituated at the ſouth-weſt ſide of the county of Kerry. It affords a ſafe and capacious harbour, but little frequented. The mouth is ſituated *Long.* 9. 57. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

KENNET, a river of England, which riſes in a village of the ſame name, about 4 miles from Marlborough, in Wiltſhire, paſſes by Marlborough, Hungerford, and Newbury, from whence it is made navigable to the Thames, which it joins a little below Reading.

KENNOWAY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife: 5 miles ESE. Falkland.

KENOCK, or *Knocque*, or *Quenocque*, a fort of Flanders, built at the union of the rivers Iſere and Yperlee, in the village of Reuninghe; firſt built about the year 1662, by order of Philip IV. king of Spain, but was afterwards much enlarged by the famous Vauban, who made it a regular fortreſs, flanked with four baſtions, built of freeſtone, and two half-moons, by order of Louis XIV. when he made himſelf maſter of Ypres, in 1678. It is very ſmall, not above 750 feet in length, and 500 in breadth. In the year 1692, ſome French engineers marked out a plan for additional works, but the project came to nothing. William III. king of England, ſent ſome troops, under the duke of Wittemburg, to attack this fort, on the 19th of June, 1695, but only a deception to cover his deſign of attacking Namur. The 6th of October, 1712, a detachment from the garriſon of Oſtend, which was then in the hands of the Dutch, made themſelves maſters of this fort by ſurprize, through the treachery of the gardener; the French commander and the garriſon being made priſoners of war. It was ceded to the States by the peace of Aix-la Chapelle, concluded in 1713, and taken by the French in 1744: 10 miles NW. Ypres, and 10 SE. Nieuport.

KENPOU, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Thibet, and runs into the Sanpoo, in the kingdom of Ava.

KENSEY, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which joins the Tamar ſoon after its riſe.

KENSINGTON, a village of England, in which is a royal palace, purchaſed by William III. of the earl of Nottingham, and greatly improved by the queens Mary, Anne, and Caroline. It bears no external marks of magnificence, though ſome of the apartments are grand, and furniſhed with a few good paintings by capital maſters. Genteel families reſide there by permiſſion of the king. The gardens are upwards of three miles in circumference: 2 miles W. London.

KENSINGTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: 13 miles SW. Portſmouth.

KENT, a county of England, bounded on the north by the river Thames, which ſeparates it from Eſſex, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by the Engliſh Channel, on the ſouth by Suſſex, and on the weſt by Surry. About ſixty miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and from thirty to thirty-eight from north to ſouth. It is divided into ſixty-three hundreds, which contain two cities, thirty-nine market towns, and about 200,000 inhabitants. Two chains of hills run through the middle of Kent, called the *upper* and *lower hills*; the northern range, and whole north ſide of the county, are compoſed principally of chalk and flints; the ſouthern, iron and ragſtone: more weſterly, towards Surry, clay and gravel prevail upon the eminences. Below this laſt range lies the Weald, an extenſive level tract of land, rich and fertile at ſome places, where fine paſturage and timber are produced. The ſoil a deep clay and marl, and ſo ſoft, that the carriage and ploughing work is moſtly done by unſhod oxen. The principal rivers of Kent are the Thames, the Medway, the Stour, and the Rother; the two former are navigable for the largeſt ſhips to Woolwich and Chatham, and for ſmall craft to a very great diſtance. The Stour and the Rother admit coaſting veſſels to Sandwich and Rye. The Ravenſborn, the Cray, and the Darent, are ſmall creeks, or ſtreams, that fall into the Thames: the firſt at Deptford, the others in one channel at Longreach, Moſt of the marſh land of this county lies along the margin, or at the mouths of theſe rivers, or has been formerly covered with the waters of ancient havens and ports, now in a great meaſure obliterated. Theſe rivers have formed iſlands towards their mouths. Thus the Thames and the Medway, at their extremities, contributed their waters jointly to the ſeparation of the Iſle of Graine from the main land, but the channel is now filled up. The Swale, one of the mouths of the Medway, in like manner cuts off Shepey from the continent of Eaſt Kent. Graine is throughout low and marſhy, and is about three miles and a half long, and two and a half wide. Thanet had a full claim to the title of an Iſland when the Reculver was in its proſperity; but its pretenſion to the appellation is now barely kept up by a ſmall ſewer communicating with the Stour and the ſea. The bed of that once famous harbour now forms valuable tracts of marſhes, comprehending above twenty-five thouſand acres. Thanet including Stonar, nearly forty-one ſquare miles, or about twenty-ſeven thouſand acres. The Weald of Kent, before mentioned, was formerly entirely covered with woods. It has now many ſmall towns and villages, but is more thinly inhabited than the other parts of the county, and, of courſe much leſs cultivated. Its principal productions are large fat oxen, hops, fruit, and oak timber. Romney-marſh is an extenſive tract of rich marſh land, at the ſouth corner of the county, originally encloſed from the ſea by a ſtrong wall thrown up between the towns of Romney and Hythe. Its chief productions are mutton and wool. Thoſe of the county at large are horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, veniſon, poultry, game, rabbits, and fiſh; wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and tares; canary, clover, trefoil, cinquefoil, and moſt other garden ſeeds; aſparagus, potatoes, turnips, and all kinds of culinary plants; hops, timber, underwood, iron, ſtone, chalk, copperas, ſalt, &c. &c. &c. Its manufactures are but trifling. The iſle of Thanet is a dry, hard, rock chalk. The tops of the ridges are about ſixty feet above the level of the ſea, and are covered with a dry, looſe, chalky mould, from four to ſix inches deep; it has a mixture of ſmall flints, and is, without manure, a very poor ſoil. The vales, between the ridges and the flat lands on the hills, have a depth of dry loamy ſoil, from one to three feet, leſs mixed with chalk, and of much better quality. The open parts between Canterbury, Dover, and Deal, is of various ſoils. The principal are chalk, loam, ſtrong cledge, hazel mould, and ſtiff clay. Beſides theſe, there are ſome ſmall tracts of flints, gravel and ſand. The woodlands of the eaſtern part of Kent furniſh the country with wood for firing, and for huſbandry uſes, and the dock-yards with timber for ſhip-building; but the moſt material part of their produce is the immenſe quantity of hop-poles cut out for the neighbouring plantations. The lands in the vicinity of Feverſham, Sandwich, and Deal, are extremely fertile, and under the moſt excellent ſyſtem of management; producing great crops of wheat, beans, barley, oats, peas, and ſometimes canary and radiſh ſeeds. In the vicinity of Sandwich there are many orchards, which ſome years produce large quantities of excellent apples; ſome of which go to the London market, but the principal part is ſent by the coal veſſels to Sunderland and Newcaſtle. The hop-grounds of the pariſhes between Sandwich and Canterbury are thoſe which produce the fine Eaſt Kent hops, ſo much ſought after by the London brewers. But the principal hop plantations are about Canterbury and Maidſtone. In the neighbourhood of Maidſtone, are a great number of ſmall fields, of from one to ten acres, and ſomewhat more, planted with fruit of different kinds, cherries, apples, and filberds, for which the rocky ſoil of the neighbourhood ſeems particularly adapted. The weſtern part of this county conſiſts of a great variety of ſoils and ſyſtems of management. It is much more encloſed than the eaſtern part, and produces more timber and underwood. The cities of Kent are Canterbury and Rocheſter. The towns are Maidſtone, Dover, Romney, Sandwich, Hithe, Queenborough, Chatham, Woolwich, Greenwich, Deal, Tunbridge, Folkſtone, Graveſend, Aſhford, Dartford, Appledore, Cranbrook, Eltham, Bromley, Sevenoaks, Wye, Tenterden, Smarden, Goudhurſt, Lenham, Malling, Lydd, Margate, Wrotham, Ramſgate, Elham, Milton, Feverſham, Weſterham, Deptford, Sittingburn, Northfleet, Crayſord, and Folkingham. Two members are returned for each of the firſt eight, and for the county.

KENT, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

KENT, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware.

KENT, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland.

KENT, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut; 32 miles W. Hartford.

KENTAISSE, a mountain of Thibet, between the heads of the Ganges and Sanpoo River. *Long*. 98. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 30. 40. N.

KENTUCKY, a river of United America, which riſes in the ſtate to which it gives name, about eighteen miles to the north-weſt of the Laurel Mountains, by one branch, called the *North Fork*, in *Long*. 82. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 37. 5. N. Another Branch, called the *South Fork*, riſes about forty-five miles to the weſt of the North Fork; and a third branch, called the *Middle Fork*, riſes between the other two: all unite together near Franklinville, and the united ſtream taking a north-weſt courſe, empties itſelf into the Ohio. *Long*. 85. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 38. 35. N.

KENTUCKY, one of the United States of America, bounded on the north and north-weſt by the Ohio, on the eaſt by Verginia, on the ſouth by the Tenaſee ſtate, and on the weſt by the Miſſiſippi; about 390 miles long from eaſt to weſt; the northern boundaries are very irregular, varying according to the windings of the Ohio, in ſome places it is 150 miles wide from north to ſouth, in others about 70; and towards the weſtern extremity, before the Ohio joins the Miſſiſippi, for about 40 miles, it is ſcarcely 20 miles wide. This country was formerly part of Virginia, but formed into an independent ſtate in the year 1792. It is divided into nine counties, of conſiderable extent. The ſoil is repreſented as exceedingly fertile, and the climate temperate and healthy; ſnow ſeldom falls, and the winter never continues above three months, ſeldom above two. The country abounds in rivers, and is, in general, well furniſhed with timber. Among the trees are found the oak, locuſt, poplar, beech, ſugar-maple, coffee-tree, papwa, or cucumber-tree, ſo called from its fruit, which reſembles the cucumber in ſize and ſhape, black mulberry, wild cherry, magnola, and a great variety of others. Iron, lead, ſulphur, alum, ſalt, and copperas are found in different places, and ſeveral medicinal ſprings. Among the native animals, the principal is the biſon, with ſome deer, panthers, wolves, elks, bears, foxes, beavers, ſquirrels, racoons, &c.; other quadrupeds have been introduced by the ſettlers, ſuch as horſes, cows, hogs, and ſheep, This country was purchaſed by the ſtates of Virginia of the Indians, in the year 1775, ſince which it has been improved and cultivated almoſt beyond example, and contains many conſiderable towns, the principal of which are Lexington, and Waſhington. In the year 1790, the number of inhabitants was 73,677, ſince which time, perhaps, it would not be too high rated to compute them at 200,000. The principal rivers are the Ohio, Licking, Red River, Kentucky, Elkhorn, Dick's River, Salt River, Green River, Cumberland, and Kanhawa, all which abound in fiſh, and are navigable for boats almoſt to their ſources. By the conſtitution of this ſtate, the government is veſted in a governor, ſenate, and houſe of repreſentatives. The declaration of rights aſſerts the civil equality of all; their rights to alter the government at any time; liberty of conſcience; freedom of elections, and of the preſs; trial by jury; the ſubordination of the military to the civil power; the rights of criminals to be heard in their own defence; the right of the people to petition for the redreſs of grievances, to bear arms, and to emigrate from the ſtate. It prohibits unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures; exceſſive bail; confinement of debtors, unleſs there be preſumption of fraud; ſuſpenſion of habeas corpus writ, unleſs in rebellion or invaſion; ex poſt facto laws; attainder by the legiſlature; ſtanding armies; titles of nobility, and hereditary diſtinction.

KENTZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, in the Briſgau, about a mile from the eaſt ſide of the Rhine: 13 miles NW. Friburg.

KENVENY, a river of England, in the county of Monmouth, which runs into the Uſk, a little below Abergaveny.

KEOGONG, the moſt weſterly of the branches or mouths of the river Ava, in Pegu, which runs into the ſea, near Cape Negrais.

KEOUALTCHA, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 23 miles N. Petoune Hotun.

KEOWE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina, ſituated on a river of the ſame name: 53 miles NW. Peterſburg. *Long*. 82. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 34. 42. N.

KEOWE, a river of United America, which riſes in the Nunic Mountains, and joins the river Broad at Peterſburg.

KEPPEL'S BAY, a bay of the South Pacific Ocean, on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 150. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 28. S.

KEPPEL'S ISLAND, or *Traitor's Iſland*, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 33. to 175. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 53. S.

KEPPEL'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland, on the north ſide of the moſt weſterly of the Falkland's Iſlands, in the South Atlantic. *Long.* 60. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 24. S.

KEPPEL'S ISLAND, one of thoſe called *Queen Charlotte's Iſlands*, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 194. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 15. S.

KEPPEL'S ISLANDS, a group of iſlands, near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, before Keppel's Bay.

KEPPRITZBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 5 miles below Meiſſen.

KERALI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 26 miles NW. Beiſhehri.

KERAMO, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 24 miles SSE. Milets.

KERATIA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 24 miles SSE. Athens.

KERBEH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 44 miles NE. Izmid,

KERCH, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris, on the channel between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph: 100 miles ESE. Perekop. *Long.* 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

KERCHA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 10 leagues NW. Suſter.

KERCOLANG, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 80 miles in circumference, inhabited by Malays. *Long.* 126. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 4. 28. N.

KERDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 38 miles WNW. Wexio.

KEREDE, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 137. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 14. N.

KERELO, a town of Tranſilvania, on the Maros: 20 miles WNW. Scheſburg.

KERESBANIA, a town of Tranſilvania; 44 miles SSW. Coloſvar, and 52 NE. Temeſvar.

KERESTUR, a town of Hungary: 6 miles S. Caniſcha.

KERESZTUR, a town of Tranſilvania: 36 miles N. Scheſburg, and 54 NE. Coloſvar.

KERET, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volchov, 4 miles N. Novgorod.

KERET, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the White Sea: 148 miles S. Kola.

KERETZKOR, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the coaſt of the White Sea: 32 miles N. Archangel.

KERGUELEN'S LAND, or *Iſland of Deſolation*, an iſland in the Southern Indian Ocean, diſcovered by Kerguelen, a Frenchman; and viſited, in the year 1779, by captain Cook, who gave it the latter name, from its appearance: none but amphibious animals were diſcovered, and few vegetables. *Long.* 69. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 20. S.

KERIG, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Dovy, about 2 miles above Machunlleth, in the county of Montgomery.

KERIGAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Oude: 80 miles N. Lucknow.

KERIN, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which runs into the Amur. *Long.* 154. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

KERIOG, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Dee, about 5 miles S. Wrexham, in Denbighſhire.

KERION, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 24 miles NW. Sarangpour. *Long.* 83. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 35. N.

KERIST, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 36 leagues SSE. Schiras.

KERKISIA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 8 miles N. Rabba.

KERKUK, a town of Aſia, in Curdiſtan, the capital of a government and reſidence of a pacha. It is ſurrounded with walls, and defended with a caſtle: 95 miles E. Moſul, and 120 SE. Betlis.

KERKWYCK, a town of the duchy of Guelderland: 2 miles S. Bommel.

KERLEH, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the county of Berar, ſituated about *Long.* 78. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. N.

KERLOAK HILL, a hill of Scotland, in the county of Kincardin: 9 miles W. Stonehaven.

KERLON, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which riſes about *Long.* 127 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. N. and runs into lake Coulon, *Long.* 134. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 52. N. after which it is ſaid to take the name of *Argan*, or *Ergoné*.

KERMAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by Segeſtan, on the eaſt by the Mecran, on the ſouth by the Perſian Gulf, and on the weſt by Farſiſtan. The northern part is barren, and nearly deſert, without rivers or brooks, and the air unhealty; towards the ſouth the air is more pure, and the land fertile. The Guebres are numerous, who are chiefly employed in manufactures of ſtuffs and ſilk. Here are ſome mines of copper, lead, and iron. Sirgian is the capital.

KERMINI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan: 12 leagues NE. Dagiſtan.

KERNASCLEDEN, or *Kernas Cleden*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Faouet: 2¼ leagues ESE. La Faouet, and 4 N. Hennebon.

KEROWLY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra: 26 miles ESE. Rantampour, and 74 SW. Agra.

KERPEL, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Sea of Azoph: 32 miles N. Kopel.

KERPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, erected into a county, by Charles VI. in the year 1712. The Roman month is twelve florins: 10 miles ESE. Juliers. *Long.* 24. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

KERRI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, at the conflux of the Tigris, and Euphrates: 50 miles NW. Baſſora.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, bounded on the north by the river Shannon, on the eaſt by the counties of Limerick and Cork, on the ſouth by Cork and the ſea, and on the weſt by the ſea; about fifty-four miles from north to ſouth, and from eighteen to forty from eaſt to weſt. It contains about 19,400 houſes, and 107,000 inhabitants. Kerry is full of mountains, almoſt inacceſſible, ſo that a large part of it is hardly fit for habitation or culture, conſequently, but little corn is produced: grazing is more attended to, and butter in conſiderable quantities is exported, as well as beef, hides, and tallow. Tralee is the county town, which, with the county, the towns of Ardfert and Dingle, return each two members to the Iriſh parliament.

KERRY HEAD, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: 11 miles NW. Tralee. *Long.* 9. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 23. N.

KERRY POINT, a cape of Ireland, on the coaſt of the county of Down, in the Iriſh Sea. *Long.* 5. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 22. N.

KERS, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the river Inn: 12 miles NE. Landek.

KERTZ, mountains in the ſouth-weſt part of Tranſilvania, on the borders of Walachia.

KERVERDONK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: 7 miles N. Gueldres, and 8 SSE. Cleves.

KERVIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hennebon: 2 leagues NE. L'Orient.

KERVIKER, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles SW. Aphiom Kara-hiſſar.

KERY, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Tivy, about 7 miles above Cardigan.

KESCHIM, a ſea-port town of Arabia, and reſidence of a ſovereign prince, in the province of Hadramaut, with a port on the Arabian Sea.

KESCOU-KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: 20 miles SW. Tchahan Soubarken.

KESELBAUDEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 18 miles NNE. Gitſchin.

KESELSDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 10 miles E. Gitſchin.

KESIL-AGAG, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, near the weſt coaſt of the Caſpian Sea: 50 leagues NE. Tauris.

KESIRMAK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, near the Dnieſter: 72 miles S. Braclaw.

KESKEBEH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles NE. Eſkiſhehr.

KESKER, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan: 7 leagues W. Reſhd.

KESREKUPRI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 24 miles SSE. Kir-ſhehr.

KESSEL, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, on the weſt ſide of the Meuſe: 7 miles N. Ruremond.

KESSEL SEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 6 miles N. Welach.

KESSELSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen. Where the troops of the elector of Saxony were defeated by the king of Pruſſia, in the year 1745: 7 miles W. Dreſden.

KESSENBURG, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 31 miles WSW. New York.

KESSILGUM, a river of Wales, which runs into the Avon, 2 miles below Dolgelly, in the county of Merioneth.

KESTENUS, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles S. Amaſieh.

KESWICK, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated on the Derwent-water; with conſiderable manufactures of woollen ſtuffs, flannels, duffels, &c. Near it is found that ſubſtance known by the name of *black lead*, ſuppoſed to be peculiar to this ſpot. The environs are deſervedly praiſed from their pictureſque beauties, and the iſlands in the lake, annually viſited by great numbers of ſtrangers. There is a weekly market on Saturday: 30 miles N. Kendal, and 287 NNW. London.

KET, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, at Narim.

KET, a ſmall river of Scotland, which runs by Whitehorn, in Wigtonſhire, and empties itſelf into the ſea, near Port Yarrick.

KETCHAR-TCHOU, a town of Thibet : 3½ leagues S. Giti.

KETCHICTEN, or *Keſiſten*, a country of Chineſe Tartary, divided into two ſtandards. *Long.* 1. 10. E. Peking. *Lat.* 43. N.

KETCHOU KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 128. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 21. N.

KETOI, one of the ſmall Kurule iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 171. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

KETSIO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland : 40 miles NW. Wexio.

KETSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Ket : 64 miles SE. Narim.

KETSKEMET, a town of Hungary : 46 miles NNW. Szegedin, and 92 E. Caniſcha.

KETTERING, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, containing about 650 houſes. Here are conſiderable manufactures of tammies, ſerges, laſtings, &c. It has a weekly market on Friday : 18 miles NNE. Northampton, and 75 N. London.

KETTLE FALLS, a cataract in the river Utwas, in Canada : 30 leagues W. Montreal.

KETTWYCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, belonging to the abby of Corvey : 3 miles WNW. Werden.

KETZIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg : 8 miles NW. Potzdam.

KETZLSDOF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 12 miles SE. Leutmiſchl.

KEVENYE, a river of Wales, in the iſland of Angleſey, which runs into the Iriſh Sea : 2½ miles W. Newburgh.

KEULA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburgh : 11 miles N. Mulhauſen, and 14 W. Sonderſhauſen.

KEVROL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel : 100 miles SE. Archangel.

KEUSCHBERG, or *Kiade*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, remarkable for a victory obtained by Henry the Fowler over the Huns, in the year 933 : 2 leagues SE. Merſeburg.

KEW, a village of England, in the county of Surry, in which is a royal palace ; ſituated near the Thames, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge : 8 miles WSW. London.

KEXHOLM, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg. The town is built on two iſlands, at the mouth of a river, on the ſide of lake Ladoga. The houſes are of wood, but the town is well fortified, and defended with a citadel : 40 miles ENE. Viborg, and 68 N. Peterſburg. *Long.* 47. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. N.

KEXLEBODA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland : 36 miles SSW. Wexio.

KEY LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Roſcommon ; 6 miles NW. Carrick.

KEYEL, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg : 10 miles ENE. Echternach.

KEYMEN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : 6½ miles N. Neiſſe.

KEYNSHAM, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, near the Avon, in the road between Bath and Briſtol, with a weekly market on Thurſday : 5 miles E. Briſtol, and 115 W. London.

KEYSERESTUL, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baden, on the river Rhine : 9 miles NNE. Baden. *Long.* 26. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 37. N.

KEZEMSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Angara : 40 miles SW. Ilimſk.

KEZEREH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 40 miles E. Caſtamena.

KEZIL, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Caſpian Sea, near Reſhd.

KEZMA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Tunguſka : 160 miles NNW. Ilimſk.

KHAULAN, a diſtrict of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen : 15 miles SE. from Sana.

KHI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li : 100 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 26. N.

KHI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li : 145 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 38. N.

KHI-TCHE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li : 20 miles ESE. Chun-te.

KHOLENBRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 8 miles SW. Ziſterſdorf.

KHU-TCHEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li : 12 miles NE. Quang-ping.

KI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Yang-tſe : 612 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 5. N.

KI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li : 137 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan : 11 miles N. Oue-kiun.

KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi : 27 miles E. Fuen-tcheou.

KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan : 22 miles SE. Kia-fong.

KI, a river of China, which riſes in the north-weſt part of the province of Ho-nan, and runs into the grand canal, in the province of Chan-tong, about 7 miles W. Tong-pin.

KI, or *Kie*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi : 365 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 128. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

KIA, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Ho-ang : 312 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 8. N.

KIA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan : 37 miles W. Hiu.

KIACHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang : 10 miles E. Kia-hing.

KIA-KING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. The country round is watered with lakes and canals, cut by the induſtry of the Chineſe : the city is large, populous, and carries on a good trade ; its ſuburbs are of great extent, and there are ſeveral bridges over the canals and ditches : there is not a houſe where they do not breed ſilk worms. Canals are cut through all parts of the city, whoſe ſtreets are lined with free-ſtone, and in all the ſtreets there are handſome piazzas, under which one may walk free from rain ; there are many triumphal arches both within and without the city, and fifteen marble towers on the ſides of the canal that lies to the weſt of the city, by which all the barks paſs : 590 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 138. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

KIA-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Heng river : 37 miles SW. Koue-yang.

KIAI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi : 312 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 58. N.

KIAI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi : 690 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 20. N.

KIAI-HIEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi : 17 miles S. Fuen-tcheou.

KIAI-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen : 75 miles ESE. Pei.

KIA-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi, on the river Kan : 25 miles SSW. Lin-kiang.

KIA-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen : 15 miles NW. Kiating.

KIALING, a river of China, which runs into the Kin-cha, at Tchong-king, in the province of Se-tchuen.

KIANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi : 1430 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 20. N.

KIANGARI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, and chief place of a diſtrict or ſangiacate, in the province of Natolia, defended by a caſtle on a rock : 256 miles ESE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 52. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 54. N.

KIANG-CHE-PAO, a town of China, in the province of Hou-quang : 35 miles S. Koue.

KIANG-GAN, a town of China, of the third rank, on the Kin-cha, in the province of Se-tchuen : 20 miles E. Soui-tcheou.

KIANG-HOA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang : 15 miles S. Tao.

KIANG-HIEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen : 30 miles SSW. Tchong-king, on the Kincha river.

KIANG-HIEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ch[illegible]ſi : 17 miles ESE. Kiang-tcheou.

KIANG-NAN, a province of China, bounded on the north by Chan-tong, on the eaſt by the ſea, on the ſouth by Tche-kiang and Kiang-ſi, and on the weſt by Honan, and Hou-quang. Here the ancient emperors always kept their court, till they were obliged for reaſons of ſtate to remove nearer Tartary, and chooſe Peking for the place of their reſidence. It is of vaſt extent, and contains fourteen cities of the firſt order, and ninety-three of the ſecond and third order. Theſe cities are very populous, and of the greateſt note in the empire, eſpecially for commerce ; it is the rendezvous of all the great barks, for the country is full of lakes, rivers, and canals, either natural or the effect of labour, which communicate with the great river Yang-tſe-kiang, that croſſes the province ; here are few mountains, but towards the ſouth. The ſilks, the japaned goods, the ink, the paper, and in general every thing that comes, as well from Nan-king, as from the other cities of the province, which carry on a ſurpriſing commerce, is much more eſteemed, and bears a greater price, than what is brought from the other provinces : there are many ſalt-works along the ſea coaſt, and the ſalt they produce is diſtributed almoſt through the empire : here is alſo found a great quantity of marble. In ſhort, this province is ſo plentiful and rich, that it pays the emperor, annually, about 32,000,000

32,000,000 crowns, without reckoning the dues of imports and exports, for the receipt whereof ſeveral officers are eſtabliſhed. Nan-king is the capital.

KIANG-NING, ſee *Nan-king*.

KIANG-SE, or *Tchiang-ſe*, a town of Aſia, in Thibet, near a river which runs into the Sanpoo. It is repreſented as a fine city and fortreſs, with a convent ſo extenſive as to have the appearance of another city: 25 leagues SW. Laſſa. *Long*. 90. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 29. 58. N.

KIANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the north by Kiang-nan, on the eaſt by Fo-kien and Tche-kiang, on the ſouth by Quang-tong, and on the weſt by Hou-quang. Towards the provinces of Quang-tong and Fo-kien, the country is mountainous; but intermixed with fertile vallies and well cultivated. Kiang-ſi is watered with brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with great variety of fiſh, eſpecially with ſalmon, trout, and ſturgeon. The mountains with which the province is ſurrounded, are either covered with wood, or famous for their minerals, ſimples, and medicinal plants. The ſoil produces all the neceſſaries of life in great plenty, and is very rich in mines of gold, ſilver, lead, iron, and tin. They make here very fine ſtuffs: and their wine, which is made of rice, is reckoned delicious by the Chineſe. It is, above all, famous for the fine China ware, which is made at Kiang-te-tching, and for the rice it produces, which is much eſteemed in the empire; at Kiang-ſi, they load many of the imperial barks with it. The river Kan-kiang divides the whole province into two parts, which contains thirteen cities of the firſt order, and ſeventy-eight of the ſecond and third orders. Nan-tchang is the capital.

KIANG-TCHEOU, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 300 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 128. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 6. N.

KIANG-TCHUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 12 miles ENE. Sing-hing.

KIANG-YOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 20 miles N. Mien.

KIANG-YUEN, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 15 miles NE. Hoang-tcheou.

KIAN-POU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 8 miles W. Nan-king.

KIAO, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 300 miles SE. Peking. *Long*. 137. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 16. N.

KIAO-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 32 miles W. Tſang.

KIAO-KE, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 72 miles W. King-ki-tao.

KIAO-TAO, a ſmall iſland of China, in the Hoang-hai or Yellow river, near the coaſt of Corea. *Long*. 142. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 13. N.

KIARE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 10 leagues SW. Caſbin.

KIA-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 12 miles W. Tci-ngin.

KIA-TCHUEN, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 27 miles SSW. Sing-tcheou.

KIA-TING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the River Yang. Great plenty of muſk is collected in the environs: 900 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 121. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 29. 29. N.

KIA-TING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 7 miles SE. Taitſang.

KIAUTEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, ſituated in a mountainous country, with an iron foundry, and a large manufacture of paper.

KI-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 12 miles SE. Fong-tſiang.

KI-CHOUI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 10 miles NE. Ki-ngan.

KI-CHOUI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 25 miles E. Hoang-tcheou.

KI-CHOUI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 20 miles SE. Hoai-king.

KICYDANI, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 48 miles NNW. Troki.

KID, a ſmall iſland near the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, a little to the north of Broadhaven: 3 miles SW. Binwy Head.

KIDDERMINSTER, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, on the river Stour, near the great Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire canal, long celebrated for different ſorts of woollen manufacture, carpets, poplins, crapes, bombazeens, &c. It contains about 1150 houſes, and nearly 6000 inhabitants. It has a weekly market on Thurſday: 14 miles N. Worceſter, and 125 NW. London.

KIDELIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg, on the north coaſt of lake Ladoga: 48 miles NNE. Kexholm.

KIDGE, a fortified town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran: 100 miles N. Mecran, and 350 SSW. Candahar.

KIDWELLY, a town of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, ſituated on the river Gurendrath, near the bay of Caermarthen: near it is a colliery, from whence the coals are brought by a canal to the quay. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen. The market is on Friday: 9 miles S. Caermarthen, and 224 W. London.

KIEL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, ſituated at the bottom of a bay or gulf in the Baltic, which forms a convenient harbour; it belongs with the territory to the empire of Ruſſia. Here are 800 houſes, three churches and an univerſity, founded in the year 1665, and a college eſtabliſhed in 1768. The proſperity of this place is not a little promoted by the annual reſort to it, which conſiſts of the meetings of the nobility, and perſons of wealth in Holſtein and Sleſwick, for the transferring, placing out, and redemanding of their monies. This pecuniary intercourſe laſts eight days, and at the ſame time alſo is held a conſiderable fair, which is rung in on twelfth day, and on the eve of the purification terminated, by a ſecond ringing of the ſame bell. It was anciently one of the hanſe-towns, and the ſtaple likewiſe for all goods exported or imported from Denmark, an advantage which count John III. procured in 1321, from Chriſtopher II. king of Denmark: 47 miles N. Hamburg, and 36 NW. Lubeck. *Long*. 10. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 20. N.

KIEL, a lake of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: 16 miles N. Chriſtianſand.

KIELCE, or *Kieltze*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 24 miles E. Malagocz.

KIELDRECHT, a town of Flanders: 5 miles E. Hulſt.

KIELMY, a town of Samogitia: 14 miles NW. Roſienne.

KIEN, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Ceram, one of the Molucca iſlands.

KIENERING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 mile NW. Egenburg.

KIENG-HIEVER, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 13 leagues SSW. Amadan.

KIEN-NHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien; 50 miles SW. Chao-ou.

KIEN-NING, or *Kien-nghing*, a city of China, of ths firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien. Eight towns of the third order are under the juriſdiction of this city, which is ſituated on the river Min-ho: it is a place of plentiful trade, becauſe all commodities that are carried up and down the river paſs through it: at the time when the Tartars conquered China, Kien-ning ſuſtained two ſieges, and ſtill refuſed to ſubmit to the Tartarian government, but at length, after the ſecond ſiege, which laſted a long time, the Tartars took it, and entirely burnt it, and put all the inhabitants to the ſword: the greateſt part of the houſes have been rebuilt, but leſs magnificently than before: 780 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 134. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 27. 5. N.

KIEN-OUEI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 22 miles SE. Kiating.

KIEN-PIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 22 miles NE. Ning-koue.

KIEN-SI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei: 50 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 123. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 27. 56. N.

KIEN-TCHANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi. This city is ſituated on the borders of Fo-kien, in a fertile country. The common rice is made uſe of to make wine, and a reddiſh ſort made uſe of, by the richer people, for food: 630 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 134. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 27. 35. N.

KIEN-TCHANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 730 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 134. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 27. 35. N.

KIEN-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 27 miles N. Nan-tchang.

KIEN-TCHANG-OUEI, a town of China, in the province of Se-tchuen: 87 miles WNW. Ou-mong.

KIEN-TCHI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 27 miles S. Koei-tcheou.

KIEN-TCHUEN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1189 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 117. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 26. 35. N.

KIEN-TE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 22 miles S. Ngan-kiang.

KIEN-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 15 miles NW. Fong-tſang.

KIEN-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 25 miles NNW. Kien-nhing.

KIEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 40 miles NW. Tong-tchan.

KIEOU-CARPOU, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 500 miles ENE. Peking.

KIEOU-KIANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi, on the lake of Po-yang. It is the rendezvous of all the barks which go and come from the other cities of this province, and the provinces of Kiang-nan, and Hou-quang. Although it is 100 leagues diſtant from the ſea, they take in the river which waſhes its walls, ſalmon, dolphins, and ſturgeon: it ebbs and flows every new and full moon, and its waters glide ſo ſlowly from the city to the ſea, that its current is ſcarcely perceivable: 615 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 133. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 29. 53. N.

KIEOU-LAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yan-nan: 1187 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 117. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 26. 34. N.

KIEOU-LI-PO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 30 miles NNE. Nan-tan.

KIEOU PI, or *Pi*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 350 miles SSE. Peking. *Long*. 135. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 34. 38. N.

KIEOU-TONG-LAN, a town of China, in the province of Quang-ſi: 20 miles E. Tong-lan.

KIERE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 7 leagues ESE. Caſbin.

KIERTEMINDE, a ſea-port town of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen, on the ſide of a large bay: merchants of Odenſee have warehouſes in this town: 8 miles ENE. Odenſee. *Long*. 10. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 22. N.

KIETAI, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 6 miles S. Stambs.

KIEV, or *Kiov*, or *Kiow*, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, on the Dnieper. In the year 1037, the great duke Jaroſlow declared it the capital of Ruſſia, and it continued to be the reſidence of the great dukes till the twelfth century. Afterwards it fell into the hands of the Poles, but at the treaty of Andruſſow, they gave it up, in 1667, to the Ruſſians, for a certain term of years, and in 1686, ceded it to Ruſſia for ever. It conſiſts properly of three ſmall towns, namely, the caſtle of Petſherſky, with its ſuburbs, the old city of Kiev, and the town of Podol, that lies below the latter; which are partly incloſed with a common fortification, and in other parts have a communication by a large entrenchment, carried on as the inequality of the mountains would permit. The caſtle of Petſherſky ſtands on an eminence facing the ſouth; and beſides barracks for the garriſon, magazines, officers' houſes, and ſome churches, includes that rich and ſtately monaſtery, which was founded in the eleventh century, and called Petſherſky, becauſe the monks formerly lived in a Petſhera, *i. e.* a cavern, on the mountain where the convent now ſtands. In its ſubterraneous vaults, which reſemble a labyrinth, and conſiſt of cells, chapels, &c. are found great numbers of undecayed bodies, ſuppoſed to be the remains of ſaints and martyrs. The old city of Kiew ſtands on an eminence facing the north, and is fortified according to the mountainous nature of the country, with horn-works, &c. Here ſtands the cathedral. Podol lies below Old Kiev in the plain, on the banks of the Dnieper, and, excepting the univerſity, churches, and convents, entirely ſhops and tradeſmen's houſes. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop: 420 miles E. Cracow, and 565 S. Peterſburg. *Long*. 48. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 32. N.

KIEUSK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 40 miles NNW. Mogla.

KIEVSKOE, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by the government of Tchernigov, on the ſouth eaſt by the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the ſouth-weſt and north weſt by Poland; about 148 miles in length, and 60 in breadth; ſituated for the moſt part on the left ſide of the Dnieper. This government is part of Little Ruſſia, and inhabited by Coſacs, who, in the year 1562, entered into an alliance with Poland, and in 1674 became a part of Ruſſia. The country is one continued plain, exceedingly fertile, and producing abundance of grain and paſture, honey, flax, tobacco, &c.

KIEZVENSKOE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 30 miles N. Perm.

KIFTELEK, a town of Hungary: 18 miles NW. Zegedin.

KIGIGINA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 160 miles E. Upha.

KIGNA, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Drave: 18 miles W. Ziget.

KIJASA, a mountain of Thibet: 25 miles SE. Giti.

KIJNOKUMI, or *Kitju*, a province of Japan.

KI-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 45 miles NW. Tchi-ngan.

KIKUKOVI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Tchulim: 64 miles NW. Atchinſk.

KILBRANNIN SOUND, a ſtrait between the Iſle of Arran and the ſouth part of the county of Argyle, in Scotland.

KILBRIDE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk: 5 miles W. Hamilton.

KILBURN, a village of England, in the county of Middleſex, in which is a medicinal ſpring: 3 miles NW. London.

KILCALMONIL, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, and peninſula of Kintyre: 17 miles N. Cambleton.

KILCOCK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, ſeated on a branch of the river Liffey, 14 miles from Dublin.

KILCULLEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, ſeated on the river Liffey, 21 miles from Dublin, on the great road between that city and Cork.

KILDARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north by Meath, on the eaſt by Dublin and Wicklow, on the ſouth by Carlow, and on the weſt by King's County and Queen's County; about 32 miles in length from north to ſouth, and from 12 to 21 from eaſt to weſt. The number of houſes in this county is about 11,200, and inhabitants 56,000, the ſoil is generally fertile, and the air temperate. It is well watered: the principal rivers are the Liffy, the Barrow, and the Boyne. The principal towns are Kildare, Athy, Naas, and Monaſtereven: the three firſt and the borough of Harriſtown, which only conſiſts of a ſingle houſe, and the county, return each two members to the Iriſh parliament. The aſſizes for the county are held alternately at Athy, and Naas.

KILDARE, a town of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, founded at the end of the fifth century; the cathedral church is ſmall, beſides which there is a pariſh church, but no epiſcopal palace. Kildare is chiefly ſupported by frequent horſe races on what is called the Curragh, a fine plain, containing upwards of 3000 acres. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 33 miles WNW. Wicklow, and 28 SW. Dublin. *Long*. 6. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 9. N.

KILDUIN, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, belonging to Ruſſia. *Long*. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 69. N.

KILFIT, a ſeaport of Africa, on the coaſt of Nubia, in the Red Sea, with a harbour, 7 miles in circumference, ſafe from winds. *Long*. 36. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 21. 45. N.

KILGARRING, or *Kilgaran*, a town of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Tivy, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. Near it are the ruins of a caſtle: 3 miles SE. Cardigan, and 227 W. London.

KILHAM, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Saturday: 28 miles N. Hull, and 200 N. London.

KILIA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Beſſarabia, at the mouth of the Danube, near the Black Sea: 20 miles ENE. Iſmail.

KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by Queen's county, on the eaſt by Carlow and Wexford, on the ſouth by Waterford, and on the weſt by Tipperary; about 35 miles from north to ſouth, and 19 from eaſt to weſt. It contains 127 pariſhes, about 17,570 houſes, and upwards of 95,000 inhabitants: the ſurface is generally level, and the ſoil fertile in corn, equal to moſt other parts of Ireland. The principal rivers are the Barrow, which bounds it on the eaſt, the Suir, which forms its ſouthern boundary, and divides it from Waterford, and the Nore, which croſſes it from north to ſouth. Sixteen members are ſent to the Iriſh parliament by this county, the city of Kilkenny, and the boroughs of St. Canice, Gowran, Knocktopher, Thomaſtown, Inniſtioghe, and Callen.

KILKENNY, a city of Ireland, and capital of the county to which it gives name; ſituated on the river Nore, over which are two handſome bridges: the borough of St. Canice or Iriſh Town, is joined to it, and both together form one large town. It is the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the fifth century. The cathedral is ſmall; the houſes are decorated with a beautiful black and white marble, dug from quarries near the town: conſiderable manufactures of blankets and coarſe woollen cloths are carried on here. The number of inhabitants is about 16,000: 65 miles NE. Cork, and 56 SSW. Dublin. *Long*. 7. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 38. N.

KILLBARCHAN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew: 4 miles W. Paiſley.

KILLBEGGAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Weſtmeath. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 14 miles E. Athlone, and 42 W. Dublin.

KILLBIRNIE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: 8 miles N. Irvine.

KILL BUCK TOWN, a town of America, in the country weſt of Virginia. *Long*. 81. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 40. 50. N.

KILLALLA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, the ſee of a biſhop, founded about the middle of the fifth century, and united with Achonry, ſituated on a fine bay of the Atlantic to which it gives name. This bay is near ſix miles from eaſt to weſt, and five from north to ſouth. Killala is not a town of conſequence: 23 miles N. Caſtlebar, and 26 W. Sligo. *Long*. 9. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 12. N.—This place has been rendered remarkable by the landing of a body of French troops, commanded by general Humbert, in its vicinity, on the 22d of Auguſt, 1798. This force, conſiſting of little more than 1000 men, with three pieces of cannon, after routing the few troops which could be immediately aſſembled to oppoſe its progreſs, advanced to Caſtlebar, the principal town of the county of Mayo, and on the morning of the 27th attacked, and completely defeated, a conſiderable force commanded by

Lieutenant-General Lake, which had by this time been collected from different parts of the country, and had taken an advantageous poſition in front of the town. Our loſs on this occaſion amounted to between 300 and 400 men, and 9 pieces of artillery, as ſtated in our official returns; while, according to the accounts of the enemy, it amounted to 1800, of which 600 were killed or wounded, and 1200 taken priſoners, with 10 pieces of cannon, 5 ſtand of colours, 1200 firelocks, and almoſt all the baggage. In the ſame accounts it is alſo ſaid, that, the force under general Lake amounted to between 5000 and 6000, of which 600 were cavalry. Certain it is, that our army was very ſuperior in numbers to that of the enemy, and its defeat very diſaſtrous, owing, it is ſuppoſed, to a panic having ſeized ſome regiments early in the action. After this extraordinary and unexpected ſucceſs, the French remained inactive at Caſtlebar for ſeveral days, either, it is thought, in expectation of freſh forces landing from France, or of being joined by ſome Iriſh rebels of note and influence in the country. Had the enemy advanced immediately after the battle of Caſtlebar, the whole province of Connaught would probably have been in arms to join them; and, though ſuch a contemptible foreign force even in that caſe could not have finally ſucceeded, it might have done incalculable miſchief. But, during this ill judged, though for us fortunate, delay, the marquis of Cornwallis, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and commander in chief, had drawn together a very great force to the province of Connaught, and had made ſuch diſpoſitions as awed the diſaffected, and rendered the deſtruction of the enemy inevitable. Upon his approach at the head of about 8000 men, the French early on the morning of the 4th of September, ſuddenly left Caſtlebar, and marched rapidly acroſs the country towards Sligo, and being attacked not far from that place by part of the garriſon under the command of colonel Vereker, near the village of Coloony, they defeated him with conſiderable loſs, paſſed the Shannon at Ballintra, and directed their march ſoutherly, apparently with the hope of being able to reach the capital. But on the 8th September, general Lake, who commanded a column of lord Cornwallis's army, came up with them near Ballinamuck, in the county of Longford, and after a ſhort action, the whole ſurrendered at diſcretion. The enemy had been joined at one time by about 8000 rebels, chiefly armed with pikes, but at the battle of Ballinamuck this number had been greatly reduced by deſertion, and not more than 1500 were engaged there. Theſe unfortunate men fought a conſiderable time after the French had laid down their arms—many of them were killed, and the reſt diſperſed.

KILLALOE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the 5th century. In the 12th century, it was united with the biſhopric of Roſcrean, and in the year 1752, the biſhopric of Kilfenora was annexed to it. It is ſituated on the Shannon, by which it is ſeparated from the county of Tipperary, with a bridge of communication: 20 miles E. Ennis, and 11 NNE. Limerick.

KILLANORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 9 miles NW. Tritchinopoly.

KILLANY BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Arranmore, in the county of Galway, in Ireland. *Long*. 9. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 53. 5. N.

KILLARD POINT, a cape of Ireland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Down, in the Engliſh Channel, 6 miles E. from Downpatrick. *Long*. 5. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 22. N.

KILLARNEY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: 36 miles W. Cork, and 50 SW. Limerick. *Long*. 9. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 2. N.

KILLARNEY, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and province of Munſter, otherwiſe called Lough Lean, from its being ſurrounded by high mountains. It is properly divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The northern, or lower lake, is 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. The country on this and the eaſtern boundary, is here and there diverſified with gentle ſwells, many of which afford beautiful proſpects of the lake, the iſlands, and ſurrounding ſcenery. The S. ſhore is compoſed of immenſe mountains, riſing abruptly from the water, and covered with woods of the fineſt timber. From the centre of the lake, the view of this range is aſtoniſhingly fine, preſenting to the eye an extent of foreſt 6 miles in length, and from half a mile to a mile in breadth; hanging as a robe of rich luxuriance on the ſides of two mountains, whoſe bare tops, riſing above the whole, form a perfect contraſt to the verdure of the lower region. On the ſide of one of theſe mountains is O'Sullivan's caſcade, which falls into the lake with a roar that ſtrikes the timid with awe. The view of this ſheet of water is uncommonly fine, appearing as if it were deſcending from an arch of wood, which overhangs it above 70 feet in height, from the point of view. Coaſting along this ſhore affords an almoſt endleſs entertainment, every change of poſition preſenting a new ſcene; the rocks hollowed and worn into a variety of forms by the waves, and the trees and ſhrubs burſting from the pores of the sapleſs ſtone, forced to aſſume the moſt uncouth ſhapes, to adapt themſelves to their fantaſtic ſituations. The iſlands are not ſo numerous in this as in the upper lake; but there is one of uncommon beauty; namely, Inniſfallen, nearly oppoſite O'Sullivan's caſcade. It contains 18 Iriſh acres. The coaſt is formed into a variety of bays and promontories, ſkirted and crowned with arbutus, holly, and other ſhrubs and trees. The interior parts are diverſified with hills and dales, and gentle declivities, on which every tree and ſhrub appears to advantage: the ſoil is rich even to exuberance; and trees of the largeſt ſize incline acroſs the vales, forming natural arches, with ivy intwining in the branches, and hanging in feſtoons of foliage. The promontory of Mucruſs, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is extremely romantic; and a road is carried through the centre of it, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the place. Among the diſtant mountains, Turk appears an object of magnificence; and Mangerton's more lofty, though leſs intereſting ſummit, ſoars above the whole. The paſſage to the upper lake is round the extremity of Mucruſs, which confines it on one ſide, and the approaching mountains on the other. Here is that celebrated rock, called The Eagle's Neſt, which produces wonderful echoes, A French horn ſounded here, raiſes a concert ſuperior to 100 inſtruments, in ſome ſituations: and the report of a ſingle cannon is anſwered by a ſucceſſion of peals reſembling the loudeſt thunder, which ſeems to travel the ſurrounding ſcenery, and die away among the diſtant mountains. The upper lake is 4 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth; it is almoſt ſurrounded by mountains, from which deſcends a number of beautiful caſcades. The iſlands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of pictureſque views. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is ſmall in compariſon with the other two, and does not ſhew an equal variety. The ſhores, however, are, in many places, indented with beautiful bays, ſurrounded with dark groves of trees, ſome of which have a very pictureſque appearance, when viewed from the water. The eaſtern boundary is formed by the baſe of Mangerton, down the ſteep ſide of which deſcends a caſcade, viſible for 150 yards. This fall of water is ſupplied by a circular lake near the ſummit of the mountain; which, on account of its immenſe depth, and continual overflow of water, is conſidered as one of the greateſt curioſities in Killarney. One of the beſt proſpects which this admired lake affords, is from a riſing ground near the ruined cathedral of Aghadoe. In the ſeveral mountains adjacent to the lakes, veſtiges of ancient mines of iron, lead, and copper are ſtill to be ſeen.

KILLERIE'S HARBOUR, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, between the counties of Mayo and Galway. *Long*. 9. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 38. N.

KILLESHANDRA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan: 8 miles SW. Cavan, and 18 E. Leitrim.

KILLFENORA, a village of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and ſee of a biſhop, founded in the 12th century: united to Killaloe in the year 1752: 12 miles NW. Ennis, and 15 WNW. Gort.

KILLIGRAY, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, between Lewis and North Viſt.

KILLILEAGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, ſeated on the weſt coaſt of Strangford Lough, from which it is ſupplied with a variety of fiſh. It is a thriving place, with a linen and thread manufactory, and adjoining it is a little bay, where ſhips may be ſheltered from all winds: 7 miles NNE. Downpatrick, and 15 SSE. Belfaſt. *Long*. 5. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat*, 54. 23. N,

KILLINESS POINT, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of the county of Wigton, in Luce Bay: 2½ miles N. from the Mull of Galloway.

KILLINGSLEY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 22 miles N. Norwich.

KILLINGTRINGAN BAY, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Wigton. *Long*. 1. 59. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 54. 58. N.

KILLINGWORTH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 14 miles S. Hadham.

KILLMACDUAGH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and ſee of a biſhop, united with Clonfert. Nothing but the walls of the cathedral remain: near it are the ruins of a monaſtery and of ſeveral chapels. Theſe, with a large round tower, of very ancient and rude maſonry, denote the once conſequence of this now wretched village: 12 miles N. Ennis, and 2½ SW. Gort.

KILLMAINHAM, a decayed ſort of town, ſituated on the W. extremity of the city of Dublin, in a pretty little valley, on the great weſtern road. It was ſometimes the ſeat of government, before the caſtle at Dublin was appropriated to that purpoſe. Without any apparent cauſe for ſuch a choice, except perhaps the cheapneſs of rents, the manufactures of iron goods, eſpecially of the heavy kind, have been eſtabliſhed here; and whether from the riotous conduct of the workmen, or from ſome other cauſe, the place has dwindled away, and the ſtreet or road, from its low ſituation, is often almoſt choaked up with dirt. At preſent, the workmen are pretty much diſperſed in and about the city, the people of induſtrious habits have returned, and it ſeems to be improving. A ſtream of water runs in the bottom, which carries ſome mills, and on which there are ſeveral tan-yards. On the hill on one ſide, ſtands the royal hoſpital of invalids, an elegant building; and on the oppoſite hill, the foundling hoſpital. The quarter ſeſſions for the county of Dublin, and the election for the knights of the ſhire, are held here.

KILLMALLOCK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, about two centuries ago, one of the beſt built inland towns in the kingdom; the walls of many large houſes, of ſtone, and excellent workmanſhip, remain to this day, while the ruins of the churches and monaſteries, walls and gates, denote its former ſplendour. Though now reduced to the ſituation of a miſerable village, it is yet a borough, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament : 4 miles NE. Charleville, and 16 S. Limerick.

KILLMAURS, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr : 4 miles ENE. Irvine.

KILLMICHAEL POINT, a cape of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Wexford, in the Iriſh Sea. *Long.* 6. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 44. N.

KILLMORE, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the 13th century, under the name of Brefny, which in the 15th century was changed to that of Killmore. There is no cathedral, but a ſmall pariſh church, which joins the biſhop's palace : 3 miles SW. Cavan.

KILLOUGH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Down. It is a ſeaport, and has a harbour for ſmall veſſels, in a bay of the Iriſh Sea, a little to the north of Dundrum Bay. A rock lies at the entrance of the harbour : 5 miles S. Downpatrick. *Long.* 5. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 14. N.

KILLSYTH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling : 9 miles SSW. Stirling.

KILLYBEGS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament. It is ſituated on a creek, on the north ſide of Donegal Bay : 13 miles W. Donegal. *Long.* 8. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 38. N.

KILLY HOLM, one of the ſmaller Orkney Iſlands, about half a mile N. Eglliſha.

KILLY LEAGH, ſee *Killileagh.*

KILMARNOCK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, and one of the moſt conſiderable manufacturing towns in the county, on a ſmall river to which it gives name, containing 5670 inhabitants : 5 miles E. Irvine, and 9 NNE. Ayr.

KILMES, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka : 28 miles NE. Malmiſch.

KILMES, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Viatka : 32 miles NNE. Malmiſch.

KILMINGTON, a village of England, in the county of Down, near Axbridge, where Athelſtan defeated the Danes.

KILONGO, or *Kalongo,* a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango.

KILRENNY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife : 7 miles SSW. St. Andrew's.

KILSEE, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 3 miles SE. Hainburg.

KILVIN, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Clyde : 4 miles NW. Glaſgow.

KILWINNING, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr : 3 miles NNW. Irvine.

KILWORTH, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, at the foot of a large ridge of mountains, called Kilworth Mountains, which the poſt road from Dublin croſſes. Below the town, runs the river Funcheon, which is well ſtored with trout and ſalmon, and diſcharges itſelf into the Blackwater. It is 3 miles S. of Mitchel's-town, and 108 SW. Dublin.

KIMBOLTON, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, with a weekly market on Friday. Here is a caſtle, the ſeat of the duke of Mancheſter : 8 miles WSW. Huntingdon, and 63 N. London.

KIMBOROWKA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk : 6 miles E. Mozyr.

KIMEDY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole : 30 miles NW. Cicacole, and 70 SW. Ganjam.

KI-MEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan : 40 miles W. Hoei-tcheou.

KIMGSWISEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 10 miles N. Grein.

KIMI, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Gulf of Bothnia : 15 miles W. Tornea.

KIMLASSA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Malwa : 35 miles S. Chanderee, and 172 ENE. Ougein. *Long.* 78. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 15. N.

KIMNIK, a town of Walachia, on the river Alaut : 44 miles ESE. Tergoviſta, and 76. NE. Orſowa.

KIMOS, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz : 28 miles NW. from Lake Nuk, with which it communicates by a ſmall river. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. 45. N.

KIMOZERSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, on the Lake Kimos : 88 miles N. Kemi.

KIMPINA, a town of Walachia : 36 miles S. Cronſtadt, and 44 N. Bucchareſt.

KIMPLING, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles W. Grieſkirchen.

KIMPOLUNG, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia : 44 miles NNW. Suczava.

KIMPOLUNG, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the river Moldava : 36 miles SW. Suczava, and 92 NE. Coloſvar.

KIMSLA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland : 7 miles SSW. Nordkioping.

KIM-TCHA, a town of Thibet : 5 leagues WNW. Tchaſircong.

KIM-TCHA, a town of Thibet : 12 leagues NW. Tchaſircong.

KIM-TCHEOU, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 144. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

KIN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi : 527 miles SW. Peking. *Long,* 124. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 23. N.

KIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi : 15 miles SE. Lan.

KIN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan, ſituated at the foot of a chain of mountains, near the Lake Zare. The air is pure, and the ſoil of the environs fertile, eſpecially in fruit : 110 leagues E. Iſpahan, and 127 W. Candahar.

KINASKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 28 miles W. Nertchinſk.

KINBURN, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on a bay of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dnieper. It has frequently been attacked by ſea and land by the Turks, but without ſucceſs. In the year 1789, Haſſan Ali, admiral of the Turkiſh fleet, was defeated in the bay, with conſiderable loſs : 16 miles SE. Otchakov, and 164 SW. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 49. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

KINCARDINE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, in a diſtrict ſeparated from the reſt of the county by the county of Clackmannan; 9 miles W. Dunfermline, and 20 S. Perth.

KINCARDINE ONIEL, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen : 20 miles W. Aberdeen, and 22 N. Montroſe.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or *Mearns,* a county of Scotland, bounded on the north and north weſt by Aberdeenſhire, on the eaſt by the German Ocean, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the county of Angus ; about 26 miles from north to ſouth, and 17 in its mean breadth from eaſt to weſt. It is rather a level country, and the ſoil fruitful in corn and paſture. On its coaſt are ſeveral convenient harbours, and it is watered with ſeveral rivers. The principal towns are Bervie and Stonehaven.

KINCHA, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the country of Thibet, paſſes through the Chineſe province of Se-tchuen, and enters the province of Hou-quang, where it changes its name to *Yang-tſe,* after which it croſſes the province of Kiang-nan, and runs into the ſea. *Long.* 130. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 55. N.

KIN-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang : 35 miles SW. Te-ngan.

KINDELBRUCKEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Wipper : 5 miles N. Weiſſenſee, and 24 ENE. Muhlhauſen. *Long.* 28. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 9. N.

KINDERHOOK, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York : 105 miles N. New York. *Long.* 73. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 25. N.

KINEL, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Samara, at Alekſevſkoe, in the government of Simbirſk, 20 miles E. Samara.

KINESCHMA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom, on the Volga : 40 miles SE. Koſtrom.

KINETON, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Tueſday. King John is ſaid to have kept his court in a caſtle here : 9 miles E. Stratford, and 88 WNW. London.

KING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li : 130 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

KING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan : 20 miles SW. Ning-koue.

KING, or *Kin-yuen,* a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi : 1037 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 26. N.

KING AND QUEEN, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, 10 miles NNW. Weſt Point.

KING GEORGE, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

KING GEORGE THE THIRD ISLAND, ſee Otaheita.

KING GEORGE'S ISLANDS, two iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by commodore Byron, in the year 1765, and viſited by captain Cook, in 1773. The larger is about 9 leagues in circumference, of an oval form, low and bordered by a coral rock. *Long.* 149. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 41. N.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, the name which captain Cook gave to Nootka Sound.

KING GEORGE'S TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia : 3 miles N. Port Royal.

KING WILLIAM, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia : 9 miles E. Newcaſtle.

KI-NGAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi, ſituated on the river Kan ; the ſtream is full of rocks, and is dangerou gerous to navigate without a pilot; thoſe barks which have none, provide them in this city, to guide them through theſe dangerous places, at leaſt they hire men to aſſiſt in navigating the bark; for there are 18 currents, which require much ſtrength and dexterity, either going up or coming down: they call it *Che-pa-tan*. Although the country is uneven, the vallies and fields are nevertheleſs agreeable and fertile. They ſay that the mountains afford mines of gold and ſilver: 795 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 7. N.

KINGHORN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife: 10 miles E. Dunfermline.

KING-KI-TAO, a city of Aſia, and the capital of the kingdom of Corea. *Long.* 144. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 38. N.

KINGROAD, a part of the river Severn, below Briſtol, ſo called, from whence the outward-bound ſhips belonging to that port take their departure.

KING'S BAY, a bay on the ſouth eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 59. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of United America, in the ſtate of New York.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north by Weſt Meath, on the eaſt by Kildare, on the ſouth by Queen's County, and on the weſt by Galway: 34 miles from north to ſouth, and, where broadeſt, 32 from eaſt to weſt. It contains 52 pariſhes, about 13,536 houſes, and 74,500 inhabitants. Except for the mountains of Sliebh-bloom, the ſurface is generally level, and the ſoil, in general, rich and well cultivated, ſome parts, however, are yet rude and uncultivated. The principal rivers are the Shannon, which forms its weſtern boundary, the Broſna, the Boyne, and the Barrow: Birr, or Parſonſtown is the moſt conſiderable place, Philipſtown, Banagher, and the county, returns two members each to the Iriſh parliament.

KING'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Siam, about 51 miles in circumference. *Long.* 98. E. Greenwicch. *Lat.* 12. 18. N.

KING'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in Beering's Straits. *Long.* 168. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 65. 2. N.

KING'S POINT, the north-weſt extremity of the iſland of Sumatra: 15 miles W. Acheen.

KING'S RIVER, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Liffey, about 1½ mile S. Bleſſington, in the county of Wicklow.

KINGSBERRY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: 3 miles W. Baltimore.

KINGSBRIDGE, a town of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated on a creek of the Engliſh Channel, but without depth of water: 14 miles SW. Dartmouth, and 218 WSW. London.

KINGSBURY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 35 miles N. Albany.

KINGSCLERE, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 7 miles SSE. Newbury, and 56 W. London.

KINGSTON, a town of Canada, on the north coaſt of Lake Ontario: 280 miles SW. Quebec.

KINGSTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: 16 miles SW. Portſmouth.

KINGSTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 20 miles SE. Boſton.

KINGSTON (*North*), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland: 14 miles S. Providence.

KINGSTON (*South*), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland: 24 miles S. Providence.

KINGSTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, ſituated on the Hudſon's River: 80 miles N. New York, and 38 S. Albany.

KINGSTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 32 miles W. Newbern.

KINGSTON, a town of United America, in ths ſtate of South Carolina: 82 miles NE. Charleſtown. *Long.* 78. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 52. N.

KINGSTON, a ſea-port town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, built in the year 1692-3, on the north ſide of a beautiful harbour, after the deſtruction of Port Royal. Mr. Edwards, in his Hiſtory of the Weſt Indies, ſays, "It contains 1665 houſes, beſides negro huts and warehouſes. The number of white inhabitants, in the year 1788, was 6539, of free people of colour 3280, of ſlaves 16,659; total number of inhabitants, of all complexions and conditions, 26,478. It is a place of great trade and opulence. Many of the houſes in the upper part of the town are extremely magnificent; and the markets for butcher's meat, turtle, fiſh, poultry, fruits, and vegetables, &c. are inferior to none. I can add, too, from the information of a learned and ingenious friend, who kept comparative regiſters of mortality, that ſince the ſurrounding country is become cleared of wood, this town is found to be as healthful as any in Europe: 10 miles E. Spaniſh Town. *Long.* 76. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. N.

KINGSTON UPON HULL, ſee *Hull.*

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a town of England, in the county of Surry, ſituated on the river Thames, as its name imports, and once the reſidence of the Saxon kings, ſeveral of whom were crowned here. The lent aſſizes for the county are held here. It once returned members to the Britiſh parliament, but was disfranchiſed by the deſire of the inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Saturday: 18 miles NNE. Guildford, and 11½ SW. London.

KINGSTOWN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kantor.

KINGSTOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: 11 miles SW. Brunſwick.

KINGSTOWN, a ſeaport on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent, ſituated on a bay to which it gives name. *Long.* 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 6. N.

KINGS-TREE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: 50 miles N. Charleſtown.

KING-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Yang-tſe river. The diſtrict of this city is conſiderable; it contains thirteen towns, two of the ſecond order, and eleven of the third; it makes a good appearance, while the lakes which are round it contribute to render the land fruitful and pleaſant: it has a great trade, is well built, and populous. It is divided by a ſingle wall into two parts, one of which belongs to the Chineſe, the other to the Tartars, of which the garriſon conſiſts: 620 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 28. N.

KING-TCHEOU, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 235 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 138. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 6. N.

KING-TE-TCHING, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi. This town, where the beſt makers of china-ware live, is as populous as the greateſt cities of China, and wants nothing but walls to make it a city. Theſe places are called *tching*, that are of great reſort and commerce, but not walled. They compute in this town more than 1,000,000 of ſouls. They conſume here every day more than 10,000 loads of rice, and above 1000 hogs, without mentioning other animals which they feed upon. The lodgings of the great merchants take up a vaſt ſpace, and contain a prodigious number of workmen. King-te-tching is a league and a half long, ſtanding on the ſide of a fine river, the ſtreets are very long, and cut and croſs one another at certain diſtances; all the ground is made uſe of, ſo that the houſes are too much confined, and the ſtreets too narrow; in going through them, one ſeems to be in the middle of a fair, and hears on all ſides the noiſe the porters make to clear the way. Strangers are not permitted to lie at King-te-tching, they muſt either paſs the night in their barks, or lodge with their acquaintance, who paſs their word for their conduct: 655 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 25. N.

KINGTON, ſee *Kyneton.*

KING-TONG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan, on the Pa-pien river. This city is ſurrounded with very high mountains, in which they ſay there are ſilver mines; the country abounds with rice, and the vallies are well watered with rivers and brooks. Although it is placed in the firſt rank, there is no other city in the diſtrict: 1240 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 30. N.

KING-YANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 480 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

KING-YUEN, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 55 miles SE. King-ki-tao.

KING-YUEN, or *Kin-yuen*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi. This city is not pleaſant, though it is built on the banks of a large river, becauſe it is ſurrounded with craggy mountains, and is not far diſtant from thoſe of the province of Koei-tcheou, which are almoſt inacceſſible, and inhabited by none but a people almoſt ſavage. The vallies which are between theſe mountains, are full of villages and forts, and they find gold in the rivers. It has two towns of the ſecond order, and five of the third in its diſtrict: 1037 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 26. N.

KING-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 65 miles SW. Tchu-tcheou.

KIN-HOA, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. This city is placed in the heart of a province, and on the banks of a fine river, into which ſeveral little ones diſcharge themſelves. It was formerly of great extent, and famous for the beauty of its buildings, but the people, who are of a warlike diſpoſition, having long reſiſted all the power of the Tartars who invaded China, were at length ſubdued, and one part of the city burnt. It is now rebuilt, as well as a large bridge, which is on the weſt ſide. Kin-hoa hath eight towns of the third order in its diſtrict; they are partly ſituated in a level country, and partly among mountains. Rice grows here in great plenty, and the wine made of it is much eſteemed. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in large dried plumbs and hams, which are much eſteemed, and ſent into all the provinces of the empire. There are almoſt every where ſeen little ſhrubs, with a white flower, not unlike jeſſamin, which produce tallow, that makes very white candles, which will not ſtick to the hands, nor yield any bad ſmell when extinguiſhed : 682 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 16. N.

KINIGSTETTIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles E. Tulln.

KIN-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi : 20 miles NE. Kien-tchang.

KIN-LI, a town of the kingdom of Corea : 15 miles ENE. Cou-fou.

KIN-LIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang : 42 miles SE. Ngan-lo.

KIN-MEN LO, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the coaſt of China, about 8 leagues in circumference, of a triangular form. *Long.* 136. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 30. N.

KIN-MEN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang : 595 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 5. N.

KINNEGAD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Weſtmeath : 12 miles SW. Trim, and 31 WNW. Dublin.

KIN-NHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang : 32 miles SSW. Tchu-tcheou.

KINOLI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the coaſt of the Black Sea : 16 miles NW. Sinob.

KINROSS, a town of Scotland, in the county of the ſame name, on the river Leven, before it enters Loch Leven. The principal trade is in the linen manufacture and cutlery : 10 miles S. Perth, and 18 NNW. Edinburgh.

KINROSSSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-eaſt, eaſt, and ſouth by the county of Fife, on the other by part of the county of Perth ; almoſt circular, and about 30 miles in circumference. Kinroſs is the principal town.

KINSALE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, ſituated at the mouth of the river Bandon, which forms a fine harbour, called the Harbour of Kinſale, and is navigable for large ſloops near 12 miles above the town, though a bar prevents large men of war coming into the baſon. In this port there is a dock furniſhed with ſtores for the uſe of the navy. The entrance of the harbour is defended by a fort, which, having been conſtructed in the reign of Charles II. is called *Charlesfort*, and in which there is always a good garriſon. The town, which contains at leaſt 10,000 inhabitants, is built on the ſide of Compaſs-hill, and cloſe to the water's edge : 12 miles S. Cork. *Long.* 8. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

KINSIMA, or *the Iſland of Gold*, an iſland of Japan.

KIN-TAM, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, near the coaſt of China, about 8 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 139. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 8. N.

KIN-TAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan : 20 miles SE. Nan-king.

KINTARRA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole : 10 miles N. Coſſimcotta.

KIN-TCHENG, a town of the kingdom of Corea : 80 miles E. King-ki-tao.

KIN-TCHIN, a city of Aſia, and capital of the iſland of Lieou-kieou, ſee *Lieou-kieou*.

KINTEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania : 15 miles S. Memel.

KINTORE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen : 2 miles S. Inverury, and 12 NW. Aberdeen.

KINTSBECK, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York : 15 miles N. Pongkeepſie.

KINTYRE, a peninſula of Scotland, in the ſouth part of the county of Argyle, about 30 miles long, and 7 broad.

KINTZIG, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Rhine, a little below the fortreſs of Kehl.

KINTZING, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Maine, near Hanau.

KINVER, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which runs into the Dovy, between Machynlleth and the ſea.

KINURE POINT, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork : 3½ miles E. Kinſale harbour.

KIN-YANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chen-ſi. This city has always been looked upon as a barrier againſt the incurſions of the Tartars, and is very ſtrongly fortified in the Chineſe manner ; the country about is very fruitful ; there is a kind of herb, called *Kin-ſee*, that is to ſay, *golden ſilk*, which is ſaid to poſſeſs ſome medicinal virtue, as likewiſe a kind of bean, which, as they ſay, is an admirable ſpecific againſt any ſort of poiſon. This city has in its diſtrict but one town of the ſecond order, and four of the third : 450 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 5. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

KING-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong : 25 miles SSW. Tci-ngin.

KIN YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi : 25 miles S. Yao.

KIN-YE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong : 35 miles ENE. Tſao.

KIOGE, a ſeaport of Denmark, ſituated on a bay at the mouth of a river ; formerly a place of conſiderable trade, with manufactures of valuable tapeſtry : 10 miles SSW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 14. E. Greenwich *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

KIOLBERG, a town of Norway : 3 miles N. Frederichſtadt.

KIOLEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland : 40 miles NW. Carlſtadt.

KIONG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the iſland of Hai-nan, ſituated at the mouth of the river Limou. *Long.* 127. 19. E. Ferro.. *Lat.* 20. N.

KIOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland : 10 miles W. Stroemſholm.

KIOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou : 17 miles WNW. Tou yuen.

KIOV, or *Kiev*, a palatinate of Poland, ſituated on the right ſide of the Dnieper. Great part of this palatinate, with the city of Kiev, was ceded to Ruſſia, by treaty, in the year 1693. Kiov, or Kiow, is the uſual mode of ſpelling in the Poliſh maps, and Kiev in the great map of Ruſſia ; ſee *Kiev*, and *Kievſkoe*.

KIOVA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and province of Sogno.

KIOU-LONG, a river of China, which takes this name in exchange for its former, *Lan-tſan*, in the ſouth part of the province of Yun-nan.

KIOUR, a river of South Wales, in Pembrokeſhire.

KIOWR, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, about 4 miles SW. Cardigan.

KIPHANTA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea : 20 miles E. Miſitra.

KIPPURE, mountains of Ireland, in the counties of Wicklow and Dublin : 9 miles SSW. Dublin.

KIRAHIANA, a town of Hungary : 15 miles ESE. Munkacz.

KIRCAJAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman : 39 leagues E. Sirgian.

KIRCHBACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria ; 14 miles SE. Gratz.

KIRCHBAUM, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 5 miles N. Freuſtadt.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim : 22 miles WNW. Creutznach, and 41 W. Mentz. *Long.* 24. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 59. N.

KIRCHBERG, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Lower Bavaria : 14 miles NW. Dingelfingen, and 12 N. Landſhut.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe, on the Jaxt : 20 miles E. Ohrengen, and 28 W. Anſpach.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeberg : 6 miles S. Zwickau.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 2 miles SSE. Pulzeinſtorf.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dietz : capital of a bailiwick : 5 miles SE. Dietz, and 6 NE. Catzenelnbogen.

KIRCHBERG, or *Kirchperg*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 11 miles S. St. Polten.

KIRCHBORCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn : 5 miles S. Paderborn.

KIRCHEIM POLAND, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Weilburg : 16 miles W. Worms, and 28 NW. Manheim. *Long.* 25. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 39. N.

KIRCHHAMB, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the borders of Tyrol : 16 miles WNW. Greiffenburg.

KIRCHHAYN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe-Caſſel, on the Wohra, containing above 400 houſes : 5 miles E. Marpurg, and 35 SSW. Caſſel.

KIRCHHAYM, a town of Luſatia, on the Little Elſter : 14 miles S. Luckau, and 5 W. Finſterwalda.

KIRCHHEIM, or *Kirchheim ſous Teck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Lauſer, ſurrounded with walls in the year 1270 : 16 miles SE. Stuttgart, and 24 NW. Ulm.

KIRCHHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, formerly imperial : 2 miles SSW. Lauffein.

KIRCHHEIM, or *Kirchhaim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, the capital of a lordſhip, belonging to the family of Fugger : 18 miles SW. Augſburg, and 25 ESE. Ulm.

KIRCHLAMITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bareuth : 8 miles N. Wunſiedel.

KIRCHLAUTERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg : 8 miles NW. Bamberg, and 21 E. Schweinfurt.

KIRCHPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 10 miles WNW. Horp.

KIRCHPERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles E. Weitra.

KIRCHPERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 10 miles ENE. Pfaffenhofen, and 13 NW. Moſburg.

KIRCHPERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles S. Glaggnitz.

KIRCHPERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SW. Sonneberg.

KIRCH SCHLAG, or *Kirchſchlagen*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 20 miles S. Ebenfurth, and 38 S. Vienna.

KIRCHSCHLAGEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, with a medicinal bath: 10 miles S. Zwetl.

KIRCHWALSEDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 11 miles NE. Verden.

KIRDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 7 miles W. Alsfeld, and 11 E. Marburg.

KIRENGA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irkutſk, near Kirenſk.

KIRENSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena,: 123 miles E. Tobolſk, and 348 NNE. Irkutſk. *Long.* 126. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

KIRENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China, built in the year 1655, in a fertile ſoil, but at preſent in a ſtate of decay: 112 miles SW. Doroninſk.

KIRGONGA, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Dewah, or Gogra: 50 miles N. Dharmſaleh.

KIRIAN, a mountain of Aſia, which divides Thibet from the country of Hotom. *Long.* 97. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 12. N.

KIRIANI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 8 miles SE. Athens.

KIRILOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: 52 miles NW. Vologda, and 220 ENE. Novgorod.

KIRILOVO, a town of Ruſſia, on the Indigirka: 320 miles NNE. Zaſſchiverk. *Long.* 162. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 25. N.

KIRILOVSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Donſkaia: 72 miles SE. Ekaterinoſlav.

KIRIN, a country of Chineſe Tartary, bounded on the north by the river Saghalien, on the eaſt by the ſea, on the ſouth by Corea, and on the weſt by the palliſade of the province of Leao-tong. This country, which is rendered extremely cold by the number of foreſts with which it is covered, is ſcarcely inhabited; it contains only two or three ill-built towns, ſurrounded by plain mud-walls. The valuable plant gin-ſeng grows here; and the emperor ſends hither thoſe criminals who are condemned to baniſhment by the laws.

KIRIN-OULAH, a city of Chineſe Tartary, on the river Songarie, which is called alſo *Kirin*. It is the capital of a country, to which it gives name, and the reſidence of a Tartar general, who is viceroy: 500 miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 144. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

KIRK CLISSA, or *Kirk Ekkleſia*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 32 miles E. Adrianople.

KIRKBY LONSDALE, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, ſituated in a vally, on the river Lune, with a weekly market on Thurday: 12 miles SE. Kendal, and 250 NNW. London.

KIRKBY MORESIDE, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 28 miles N. York, and 225 N. London.

KIRKBY STEVEN, or *Steven Church*, a town of England in the county of Weſtmoreland, on the weſt ſide of rhe river Eden, near the borders of Yorkſhire, with a weekly market on Monday: 24 miles NNE. Kendal, and 281 NNW. London.

KIRKCALDY, a ſeaport town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the north coaſt of the Frith of Forth, with a dock-yard for building ſmall veſſels: 12 miles ENE. Dunfermline, and 10 N. Edinburgh.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a ſea port town of Scotland, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Dee, near its mouth: 21 miles SW. Dumfries. *Long.* 0. 54. W. Edinburg. *Lat.* 54. 54. N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the counties of Ayr and Dumfries, on the ſouth by Solway Frith and the Iriſh Sea, on the weſt by Wigtonſhire and Ayrſhire; about 43 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 32 from north to ſouth. The northern parts are mountainous, and uncultivated. On the ſides of the rivers is ſome fertile land, and great number of cattle and ſheep are fed in the county. The principal town is Kircudbright.

KIRKHAM, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 9 miles WNW. Preſton, and 214 NW. London.

KIRKINTILLOCK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton, with manufactures of linen and cotton: 7 miles ENE. from Glaſgow, and 49 W. from Edinburg.

KIRK OSWALD, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 16 miles SE. Carliſle, and 291 N. London.

KIRKOSWALD, a town of Scotland in the county of Ayr: 8 miles S. Ayr.

KIRKPATRICK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton: 8 miles NW. Glaſgow, and 8 E. Dumbarton.

KIRKWALL, a ſea-port town of Scotland, on the north coaſt of Pamona, the principal of the Orkney iſlands. It is waſhed on one ſide by the ſea, which forms what is called *The Road of Kirkwall*, on the other by a pleaſant inlet of the ſea, which flows by the back of the gardens at high water. It is near an Engliſh mile in length; its breadth is very inconſiderable, and it has only one ſtreet, which is narrow and ill paved. The number of houſes amounts to about 300. It was formerly the reſidence of the biſhop of Orkney. The cathedral of St. Magnus, the king's caſtle, and the biſhop's and earl's palaces, are the only buildings here that are any way remarkable. The principal articles of exportation are beef, pork, butter, tallow, hides, calf-ſkins, rabbit-ſkins, ſalt-fiſh, oil, feathers, linen yarn, and coarſe linen cloth, kelp, and, in years of fruitfulneſs, corn in conſiderable quantity. The chief commodities imported are wood, flax, coal, ſugar, ſpirits, wines, ſnuff and tobacco, flour and biſcuit, ſoap, leather, hardware, broadcloth, printed linens, and printed cottons. The manufacture of linen yarn was introduced here in the year 1747, and about the year 1730, the manufacture of kelp. As the price of the latter was very low for the firſt ten years, the quantity made was but trifling. From the year 1740 to 1760 the price is reported to have been forty-five ſhillings per ton, and the money which it is believed to have brought into the country during that period near about 2000l. per annum. The average price for the ſubſequent ten years amounted to about four guineas per ton; and the whole value to the place to above 6000l. ſterling per annum. Of each ton at the market from the year 1770 to 1780, the price roſe at a medium to about 5 pounds, and the groſs ſum which the proprietors in that time received for it was not leſs than 10,000l. per annum. For 13 years preceding the year 1791, the value of a ton was neareſt to ſix pounds, and the quantity each year to the ſum of 17,000l. ſterling. Thus, in the ſpace of 50 years, the proprietors of theſe iſlands, where the ſeaſons are very deceitful, and the crops can by no means be depended upon for ſubſiſting the inhabitants, have received in addition to their eſtates, the enormous ſum of 370,000l. ſterling. *Long.* 0. 24. E. Edinburg. *Lat.* 58. 51. N.

KIRLAK, an iſland, of a triangular form, about 240 miles in circumference, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 139, to 144. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 30. to 72. 15. N.

KIRN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm, on the Nahe: 17 miles W. Creutznach, and 38 W. Mentz. *Long.* 24. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 50. N.

KIRRWEILER, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: 12 miles W. Spire, and 4 N. Landau.

KIRRYMUIR, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus: 3 miles NW. Forfar.

KIRSANOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov: 56 miles SE. Tambov.

KIRSCHROD, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm; near which copper and agate ſtones are found: 6 miles ESE. Kirn.

KIRSHEHR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, and capital of a diſtrict. It was formerly a conſiderable city, and called *Diocæſarea*. Salt is made in the neighbourhood: 84 miles NE. Cogni. *Long.* 51. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

KIRSOVA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube: 76 miles SW. Iſmael, and 50 NE. Driſtra. *Long.* 45. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 47. N.

KIRTON, or *Kirton Lindſey*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Saturday: 18 miles N. Lincoln, and 151 N. London.

KIRZACK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir: 48 miles WSW. Vladimir.

KISDOMO, a town of the iſland of Candia: 20 miles WNW. Canea.

KISELEVKA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena. *Long.* 139. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 30. N.

KISH, a ſand-bank in the Iriſh Sea, about ſix miles long, and hardly one wide: 7 miles from the coaſt of the county of Dublin. *Long.* 5. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

KISHENAGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 50 miles S. Moorſhedabad, and 45 N. Calcutta.

KISHENGONGA, a river of Aſia, which runs into the Behat, 20 miles W. Puckholi.

KISHKORRAN MOUNTAINS, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: 13 miles S. Sligo.

KISHME, an iſland in the Perſian Gulf, about 16 leagues in circumference, with a good pearl fiſhery on its banks.

KISHTAC, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, about 100 miles in length, and from 30 to 50 in breadth. *Long.* 152. 30. to 154. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. to 58. 40. N.

KISHTEWAR, a country of Aſia, lying to the ſouth-eaſt of Cachemire, on the banks of the river Chunaub.

KISI-HISAR, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: 36 miles SE. Sofia.

KISKIN OSTROG, a town of Ruſſia, in the peninſula of Kamtchatka: 52 miles W. Verch Kamtchatſkoi.

KISLAK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 20 miles ESE. Braclaw.

KISLOCH, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: 11 miles SE. Spire, and 12 S. Heidelberg.

KISMA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan: 7 leagues WNW. Reſhd.

KISMALO, a town of Hungary: 12 miles NNE. Gran.

KISMICH, or *Kiſmiſh*, a fertile iſland in the Gulf of Perſia, ſituated to the weſt of Ormus.

KISNAVERAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 27 miles WNW. Tritchinopoly.

KISSINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, in the environs of which are ſome medicinal and ſalt ſprings: 24 miles N. Wurzburg, and 9 NW. Schweinfurt. *Long.* 27. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

KISTNAH, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the mountains of Viſiapour, about 20 miles from Sattara, and croſſing almoſt the whole of Hindooſtan, from weſt to eaſt, falls into the Bay of Bengal, by ſeveral mouths, between Maſulipatam and Nizampatam, in the circar of Guntoor.

KISTNAGHERI, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country. This town was attacked by the Britiſh troops, under the command of colonel Maxwell, in the latter end of October, 1789. The lower fort, including the pettah, or ſuburb, was gained without much difficulty; but the garriſon in the upper fort defended it with a degree of heroiſm bordering on deſpair. Immenſe rocks and ſhowers of ſtones were hurled down into the road; the ſcaling ladders were broken to pieces; and after two hours' vigorous aſſault, colonel Maxwell at length found it neceſſary to deſiſt from the attempt: 54 miles SE. Bangalore, and 66 WSW. Arcot.

KISWARDA, a town of Hungary: 17 miles E. Tokay, and 36 WNW. Zatmar.

KIOZENAU, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 72 miles E. Jaſſi.

KI-TCHANG, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 65 miles SSE. Kangtcheou.

KITCHENG, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 65 miles ENE. King-ki-tao.

KITCHWARA, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Malwa, ſituated about *Long.* 76. and 77. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* between 24. and 25. N.

KITOI, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Angara, near Zueva.

KITOISKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Kitoi: 68 miles NNW. Irkutſk.

KITSIK-IOURLOU, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles NNE. Iſbarteh.

KITTERY, a town of United America, in the diſtrict of Main, on the Piſcataqua: 4 miles S. York.

KITZHICK, a river of Aſia, in the country of Napaul, which runs into the Coſa: 26 miles S. Nogarcot.

KITZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine. It is large and handſome, and owes its riſe to a noble convent of Benedictines, founded in the year 745, by duke Pepin. The inhabitants are almoſt all Lutherans: 10 miles ESE. Wurzburg, and 34 NNW. Anſpach. *Long.* 27. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

KIU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. The ſituation of this city is agreeable enough; it is built near a fine river, and between two others that are ſmaller, that run into it. It borders on the provinces of Kiang ſi and Fo-kien; but the road which leads to this laſt province, which is but three days' journey, is very difficult to travel in, becauſe of the mountains, which there is a neceſſity of paſſing: 687 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 2. N.

KIU-OU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-: 22 miles S. Pin-yang.

KIVAK, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 100 leagues N. Herat.

KIUMEN, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Gulf of Finland. *Long.* 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

KIUN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: 12 miles WNW. Oue-kiun.

KIUN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Houquang: 515 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 42. N.

KIUN, a city and ſeaport of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-tong, and capital of the iſland of Hai-nan, ſituated on a promontory, on the north coaſt. Ships often anchor under its walls. It is governed by mandarins, and the juriſdiction extends over three towns of the ſecond claſs, and ten of the third. *Long.* 127. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. N.

KIUN-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 30 miles E. Po.

KIUSDEREN, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 34 miles W. Filippopoli.

KIUTAJA, or *Cutaja*, or *Kutâjah*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, and capital of a ſangiacate, and reſidence of the beglerberg of Natolia, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Purſak, which runs into the Sakaria. It contains ſeveral moſques, and three Armenian churches. The ſoil is fertile, and the air healthy. Near it are ſome warm baths, much eſteemed in ſeveral diſorders: 136 miles SSE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 48. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 14. N.

KIWACZE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſk: 20 miles E. Brzeſk.

KI-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 20 miles WSW. Tchao-tcheou.

KIZEUHL, or *Kitzbichl*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the river Acha: 36 miles E. Inſpruck, and 12 SE. Kuffſtein. *Long.* 30. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

KIZIL, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Ural, in the government of Upha.

KIZIL KAJA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 20 miles N. Satalia.

KIZILSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 144 miles ENE. Orenburg.

KIZLIAR, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Malva, built in the year 1735, as a frontier town between Ruſſia and Perſia, near the Caſpian Sea, inhabited by Coſacs, who profeſs Chriſtianity according to the rites of the Greek church. The environs are exceedingly fertile in corn and fruit, with plenty of game: 28 miles from the Caſpian Sea, and 160 SSW. Aſtrachan. *Long.* 64. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

KLADAN, a river of Boſnia, which riſes near a village of the ſame name, and runs into the river Spretze.

KLAN, a town of Iſtria: 13½ miles NE. Pedena.

KLAN, or *Clano*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 28 miles E. Trieſte, and 5 W. Fiume.

KLATTAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen, built in the year 775, and ſurrounded with walls in the year 1000. There are ſome ſilver mines in the neighbourhood: 21 miles S. Pilſen, and 61 SSW. Prague.

KLAUBENDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles W. Sonneberg.

KLAUS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles S. Steyr.

KLEBANI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 10 miles S. Braclaw.

KLEBANOU, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 60 miles N. Kaminiec.

KLECK, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: 14 miles WNW. Sluck.

KLECZK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: 12 miles WNW. Gneſna.

KLEEBERG, or *Cleeberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 4 miles WNW. Butzbach, and 6 S. Wetzlar.

KLEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles ESE. Landſperg.

KLEINENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 8 miles NW. Warburg.

KLEINERN, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck, with a mineral ſpring: 4 miles S. Waldeck.

KLEINMAUTH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Muehra: 3 miles N. Luttenberg.

KLEMPENOW, or *Clempenow*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: 8 miles N. Treptow.

KLEMS, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 30 miles SE. Lemberg.

KLEPOT, a town of Tranſilvania: 14 miles S. Hunyad.

KLEPS, a town of Norway: 11 miles S. Stavanger.

KLETSCHEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 5 miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

KLETTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituated in a lordſhip of the ſame name, ſo called from an ancient caſtle, now in ruins: 5 miles NW. Nordhauſen, and 10 N. Bleichenrode.

KLETTGAU, a landgraviate of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, known likewiſe by the name of *The County of Sulz*, ſituated near the Rhine as it leaves the Lake of Conſtance. The male line of the counts of Sulz became extinct in the year 1687, when the prince of Schwarzenberg ſucceeded. He pays 60 florins for a Roman month, and is taxed to the imperial chamber 37 rixdollars 79 kruitzers.

**KLEWAN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 24 miles ENE. Lucko.

**KLIAZMA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oka, at Gorbatov, in the government of Nizegorod.

**KLIMATOVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: 44 miles WNW. Novgorod.

**KLIMETZKOI**, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the lake of Onetzkoi: 48 miles NNE. Petrovadſk.

**KLIMOVA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboſk, on the Tunguſka: 200 miles E. Eniſeiſk.

**KLIMOVA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboſk, on the Mura: 232 miles ESE. Eniſeiſk.

**KLIMOVIGI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev: 80 miles E. Mogilev.

**KLIN**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſkow: 36 miles NNW. Moſkow.

**KLIN**, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of Kamtchatka.

**KLINGBACH**, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine, about 3 miles S. from Germerſheim.

**KLINGENFEL**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 9 miles SW. Landſtraſs, and 3 NE. Rudolfwert.

**KLINGENTHAL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Voghtland, inhabited chiefly by miners and woodmen, driven out of Bohemia on account of their religion: 12 miles E. Oelſnitz.

**KLINGERSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 76 miles SSE. Nertchinſk.

**KLINGENBACH**, a river of Sileſia, which riſes near Neu Bielau, in the principality of Schweidnitz, and runs into the Peil, at Reichenbach.

**KLINGNAU**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baden: 22 miles E. Bâle, and 9 N. Baden.

**KLINKOSCE**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 52 miles NNE. Kaminiec.

**KLINKOSCE**, a river of Poland, which runs into the Dnieſter, 8 miles S. Kaminiec.

**KLIUTCHEVSKOI**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 40 miles S. Tunguſkoi.

**KLOBEN**, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 18 miles WNW. Welach.

**KLOCOCZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 4 miles ENE. Turnau.

**KLODAWA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenczicz: 12 miles NW. Lenczicz.

**KLODNITZ**, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, 1 mile E. Koſel, in the principality of Oppeln.

**KLŒTZEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: 45 miles E. Zell, and 30 SE. Ultzen. *Long.* 28. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 41. N.

**KLOKOTZ**, a town of Croatia: 24 miles S. Carlſtadt.

**KLUCZ**, a town of Croatia: 28 miles E. Bihacs.

**KMIDOMOUKA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 32 miles SSE. Bialacerkiew.

**KNAP'S BAY**, a bay in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 94. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 15. N.

**KNARED**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 14 miles ESE. Halmſtad.

**KNARESBOROUGH**, a town of England, in the county of York, on the river Nid, which almoſt encompaſſes it, containing about 500 houſes: it is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here is a manufacture of linen cloth, ſheeting, &c. and near it are ſeveral medicinal ſprings. The market is on Wedneſday: 13 miles WNW. York, and 199 N. London.

**KNAU**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 4 miles N. Ziegenruck.

**KNAUDENHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: 7 miles S. Spire.

**KNEE LAKE**, a lake of North America. *Long.* 95. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. N.

**KNEKINICE**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 28 miles SE. Lemberg.

**KNESSELART**, or *Knaſlaer*, a town of Flanders: 11 miles ESE. Bruges.

**KNEZDO**, or *Sokolovo*, a mountain of Croatia: 32 miles E. Bihacs.

**KNEZRIOSTS**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 8 miles NE. Jung Buntzel.

**KNIAGININ**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Nizegorod: 40 miles ESE. Niznei Novgorod.

**KNIASE**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 50 miles SW. Lucko.

**KNIGHTON**, a town of Wales, in the county of Radnor, on the river Teme, which ſeparates it from Shropſhire. It carries on a conſiderable trade, and has a good weekly market on Thurſday: 28 miles NNW. Hereford, and 155 WNW. London.

**KNIGHT'S ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 93. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 50. N.

**KNIGHTSBRIDGE**, a village of England, in the county of Middleſex: 1 mile W. London.

**KNIN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun; in the neighbourhood of which there is a gold mine: 12 miles SE. Beraun.

**KNIP BAY**, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Curaçao.

**KIPHAUSEN**, a town and lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and ſigniory of Jever, which takes its name from an ancient caſtle, where the tribunal of juſtice is held: 5 miles ESE. Jever.

**KNITTERFELDT**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Muehr: 20 miles SW. Pruck, and 78 SW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 19. N.—In the month of April, 1797, this town was taken by the troops of the French republic.

**KNITTLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg; the birth place of Fauſt, one of the firſt printers: 22 miles S. Heidelberg, and 19 NW. Stuttgart.

**KNOCKHEAD**, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of Banffſhire: 2½ miles WNW. Banff.

**KNOCKBRACK**, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Cork: 10 miles N. Cork.

**KNOCKCLOGHAN**, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry: 4 miles N. Lough Neagh.

**KNOCKDUAGH**, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Galway: 18 miles W. Galway.

**KNOCKLAYD**, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: 2 miles S. Ballycaſtle.

**KNOCKMELEDOWN**, mountains of Ireland, between the counties of Tipperary and Waterford: 24 miles W. Waterford.

**KNOCKNAREA**, a promontory or cape of Ireland, in Sligo Bay: 6 miles W. Sligo.

**KNOCKNASHEE**, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: 15 miles SW. Sligo.

**KNOCKTOPHER**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 15 miles N. Waterford, and 10 S. Kilkenny.

**KNONAU**, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich.

**KNOX FORT**, a fort of United America, in the country weſt of New York, on a branch of the White River. *Long.* 85. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 37. N.

**KNOXVILLE**, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee government. *Long.* 83. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

**KNUCKLE POINT**, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 186. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 51. S.

**KNUD'S HEAD**, a cape of Denmark, on the eaſt coaſt of Sleſwick: 8 miles NE. Haderſleben.

**KNUTSFORD**, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter. Here is a ſilk mill, and manufacture of ſhag velvets. It has a weekly market on Saturday: 15 miles SSW. Mancheſter, and 173 NW. London.

**KNUTWEIL**, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucern.

**KNYNDT**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 10 miles S. Grodno.

**KNYNO**, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tivy, about 5 miles below Cardigan.

**KNYSZYN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk: 36 miles N. Bielſk.

**KO**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 12 miles SW. Tai.

**KOANG-TCHEOU**, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 150 miles S. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 143. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 6. N.

**KOANG-CHON**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 12½ miles SW. Kouang.

**KOANG-HOA**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 27 miles NNW. Siang-yang.

**KOANG-TSE**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 12 miles NW. Chaou-ou.

**KOBAS**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani.

**KOBAL**, a river of Sileſia, which riſes in the principality of Jagerndorf, and runs into the Oppa, near Burgerſdorf.

**KOBELNIKA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 34 miles W. Lemberg.

**KOBEN**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, ſituated on the Oder: 9 miles S. Guhrau, and 16 SE. Groſs Glogau.

**KOBERSTEIN**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 8 miles S. Ziegenhals.

**KOBI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: 60 miles SE. Ekaterinograd.

**KOBIELE**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 20 miles NNE. Grodno.

**KOBIELEN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: 28 miles W. Kaliſh.

**KOBIL**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg, on the eaſt coaſt of the Tchudſchoi Lake: 24 miles N. Pſkov.

**KOBILINKAIA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the county of the Coſacs: 156 miles ENE. Azoph.

**KOBIN**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 10 leagues S. Zareng.

**KOBINIKI**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 52 miles ENE. Wilna.

**KOBOLTA**, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Reut, 8 miles W. Floreſzti, in Moldavia.

**KOBRYN**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſk: 28 miles E. Brzeſk.

**KOCHBERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles W. Crems.

**KOCHEISKAIA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilga: 28 miles NW. Vercholenſk.

**KOCHEL**, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Zack, in the principality of Jauer.

**KOCHENDORF**, a town of Germany, belonging to the circle of Franconia, inſulated in Swabia, at the union of the Cocher and the Neckar: 2½ miles SE. Wimpfer, and 6 N. Heilbronn.

**KOCHERSPERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 10 miles S. Elwangen, and 6 N. Haidenhaim.

**KOCYCK**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 24 miles N. Lublin.

**KOCZARAWAC**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 48 miles SSW. Braclaw.

**KOCZOWA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 22 miles SSE. Bialacerkiew.

**KODEN**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſk: 12 miles S. Brzeſk.

**KODGEAH-SHEHR**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 12 miles NNE. Kiutaja.

**KODIACK**, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 160. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. N.

**KODI-HISSAR**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 18 miles N. Kiangari.

**KODING**, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which riſes 8 miles SSE. Windiſch Gratz, and runs into the Save, 2 miles S. Cilley.

**KODINSKA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboſſk: 224 miles E. Eniſeiſk. *Long.* 117. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 30. N.

**KODEME**, a river of Poland, which runs into the Bog, in the palatinate of Braclaw.

**KOEI**, or *Koey-yang*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou. This is one of the ſmalleſt cities of China, the circuit of it being not above a league; the houſes are partly of earth and partly brick. It is a place of no trade, the river not being navigable. It has within its juriſdiction three towns of the ſecond order, and four of the third, as alſo a great many forts about it. The country is ſmooth and level in ſome places, in others it abounds with very ſteep mountains: 940 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 30. N.

**KOEINGSBRUCK**, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, near Seltz, in the department of the Lower Rhine.

**KOEI-TCHEOU**, a province of China, bounded on the north by Se-tchuen, on the eaſt by Hou-quang, on the ſouth by Quang-ſi, and on the weſt by Se-tchuen. It is full of lofty mountains, and partly inhabited by people that would never ſubmit to the emperor, and who live independent of the laws of the empire. The emperors have tried ſeveral times to people this province, and have ſent thither Chineſe colonies, and governors, with their families; there are abundance of forts and places of war, where they keep ſtrong garriſons. The taxes of this province are not ſufficient to defray the expence of their ſubſiſtence, and the emperor is obliged to ſend new ſupplies every year. In the mountains there are mines of gold, ſilver, and mercury; and it is from part of this province that they get copper, with which they make all the ſmall braſs money which is in the empire. Between the mountains there are very agreeable and fruitful vallies, eſpecially near the rivers. Proviſions are cheap, but not ſo plentiful as in other places. There are no ſilks, but they make ſtuffs of a certain herb, which reſembles hemp, and is very proper for ſummer clothes. Cows and ſtags are in great plenty here, as alſo the beſt horſes of China; there are likewiſe multitudes of wild hens, which are eſteemed excellent. Koei-yang is the capital.

**KOEI-TCHEOU**, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. This city is ſeated on the banks of the great river Kincha, or Yang-tſe, and is the key to the province, where there is a cuſtom-houſe kept to receive the duties of the merchandizes which are brought there. It is very rich, through its great commerce. There are ten towns within its juriſdiction, one of the ſecond order, and nine of the third. Although the country is mountainous, yet the induſtry of the huſbandmen has made it very fruitful. Great quantities of muſk are collected in the neighbourhood, and here are ſeveral ſprings, from which they procure ſalt. Orange and lemon-trees are very common. In the northern part the mountains are very rugged and ſteep, and inhabited by a very barbarous people, when compared with the common Chineſe: 637 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 10. N.

**KOEITING**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 25 miles NW. Tou-yuen.

**KŒLBRA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt: 6 miles N. Franckenhauſen, and 12 SE. Nordhauſen.

**KOELSKAIA**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Upelka: 40 miles SW. Tcheliabinſk.

**KOEN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 37 miles W. Han.

**KOEN-CHAN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 10 miles NE. Sou-tcheou.

**KŒNIGSHOFEN IN DER GRABFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurtzburg, ſituated on the Saal: 38 miles NE. Wurzburg, and 26 NW. Bamberg. *Long.* 28. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.—On the 2d of Auguſt, 1796, this town was taken by the troops of the French republic.

**KOEN-YANG**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1170 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 6. N.

**KŒPENICK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 6 miles SE. Berlin.

**KOEY-YANG**, ſee *Koei yang.*

**KOFEL**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Tyrol, on the borders of the Vicentin: 21 miles E. Trent.

**KOFLA**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 2 miles WNW. Voitſberg.

**KOGALNIK**, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Reut: 4 miles WNW. Orbei, in Moldavia.

**KOGELBERG**, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 1 mile E. Volkmarſen.

**KOGILNICK**, or *Kunduk*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Black Sea, 12 miles S. Tatar-Bunar.

**KOGL**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 17 miles NNW. Rackerſpurg.

**KOGORLI**, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, 24 miles N. Galatz, in Moldavia.

**KOGSTEN**, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 7 miles W. Pilkallen.

**KOHHEL**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 10 miles N. Debin.

**KOHLBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Sulzbach: 7 miles SW. Weiden, and 11 NNE. Sulzbach.

**KO HOA**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1080 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 22. N.

**KOHONE**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Burſali.

**KOJETIN**, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: 10 miles SE. Prognitz.

**KOHLUTSCH**, a town of Servia, at the conflux of the rivers Morava and Danube: 6 miles NW. Paſſarowitz.

**KOIVISTA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg: 20 miles S. Viborg.

**KOKANO**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 28 miles N. Braclaw.

**KOKONOR**, or *Kokhonor*, a country of Aſia, ſituated to the weſt of China, and north-eaſt of Thibet, inhabited by Tartars, deſcended from the Eluths, and governed by princes deſcended from a king of China. They principally inhabit about a lake, ſuppoſed to be the largeſt in Tartary, about 20 leagues in length, and 10 in breadth, and ſituated from the 16th to the 17th degrees of *Long.* W. from Peking; *Lat.* 36. 40. to 37. 10. N.

**KOLA**, a ſea-port town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, ſituated near the North Sea, on the river Kolo, which forms a bay at its mouth, where is a conſiderable fiſhery for whales, ſea-dogs, and other fiſh, which the inhabitants cure for ſale: 540 miles N. Peterſburg. *Long.* 50. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 50. N.

**KOLAH**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 36 miles NE. Alah-Sehr.

**KOLAN**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 250 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 52. N.

**KOLAR**, a kingdom of Africa, near the coaſt of the Atlantic, to the north of Barra, with a capital of the ſame name.

KOLASSIN, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia: 24 miles SE. Moſtar.

KOLBENDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 9 miles NNW. Trautenau.

KOLBICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Cothen: 4 miles W. Bernburg.

KOLCHY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 52 miles N. Zytomiers.

KOLDENKERCHEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 5 miles S. Braemſted.

KOLGAPARI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 80 miles NNW. Olonetz.

KOLIAKOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, on the Sura: 80 miles WSW. Simbirſk.

KOLIAZIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver: 68 miles ENE. Tver.

KOLIKUNDA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

KOLIMA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes about 25 miles north from Ochotſkoi, and runs into the Frozen Sea, *Long.* 170. 10. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 71. 25. N.

KOLIVAN, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, ſituated on the Oby: 480 miles SSE. Tobolſk, and 880 E. Upha. *Long.* 99. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

KOLIVANSKOI, the government of Kolivan, in Ruſſia, bounded on the north by the government of Tobolſk, on the eaſt by the government of Irkutſk, on the ſouth by China, and on the weſt by Tartary; about 720 miles in length, and from 240 to 360 in breadth.

KOLKI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 22 miles NNE. Lucko.

KOLLAT, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 72 miles ESE. Driſtra.

KOLLERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SW. Sonneberg.

KOLNO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: 80 miles NE. Warſaw.

KOLNO, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 88 miles E. Pinſk.

KOLO, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 28 miles S. Archangel.

KOLOCKEN, a town of the duchy of Courland: 32 miles NE. Piltyn.

KOLODNIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: 32 miles S. Tcherepovetz.

KOLOGRIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom, on the Unza: 116 miles NE. Koſtrom.

KOLOGRIZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom, on the Unza: 112 miles NE. Koſtrom.

KOLOMNA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow, the ſee of a biſhop: 48 miles SE. Moſcow.

KOLOZ, a town of Tranſilvania: 14 miles SSE. Hunyad.

KOLPAK, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia: 40 miles W. Akerman.

KOLPAKOVSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 124 miles E. Orenburg.

KOLSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the eaſt ſide of the Dwina: 96 miles SSE. Archangel.

KOLTYNIANY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 32 miles E. Wilkomierz.

KOLTYNIANY, a town of Samogitia: 28 miles NW. Roſienne.

KOLUBRA, a river of Servia, which riſes about 8 miles north from Fochia, and runs into the Danube, near Semendria.

KOLVEREID, a town of Norway: 95 miles NNE. Drontheim.

KOLUMBATZ, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 68 miles N. Akrida.

KOLZUM, a town of Egypt, near the eaſt coaſt of the Red Sea, formerly a ſeaport, but the ſea has long ſince left the coaſt: 16 miles S. Suez.

KOM, a mountain of Croatia: 32 miles S. Bihacz.

KOM, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, large and populous, with a celebrated moſque, an aſylum for debtors, who are protected and ſupported. The country round about is fertile in rice and fruit: 50 leagues N. Iſpahan. *Long.* 69. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 20. N.

KOMA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 42 miles S. Braſlaw.

KOMA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 94 leagues NNE. Herat.

KOMANA, an abby of Walachia: 18 miles S. Bucchareſt.

KOMANA, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt.

KOMARNA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 24 miles SSW. Lemberg.

KOMBREGUDU, or *Combrego Adou*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated on the banks of the river Falemi, about *Long.* 10. W. Greenwich; *Lat* 13. 10. N.

KOMCHA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, celebrated for its gardens and dove-houſes: it was once more conſiderable than it now is, as the ruins teſtify. The inhabitants are of bad character: 13 leagues S. Iſpahan.

KOMENTING, a town of the iſland of Borneo: 45 miles N. Negara.

KOMENTING, a town of the iſland of Borneo: 15 miles SSW. Negara.

KOMOL, or *Comol*, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, with a ſmall but ſafe harbour in the Red Sea. *Long.* 33. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

KONAPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Sanore: 59 miles ENE. Goa, and 77 S. Merritch.

KONAYAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 11 miles ESE. Sankaridergum.

KONDI, or *Pango de Okango*, a diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Congo.

KONEVETZ, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in lake Ladoga: 60 miles NNE. Peterſburg.

KONEZSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, on the Vim: 56 miles NE. Yarenſk.

KONGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango.

KONGHELL, or *Kongſhale*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, on the Gotha, formerly the capital of Norway, and reſidence of kings, but now gone to decay: 10 miles N. Gotheburg.

KONG-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 27 miles S. King-tcheou.

KONGSBACKA, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 13 miles S. Gotheburg. *Long.* 12. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 30. N.

KONGSBERG, ſee *Coniſberg*.

KONGSWINGER, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: 42 miles NE. Chriſtiania. *Long.* 12. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 12. N.

KONG-TCHANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, near the river Kin. This city is very populous, and drives a great trade: it is built on the banks of the river Hoei, and ſurrounded with very high mountains. In the neighbourhood is found abundance of muſk. This city has in its territories three towns of the ſecond order, and ſeven of the third: 650 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 56. N.

KONIAWA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 36 miles NE. Grodno.

KONIECPOLE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 60 miles SE. Braclaw.

KONIEH, ſee *Cogni*.

KONIGINGRATZ, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name, ſituated on the Elbe: built in the year 782. The ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Prague: 120 miles N. Vienna, and 58 E. Prague. *Long.* 33. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

KONIGSBERG, a city and ſeaport of Pruſſia, and capital of the kingdom, ſituated on the river Pregel, over which are ſeven bridges. This city was founded in the year 1255, when Ottocarus, or Premiſlaus I. king of Bohemia, came to the aſſiſtance of the Teutonic knights, againſt the Pagan Samlanders; for a caſtle was firſt built by his advice, and afterwards a town, which was named Konigſberg, in honour of that prince. In the year 1264, Konigſberg was rebuilt on another ſituation, and in 1286, obtained the privileges of Culm, as they are called. It is a large beautiful city; and the rampart, with which it was ſurrounded in the year 1526, is about 7 Engliſh miles in circumference. This rampart incloſes ſeveral gardens, the large caſtle moat, and ſome meadows and fields. The number of houſes is about 3,800; and the inhabitants amount to 60,000 ſouls. Konigſberg properly conſiſts of three towns joined together, namely, Altſtadt, Lobenicht, and Kneiphof (the two firſt lying in Samland, and the laſt in Natangen) and of ſeveral ſuburbs. Altſtadt, or the Old Town, was particularly called Konigſberg till the year 1455; but afterwards, to diſtinguiſh it from Lobenicht, was named Altſtadt. It contains 16 ſtreets, and 550 houſes, above 100 of which are malt-houſes and brew-houſes. It is embelliſhed with ſix gates, two ſtrong-built towers, and four bridges. Lobenicht, which was built about the year 1300, was formerly called Neuſtadt, or the New Town. Kneiphof is the moſt modern, or the lateſt built, of the three towns; for it was not founded until the year 1324. It ſtands on an iſland formed by the river Pregel; and for want of a ſolid foundation, the buildings are erected on piles of alder-tree, which by length of time are become as hard as iron. It has five large gates, and thirteen ſtreets. The cathedral formerly ſtood in Altſtadt, or the Old Town; but, in 1332, was built in the Kneiphof, by order of duke Luderus. In this church ſtands a ſamous organ, which conſiſts of 5000 pipes, and was finiſhed in the year 1721. The univerſity was founded in the year 1544, by the marggrave Albert, and has 38 profeſſors, excluſive of the tutors. The town-houſe is a very fine building, where the magiſtrates of the three towns, which were incorporated in 1724, meet every day,

day. The ſtrong citadel, called *Frederickſburg*, which was built in the year 1657, ſtands directly facing Kneiphof, at the conflux of the two branches of the Pregel. This fort is a regular ſquare, ſurrounded with broad ditches and the river Pregel, which is there increaſed by the canal or dike called *Kupſerteich*. A church and an arſenal ſtand in the citadel. Konigſberg has always made a conſiderable figure in commerce and ſhipping, and was formerly a member of the Hanſe towns aſſociation. Its trade is ſtill in a flouriſhing condition: and the river Pregel, which is here navigable for the largeſt ſhips, and from 120 to 240 feet in breadth, renders this city very fit for commerce. In the year 1752, 493 large ſhips arrived in this port, beſides ſmaller veſſels, and 373 floats of timber. Except a colony of French Calviniſts, moſt of the inhabitants of Konigſberg are Germans, who are of the Lutheran profeſſion. In the year 1701, Frederick I. crowned himſelf king of Pruſſia with his own hands at Konigſberg: 420 miles SW. Peterſburg. *Long*. 20. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 43. N.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Hungary, on the river Gran: 7 miles WNW. Bukans.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles NE. Rein.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau: 21 miles SW. Oderberg, and 13 SE. Troppau.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 5 miles N. Wetzlar, and 38 NNE. Mentz. *Long*. 26. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 31. N.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 24 miles NNW. Cuſtrin, and 45 NE. Berlin. *Long*. 32. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 58. N.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg, ſituated on the ſide of a mountain, on which is an ancient caſtle: 20 miles SSW. Coburg, and 12 NW. Bamberg. *Long*. 28. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. N.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: 6 miles NE. Egra, and 6 SW. Falkenau.

KONIGSBERG, or *Konigſperg*, a town in the circle of Franconia belonging to the principality of Saxe Weimar, and dependent on the circle of Saxony: 2 miles E. Schweinfurt.

KONIGSBRONN, a town and convent of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg: the convent was founded in the year 1302: 20 miles NNE. Ulm, and 42 E. Stuttgart.

KONIGSBRUG, a town of Luſatia. 7 miles W. Camnez.

KONIGSEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 2 miles from Berchtolſgaden.

KONIGSEE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt, 6 miles ESE. Rudolſtadt, and 12 SE. Arnſtadt.

KONIGSEGG, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, of which there are two branches, Konigſegg-Rothenfels and Konigſegg-Aulendorf, raiſed to the rank of counts by Ferdinand II. They have only one vote given alternately. Their Roman month is eighty-four florins, and their tax fifty-nine rixdollars. The former poſſeſſes the county of Rothenfels and lordſhip of Stauffers: and the latter the county of Konigſegg and lordſhip of Aulendorf. The lordſhip of Konigſegg conſiſts only of an ancient caſtle, and a few hamlets. The caſtle is ſituated 8 miles NW. Ravenſpurg.

KONIGSFELD, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: 26 miles SSE. Cologn.

KONIGSFELDEN, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, ſituated between the town of Bruck and the river Reus. Here was formerly a rich monaſtery, belonging equally to the monks of St. Francis and nuns of St. Clare, founded to commemorate the death of the emperor Albert, who was aſſaſſinated, in the year 1038, by his nephew John, duke of Swabia. This convent became very rich, by grants from the houſe of Auſtria and other nobility.

KONIGSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 2 miles NW. Biſchoffsheim.

KONIGSHOF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 14 miles N. Konigingratz.

KONIGSHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, ſituated on the Tauber: 5 miles SE. Biſchoffsheim, and 68 SE. Mentz.

KONIGSLUTTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel; ſituated on a ſmall ſtream, called *The Lutter*, which owes its riſe to a celebrated convent, founded in the 11th century, where the emperor Lotharius was buried: 12 miles NE. Wolfenbuttel, and 10 ESE. Brunſwick.

KONIGSTADTL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz; 5 miles SW. Konigingratz.

KONIGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle built on a rock. Part of the county is in poſſeſſion of the elector of Meutz, who pays eighty florins for a Roman month; the other part belongs to the houſe of Stolberg, and pays twenty florins: 11 miles NW. Francfort on the Maine, and 30 NE. Mentz. *Long*. 26. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 7. N.

KONIGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Sulzbach: near Sulzbach.

KONIGSTEIN, a fortreſs of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtiania, built to defend the town of Frederickſtadt.

KONIGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Margraviate of Meiſſen, ſituated on the left ſide of the Elbe, with manufactures of woollen and linen. This town was built as a fortreſs by the elector Auguſtus, and is ſituated on a mountain. Chriſtian I. the ſon of Auguſtus, and his ſucceſſor in the electorate, compleated the fortifications, and rendered it, as was ſuppoſed, impregnable. It is acceſſible only in one place, and ſupplied with water from a ſpring of great depth in the mountain: 16 miles SE. Dreſden.

KONIGSTUHL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: 5 miles S. Coblentz.

KONIGSWALD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 13 miles NNW. Leitmeritz.

KONIGSWALDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: 4 miles NW. Zwickau.

KONIGSWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 22 miles E. Cuſtrin.

KONIGSWERTH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: 7 miles NE. Egra.

KONIGSWIESEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles N. Grein.

KONIGSWINTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, near ſeven mountains, on which were formerly ſeven caſtles: 3 miles SE. Bonn, and 16 SSW. Cologn.

KONISMAKER, or *Konigſmacheren*, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thionville, ſituated on the Moſelle: 1½ league NNE. Thionville, and 1½ SSW. Sierck.

KONITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt: 7 miles N. Leutenburg, and 6 ESE. Rudolſtadt.

KONITZ, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne.

KINNIGSECK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: 4 miles NNE. Fiſtritz.

KONOHASSET, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 12 miles SE. Boſton.

KONOS, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles NE. Degnizlu.

KONOTOP, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverſkoi: 52 miles S. Novgorod Sieverſkoi. *Long*. 51. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 5. N.

KONSTANTINGRAD, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: 56 miles N. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long*. 52. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 15. N.

KONSTANTINOVSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the borders of Turkey: 160 miles W. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long*. 48. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 40. N.

KONTOP, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau: 18 miles NNW. Gros Glogau, and 15. E. Guntzberg.

KOOCH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra: 60 miles E. Gwalior, and 95 SSE. Agra.

KOODSUKE, or *Dſiodſju*, a province of Japan.

KOOGAAE, a river of Denmark, which runs into the ſea, at Kioge.

KOOLULUCONDA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 13 miles NE. Nagamungalum.

KOONJOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar, in the country of Oriſſa: 86 miles NNW. Cattack, and 163 WSW. Calcutta.

KOOSHAUB, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore: 80 miles W. Lahore, and 76 NNE. Moultan.

KOOSHINJEE, or *Puſheng*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Candahar: 80 miles SE. Candahar. *Long*. 66. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 32. 14. N.

KOPACZOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 72 miles NW. Braclaw.

KOPAN, a town of Hungary: 18 miles WSW. Symontornya.

KOPAN, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube, 6 miles NE. Mohacs.

KOPANITZ, a town of Sclavonia, 21 miles SSW. Eſzek.

KOPANSOO, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Volga: 12 miles NW. Enotaevſk.

KOPATCHA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 49 miles ESE. Stretenſk.

KOPEIS, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev: 28 miles N. Mogilev.

KOPERSBERG, ſee *Fahlun*.

KOPETNA, a river of Sileſia, in the principality of Teſchen, which runs into the Olſa, near Byſtriztz.

KOPIDLNO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 9 miles NW. Biezow.

KOPIEL, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, at the mouth of the Cuban : 128 miles SW. Azoph.

KOPIGOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, ſituated on the Bog : 16 miles SW. Braclaw.

KOPIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia : 28 miles N. Kaminiec.

KOPORE, a town of Ruſſia, in the Gulf of Finland : 32 miles W. Peterſburg.

KOPORNA, a town of Sclavonia : 5 miles SW. Eſzek.

KOPPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 3 miles W. Schwannaſtatt.

KOPPENDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : 4½ miles S. Grotkau.

KOPPENDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 7 miles NE. Scheibs.

KOPPERNICK, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : 4 miles S. Neiſſe.

KOPPITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : 4 miles SSE. Grotkau.

KOPRENITZ, a town of Croatia : 24 miles E. Varaſdin.

KOPSTAIN, ſee *Kuffstein.*

KOPYL, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek : 16 miles NW. Sluck.

KORA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilga : 36 miles NW. Vercholenſk.

KORA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

KORALIEZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek : 16 miles E. Novogrodek.

KORAMO, or *Curamo,* a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin.

KORANA, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Kulpa, at Carleſtadt.

KOREA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, on the Kuſick : 40 miles NW. Orlov.

KORBETH, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac : 42 leagues S. Amadan.

KOREI LA HOU, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt.

KORCHELLEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia : 32 miles N. Warſaw.

KORCHINO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Nizegorod : 80 miles SSW. Niznei Novgorod.

KORCK, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim : 90 miles SW. Romſdal.

KORCKWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : 4 miles N. Neiſſe.

KORCZANY, a town of Samogitia : 24 miles WNW. Medniki.

KORDYN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov : 44 miles WSW. Kiov.

KORECSSOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm : 28 miles SSW. Chelm.

KOREPSKOI, a cape on the north coaſt of Ruſſia, in the North Sea : 12[illegible] miles NW. Archangel.

KORES, or *Kœreſch,* a river of Hungary, which riſes in Tranſilvania, and runs into the Theyſs, near Cſongrad.

KOREZTUR, a town of Tranſilvania : 13 miles SW. Udvarhely.

KORGEV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver : 20 miles E. Tver.

KORIAKOV, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch : 1 2 miles SW. Kolivan.

KORKAN, or *Jorjan,* a diſtrict ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Caſpian Sea; the country is flat, and ſubject to inundations : the heat is intolerable, and the air unwholeſome. The ſoil is fertile in dates, wine, cotton, ſilk, and corn. The town of Korkan is in ruins.

KORKINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk : 20 miles SW. Iſchim.

KOROS, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman : 130 miles S. Amanziriſdin.

KORMEND, a town of Hungary, on the Raab : 15 miles S. Steinam Anger, and 52 S. Vienna.

KORMESHTY, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo : 17 miles NW. Caſtlebar.

KORNBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Raab : 24 miles SE. Gratz, and 8 N. Rakeſburg.

KORNDYCK, a ſmall iſland of Holland, in the Meuſe, with a town of the ſame name : about 7 miles WNW. from Willemſtadt.

KORNE, or *Corna,* a town of Arabia : 40 miles NW. Baſra.

KOMER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha : 5 miles ENE. Muhlhauſen.

KORNICK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 3½ miles S. Ciſmar.

KORN NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the north ſide of the Danube, oppoſite Cloſter Neuburg : 8 miles N. Vienna. *Long.* 34. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 19. N.

KOROLEVETZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novogord Sieverſkoi : 40 miles SE. Novgorod Sieverſkoi.

KOROTAICHA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the North Sea, *Long.* 77. E. Ferro ; *Lat.* 68. 10. N.

KOROTCHA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk : 44 miles SSE. Kurſk.

KOROTOIAK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez, on the Don : 20 miles S. Voronez.

KOROVA, a ſmall iſland in the Sea of Ochotſk : 80 leagues E. Ochotſk. *Long.* 168. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

KOROVAINO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga : 24 miles S. Kamiſchin.

KOROWCZI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia : 18 miles NNW. Kaminiecz.

KORPONA, a town of Hungary : 38 miles NNE. Gran, and 96 E. Vienna.

KORSA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi : 26 miles W. Delhi.

KORSEC, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 72 miles E. Lucko.

KORSENIEC, a town of Lithuania : 60 miles E. Wilna.

KORSUN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov : 44 miles SSE. Bialacerkiew.

KORTY, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar, on the borders of the Nile, where the caravans quit the river, and turn to the deſert, in order to eſcape the pirates of the Nile.

KORYSOWA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov : 32 miles SW. Kiov.

KORZECZOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz : 24 miles S. Sandomirz.

KORZYMECK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin : 38 miles NNE. Lublin.

KOSA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm : 48 miles W. Solikamſk.

KOSAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm : 32 miles NE. Obvinſk.

KOSCHURALSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural : 24 miles S. Uralſk.

KOSCIA, a town of Walachia : 16 miles N. Kimnick.

KOSCLOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg : 60 miles E. Lemberg.

KOSEL, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the Brenta, and near the borders of the Vicentin : 21 miles E. Trent.

KOSELAW, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 4 miles NNW. Ciſmar.

KOSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia : 3 miles SW. Naumburg.

KOSIACK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola : 10 miles SE. Weixelburg.

KOSICHINSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Volga : 48 miles NNW. Aſtrachan.

KOSKIN, a town of Norwegian Lapland : 108 miles SW. Poſanger.

KOSL, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen : 18 miles WNW. Chamir.

KOSMANOS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw : 2 miles NNE. Jung Buntzlau.

KOSPERDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : 7 miles NNE. Patſchkau.

KOSREUKAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 16 miles NW. Kiutaja.

KOSSAR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 28 miles WNW. Lucko.

KOSSEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland : 2 miles E. Oelſnitz.

KOSSEL, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, 3 miles SSW. Donauwert.

KOSSETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 12 miles W. Konigingratz.

KOSSL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 13 miles S. Bavarian Waidhoven.

KOSSOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek : 56 miles SSW. Novogrodek.

KOSTEL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola : 5 miles S. Gottſchee.

KOSTEL, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, anciently the ſee of a biſhop : 6 miles SE. Auſpitz.

KOSTELETS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 16 miles SE. Konigingratz.

KOSTELETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim: 12 miles NNE. Prague.

KOSTENI HLAWNO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 9 miles SE. Melnik.

KOSTENBLUT, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlaw: 6½ miles W. Canth, and 8 S. Neumarck.

KOSTESTI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 16 miles N. Birlak.

KOSTETEZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: 4 miles S. Teyn.

KOSTIAN, or *Koſten*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: 20 miles SE. Poſen.

KOSTOLNA, a town and caſtle of Hungary: 24 miles NW. Topoltzan.

KOSTROM, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, ſituated on the Volga, and ſurrounded with a rampart: 168 miles NE. Moſcow, and 380 ESE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 30. N.

KOSTROMA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, at the town of Koſtrom.

KOSTROMSKOE, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by the government of Vologdaſkoe, on the eaſt by Viatſkoe, on the ſouth by Nizegorodſkoe and Vladimirſkoe, and on the weſt by Jaroſlavlſkoe; about 210 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 150 from north to ſouth. Koſtrom is the capital.

KOSZARA, a town of Boſnia: 12 miles N. Banjaluka.

KOSZULA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 36 miles NW. Jaſſy.

KOTA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tunguſka, near Kotſka.

KOTAIGROD, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 12 miles SE. Kaminiec.

KOTAN, ſee *Hotom.*

KOTCHELOVSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, at the conflux of the Donetz and the Don: 52 miles E. Azoph.

KOTCHENGSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilim: 60 miles WSW. Orlenga.

KOTCHUG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 16 miles E. Vercholenſk.

KOTEHA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 60 miles W. Solikanſk.

KOTELI HINDOKOUSI, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul: 26 leagues NW. Cabul.

KOTELMA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 60 miles WSW. Kiov.

KOTELNITCH, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 36 miles SW. Viatka.

KOTELNOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: 120 miles N. Gurev.

KOTIGNOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 34 miles N. Kaminiec.

KOTIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim: 9 miles ENE. Kaurzim.

KOTMANA, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Danube, 8 miles S. Chodivoga.

KOTNAR, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 24 miles WNW. Jaſſy.

KOTO, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt, extending about ſix leagues along the Atlantic; the land is flat, and the ſoil ſandy and barren. Slaves form the only traffic which the Europeans carry on with the natives. The principal town is called *Koto*, or *Verhu*.

KOTRA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 15 miles ESE. Grodno.

KOTROU, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt.

KOTSCHENBRODA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 5 miles NW. Dreſden.

KOTSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Tunguſka: 140 miles NNW. Ilimſk.

KOTTA, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the ſame name, in the country of Malwa, on the Jeſul: 100 miles SE. Agimere, and 215 S. Delhi. *Long.* 76. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 15. N.

KOTTENBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 3 miles S. Tarwis.

KOTTENBERG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 2 miles NW. Willenberg.

KOTTIMBEL, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea. *Long.* 41. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 57. N.

KOTTINGBRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles S. Baden.

KOTTIS, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles SE. Zwetl.

KOTZENAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Lignitz: 16 miles NW. Lignitz, and 8½ W. Luben.

KOTZING, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 10 miles S. Furt, and 9 ESE. Cham.

KOU, or *Kiyang*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 862 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 129. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 30. N.

KOUA, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the north ſide of the Yang-tſe, oppoſite Tching-hiang: 490 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 18. N.

KOUANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 480 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 14. N.

KOUANG-NAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1132 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 10. N.

KOUANG-NGAN, or *Quang-yang*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 762 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 32. N.

KOUANG-SI, or *Quang-ſi*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1140 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 40. N.

KOUANG-SIN, or *Koang-ſin*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi. Although this city is ſituated in the midſt of mountains, which, for the moſt part, are very high and of a great extent, the country is not leſs fertile or inhabited; a great many of theſe mountains are cultivated, and are not inferior, in their produce, to the moſt fertile plains. Some of the mountains are covered with foreſts, and others produce a fine cryſtal. They make here very good paper, and the beſt candles in the empire: 710 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 135. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 27. N.

KOUAN-TE, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 570 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 58. N.

KOVAR, a town of Hungary: 16 miles NW. Biſtritz.

KOVARABAD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 79 leagues NE. Herat.

KOUCHO, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, and country of Sierra Leona, on the river Scherbro: 12 leagues from the ſea.

KOVDA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the noeth-weſt coaſt of the White Sea: 132 miles S. Kola.

KOUDEWATER, a town of Holland: 5 miles E. Leyden.

KOUDJEH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 48 miles W. Kiutaja.

KOUDAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad: 7 miles NNW. Beder.

KOUE, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Yang-tſe river: 622 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 57. N.

KOUE-HOA, a city of China, of the firſt rank in the province of Yun-nan: 1195 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 26. N.

KOUE-HOA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 57 miles WSW. Yen-ping.

KOUEIT, or *Groen*, a ſea-port town of Arabia, on the Gulf of Perſia, governed by a ſheich. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fiſhing for pearls: 76 miles S. Baſra.

KOUEI-LING, ſee *Quei-ling.*

KOUEI-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 42 miles WSW. Kouang-ſin.

KOUETI-TI, or *Kouei-te*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Ho-nan. This city is ſituated in a vaſt plain, between two fine rivers; its diſtrict contains ſeven towns, one of the firſt order, and ſix of the third: Theſe cities are rich and well peopled; the country is flat and well cultivated. The air is very pure, and the ſoil fruitful in all ſorts of grain and fruits, eſpecially oranges and pomegranates: 312 miles S. Peking. *Long*, 133. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

KOUE-TONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 21 miles ENE. Tching.

KOUE-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 37 miles ESE. Tching.

KOUE-YANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 885 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 129. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 50. N.

KOU-HISAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania; 12 miles NW. Akſerai.

KOVINSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 124 miles E. Eniſeiſk.

KOVINSKOI (*Niznei*), a town of Ruſſia, on an iſland in the river Kolima. *Long.* 174. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

KOVINSKOI (*Sred*), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Kolima. *Long.* 171. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 5. N.

KOVINSKOI (*Verchnei*), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Kolima. *Long.* 167. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 15. N.

KOUISOU-POULAC, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 31. N.

KOUKOU, or *Kougou*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Gaoga, the reſidence of a powerful king in the 12th century.

KOUMAN, a town of Thibet: 5 leagues N. Darmadijira.

KOUN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 mile N. Eggenburg.

KOUREH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey in the province of Natolia: 44 miles W. Kiutaja.

KOVROV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir, on the Kiazma: 24 miles E. Vladimir.

KOURTOU-PALHASSUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the Monguls' country: 12 miles SW. Tchao-naiman-ſoumé.

KOUS, or *Caſs*, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt coaſt of the Nile: once a place of great wealth and conſequence, being the ſtaple of commerce between the Nile and the Red Sea. The houſes are built of bricks, hardened by the ſun: 18 miles S. Dendera, and 45 NNE. Aſna.

KOU-TCHIN, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan: 22 miles N. Fong-yang.

KOU-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Han: 25 miles NW. Siang-yang.

KOU-YUEN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi.

KOWAI, a town of Aſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 40 leagues W. Tauris.

KOWAL, or *Cowal*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 16 miles E. Brzeſc.

KOWAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 4 miles W. Jung Buntzel.

KOWAR, a town of Africa in the kingdom of Burſali, on the river Gambia, with a conſiderable traffic in ſlaves.

KOWARSKO, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 10 miles N. Wilkomierz.

KOWEL, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia; 28 miles NW. Lucko.

KOWNO, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki, at the conflux of the rivers Wilna and Niemen, containing 11 churches, one of which is Lutheran: a part of the inhabitants are Germans: 40 miles NW. Troki.

KO-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koang-ſi: 30 miles W. Kouang-ſin.

KOZACHAROV, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: 36 miles S. Uralſk.

KOZANGRODEK, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 42 miles E. Pinſk.

KOZDAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Candahar. *Long.* 67. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 42. N.

KOZELETZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiev: 28 miles NNE. Kiev.

KOZELSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga: 36 miles SSW. Kaluga.

KOZIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 24 miles S. Lucko.

KOZLOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tam-bov, on the Voronez: 48 miles NW. Tamboo.

KOZLOVO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 68 miles N. Tobolſk.

KOZMODEMIANSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan, on the Volga: 100 miles NW. Kazan.

KOZORVAR, a town of Tranſilvania: 6 miles N. Szamoſvivar.

KOZU, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 56 miles E. Lucko.

KRABACH, or *Kraubach*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles NNE. Knitterfeldt.

KRAGOVATZ, a town of Servia: 30 miles NNW. Belgrade.

KRAINE POLE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 28 miles WNW. Berdiczow.

KRAJOVA, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Czerna, near Meadia.

KRAJOVA, a town of Walachia: 20 miles SW. Brancovan, and 72 WSW. Bucchareſt.

KRAKE BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Curaçao.

KRAKO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 17 miles N. Upſal.

KRALAM, a town of Boſnia, near the river Miſna: 34 miles S. Serajo.

KRALIEVTZI, a town of Croatia: 9 miles S. Agram.

KRALOWIDWUR, or *Koniginhof*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz, on the river Elbe: 13 miles N. Konigingratz, and 87 miles SE. Dreſden.

KRANACH, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the Salm, near Gamlitz.

KRANICHFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: 12 miles SE. Erfurt, and 48 W. Altenburg. *Long.* 28. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

KRANIGPERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles SSE Glaggnitz.

KRANOWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau: 6 miles SW. Ratibor.

KRAPATZITZ, a lake of Croatia: 12 miles W. Bihacz.

KRAPINA, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Save: 8 miles W. Agram.

KRAPPITZ, or *Krzapkowitz*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln, near the Oder: 8½ miles NNE. Ober Glogau, and 12 S. Oppeln.

KRAS, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 26 miles S. Lublin.

KRASTLOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 18 miles W. Conſtantinow.

KRASNE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 24 miles NW. Braclaw.

KRASNEPOL, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 32 miles NE. Kaminiecz.

KRASNIEKPANI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: 128 miles W. Aſtrachan.

KRASNOBORSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, on the Dwina: 60 miles NNW. Uſtiug.

KRASNOBROD, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz, in the midſt of a foreſt, where John Sobieſki, afterward king of Poland, defeated the Tartars: 28 miles W. Belcz.

KRASNOE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk: 80 miles S. Smolenſk.

KRASNOHORKA, a town of Hungary: 20 miles W. Caſſovia.

KRASNOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk: 22 miles SSW. Smolenſk.

KRASNOIAR, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 16 miles NNW. Upha.

KRASNOIARSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Eniſei, built in the year 1618; ſurrounded with palliſades, ſmall towers, and ſome batteries. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in cattle, horſes, and furs. It contains about 350 houſes: 340 miles ENE. Kolivan, and 100 S. Eniſeiſk. *Long.* 114. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. N.

KRASNOIARSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 48 miles E. Orenburg.

KRASNOIARSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, near the conflux of the Oka and the Angara: 64 miles WSW. Ilimſk.

KRASNOIARSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: 10 miles N. Gurev.

KRASNOKUT, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: 40 miles WSW. Charkov.

KRASNOSAMARSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, on the Samara: 104 miles SE. Simbirſk.

KRASNOSLAW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm: 26 miles SSW. Chelm.

KRASNOSLOBODSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza, on the Moſkva: 84 miles NW. Penza.

KRASNOSLOBODSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 32 miles SSE. Turinſk.

KRASNOUPHIMSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, on the Upha: 96 miles SE. Perm.

KRASOIJAR, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, at the mouth of the Volga: 16 miles N. Aſtrachan.

KRASKOIECHOLM, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver: 60 miles N. Tver.

KRASSA, a river of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg, which runs into the Neiſſe near Lowen.

KRASUF, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: 32 miles SSW. Halicz.

KRASUPOL, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 6 miles E. Braclaw.

KRASZNA, a town of Hungary, on a river of the ſame name: 16 miles S. Zatmar.

KRASZNA, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Samos: 7 miles N. Etſed.

KRASZONA, a town of Hungary: 8 miles SSE. Czatza.

KRATILUSA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 56 miles NW. Zytomiers.

KRATZE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: 8 miles WSW. Coſslin.

KRAUPEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 14 miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

KRAUSNEC, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 13 miles S. Storkow.

KRAUTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower

KOSTELETS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 16 miles SE. Konigingratz.

KOSTELETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim: 12 miles NNE. Prague.

KOSTENI HLAWNO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 9 miles SE. Melnik.

KOSTENBLUT, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlaw: 6½ miles W. Canth, and 8 S. Neumarck.

KOSTESTI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 16 miles N. Birlak.

KOSTETEZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: 4 miles S. Teyn.

KOSTIAN, or *Koſten*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: 20 miles SE. Poſen.

KOSTOLNA, a town and caſtle of Hungary: 24 miles NW. Topoltzan.

KOSTROM, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, ſituated on the Volga, and ſurrounded with a rampart: 168 miles NE. Moſcow, and 380 ESE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 30. N.

KOSTROMA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, at the town of Koſtrom.

KOSTROMSKOE, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by the government of Vologdaſkoe, on the eaſt by Viatſkoe, on the ſouth by Nizegorodſkoe and Vladimirſkoe, and on the weſt by Jaroſlavlſkoe; about 210 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 150 from north to ſouth. Koſtrom is the capital.

KOSZARA, a town of Boſnia: 12 miles N. Banjaluka.

KOSZULA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 36 miles NW. Jaſſy.

KOTA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tunguſka, near Kotſka.

KOTAIGROD, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 12 miles SE. Kaminiec.

KOTAN, ſee *Hotom*.

KOTCHELOVSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, at the conflux of the Donetz and the Don: 52 miles E. Azoph.

KOTCHENGSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilim: 60 miles WSW. Orlenga.

KOTCHUG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 16 miles E. Vercholenſk.

KOTEHA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 60 miles W. Solikanſk.

KOTELI HINDOKOUSI, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul: 26 leagues NW. Cabul.

KOTELMA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 60 miles WSW. Kiov.

KOTELNITCH, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 36 miles SW. Viatka.

KOTELNOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: 120 miles N. Gurev.

KOTIGNOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 34 miles N. Kaminiec.

KOTIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim: 9 miles ENE. Kaurzim.

KOTMANA, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Danube, 8 miles S. Chodivoga.

KOTNAR, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 24 miles WNW. Jaſſy.

KOTO, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt, extending about ſix leagues along the Atlantic; the land is flat, and the ſoil ſandy and barren. Slaves form the only traffic which the Europeans carry on with the natives. The principal town is called *Koto*, or *Verhu*.

KOTRA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 15 miles ESE. Grodno.

KOTROU, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt.

KOTSCHENBRODA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 5 miles NW. Dreſden.

KOTSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Tunguſka: 140 miles NNW. Ilimſk.

KOTTA, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the ſame name, in the country of Malwa, on the Jeſul: 100 miles SE. Agimere, and 215 S. Delhi. *Long.* 76. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 15. N.

KOTTENBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 3 miles S. Tarwis.

KOTTENBERG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 2 miles NW. Willenberg.

KOTTIMBEL, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea. *Long.* 41. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 57. N.

KOTTINGBRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles S. Baden.

KOTTIS, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles SE. Zwetl.

KOTZENAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Lignitz: 16 miles NW. Lignitz, and 8½ W. Luben.

KOTZING, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 10 miles S. Furt, and 9 ESE. Cham.

KOU, or *Kiyang*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 862 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 129. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 30. N.

KOUA, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the north ſide of the Yang-tſe, oppoſite Tching-hiang: 490 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 18. N.

KOUANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 480 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 14. N.

KOUANG-NAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1132 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 10. N.

KOUANG-NGAN, or *Quang-yang*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 762 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 32. N.

KOUANG-SI, or *Quang-ſi*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1140 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 40. N.

KOUANG-SIN, or *Koang-ſin*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi. Although this city is ſituated in the midſt of mountains, which, for the moſt part, are very high and of a great extent, the country is not leſs fertile or inhabited; a great many of theſe mountains are cultivated, and are not inferior, in their produce, to the moſt fertile plains. Some of the mountains are covered with foreſts, and others produce a fine cryſtal. They make here very good paper, and the beſt candles in the empire: 710 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 135. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 27. N.

KOUAN-TE, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 570 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 58. N.

KOVAR, a town of Hungary: 16 miles NW. Biſtritz.

KOVARABAD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 70 leagues NE. Herat.

KOUCHO, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, and country of Sierra Leona, on the river Scherbro: 12 leagues from the ſea.

KOVDA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the north-weſt coaſt of the White Sea: 132 miles S. Kola.

KOUDEWATER, a town of Holland: 5 miles E. Leyden.

KOUDJEH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 48 miles W. Kiutaja.

KOUDAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad: 7 miles NNW. Beder.

KOUE, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Yang-tſe river: 622 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 57. N.

KOUE-HOA, a city of China, of the firſt rank in the province of Yun-nan: 1195 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 26. N.

KOUE-HOA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 57 miles WSW. Yen-ping.

KOUEIT, or *Groen*, a ſea-port town of Arabia, on the Gulf of Perſia, governed by a ſheich. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fiſhing for pearls: 76 miles S. Baſra.

KOUEI-LING, ſee *Quei-ling*.

KOUEI-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 42 miles WSW. Kouang-ſin.

KOUETI-TI, or *Kouei-te*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Ho-nan. This city is ſituated in a vaſt plain, between two fine rivers; its diſtrict contains ſeven towns, one of the firſt order, and ſix of the third: Theſe cities are rich and well peopled; the country is flat and well cultivated. The air is very pure, and the ſoil fruitful in all ſorts of grain and fruits, eſpecially oranges and pomegranates: 312 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

KOUE-TONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 21 miles ENE. Tching.

KOUE-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 37 miles ESE. Tching.

KOUE-YANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 885 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 129. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 50. N.

KOU-HISAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania; 12 miles NW. Akſerai.

KOVINSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 124 miles E. Eniſeiſk.

KOVINSKOI *(Niznei)*, a town of Ruſſia, on an iſland in the river Kolima. *Long.* 174. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

KOVINSKOI *(Sred)*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Kolima. *Long.* 171. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 5. N.

KOVINSKOI *(Verchnei)*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Kolima. *Long.* 167. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 15. N.

**KOUISOU-POULAC**, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 31. N.

**KOUKOU**, or *Kougou*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Gaoga, the reſidence of a powerful king in the 12th century.

**KOUMAN**, a town of Thibet: 5 leagues N. Darmadijira.

**KOUN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 mile N. Eggenburg.

**KOUREH**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey in the province of Natolia: 44 miles W. Kiutaja.

**KOVROV**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir, on the Kiazma: 24 miles E. Vladimir.

**KOURTOU-PALHASSUN**, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the Monguls' country: 12 miles SW. Tchao-naiman-ſoumé.

**KOUS**, or *Caſs*, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt coaſt of the Nile: once a place of great wealth and conſequence, being the ſtaple of commerce between the Nile and the Red Sea. The houſes are built of bricks, hardened by the ſun: 18 miles S. Dendera, and 45 NNE. Aſna.

**KOU-TCHIN**, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan: 22 miles N. Fong-yang.

**KOU-TCHING**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Han: 25 miles NW. Siang-yang.

**KOU-YUEN**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi.

**KOWAI**, a town of Aſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 40 leagues W. Tauris.

**KOWAL**, or *Cowal*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 16 miles E. Brzeſc.

**KOWAN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 4 miles W. Jung Buntzel.

**KOWAR**, a town of Africa in the kingdom of Burſali, on the river Gambia, with a conſiderable traffic in ſlaves.

**KOWARSKO**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 10 miles N. Wilkomierz.

**KOWEL**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia; 28 miles NW. Lucko.

**KOWNO**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki, at the conflux of the rivers Wilna and Niemen, containing 11 churches, one of which is Lutheran: a part of the inhabitants are Germans: 40 miles NW. Troki.

**KO-YANG**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koang-ſi: 30 miles W. Kouang-ſin.

**KOZACHAROV**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: 36 miles S. Uralſk.

**KOZANGRODEK**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 42 miles E. Pinſk.

**KOZDAN**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Candahar. *Long.* 67. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 42. N.

**KOZELETZ**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiev: 28 miles NNE. Kiev.

**KOZELSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga: 36 miles SSW. Kaluga.

**KOZIN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 24 miles S. Lucko.

**KOZLOV**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tam-bov, on the Voronez: 48 miles NW. Tamboo.

**KOZLOVO**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 68 miles N. Tobolſk.

**KOZMODEMIANSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan, on the Volga: 100 miles NW. Kazan.

**KOZORVAR**, a town of Tranſilvania: 6 miles N. Szamoſvivar.

**KOZU**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 56 miles E. Lucko.

**KRABACH**, or *Kraubach*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles NNE. Knitterfeldt.

**KRAGOVATZ**, a town of Servia: 30 miles NNW. Belgrade.

**KRAINE POLE**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 28 miles WNW. Berdiczow.

**KRAJOVA**, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Czerna, near Meadia.

**KRAJOVA**, a town of Walachia: 20 miles SW. Brancovan, and 72 WSW. Bucchareſt.

**KRAKE BAY**, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Curaçao.

**KRAKO**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 17 miles N. Upſal.

**KRALAM**, a town of Boſnia, near the river Miſna: 34 miles S. Serajo.

**KRALIEVTZI**, a town of Croatia: 9 miles S. Agram.

**KRALOWIDWUR**, or *Koniginhof*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniginratz, on the river Elbe: 13 miles N. Koniginratz, and 87 miles SE. Dreſden.

**KRANACH**, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the Salm, near Gamlitz.

**KRANICHFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: 12 miles SE. Erfurt, and 48 W. Altenburg. *Long.* 28. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

**KRANIGPERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles SSE Glaggnitz.

**KRANOWITZ**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau: 6 miles SW. Ratibor.

**KRAPATZITZ**, a lake of Croatia: 12 miles W. Bihacz.

**KRAPINA**, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Save: 8 miles W. Agram.

**KRAPPITZ**, or *Krzapkowitz*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln, near the Oder: 8½ miles NNE. Ober Glogau, and 12 S. Oppeln.

**KRAS**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 26 miles S. Lublin.

**KRASTLOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 18 miles W. Conſtantinow.

**KRASNE**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 24 miles NW. Braclaw.

**KRASNEPOL**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 32 miles NE. Kaminiecz.

**KRASNIEKPANI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: 128 miles W. Aſtrachan.

**KRASNOBORSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, on the Dwina: 60 miles NNW. Uſtiug.

**KRASNOBROD**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz, in the midſt of a foreſt, where John Sobieſki, afterward king of Poland, defeated the Tartars: 28 miles W. Belcz.

**KRASNOE**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk: 80 miles S. Smolenſk.

**KRASNOHORKA**, a town of Hungary: 20 miles W. Caſſovia.

**KRASNOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk: 22 miles SSW. Smolenſk.

**KRASNOIAR**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 16 miles NNW. Upha.

**KRASNOIARSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Eniſei, built in the year 1618; ſurrounded with palliſades, ſmall towers, and ſome batteries. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in cattle, horſes, and furs. It contains about 350 houſes: 340 miles ENE. Kolivan, and 100 S. Eniſeiſk. *Long.* 114. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. N.

**KRASNOIARSKAIA**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 48 miles E. Orenburg.

**KRASNOIARSKAIA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, near the conflux of the Oka and the Angara: 64 miles WSW. Ilimſk.

**KRASNOIARSKOI**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: 10 miles N. Gurev.

**KRASNOKUT**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: 40 miles WSW. Charkov.

**KRASNOSAMARSKAIA**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, on the Samara: 104 miles SE. Simbirſk.

**KRASNOSLAW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm: 26 miles SSW. Chelm.

**KRASNOSLOBODSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza, on the Moſkva: 84 miles NW. Penza.

**KRASNOSLOBODSKAIA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 32 miles SSE. Turinſk.

**KRASNOUPHIMSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, on the Upha: 96 miles SE. Perm.

**KRASOIJAR**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, at the mouth of the Volga: 16 miles N. Aſtrachan.

**KRASKOIECHOLM**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver: 60 miles N. Tver.

**KRASSA**, a river of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg, which runs into the Neiſſe near Lowen.

**KRASUF**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: 32 miles SSW. Halicz.

**KRASUPOL**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 6 miles E. Braclaw.

**KRASZNA**, a town of Hungary, on a river of the ſame name: 16 miles S. Zatmar.

**KRASZNA**, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Samos: 7 miles N. Etſed.

**KRASZONA**, a town of Hungary: 8 miles SSE. Czatza.

**KRATILUSA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 56 miles NW. Zytomiers.

**KRATZE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: 8 miles WSW. Coſslin.

**KRAUPEN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 14 miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

**KRAUSNEC**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 13 miles S. Storkow.

**KRAUTHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Jaxt : 8 miles ENE. Meckmuhl, and 34 N. Heilbronn.

KRAYSK, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 84 miles E. Wilna.

KRAZAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau : 5 miles ESE. Krottau.

KREBES, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland.

KREBSBACH, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Neiſſe, near Ottmuchau.

KREBSBACH, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : 4 miles SW. Ottmuchau.

KREISENBRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles NW. Hoffmarckt.

KREITZ, a town of Hungary, on the Gran : 6 miles S. Cremnitz.

KREITZENSTOTTEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 6 miles SE. Ehrnſprunn.

KREMEN, a town of Croatia, on the river Korana : 4 miles N. Sluin.

KREMENGUG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Dnieper : 80 miles WNW. Ekaterinoſlav.

KREMENITSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod : 52 miles E. Novgorod.

KREMINIEK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 36 miles S. Lucko, and 224 E. Cracow.

KREMSER, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, on the Morawa : 8 miles WSW. Holeſchau.

KREMSMINSTER, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 12 miles W. Steyr.

KRENENSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, near the Don : 216 miles NE. Aſoph.

KRENSTOTTEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 9 miles E. Steyr.

KREPSBACH, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the river Weidelach.

KRESNIZKERERCH, a mountain of Germany, in Lower Carniola : 4 miles NNE. Weixelberg.

KRESTA, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Nova Zembla, in the Straits of Vaigatſkoi. *Long.* 77. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 32. N.

KRESTIAK, an iſland in the Frozen Sea, ſituated at the mouth of the Lena, of a triangular form, its mean diameter about twelve miles. *Long.* 134. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 77. 42. N.

KRETYNGA, a town of the duchy of Samogitia : 36 miles NW. Medniki.

KREUSBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 9 miles SSE. St. Polten.

KREUTZEN, or *Creutzen*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 2 miles NW. Grein.

KREUTZBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk, on the Duna : 60 miles ESE. Riga, and 104 NW. Polotſk.

KREWO, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 42 miles SE. Wilna.

KREYSCHA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony : 1 mile NE. Torgau.

KREYWIS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 3 miles NNE. Kamnitz.

KRIANY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin : 8 miles E. Lublin.

KRICHEVSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Dwina : 16 miles S. Cholmogori.

KRIECHBAM, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 10 miles ENE. Steyregg.

KRIEGLA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria ; 11 miles NE. Pruck.

KRIEGSTETTEN, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne.

KRIENS AND HORB, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucern.

KRIKA, a diſtrict or country of Africa, in the kingdom of Calbari.

KRIMPE, a town of Holland, on the Merwe : 6 miles E. Rotterdam.

KRISANITZTHURN, a town of Croatia : 3 miles S. Sluin.

KRIVELNIK, a town of Walachia : 7 miles NE. Cſernitz.

KRIUKOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Dnieper : 80 miles WSW. Ekaterinoſlav.

KRIVOIROG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Inguletz ; 64 miles WSW. Ekaterinoſlav.

KRIVOLUTSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena : 14 miles SW. Kirenſk.

KRIVOZERSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch : 228 miles SW. Kolivan.

KROBE, or *Sulcava*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania : 32 miles S. Poſen.

KRŒPELIEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Mecklenburg : 22 miles E. Wiſmar.

KROKEK, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland : 11 miles NE. Nordkioping.

KROKINOW, a town of Samogitia : 22 miles E. Roſienne.

KROKY, a town of Samogitia : 18 miles SE. Roſienne.

KROLENDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 16 miles E. Steyr.

KROMI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orel : 16 miles S. Orel.

KRONAS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 3 miles S. Steyregg.

KRONBERG, or *Cronenberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz : 9 miles NW. Franckfort on the Maine, and 14 NE. Mentz.

KRONBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles WNW. Pirrawarth.

KRONENBERG, a town of the State of Utrecht : 10 miles N. Utrecht.

KRONSEY, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 6 miles NW. Crems.

KROPIVNA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula : 16 miles W. Tula.

KROPPA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland : 30 miles NE. Carlſtadt.

KROPPENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt : 9 miles ENE. Halberſtadt, and 11 NNE. Quedlingburg.

KROREN, a lake of Norway : 33 miles NW. Chriſtiania.

KROTTAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw : 46 miles E. Dreſden, and 50 NNE. Prague.

KROUNA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 12 miles SSE. Chrudim.

KROZE, a town of Samogitia : 20 miles NW. Roſienne.

KRSIWNO, or *Krichen*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania : 24 miles S. Poſen.

KRSNA, a river of Poland, which runs into the Bug.

KRUCZET, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg : 8 miles NE. Lemberg.

KRUDZEWO, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 16 miles SE. Wilna.

KRUGLIKIW, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia : 12 miles S. Choczim.

KRUMBACH, a town of Hungary : 4 miles NW. Palotza.

KRUMBACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Fils, about 2 miles E. Goppingen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

KRUMDIK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 2 miles N. Wybſter.

KRUMPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 20 miles S. Ebenfurth.

KRUMLAW, ſee *Crumau*.

KRUNZAU, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mark of Pregnitz : 4 miles NNE. Zynitz.

KRUPA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia : 60 miles E. Lucko.

KRUPA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 4 miles N. Lida.

KRUPKA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk : 60 miles NE. Minſk.

KRUPULIK, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia : 84 miles NNW. Saloniki.

KRUSCEVAZ, or *Alagia*, a town of Servia : 24 miles NNW. Precop.

KRUTAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſck : 36 miles N. Omſk.

KRUTEN, a town of the duchy of Courland : 32 miles SSW. Goldingen.

KRUTOGORSKAI, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in Kamtchatka. *Long.* 173. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

KRUTOIARSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Uvelka : 72 miles SE. Tcheliabinſk.

KRUTSWITZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſk, memorable for being the birth-place of Piaſt, who, from the ſtation of a private citizen, was elected king of Poland, in the year 842 : 28 miles W. Brzeſk.

KRUWOTOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia : 22 miles SE. Halicz.

KRYLOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov : 46 miles SSE. Czerkaſy.

KRZEMHEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk : 34 miles SW. Bielſk.

KRZEPICE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow : 52 miles NW. Cracow.

KRZINETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 5 miles NE. Nimburg.

KU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Setchuen: 25 miles ESE. Pan.

KUAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 12 leagues SSW. Schiras.

KUAVER, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan: 30 leagues NW. Reſhd.

KUBANAEVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 80 miles NE. Upha.

KUBBER-KO-MEAH, an edifice of free-ſtone, erected in a mountainous diſtrict, near the ſea-coaſt of Algiers; about 100 feet in height, and 90 diameter at the baſe: 7 miles E. Tefeſſad.

KUBBET CHEIAR, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 44 miles N. Chamir.

KUBELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 11 miles NNW. Deux Ponts.

KUBENA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into lake Kubenſkoi, 16 miles NW. Kadnikow, in the government of Vologda.

KUBENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, on a lake of the ſame name: 16 miles NW. Vologda.

KUBENSKOI, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, about 42 miles long, 8 broad: 12 miles NW. Vologda.

KUBING, a town and caſtle of Hungary, on the river Waag: 8 miles N. Roſenburg.

KUBUCHANSKOI, a town of Ruſſia. in the government of Irkutſk, on the Amul: 80 miles SE. Doroninſk.

KUCHAVIE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 60 miles NNW. Kiov.

KUCHTA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 52 miles N. Povonetz.

KUDARINSKA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China: 60 miles S. Selenginſk.

KUDASEISKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk. *Long.* 99. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 15. N.

KUDDOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: 5 miles NNE. New Stettin.

KUDEZEVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the gowernment of Kolivan: 28 miles S. Kuznetſk.

KUDINSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 32 miles N. Irkutſk.

KUENBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 8 miles SSE. Sarenburg.

KUEPACH, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 3 miles N. Aicha.

KUFFSTEIN, or *Kopſtain*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, near the circle of Bavaria, on the Inn; built at the foot of a ſtupendous rock, on which is a caſtle, which ſerves for a fortreſs. After the death of the famous Margaret Maultaſch, ducheſs of Carinthia, and counteſs of Tyrol, the ſucceſſion, which ſhe had beſtowed ſucceſſively on the houſes of Bavaria and Auſtria, was the occaſion of diſputes, which were decided in the year 1366, by the emperor Charles IV. The Bavarians kept Kytzbiehl, Kuffstein, and Rattenburg; but in the year 1504, Kuffstein was ſeized by the emperor Maximilian, and joined to Tyrol. In the year 1703, the commandant of Kuffstein, on the approaches of the army of the elector of Bavaria, ſet fire to the fauxbourg, which communicated its flames to the town, and afterwards to the citadel. The garriſon, which conſiſted only of 300 men, were ſurpriſed as they were endeavouring to extinguiſh the flames. On the elector's diſgrace it was reſtored to the emperor: 32 miles ENE. Inſpruck, and 38 WSW. Saltzburg. *Long.* 29. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 32. N.

KUGALI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, near the river Kujaritza: 28 miles ESE. Filippopoli.

KUHDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Newſtadt: 4 miles S. Weyda.

KUHESCHMALTZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 6 miles SSW. Grotkau.

KUHESTEK, a ſea-port of Perſia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Perſia: 12 leagues W. Ormus.

KUHLSHEIM, or *Kultzheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 12 miles SE. Miltenberg, and 32 ENE. Heidelberg.

KUHNA, a town of Luſatia: 4 miles SE. Gorlitz.

KUIA, a town of Ruſſia, on the coaſt of the White Sea, in the government of Archangel: 20 miles N. Archangel.

KUJARITZA, a river of European Turkey, in Romania, which runs into the Mariza, 4 miles E. Filippopoli.

KUIATZKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Dzonmuren, built in the year 1728, for the purpoſe of carrying on a traffic between the Ruſſians and Chineſe, according to the treaty made in the year 1727. It conſiſts of two parts; one inhabited by the people of each country: 44 miles N. Irkutſk. *Long.* 123. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

KUI-FEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 10 miles E. Yen-tcheou.

KUINEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 8 miles S. Interſburg.

KUINUC, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles N. Eſkiſhehr.

KUKERPEH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 32 miles W. Boli.

KUKULI, a river of Tranſilvania, which runs into the Maros, about 7 miles above Weiſenburg.

KUKUS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz, celebrated for its baths: 11 miles N. Konigingratz.

KULA, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Reut, near Iſakovo, in Moldavia.

KULAGINA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: 56 miles N. Gurev.

KULALI, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Caſpian Sea. *Long.* 68. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

KULARSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 68 miles NNE. Stretenſk.

KULB, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles SSW. St. Polten.

KULBAEVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 48 miles E. Menzelinſk.

KULDATZKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China: 80 miles SW. Seleginſk.

KULEBAKINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 20 miles S. Kirenſk.

KULEBUGAGE, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 40 miles N. Tarſus.

KULICHOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 10 miles NNE. Lemberg.

KULLA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 17 miles NE. Stockholm.

KULLEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: 15 miles N. Helſingborg.

KULM, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 9 miles SW. Kamnitz.

KU-LONG-TCHAT, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Formoſa. *Long* 139. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 16. N.

KU-LOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Petche-li: 27 miles ENE. Chun-te.

KULPA, a river of Germany, which riſes about five miles from Gottſchee, in the duchy of Carniola, and runs into the Save, near Siſſek, in Croatia.

KULSUTANSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 100 miles SW. Nertchinſk.

KUMBO, a kingdom of Africa, on the borders of the river Gambia, near its mouth.

KUMLA, a town of Sweden in the province of Nericia: 7 miles S. Orebro.

KUMLA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 10 miles SSW. Nordkioping.

KUMLA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 25 miles W. Stockholm.

KUMSCHAK, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Don, near Biſtrianka, in the country of the Coſacs.

KUNDOZERSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 128 miles S. Kola.

KUNDRUTCHIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of the Coſacs, on the Donetz: 68 miles NE. Azoph.

KUNERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg; where the king of Pruſſia was defeated by the Ruſſians, in the year 1759: 2½ miles ENE. Francfort on the Oder.

KUNGUR, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, on the Silva: 40 miles S. Perm.

KUNISFELD, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baden: 4 miles W. Baden.

KUN-LIEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Setchuen: 40 miles SSW. Soui-tcheou.

KUNOSY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 34 miles ESE. Novogrodek.

KUNOVAT, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, near Kunovatſkoi.

KUNOVATSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby: 80 miles S. Obdorſkoi.

KUNOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 16 miles SSE. Radom.

KUNSTADT, or *Burgkunſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 6 miles E. Lichtenfels, and 24 NNE. Bamberg.

KUNSTADT, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: 5 miles SE. Els.

KUNTING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtadt, at the conflux of the Schwarzach and the Altmuhl : 11 miles NE. Aichſtadt, and 4 WNW. Bielgries

KUNTZEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Smaland, on the Curiſch Nerung : 28 miles N. Konigſberg.

KUNZELSAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe : 9 miles NE. Ohringen.

KUPENKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronetz : 16 miles SW. Livenſk.

KUPENSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez : 128 miles SSW. Voronez.

KUPFENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg : 32 miles NE. Bamberg, and 14 N. Bayreuth.

KUPFENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtadt : 10 miles ENE. Aichſtadt, and 8 N. Ingolſtadt.

KUPFERBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer : 6½ miles NNW. Landeſhut, and 8 E. Hirſchberg.

KUPINATZ, a town of Croatia : 14 miles E. Carlſtadt.

KUPLIAGHISI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 16 miles S. Sinob.

KUPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden : 3 miles SSE. Raſtadt, and 22 NE. Straſburg.—This town was taken by the French, in the beginning of July, 1796.

KUPRIBAZARI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania : 6 miles W. Satalia.

KUPS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg : 3 miles W. Cronach.

KUR, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Armenia, paſſes through Georgia, the province of Schirvan, &c. and runs into the Caſpian Sea, 70 miles SSW. Baku.

KURAN, or *Kuramo*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin.

KURBITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland : 3 miles S. Plauen.

KURCH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 34 miles W. Sinob.

KURDIUKOV, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Malva : 28 miles W. Kizliar.

KURDIUM, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga : 16 miles NNE. Saratov.

KURENKA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſci, 52 miles N. Turuchanſk.

KURGAN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Tobol : 68 miles SW. Yalutorovſk.

KURGAN, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the Perſian province of Choraſan, and runs into the Caſpian Sea, to the weſt of Aſtarabat.

KURGANSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch : 16 miles E. Tara.

KURILE ISLANDS, a chain of iſlands in the North Pacific Ocean, extending from the ſouthern extremity of Kamtchatka to Japan, diſcovered by the Ruſſians in the year 1713, and valuable principally for the furs, particularly of the ſea otter, which are found there. They are more than 20 in number, and extend from *Lat.* 43. to 51. N.

KURISONDA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania : 60 miles NNE. Tocat.

KURMISCH, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk : 104 miles NW. Simbirſk.

KURNACH, a town of Germany, which runs into the Danube, 2 miles NW. Villingen.

KUROPATNIKI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg : 44 miles ESE. Lemberg.

KUROW, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 9 miles NNW. Lubeck.

KURRA, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Beema : 32 miles N. Viſiapour.

KURRABAGH, a town of Aſia, in the country of Ghizni : 20 miles WSW. Ghizni, and 125 ENE. Candahar.

KURRABAGH, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul : 15 miles NW. Cabul.

KURSCHINNEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania : 8 miles S. Interſburg.

KURSK, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, on the Sem : 240 miles S. Moſcow, and 544 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 54. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

KURSKOI, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by the government of Orel, on the eaſt by the government of Voronez, on the ſouth by Voronez and Charkov, and on the weſt by Tchernigov ; about 112 miles from north to ſouth, and generally 100 eaſt to weſt ; but a narrow part, about 12 miles wide, extends 40 miles farther weſt. Kurſk is the capital.

KURSZANY, a town of Samogitia : 18 miles NNE. Medniki.

KURTOWIANY, a town of Samogitia : 16 miles ENE. Medniki.

KURYMA, a town of Hungary : 12 miles NE. Szeben.

KUSCAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 7 leagues NE. Kin.

KUSCHAIL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk : 18 miles S. Tomſk.

KUSCHERETZKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel : 44 miles W. Oneg.

KUSEL, or *Couſel*, or *Kuſſel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts : 18 miles N. Deux Ponts, and 9 SSW. Lautereck.

KUSHA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia : 32 miles E. Kaminiecz.

KUSHAL, a fortreſs of Aſia, in the country of Kuttore : 22 miles SE. Kuttore Fortreſs. *Long.* 70. 39. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 17. N.

KUSIGA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Amur : 20 miles NE. Nertchinſk.

KUSKUSKY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia : 44 miles NW. Pittſburg.

KUS-KHUSER, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan : 27 leagues N. Schiras.

KUSMA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, inhabited by free Arabs : 50 miles E. Hodeida, and 10 SW. Dsjebi.

KUSSNACHT, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich.

KUSSNACHT, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schwitz, near which is a chapel, erected on the ſpot where William Tell ſlew the Auſtrian governor : 10 miles W. Schweitz, and 6 NE. Lucerne.

KUTA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena, at Kutſkoi.

KUTCHNEVO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk : 340 miles NNW. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 102. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 20. N.

KUTNO, or *Cutno*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenczicz : 16 miles N. Lenczicz.

KUTSCH, a lake of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen : 18 miles S. Raſtenburg.

KUTSCHINA, a town of Servia : 16 miles SSW. Orſowa.

KU-TSING, a town of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan. Although this city is ſurrounded with mountains, the ſoil about them is fruitful. Within its juriſdiction are five towns of the ſecond order, and two of the third. The inhabitants are very induſtrious, and cultivate every inch of ground : 1097 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 34. N.

KUTSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Kuta, where it joins the Lena : 60 miles E. Ilimſk, and 276 N. Irkutſk. *Long.* 123. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 40. N.

KUTEJAR, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani, where the Engliſh had a factory, on the ſide of the Gambia, deſtroyed by a flood, in the year 1725.

KUTTENBERG, or *Kutna-Hora*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau, celebrated for its ſilver mines, which were formerly very abundant, diſcovered in the year 1237, by a monk : 4 miles NW. Czaſlau.

KUTTENPLAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen : 1 mile NW. Pilſen.

KUTTENTHAL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau : 6 miles SSW. Jung Buntzel.

KUTTING, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieuze : 1½ league NE. Dieuze, and 3¼ NW. Sarburg.

KUTTLAW, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau : 6 miles NNW. Gros Glogau.

KUTTORE, a town and fortreſs of Aſia, in the country to which it gives name : 100 miles NE. Cabul, and 280 NW. Lahore. *Long.* 70. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 27. N.

KUTTORE, a name given to the tract of country between the north-eaſt part of Cabul, and the north-weſt of Cachemire. The Mahometans call it *Caferiſtan*, or *the Land of Infidels*. The name of Kuttore is probably taken from a fortreſs ſo called, 100 miles NE. Cabul.

KUTZESBAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan : 13 leagues SW. Ferabat.

KUWANA, or *Quano*, a ſea-port town of Japan, in the province of Owari.

KUYNDER, or *Fort Kuynder*, a ſea-port town and fortreſs of Frieſland, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river of the ſame name, at its entrance into the Zuyder See : 23 miles S. Lewarden. *Long.* 23. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

KUYNDER, a river of Frieſland, which runs into the Zuyder See, at Kuynder.

KU-YONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan : 22 miles ESE. Nan-king.

KUZDRA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz : 40 miles S. Petrozavodſk.

KUZIK, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Viatka, 8 miles NNE. Kotelnitch.

KUZNIK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka : 48 miles SSW. Glazov.

KUZMA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 8 miles S. Mozyr.

KUZMILOCH, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 16 miles S. Mozyr.

KUZNETCHICHA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, on the Volga: 16 miles NE. Simbirſk.

KUZNETZK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov: 96 miles NNE. Saratov.

KUZNETZK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, at the conflux of the Kondoma and the Tom, built in the year 1618, on a place which was a general reſort of Tartars, and peopled with colonies from Tomſk, and ſome other towns. It contains about 500 houſes; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of iron: 188 miles ESE. Kolivan, and 320 SSW. Eniſeiſk. *Long.* 104. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

KUZNETZKOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 12 miles N. Balaganſkoi.

KUZNETZOVO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 28 miles NW. Obvinſk.

KUZNICA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 8 miles SW. Grodno.

KUZOMEN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the coaſt of the White Sea: 124 miles NW. Archangel.

KUZREKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the north coaſt of the White Sea: 140 miles SSE Kola.

KWASSOWA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 28 miles N. Zytomiers.

KYBAR, a town of Norway: 6 miles SSW. Vardhuys.

KYBURG, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, formerly a county. After the extinction of the counts of Kyburg, in the year 1264, it came to the houſe of Habſburg, and from thence to the houſe of Auſtria. Leopold, duke of Auſtria, mortgaged it to the counts of Toggenburg; this mortgage was transferred to the counts of Montfort. In the year 1415, when Frederic, duke of Auſtria, was put under the ban of the empire, the emperor Sigiſmund ſeized on the eſtate, and in 1424, permitted the citizens of Zurich to purchaſe the rights of the counts of Montfort, which they did. Thus Zurich became maſter of the county, on paying, nevertheleſs, to the emperor conſiderable ſums at five different times. In 1442, the canton of Zurich reſtored it to the emperor, Frederick III. but in 1452, purchaſed it of duke Sigiſmund for ever.

KYHOLM, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the iſland of Samſoe.

KYL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 25 miles SE. Carlſtadt.

KYL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: 8 miles NW. Orebro.

KYLA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 23 miles SW. Carlſtadt.

KYLBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Kyll: 26 miles NNE. Luxemburg, and 13 SSW. Treves.

KYLE OF DURNESS, a bay on the coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland: 7 miles E. Cape Wrath.

KYLE OF RHEA, a narrow ſtrait, between the iſland of Sky and the main land of the county of Inverneſs.

KYLE SCOWIE, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland: 24 miles S. Cape Wrath.

KYLE OF TONGUE, a bay on the north of Scotland, and county of Sutherland: 13 miles WSW. Strathy Head.

KYLL, a river of Germany, which runs into the Moſelle, 5 miles below Treves.

KYNETON, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 20 miles WNW. Hereford, and 150 WNW. London.

KYNTO, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, about 48 miles in length, and from 12 to 16 in breadth. *Long.* 46. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

KYRAGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ruttunpour: 8 miles SW. Ruttunpour.

KYRANFALVA, a town and caſtle of Hungary: 12 miles SW. Serat.

KYRCZYCE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 56 miles NW. Zytomiers.

KYRITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Pregnitz: 40 miles NW. Berlin, and 29 N. Brandenburg. *Long.* 30. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 56. N.

KYTZBIEHL, or *Kytzbuhl*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 13 miles ESE. Kuffstein, and 45 NE. Inſpruck.

# L.

LAA, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles S. Vienna.

LAAB, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Taya. In the year 1278, a battle was fought here between the emperor Rhodolphus, and Ottocar, king of Bohemia, in which the latter was ſlain; and in the year 1645, it was taken by the Swedes: 12 miles ESE. Znaym, and 26 N. Vienna. *Long.* 34. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 39. N.

LAADSTEE, a town of Norway: 112 miles N. Bergen.

LAALAND, or *Laland*, an iſland of Denmark, ſituated at the entrance into the Baltic from the Greater Belt, about thirty miles in length, and twelve in its mean breadth, and reckoned the moſt fertile ſpot in the Daniſh dominions. This iſland produces plenty of all ſorts of grain, particularly very fine wheat, and excellent peaſe. It is alſo famous for a kind of red fruit, called manna, which reſembles ſweet almonds in taſte, and grows on a long ſlender ſtem. Laaland is not without woods, which, however, are more frequent on the eaſt than on the weſt of the iſland. The inhabitants make little account of grazing, as they find that the cultivation of corn turns out to greater advantage. But notwithſtanding all theſe conveniencies, as the country lies low, and the ſoil is damp, the air is very unhealthy. Of all the inhabitants of this iſland the clergy are the beſt provided for, according to their rank. The nobility are numerous here, and many of them have very fine ſeats, and conſiderable eſtates. This iſland, like Falſter, has a particular governor, but in ſpiritual affairs both are under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Funen. Naſkow is the capital. *Long.* 11. 2. to 11. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 43. to 55. 2. N.

LAAR, ſee *Lar.*

LAAS, or *Loſch*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 9 miles W. Gottſchee, and 23 ENE. Trieſte. *Long.* 32. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 57. N.

LAASPHE, or *Laſpe*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Witgenſtein: 22 miles SW. Waldeck, and 64 E. Cologn. *Long.* 26. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

LABAAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra: 40 miles E. Gwalior, and 75 SSE. Agra.

LABADDE, a town and diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

LABARCES, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: 12 miles W. Santillana.

LABATA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 10 miles E. Hueſca.

LABER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, 5 miles SW. Ratiſbon.

LABER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: 11 miles E. Dietfurt, and 9 WNW. Ratiſbon.

LABER (*Gros*), a river of Germany, which riſes 4 miles SSW. Rottenburg, in Lower Bavaria, and runs into the Danube, 5 miles NNE. Straubing.

LABER (*Klein*), a river of Germany, which riſes 2 miles S. Rottenburg, in Lower Bavaria, and runs into the Danube, 4 miles NNW. Straubing.

LABES, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: 33 miles NE. Stargard, and 30 S. Colberg. *Long.* 33. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 39. N.

LABIAU, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland, with an ancient caſtle: 20 miles ENE. Konigſberg.

LABO, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, whoſe chief trade is in pepper.

LABOMAS, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 7 miles SE. Spirito Santo.

LABOUR, before the revolution, a diſtrict of France, in Gaſcony, of which Bayonne was the capital.

LABRADOR, a country of North America, in the government of Canada, bounded on the north-eaſt by Hudſon's Straits and the North Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Straits of Belliſle, on the ſouth by Canada, and on the weſt by Hudſon's Bay. A late author, Mr. Cartwright, who, from a long reſidence of ſixteen years, had good opportunities of being well informed, ſays, " The face of the whole country, at leaſt all thoſe we are at preſent acquainted with, are very hilly, and in moſt parts mountainous. The ſouth coaſt has great appearance of fertility from the ſea, but a cloſe inſpection diſcovers the ſoil to be poor, and the verdure to conſiſt only of coarſe plants, which are well adapted to the ſupport and nouriſhment of deer and goats, but do not appear proper for horſes, kine, or ſheep. Corn might poſſibly be raiſed about the heads of the deepeſt bays, and in the interior parts of the country; but the few experiments which were made in gardens failed of ſucceſs; for the ears were ſinged by the froſt before the grain ripened. All the eaſt coaſt, as far as he went, and by what he could learn from the Eſquimaux, exhibits a moſt barren and iron-bound appearance; the mountains riſe ſuddenly out of the ſea, and are compoſed of a maſs of rocks, but thinly covered in ſpots with black peat earth, on which grow ſome ſtunted ſpruces, and a few other plants, but not ſufficient to give them the leaſt appearance of fertility; however, the ſea, rivers, and lakes, abound in fiſh, fowl, and amphibious creatures. No country is better furniſhed with large, convenient, and ſafe harbours, or ſupplied with better water; for rivers, brooks, lakes, pools, and ponds, are every where to be met with in great abundance. All along the face of the eaſt coaſt, and within the many capacious bays which indent it, are thouſands of iſlands of various ſizes, on which innumerable multitudes of eider ducks, and other water-fowl breed; the very ſmalleſt are not without their inhabitants, if the ſpray of the ſea does not fly entirely over them, and the larger ones have generally deer, foxes, and hares upon them. All kinds of fiſh which are found in the arctic ſeas abound on this coaſt; and the rivers are frequented by great abundance of ſalmon, and various ſorts of ſea trout; pike, barbel, eels, river trout, and ſome few other kinds of freſh water fiſh, are alſo found in them. A few miles from the ſea, the air becomes ſoft and warm, bare rocks no longer appear, the land is thick clothed with timber, which reaches down almoſt to high-water mark, and is generally edged with graſs. Few ſtout trees are to be met with until you have advanced a conſiderable diſtance, and have ſhut the ſea out. Nature has clothed the ground with ſpruces and firs; intermixing a few larches, birch, and aſpens, ſparingly along the edges of thoſe woods which grow adjoining to the ſhores of the bays, rivers, brooks, and ponds, where only they arrive at any degree of perfection. Labrador produces but ſeven ſorts of trees which are worthy of that appellation, viz. black, white, and red ſpruce, larch, ſilver fir, birch, and aſpen; at leaſt, if there be any others, they muſt grow on the confines of Canada. The reſt are mere ſhrubs, they are the alder, oſier, dogberry, baked pears, juniper, currants, raſpberries, with a few others. The fruits conſiſt of various kinds of berries, viz. currants, raſpberries, partridge-berries, empetum nigrum, baked apples, baked pears, whortle-berries of two ſorts, cranberries, and a ſmall berry which grows in a gravelly or ſandy ſoil, the plant of which reſembles that of the ſtrawberry, each producing but a ſingle fruit, which is of a bright pink colour, granulated like a mulberry, and has a delicious flavour. The only vegetables found by him, fit to eat, were alexander, or (wild celery) fathen, ſcurvy-graſs, the young leaves of the oſier, and of the ground whortle-berry; Indian ſallad, red docks, and an alpine plant, which the rein-deer are very fond of. Fathen, however, is no where to be met with, but where the ground has been dug. The ſoil is moſtly of a light kind, yet clay is common to be met with in moſt harbours, and in the beds of rivers, below high water mark. A ſpot of ſtrong blue clay was found near St. Lewis's Bay, on which grew good birch and other trees. The mountains of Labrador properly contain ſome kinds of ores, but none have yet been diſcovered, except that of iron, which ſeems to be in great plenty, ſince ironſtone is very common along moſt of the ſhores; ſeveral ſmall ſprings, had a weak chalybeate taſte and tinged the ground red. White ſpar is very common, and ſeveral ſamples of that beautiful one, called Labrador ſpar, has been picked up by the Eſquimaux. The birds of the country are the white-tailed eagle, falcons, hawks, and owls of various kinds; raven, white-grouſe, ptarmigan, ſprucegame, whiſtling curlew, grey plover, various kinds of ſand-pipers, and other waders; geeſe, ducks of various ſorts, ſhags, gulls, divers of various ſorts, ſwallows, martins, ſome few ſpecies of ſmall birds, ſnipes, and doves; the two laſt are very ſcarce. The beaſts are bears, both white and black, rein-deer, wolves, wolverines, foxes of various kinds, viz. black, ſilver, croſs, yellow, white, and blue; marten, lynxes, otters, mink, beavers, muſquaſh, racoons, hares, rabbits, and moles, and probably other kinds. The native inhabitants are two diſtinct nations of Indians: Mountaineers, and Eſquimaux. The Mountaineers are tall, thin, and excellent walkers; their colour greatly reſembles that of our gypſies, probably occaſioned by their being conſtantly expoſed to the weather and ſmokey whig-whams. Theſe people inhabit the interior parts of the country, which they traverſe by the aſſiſtance of canoes, covered with birch rinds, in the ſummer; and of rackets, or ſnow-ſhoes in the winter. They are wonderfully ſagacious at killing deer, otherwiſe they would ſtarve; and when they are in a part of the country, in the winter time, where deer are ſcarce, they will follow a herd by the ſlot, day and night, until they tire them quite down; when they are ſure to kill them all, that is to ſay, if the night is light enough; they reſt only four or five hours, then purſue again; which ſpace of time, being too ſhort for the deer to obtain either food or reſt, they are commonly jaded out by the fourth day. The Indians paunch and leave them, go back to their families, return immediately with bag and baggage, and remain there until they have eaten them all; when, if they have not provided another ſupply elſewhere, they look out afreſh. But when deer are plentiful, they are quickly provided with food without much trouble. As theſe people never ſtay long in a place, conſequently they never build houſes, but live the year round in miſerable whigwhams, the coverings of which are deer-ſkins and birch-rinds; the ſkins which they uſe for this purpoſe, as well as for clothes, are tainted to take off the hair, then waſhed in a lather of brains and water, and afterwards dried and well rubbed: but for winter uſe they will alſo have jackets of beaver or deer-ſkins, with the hair on." As to the morals of theſe people, Mr. Cartwright ſays he cannot ſpeak much in praiſe of them, for they are greatly addicted to drunkenneſs and theft. They profeſs the Romiſh religion, but know no more of it than merely to repeat a prayer or two, count their beads, and ſee a prieſt whenever they go to Quebec. Of the Eſquimaux, whom he called a detachment from the Greenlanders, he ſays they are the beſt tempered people he ever met with, and moſt docile; nor is there a nation under the ſun, with which he would ſooner truſt his perſon and property; although till within theſe few years, they were never known to have any intercourſe with Europeans, without committing theft or murder, and generally both. The climate is remarkably healthy, the winters are very long and ſevere, but the cold is of a pleaſant kind; never cauſing a perſon to ſhiver, as it does in England, neither could he ever obſerve, that the ſudden and great tranſitions which are ſo often experienced, had any effect on the conſtitution, nor did he know of one endemical complaint. A few miles from the ſea, the weather, in the ſummer time, is quite warm, and the air has a remarkable ſoftneſs in it; but the multitudes of moſchettos and ſand flies are intolerable grievances. On the ſea-coaſt the air is much cooler, and it is very raw and cold indeed, when the wind comes in from the ocean; occaſioned by the prodigious quantities of ice ſo immediately contiguous to the coaſt, whereby the water itſelf is always in a chilled ſtate. The buſineſs hitherto carried on by the Engliſh are the ſame with thoſe on the iſland of Newfoundland. The exports are codfiſh, ſalmon, oil, whalebone and furs; but the latter are much ſuperior to any of the ſame kind which are killed upon that iſland, and few parts of the world produce better. There are ſeveral Moravian ſettlements on the eaſt coaſt, the principal of which is Nain. *Long.* 55. 30. to 78. 30 W. Greenwich *Lat.* 50. 30. to 62. 30. N.

LAHUSSIA, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, which runs into the Vich. *Long.* 97. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 50. N.

LABY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 12 miles N. Upſal.

LACAS *(Las)*, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 15 miles W. Villa del Principe.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS, a group of ſmall iſlands in the Indian Sea; the neareſt about 120 miles from the coaſt of Malabar. They are but little known. *Long.* 71. 15. to 73. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. to 12. 40. N.

LACEDOGNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. See *Cedogna.*

LACFODERY, mountains of Ireland, on the eaſt ſide of the county of Kerry, where it joins the counties of Limerick and Cork: 12 miles E. Tralee.

LACHE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 1 mile N. Weiſenſee, in Thuringia.

LACHELLO, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: 9 miles WSW. Vercelli.

LACHEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schweitz, on the ſouth ſide of the lake of Zurich. Near it are ſome mineral ſprings, and in the environs are found cryſtals and petrifactions: 8 miles W. Utznach.

LACHOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 28 miles NW. Conſtantinow.

LACHOWICZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 28 miles SW. Pinſk.

LACHSA, a province of Arabia, bounded on the north by the territories of the wandering Arabs, in the neighbourhood of Baſſora, on the eaſt by the Perſian Gulf, on the ſouth by Oman, and on the weſt by the province of Nesjid. It is alſo denominated *Hadsjar*, and ſometimes *Bahrein.* The latter of theſe names, in ſtrict propriety, belongs only to the iſlands of Aual. Lachſa affords no great variety of productions. Its aſſes and camels are eſteemed to be of an excellent breed, and of the latter, ſome thouſands are annually ſold into Syria. In the interior parts of this province, the inhabitants live much upon dates; upon the coaſts, pearl-fiſhing is followed with advantage; and there is a conſiderable trade in foreign commodities. This country was once a province of the Ottoman empire. The Arabs have long ſince, however, ſhaken off the Ottoman yoke. Many Turks, deſcended from the ancient pachas, ſtill remain in the province, and enjoy conſiderable eſtates; but have no ſhare in the government. The province of Lachſa belongs in ſovereignty at preſent to the ſchiech of the Arabian tribe of Beni Khaled, one of the moſt powerful in Arabia. They are ſo far ſpread through the Deſert, as often to haraſs the caravans paſſing between Bagdad and Kaleb. The greater part of Lachſa is inhabited by Bedouins, and other petty tribes; but theſe all acknowledge the dominions of the ſchiech of Beni Khaled. Little is known concerning the cities in the interior parts of this province.

LACHTE, a river of Germany, which runs into the Allier, 4 miles E. Zelle, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

LACHWA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 50 miles E. Pinſk.

LACKAH, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into Lough Glen.

LACKARI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 43 leagues WNW. Iſpahan.

LACOCK'S BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes: half a mile NW. Cuckold's Point.

LACOVIA, a town of the iſland of Jamaica: 55 miles W. Kingſton.

LACSUR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 20 leagues NE. Herat.

LAD, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Reut: 36 miles ENE. Stephanowze.

LADEINOEPOLE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 56 miles S. Petrozavodſk. *Long*. 51. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 61. 56. N.

LADENAW, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles S. Tulln.

LADENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 9 miles SSE. Oſnabruck.

LADENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 6 miles E. Manheim, and 40 SSE. Mentz. *Long*. 26. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 25. N.

LADIKICH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caranmania, anciently Laodicea: 60 miles W. Cogni.

LADIZIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 14 miles S. Braclaw.

LADOCO (*Los Codos de*), a chain of mountains, which begins in the province of Tra los Montes, in Portugal, and is continued into Spain, dividing Galicia from the Aſturias.

LADOGA, ſee *Ladozſkoi*.

LADOGA (*Nov*), a town of Ruſſia, on the ſouth coaſt of the lake Ladoga: 56 miles E. Peterſburg. *Long*. 49. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 60. 2. N.

LADON, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: 3 leagues W. Montarges, and 9 ENE. Orleans.

LADOZSKOI, or *Ladoga*, a lake of Ruſſia, 100 miles in length, and from 50 to 60 in breadth, ſituated between the governments of Viborg, Peterſburg, and Archangel, the ſouth-weſt extremity lies about 30 miles E. from Peterſburg.

LADRONES, ſee *Mariana Iſland*.

LADY'S ISLAND, an iſland on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of United America, between Port Royal Iſland and St. Helena. *Long*. 80. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 32. 30. N.

LAERN, a town of Flanders: 5 miles E. Ghent.

LAERWOLDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: 3 miles SSE. Covorden.

LAEUANGER, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 46 miles ENE. Drontheim.

LAGA, a river of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, which runs into the North Sea: 4 miles W. Laholm.

LAGAMAN, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul: 20 leagues NE. Cabul.

LAGAN-WATER, a river of Ireland, which runs into Belfaſt Lough, at Belfaſt.

LAGARES, a town of Portugal, in the country of Beira: 4½ leagues SSW. Viſeu, and 10 ENE. Coimbra.

LAGAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 5 miles E. Sternberg.

LAGHEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch: 3 miles SSE. Feldkirch.

LAGE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe; 3 miles SW. Lemgo.

LAGE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 3 leagues SE. Roſtock.

LAGEN POINT, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ila. *Long*. 3. 10. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 55. 46. N.

LAGEN BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ila, ſouth of Lagen Point.

LAGENS, a town of the iſland of Flores, one of the Azores, containing near 1400 inhabitants.

LAGGA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 9 miles SE. Upſal.

LAGHI, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut, on the coaſt of the Arabian Sea: 30 leagues ESE. Aden.

LAGI, or *Lahadſi*, a town of Arabia, ſituated in a fertile plain: 5 leagues from Aden.

LAGNASCO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 11 miles NW. Genoa.

LAGNASCO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 5 miles W. Savigliano, and 24 S. Turin.

LAGNIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Rambert: 1½ league SW. St. Rambert, and 7½ NE. Lyons.

LAGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meaux, on the Maine. In the year 835, Louis the Debonnaire held a parliament in this town; and in the year 1432, it was beſieged by the Engliſh, but without ſucceſs. In the year 1590, it was taken by the duke of Parma. Lagny contains three pariſh churches: 3 leagues WSW. Meaux, and 5 ENE. Paris. *Long*. 20. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 49. N.

LAGO LIASTRO, a gulf or bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia: 50 miles NNE. Cagliari, and 30 S. Lode.

LAGO NEGRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, at the foot of the Appennines, near a lake of the ſame name: 12 miles NE. Policaſtro.

LAGOA, a town of the iſland of May, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands.

LAGOA D'ALBAFEIRA, a lake on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, near the ſea, in the province of Eſtremadura: 4 leagues SSW. Liſbon.

LAGOA DE OBIDER, a lake on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, which empties itſelf into the ſea, 1½ league NE. from Cape Carvaeiro, in the province of Eſtramadura.

LAGOON ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Cook, in the year 1769, who deſcribes it of an oval form, with a lagoon in the middle, which occupied much the larger part of it; the border of land which circumſcribes the lagoon, is in many places very low and narrow, particularly on the ſouth ſide, where it conſiſts principally of a beach or reef of rocks: it has the ſame appearance alſo in three places on the north ſide; ſo that, the firm land being disjoined, the whole looks like many iſlands covered with wood. Captain Cook approached it on the north ſide, but within a mile no bottom was found, with 130 fathom of line, nor did there appear to be any anchorage about it. The whole is covered with trees of different verdure, but none could be diſtinguiſhed, even with glaſſes, except cocoa-nuts and palm-trees. *Long*. 139. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 47. S.

LAGOR, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orthez: 2½ leagues SE. Orthez, and 4½ NW. Pau.

LAGOS, a ſea-port of Portugal, in the province of Algarves, ſituated in a hay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name, not regularly fortified, but defended by ſeveral forts. The harbour is deep, but full of rocks. It is the reſidence of the viceroy of Algarves, and contains two pariſh churches, four convents, and about 4600 inhabitants: 32 leagues S. Liſbon. *Long*. 9. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 3. N.

LAGOS, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, with a conſiderable bar at its mouth, in the Atlantic, which, joined to the roughneſs of the ſea, prevents its navigation.

LAGOSTA, an iſland in the Adriatic, 12 miles long, and 4 wide. *Long*. 34. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 5. N.

LAGOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 16 miles N. Sandomirz.

LAGUA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 80 miles WNW. Villa del Principe.

LAGUNA, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela, ſituated on the weſt ſide of lake Maracaybo.

LAGUNA, or *St. Chriſtobal de la Laguna*, a town of the iſland of Teneriffe, and capital of the iſland: ſituated on a ſmall eminence; and every day refreſhed with a breeze of wind. It is well ſupplied with water, and contains two pariſh churches, ſeveral convents, and an hoſpital: the ſtreets are large and handſome: it takes its name from a lake a little to the eaſt of the town. *Long*. 16. 28. E. Greenwich *Lat*. 28. 28. N.

LAGUNA ESCURA, a lake of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2½ leagues SW. Guarda.

LAGUPP, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Piſſa: 4 miles S. Stalluponen.

LAGUYO, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the country of Fantin.

LAHADSI, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 16 miles NW. Aden.

LAHALL, a town of Sweden in the province of Weſt Gothland: 10 miles N. Gothenburg.

LAHISZIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 12 miles NE. Pinſk.

LAHMEDIE, a town of Egypt: 14 miles SSW. Damietta.

LAHN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, on the Bober: 6½ miles SSE. Lœwenberg, and 10 E. Greiffenberg.

LAHN, or *Lohn*, a river of Germany, which riſes in the north-eaſt part of the principality of Siegen, about ten miles ENE. from the town of Siegen, paſſes by Laaſphe, Marburg. Gieſſen, Wetzlar, Weilburg, Vilmer, Runckel, Limburg, Dietz, Naſſau, &c. and runs into the Rhine, near Lohnſtein.

LAHOLM, or *Lageholm*, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Halland, at the mouth of the Laga, near the ſea, with a good ſalmon fiſhery, this town was fortified by the Danes, and ceded to Sweden by the peace of Bromſebro : 12 miles SE. Halmſtad. *Long*. 12. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 56. 29. N.

LAHORE, or *Panjab*, a country in the north-weſt part of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north by Cachemire, on the eaſt by the mountains of Thibet, on the ſouth eaſt by Delhi, on the ſouth by Moultan, and on the weſt by the Indus, which ſeparates it from Cabul and Candahar ; near 300 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and about 100 miles from north to ſouth. It is one of the richeſt and moſt conſiderable of the empire, abounding in rice, corn, and fruit of every kind. It is watered by the Indus, which bounds it on the weſt, by the Behat, Chunaub, Rauvee, Setledge, &c. which laſt bounds it on the eaſt, and partly on the ſouth. Between the Behat and the Indus, are ſome ſalt ſprings where they manufacture an excellent kind of ſalt. This country is often called *Panjab*, which ſignifies Five Waters or Five Rivers. It is now in the poſſeſſion of the Seiks.

LAHORE, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of the country of Lahore or Panjab, ſituated on the Rauvee. It is ancient and of great extent, forming, with its fauxbourgs, a circumference of 7 miles : ſurrounded with walls of brick, and adorned with beautiful edifices and gardens. It has 12 gates. Lahore was once the reſidence of the Mogul kings ; but at preſent ſince the Seiks have eſtabliſhed themſelves in the country, and made it their capital, it has loſt much of its former ſplendour, and many of the inhabitants having retired from the place, the fauxbourgs are almoſt totally ruined. The Jeſuits at one time enjoyed a free exerciſe of their religion : here are manufactures of cotton, carpets, &c. : 420 miles E. Candahar, and 280 NW. Delhi. *Long*. 72. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 31. 1. N.

LAHR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter : 12 miles NW. Munſter.

LAHR, or *Lohr*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen, the capital of a lordſhip, on the river Schutter. In the year 1676, this town was laid waſte by the French : 18 miles SSE. Straſburg, and 19 N. Friburg. *Long*. 25. 37. E. Ferro.. *Lat*. 48. 21. N.

*Laigné*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Gontier : 1½ league W. Chateau Gontier, and 4½ S. Laval.

LAIGNES, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon ſur Seine : 3 leagues WSW. Châtillon, and 7 N. Semur en Auxois.

LAI-KIANG, a river of China, which runs into the Heng, near Hengtcheou.

LAILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaugency : 4 leagues E. Beaugency, and 4 SW. Orleans.

LAI-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan : 10 miles NE. Kin.

LAINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra : 19 miles WNW. Caſſano.

LAINO, or *Lao*, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean : 2 miles SE. from Scalea.

LAJOUN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan, near the coaſt of the Caſpian Sea : 7 leagues E. Reſhd.

LAI PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi : 42 miles WNW. Sin-tcheou.

LAISCHEV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan, at the union of the Kama, and Volga : 20 miles S. Kazan. *Long*. 67. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 55. 20. N.

LAISON, a river of France, which runs into the Dive : 1 league ESE. Troarn, in the department of the Calvados.

LAISSE, a town of the duchy of Savoy : 3 miles E. Chambery.

LAISSE, a river which riſes near Mountmelian, in Savoy, paſſes through lake Bourget, and runs into the Rhône in France, near Chanas, in the department of the Iſere.

LAI-TCHEOU, or *Tai-tcheou*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-tong, built on a promontory, bounded on one ſide by the ſea, and on the other by mountains : 255 miles SE. Peking. *Long*. 137. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 9. N.

LAI-VOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chantong : 27 miles E. Tai-ngan.

LAI-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Lai-kiang : 27 miles SSE. Heng-tche.

LAI-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong : 42 miles SW. Ngin-hai.

LAIZE, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Macon : 2 leagues N. Macon.

LAIZE, a river of France, in the department of the Calvados, which runs into the Orne, half a league SW. St. Martin de Fontenay.

LAK, a town of Hungary : 18 miles ESE. Caniſcha.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, a lake of North America. *Long*. 95. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 25. N.

LAKTEA, a ſea port of Sweden, in Eaſt Bothnia, at the mouth of a river near the Gulf of Bothnia. *Lat*. 64. 25. N.

LALAND, ſee *Laaland*.

LALANG, an iſland near the north coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, in the ſtraits of Malacca. *Long*. 99. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 1. 45. N.

LALBENC, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin : 7 miles NNE. St. Marcelin.

LALE, a town of Samogitia : 12 miles NW. Roſienne.

LALE CROSS, or *Min rus-tick-a Pock-aha-twan*, a lake of North America. *Long*. 107. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 25. N.

LALI, a town of Aſia, in Thibet : 30 leagues S. Sarangapour.

LALIM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira : 3 leagues SW. Lamego, and 8 N. Viſeu.

LALSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, on the river Luza : 40 miles E. Uſtiug. *Long*. 65. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 60. 50. N.

LALSOOND, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere : 10 miles N. Rantampour.

LAMA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra : 12 miles E. Solmona.

LAMANTEA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra : 12 miles SW. Coſenza.

LAMAS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes : 4½ leagues NE. Mirandela, and 6 SW. Bragança.

LAMAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia : 15 miles ESE. Lugo.

LAMB HEAD, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Stronſa, one of the Orkneys. *Long*. 0. 48. E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 58. 57. N.

LAMB ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the mouth of the Forth : 1 mile NNW. from North Berwick.

LAMBA, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands, between Shetland and Yell.

LAMBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles NE. Schwannaſtatt.

LAMBALLE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North Coaſts : 2½ poſts E. St. Brieuc, and 50¼ W. Paris. *Long*. 15. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 3. N.

LAMBANESS, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Shetland. *Long*. 2. 9. E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 61. 10. N.

LAMBAY, a ſmall iſland in the Iriſh Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Dublin. *Long*. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 30. N.

LAMBAYA, or *Lanibai*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Baol, where the king reſides.

LAMBAYEQUE, a town of South America, in the country of Peru, and capital of the juriſdiction of Sana, in the biſhopric of Truxillo, containing about 1500 houſes, built ſome of bricks, others of bajareques, the middle of the walls being of cane, and plaſtered over, both on the inſide and outſide, with clay ; the meaneſt conſiſt entirely of cane, and are the habitations of the Indians. Among the inhabitants are ſome conſiderable and opulent families ; but the generality are poor Spaniards, Mulattoes, Meſtizos, and Indians. The pariſh church is built of ſtone, large and beautiful, and the ornaments ſplendid. It has four chapels, called *Ramos*, with an equal number of prieſts, who take care of the ſpiritual concerns of the Indians, and alſo attend, by turns, on the other inhabitants. The families which formerly inhabited the city of Sana, on its being ſacked, in 1685, by Edward Davis, an Engliſh adventurer, removed hither ; being under a farther neceſſity of changing their dwelling from an inundation of the river of the ſame name, by which every thing that had eſcaped the ravages of the Engliſh, was deſtroyed. It is the reſidence of a corregidor, having under his juriſdiction many other towns. One of the two officers of the revenue appointed for Truxillo reſides here. A river, called *Lambayeque*, waſhes this place, which, when the waters are high, is croſſed over by a wooden bridge ; but at other times may be forded, and often is quite dry. *Lat*. 6. 42. S.

LAMBERT BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher : 2 miles SW. Muddy Point.

LAMBERT'S POINT, a cape of the iſland of Barbadoes, on the weſt-ſouth-weſt coaſt : 2 miles WSW. High Point.

LAMBESC, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix : 5 leagues S. Apt, and 4 NW. Aix.

LAMBESE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, where there are magnificent ruins of an amphitheatre, a temple of Eſculapius, &c. 45 miles S. Conſtantina.

LAMBETH, a village of England, in the county of Surry, on the bord borders of the river Thames, oppoſite Weſtminſter, where the archbiſhop of Canterbury has a palace.

LAMBORN, a town of England, in the county of Berks, ſituated on a ſmall river, on the borders of Wiltſhire, with a weekly market on Friday: 6 miles SSW. Wantage, and 66 W. London.

LAMBRA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 14 miles SSE. Athens.

LAMBRES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer: half a league S. Aire.

LAMBRO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the duchy of Milan, about 7 miles NE. from Como, and runs into the Po, about 5 miles above Placenza.

LAMBSDORFF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 9½ miles NE. Neiſſe.

LAMB'S HEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Kerry, at the mouth of the Kenmare river: 34 miles SSW. Killarney, and 6 N. Cod's Head. *Long.* 10. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

LAMBSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 8 miles W. Manheim, and 11 S. Worms.

LAMEGAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3 leagues NW. Pinhel, and 6 N. Guarda.

LAMEGO, a city of Portugal, in the province of Beira, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Braga, ſituated in a plain, near the Duero, ſurrounded with mountains. It contains two cathedral churches, an hoſpital, four convents, and about 4500 inhabitants. In this town the ſtate aſſembled to confirm the election of Alphonſo Henriques, firſt king of Portugal; and enacted the fundamental laws, now forgotten. The country about it produces excellent wine: 12 leagues E. Porto, and 24 NNE. Coimbra. *Long.* 11. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 7. N.

LAMENTIN *(Le)*, a town of the iſland of Martinico, on the weſt coaſt. *Long.* 43. 11. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 36. N.

LAMENTUNG, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 7 leagues ESE. Kiangſe.

LAMETOUNAH, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara, ſouth of the country of Tripoli, about 7 days' journey of the caravan.

LAMIARES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2 leagues SSE. Lamego.

LAMLASH, or *Holy Iſland*, an iſland ſituated before the Bay of Lamlaſh, about two miles long, and half a mile wide; the whole is a vaſt mountain, in great part covered with heath, but has ſufficient paſture and arable land to feed a few milch cows, ſheep, and goats, and to raiſe a little corn, and a few potatoes.

LAMLASH, a town or village of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Arran, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name, and which, Mr. Pennant ſays, forms the ſafeſt harbour in the univerſe, with depth of water for the largeſt ſhips. In the year 1558, the Engliſh fleet, under the earl of Suſſex, after ravaging the coaſt of Kintyre, at that time in poſſeſſion of James Mac-Connel, landed in this bay, and burned and deſtroyed all the neighbouring country. *Long.* 1. 59. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 73. N.

LAMMERMUIR, a mountain of Scotland, which bounds the north part of the county of Berwick, againſt Haddingtonſhire.

LAMMERSHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 6 miles SW. Lutkenborg.

LAMNICK, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 4 miles E. Trachenberg.

LAMNICKH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles N. Cilley.

LAMO, an iſland and ſeaport of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar. *Long.* 40. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. S.

LAMOILLE, a river of United America, which runs into Lake Champlain, 28 miles N. Newhaven, in the ſtate of Vermont.

LAMPA, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, in the biſhopric of Cuſco, ſituated to the ſouth of Cuſco. The ſoil is very unequal, ſome parts very fertile, others unproductive; the ſilver mines are abundant: 50 leagues S. Cuſco.

LAMPACAN, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, a little to the ſouth of the iſland of Junkſeilon.

LAMPEDOSA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, not inhabited, but pleaſant and fertile. On it is a building, divided into a church and a moſque, which the Catholics viſit as well as the Mahometans. Near the church is a magazine, well provided, where veſſels may find neceſſaries, for which they depoſit the value, if money, in a cheſt, if goods, in the church. On certain days, ſome Sicilian monks come to collect the depoſits, and bring other ſtores. The profits are applied to the hoſpital at Trapani. The iſland is about four leagues in circumference, with a good port, well ſupplied with freſh water, and an excellent fiſhery on the coaſt: 21 leagues W. Malta. *Long.* 30. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 40. N.

LAMPOL, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, near the Dnieſter: 56 miles SSW. Braclaw.

LAMPON, a town and bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Straits of Sunda.

LAMPSAKI, or *Lapſak*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, celebrated for its wine: 40 miles W. Artaki.

LAMSPRINGE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim, at the ſource of a ſmall river, called *Lame*, which ſoon after runs into the Innerſee, about 17 miles SW. Hildeſheim.

LAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, on the river Lan: 113 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 136. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

LAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Hoang. This town is not very large, though the capital of the weſtern part of the province, and the reſidence of the governor. The chief trade is in hides, brought from Tartary, woollen ſtuffs, and coarſe ſtuffs made of cow's hair: 655 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

LAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 25 miles S. Kolan.

LAN, a river of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li, which runs into the Gulf of Leaotong. *Long.* 136. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 18. N.

LANAGLA, a town of the iſland of Forteventura, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt.

LANCAHUI, or *Ladao*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, a little to the N. of the town of Acheen, in the iſland of Sumatra.

LANCASHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the north by Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, and Yorkſhire, on the eaſt by Yorkſhire, on the ſouth by Cheſhire, and on the weſt by the Iriſh Sea; 74 miles long, and from 15 to 44 wide. The form is irregular, not very unlike to England, Wales, and part of Scotland united; the indentations on the borders being ſimilar. A ridge of mountains ſeparates it from Yorkſhire, and continuing its courſe through ſome other counties, has been called *The Backbone of England*: this mountain ſcreens the county from the eaſterly winds and the attendant evils, and is thought to cauſe a greater quantity of rain than in the more interior parts of the kingdom; but does not ſeem to make the climate the leſs wholſome. Lancaſhire has ſome local advantages, which has been the cauſe of rendering the country ſo famous for its manufactures. Theſe, in a great meaſure, depend upon the two moſt material articles of coal and water; the former of which lies in immenſe beds towards the ſouthern and middle part, and the many rivers, &c. which in ſo many places interſect the country, together with the ſprings, have had no ſmall effect upon the agriculture of this diſtrict. The northern and north-eaſt diſtricts, produce lime ſtone in abundance; marle is found towards the ſouth. Beſides water and coal, this country alſo produces ſtone of various denominations. Near Lancaſter (upon the common) is an extenſive quarry of excellent free-ſtone, which admits of a fine poliſh. The county-town (Lancaſter) is built wholly of this ſtone. Flaggs and grey ſlates are dug up at Holland, near Wigan. Blue ſlates are got in large quantities in the mountains, called *Coniſtone* and *Telberthwaite*, fells near Hawkſhead. Great quantities are exported. They are chiefly diſtinguiſhed into three claſſes, viz. London, country, and tom ſlate, which are valued in proportion, London beſt, &c. Copper mines in the north have been worked, but without much ſucceſs. The beſt ſithe-ſtones are obtained at Rainford, well wrought on the ſpot. Iron ore, in large quantities, is obtained at Lindle, between Ulverſtone and Dalton. The features of this county are in many places ſtrongly marked; towards the north they are bold and pictureſque, diverſified with lofty mountains and fertile vales. The north-eaſt part of the county is rugged, interſperſed with many rivulets, with a thin ſtratum of upper ſoil: the ſouthern part more ſoftened, and the plains more fertilized: along the ſea coaſt, the land is chiefly flat, and has the appearance, in many places, as if formerly covered by the ocean. Few countries produce greater varieties of ſoil, which yet does not change ſo rapidly as in ſome others. A conſiderable tract, which lies between the Ribble and the Merſey, is a ſandy loam, well adapted to the production of almoſt every vegetable that has yet been brought under cultivation; beneath which is a clay or marl. There is alſo a black ſandy loam, ſomething diſtinct from the above deſcription, which has no red rock, but the ſubſtratum white ſand, under which is clay, and then marle. There are alſo tracks of white ſand lands, and ſome little pebbly-gravel lands. There are many large tracts, which come under the denomination of moſſes, and ſome ſtiff, but not obdurate clay lands. Lancaſter is divided into ſix hundreds, which contain 62 pariſhes, and 26 market-towns. The number of houſes is eſtimated at 40,000, and the inhabitants 240,000. The towns are Lancaſter, Liverpool, Preſton, Wigan, Newton, Clithero, all which are boroughs, and ſend two members each to the Britiſh parliament, making, with two for the county, fourteen in the whole; other towns are Mancheſter, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnlay, Bury, Cartmel, Chorley, Colne, Dalton, Garſtang, Haſlingden, Hawkſhead, Kirkham, Leigh, Ormſkirk, Poulton, Preſcot, Rochedale, Ulverton, and Warrington. The principal rivers are the Lune, Ribble, Merſey, Weaver, and Irwell.

LANCASTER, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Loyne, or Lune, which forms a harour for veſſels of moderate ſize: the town carries on a conſiderable foreign trade, and many ſhips are conſtructed in the docks. Agricola is ſaid to have formed a ſtation here, which was afterwards improved into a caſtle; and ſurrounded by a ditch as early as the time of Adrian, who placed a garriſon there. After the Norman conqueſt, it was enlarged; and in ſucceeding times became more important. The preſent ſtructure is ſuppoſed to have been erected in the reign of Edward III. and is now made uſe of as a county priſon. Lancaſter was incorporated by king John, and the charter renewed and confirmed, with greater privileges, by Charles II. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, bailiffs, &c. and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. By means of navigable canals, Lancaſter has a communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Severn, Derwent, Thames, Avon, Humber, &c. through the counties of York, Lincoln, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Warwick, Nottingham, Stafford, Worceſter, Leiceſter, Oxford, Glouceſter, &c. The merchants trade chiefly to America, the Weſt Indies, and the Baltic. The principal exports are hardware, woollen goods, cabinet work, candles, &c. Sail cloth is the chief manufacture of the town. The number of houſes is about 1160, which are ſuppoſed to contain 1600 families. There are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday: 66 miles S. Carliſle, and 235 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 59. N.

LANCASTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing upwards of 900 houſes, a court-houſe, ſeveral churches, and about 5000 ſouls; the trade is conſiderable: 53 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

LANCASTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 35 miles W. Boſton.

LANCASTER, a county of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

LANCASTER, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

LANCEROTTA, one of the Canary iſlands, about ten leagues in length, and eight in breadth, where wideſt. It is parted by a ridge of mountains which afford nothing but paſture for cattle, though the vallies are fruitful, but ſandy, and thin in the ſoil. It abounds in grain, fruits, horned cattle, hares, camels, and aſſes. One great branch of the trade of Lancerotta conſiſts in dried goats' fleſh, which the inhabitants ſell in great quantities to the neighbouring iſlands, under the name of tuſſineta. In the year 1730, a volcano broke out in this iſland. Lancerotta, the principal town, contains about 100 houſes. It has ſeveral havens and roads; but there is one at the north-eaſt end, where ſhips may come in from the northward, and lie land-locked from all winds in ten, fifteen, and twenty fathoms. The eaſt point of the iſland is in *Long.* 13. 26. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 29. 14. N.

LANCE'S BAY, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 27. N.

LANCHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou quang: 25 miles SSE. Koue-yang.

LANCHE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: 11 miles SE. Bergen.

LANCIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, of which it is the capital; it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected about the middle of the 16th century: 85 miles ENE. Rome, and 84 N. Naples. *Long.* 32. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 13. N.

LANCIEGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Alava: 18 miles SSE. Vitoria.

LANCKOWITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 7 miles WNW. Voitzberg.

LANCPOU, a lake of Thibet, about 10 leagues long, and three wide. *Long.* 102. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 36. N.

LANCPOU, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 102. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 55. N.

LANCTAN, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 103. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 52. N.

LANDA, a kingdom of the iſland of Borneo.

LANDAU, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Wiſſembourg, ſituated on the river Queich, which runs into the Rhine, containing four churches, and about 4000 inhabitants: it was formerly imperial; and, in the year 1291, endowed with the ſame privileges as Haguenau, by Rodolphus I. and confirmed to France in the year 1680; after which it was fortified by Louis XIV. As it is almoſt commanded, on every ſide, by eminences which ſurround it, M. Vauban exerted all his ſkill in rendering it ſtrong. In the year 1702, it was taken by the Auſtrians, and in 1703, recovered again by the French. In the year 1704, the Imperialiſts made themſelves maſters of it a ſecond time; and in 1713, it was again taken from them. In 1714, by the treaty of Baden, this town, together with the three villages, and fortifications belonging to them, was ceded to France. In the year 1793, it was attacked by the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, without ſucceſs: 13 poſts N. Straſburg, and 64½ E. Paris. *Long.* 25. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 13. N.

LANDAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: 12 miles N. Waldeck, and 34 SSE. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

LANDAU, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, ſituated on the Iſer: 8 miles E. Dingelfingen, and 32 W. Paſſau. *Long.* 30. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

LANDAUL, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, 2 leagues NW. Plumet.

LANDE, a town of Norway: 36 miles N. Chriſtiania.

LANDECK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: 48 miles N. Gneſna.

LANDECK, or *Landeg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the Inn: 20 miles N. Glurentz, and 39 WSW. Innſpruck.

LANDECK, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: 64 miles SW. Dantzick.

LANDEHEN, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Lamballe: three quarters of a league S. Lamballe, and 1¼ NNE. Moncontour.

LANDELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: 1¼ league NW. Vire, and 9½ SW. Caen.

LANDEN, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the river Becke, where a bloody battle was fought, on the 29th of July, 1693, between the army of the allies, under the command of William III. king of England, and the elector of Bavaria; and the French, under the duke of Luxemburg. The French army amounted to 80,000 man, and the allies to little more than half that number. The French were repulſed two or three times, and loſt a great many officers and men; but, returning the charge, they gained a victory, which, however, coſt them dear, having 15,000 killed, and between 9 and 10,000 wounded. The confederates loſt 60 pieces of cannon, 9 mortars, a great number of ſtandards and colours, with about 7000 men killed and wounded: 16 miles SE. Louvain, and 17 WSW. Liege.

LANDENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles S. Laab.

LANDERNEAU, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Finiſterre: 2½ poſts NE. Breſt, and 67¼ W. Paris. *Long.* 13. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

LANDERON, a town of Swiſſerland, in the principality of Neufchatel, ſituated at the ſouth-weſt extremity of the lake of Bienne, built, in the year 1324, by Rodolph V. count of Neufchatel. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. In the year 1707, this town refuſed to acknowledge the king of Pruſſia for ſovereign, and was reduced by force of arms: 7 miles NE. Neufchatel, and 9 SW. Bienne.

LANDES, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Gironde, on the eaſt by the department of the Lot and Garonne, and Gers, on the ſouth by the Lower Pyrennées; and on the weſt by the ſea; about 60 miles from north to ſouth, and nearly as much from eaſt to weſt. It is a part of what was heretofore called *Landes*: it is, in general, a ſandy, unfruitful country, covered with heaths, and thinly cultivated, except towards the ſouth-eaſt, where it contains ſome good land, and ſeveral towns. The principal rivers are the Douze and Adour. Mont-de-Marſan is the capital.

LANDESHUT, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, on the Bober. In this town is a Roman Catholic church, with a Lutheran gnadenkircke, or permiſſive church, and a Latin ſchool. This toleration of the Lutheran church and ſchool was purchaſed by a loan of 80,000 florins to the emperor, beſides a preſent of 12,000. The town itſelf was founded in 1292. In 1638, the greateſt part of it was deſtroyed by fire; and, in the following year, it was pillaged and demoliſhed with ſo much barbarity, that only two perſons remained there. It enjoys, however, a flouriſhing linen trade. In 1745, a ſmart ſkirmiſh happened here between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians; and, in 1757, a body of the former, in this neighbourhood, defeated one of the latter: 18 miles WSW. Schweidnitz, and 18 SSW. Jauer.—In the year 1760, the Pruſſians were defeated by the Auſtrians, near this town. The Auſtrians were greatly ſuperior in numbers to the Pruſſians, and loſt 6000 men killed, and a much greater number wounded. The Pruſſians retired to Breſlau.

LANDEVAN, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auray: 2½ leagues NW. Auray, and 2½ SE. Hennebon.

LANDEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sables-d'Olonne: 2¼ leagues N. Sables-d'Olonne, and 5 W. la Roche-ſur-Yon.

LAND GRABEN, a river of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlau, which runs into the Weiſtritz, a little above its junction with the Oder.

LANDGUARD FORT, a fort of England, ſituated on a point of land, at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the county of Suffolk, at the mouth of the rivers Orwell and Stour, oppoſite Harwich, and furniſhed with a garriſon, under the command of a governor, and a platform of guns, to defend the coaſt.

LANDIVISIAU, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Landerneau: 2½ leagues NE. Landerneau, and 3½ WSW. Morlaix.

LANDIN, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro Minho: 4 leagues E. Villa de Conde, and 2 W. Guimaraens.

LANDIVY, a town of France, in the departmen of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ernée: 3¼ leagues N. Ernée, and 6 NW. Mayenne.

LANDONNEAU, a river of France, which runs into the ſea near Breſt.

LANDRECY, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Queſnoy, ſituated on the Sambre. In the year 1543, this town was beſieged by the emperor Charles V. with an army of 5000 men, and 50 pieces of cannon, but without ſucceſs; the year following it was ceded to the emperor, by the peace of Creſſy. In the year 1637, it was taken by the French; and retaken ſoon after by the Spaniards, who held it till the year 1655, when it was attacked by the marechals Turenne and Ferte, who became maſters of it, ten days after the trenches were opened, in ſight of the Spaniſh army, under the prince of Conde, of 35,000 men. The French, who remained in poſſeſſion, by the peace of the Pyrennées, enlarged the fortifications, and made it one of the ſtrongeſt places in the country. It has only two gates; one towards the eaſt, called *the Gate of France*, and the other toward the weſt, called *the Gate of Queſnoy*. In the year 1712, prince Eugene, of Savoy, who commanded the army of the allies, inveſted this place with thirty-four battalions and thirty ſquadrons, on the 17th of July, giving the conduct of the enterpriſe to the prince of Anhalt Deſſau; but, the French carrying the poſts of Denain, Marchiennes, and St. Amand, the ſiege was raiſed on the 31ſt of the ſame month. In the year 1794, the town was beſieged by a part of the army of the powers allied againſt France, under the conduct of the hereditary prince of Orange. The whole of the ſiege, after opening of the trenches, laſted ſcarcely ten days: yet the bombardment was ſo ſevere, that not more than three houſes were left ſtanding. Two hundred of the inhabitants, and twelve hundred of the garriſon, loſt their lives. The remainder of the garriſon, which ſurrendered priſoners of war, conſiſted of 4400 men. The ſurrender took place on the 30th of April. But it did not remain long in the poſſeſſion of the allies; for, on the 15th of Auguſt following, the garriſon which conſiſted of 20,000 men, ſurrendered at diſcretion, to the French general Scherer: 3½ poſts SE. Valenciennes, and 23½ NNE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

LANDRESSE, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baume-les-Dames: 5¼ leagues NE. Ornans, and 2¼ SE. Baume-les-Dames.

LANDRIANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 11 miles SSE. Milan.

LANDROAL *(O)*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 4½ leagues N. Mourao, and 4 W. Xerumenha.

LANDROVA, a ſmall river of Spain, which runs into the Atlantic: 3 leagues NE. Vivero, in the province of Galicia.

LANDSBERG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 26 miles S. Konigſberg.

LANDSBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 24 miles SW. Gratz, and 94 SSW. Vienna.

LANDSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya on the Weſer: 6 miles SSW. Nienburg.

LANDSBERG, a ruined caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux-Ponts: 1 mile E. Ober Moſchel.

LANDSBERG, a towr of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Lech: 18 miles S. Augſburg, and 32 W. Munich. *Long.* 28. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 4. N.

LANDSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipzig: 5 miles W. Delitſch, and 14 NW. Leipzig. *Long.* 29. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

LANDSBERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg, on the Warta. It contains three churches, a royal magazine, and ſeveral manufactures of ſtuff and cloth, with a conſiderable trade in wool: 20 miles E. Cuſtrin, and 64 E. Berlin. *Long.* 32. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

LANDSBERG *(Alt)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 21 miles SE. Oranienburg, and 14 ENE. Berlin.

LANDSCRON, a ſea-port town of Sweden, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the province of Skone, on an iſland near the Sound. It is a ſtaple town, with a good harbour. In the year 1676, it was taken by the Danes. New fortifications are erecting here, the object of which is to command the whole coaſt of Skonen, along the Sound. The old fortifications are furniſhed with a garriſon of two or three hundred men, and ſeventy-four pieces of cannon. The harbour lies between the continent and a ſmall iſland, and is twenty feet deep; a new citadel is to be erected: 21 miles NW. Lund, and 12 S. Helſingborg. *Long.* 12. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

LANDSCRON, a fortreſs of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, which fell into the poſſeſſion of the confederates, during the late troubles, from whence they made excurſions; and, by a detachment of troops from this fortreſs, the city of Cracow was taken from the Ruſſians: 24 miles S. Cracow.

LANDSCRON, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 12 miles E. Leutmiſchl.

LANDSCRON, a fortreſs of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, purchaſed of the marquis of Baden-Dourlach by Louis XIV: 8 miles S. Huningue, and 5 SW. Bâle.

LAND'S END, the weſtern extremity of England, and the county of Cornwall: 10 miles SW. Penzance. *Long.* 5. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

LAND'S END, a cape of England, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sheerneſs: 4 miles NW. from Shelneſs.

LANDSER, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Altkirch: 3½ leagues NW. Bale, and 7½ leagues S. Colmar.

LANDSHAAG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: 19 miles SW. Freuſtadt.

LANDSHUT, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: 16 miles SE. Auſpitz.

LANDSHUT, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the river Iſer, the capital of a government to which it gives name. It is an open well-built town, and contains two electoral palaces and a college, with a church in it, the ſteeple of which is reckoned the higheſt in Germany; a pariſh church and ſix convents. Landſhut was built, either by duke Louis of Bavaria, or his father, duke Otto of Mittelſbach. In 1634, it ſuffered from the Swedes: 36 miles SE. Ingolſtadt, and 32 NE. Munich. *Long.* 29. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

LANDSHUT, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 72 miles W. Lemberg.

LANDSHUT, ſee *Landeſhut*.

LANDSTRASS, or *Landſtroſt*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, ſituated on an iſland in the river Gurck: 18 miles S. Cilley, and 57 E. Trieſte.

LANDUN, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: 7 leagues NNE. Niſmes, and 2½ S. Point St. Eſprit.

LANDVELLER, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 9 miles E. Gothenborg.

LANDWERNHAGEN, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and principality of Heſſe; near which, in the year 1758, the allies were defeated by the French, with the loſs of 1500 men: 6 miles NE. Caſſel.

LANE, an iſland of the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Main, in North America, a little to the E. of Scuttock Point. *Long.* 67. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 18. N.

LANE, a river of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, which runs from Lough Lane into Caſtlemain Bay.

LANE *(Lough)*, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, near Killarney: 15 miles S. Tralee.

LANEL, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Galam, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Senegal.

LANEMEZAN, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Bagnères: 4 leagues ENE. Bagnères-en Bigorre, and 5 SE. Tarbe.

LANEPAX, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Condom: 3½ leagues SSW. Condom, and 6 NW. Auch.

LANERK, a town of Scotland, which gives name to the county, ſituated on the north-eaſt ſide of the Clyde; near it are ſome celebrated falls, or cataracts, in that river, which eſpecially in rainy ſeaſons, form a tremendous appearance. Here the brave Wallace firſt meditated to revenge the wrongs of his country, and ſlew the governor, who was a man of rank. In the neighbourhood are ſome of the greateſt cotton manufactures of Scotland: 19 miles SE. Glaſgow. *Long* 0. 37. W. Edinburg. *Lat.* 55. 43. N.

LANERKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Dumbartonſhire, on the north eaſt by Selkirkſhire, Linlithgowſhire, and Edinburghſhire, on the eaſt by Peebleſhire, on the ſouth by Dumfriesſhire, on the ſouth-weſt by Ayrſhire, and on the weſt, toward the north, by the Clyde; forty miles long, and about twenty-two in its mean breadth. Its form has been fancifully compared to that of a vine leaf; the mouth of the Clyde, ſuppoſed to repreſent the ſtem, the courſe of that river, the middle vein, and the leſſer ſtreams, its collateral branches. The river Clyde, deſcending from the ſouthern part of this county, divides it into two equal parts, the one called *the Shire of Lanerk*, and the other *the Barony of Glaſgow*; the one hilly, heathy, and fit for paſture, and the other level, and proper for corn. The principal rivers, all of which riſe on the ſame hill, are the Clyde and the Annan, both of which run into the Iriſh Sea; alſo, the Tweed, which falls into the German Ocean: beſides which, the Frith of Clyde is joined to the Frith of Forth by a canal, for the benefit of navigation and trade. It abounds with coal and limeſtone; has ſome lead mines, and abundance of lapis lazuli is dug up here. The chief towns are Glaſgow, Hamilton, Lanerk, and Rutherglen.

LANESBOROUGH, a town of Ireland in the county of Longford, on the river Shannon. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh Parliament: 7 miles SW. Longford, and 15 N. Athlone.

LANGANAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles E. Droſendorf.

**LANGANICO,** or *Sunri,* anciently *Olympia,* a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, ſituated on a ſmall river called *Carbon,* the ancient *Alpheus.* This was once a city of great note, near which, on the Olympian plain, were celebrated the games ſo called, which were firſt inſtituted by Pelops, in honour of Jupiter, and afterwards revived by Atreus and Hercules. They were held every fifth year, with great ſolemnity, amidſt an infinite number of ſpectators, and laſted for five whole days together. From theſe ſpectacles the computation of time in Greece, by Olympiads, took its riſe. In this city, alſo, was a very fine temple of Jupiter Olympius, with a celebrated image of that god, fifty ells high, which was reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world. Near it was alſo a famous grove, dedicated to the ſame god. It is dwindled, at preſent, into an inconſiderable place: 32 miles SSE. Chiavenza, and 60 SW. Corinth.

**LANGDON,** a river of England in the county of Durham, which runs into the Tees, 12 miles above Barnard Caſtle.

**LANGDON-HILLS,** hills of England, in the county of Eſſex, about 3 miles S. Billericay.

**LANGEAC,** a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brioude: 4 leagues S. Brioude, and 6 W. le Puy.

**LANGEAIS,** a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre and Loire, on the Loire: 4 leagues W. Tours, and 7 E. Saumur.

**LANGELAND,** an iſland of Denmark, ſituated in the ſouth part of the great Belt, between the iſlands of Laaland and Funen; about 30 miles in length, and from three to five in breadth. This iſland is fertile in every part. In the 13th century, it belonged to one of the princes of the blood royal, and was called a principality. It is now only a county, but one of the beſt in the kingdom, and under the ſame governor as Funen. Rudkiobing is the only town. *Long.* 10. 40. to 11 E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 45. to 55. 13. N.

**LANGELKERSKANS,** a fortreſs of Groningen: 3 leagues E. Winſchotten.

**LANGELSHEIM,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel, the principal place of a bailiwick: 6 miles NW. Goſlar.

**LANGEN,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: 1 mile W. Bentheim.

**LANGEN,** a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: 6 miles N. Darmſtadt.

**LANGEN DORBACH,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg: 4 miles N. Hadamar.

**LANGEN SALZA,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of Thuringia, on the Salza. The environs of the town are pleaſant, and the manufactures are flouriſhing. Here are about 900 houſes, two churches, a college, and a caſtle: 14 miles W. Erfurt, and 8 N. Gotha. *Long.* 28. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 54. N.—In the year 1761, a body of Saxon troops were defeated by the Pruſſians near this town.

**LANGEN SELBOLD,** a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg: 5 miles ENE. Hanau, and 6 SW. Budingen.

**LANGENAU,** a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. The church is celebrated for beautiful paintings: 8 miles N. Birchofswerder.

**LANGENAU,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and territory of Ulm, ſituated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Danube: 11 miles NE. Ulm.

**LANGENAU,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 4 miles S. Freyburg.

**LANGENAU,** a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland: 4 miles W. Melſack.

**LANGENBERG,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reuſen: 3 miles NW. Gera.

**LANGENBERG,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 1 mile N. Hardenburg.

**LANGENBRUCKEN,** a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire, with a ſalt ſpring: 4 miles NE. Bruchſal.

**LANGENBURG,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenloe: 13 miles E. Ohringen.

**LANGENDORF,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and biſhopric of Naunburg: 6 miles NE. Zeitz.

**LANGENES,** an iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway, about 8 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 31. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

**LANGENFELD,** a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 4 miles NNW. Feldes.

**LANGENFELD,** a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NW. Crems.

**LANGENHESSEN,** a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 6 miles NW. Zwickau.

**LANGENHOLZHAUSEN,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: 8 miles NNE. Lemgow.

**LANGENHORST,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 3 miles N. Metelen.

**LANGENKANDEL,** a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts: 7 miles E. Bergzabern, and 8 SSE. Landau.

**LANGENLEHERN,** a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria; 2 miles NE. Tulln.

**LANGENLOIS,** a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles N. Crems.

**LANGENORNA,** a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Watach, near Neuſtatt.

**LANGEN RHOR,** a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 mile S. Tulln.

**LANGENSCHWALBACH,** a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenelnbogen, celebrated for its mineral waters: 9 miles NW. Mentz.

**LANGENSTEINBACH,** a town of Germany in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden Durlach, celebrated for its medicinal ſprings and baths: 6 miles WNW. Pfortzheim, and 5 S. Durlach.

**LANGENTHAL,** a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Berne, well ſituated for commerce with France and Germany; for the convenience of which here are held three fairs, at which are annually ſold from 10,000 to 11,000 pieces of linen, 8000 of which are whitened; theſe linens are exported to Spain, Portugal, America, &c. Great quantities of cheeſe likewiſe are ſold here, beſides cattle, horſes, grain, and many other articles, both of agriculture and manufacture. Near it are ſome medicinal ſprings: 18 miles NE. Berne, and 10 E. Soleure.

**LANGENTREER,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 6 miles E. Bockum.

**LANGENZENN,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated on the river Zenn, partly in the principality of Anſpach, and partly in Culmbach: 12 miles W. Nuremberg, and 17 NNE. Anſpach.

**LANGER AER,** a town of Holland: 8 miles E. Leyden.

**LANGERWISCH,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and middle mark of Brandenburg: 4 miles S. Potzdam.

**LANGESCHLAG,** a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles W. Zwetl.

**LANGESUND,** a ſea-port town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtiania: 50 miles SSW. Chriſtiania.

**LANGEWANG,** a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 16 miles NE. Pruck.

**LANGEWIESEN,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Schwartzburg: 8 miles S. Arnſtadt.

**LANGFORD,** a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky: 25 miles ESE. Stamford.

**LANGFORD BAY,** a bay of the iſland of Antigua, on the north coaſt, a little to the weſt of Peyerſon's Point.

**LANGHES,** (*Les*), a ſmall country of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, ſituated between Alba and Ceva, comprehending 58 ſmall imperial fiefs, ceded to the king of Sardinia by the emperor, in the year 1735, but ſtill to be held as fiefs of Germany. The moſt conſiderable are Gorſegno and Caretto.

**LANGIN,** a town of Savoy, in the barony of Faucigny: 6 miles N. Bonne.

**LANGINES,** a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the North Sea, near the weſt coaſt of South Jutland: 2 miles NW. from the iſland of Nordſtrand.

**LANGIONE,** a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Laos, of which it is, by ſome, called the capital. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

**LANGLEY ISLAND,** a ſmall iſland, near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, about a league ſouth from the iſland of Miquelon. *Long.* 56. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 42. N.

**LANGLEY POINT,** a cape on the ſouth coaſt of England, and county of Suſſex: 5 miles NE. Beechy Head.

**LANGOE,** a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Norway, celebrated for its marble quarries; 16 miles S. Chriſtiania.

**LANGOGNE,** a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lozere: 7 leagues NE. Mende, and 11 W. Privas. *Long.* 21. 31. E Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 44. N.

**LANGOIRAN,** a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadilhac, on the Garonne: 3 leagues N. Bazas, and 2½ SE. Cadilhac.

**LANGON,** a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bazas: 3 leagues N. Bazas, and 3 W. la Reolle.

**LANGON** (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay-le-Comte: 2 leagues W. Fontenay-le-Comte.

**LANGONNET,** a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Faouet: 1¼ league N. Le Faouet, and 3½ W. Guemene.

LANGOURLA, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Broons: 2½ leagues WSW. Broons, and 4¾ NE. Loudeac.

LANGPORT, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the river Parret, which is navigable for large barges. In the time of William the Conqueror, it was a royal borough, and once ſent members to the Engliſh Parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturday. In the year 1645, a brigade of the royal army, under lord Goring, ſtationed here to guard a paſs, were overpowered by the parliament forces, with the loſs of 300 men killed, and priſoners. Sir John Digby was dangerouſly wounded, and died ſoon after: 12 miles E. Taunton, and 128 W. London.

LANGRES, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Marne. This town is very ancient, and, in the time of Julius Cæſar, was the capital of the Lingones. In the irruption of Attila, it was taken and burned; and, after being rebuilt, underwent the ſame fate, in the year 407, from the Vandals. It was very early erected into a biſhopric, and, from the reign of Philip Auguſtus to the revolution, the prelates were dukes and peers of France. It afterwards belonged to the kingdom of Burgundy, and fell, with the reſt of the country, to France. The ſituation is on a mountain. Cutlery forms the principal trade of the place: 12 poſts NW. Beſançon, and 34 SE. Paris. *Long.* 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

LANGROIVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Here is a medicinal ſpring: 4 leagues NW. Pinhel, and 6 SSE. St. Joao da Peſqueira.

LANGSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels: 5 miles WSW. Laubach, and 3 NW. Muntzenberg.

LANGSTONE HARBOUR, a capacious harbour of England, on the coaſt of Hampſhire; but, by a bar at the mouth, the entrance for large ſhips is difficult. It is ſituated 3 miles E. Portſmouth.

LANGTON, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick: 1½ mile SW. Greenlaw.

LANGUARD, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Rhine, 3 miles S. Mayenfeld.

LANGUEDOC, before the revolution, a large province of France, divided into Upper and Lower, bounded on the eaſt by the Rhône, which ſeparated it from Dauphiny, the county of Venaiſſin, and Provence; on the ſouth by Rouſſillon and the Mediterranean, on the weſt by Gaſcony, and on the north by Forez, Quercy, and Rouergue: its extent was about 90 leagues in length, and 40 in breadth. The land is, in general, very fertile in grain, fruits, and wine, and watered by the Rhône, the Garonne, the Tarn, the Allier, and the Gardon. There were, in this province, three archbiſhoprics, and twenty biſhoprics. Toulouſe was the capital of Upper, and Montpellier the capital of Lower Languedoc. It is now divided into ſeven departments, the Ardeſche, Lozere, Gard, Herault, Tarn, Upper Garonne, and Aude.

LANGUENBRUCK, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Soleure: 14 miles NE. Soleure.

LANGUIDIC, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hennebon: 1¼ league NE. Hennebon.

LANGWASSER, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Queis, near Friedberg.

LANGWEDEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 4 miles N. Verden.

LANGWIESE, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 20 miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

LAN-HUING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 11 miles NW. Teng-tchouen.

LANJAN, or *Lanjang*, a city of Aſia, and capital of the kingdom of Laos, or at leaſt the ſouthern diviſion, to which it gives name, and is the uſual reſidence of the king; on the weſt ſide of the river Mecon, and, on the land ſide, defended by ditches and high walls. The king's palace is ſaid to be of vaſt extent, and appear like a city, from its ſize, and the number of people who inhabit it. The houſes of the grandees, and perſons of condition, are very high and elegant, well contrived and ornamented; but thoſe of the inferior people are no better than huts. The prieſts alone have the privilege of building their houſes and convents with brick or ſtone. *Long.* 119. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

LANJARON, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 15 miles S. Grenada.

LANINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, near the Baikal lake: 80 miles NE. Irkutſk.

LANISCAT, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſtrenen: 2½ leagues E. Roſtrenen, and 4 SW. Quintin.

LANISCHLE, a town of Iſtria: 16 miles SE. Cabo-d'Iſtria.

LANKEN, a lake of Thibet, about 15 leagues in circumference: 13 leagues N. Darmadjira.

LANKHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 5 miles NNE. Maynbernheim.

LAN-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tchekiang: 12 miles NW. Kin-hoa.

LANKU-TOU, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1102 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 25. N.

LANKWATT, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Groſs Leber: 8 miles SE. Kelheim, and 26 E. Ingolſtadt.

LANMEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morlaix: 2 leagues NE. Morlaix, and 3½ ESE. St. Pol-de-Leon.

LANNILIS, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breſt: 3¼ leagues N. Breſt, and 2½ W. Leſneven.

LANNION, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North Coaſt: 3½ poſts NW. Guingamp, and 64¼ W. Paris. *Long.* 14. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

LANNOY, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lille. A party of the French were defeated at this place, by the duke of York, in the year 1794: 2 leagues ENE. Lille, and 2½ NW. Tournay.

LANOCLE, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Decize: 4½ leagues SE. Decize.

LANSINBURGH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, formerly called *New City*: ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Hudſon, oppoſite the ſouth branch of the Mohawk: 126 miles N. New York. *Long.* 73. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 46. N.

LANSMANS, a town of Norway: 116 miles N. Bergen.

LANTA, or *Lenta*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Revel: 3 leagues E. Toulouſe, and 5½ WNW. Revel.

LANTENAY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon: 2 leagues W. Dijon.

LANTER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes a little to the ſouth of Freudenſtatt, and runs into the Glatt: 3 miles N. Dornhan.

LAN-TIEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 22 miles ESE. Si-ngan.

LANTIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 13 miles S. Piſa.

LANTOSCA, a town of Italy, in the county of Nice: 14 miles N. Nice.

LAN-TSAN, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the north part of the Chineſe province of Yun-nan, on the borders of Thibet, croſſes the province from north to ſouth, where it changes its name to Kou-long, enters the kingdom of Laos, where it takes the name of Mecon, and afterwards runs into the Eaſtern Indian Sea. See *Mecon*.

LANTZENDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles S. Vienna.

LANTZENKIRCH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles S. Newſtatt.

LANVENEGEN, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Faouet: 1 league SW. Le Faouet, and 5¾ N. L'Orient.

LANVOLLON, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontrieu: 3½ leagues NW. S. Brieuc, and 2½ SE. Pontrieu.

LAN-YAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: 22 miles E. Kai-fong.

LANZA, or *Lanſa*, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 8 miles N. Pamplona.

LANZO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Stura: 16 miles E. Suſa, and 11 NW. Turin.

LAO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 25 miles W. Havannah.

LAO, or *Leao*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 230 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 130. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 4. N.

LAO-KUN-TIM, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 50 miles SW. Ning-yuen-tcheou.

LAON, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Aiſne; before the revolution, the capital of a ſmall country called *Laonnois*, and the ſee of a biſhop, who was a duke, and the ſecond peer of France. It contains about 8000 inhabitants: 5¾ poſts NW. Rheims, and 16½ N. Paris. *Long.* 21. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 34. N.

LAOS, or *Lao*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by the Chineſe province of Yun-nan, on the eaſt by Tong-king, on the ſouth by Camboja, and on the weſt by Siam and Ava. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains, covered with foreſts. The country ſeems to be generally flat, and to have ſcarcely any hills or mountains, but thoſe which encompaſs it on all ſides, and ſerve as barriers againſt the potent kingdoms with which it is incloſed. From theſe mountains deſcend infinite rivulets, which drain into one large river, the Mecon, that croſſes the whole region, from north to ſouth. Little is known of the diviſion of the country as to provinces. Some writers make a diſtinction between the ſouthern part, which they call *Lanjan*, or *Lanjang*, or *Lan-tchan*, and the northern, which they call *Lao* or *Laho*. The climate of this country is ſomewhat more temperate than that of Tong-king, and more healthful. The ſoil is generally very good, being rendered fruitful by a number of canals cut from the great river Mecon, which ſerves both to water the lands on each ſide, and carry off the ſtreams, made either by the torrents deſcending from the hills, or the great rains which fall at ſtated times. The principal drugs found in this kingdom, are benjamin and lak. As the foreſts are of great extent, and the plains enamelled with a variety of flowers, they yield abundance of honey, wax, and cotton. Here are alſo ſeveral mines of iron, lead, and tin. Gold and ſilver likewiſe are found; but the inhabitants collect thoſe metals out of certain place's of the river. Lao, properly ſo called, is divided into ſeveral provinces, among which are reckoned Kiang-ſeng, Kemerat, Leng, Lê, and Meng. The country, ſoil, and produce, are not very diſſimilar to thoſe of Lanjan, and the ſame deſcription may ſerve for both. The inhabitants are well-ſhaped and robuſt, rather fat than lean, and of an olive-colour. They are good-natured, affable, courteous, and obliging. They are free from deceit, and of great integrity; never breaking their promiſe or their truſt. This character they are zealous to acquire; and the rather, as they are ſubject to covet what belongs to others. When they ſee any thing which pleaſes their fancy, they ſeldom ceaſe importuning the owner till they obtain it, in whole or in part. However, in caſe of a refuſal, they never offer to take it by force. As the kingdom of Lao enjoys a very wholeſome air, and abounds with the neceſſaries of life, it is very populous, and the inhabitants live to a very great age. The Laos are not of a warlike diſpoſition, nor expert in the uſe of fire-arms, a circumſtance which may be owing to the advantageous ſituation of their country, encloſed with mountains and ſteep precipices; ſerving as ſo many natural fortifications, ſufficient to defend them againſt the inſults of their enemies; and ſhould any break through the ramparts, they have a way to get rid of them, by poiſoning their rivers. It was thus that the king of Tong-king was obliged to retreat, after having loſt a great number of his army, with which, about the year 1650, he propoſed to annex this monarchy to his own. Before this attempt, ſeveral petty kings, joining their forces with the ſame deſign, againſt the inhabitants of Lao, loſt ſo many of their men and beaſts, by drinking the water of a river along which they encamped, that they were at laſt compelled to retreat, without daring to croſs the ſtream and fight their enemies, who inſulted them on the other ſide. In effect, the Lanjans are very ſlothful, and averſe to buſineſs. They apply themſelves to nothing but agriculture and fiſhing. They neglect all arts and ſciences. They are much addicted to women; but their belief in witchcraft and magic is ſtill more pernicious, eſpecially as it prevails among people of rank. They have a notion, that if the head of an elephant be rubbed with wine, enriched with a drop or two of human gall, the beaſt will become more robuſt, and his owner more courageous. In this ridiculous conceit, the governors ſometimes, though but rarely, employ deſperate fellows, who for 25 or 30 crowns, will go into the foreſts to hunt men; and the firſt they meet with, they open his belly and ſtomach, while alive, and taking out the gall-bladder, cut off his head, to convince the more ſavage purchaſer he has not deceived him. In caſe the aſſaſſin does not perform his engagement in the limited time, he is obliged to kill himſelf, his wife, or child, that his employer may take out the gall of the unhappy victim. The Laos would be an almoſt faultleſs people, and free from reproach, could this horrid and cruel practice be once rooted out of the country. The diet of the Laos conſiſts of rice, fiſh, divers kinds of legumes, and the fleſh of buffaloes. They ſeldom eat veal or poultry. The Laos wear gowns cloſe to their bodies. They go with their feet bare, and the head commonly uncovered. Their hair is clipped round, and ſhort, excepting one lock on the temples, which is left to grow, and run through holes made in the ears for that purpoſe. The Laos approve of having only one wife; and ſay, that a man ought not to marry any more: but they make their female ſlaves ſubject to their pleaſure, maintaining great numbers of them, according to their quality, as well for the ſake of indulging their paſſions as for grandeur. Tee, a king who reigned in 1658, had 200 women; but there is only one of the number who is named the principal, as being the firſt with whom the man is contracted; and the reſt are conſidered only as ſecond wives. Their marriages are performed in this manner: they chooſe out the oldeſt married couple they can find, who have lived in perfect agreement together, and promiſe before them to follow their example till death. But often theſe fair promiſes are not long binding; and the parties have recourſe to very frivolous reaſons to ſeparate, and marry with others. When any of their relations die, they make a feaſt, which holds for a month; and celebrate the funeral with great magnificence. The corpſe is put in a coffin, dawbed over with a kind of bitumen. They employ great part of their time in repeating certain hymns, adapted to the occaſion; by means of which the ſoul, as they ſay, is taught the way to heaven, to the end it might not ſtay in thoſe unknown regions. After this ceremony the relations think no more of the defunct, nor ever name him: becauſe, according to the doctrine of the tranſmigration, which is received in this country, they believe the ſoul is gone to the place deſtined for it, and conſequently belongs no longer to them. The language of the Laos or Lanjans, as well as their character, are much the ſame with thoſe of the Siameſe; who, they ſay, have had the art of writing, and their ſacred language, from them: but they cannot pronounce the letters L and R. They write on the leaves of trees, like the Peguers and Malabars; but matters relating to civil affairs are inſcribed on a ſort of coarſe paper, with earthen pins. The religion of the Lanjans, and probably of all the Laos, is nearly the ſame with that which prevails in all the countries compriſed in the Farther peninſula of the Indies. They lived a long time in form of a republic, and obſerved the laws of nature, rather than thoſe of the Chineſe, their neighbours, which they, in part, followed, before they had kings, and were ſubject to their empire. The worſhip of images was, in thoſe times, unknown to them; uncorrupted as they were with the ſuperſtition of other nations. The open ſky was their temple; and they adored one being, whom they eſteemed above all things under the name of commander. In this ſimple and uncorrupted ſtate, the Lanjans continued till ſuch time as the diſciples of Shaka began to ſpread their doctrines over the Eaſt. Some will have it that they received this polluted religion from the Chineſe; but the Jeſuit Marini rather follows thoſe who think they had it from Siam. Preſently after the diſciples of Shaka arrived in this kingdom, the Lanjans ſaw themſelves ſurrounded with temples conſecrated to idols, and prieſts named talapoy, deſtined to their ſervice. The king of Laos is an abſolute independent prince, and acknowledges no ſuperior, either in temporal or ſpiritual affairs. The property of lands lies wholly in him, who diſpoſes at pleaſure of the effects belonging to his ſubjects; nor can any family in the kingdom inherit or poſſeſs any thing left to them by will.

LAO-TIM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Petche-li: 20 miles SSE. Lan.

LAO-TING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 1155 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 54. N.

LAPATA, a chain of mountains of Africa, called the *Backbone of the World*, extending from north to ſouth about 600 miles. *Long.* 27. to 33. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 30. to 20. S.

LAPAU, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Luhe: 8 miles WSW. Luneburg, in the principality of Luneburg Zell.

LAPELA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, on the Minho: 4½ leagues E. Valença, and 1 W. Monçao.

LAPHAO, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Timor, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, inhabited by Portugueſe, or deſcendants of Portugueſe, ſituated at the bottom of a bay, and containing a church, and about 60 houſes: the inhabitants are of a copper colour, with black hair; ſome trade is carried on with Batavia; ſome Chineſe junks and veſſels from Goa viſit this port, which is only ſafe from March to Auguſt; at all other times, frequent hurricanes render the harbour unſafe.

LAPLAND, a country ſituated in the northern part of Europe, belonging to Sweden, bounded on the north by the ſea, on the eaſt by the Ruſſian government of Archangel, formerly a part of Lapland, on the ſouth by Sweden and Bothnia, and on the weſt by Norway; according to the moſt moderate computation 450 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. This country is very thinly peopled in proportion to its extent, which muſt be imputed to the many inconveniences ariſing from the climate, ſoil, &c. But theſe diſadvantages, in many particulars, are perhaps exaggerated beyond the truth. This country, indeed, at firſt ſight makes but an uncouth and diſagreeable appearance. For in moſt places it abounds with rocks and mountains, whoſe ſummits ſeem to penetrate the clouds, and are covered with eternal ſnow. In other parts of it nothing is to be ſeen, for many leagues, but fens, and moraſſes, with a few ſcattered birch-trees, ſhrubs, and buſhes, ſtinted in their growth by the inclemency of the ſky. Other parts of Lapland conſiſt of barren heaths and ſandy deſerts, over-run with moſs, fern, and other unprofitable weeds; one barren wild beyond another, with little or no paſture growing on the intermediate ſpots. Beſides theſe inconveniences, the long and ſevere winters, the cold, dark and tedious winter nights, together with the vaſt depth of ſnow that covers this deſolate region, might ſeem ſufficient to deter every living creature from fixing his abode in this inhoſpitable country. And when, at laſt, the heats in the middle of the ſummer begin to warm the air, Lapland is infeſted with ſuch ſwarms of gnats and flies, that, like clouds, darken the ſky, and obſcure the light of the ſun. But notwithſtanding all theſe diſadvantages, nature has beſtowed on this dreary region ſeveral conveniences, which, if duly weighed, examined, and properly uſed, might in ſome meaſure reconcile the inhabitants to their native country. It is found by experience, that corn will grow in Lapland; and there are more dry than ſwampy ſpots, amidſt its rocks and ſandy plains; nor is it without looſe and clayey ſoils. When the ſummer heats are ſet in, the earth is here ſooner purified, and the moiſture exhaled, than in other places;

that graſs and vegetables ſpring up, and the land is tilled, where, a few weeks before, winter appeared with all its horrors. Graſs will grow almoſt in every part of the country, if it be duly cultivated. Lapland abounds in variety of beaſts, birds, and fiſhes. The furs and ſkins of bears, wolves, beavers, otters, martens, elks, wild and tame rein-deers, hyenas, ermines, hares, ſquirrels; black, red, and white foxes, &c. bring a great deal of money in the country. Here are alſo wood-cocks, ſnow-birds as they are called; a ſpecies of partridges, moor-hens, ſalcons, and other large and ſmall birds. The fiſheries in this country not only afford a plentiful ſubſiſtence to great numbers of the inhabitants, but enable them to ſell a conſiderable number of them to their neighbours. The pearls found in the Lapland rivers are remarkably valuable; and ſwans, geeſe, and ſea-fowl, unknown in other countries, abound here; eſpecially in the ſouthern parts of Lapland. In the vallies and along the banks of lakes and rivers, pine, fir, birch, juniper, willow, aſp, elder, and other trees are obſerved to thrive; and a moderate plenty of wholeſome vegetables, berries, flowers, graſs, and other herbs, are produced in this country. The woods of pine-trees, which grow here, are more ſerviceable than orchards; that beneficial tree, beſides ſeveral other uſes to which it is applied, being an eſſential part of the food of the inhabitants: for a labouring man, who feeds on bread made of the pounded bark of the pine-tree, preſerves himſelf in health and vigour, without feeling his ſtrength in the leaſt impaired by it. The mountains are of a prodigious height and extent in this country, and it appears on trial that they are rich in ores and foſſils, ſuch as rock-cryſtals, purple amethyſts, topazes, loadſtones, quick-ſilver, native cinnabar, &c. The time when Lapland was firſt peopled cannot be eaſily determined, any more than the nation from which its firſt inhabitants were deſcended. That the Lapps were originally one people with the Finns ſeems inconteſtable; and, probably their ſeparation may be dated from the time when the latter began to leave off their former rude manner of life, to build regular habitations, and to apply themſelves to agriculture. They have their own peculiar language, which though in reality no more than a dialect of the Finnæan tongue, has ſome mixture of other languages, eſpecially the Swediſh and Norwegian. The Laplanders are a ſurprizing inſtance, that a whole people can ſubſiſt contentedly without plowing, ſowing, or planting, without ſpinning or weaving, brewing or baking; and without houſes or farms. They employ themſelves in feeding of herds, which is the moſt innocent and ancient occupation in the world; and as their lot is caſt in a country where winter engroſſes the greateſt part of the year, and conſequently renders it impoſſible for them to provide a ſufficient quantity of hay or fodder for great herds of cattle, to laſt the whole year, the bountiful Creator has beſtowed on them a ſpecies of animals, that require little or no trouble to provide for. This is the Rein-deer, which of all tame animals requires the leaſt attendance, and procures the greateſt profit and advantage to its owners. Theſe creatures provide for themſelves, feeding in ſummer on leaves, moſs, and graſs, of which they meet with as much as ſuffices even among the mountains; and in winter they live on a ſort of moſs, which grows in every part of Lapland. They come at this moſs by ſcraping away the ſnow with their feet; theſe animals eaſily find the ſpot where it is to be found by unerring inſtinct. During a journey of ſeveral days with a rein-deer, the only trouble a traveller is at, is either to turn them looſe or tie them to a tree, where the quantity of food they eat at a time does not exceed a handful. They have no occaſion to houſe the rein-deer, as they always lie out in the open air without any inconveniency, and when there is no danger from beaſts of prey, they turn them looſe to the woods: but when they are under any apprehenſion of danger from that quarter, the rein-deer are watched by the Lapland herdſmen. In winter the Laplander makes uſe of the rein-deer in travelling. Its fleſh, either freſh or dried, is his chief food; and his clothing, from head to foot, conſiſts of this animal's ſkin. He alſo exchanges ſome of his rein-deer for ſummer clothes and a tent, which ſerves inſtead of a houſe. The rein-deer alſo ſupplies his owner with a bed; and both winter and ſummer, with good milk and excellent cheeſe. Of the inteſtines and tendons, he makes thread and cordage; and the bones and horns the ſuperſtitious Laplander offers to his idols. In a word, the rein-deer is every thing to a Laplander, ſo that by the loſs of theſe uſeful animals he is entirely ruined. Whilſt he has rein-deer, he gives himſelf little or no concern about fiſheries, mechanic trades, or any occupation: for very few of theſe people practiſe either fiſhing or ſhooting, except it be thoſe who are not poſſeſſed of any rein-deer. Some of them are maſters of above a thouſand, and know every particular animal, by dividing them into claſſes, and giving every one of them a name. The Laplanders, with regard to their manner of living and habitation, conſiſt of two different tribes, namely, the foreſt and the mountain Laplanders. The former ſpend the greateſt part of the ſummer in the woods, and have no property, but the latter live among mountains. The food of the former is moſtly fiſh and fowl; whereas the latter chiefly depend on their herds of rein-deer. The Laplanders in general, and eſpecially the foreſters, are reckoned exceeding good markſmen. They have a great averſion to mining, though ſome of them have found their account in working in ſuch mines as were contrived by others, or in carrying away the ore with the rein-deer. In moſt of the lapmarks, the Lapps make it their employment to carry the burghers to the yearly fairs; and ſome of the former, for a reaſonable reward, uſually look after the rein-deer belonging to any of the townſmen in ſummer time. Moſt of the Laplanders chooſe rather to ſleep away the whole day in their tents, than to put their hands to any work; eſpecially if they can live without it: others, however, whom pinching want has prompted to induſtry, give evident proofs that this people do not want a capacity for mechanic trades, nor even for exquiſite pieces of workmanſhip. Their boats and many other utenſils, which they make for uſe and ornament, are plain indications of their ſkill; and their ſledges are very curiouſly inlaid, with horn of all kinds of figures. Their horn ſpoons, their runen-ſtabe or runic kalenders, with their moulds for caſting pewter utenſils, their bows and arrows, their packs of cards, and the like, are all of their own making. As grazing or feeding their herds of rein-deer, is the chief employ of the Laplanders, they are obliged to ſhift their habitation very often in a year. For in winter time, when the mountain Lapps come down into the woods, they are hardly ever obſerved to continue a fortnight together in one place. At the approach of ſpring, moſt of them, with all their families, take a journey of twenty or thirty Swediſh miles among the mountains of Norway, as far as the North Sea, where they fix their abode till autumn; and then they quit the mountains, for otherwiſe they would be frozen to death for want of fuel, and their rein-deer would be ſtarved; there being no moſs for them to feed on. They ſpend the ſummer upon the mountains, as the lands for which they pay taxes to the crown lie there; for in the winter, whilſt they live amongſt the woods, they take up tracts of land which belong to other people, for which they alſo make them acknowledgment. Beſides, the rein-deer thrives beſt on the mountains in the ſummer ſeaſon. Their manner of living, indeed will not admit of dwelling conſtantly in one place, as is manifeſt from the Lapps that dwell in the village diſtricts, or live by fiſhing, over all the Lapmarks; who, though they make no excurſions to the mountains, yet they never ſettle in one place; but whilſt they fiſh, or look after their rein-deer, rove from place to place, and from one lake to another. This the rein-deer, in ſome meaſure, oblige them to do; for at a certain time they ſhow a diſpoſition to remove, whether their owners will or not, either for want of fodder, or becauſe they are ſenſible of the approach of ſpring. This unſettled way of life lays the Lapps under the neceſſity of providing themſelves with portable dwellings; and ſuch are their tents, the conſtruction of which is as follows: they firſt ſet up ſeveral poles or ſtakes, in a circular poſition, gradually cloſing together towards the top, almoſt in the form of an imperfect cone, or a ſugar-loaf, with the top of it broken off. Over theſe poles they lay a kind of coarſe cloth, which the Swedes call Walmar, or pine-boughs. One of theſe booths generally has room for twenty perſons. The hearth is in the middle of the tent, with ſtones laid round it, to prevent the fire from ſpreading. An aperture is left at the top, where the poles almoſt join, which ſerves both for chimney and window. From this hole hang two iron chains, with hooks at the end of them, to hang the pots on, in order to boil their victuals, or melt the ice or ſnow into water to drink. Round the inſide of the tent they lay their clothes, to keep out the cold wind, and ſpread branches of birch or fir round the tent, by way of ſeats to ſit on, for they have neither chairs, ſtools, nor benches. About the tent ſtand the cupboards or pantries, where they keep their proviſions on poſts or blocks of wood, ſo that they look ſomething like the pigeon-houſes, which are erected on pillars. This is done as a ſecurity againſt vermin. Their carriages are a kind of ſledges, which are ſhaped like ſmall boats with a broad keel, and of ſuch a thickneſs, that no water can penetrate through them. They have alſo a back board for the traveller to lean againſt, who ſits faſt laced in the ſledge, and well ſecured from the cold. This vehicle is drawn by the rein-deer, and generally thoſe of the wild ſpecies, and carried with incredible ſwiftneſs through foreſts and valleys, and over mountains. The rein-deer is harneſſed with a large cloth girt, embroidered with pewter-wire, faſtened on his back. The bit is a piece of thick leather, tacked to the reins of the bridle, which goes over the head and neck of the deer; and from the breaſt a leather ſtrap paſſes under the creature's belly, and is faſtened to the fore part of the ſledge, ſo that it ſerves inſtead of ſhafts to the carriage. In ſummer time, the rein-deer in a great meaſure loſe their vigour and celerity: however, they do very well for carrying the Laplander's effects from one place to another, if they are loaded in a proper manner. Beſides theſe ſledges, the Laplanders uſe a kind of ſkidders or ſkates. In ſummer time the Laplanders, eſpecially thoſe who practiſe fiſhing, and live in South Lapland, make uſe of a kind of boat, or little barque, for croſſing rivers, &c. Theſe are made of very ſlight boards, curiouſly joined together with filaments of the roots of trees, or hempen ſtrings; and are ſo light, that a Laplander carries his boat on his ſhoulders, with the oars and every thing belonging to it, beſides his proviſion-bag, wherever he pleaſes. They ſteer them with prodigious dexterity even among rocks, and down the moſt rapid water-falls; and though the cataract be never ſo frightful, and the Laplander ever ſo great a ſtranger to it, yet he undauntedly ventures down the precipice in his little boat. When he goes againſt the ſtream, and comes to a water fall he puts aſhore, takes his little boat upon his back, and travels on till he comes to ſmooth water. In the northern Lapmarks, they uſe longer boats, which are four or five fathoms or more in length. Thoſe are either haled up the water-falls with ropes, or in the leſs rapid caſcades are ſhoved up with poles, by two men, one of whom ſits at the head, and the other at the ſtern. As for going down the water-falls with the ſtream, they look upon it as attended with no difficulty. In the month of September, before the cold weather and piercing froſt ſet in, they kill what numbers of their rein-deer they think will ſuffice till Chriſtmas, after that they kill as many as will ſerve them the reſt of the year, when they are fatteſt; and ſometimes they kill one or two occaſionally. The more wealthy ſort among the Laplanders, ſometimes, in ſummer, buy Norway cows and ſheep, which they milk, and afterwards kill for their winter proviſions. They alſo eat the fleſh of bears and beavers, ſea and wild-fowl, &c. The poorer ſort among the Laplanders, who live in the villages, even content themſelves with the fleſh of dogs, wolves, foxes, horſes, &c. to ſatisfy their craving appetites. The fiſhing Laplanders live on the fiſh they catch. In ſummer they buy their ſalt from the Norwegians; and in the winter time they purchaſe it of the burghers. Tobacco is not very rare among them; but is ſold at a high price. None of the women have any hand in dreſſing the victuals; that being the office of the maſter of the houſe, aſſiſted by his ſervants. They never omit ſaying grace before and after meat, nor to ſhake one another by the hand before they riſe from the table. Their drink is chiefly water. Marriages among the Laplanders depend wholly on the pleaſure of the parents, who pay no manner of regard to the diſpoſition of their children. They ſeem to diſapprove of marriages among relations, and even intimate friends; and polygamy has never obtained among them either in ancient or modern times. The Laplanders are generally of a brown and ſwarthy complexion, which ſeems the neceſſary conſequence of their ſordid way of living, and being ſo much in the ſmoke and expoſing themſelves in all weathers. They are generally of a middling ſtature. The change of dreſs is unknown among them. Though the inhabitants of all the Swediſh Lapmarks profeſs the Chriſtian religion; yet in many parts ſuch groſs ignorance and errors prevail, as have but very little tincture of Chriſtianity; the only ſign of it conſiſting in their being baptized, and calling themſelves by the name of Chriſtians. What renders them extremely tenacious of their Pagan rites and cuſtoms, is the high idea they entertain of their anceſtors, looking upon whatever they did as reaſonable, juſt, and commendable. As to their mythology, they term the Supreme God and Sovereign of all things, and of good ſpirits, Jubnel; and the prince or chief of the evil ſpirits they call Perkmel. But as they attribute to an evil ſpirit, an equality of power with God, it is no wonder that, like other Pagans, they ſhould endeavour to obtain the favour of this evil being, and render him propitious, that he may not hurt or annoy them. Thor or Ajike they look upon as a kind of God that is both good and an evil being at the ſame time. Beſides theſe and ſome other deities, they likewiſe have a great many demi-gods. As for images, they make them both of wood and ſtone; but they pay the greateſt reverence to the latter ſort. They generally bring the horns and bones of their rein-deer to the altar of offerings. When the Laplanders come within ſight of the place where the idol ſtands, they uncover themſelves, make bows, and creep on their hands and feet to the ſtones, where they make their offerings. Moſt people have heard of their magic drums; but the Laplanders are ſo cautious in the uſe of theſe implements, that their own country-men ſcarce know any thing of them. Indeed, if any perſon is detected in practiſing with theſe drums, it coſts him his life. They are ſuppoſed to uſe theſe drums as oracles; for they imagine that by means of various figures, painted on the head of the drum, they can know what paſſes in different places, whether they ſhall meet with ſucceſs in hunting; what offerings will be moſt agreeable to their gods; with the cauſes and cure of certain diſtempers, &c. Bear-hunting, in particular, is preceded by many rites and ceremonies. It is not uncommon among them, ſometimes to mingle God's word, and ſeveral Chriſtian rites, with their magical ſuperſtitious practices. The Lapps, in general, acknowledge the king of Sweden for their rightful ſovereign; though ſome of them pay tribute to Denmark and Ruſſia, as at certain times of the year, they pitch their tents &c. within the dominions of thoſe crowns. However they conform to the Swediſh laws, attend the celebration of divine ſervice in Swediſh churches, and apply to the Swediſh courts of judicature all over Lapland. Lapland is divided into ſeven provinces or Lapmarks, which derive their name from the places of note in Nordland, in whoſe neighbourhood they lie, viz. Jamtland, Aſele, Umea, Pitea, Lulea, Tornea, and Kiemi. There are neither towns, nor any fixed or meaſured miles in any of the Lapmarks.

LAPPINEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 14 miles W. Tilſit.

LAPPOJOCK, a river of Eaſt Bothnia, which runs into the ſea, about 5 miles below Ny Karleby.

LAPTAW, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: 10 miles N. Konigſberg.

LAPTCHOUT HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the country of Hami: 30 miles W. Hami-Hotun. *Long.* 110. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. N.

LAPUSZNA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, near a river of the ſame name: 50 miles ESE. Jaſſi.

LAPUSZNA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, near Huſ.

LAQUILO, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Murcia, about a league SE. Almacaren.

LAR, a river of Aſia, in the country of Cachemire, which runs into the Behat, 10 miles NW. Cachemire.

LAR, or *Laar*, a town of Perſia, and capital of the province of Lariſtan, ſituated between mountains in a ſandy ſoil: the houſes are low, and each accompanied with a garden; it contains ſome bazars, ſeveral moſques, a caſtle on a rock, and a palace, where the governor reſides. The Jews reſide in a quarter by themſelves, and carry on a manufacture of ſilk; and the Dutch have a factory here: in the environs are plantations of oranges, tamarinds, and dates; and not far from the city, at the foot of a mountain, is found the ſubſtance called *Mummy*: 53 leagues SSE. Schiras, and 40 W. Ormus. *Long.* 72. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 20. N.

LARA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Arlanza: 13 miles SSE. Burgos.

LARACHA, a ſeaport of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the river of Luccos, near the Atlantic Ocean. The environs are interſected by woods and ſome marſhes. Laracha was fortified at the end of the ſixteenth century; in the year 1610, it was given up to the Spaniards, and retaken in the year 1689. A fort, built by the Spaniards on the land ſide, yet remains, and the caſtle on the ſide of the road is defended by batteries cloſe to the water's edge. In the year 1765, the French purſued two corſairs into the river, and bombarded the town. Europeans formerly carried on ſome commerce here, and the river is of good depth; but, in the year 1780, all the merchants were, by command of the emperor, compelled to retire from the place. The large veſſels of the emperor uſually winter here, as there are magazines for the refitting of veſſels, but no docks for building; the wood proper for which is too diſtant, and the ſoil, which is merely ſand, not being ſufficiently firm for the erecting of ſtocks. The road of Laracha is inſecure in winter, when the winds freſhen from the weſt and ſouth-weſt; but there is no danger between the beginning of April and the end of September: 33 miles S. Tangiers. *Long.* 11. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 15. N.

LARAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Serres: 3 leagues SSE. Serres, and 3 NNW. Siſteron.

LAREDO, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, with a good harbour, in a gulf to which it gives name: 20 miles E. Santander. *Long.* 13. 22. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

LAREK, a ſmall iſland in the Perſian Gulf: the ſoil is bad, and the water brackiſh. The Dutch attempted to ſettle a factory here, but were prevented by the Perſians: 4 leagues SSE. Gombron.

LAREMBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles S. Vienna.

LAREN, a town of Holland: 5 miles SE. Naerden.

LARENDEHA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 40 miles SSE. Cogni.

LARG, a river of France, which runs into the Ill, between Altkirck and Mulhauſen, in the department of the Upper Rhine.

LARG FELL, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright: 13 miles W. New Galloway.

LARGENTIERE, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Ardeche: 6 leagues SW. Privas, and 1½ N. Joyeuſe. *Long.* 21. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

LARGO, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, ſituated on the North coaſt of the Frith of Forth, in a large bay, to which it gives name, which is a good and ſafe road for veſſels of every deſcription: 6 miles S. Cupar.

LARGO LAW, a hill about 800 feet high, about a mile N. Largo.

LARGO GULF, a bay on the coaſt of Iſtria, between Cape Salvon and Pirano.

LARGS, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: 7 miles WNW. Killbirnie.

LARI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 14 miles ENE. Piſa.

LARICAXAS, a province of South America, in the country of Buenos Ayres, about 80 leagues from eaſt to weſt, and 25 from north to ſouth. The temperature of the air is different in different parts, and ſome of its products are the ſame with thoſe of Carabaya, by which it is terninated to the northward. This whole province abounds in gold mines, whoſe metal is of ſo fine a quality, that its ſtandard is twenty-three caracts and three grains. In this province is the celebrated mountain of Sunchuli, in which, about 50 years ſince, was diſcovered a gold mine, remarkably rich, and of the ſtandard above-mentioned; but when in its higheſt proſperity, it was unfortunately overflowed ; and notwithſtanding prodigious ſums were expended in endeavours to drain it, all the labour and expence, from the works being injudiciouſly conducted, were thrown away.

LARINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento, on the confines of Moliſe : 25 miles NE. Moliſe, and 42 N. Benevento.

LARING, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 4 miles NE. Marburg.

LARIOZO, a town of the iſland of Cuba : 48 miles E. Spirito Santo.

LARISSA, a town of European Turkey, and capital of the province of Theſſaly, on the river Peneus, near the celebrated mountain Olympus, inhabited by Chriſtians, Turks, and Jews, the former of whom have an archbiſhop and ſeveral churches. The Turks have ſeveral moſques. In the year 1669, the grand ſignior held his court here during the ſiege of Candy. The ſituation is pleaſant, on a riſing ground. The Turks call it *Geniſahar*, or *Jeng-iſchahir* : 308 miles WSW. Conſtantinople, and 220 SW. Adrianople. *Long*. 40. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 45. N.

LARISTAN, a province of Perſia, at one time an independent kingdom, under the deſcendants of Koſroes, king of Perſia ; bounded on the north and eaſt by Kerman, on the ſouth by the Perſian Gulf, on the weſt by Farſiſtan. The air is unwholeſome, and varies often from extreme heat to ſudden cold ; the water fit for uſe is very rare. That in general found in the country is ſaid to breed worms in the legs and thighs of thoſe who drink it. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in camels. Lar is the capital.

LARKENTING, a town of Aſia, in Thibet : 55 miles ENE. Tchiatam.

LARNAGE, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence : 10 miles N. Valence.

LARNE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, near the north channel of the Iriſh Sea : 8 miles N. Carrickfergus, and 16 NE. Antrim. *Long*. 5. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 51. N.

LARNE *(Lough)*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, between the iſland Magee, and the coaſt of Antrim, ſo called from the town of Larne, which is ſituated at the north-weſt extremity, about 6 miles long and 1 wide.

LARNHE, a ſea-port town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus ; the ſee of a Greek biſhop, and the reſidence of ſeveral European conſuls. The Turks have a moſque, and the Greeks three Churches. In Larnic, or rather in the whole iſland of Cyprus, there are people belonging to ſix European nations : French, Engliſh, Tuſcans, Neapolitans, Venetians, and Raguſans, each have their reſpective conſul, except the Tuſcans ; theſe are under the protection of the Engliſh conſul, who is honoured even with the title of vice-conſul of Tuſcany. There are here alſo Imperialiſts, Danes, Swiſs, Dutch, and Genoeſe ; but as all theſe have long ceaſed to carry on commerce by themſelves, they entruſt their commiſſions to correſpondents, whom they have amongſt the other nations eſtabliſhed in this iſland : 10 leagues SW. Famagoſta.

LARANTUKA, a town on the ſouth ſide of Ende, one of the Molucca iſlands, with a good harbour.

LAROTAVA, a town of the iſland of Teneriffe.

LARRAGA, a town of Spain, in Navarre : 11 miles E. Eſtella.

LARRASOANNA, a town of Spain, in Navarre : 4 leagues NE. Pamplona.

LARRISOUN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezenderan : 22 leagues SW. Ferabat.

LARRY BUNDAR, a town of Aſia, in the country of Tatta, on a branch of the Indus, called *Pitty*, about twenty miles from the ſea. The river is navigable for ſmall veſſels : 48 miles WSW. Tatta. *Long*. 66. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 24. 45. N.

LARS, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus : 56 miles SE. Ekaterinograd.

LARVIGEN, or *Laurwigen*, a ſea-port town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtiania, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated at the conflux of two rivers near the ſea. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and its iron works are reckoned ſome of the moſt valuable in Norway : 55 miles SSW. Chriſtiania. *Long*. 10. 15. E. Grenwich. *Lat*. 59. 3. N.

LARZICOUR, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry le François, on the Marne : 3 leagues SE. Vitry.

LASAIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra : 21 miles SSW. Cangiano.

LASBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 3 miles ESE. Freiſtatt.

LASCHE, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 8 miles E. Chrudim.

LASCHNITZ, or *Ladzidza*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels : 1½ mile SE. Trachenberg.

LASCIGO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra : 18 miles W. Policaſtro.

LASDIPELEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania : 9 miles N. Pilkallen.

LASERRA, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 10 miles NE. Sarcena.

LASHOM, a town of Egypt, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean : 11 miles W. Damietta.

LASK, or *Laſko*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia : 30 miles NE. Siradia.

LASNEBOURGH, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne, on the Arc, at the foot of Mount Cenis, the paſſage of which is the principal ſupport of the inhabitants. The ſun is hidden from the inhabitants of this town by the mountain during two months of the year : 20 miles NNW. Suſa, and 23 miles E. St. Jean-de-Maurienne.

LASSA, a city of Aſia, and capital of Great Thibet, in d'Anville's chart of Thibet, called *Tonker* ; major Rennel ſays, much confuſion ariſes from the application of ſo many different names to this capital of Thibet. Giorgi tells us, that the proper name of it, in the language of Thibet, is *Baronthala* ; but that the Tartars call it Laſſa, or Lahaſſa. Other accounts call it Tonker, and apply the names Laſſa and Baronthala to the diſtrict which contains Tonker and Putala. And again, others give the name of Putala inſtead of Laſſa to the capital of Thibet. But we ought to apply the name Laſſa, or Lahaſſa, to the capital ; and to conſider Putala as the caſtle and palace of the lama, and his ordinary place of reſidence : 220 miles NE. Parna. *Long*. 91. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 30. 35. N.

LASSAN, or *Leſſan*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania : 44 miles NW. Stettin, and 38 SSE. Stralſund.

LASSAY, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Mayenne : 3½ leagues NW. Villaine, and 3 NNE. Mayenne. *Long*. 17. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 27. N.

*Laſſé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé : 1½ league E. Baugé, and 5½ N. Saumur.

LASSEUBE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenneés, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Oleron : 2 leagues E. Oleron.

LASSIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Noyon : 2 leagues W. Noyon.

LASSITI, a town of the iſland of Candia : 22 miles SE. Candia.

LASSOTH, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : 10 miles N. Neiſſe.

LASSWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : 4 miles NW. Patſchkau.

LASTISANA, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the country of Friuli : 7 miles E. Concordia.

LASTRES, a ſea-port town and cape of Spain, on the north coaſt of Auſtria : 30 miles NE. Oviedo. *Long*. 11. 26. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 43. 33. N.

LASTRINGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland : 12 miles N. Nykoping.

LASVA, a river of Boſnia, which runs into the Miſna, near Pſenitza.

LATABI, a town of Africa, belonging to the kingdom of Aquambo.

LATAC, a town of Aſia, in Thibet, on the north ſide of the Ganges. *Long*. 92. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 30. 55. N.

LATACUNGA, a town of South America, and principal place of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, in the audience of Quito, containing 10,000 inhabitants. This town was deſtroyed by an earthquake, in the year 1698, and great number of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins : 50 miles S. Quito.

LATAKIA, a ſea-port of Aſia, in Syria, built by Seleucus Nicanor, who called it *Laodicea*, the name of his mother ; ſituated at the baſe, on the ſouthern ſide of a ſmall peninſula, which projects half a league into the ſea. Its port, like all the others on this coaſt, is a ſort of baſon, environed by a mole, the entrance of which is very narrow. It might contain 25 or 30 veſſels, but the Turks have ſuffered it ſo to be choaked up, as ſcarcely to admit four. Ships of above 400 tons cannot ride there, and hardly a year paſſes that one is not ſtranded at the entrance ; notwithſtanding this, Latakia carries on a very great commerce, conſiſting chiefly of tobacco, of which upwards of twenty cargoes are annually ſent to Damietta ; the returns from thence are rice, which is bartered in Upper Syria for oils and cottons : 50 miles S. Antioch, and 80 SW. Aleppo.

LATANG, a town of Thibet : 3 leagues S. Dſaprong.

LATATSI, a mountain of Thibet. *Long*. 95. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 31. 35. N.

LATCHA, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, about 32 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. *Long*. 56. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 61. to 61. 20 N.

LATCHOU, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Ganges. *Long*. 95. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 30. 50. N.

LATE, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of Lima.

LATESA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra : 10 miles S. Lanciano.

LATF, a town of Egypt : 3 miles S. Foua.

LATIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto : 5 miles E. Oria.

**LATICZOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 60 miles NW. Braclaw.

**LATORCZA**, a river of Hungary, which riſes near Paſilo, in the Carpathian mountains, and runs into the Theyſs, near Tokay.

**LATRONICA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 22 miles SW. Turſi.

**LATSCH**, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 6 miles WSW. Tyrol.

**LATSCHACH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 14 miles SW. Clagenfurt.

**LATZKE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: 4 miles SSW. Belgard.

**LATZKI**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 80 miles WSW. Lemberg.

**LAVAGNA**, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Appennines, about 10 miles eaſt from Genoa, and runs into the ſea near Lavagna.

**LAVAGNA**, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name: 14 miles WNW. Brugneto.

**LAVAL**, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Mayenne, ſituated on the river Mayenne, containing about 18,000 ſouls. Here are ſeveral manufactures of linen in the town and environs, which form a very conſiderable commerce: 9½ poſts E. Rennes, and 34¾ WSW. Paris. *Long.* 16. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 4. N.

**LAVAL**, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langogne: 3 leagues NW. Langogne.

**LAVAMUND**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the Drave, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Saltzburg: 24 miles E. Clagenfurt, and 40 W. Marburg. *Long.* 32. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 46. N.

**LAVAMUNTER ABEN**, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 4 miles N. Lavamund.

**LAVANGE**, one of the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies: 3 miles SE. from the iſland of St. Thomas.

**LAVAN SANDS**, ſands on the north coaſt of Wales, between the iſland of Angleſey and the county of Caernarvon, eaſt of Beaumaris.

**LAVANT**, a river of England, in the county of Suſſex, which runs into the ſea, about 5 miles below Chicheſter.

**LAVANT**, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, at Lavamund.

**LAVANT SEE**, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 9 miles E. Neumarck.

**LAVARDENS**, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auch: 2½ leagues NNW. Auch, and 4½ SSE. Condom.

**LAVARDIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Mans: 8 miles NW. Le Mans.

**LAVAUR**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Tarn: 6½ leagues NW. Caſtres, and 6 NE. Toulouſe. *Long.* 19. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 42. N.

**LAUBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Simmern: 2 miles N. Simmern, and 37 W. Mentz.

**LAUBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Laubach: 40 miles NE. Mentz, and 16 ESE. Wetzlar. *Long.* 26. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

**LAUBAN**, or *Luban*, a town of Luſatia, on the river Quieſs, ſurrounded by a wall and ſome baſtions. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in cloth and linen. In the year 1427 and 1431, it was laid waſte by the Huſſites: 62 miles E. Dreſden, and 72 NNE. Prague.

**LAUBIES** (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mende: 4 leagues N. Mende.

**LAUCHA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Unſtrutt: 6 miles ESE. Nebra, and 6 NW. Naumburg. *Long.* 29. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

**LAUCHSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Merſeburg, with a medicinal ſpring: 4 miles W. Merſeburg, and 11 E. Querfurt.

**LAUDA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Tauber: 28 miles SSW. Wurzburg, and 25 SSE. Heilbron.

**LAUDER**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, on the Leader. In the reign of James III. the Scotch nobility, enraged at the conduct of the miniſters, one of whom, from a maſon, had been created earl of Mar, being ſummoned by the king to meet at Lauder, to conſult on the means of repelling an invaſion, before they proceeded to buſineſs, ſeized the earl of Mar, and his aſſociates, and hung them over a bridge, in the ſight of the king and his army. Near this town is Lauder caſtle, originally built as a fortreſs by Edward Longſhanks, who had overrun that part of Scotland: 24 miles W. Berwick, and 19 SE. Edinburgh.

**LAUDICK**, or *Lauda*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: 20 miles SE. Gneſna.

**LAVE**, a river of France, which runs into the Lys, near Bethune.

**LAVELANET**, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: 4 leagues NE. Taraſcon, and 3 S. Mirepoix.

**LAVELD**, or *La Feld*, a place of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, where a battle was fought between the allies, under the command of the duke of Cumberland, and the French, under the command of marſhal Saxe, in which the former was defeated: 4 miles W. Liege.

**LAVELINE**, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Diey: 1¼ league SE. St. Diey.

**LAVELLO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari: 6 miles N. Venoſa.

**LAVEN**, or *Laverdal*, a river of Norway, which runs into the ſea, near Larvigen.

**LAVENAU**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg.

**LAUENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principal town of a lordſhip of the ſame name, in Hinder Pomerania, on the Lehe: 36 miles WNW. Danzick, and 50 ENE. Polnow.

**LAUENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe Lauenburg, ſituated on the right coaſt of the Elbe, built by Henry the Lion. Here is a toll on the Elbe: 30 miles SE. Hamburg, and 48 SSW. Lubeck.

**LAVENHAM**, or *Lanham*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Tueſday. The principal trade is making woollen yarn: 10 miles S. Bury St. Edumnd's, and 63 NNE. London.

**LAVENO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 18 miles WNW. Como.

**LAVENSAR**, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Gulf of Finland: 60 miles W. Peterſburg. *Long.* 45. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 54. N.

**LAVENSTEIN**, or *Lœwenſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach. Near it is a copper mine: 14 miles NW. Lichtenberg, and 12 S. Saalfeld.

**LAUENSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg: 9 miles E. Hameln.

**LAUENSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 18 miles W. Tetſchen, and 18 S. Dreſden. *Long.* 31. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

**LAVERDIERE**, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: 2 leagues N. Barjols.

**LAVERNICK**, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: 44 miles E. Culm.

**LAUF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg: 8 miles ENE. Nuremberg, and 30 SE. Bamberg. *Long.* 28. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

**LAUFEN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich: 2 miles S. Schaffhauſen.

**LAUFFEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the Salza: 11 miles NNW. Salzburg, and 26 NE. Kuffſtein. *Long.* 30. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 54. N.

**LAUFFEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Bâle, ſituated on the Barſch: 6 miles S. Bâle, and 16 N. Soleure. *Long.* 25. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

**LAUFFEN**, a village and caſtle of Swiſſerland, which gives name to a bailiwic, in the canton of Zurich, near the Rhine, where is a celebrated cataract: 2½ miles below Schaffhauſen.

**LAUFFEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, formerly imperial: 16 miles N. Stuttgart, and 4 S. Heilbron. *Long.* 26. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 1. N.

**LAUFFENBURG**, a town of Germany, and one of the four foreſt towns of Auſtrian Swabia, the head-place of an ancient county, and a fortified town, ſituated on both ſides of the river Rhine, over which is a bridge, by means of which both parts of the town are joined to each other. This town is a fief of the foundation of Seckingen, which was poſſeſſed by the counts of Habſburg, together with the tract called the Seckingen, ſo early as the days of the Swabian dukes of the houſe of Hohenſtaufen. The line of Habſburg-Laufenburg, becoming extinct in the year 1409, both counties, together with the towns in them, deſcended to the houſe of Auſtria, by way of inheritance, though ſo early as the year 1387, Duke Leopold had purchaſed the whole county of Laufenberg, of count John the younger, of Habſburg, for 12,000 florins. At this place is a fall in the river Rhine: 26 miles W. Schaffhauſen, and 18 E. Bâle. *Long.* 25. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 36. N.

**LAUFFN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 18 miles S. Gmund.

**LAUFFNITZ**, a river of Germany, which riſes at Wenigzell, in Stiria, and runs into the river Raab, near S. Gothard, in Hungary: 10 miles SE. Furſtenfeld.

**LAUGHI** (*Le*), a fief of Piedmont, which takes its name from a mountain; formerly held immediately from the empire, but in the year 1736, ceded to the king of Sardinia, as duke of Savoy.

LAVIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 27 miles E. Salerno.

LAUJAR, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 18 miles NW. Almeria.

LAVIGEN, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 24 miles N. Drontheim.

LAUINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg, on the Danube. In the year 1632, this town was taken by the Swedes: 6 miles above Hochſtet, and 22 NE. Ulm. *Long.* 28. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

LAVINGTON, or *Chipping Lavington*, or *Market Lavington*, or *Eaſt Lavington*, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 16 miles NNW. Saliſbury, and 88 W. London.

LAVINO, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe: 18 miles WNW. Como.

LAVINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: 24 miles NE. Moliſe.

LAVIS, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which riſes in a lake near the borders of the Belluneſe, and runs into the Adige, 4 miles N. Trente.

LAVIS, a town of the Tyroleſe, ſituated at the union of the river Lavis with the Adige; taken by the French on the 5th of September, 1796: 4 miles N. Trent.

LAVIT DE LOMAGNE, or *Vit de Lomagne*, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lectoure: 4½ leagues E. Lectoure. *Long.* 18. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

LAUKOWETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 10 miles NNE. Jung Buntzel.

LAUN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the Egra, in the road from Leipſic to Prague: 9 miles ENE. Saatz.

LAUNCESTON, or *Dunheved*, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, of which it is the county town, where the winter aſſizes are held. Anciently ſurrounded with walls. It has two weekly markets on Wedneſday and Saturday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 41 miles W. Exeter, and 214 W. London.

LAUNOY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes: 3½ leagues SSW. Mezieres, and 3½ NNE. Rethel.

LAVONCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Champlitte: 4 leagues S. Juſſey, and 3½ E. Champlitte.

LAVONIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 8 miles WSW. Roſano.

LAVONIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 14 miles W. Squillace.

LAVORA, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by the two Abruzzos, on the eaſt by Moliſe and Principato Ultra, on the ſouth by the Principato Ultra and the Gulf of Naples, and on the weſt by the Mediterranean and the Campagna di Roma; about 140 miles in length, and 33 where broadeſt. It is populous and fertile, yielding abundance of corn, wine, oil, and other productions of Italy. Anciently, it was called *Campania*, and, in the middle ages, *The Caſtellany of Capua*, but received its preſent appellation, in the year 1091, from Richard II. prince of Capua; and the Normans, who, in the beginning of the ſame year, were driven by the Longobardian inhabitants out of the city of Capua, and inſtead of the appellation of the principality of Capua, uſed to give it that only of *Terra di Lavora*, from the fitneſs of the ſoil for all manner of culture. The Normans, in the year 1098, recovering the poſſeſſion of Capua, retained this name preferable to the former, which was afterwards diſuſed except on certain occaſions in public writings. Naples is the capital.

LAUPEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, the principal place of a bailiwick. It was once imperial, and yet enjoys the privilege of electing its own magiſtrates. It is ſituated at the conflux of the Sannen and Senſe: 5 miles SW. Bern.

LAUR, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Saal, 3 miles N. Munnerſtadt, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg.

LAVRA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow: 36 miles NE. Moſcow.

LAURAC LE GRAND, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: 5¼ leagues W. Carcaſſonne, and 1¾ S. Caſtelnaudary.

LAURADIO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the ſouth ſide of the Tagus: 2 leagues SSE. Liſbon, and 3½ NNW. Setuval.

LAURAGAIS, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, in Upper Languedoc, of which Caſtelnaudary was the capital.

LAUREL RIDGE, a part of the Allegany mountains, in the weſtern part of Pennſylvania.

LAURENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Holzapfel: 3 miles S. Holzapfel.

LAURENCE KIRK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine. Manufactures of lawn, cambric, &c. have been lately eſtabliſhed: 7 miles W. Bervie.

LAURENS, a county of the United States of America, in South Carolina.

LAVRENTEVA, a bay or gulf of the Frozen Sea, on the weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 71. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 15. N.

LAURI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Terra di Lavora: 2 miles SW. Sezza.

LAURIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom and province of Baſilicata: 17 miles E. Policaſtro, and 90 SE. Naples.

LAURIERE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bellac: 6 leagues E. Bellac, and 6 NNE. Limoges.

LAURINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 30 miles NE. Wurzburg, and 24 NW. Bamberg. *Long.* 28. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

LAURINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 9 miles WNW. Policaſtro.

LAURISTAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, on the Zenderoud: 30 leagues W. Iſpahan.

LAURO, a town of Portugal, on a river of the ſame name, in the province of Alentejo: 9 leagues WNW. Evora.

LAURO, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Almanſor, in the province of Alentejo.

LAURVIG, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 55 miles S. Chriſtiana. *Long.* 10. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 3. N.

LAUSANNE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, about half a league from the Lake of Geneva. It is the largeſt town in the country of Vaud, and is pretty well built, on a very uneven tract of land, formed by three ſmall hills. This town, though partly ſubject to its biſhop, enjoys, nevertheleſs, ſome conſiderable privileges, granted by ſeveral emperors. Its laws were reduced to a regular code in 1368, under the title of *placitum generale*, or the general will. In 1525, it concluded an alliance with Berne and Fribourg, and in 1536, ſubmitted itſelf to the canton of Berne; which granted it many new privileges, in addition to thoſe it before poſſeſſed. Pierre Viret introduced a reformation in the year 1536, which extended through the whole country of Vaud, after a diſputation held at Lauſanne the ſame year. This place is doubtleſs indebted for its fame and aggrandiſement to the transfer of the biſhop's ſee from Avenche, which took place at the latter end of the ſixth century. It afterwards became celebrated for the council held there in 1448, in which Felix V. reſigned the pontificate, in order to give peace to the church. The dioceſe of the biſhop comprehended the greater part of the cantons of Berne, Soleure, and Fribourg, the country of Vaud, the principality of Neufchatel, Bienne and its territory, and the country of Erguel, and extended almoſt to Franche Comté. Since the reformation, it is reduced to little more than the canton of Fribourg and a part of that of Soleure. Lauſanne chooſes its own magiſtracy, which conſiſts of a burgomaſter, five bannerets, the lower council, the council of ſixteen, and the great council. An academy was eſtabliſhed here in 1537, and a college in 1540. The bailiwick of Lauſanne is one of the moſt extenſive of the canton. The bailiff has ſucceeded to the biſhop. He reſides in his chateau, and has juriſdiction over the ſame places that the biſhop had. A new bailiff is choſen every ſix years, when an oath is adminiſtered to him to maintain the ancient rights and franchiſes of the town. The air is very pure and healthy; there is plenty of excellent water. In a word, every neceſſary of life is here found in the greateſt abundance: 41 miles SW. Berne. *Long.* 24. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 33. N.

LAUSNIEZ, a river which riſes in Auſtria, and runs into the Muldaw, 4 miles SW. Bechin, in Bohemia.

LAUSSEIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nerac: 1½ league NW. Nerac, and 5 W. Agen.

LAUSSNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 8 miles N. Radeburg.

LAUSZA, a town of Samogitia: 44 miles NW. Medniki.

LAUT, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, in the Straits of Macaſſar, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 116. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 45. S.

LAUTENBURG, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: 48 miles E. Culm.

LAUTENHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Hartz foreſt: 8 miles W. Goſlar.

LAUTER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes in two ſprings, which unite together near Kircheim, and runs into the Neckar, near Wendlingen.

LAUTER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Danube, near Marckthal.

LAUTER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Maine, near Staffelſtein, in the biſhopric of Bamberg.

**LAUTER**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg, which runs into the Itſch, near Coburg.

LAUTER, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, at Lauterbourg, defended with lines, which were forced by the Auſtrians in October, 1793.

LAUTERBACH, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Katzbach, near Schonau, in the principality of Jauer.

LAUTERBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Enz, 2 miles WSW. Wildbad.

LAUTERBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 13 miles NW. Fulda, and 33 E. Wetzlar.

LAUTERBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 5 miles NW. Zwickau.

LAUTERBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Hartz foreſt, near which are mines and forges of copper and iron: 14 miles S. Goſlar.

LAUTERBRUNN, a valley in the canton of Berne, of about five leagues in circumference, celebrated for its pictureſque and romantic ſcenery; a beautiful cataract, magnificent glaciers, rocks of calcarious ſtone and granite, and mines of iron and lead: it takes its name from a village: 6 miles S. Interlacken.

LAUTERBURG, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Wiſſembourg, on the Lauter, taken by the Auſtrians in October, 1793: 4½ leagues S. Landau, 3¼ E. Wiſſembourg, and 9½ NNE. Straſburg. *Long.* 25. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. N.—On the 16th of September, 1793, the Auſtrians were defeated by the French near this town, with the loſs of fifteen hundred men.

LAUTERECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Veldenz, ſituated on the Glan: 24 miles N. Deux Ponts, and 46 S. Coblentz. *Long.* 25. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 39. N.

LAUTERHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 13 miles SW. Amberg, and 12 SW. Sulzbach.

LAUTERN, or *Kaiſers Lautern*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine. Here are a caſtle, and three churches for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts, each one. It gives name to a duchy. This town was taken by the troops of the French republic in the month of December, 1793. In the month of May, 1794, the republican troops were ſurpriſed in their intrenchments near this town, and defeated, with conſiderable loſs, by the Auſtrians, under mareſchal Mollendorf: 24 miles NW. Landau, and 17 ENE. Deux Ponts. *Long.* 25. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.—After the defeat of the French troops in the month of May, 1794, this town fell into the hands of the Pruſſians; after a ſevere engagement, which continued the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of July, it was again taken by the French; the loſs of the Pruſſians on thoſe days was upwards of 4000 men killed: ſome time after, it was recovered again by the Auſtrians. On the 20th of December, 1795, the French general Pichegru attempted to retake it, and a ſevere engagement took place between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the latter were repulſed, with the loſs of 2000 men and ſeveral cannon. The Auſtrians loſt 29 officers and upwards of 600 men, killed and wounded. On the 26th of October, 1796, it was finally captured by the troops of the republic.

LAUTERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, on the Altmuhl: 13 miles NNE. Dunckelſhuhl, and 8 W. Anſpach.

LAUTERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 17 miles SSW. Freyberg, and 32 SW. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

LAUTRACH, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: 2 miles S. Bregentz.

LAUTREC, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: 3 leagues NNW. Caſtres, and 5 S. Gaillac.

LAVUNS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: 5 leagues SE. Oleron, and 6½ S. Pau.

LAUZERTE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot: 5½ leagues NW. Montauban, and 5¼ SW. Cahors. *Long.* 18. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

LAUZET, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barcelonette: 10 miles W. Barcelonette.

LAUZUN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 4¼ leagues NE. Marmande, and 4½ NW. Monflanquin. *Long.* 18. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 38. N.

LAWA, a town of the iſland of Borneo, ſituated on a river of the ſame name. *Long.* 110. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 40. N.

LAWA, a river of the iſland of Borneo, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 109. 30. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 0. 30. S.

LAWER KIRK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 15 miles SE. George Town.

LAWERS, a river of the United Netherlands, which ſeparates Groningen from Weſt Frieſland, and runs into the ſea: 10 miles E. from Dockum.

LAWOROW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 24 miles W. Lemberg.

LAX, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais: 33 miles E. Sion.

LAXEMBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles S. Vienna.

LAXEY BAY, a bay about the centre of the eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Man, in the Iriſh Sea; a ſafe ſhelter from weſterly winds, in from ſeven to ten fathom water: the cape at the ſouthern extremity, is called *Laxey Point*.

LAXIANA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xalon, about 1 league above Anza, in Aragon.

LAY, or *Allampi*, or *Alampou*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Ningo, on the Gold Coaſt.

LAYAU, a town of the iſland of St. Vincent, ſituated on the weſt coaſt, in a bay, at the mouth of a river, to both of which it gives name. *Long.* 61. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 8. N.

LAYBACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on a navigable river of the ſame name. 28 miles NE. Trieſte, and 34 WSW. Cilley. *Long.* 32. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

LAYBACH, or *Laubach*, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, which riſes about a mile weſt Ober Laybach, and runs into the Save, 3 miles S. Kreutberg.

LAYBACH, or *Ober Laubach*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 11 miles SW. Laybach, and 9 SE. Hydria.

LAY-CHOUI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 10 miles E. Y.

LAYMEBAMBA, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Chacadoyas.

LAYMOU, a town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Ceram.

LAYRAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Agen: 1½ league S. Agen, and 3 W. Valence. *Long.* 18. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

LAYSSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Severac-le-Chateau: 4 leagues E. Rodez.

LAYTONS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 15 miles ESE. Port Royal.

LAZA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 18 miles ESE. Orenſe.

LAZANIELLA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 40 miles ENE. Spirito Santo.

LAZARE BUEY, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 8 miles from Toledo.

LAZARETTO, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Candy, uſed by the Venetians for the purpoſe of a lazaretto, but now deſerted. It is not far from Canea.

LAZAREVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 32 miles SW. Kirenſk.

LAZARIM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2 leagues SE. Lamego, and 5 WNW. St. Joao da Peſquiera.

LEA, a river of England, which riſes in Bedfordſhire, paſſes by Hertford, Ware, &c. and falls into the Thames, a little below London.

LEACH, a river of England, in the county of Glouceſter, which runs into the Thames, near Lechlade.

LEACHLADE, or *Lecklade*, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, on the river Thames, near the borders of Wiltſhire, Berkſhire, and Oxfordſhire: a canal from the Severn joins the Thames, near this town. It has a weekly market on Friday: 29 miles ESE. Glouceſter, and 77 W. London.

LEAD STEP BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Wales, and county of Pembroke. *Long.* 4. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

LEADEN, a river of England, in the county of Glouceſter, which runs into the Severn, oppoſite Glouceſter.

LEADERWATER, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the north-weſt part of Berwickſhire, and runs into the Tweed, 3 miles E. Melroſs.

LEADHILLS, a village of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, ſaid to be the moſt lofty habitable ſituation in Great Britain; celebrated for the rich lead mines near it, which have been wrought for two centuries: 15 miles S. Lanerk.

LEAM, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Galway, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Lough Corib: 16 miles WNW. Galway.

LEAM-CHOUI-HO, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 37 miles SW. Ning-yuen-tcheou.

LEAME, a river of England, in the county of Warwick, which runs into the Avon, about a mile above Warwick.

LEAM-LEAM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 15 miles SSW. Peking.

LEAM-KIEN-SAM, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 42 miles S. Poro.

LEAM-YOM-HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 600 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 146. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

LEAM-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 15 miles N. Chunte.

LEAN CAPE, or *Loop Head*, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt extremity of the county of Clare, and to the north of the mouth of the Shannon. *Long.* 9. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 32. N.

LEAN-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 32 miles SSE. Ta.

LEANG-TANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 17 miles NE. Oei.

LEAO, a river of China, in the province of Chang-tong, which runs into the ſea, 12 miles W. Lai-tcheou.

LEAO, or *Leho*, a river of Chineſe Tartary, formed by the union of ſeveral rivers, none of which bear this name till after it has paſſed the barrier between Leao-tong and Tartary. It runs into the Gulf of Leao-tong, about 12 miles W. Yao-tcheou.

LEAO-TONG, a province of Chineſe Tartary, now more uſually called *Cheng-yang*, or *Mougden*, ſee *Cheng-yang*.

LEAO-TONG, *(Gulf of)*, or *Yellow Sea*, a large bay or gulf of the Chineſe Sea, between the peninſula of Corea and China; about 400 miles from north to ſouth, and from 100 to 250 from eaſt to weſt. *Lat.* 34. 45. to 41. N.

LEAO-COU-HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, on the ſouth ſide of the Ya-lou river: 370 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 142. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 9. N.

LEASEY POINT, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the county of Lancaſter, in the Iriſh Sea, north of the iſland of Walney.

LEBA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: 16 miles N. Lauenburg.

LEBANON, ſee *Libanus*.

LEBANON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 22 miles W. Reading.

LEBEDIAU, a town of Ruſſia, in ihe government of Tambov: 100 miles WNW. Tambov. *Long.* 56. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 28. N.

LEBEDIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: 60 miles NW. Charkov.

LEBENTHOR, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles NNE. Fridaw.

LEBER, a river of France, which runs into the Ill, a little below Schlettſtatt, in the department of the Lower Rhine.

LEBIALNA, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Caſpian Sea. *Long.* 71. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 55. N.

LEBIAZIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: 16 miles NW. Aſtrachan.

LEBIAZIA, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 188 miles SSE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 89. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

LEBIDA, or *Lebda*, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 30 miles W. Meſurata.

LEBIEDA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 10 miles S. Lida.

LEBIEDZIOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 56 miles ESE. Wilna.

LEBNEK, a town of Tranſilvania: 15 miles SE. Scheſburg.

LEBRADE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 6 miles SW. Lutkenborg.

LEBRILLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: 11 miles SW. Murcia.

LEBRIXA, or *Lebrija*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, ſituated formerly on a branch of the Guadalquiver, which being now choked up, the town is two leagues from the river. It has a caſtle, which marks ſome appearance of antiquity to the place. In the environs are produced olives, from which is obtained ſome of the beſt oil in Spain: 20 miles S. Seville.

LEBRUTZ, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 2 miles W. Schandau, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

LEBSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the union of the rivers Mezen and Pezma: 168 miles E. Archangel.

LEBUS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſeated on the Oder, being 1200 paces in length, taken in a direct line, though formerly much larger, and containing about 4,000 inhabitants, with three churches. This town has been frequently ſacked. It lies low, among hills, ſo that it cannot be ſeen at one view, and, therefore, makes but a mean appearance. It was originally ſubject to Poland, but afterwards devolved on Boleſlaw, duke of Sileſia, who, in 250, bequeathed both the town and its lordſhip to the marggraves, Otho and John, of Brandenburg. In 1354, the elector, Louis the Roman, left the caſtle and city of Lebus to the biſhopric, to which it afterwards alſo gave title. The biſhop's caſtle here was deſtroyed by a fire, in 1631. The biſhopric of Lebus was founded in the year 965, in Red Ruſſia, by the Poliſh prince Micziſlaw, but the particular place of its ſee is not known. That prince's ſucceſſor, Boleſlaw, ſettled and improved this biſhopric, which at firſt, however, bore not the name of Lebus. About the year 1300, it was called the biſhopric of *Goritz*; but at length the biſhopric of Lebus, on occaſion of that city's being added to its territories, which name it likewiſe retained after the building of the cathedral at Furſtenwalde. Lebus was always municipal; inſomuch, that on the biſhop's being regiſtered in the matricula, in 1521, not only the elector of Brandenburg, but likewiſe the biſhop himſelf, remonſtrated againſt it. On the deceaſe of biſhop John VIII. in 1555, the management of the dioceſe was committed to the care of the marggrave, Joachin Frederick, of Brandenburg, who, on his acceſſion to the electoral dignity, in 1598, ſecularized the biſhopric, and at the ſame time ſuppreſſed the chapter: 5 miles N. Franckfort on the Oder, and 7 SSW. Cuſtrin.

LECASELLO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 23 miles NE. Genoa.

LECCE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Otranto. The wool produced in the environs of this place was formerly much celebrated; the country yields abundance of almonds and olives. It contains, beſides, the cathedral, three pariſh churches, and ſeveral convents. It is the reſidence of the governor, and is ſometimes called the capital of Otranto; and by ſome the province is called *Lecce* inſtead of Otranto: 17 miles NW. Otranto, and 192 E. Naples. *Long.* 35. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 38. N.

LECCI, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 5 miles N. Porto Vecchio.

LECCO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the lake Como, which gives name to a branch of the lake, called *the Lake of Lecco*: 14 miles ENE. Como.

LECETA, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 17 miles NNW. Pamplona.

LECH, a river of Germany, which riſes in the Tyroleſe, on the frontiers of the Griſons, paſſes by Fueſſen, Landſburg, Augſburg, &c. and runs into the Danube, 5 miles below Donawert.

LECHE, a river which riſes in the duchy of Luxemburg, and runs into the Meuſe, near Dinant.

LECHES *(Les)*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mucidan: 1 league S. Mucidan.

LECHIQUELEE, a rock, or ſmall iſland, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: 4 miles SE. from St. Heliar.

LECHLADE, ſee *Leachlade*.

LECHNICH, ſee *Leghenich*.

LECHONES *(Os)*, a ſmall iſland, in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Portugal: 3 miles north from the mouth of the Duero.

LECHS GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg, near the Danube: 6 miles ENE. Donawert.

LECK, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick: 14 miles N. Bredſtede.

LECK, a river, or rather a branch of the Rhine, which takes that name at Wyck-te-Duerſtede, in the ſtate of Utrecht, paſſes by Culemburg, Viana, Schonhoven, &c. and loſes itſelf in the Merwe, at Krimpe.

LECKNESS, a town of Norway: 22 miles W. Chriſtianſand.

LECTOURE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gers, ſituated on a mountain, acceſſible only on one ſide, near the Gers. It is defended by art as well as nature. Before the revolution, it was the ſeat of a governor, and ſee of a biſhop. The number of inhabitants is about 4000: 5½ leagues S. Agen, and 5½ N. Auch. *Long.* 18. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 56. N.

LEDA NEGUS, a town of Abyſſinia, in the province of Gojam,

LEDAT *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 1 league NNW. Villeneuve-d'Agen, and 2 SW. Monflanquin.

LEDBURY, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, with a weekly market on Tueſday, ſituated on a canal, navigable from Glouceſter to Hereford: 16 miles NW. Glouceſter, and 123 W. London.

LEDDER, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the Conway, 12 miles S. Aberconway.

LEDER, a lake of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 18 miles W. Trent, and 4 W. Riva.

LEDERHOFE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 6 miles W. Weyda.

LEDESMA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the river Tormes, defended by nature and art. Near it is a warm medicinal bath: 18 miles W. Salamanca.

LEDETSCH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlaw: 13 miles S. Czaſlaw, and 42 SE. Prague.

LEDETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 7 miles SE. Jung Buntzel.

LEDIANAIA, a bay or gulf of the Frozen Sea, on the north coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 77. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 76. 40. N.

LEDIANOI, a cape on the north coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long*. 91. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 78. N.

LEDIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alais: 5 leagues NW. Niſmes.

LEDOYRA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 11 miles NE. Santiago.

LEDWICH, a river of England, which runs into the Temd: 5 miles SE. from Ludlow, in Shropſhire.

LEE, a river of Ireland, which paſſes by Cork, and empties into Cork harbour.

LEE, a river of Ireland which riſes about ſix miles eaſt from Tralee, in the county of Kerry, and runs into Tralee Bay.

LEE, a river of England, in the county of Cheſter, which runs into the Wever, 2 miles N. Nantwich.

LEEDS, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated on the river Aire, and on the great canal, which is navigable from Liverpool. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common councilmen, &c. but ſends no members to parliament. Leeds has been a long time famous for the woollen manufacture, and is one of the largeſt and moſt flouriſhing towns in the county, yet had but one church till the reign of Charles I. It now contains three, a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, erected in 1691, called the New Chapel, which is the ſtatelieſt, if not the oldeſt, of that denomination in the north of England; and in the town and its ſuburbs ſeveral others. In 1786 the firſt ſtone of a general infirmary was laid at Leeds, and which is ſince finiſhed. It is noted for ſome medicinal ſprings. Here are two magnificent halls, both built about the year 1714, one uſed for an aſſembly room, the other is the guild, or moot-hall. Its increaſe of building, in the year 1786, was nearly 400 houſes. The antiquity of Leeds is very great, but it was not incorporated till the reign of Charles the Firſt. The manufacture and trade of Leeds are principally in cloth, the market for which is not, perhaps, to be equalled in the world. There are two ſpacious halls for the accommodation of the clothiers, and alſo a third hall, where worſted goods are expoſed to ſale. At about ſix o'clock in the ſummer, and about ſeven in the winter, the market bell rings; upon which in a few minutes, without hurry, noiſe, or the leaſt diſorder, the whole market is filled, all the benches covered with cloth, as cloſe to one another as the pieces can lie longways, each proprietor ſtanding behind his own piece. As ſoon as the bell has ceaſed ringing, the factors and buyers of all ſorts enter the hall, and walk up and down between the rows, as their occaſions direct. When they have pitched upon their cloth, they lean over to the clothier, and by a whiſper in the feweſt words imaginable, the price is ſtated; one aſks, the other bids, and they agree or diſagree in a moment. In a little more than an hour all the buſineſs is done, ten or twenty thouſand pounds worth of cloth, and ſometimes much more, are bought and ſold with a whiſper only; the laws of the market here being more ſtrictly obſerved than at any other place in England. On account of the trade, the rivers Aire and Calder were made navigable, at the expence of ſeveral private merchants, without calling in the aſſiſtance of the nobility and gentry. By this means a communication was opened from Leeds and Wakefield to York and Hull; ſo that all the woollen manufactures exported are carried by water to Hull. There is another trade in this part of the country, become very conſiderable ſince the opening of the above navigation, which is the carriage of coals down from Wakefield and Leeds; near both which places they have inexhauſtible ſtores. Theſe are carried quite down into the Ouſe, and then either go up that river to York, or down to the Humber, where the Trent and Ouſe meet together, and which in a few miles falls into the ſea. In this paſſage abundance of large towns are ſupplied with coal, with this advantage too, that whereas the Newcaſtle coals pay four ſhillings per chaldron duty to the public, theſe being only river-borne coals, are exempted, and pay nothing; ſo that the city of York, which ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the firſt navigation of theſe rivers, in this particular, as well as many others, experiences daily benefits from it: 24 miles SW. York, and 192 W. London.

LEEDS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, on the north ſide of the Rappahanoc river: 28 miles SE. Falmouth. *Long*. 77. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 38. 10. N.

LEEDS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: 35 miles SE. Burlington.

LEEGETTON, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long*. 118. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 3. 30. N.

LEEK, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a weekly market on Wedneſday, in the neighbourhood of coal mines: 36 miles S. Mancheſter, and 154 WNW. London.

LEER, or *Lehr*, or *Lier*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Friezland, on a river of the ſame name, which ſoon after joins the Ems: 11 miles SE. Emden, and 24 WNW. Oldenburg.

LEERDAM, a town of Holland, on the river Linghe; which gave title of count to the noble houſe of Egmont, and afterwards to that of Naſſau. In the year 1574, it was taken by the Spaniards, who deſtroyed the ramparts: 11 miles S. Utrecht, and 26 S. Amſterdam. *Long*. 22. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 55. N.

LEERS, or *Liers*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, where a battle was fought, the firſt of October, 1746, between the allies commanded by prince Charles of Lorrain, and the French, under the command of comte Saxe, in which the latter were victorious: 4 miles N. Liege.

LEERSTRAND, a town of Norway: 8 miles SW. Drontheim.

LEERSBURG, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 17 miles NW. Wincheſter. *Long*. 77. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 39. 10. N.

LEESNITZ, or *Lignica*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: 13 miles ENE. Ober Glogau, and 18 SSE. Oppeln.

LEESTOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky, on the Kentucky river: 20 miles W. Lexington.

LEEUWE, or *Leeuwen*, a town of Brabant, called by the Flemings *Sout-Leeuwe*, ſituated on the river Geete, in the midſt of a moraſs; it was formerly a place to which the ſovereigns of the country ſent thoſe they baniſhed. The French took it in 1678, and reſtored it to Spain, at the peace of Nimmegen. In 1705, it was taken by the allies, and the garriſon made priſoners of war: 20 miles WNW. Liege, and 25 E. Bruſſels.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. The terms *Leeward* and *Windward*, applied to the Weſt India Iſlands, were given them from their ſituation in a voyage from the ports of Spain to Carthagena, or Porto Bello. The iſlands which lie to Leeward, extend from Porto Rico to Dominica.

LEFKI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. In the neighbourhood is a convent, in which a Greek biſhop reſides: 16 miles SE. Iſnik.

LEFOOGA, one of the Hapaee Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, and conſidered as the moſt fertile. *Long*. 149. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 19. 49. S.

LEGE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Machecoul: 4 leagues SE. Machecoul, and 7 S. Nantes.

LEGERWOOD, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick: 4 miles SE. Lauder.

LEGHENICH, or *Lechenich*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: 10 miles SSW. Cologn, and 50 ENE. Liege. *Long*. 24. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 50. N.

LEGHI, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 56 miles ENE. Aden.

LEGHORN, a city and ſea-port of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, handſome, but not large, and built in the modern taſte, ſo regular that both gates are ſeen from the market-place. Upon account of its being interſected with canals, it is called the *New Venice*. Leghorn was formerly a place of no note, belonging to the Genoeſe, and by them given in exchange to duke Coſmo I. for the town of Sarzana. Since this time it has put on a quite different aſpect. The canals cut in ſeveral parts about the town have rendered the marſhes fit for culture, and in ſome meaſure diſſipated the noxious effluvia, though the air cannot ſtill be deemed perfectly healthy. Freſh water is ſo ſcarce that it muſt be brought from Piſa. The city, beſides its good fortifications, has two ſmall forts towards the ſea, and a citadel on the land ſide. The number of its inhabitants is computed at 50,000, among whom are upwards of 15,000 Jews, who live in a particular quarter of the city, have a handſome ſynagogue, and, though ſubject to very heavy impoſts are in a thriving condition, the greateſt part of the commerce of this city going through their hands. The generality of the Greeks and Armenians ſettled here acknowledge the pope's ſupremacy, and each have their peculiar church. The free Turks, and the Turkiſh ſlaves have a moſque, but the Proteſtants are not permitted the public exerciſe of their religion, the Engliſh excepted, who, by being, of all foreign nations, the beſt cuſtomers to Leghorn, are allowed to have a chaplain. Other Proteſtants make uſe of chaplains of ſhips. Proſtitutes live in a particular quarter, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets. The heavy taxes, payable to the grand duke, from a multiplicity of neceſſaries brought in from the continent, together with his monopolies of brandy, tobacco, and ſalt, make proviſions and other commodities very dear. The trade of Leghorn is very conſiderable, being greatly promoted by the freedom of its port, every bale of goods, whether great or ſmall, paying only two piaſtres, or ſcudi. The harbour is divided into the outward and inward; the latter ſerves only for the four or five gallies, kept by the duke; which are ſometimes ſent to ſea againſt the Corſairs, under the command of a knight of St. Stephen. In the open place before this harbour, ſtands a marble ſtatue of Ferdinand I. and at the angles of the pedeſtal four brazen ſtatues, of a gigantic ſize, repreſenting four Turkiſh ſlaves, in chains. The outward harbour is formed by a mole, or dam, 600 common paces in length, well paved, and with a partition wall in the middle, whereby, at any time, the ſhipping are ſheltered from the wind on one ſide. This mole ſerves alſo for a promenade. The harbour is too ſhallow for large ſhips, which, on this account, lie out of the mole, moored to pillars and large iron rings; but, by this means, are in ſome reſpects ſafer than in the harbour itſelf. The road, for a mile or two ſeaward, is very good, though with no ſecurity againſt winds or corſairs. The light-houſe, where, every night, thirty burning lamps are contained in one lantern, ſtands on a ſingle rock, in the ſea; and not far from it, on the main land, is the lazaretta, where quarantine is performed by perſons and goods coming from places ſuſpected of infection. Leghorn is a biſhop's ſee, with an inquiſition, but having power only over Roman Catholics, and in no other caſes than thoſe of religion: 47 miles WSW. Florence, and 140 NNW. Rome. *Long.* 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.—On the 28th of June, 1796, this city was taken poſſeſſion of by the French, under the command of general Buonaparte.

LEGIUNCARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari; 21 miles NW. Matera.

LEGLANTIER, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: 3 leagues W. Clermont.

LEGNANO, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the Veroneſe, on the Adige: 22 miles ESE. Verona, and 28 NNW. Ferrara.

LEGO NEGRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 8 miles NW. Lauria.

LEGUIGNO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 18 miles SSE. Parma.

LEHDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Tecklenburg: 2 miles E. Tecklenburg.

LEHE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: 29 miles E. Stade, and 32 N. Bremen.

LEHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: 8 miles W. Darmſtadt, and 5 E. Oppenheim.

LEHENHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles WNW. Hardeberg.

LEHESTEN, or *Lehſten*, or *Lahſten*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 5 miles W. Ubigau.

LEHIGH, a river of United America, which runs into the Delaware, at Eaſton, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

LEHMKUHLEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 8 miles SW. Lutkenborg.

LEHNBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Wielburg: 3 miles N. Wielburg.

LEHOTHOWAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 4 miles NW. Leitmeritz.

LEHSO, a town of Arabia Deſerta: 140 miles S. Cathem.

LEHSTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, celebrated for quarries of ſlate: 10 miles SSE. Saalfield, and 17 NE. Coburg.

LEIBEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles WNW. Crems.

LEIBEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles SW. Crems.

LEIBNITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Sulm: 16 miles S. Gratz.

LEICESTER, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſaid to have been built by king Lear. However that may be, it is certainly a place of great antiquity, and was a town before the Romans invaded Britain. It is ſituated on the Soar. It is large, well built, and populous, containing five churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and other places of worſhip. Before the caſtle was diſmantled, it was a prodigious building, it being the court of the great duke of Lancaſter, who added twenty-ſix acres to it, which he encloſed with a high wall, and called it his Novum Opus, now the Newark, where are ſtill the beſt houſes in all Leiceſter; and they continue extra-parochial, as being under caſtle-guard, by an old grant from the crown. Its hall and kitchen are ſtill entire, the former of which is lofty and ſpacious, and the courts of juſtice, which are held here at the aſſizes, are at ſuch a diſtance as not to diſturb each other. The market, which is on Saturday, abounds with every ſpecies of good living, and is, for an inland town, remarkably well ſupplied with fiſh. The fairs in Leiceſter are upon a large ſcale, particularly in the articles of cheeſe, ſheep, and cattle; Smithfield market, on its greateſt days, bears no ſort of proportion to the beaſts ſhown in Leiceſter at two or three fairs in the year. In the Domſday-book, this town is ſtyled a city, and had the title of mayor given to its chief magiſtrate in the reign of Henry III. A parliament was held at Leiceſter in the reign of Henry V. wherein the firſt law was made for burning heretics. It is the largeſt, beſt-built, and moſt populous town in the ſhire. Its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, ſteward, bailiff, 24 aldermen, 48 common-council, a town-clerk, &c. and had its charter from king John, and its freemen are toll-free in all the markets and fairs in England. This town derives great advantages from its manufactures, particularly of ſtockings. A navigable canal is lately made from Leiceſter to Loughborough. Leiceſter ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 27 miles NNE. Coventry, and 98 NNW. London.

LEICESTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, where is an academy, eſtabliſhed in 1784.

LEICESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the north by Derbyſhire and Nottinghamſhire, on the eaſt by Lincolnſhire and Rutlandſhire, on the ſouth by Northamptonſhire, and on the weſt by Warwickſhire and Staffordſhire; 40 miles from north to ſouth, and 30 from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into ſix hundreds, which contain twelve market towns, and 200 pariſhes. The ſoil in the county at large varies pretty much, from a light ſandy or gravelly loam, to a ſtiff marly loam, including all the intermediate degrees poſſible between theſe two extremes. Very little of the land can (with propriety) be called a mere ſandy or gravelly ſoil; nor is there any great quantity of it that may be properly called clay. The beſt ſoil is generally upon the hills; and the worſt, or neareſt approaching to clay or cold lands, is the valleys; though there are many exceptions to this rule. The ſoil, or what the farmers call mould, is generally deep, which makes it very proper for graſs, ſuch deep ſoils not being very ſoon affected by dry weather. The climate is generally temperate, and the country well watered. The principal rivers are the Anker, Avon, Soar, Swift, Welland, and Wreke. Leiceſterſhire is to be conſidered as a county of agriculture, rather than manufacture; though in the article of ſtockings the latter is conſiderable. The breed of large black draught horſes and horned cattle, as well as of ſheep, has been long celebrated, but within theſe few years the latter have been brought to an aſtoniſhing degree of excellence, which ſeems to have been principally owing to the great judgment and care of Mr. Bakewell, of Diſhley, originally, whoſe plan has ſince been purſued by others. A gentleman, who publiſhed a view of the agriculture of the county, ſays, "There are different breeds of ſheep in the county: the new Leiceſter, the old Leiceſter, and the foreſt ſheep. The Diſhley, or new Leiceſter, bears down every other breed before it; and I have no doubt but in the courſe of a very few years this breed will be diſperſed through every county in England," &c. The leading idea is, to procure that breed which, on a given quantity and quality of food, will pay the moſt; and thoſe people who have tried them, are convinced that the Diſhley breed will live where many other breeds would ſtarve; and that the more beautiful the form the hardier the animal is of every kind. Nothing can ſhow the high eſtimation this breed is held in, clearer, than the high prices they have fetched lately at different ſales. In the year 1793, 130 ewes, the property of one perſon, were ſold, at an average, for 25 guineas each; and at another ſale, one bull and four cows were ſold for 331l. 5s. 6d. The towns are Leiceſter, Aſhby de la Zouch, Boſworth, Hallaton, Harborough, Lutterworth, Melton Mowbray, Mount Sorrel, Billeſdon, Hinkley, Loughborough, and Waltham on the Wold. Four members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for the town of Leiceſter.

LEICHLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 4 miles S. Solingen.

LEIDENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles E. St. Polten.

LEIDENSDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 20 miles W. Leitmeritz.

LEIESBACH, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, 3 miles E. Parchwitz.

LEIFERS, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 3 miles S. Bolzano.

LEIGH, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which formerly had a market, but now neglected: 10 miles WNW. Mancheſter, and 189 NNW. London.

LEIGH, or *Lea*, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, on the ſide of the river Thames: 21 miles ESE. Billericay, and 39 E. London.

LEIGHLIN, or *Old Leighlin*, a decayed town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the 7th century, and united with Ferns in the year 1600; the cathedral ſerves for a pariſh church. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 9 miles NE. Kilkenny, and 8 SSW. Carlow.

LEIGHLIN BRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, ſituated on the river Barrow: 7 miles S. Carlow, and 11 NE. Kilkenny.

LEIGH'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of New Ireland, a little to the ſouth-eaſt of Cocoa Nut Iſland.

LEIGHTON, or *Leighton-Buzzard*, or *Beau-deſert*, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, ſituated on the river Ouzel, on the borders of Buckinghamſhire, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 7½ miles WNW. Dunſtable, and 41 NW. London.

LEIGNE, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, a little to the ſouth of Bar-ſur-Seine.

LEIMA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irtiſch: 24 miles N. Tobolſk.

LEIMBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: 1 mile NE. Mansfeld.

LEIN, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes 3 miles SSE. Murhart, and runs into the Kocher, at Abtſgmund.

LEINA, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which riſes two miles SW. Worbis, in the territory of Eichfeld, paſſes by Heligenſtadt, Gottingen, Hanover, &c. and joins the Aller, about 2 miles below Zell.

LEININGEN, or *Linange*, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, almoſt ſurrounded by the palatinate, and bordering on the biſhoprics of Worms and Spire. The ſoil is fertile in corn, fruit, and wine: in the foreſt is plenty of game, with mines of copper and iron, and quarries of ſtone. It pays forty florins for a Roman month, and forty rixdollars, thirty-four kruitzers, to the chamber of Wetzlar.

LEININGEN, or *Linange (New)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Leinengen, held in common with the biſhop of Worms, who poſſeſſes half of it as a fief. The caſtle was demoliſhed by the French: 11 miles SW. Worms, and 30 S. Mentz. *Long.* 25. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

LEINENGEN *(Old)*, a caſtle and village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of the ſame name: 3 miles SW. New Leiningen.

LEINSTER, the eaſtern province of Ireland, which contains the twelve following counties, viz. Louth, Meath, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare, Queen's County, King's County, Weſt Meath, and Longford. Leinſter is bounded by Ulſter on the north, by Connaught and Munſter on the weſt and ſouth-weſt, and by the ſea on the ſouth and eaſt. Its length is 104 miles, the breadth about 55 miles, and the circuit 360 miles; and includes 992 pariſhes, one archbiſhopric, and three biſhoprics. It is, in general, well cultivated, and enjoys good air and ſoil, and is the moſt populous, containing the capital and the ſeat of the government. The principal rivers are the Boyne, Barrow, Liffey, Noir, and May.

LEINUGEN, or *Leinungen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Mansfeld: 6 miles SW. Wippra.

LEIPHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and territory of Ulm, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube, ravaged and pillaged in the year 1634; 22 miles WNW. Augſburg, and 11 NE. Ulm.

LEIPNIZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: 6 miles NE. Prerau.

LEIPPE, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 2½ miles NE. Grotkau.

LEIPSICK, or *Leipzig*, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a circle of the ſame name. This is one of the fineſt, and moſt celebrated towns in all Germany, ſituated in a pleaſant and fertile plain, on the river Pleiſſe. Its circuit is eſtimated at 8954 paces; but the ſuburbs are well built, and large, and furniſhed with gardens. Between the town itſelf and the ſuburbs, a fine walk of lime trees was laid out, in the year 1702, which runs quite round the town. In the town-ditches, alſo, are planted mulberry-trees. It is the ſeat of a very flouriſhing and famous univerſity, which was founded and dedicated, in 1409, and conſiſts of four nations, namely, of the Miſnian, Saxon, Bavarian or Franconian, and the Poliſh, and contains in it ſix colleges; as alſo, of two good Latin ſchools, and likewiſe, of two celebrated ſocieties, as, namely, a German ſociety, and another for the encouragement of the liberal arts. Leipzig is alſo one of the four towns where the contingents of the empire are paid in; and likewiſe, one of the principal trading towns in all Germany, inaſmuch as it enjoys not only an important foreign trade, but alſo, at its three celebrated fairs, which are kept at Eaſter, Michaelmas, and the beginning of the new year, carries on a very extenſive commerce, both in domeſtic and foreign wares. It is likewiſe poſſeſſed of the ſtaple right, by virtue of which all ſtaple commodities, imported within 60 miles round, muſt be unladen here, at leaſt, for three days, and offered to ſale to ſuch of the trading and mercantile people here, as are burghers; and then, for the firſt time, carried farther, but to be unladen no where elſe. The Pleiſſenburg here, is a ſtrong citadel on the Pleiſſe, where a mint was founded in 1752. Here, alſo, in a chapel, the Roman Catholics perform their worſhip. In the centre of the town is a ſpacious and fine market-place, near which alſo the council-houſe ſtands. The exchange is well built, and the roof of its hall well painted. Here are eight pariſh churches for Lutherans, beſides the Roman Catholic chapel, and a place of worſhip for Calviniſts. Various ſorts of manufactures are carried on in this town, gold, ſilver, ſilk, wool and linen yarn, being worked here, in all manner of ſtuffs, velvets, ſtockings, cloths, and linen. There are alſo houſes here for the dying of ſilk, as likewiſe, for the making of tapeſtry and linen, and the printing of cotton. Leather and Pruſſian blue, &c. are prepared here, and the orphan-houſe is appropriated to the culture of ſilk. In Leipſig are computed about 20 bookſellers, 50 French and Italian mercantile and trading people, 150 wholeſale dealers, above 250 retailers, and many dealers in cloth. The town itſelf, in all probability, received its original from the Sorbenwends. Dithmar, in his chronicle, ſpeaks of it ſo early as the year 1015, under the title of a town. According to the received opinion, it belonged to the biſhopric of Merſeburg, till Conrad, marggrave of Meiſſen, obtained the poſſeſſion of it in the year 1134, by exchange. In 1519, a theological conference was held here between Dr. Luther and Dr. Eck, and, in 1631, another appointed between the Saxon or Lutheran, and the Brandenburg and Heſſian, or Calviniſt divines. In 1547, this town was beſieged, in vain, by the elector, John Frederick; as alſo, in 1637, by Bannier, the Swediſh general. In 1631 and 1632, it was taken by the Imperialiſts, and, in 1642, by the Swedes. In 1745 and 1756, it was garriſoned by the Pruſſians, to whom it was obliged to pay very conſiderable ſums of money, by way of contribution. The circle contains 33 towns, and upwards of 1000 villages: 56 miles WNW. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

LEISEBACH, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, 1 mile W. Stœdtl Leubus, in the principality of Lignitz.

LEISELSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 3 miles WNW. Worms.

* LEISZNIG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipzig, on the Mulda, with manufactures of cloth, lace, ſtockings, &c. It has two churches: 24 miles ESE. Leipzig, and 32 NW. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

LEISTENAU, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 6 miles W. Biſchofswerder.

LEITA, or *Leyta*, or *Leytha*, a river of Germany, which riſes in the ſouth-weſt part of the archduchy of Auſtria, and joins the Raab, at Raab, in Hungary; after which, the united ſtream runs into a branch of the Danube, 9 miles W. from Comorn.

LEITH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh. Leith is the ſeaport of Edinburgh; large and populous, and ſtands on both ſides of the harbour, which divides it into North and South Leith. The harbour is formed by a noble ſtone pier, which was built in the beginning of the preſent century, at the mouth of the little river called *The Water of Leith.* This harbour is now greatly improved, and accommodated with an elegant draw-bridge, and a good quay. The road of Leith affords good anchoring ground for ſhips of the greateſt ſize. In 1781, a fleet of above 500 ſail of merchant ſhips, under convoy of ſeveral ſhips of the line, remained here for ſome weeks. The commerce of this place is very conſiderable, and the veſſels, employed in the London trade, are in general of a large ſize, and well-conſtructed. The largeſt ſhips at this port, however, are thoſe employed in the Greenland whale-fiſhery. The port of Leith is conveniently ſituated for the navigation of the Eaſtern Seas. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glaſs-ware, linen and woollen ſtuffs, and a variety of other goods. From thence are imported timber, oak-bark, hides, linen-rags, pearl-aſhes, flax, hemp, tar, and many other articles. From France, Spain, and Portugal, wines, brandy, oranges and lemons. From the Weſt Indies, and America, rice, indigo, rum, ſugar and logwood. Ships of conſiderable ſize are built at this port, and ſeveral extenſive rope works are here carried on. Three glaſs houſes have been long employed for manufacturing of bottle-glaſs, window-glaſs, and cryſtal, and three others have been lately erected. A great carpet manufacture, a ſoap-work, and ſome iron forges, are alſo worthy of mention. The number of inhabitants in Leith is reckoned to be about twelve thouſand. There are three places of public worſhip, belonging to the eſtabliſhed religion. The citadel in North Leith was fortified in the time of Oliver Cromwell; but theſe works were demoliſhed at the reſtoration of Charles II. A little to the ſouth-weſt of the citadel ſtands a ſmall fortification, or battery, which commands the entrance of the harbour: 2 miles N. Edinburgh.

LEITH WATER, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Forth, at Leith.

LEITMERITZ, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the ſame name, ſituated on the Elbe, well built and populous; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Prague. The circle is ſo fertile and fine a country, as to have been called the Bohemian Paradiſe; excluſive of which, it is ſupplied, by means of the river Elbe, with the products of the reſt of the provinces of the kingdom, and alſo of other countries. The wines called *Podſkalſky*, which grow near Auſti, is particularly famous, and the warm mineral waters of Topolitz are very wholſome. We alſo find here tin and precious ſtones. In this circle are reckoned 89 ſeigniories, eſtates, and ſeats: 28 miles NNW. Prague, and 34 SSE. Dreſden. *Long.* 31. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

LEITRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the north by the bay of Donegal, on the north-eaſt by Fermanagh, on the ſouth-eaſt by Cavan and Longford, and on the ſouth-weſt by Roſcommon and Sligo; about 42 miles in length, from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and from 6 to 16 broad. The northern parts are mountainous, but furniſh food for a great number of young cattle; the ſouthern parts are level, and the ſoil fertile. The linen manufacture increaſes population, and the lands are in general well cultivated. Some conſiderable iron-works have lately been eſtabliſhed at Arigna. This country abounds with lakes and ſmall rivers. Carrick is the county town. Six members are returned to parliament, viz. for the county, for Carrick, and Jamestown, two each.

LEITRIM, a town of Ireland, from which the county is named, ſituated on the Shannon: 3 miles N. Carrick.

LEITSCHACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 11 miles NW. Marburg.

LEITZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and middle mark of Brandenburg: 4 miles SW. Seelow.

LEITZESTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles NE. Stockerau.

LEIXLIP, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the Liffy: here is a magnificent Waterfall, called the Salmon Leap. It is 8 miles W. Dublin. The road to it from that city along the Liffy is beautiful.

LELCZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 62 miles N. Zytcmiers.

LELKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: 6 miles N. Belcz.

LELOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 32 miles NW. Cracow.

LELUNDA, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, which joins the Zaire, about 60 miles from its mouth.

LEMAN LAKE, ſee *Geneva*.

LEMAN, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Ex, near Tiverton.

LEMBA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

LEMBACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 3 miles SSW. Marburg.

LEMBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles S. Aigen.

LEMBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 6 miles WNW. Haltern.

LEMBEECK, a town of Flanders: 8 miles S. Ghent.

LEMBEGE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pau: 5 leagues NNW. Tarbe, and 5 NE. Pau.

LEMBERG, or *Leopold*, a town of Poland, formerly the capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, now the capital of Galicia, and united to Auſtria. It is a large and opulent city, and pretty well fortified in the Poliſh manner, that is, only with timber; and lies low, on the banks of the river Peltew, which ſoon after joins the Bug, being ſurrounded with hills and mountains which command the town. Lemberg is the ſee of a Popiſh archbiſhop, and likewiſe of a Ruſſian and Armenian biſhop. It carries on a conſiderable trade, and has two caſtles, one within, and another without its walls. The latter ſtands on a high hill, and the Carmelite monaſtery, which is fortified, may ſerve for a citadel to this caſtle. Here is a magnificent cathedral, ſeveral other churches, and a gymnaſium, or ſeminary, an arſenal, a public granary, two Jewiſh ſchools, &c. A provincial diet and court judicature alſo are held in this town. The inhabitants of this city are a mixture of ſeveral nations; but no Proteſtants were tolerated amongſt them. Lemberg was erected into an archbiſhop's ſee in 1361, or 1362. In the year 1375, the ſee was removed to Halicz, but in 1416, it was reſtored to this city. In the year 1656, Lemberg held out two months, when beſieged by the Ruſſians and Coſaks; and in 1672, it alſo baffled the attempts of the Turks, who at laſt purchaſed it for 80,000 dollars. But in 1704, it was taken, ſword in hand, by Charles XII. king of Sweden: 72 miles SSE. Chelm, 156 E. Cracow, and 300 SSE. Konigſberg. *Long*. 24. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 4. N.

LEMBERG, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bitche: 1¼ league SW. Bitche, and 4 SE. Sarguemines.

LEMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and lordſhip of Lichtenberg, belonging to Heſſe Darmſtadt: 14 miles SW. Deux Ponts, and 18 W. Landau.

LEMBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles N. Cilley.

LEMBERGHE, a town of Flanders: 6 miles S. Ghent.

LEMBOULA, a river of France, which runs into the Tarn, near Moiſſac.

LEMENE, a river of Italy, in the country of Friuli, which runs into the Gulf of Venice, near Caorla.

LEMFORD, or *Levenfurt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Diepholz: 8 miles S. Diepholz.

LEMGO, or *Lemgow*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, on a ſmall river, near the Werra, divided into Old and New Town, each of which is governed by its reſpective magiſtrates: 17 miles SSW. Minden, and 32 NNE. Lippſtadt. *Long*. 26. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 6. N.

LEMKENDORF, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Femern: 4 miles W. Borg.

LEMLEM, a country of Africa, in the internal part of Negroland: 500 miles ESE. from Tombut.

LEMME (*The*), a ſeaport of Frieſland, ſituated near the Zuyder See: 20 miles S. Lewarden, and 15 W. Staveren. *Long*. 23. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 52. N.

LEMNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 3 miles E. Neuſtadt.

LEMNOS, ſee *Stalimene*.

LEMO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the ſtate of Genoa, and runs into the Orba, in the Alexandrin.

LEMON, a rock on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland: 4 miles W. from Bolus Head, in the county of Kerry.

LEMOSANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: 8 miles NE. Moliſe.

LEMOV (*Niznei*), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza: 72 miles W. Penza. *Long*. 61. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 25. N.

LEMOV (*Verchnei*), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza: 88 miles WSW. Penza. *Long*. 61. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 16. N.

LEMPACH (*Neyen*, or *New*), a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles WSW. Vienna.

LEMPDE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brioude: 3 leagues NW. Brioude, and 8 N. St. Flour.

LEMPS (*Le Grand*), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Tour du Pin: 4½ leagues S. la Tour du Pin, and 6 NW. Grenoble.

LEMPTA, a town of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt of Tunis: 6 miles S Monaſteer.

LEMPTA, a deſert country of Africa, inhabited by a fierce and barbarous people, who rob the caravans that paſs from Conſtantina and other towns towards Nubia: ſituated about *Long*. 9. E. Greenwich; *Lat*. 26. 30. N.

LEMPTA, or *St. Nicholas*, a river of Africa, in the country of Calbari, which runs into the Atlantic.

LEM-TCHIN, a town of Thibet: 12 miles WNW. Pitchan.

LEMVIG, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, ſituated on the Lime Fiord, or Lympfurt: 84 miles N. Ripen. *Long*. 8. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 56. 44. N.

LEN, a river of England, in the county of Kent, which runs into the Medway, near Maidſtone.

LENA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in a moraſs, ſituated *Long*. 126. E. Ferro; *Lat*. 50. 20. N. in the government of Irkutſk, paſſes by Verchomenſk, Tutura, Kirenſk, Vitimſkoi, Olekminſk, Yakutſk, Ziganſk, &c. and runs into the Frozen Ocean, *Long*. 135. E. Ferro; *Lat*. 73. N.

LENATO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 4½ miles S. Milan.

LENBERAN, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: 56 leagues E. Erivan.

LENCZICZ, or *Llentſchitz*, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate, now united to Pruſſia. It is ſurrounded with a wall and a moat, and is defended by a caſtle, which ſtands on a rock. A provincial diet, a court of judicature, and provincial ſynods of the clergy, are held in this town. In the year 1462, it was burnt by an accidental fire; in 1294, it was laid in aſhes by the Lithuanians; and, in 1656, when it was garriſoned by the Swedes, it was burnt by the Poles, who put moſt of the inhabitants, eſpecially the Jews, to the ſword: 60 miles WSW. Warſaw, and 145 S. Dantzick. *Long*. 19. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 2. N.

LENCZNA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 16 miles NE. Lublin.

LENDAR, a town of Iſtria: 19 miles E. Capo d'Iſtria.

LENDENARA, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the Poliſe di Rovigo. It contains two churches, and four convents: 8 miles W. Rovigo.

LENDORA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 100 miles WNW. Povenetz.

LENDSIEDEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe: 1 mile W. Kirchberg.

LENE LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Weſt Meath: 9 miles N. Mullingar.

LENGEFELD, or *Lengenfeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 12 miles NE. Plauen, and 10 SSW. Zwickaw.

LENGENWANG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg: 9 miles S. Oberdorf.

LENGER, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 54 leagues NNW. Herat.

LENGER KURAN, a town of Perſia, in the Ghilan: 40 leagues NW. Reſhd.

LENGERICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Tecklengen: 4 miles S. Tecklengen.

LENGFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim: 9 miles NNE. Wertheim.

LENGFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim: 12 miles SSE. Wertheim.

LENGIUM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 42 miles E. Gothenburg.

**LENGUEGLIO**, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa : 5 miles S. Albenga.

**LENHAM**, a town of England, in the county of Kent, with a weekly market on Tueſday, ſituated near the ſource of the Len : 9 miles E. Maidſtone, and 48 E. London.

**LENHOFDA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland : 30 miles NW. Calmar.

**LENKERU**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan, near the Caſpian Sea : 110 miles NW. Reſhd.

**LENNE**, a river of Germany, which riſes near Berleburg, and runs into the Roer, two miles W. from Schwiert, in the county of Mark.

**LENNEP**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg. The magiſtrates and principal part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. In the year 1564, this town was almoſt wholly deſtroyed by fire : 20 miles ESE. Duſſeldorf. *Long.* 24. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

**LENONCOURT**, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nancy : 1½ league ESE. Nancy, and 2½ NW. Luneville.

**LENOX**, ſee *Dumbartonſhire.*

**LENS**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arras ; built in the year 1028, by Baldwin, count of Flanders and Artois : it was formerly fortified, but is now open. In the year 1553, it was taken and burned by the French : in the year 1582, it was taken and pillaged by the garriſon of Cambray, and eight days afterwards retaken by the prince of Epinoi, governor of Artois. In the year 1647, marechal Gaſſion, who beſieged it, was mortally wounded by a muſquet ſhot, and died ſoon after, at Arras : the following year, it was ſeized by the Spaniards, but being defeated by the prince of Condé, on the open country near it, called *The plains of Lens*, they were obliged to abandon it, and by the peace of the Pyrennées, in the year 1658, it was confirmed to France : 2½ leagues NW. Douay, and 24¼ N. Paris.

**LENSWYCK**, a town of Norway : 20 miles WNW. Drontheim.

**LENTA**, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, which runs into the Adriatic, between Peſcara, and Ortona a Mare.

**LENTE**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 3 miles NNW. Eutyn.

**LENTELLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra : 18 miles NE. Civita Borella.

**LENTEN**, a town of Norway : 20 miles N. Berga.

**LENTINI**, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, about five miles from the ſea ; very conſiderable before it was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake, in the year 1693 ; 13 miles SSW. Catania, 10 NW. Auguſta, and 19 NNW. Syracuſa. *Long.* 32. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 18. N.

**LENTISCOSA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra : 9 miles SW. Policaſtro.

**LENTO**, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 11 miles S. Oletta.

**LENTZ**, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Marienburg : 8 miles NE. Elbing.

**LENTZBURG**, an extenſive bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, formerly a rich and powerful country, which came to the houſe of Habſburg, in the year 1264, and was ſurrendered by Frederick, duke of Auſtria, to the canton of Berne, in the year 1418.

**LENTZEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Pregnitz, near the Elbe : 14 miles W. Perleberg, and 74 NW. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 6. N.

**LENZBURG**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, and one of the four municipal towns of the Argau : it has a conſiderable trade, with manufactures of flowered linens and cottons, tobacco, &c. : 16 miles W. Zurich, and 35 NE. Berne.

**LEOBEN**, or *Leuben*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Muehr : 10 miles W. Pruck, and 68 SW. Vienna.—At this town the preliminaries of peace, between the emperor and the French republic, were agreed to, on the 20th of April, 1797.

**LEOBSCHUZ**, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a circle, in the principality of Jagerndorf. This town has ſuffered much by war, particularly in 1626, 1627, 1634, and 1642, and in the year 1603, it was almoſt deſtroyed by fire : 14 miles NNE. Jagerndorf, and 27 WNW. Ratiſbon.

**LEOCHEL**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen : 6 miles NNW. Kincardine Oniel.

**LEOGANE**, a ſea-port town of the iſland of St. Domingo, on the north coaſt. *Long.* 72. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

**LEOMINSTER**, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, incorporated by queen Mary, and governed by a high ſteward, bailiff, recorder, &c. The market, originally held on Thurſday, has been changed to Friday, on the petition of the cities of Worceſter and Hereford. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The principal trade is corn, wool, gloves, leather, hats, &c. : 26 miles W. Worceſter, and 137 WNW. London.

**LEOMINSTER**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts : 32 miles WNW. Boſton.

**LEON**, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Auſtria, on the eaſt by Old Caſtile, on the ſouth by Eſtremadura, on the weſt by Portugal and Galicia : it is uſually called the kingdom of Leon, and was united to Caſtile, in the beginning of the eleventh century. The ſoil is in general fertile, and produces all the neceſſaries of life ; and the wine is tolerably good : the principal rivers are the Duero, Piſuerga, Carrion, Tormes, Torto, Tera, Eſla, and Orbego. Leon is the capital.

**LEON**, a city of Spain, and capital of a province, to which it gives name, at the conflux of two rivers, whoſe united ſtream runs into the Eſla, ten miles to the ſouth of the town ; the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the time of the Goths, immediately under the pope. This city is very ancient, and was formerly much more rich and populous than it now is. It was the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, and the kings reſided in a palace here till the year 1037. It now contains eight pariſh churches, thirteen convents, four hoſpitals, and about 12,000 inhabitants. The cathedral is handſome, and abounds in relics. In it are ſeen the tombs of thirty-ſeven kings and one emperor. The king of Spain is the firſt canon of the cathedral, and when he aſſiſts in the choir, receives his pay, like the others. Leon was the firſt place of importance which was taken from the Moors : 150 miles NW. Madrid. *Long.* 11. 9. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 36. N.

**LEON**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia : 43 miles NW. Urgel.

**LEON**, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara : 10 leagues E. Guadalajara.

**LEON**, a town of Mexico, and capital of Nicaragua, containing about 1200 houſes, four churches, and ſeveral convents : the ſoil is ſandy, but the ſituation near the lake, and between the two ſeas, renders it very commercial. *Long.* 69. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

**LEON**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont : 4 miles N. Savigliano, and 11 W. Cheraſco.

**LEON**, an iſland on the coaſt of Spain, in the Atlantic, ſeparated from the continent by a very narrow ſtrait. The form is irregular, the length about ten miles, and ſcarcely in any part three : the city of Cadiz is built at its north-weſt extremity. *Long.* 10. 25. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 27. N.

**LEON DE CARACCAS**, ſee *Caraccas.*

**LEON DE GUANUCO**, ſee *Guanuco.*

**LEON** *(New)*, a province of New Mexico, in North America, bounded on the north by ſavage nations, on the eaſt by New Mexico Proper, on the ſouth by a part of Mexico, and on the weſt by New Biſcay : the interior parts are but little known, but are ſaid to be full of mountains, which contain rich mines. The principal towns are Monclova, or Coaguila, St. Jago, Comargo, and Santander.

**LEONBERG**, or *Leonſberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Glems : 6 miles W. Stuttgart, and 34 NNE. Freudenſtadt. *Long.* 26. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

**LEONE** *(Cape)*, a cape on the coaſt of Greece, in the Gulf of Engia : 8 miles WSW. Athens.

**LEONESSA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra : 19 miles NW. Aquila.

**LEONI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra : 12 miles W. Conza.

**LEONSPERG**, a caſtle of Germany, in Lower Bavaria : 5 miles N. Dingelfinger, and 13 S. Straubing.

**LEONTARI**, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea : 20 miles NW. Miſitra.

**LEONTEVKA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod : 40 miles SE. Valdai.

**LEOPOLD**, ſee *Lemberg.*

**LEOPOLDSCHLAG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 7 miles NNE Freiſtatt.

**LEOPOLDSTADT**, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag. It is fortified, and was built by the emperor Leopold, in the year 1665, two years after Newheuſel was taken by the Turks : 56 miles E. Vienna, and 116 NE. Gratz.

**LEOVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Monlieu : 2¼ leagues N. Monlieu, and 4¾ SSE. Pons.

**LEPANTO**, a ſea-port town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia. It is ſituated in a bay, formerly called *The Gulf of Corinth*, now *The Gulf of Lepanto.* It is fortified, and defended with a caſtle, built on an eminence. Being ceded by the emperor to the Venetians, it was fortified by them, and in the year 1475, ſtood a ſiege for four months againſt the Turks, who loſt 30,000 men. In the year 1498, it was taken by Bajazet. It was retaken by the Venetians, in the year 1687 ; but ſurrendered up to the Turks, in the year 1699, on the peace of Carlowitz. Near this town, Don John, of Auſtria, obtained a celebrated victory over the Turkiſh fleet, in the year 1572 : 364 miles WSW. Conſtantinople, and 74 S. Lariſſa. *Long.* 39. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 37. N.

**LEPE**, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, celebrated for its grapes, figs, and wine : 10 miles E. Ayamonte.

**LEPRA LANKENG**, a town of Thibet : 68 miles SE. Toudſong.

**LEPSINA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia : 12 miles NW. Athens.

**LERAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sancerre : 2¼ leagues N. Sancerre, and 5½ E. Aubigny.

**LERICE**, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa : 3½ miles SW. Sarſana.

**LERIDA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the Segre; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tarragona. In this town are a court of inquiſition, an univerſity, 6 pariſhes, 11 convents, and an hoſpital : 62 miles E. Saragoſſa, and 68 W. Barcelona. *Long.* 17. 17. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 29. N.

**LERGE**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 4 miles N. Gothenburg.

**LERIN**, a town of Spain, in Navarre : 15 miles E. Eſtella.

**LERINS**, a name given to two ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of France, about two leagues ſouth from Antibes, called *St. Marguarite* and *St. Honorat*, with ſome very ſmall iſlands near.

**LERMA**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Arlanza : 23 miles S. Burgos.

**LERMOSZ**, a village of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, where it is ſaid the emperor, Lotharius II. died, in a peaſant's hut : 12 miles SSE. Reite.

**LERO**, a town of the iſland of Negroponte : in the Grecian Archipelago : 20 miles NNE. Negroponte.

**LERRADILLA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon : 12 miles SE. Civdad Rodrigo.

**LERS**, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, near Toulouſe.

**LERS**, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, near Beaucaire.

**LERWICK**, a ſea-port town of Scotland, and chief place of the iſland of Shetland, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt ; and the general rendezvous of the fiſhing veſſels from Britain, Holland, Denmark, &c. The principal fiſhery carried on by the inhabitants of Shetland, is that of ling and tuſk. They are generally caught in the months of June and July, on long lines, ſet at the diſtance of ten, and ſometimes twelve leagues from all land, by ſix oared boats, from two to three tons burden. The yearly export of this article to foreign markets, particularly thoſe of Spain and Italy, is, at an average, 800 tons from all the iſlands. *Long.* 1. 55. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 13. N.

**LERY**, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, 5 miles N. Aberiſtwyth.

**LESA**, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Neto, 5 miles W. Cerenza.

**LESBOS**, ſee *Metelin*.

**LESCANO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa : 3 leagues SSW. Toloſa.

**LESCAR**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Auch. It contains about 6000 inhabitants : 1 league NW. Pau, and 6 SE. Orthez.

**LESCHERES**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joinville : 3 leagues S. Joinville.

**LESCIVER**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak : 35 leagues W. Amadan.

**LESCZYN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 24 miles N. Berdiczow.

**LESER**, a river of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, which runs into the Moſelle, oppoſite Veldentz.

**LESIGNAN**, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Narbonne : 3¾ leagues W. Narbonne, and 5½ E. Carcaſſonne.

**LESIGNY-SUR-CREUSE**, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtellerault : 3 leagues E. Châtellerault, and 1 SSE. La Guerche.

**LESINA**, an iſland in the Adriatic, 48 miles long, and 8 wide, anciently called *Pharos*, or *Pharia* ; it was once a republic, afterwards ſubject to Larenta, from whom it came under the dominion of particular lords, who ceded it to Venice, in the year 1424. Great quantities of different kinds of marble are found on the iſland. The high parts are in general rocky and barren : others are fertile, and feed a great number of ſheep. The principal productions are wine, oil, figs, almonds, ſaffron, honey, aloes, oranges, wool, cheeſe, and ſalt. Salt-fiſh is the principal article of commerce : Leſina is the capital. *Long.* 34. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

**LESINA**, a town of an iſland of the ſame name, in the Adriatic ; the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a Venetian governor. It is ſurrounded with walls, and has a large and ſecure harbour, but little frequented : 20 miles S. Spalatro.

**LESINA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata ; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento. In the year 1627, it was almoſt totally deſtroyed by an earthquake : 26 miles from Manfredonia, and 86 NNE. Naples.

**LESINA**, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, near the Adriatic : 20 miles NW. Monte St. Angelo.

**LESKIRCK**, a town of Tranſilvania : 14 miles W. Fogaras.

**LESKO**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, now the kingdom of Galicia : 68 miles SW. Lemberg.

**LESKOVATZ**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria : 84 miles WNW. Sophia.

**LESLEY**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen : 13 miles WNW. Inverurie.

**LESMAHAGOW**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk : 5½ miles SW. Lanerk.

**LESMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Aube : 5 leagues NE. Troyes, and 5½ NW. Bar-ſur-Aube.

**LESNEVEN**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Finiſterre : 2½ leagues N. Landernau, and 4¼ NE. Breſt.

**LESNEY**, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arbois : 2 leagues N. Arbois, and 1½ NW. Salins.

**LESNICA**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk : 48 miles NE. Minſk.

**LESNICZY-PIERAWOZ**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk : 56 miles E. Minſk.

**LESNIOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, where John Caſimir, king of Poland, in the year 1651, defeated an army of Coſacs and Tartars : 18 miles S. Lucko.

**LESOANDELOR**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania : 400 miles SSW. Cogni.

**LESON**, a river of France, which runs into the Meuſe, oppoſite Wiſeppe, in the department of the Meuſe.

**LESPARRE**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gironde : 11 miles NNW. Bourdeaux, and 5 NW. Blaye. *Long.* 16. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 18. N.

**LESPAUD**, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evaux : 2 leagues NW. Evaux.

**LESPINETA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe : 5 miles S. Moliſe.

**LESSA**, a fortreſs of Portugal, on the ſea coaſt : 2 leagues NW. Oporto.

**LESSARD**, a town of France, in the department of the Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons : 3¼ leagues E. Chalons-ſur-Saône, and 2½ NW. Louhans.

**LESSAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carentan : 4 leagues WSW. Carentan, and 3½ N. Coutances.

**LESSEN**, or *Laſchen*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm : 26 miles NE. Culm.

**LESSINA**, ſee *Leſina*.

**LESSINES**, a town of Hainaut, on the river Dender, celebrated for its linen manufacture : 13 miles SE. Oudenarde, and 23 WSW. Bruſſels.

**LESSOE**, an iſland of Denmark, in the Scaggerac : 9 miles long, and from 1 to 4 wide. *Long.* 10. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 17. N.

**LESSOE**, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus : 145 miles NNW. Chriſtiania.

**LESTERP**, a town of France, in the department of the Charente : 1¼ league E. Confolent, and 2½ NNW. St. Junien.

**LESTIGNANO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany : 17 miles S. Volterra.

**LESTOFF**, ſee *Loweſtoff*.

**LESTRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valognes : 1¼ league E. Valognes, and 4½ N. Carentan.

**LESTWITHIEL**, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated on the river Fowey, which was formerly navigable, ſo far for veſſels of conſiderable burden, but the river is now choked up, and the trade of the town, which was once flouriſhing, is now in a ſtate of decay. Near it are the ruins of a caſtle, formerly the reſidence of the earls of Cornwall. It is however, a corporation, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament : 31 miles ENE. Truro, and 230 WSW. London.

**LESWALT**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Wigton : 4 miles NNW. Stranrawer.

**LETAC**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey : 6 miles NW. from St. Aubin.

**LETAN**, a river of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland, which runs into the Skager Lake, 4 miles SW. Otorp.

**LETAVA**, a town and caſtle of Hungary : 10 miles E. Boleſko.

**LETHE**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Oldenburg, which runs into the Hunte, 2 miles from Oldenburg.

**LETHENDY**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth : 6 miles WNW. Coupar.

**LETHRABERG**, or *Ledreborg*, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand : 4 miles SW. Roeſchild.

**LETNA**, a river of Ruſſia, with runs into the Viatka, at Podrelſkoi, in the government of Viatka.

**LETO**, a river of Italy, which riſes in the marquiſate of Ancona, and runs into the Adriatic, a little below the city of Venice.

**LETSCHKOM**, or *Odiſch*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, and capital of Mingrelia : the reſidence of the Dadian or chief, and ſee of a Greek archbiſhop.

**LETTERE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Amalfi : 12 miles WNW. Salerno.

**LETTERHOUT**, a town of Flanders : 6 miles W. Aloſt.

**LETTERKENNY**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, on the river Swilly : 15 miles SW. Londonderry, 20 NNE. Donegal, and 113 from Dublin.

**LETZ**, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, a little below Pont St. Eſprit.

**LETZNIG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 6 miles SSW. Segeberg, and 6 NW. Oldeſlohe.

**LEVA**, a river of Sicily, which runs into the Sea : 11 miles NW. Sa ca, in the valley of Mazara.

**LEVALZUI**, a river of Servia, which runs into the Morava : 6 miles WNW. Parakin.

**LEVANT**, properly ſignifies the quarter where the ſun riſes, but is generally applied to the coaſts of Aſia, along the Mediterranean, and eſpecially Aſiatic Turkey, from Alexandria, in Egypt, to the Black Sea, and including the iſlands of Cyprus, Rhodes, and the Archipelago.

**LEVANT**, or *Titan*, one of the Hieres Iſlands, in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of France. *Long*. 24. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 4. N.

**LEVANTO** a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean : 6 miles S. Brugnetto, and 8 W. Spezza.

**LEVANZO**, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the weſt coaſt of Sicily, about 3 leagues W. from Trapani. *Long*. 30. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 4. N.

**LEVARLOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin : 40 miles SSW. Lublin.

**LEVASCHEVA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, on the weſt coaſt of the lake Latcha : 16 miles SSW. Kargapol.

**LEUBITZ**, a town of Hungary : 8 miles S. Podolicz.

**LEUBUS**, a town of the duchy of Sileſia, in the principality of Wohlau, on the Oder, near which is a celebrated ciſtertian abby, founded in the beginning of the eleventh century : 8 miles SSE. Steinau, and 9 SW. Wohlau.

**LEUCADIA**, or *St. Maura*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, 48 miles in circumference. *Long*. 38. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 4. N.

**LEUCATE**, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, remarkable for a ſiege, which it endured in the year 1637, againſt the Spaniards, who were defeated by marſhal Schomberg ; the fortifications have been demoliſhed. It is ſituated on the north ſide of a large lake, to which it gives name : 17 miles S. Narbonne.

**LEUCATE**, a lake of France, which takes its name from the town ſo called, which diſcharges itſelf into the Mediterranean, by two ſtreams. It is ſituated partly in the department of the Aude, and partly in that of the Eaſtern Pyrennées.

**LEUCH**, ſee *Leuk*.

**LEUCHTENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a landgraviate, to which it gives name : 36 miles E. Nuremberg, and 39 N. Ratiſbon. *Long*. 30. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 32. N.

**LEVEN**, a river of Scotland, which runs from Loch Lomond, and falls into the Clyde, near Dumbarton.

**LEVEN**, a river of Scotland, which runs from Loch Leven, and empties itſelf into the bay of Largo, near the town of Leven.

**LEVEN**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the north coaſt of the Frith of Forth, in Largo bay, at the mouth of the river Leven : 13 miles NNE. Leith.

**LEVEN**, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which paſſes through Winander Mere, and empties itſelf in Morecambe Bay.

**LEVENANT**, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which runs into the Dovy, about a mile below Machunlleth.

**LEVENNY**, a river of Wales, in the county of Denbigh, which runs into the Cluyd, near Ruthin.

**LEVENS**, or *Leva*, or *Levenez*, a town of Hungary, near the river Gran, where the Turks were defeated in the year 1664, by general Souches, a Frenchman : 24 miles NNE. Gran, and 84 E. Vienna.

**LEUENSTEDE**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 5 miles S. Rendſburg.

**LEVENTEN**, a lake of Pruſſia : 56 miles SE. Koniſberg.

**LEVET**, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges : 2 leagues S. Bourges, and 4 SSE. Charot.

**LEUGAST**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg : 34 miles ENE. Bamberg.

**LEVIE**, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 13 miles NW. Porto-Vecchio.

**LEVIEION**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac : 12 leagues WSW. Iſpahan.

**LEVIER**, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontarlier : 3¼ leagues W. Pontarlier, and 3 S. Ornans.

**LEVIGNAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulouſe : 2½ leagues SSW. Grenade, and 3½ WNW. Toulouſe.

**LEVIZANO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena : 6 miles SE. Modena.

**LEUK**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais, ſituated about a quarter of a league from the Rhône ; the principal place of a dixain : behind it is a lofty mountain, and on the ſides are two brooks, which run into deep beds. It contains two churches, and a large palace of the biſhops of Sion. Two leagues to the north are ſome celebrated baths, ſaid to be beneficial in rheumatiſms, diſeaſes of the ſkin, &c. : 20 miles E. Sion.

**LEVKOPOL**, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris : 80 miles S. Perekop. *Long*. 52. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 6. N.

**LEUN**, or *Lein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels, ſituated on the Lahn : 2 miles N. Braunfels, and 4 NE. Weilburg.

**LEVONOVK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena : 52 miles SSW. Kirenſk.

**LEUPUSCH**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : 2½ miles NW. Grotkau.

**LEURE**, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, a little below St. Florent le Viel, in the department of the Mayne and Loire.

**LEVROUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauroux : 3½ leagues N. Chateauroux, and 5¾ E. Chatillon-ſur-Indre. *Long*. 19. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 59. N.

**LEUSCHEIDT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg : 9 miles ESE. Blankenberg.

**LEUTENBERG**, or *Leuchtenberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt, on the Sorbitz. Near it are mines of ſilver and copper : 8 miles SE. Saalfeld, and 12 SSE. Rudolſtadt. *Long*. 29. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 25. N.

**LEUTH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege : 2 miles S. Stockem.

**LEUTKIRCH**, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, near the Eſchach, on a heath to which it gives name. In it is a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church, together with a nunnery of Franciſcans, but the greateſt part of the magiſtracy are Lutherans. Its immediate dependence on the empire may be traced with certainty, at leaſt from the time of king Rudolph ; and the emperors Charles IV. and Wenceſlaus promiſed to preſerve it in the ſame. Its aſſeſſment to the matricula of the empire and circle, was, in the year 1683, reduced from forty to fourteen florins : but in 1728, raiſed again to twenty-one. To the chamber of Wetzlar it pays thirty-three rixdollars ſixty-nine kruitzers and a half. Leutkirch was formerly a court town, for the tribunal held on its heath, and in the Purs. It is ſurrounded with lands under the high and low juriſdiction of the prefecturate, on which account, in the year 1545, it entered into a particular convention with it : 12 miles N. Iſny, and 28 S. Ulm. *Long*. 27. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 55. N.

**LEUTMISCHL**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, erected into a biſhopric in the year 1344, but the town being ruined by the Huſſites, the biſhopric was ſuppreſſed : 22 miles E. Chrudim, and 76 E. Prague.

**LEUTSCH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola : 8 miles SSE. Hydria.

**LEUTSCH**, or *Locze*, a town of Hungary : 14 miles W. Szeben, and 34 N. Caſſovia.

**LEUTZBURG**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne : 6 miles S. Brugg.

**LEUZE**, a town of Hainaut, ſituated on a brook, near the Dender. The armies of the allies under the command of the prince of Waldeck, after the departure of William III. to England, quitting Leuze, to encamp at Chambron, their rear-guard was attacked by the duke of Luxemburg ; but after a few hours' engagement, the French were obliged to retire, with the loſs of eight or nine hundred men killed and wounded ; this action took place on the 19th of September, 1691 : 8 miles E. Tournay, and 14 NW. Mons.

**LEWARDE**, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Douay : 1¼ league E. Douay, and 2¼ WNW. Bouchain.

LEWARDEN, a city of the United Dutch States, and capital of Frieſland, ſituated in the quarter called *Ooſtergoo*, it was only a ſmall town in the year 1190, when it was firſt ſurrounded with a wall. It is now large, rich, and populous, and fortified with good ramparts, defended by a large ditch full of water, ſeveral baſtions and other works : all the ſtreets are ſtraight, large, and handſome, and divided by many canals which interſect each other, and communicate with all parts of the province and the ſea, by means of which the inhabitants carry on conſiderable trade with Holland, Bremen, Embden, Hamburg, &c. The townhouſe is a handſome building, erected in the year 1715. The magiſtracy conſiſts of twelve perſons, viz. three burgomaſters and nine echevins. In the year 1559, pope Paul IV. erected it into a biſhopric, ſubject to the archbiſhop of Utrecht. The ſovereign council of the province of Frieſland reſides at this city, being transferred from Francker, in the year 1504 ; it conſiſts of twelve counſellors and a preſident, who are ſovereign judges of all cauſes, without appeal : 28 miles W. Groningen. *Long*. 23. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 12. N.

LEWCKOCE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia : 44 miles NNE. Kaminiecz.

LEWEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 8 miles NE. Leitmeritz.

LEWES, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, on the river Ouſe, which runs into the ſea, ſix miles below at Newhaven. It formerly contained twelve pariſh churches, which are now reduced to ſix. There are conſiderable remains of an ancient caſtle, which commanded a large extent of country. It was formerly ſurrounded with walls, veſtiges of which are yet viſible. Here was formerly a celebrated monaſtery, founded in the year 1078. It is a handſome town, and one of the largeſt and moſt populous in the county : and a borough by preſcription, but not incorporated, being governed by two conſtables, annually choſen at the court Leet. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday. In the year 1264, a battle was fought here, between king Henry III. accompanied by his ſon ; and the barons, under the command of the earl of Leiceſter ; in which the former were defeated with great loſs, and the king himſelf taken priſoner : 45 miles E. Chicheſter, and 51 S. London.

LEWIS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware : 28 miles SSE. Dover. *Long*. 75. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 38. 46. N.

LEWIS, an iſland or rather peninſula, among the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, forming, with Harris, a large iſland, near 60 miles in length. Lewis, which is the northern part, is 40 miles in length from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and about 13 in its mean breadth. It is on every part of its coaſt greatly indented with bays or lochs. The country is in general wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation ; the hills are covered with heath, which affords ſhelter for various ſorts of game. The lakes and ſtreams abound with ſalmon, large red trout, and other fiſhes. The land animals here, are ſimilar to thoſe found in the northern iſles, and the fiſhings on the coaſt are not inferior. The only town in Lewis, is Stornaway, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the north diviſion of the iſland. To the weſt of Lewis and Harris, the coaſt is annually viſited by myriads of herrings. So immenſe are the ſhoals of dog-fiſh, that purſue the herrings, that their dorſal fins are ſometimes ſeen, like a thick buſh of ſedges above water, as far as the eye can reach. From the liver of the dog-fiſh, a conſiderable quantity of oil is extracted. In the ſeaſon, theſe ſhores are the reſort of many fiſhing veſſels from different parts. Many of the inhabitants here, as well as in the northern iſles, live chiefly by fiſhing, and a pitiful kind of agriculture. The Gaelic prevails among the lower kind of people ; but in the ſchools the Engliſh language is principally taught. *Long*. 2. 45. to 3. 23. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 58. to 58. 32. N.

LEWIS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia : 23 miles E. Weſt Point.

LEWIS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia ; 30 miles WNW. Richmond.

LEWISBURG, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania : 10 miles NW. Sunbury.

LEWISBURG, a county of United America, in South Carolina.

LEWISTOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania : 115 miles WNW. Philadelphia. *Long*. 77. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 40. 35. N.

LEXINGTON, a county of United America, in South Carolina.

LEXINGTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky, ſituated on the Elkhorn river, where the courts are held : 23 miles E. Frankfort, and 480 WSW. Philadelphia. *Long*. 84. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 37. 57. N.

LEXINGTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, celebrated for being the firſt place where hoſtilities commenced, between the Britiſh troops and the Americans : 12 miles NW. Boſton.

LEYDEN, a city of Holland, ſuppoſed to be the ſame which Ptolemy calls *Lugdunum Batavorum*, and Antoninus, in his Itinerary, *Caput Germanorum* ; it holds a fourth rank among the ſix capital cities of Holland, and is the capital of a ſmall diſtrict, called *Rhynland*, which comprehends 49 towns or villages ; the ſtreets are exceedingly neat, wide, and long, divided by many handſome canals ; and it is, without doubt, one of the handſomeſt and largeſt cities of Holland, next to Amſterdam, and one of the moſt agreeable in Europe. It is ſituated on the ancient bed of the Rhine, which paſſes through the city, and divides it into about fifty iſlands, which have an eaſy communication with each other, by means of a great number of bridges, computed at 145, of which more than 100 are built of free-ſtone ; the different ſtreams of the Rhine unite again, at leaving the city at the white gate. The city was conſiderably enlarged towards the ſouth in the year 1389. In 1419 it was beſieged and taken, by Albert, comte of Bavaria, for having taken part with Florent de Wevelinchoven, biſhop of Utrecht. In the year 1574, the Spaniards, after they had taken Harlem, and been obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Alcmaer, attempted to lay ſiege to Leyden ; but the comte Louis, of Naſſau, brother of the prince of Orange, advancing with ſome troops, the Spaniards not thinking themſelves at that time in ſufficient force, abandoned their enterpriſe. Some time after, having obtained a reinforcement, they returned to the ſiege, under the command of Francis Baldez ; this general having ſeized the outworks, and not thinking himſelf able to force the city, reſolved to turn the ſiege into a blockade, and to ſtarve them to a ſurrender. It is hardly credible what the inhabitants endured : they indeed, ſignalized their conſtancy on this occaſion, during a ſiege of five months, when neither famine nor peſtilence were able to deſtroy their courage. The women lined the ramparts, and performed all the duties of a ſoldier, animated by the example of one, whoſe name was Kennava, a woman of undaunted ſpirit ; ſhe attended, with her companions, all the ſallies made on the enemy. The miſery became ſo great, that above 6000 perſons died, and there remained no more than 107 muids of wheat for 14,000 inhabitants, who yet remained alive. Of this the Spaniſh general being apprized, ſummoned them to ſurrender, but, they told him, they could not want the means of exiſtence ſo long as their left arms remained ; thoſe they were determined to feed on, and reſerve their right to defend their liberty. Adrian de Werf, burgomaſter of the city, ſhowed at this criſis admirable conſtancy and courage : being ſolicited by ſome of the inhabitants to ſurrender, he ſaid, " My friends, ſince I muſt die, it is of little importance whether I fall by you or by the enemy ; cut me to pieces, and divide them amongſt you : I ſhall die ſatisfied, if in my death I can be the leaſt uſeful." During the ſiege, they made uſe of paper money, with the inſcriptions, " HÆC LIBERTATIS ERGO," and " PUGNO PRO PATRIA." Towards the month of October, juſt as they were on the point of ſurrendering, they underſtood, by means of ſome pigeons, that relief was at hand : accordingly, on the third of October, the dykes of the Meuſe and Iſſel having been opened, Louis Boiſſot, admiral of Zealand, advanced with a number of troops in flat-bottomed boats to their aſſiſtance. The Spaniards ſeeing the ſudden inundation, were fearful of being deſtroyed immediately, and abandoned the ſiege, with all the works they had conſtructed for the blockade. In memory of this remarkable event, the inhabitants repreſent a ſpectacle of the ſiege every ſeven years. William, prince of Orange, who was hardly recovered of an illneſs, ordered himſelf to be conveyed to Leyden, that he might in perſon thank the citizens for their brave defence ; he liberally rewarded the admiral Boiſſot, and Janus Douza, the lord of Noortwyck, who commanded in the city ; and did not forget the officers and ſoldiers. He granted ſeveral privileges to the city, and founded the famous univerſity, the firſt in the whole country ; and Janus Douza was appointed the firſt curator, an employment worthy of his merit, his capacity, and his erudition. In the year 1655, Leyden was viſited by the plague, which carried off near 4000 of the inhabitants ; but by the great care of the magiſtrates it was prevented from ſpreading farther into the province. The cloth manufactured at Leyden, is much celebrated, and there is a ſtaple hall built for the uſe of manufacturers and merchants. The town-houſe is a good ſtructure, with a handſome ſtone front ; in the burgomaſter's chamber, is a very capital painting of the laſt judgment, by Luke of Leyden, for which it is ſaid the emperor Rodolphus offered as many gold ducats as would cover it : there are many other capital paintings, and the celebrated ſiege of 1574 wrought in tapeſtry. Beſides theſe, are the prince's hotel, which was formerly a convent, the houſe for orphans, &c. but the principal building is the great church, one of the handſomeſt in Holland. The common council of the city, called *Vroedſchap*, is compoſed of forty perſons, who ought to be natives of the province, and at leaſt twenty-eight years of age, and Proteſtants. Four burgomaſters are elected by this council, three of whom are changed every year on the feaſt of St. Martin, one, elected the preceding year, always remaining. They alſo name ſixteen perſons from whom eight are choſen on the 25th of July yearly, as echevins for the ſtates of the province. Three others likewiſe, are nominated by them to the ſtates of the province, which elect one to be grand baily of Leyden, who adminiſters juſtice, in civil and criminal matters jointly with the echevins. In this city was born the famous John of Leyden, otherwiſe Bucold, a taylor and chief of the Anabaptiſts. Boats are going from Leyden to Amſterdam, Harlem, Utrecht, Delft, the Hague, &c. and returning daily. Leyden has eight gates ; one part of the ramparts is of earth covered with turf, but the other part is faced with brick, and has ſeveral baſtions. The land about Leyden is exceedingly rich, and much cultivated by gardeners, who ſend the produce even to Amſterdam : from the rich meadows and paſtures, they make excellent butter and cheeſe, equal to any part of the province. Some prove the antiquity of Leyden, from an ancient round tower called the *Burght*, about 600 feet in circumference, ſaid to have been built by the Romans or Saxons : while Joſeph Scaliger, on the other hand, pretends it was built only five or ſix centuries ago, by the comtes of Holland : 14 miles N. Rotterdam, and 19 SW. Amſterdam. *Long.* 21. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 9. N.

LEYDEN, a ſmall iſland, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, near the coaſt of Java, in ſight of Batavia.

LEYMEN, or *Leinen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine : 8 miles S. Heidelberg.

LEYPA, *Lippey*, or *Leippa*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 20 miles NE. Leitmeritz, and 38 SE. Dreſden.

LEYRE, a town of Spain, in Navarre : 8 miles NE. Sangueſa.

LEYRIA, a city of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, the ſee of a biſhop, erected in the year 1545, where is a glaſs-houſe, eſtabliſhed by an Engliſhman. The number of inhabitants is about 3500. On an eminence, near the town, is an ancient caſtle, built by the Moors : 19 leagues NNE. Liſbon, and 12 S. Coimbra. *Long.* 10. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 39. N.

LEYSSARD, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantua : 1¼ league W. Nantua. and 3½ E. Bourg-en-Breſſe.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine Iſlands, about eighty leagues in circumference : the ſoil is fertile, and is ſaid to yield 200 for one. The mountains abound in deer, cows, wild hogs, and fowls ; cocoas grow without culture. The air is pure and healthy, and more temperate than at Lucon. The inhabitants are of a mild and peaceable temper, and hoſpitable to ſtrangers. They reckon about 9000, who pay tribute in wax, rice, or cloth. *Long.* 123. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 12. N.

LEZAISKO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg : 56 miles WNW. Lemberg.

LEZAMO, a town of Spain, in the province of Alava : 3 miles NE. Alava.

LEZANDRIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the north coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontrieu : 1¾ league N. Pontrieu, and 1¼ E. Treguier.

LEZAT, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege : 8½ leagues NW. Mirepoix, and 9½ NNW. Taraſcon.

LEZAY, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melle : 2 leagues ENE. Melle, and 3¾ SE. St. Maixent.

LEZIMO, a mountain, part of the Appennines, between Genoa and Piedmont.

LEZLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg : 5 miles SSE. Gardeleben.

LEZOUX, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thiers : 2½ leagues WSW. Thiers, and 4½ E. Clermont.

LGOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk : 12 miles WNW. Kurſk. *Long.* 53. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. N.

LHOTA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 6 miles SE. Trautenau.

LHOTKA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 14 miles W. Konigingratz.

LI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi : 40 miles SW. Tſin.

LIADOVA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Dnieſter : 56 miles ENE. Choczim.

LIALIA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Soſva, in the province of Ekaterinburg : 40 miles E. Verchotura.

LIALSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the river Vim : 48 miles E. Yarenſk.

LIAMONE, or *Limone*, a river of the iſland of Corſica, which runs into the ſea : 10 miles N. Ajazzo.

LIAMSA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the coaſt of the White Sea : 36 miles NNW. Oneg.

LIANCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont : 4 miles S. Clermont.

LIANE, a river of France, which runs into the Sea, near Boulogne.

LIANG-CHAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 40 miles SSE. Kang-tcheou.

LIAN-TCHUEN, a town of Aſia, in the Kingdom of Corea : 25 miles ENE. Haimen.

LIAR DSAKE, a lake of Thibet, about 10 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 108. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 34. N.

LIART, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy : 4 leagues SW. Rocroy.

LIBAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw : 12 miles ESE. Jung Buntzel.

LIBANUS, a celebrated mountain of Aſia, on the confines of Paleſtine and Syria Libanus, about 100 leagues in circumference. It has Meſopotamia to the eaſt, Armenia to the north, Paleſtine to the ſouth, and the Mediterranean to the weſt. It is compoſed of four incloſures of mountains, which riſe one upon the other. The firſt is very fruitful in grain and fruits ; the ſecond is very barren abounding in nothing but thorns, rocks, and flints ; the third, though higher than this, enjoys a perpetual ſpring, the trees being always green there, and the orchards filled with fruit : in a word, it is ſo agreeable and fertile, that ſome have called it a *Terreſtrial Paradiſe*. The fourth is ſo high, that it is almoſt always covered with ſnow, ſo as to be uninhabitable by reaſon of the great cold.

LIBAU, a ſea-port of the duchy of Courland, ſituated on the Baltic. It was built by the Lettonians ; and is ſaid to derive its name from the Lettonian word Leepaja, *i. e.* a piece, of ground planted with linden trees ; for a great number of thoſe trees formerly grew here : and, to this day, the Lettonions call the town *Leepaja*. So early as the thirteenth century, there were ſome Germans among the inhabitants of this town ; and at the cloſe of the fifteenth, and the beginning of the ſixteenth century, it greatly flouriſhed, when a great number of Germans reſorted hither, and it obtained the privileges of a city in 1625. As the harbour has not a ſufficient depth of water for ſhips of burden, they are unloaded in the road ; but duke Erneſt John, in 1737, cauſed it to be cleared, and the future accumulation of mud and ſand to be prevented by a water-work, which has rendered it very commodious for light veſſels. Above 150 ſhips uſually arrive in this port in a twelve-month, to load with hemp, lin-ſeed, &c. This town was often taken by the Swedes, but finally ceded to Courland, by the peace of 1660 : 66 miles W. Mittau. *Long.* 21. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 28. N.

LIBEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 11 miles N. Leitmeritz.

LIBENAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau : 4 miles E. Aycha.

LIBENAU, a town of Luſatia : 5 miles SSE. Lubben, and 52 N. Dreſden.

LIBERTON, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburg : 2 miles S. Edinburgh.

LIBERTON, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk : 7 miles E. Lanerk.

LIBERTY, a county of United America, in South Carolina.

LIBETEN, a town of Hungary : 54 miles ENE. Leopoldſtadt, and 112 E. Vienna.

LIBISCH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 2 miles NNW. Leypa.

LIBISCHAO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 13 miles N. Chrudim.

LIBLE, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 13 miles ESE. Konigingratz.

LIBOCH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 14 miles SE. Leitmeritz.

LIBOCHOUITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 8 miles S. Leitmeritz.

LIBONATI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra : 4 miles ENE. Policaſtro.

LIBOURNE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gironde, containing about 5000 inhabitants : 5 poſts E. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 17. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

LIBSHAUSEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 15 miles SW. Leitmeritz.

LIBUN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw. 16 miles NE. Jung Buntzel.

LICARABRA, a river of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, which runs into the Orio, a little above Toloſa.

LICAVO, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 20 miles E. Ajazzo.

LICEGNANO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Gaeta : 2 miles NW. of the Volturno.

LICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hohen Solms, ſituated on the Wetter : 12 miles ESE. Wetzlar, and 36 NE. Mentz. *Long.* 26. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 21. N.

LICHAIA, a river of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, which runs into the Donetz, near Biſtraia.

LI-CHAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 17 miles ESE. Hetſin.

LICHSTALL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Bâle : 7 miles SE. Bâle.

LICHTEMBERG, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine : 6½ leagues WNW. Wiſſemburg, and 7½ NNW. Straſburg.

LICHTENAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 1 miles W. Crems.

LICHTENAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SE. Aigen.

LICHTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 9 miles SSE. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

LICHTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel: 13 miles SE. Caſſel, and 24 E. Naumburg. *Long.* 27. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

LICHTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hanau Lichtenberg: 11 miles NNE. Wilſtadt, and 22 NE. Straſburg.

LICHTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, with a fortreſs on the Rezel: 22 miles SW. Nuremberg, and 6 E. Anſpach. *Long.* 28. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 11. N.

LICHTENBERG, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts, which gives title of lord of Hanau Lichtenberg, to the houſe of Heſſe Darmſtadt, to which it belongs: 25 miles N. Deux Ponts, and 9 WSW. Lautereck.

LICHTENBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 3 miles NNW. Grotkau.

LICHTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach, on the Selnitze. In the neighbourhood are quarries of marble, and mines of copper and iron: 22 miles N. Bayreuth, and 26 E. Coburg. *Long.* 29. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

LICHTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 5 miles SSE. Freyberg.

LICHTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 6 miles SW. Annaburg.

LICHTENECK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 10 miles ESE. Stein.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Kamp: 7 miles E. Zwetl.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, ſituated on the Maine: 20 miles NNE. Bamberg, and 12 WNW. Culmbach. *Long.* 28. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

LICHTENHANNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeberg: 4 miles SW. Zwickau.

LICHTENHAYN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 9 miles ENE. Konigſtein.

LICHTENSTEIG, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the county of Tockenburg, ſituated on the Thur: the reſidence of a bailiff. It has places of worſhip for Roman Catholics and Proteſtants: 27 miles E. Zurich, and 21 S. Conſtance.

LICHTENSTEIN, a caſtle and village of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles NW. Molding.

LICHTENSTEIN, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. It conſiſts of the ancient imperial county, and lordſhip of Vadutz and Schellenberg, lying on the other ſide of the lake of Conſtanz, on the Rhine, betwixt the lordſhips of Pludenz and Feldkirch. In the fifteenth century, theſe territories deſcended from the barons of Schellenberg, to the barons of Brandis; and from them, in the year 1507, by marriage, to the counts of Sulz; but, in the year 1614, Caſpar Hohenhembs purchaſed them, for 200,000 florins; and in 1699, a ſecond purchaſe was made of them, by prince John Adam, of Lichtenſtein. The contingency in the imperial matricula was formerly 18 florins, and to the imperial chamber at Wetzlar, this principality pays 18 rixdollars 60 kruitzers.

LICHTENVORD, a town in the county of Zutphen: 6 miles SSW. Groll.

LICHTENWALD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles SSE. Cilley.

LICHTENWART, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles NNE. Ziſterſdorf.

LI-CHUI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 25 miles SE. Nan-king.

LICHVIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga, on the Oka: 28 miles S. Kaluga. *Long.* 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

LICHWE, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 6 miles W. Geyerſberg.

LICK, a town of Pruſſia, with a caſtle built in the year 1272. It received the privileges of the town in the year 1662. The country ſuffered extremely by the Tartars in the year 1656, till they were defeated at Warſaw: 80 miles SE. Konigſberg.

LICKING, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, 50 miles NW. Waſhington.

LICKY, a river of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which runs into the Blackwater, 4 miles N. Youghal.

LICKNENA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 18 miles SSW. Hueſca.

LICOSTAMO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly: 16 miles ESE. Lariſſa.

LICQUES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Calais: 4½ leagues ENE. Boulogne, and 3½ S. Calais.

LID, or *Lyd*, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Tamar, about 4 miles NNW. Taviſtock.

LIDA, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Wenner Lake, at Lidkioping.

LIDA, a town and caſtle of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, where a provincial diet is held: 168 miles ESE. Konigſberg, and 48 S. Wilna. *Long.* 25. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

LIDDEL, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Roxburghſhire, and joins the Eſk, on the borders of Cumberland, 3 miles S. Longholm, in the county of Dumfries.

LIDDEN, a river of England, which runs into the Severn, at Glouceſter.

LIDKIOPING, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Gothland, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Wenner Lake, at the mouth of the Lida: 42 miles ENE. Uddevalla, and 80 SW. Orebro.

LIDNEY, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter; the market is diſcontinued: 18 miles SW. Glouceſter, and 118 W. London.

LIDO DI MALAMOCCO, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, defended by a fort; 2 miles from Venice.

LIDO DI PALESTRINA, a long iſland in the Adriatic, with a fort to defend the city of Venice.

LIE, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 20 miles S. Abu Ariſch.

LIEBAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, on the river Schwartbach: 4½ miles S. Landeſhut, and 3½ NW. Schomberg.

LIEBE, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: 14 miles N. Prerau.

LIEBENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya, ſituated on the Aue: 7 miles SW. Nienburg.

LIEBENAU, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 3 miles SE. Graz.

LIEBENAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau: 4 miles NW. Schwibuſim.

LIEBENAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 3 miles N. Patſchkau.

LIEBENGRUNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 3 miles S. Ziegenbruck.

LIEBENOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 4 miles ESE. Reitz.

LIEBENTHAL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles SE. Gratz.

LIEBENTHAL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 13 miles E. Hohenmaut.

LIEBENTHAL, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer: 3½ miles E. Grieffenberg, and 6 S. Loewenberg.

LIEBENWALD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 8 miles NE. Oranienburg, and 24 N. Berlin.

LIEBENWERDAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 22 miles N. Meiſſen, and 33 NNW. Dreſden. *Long.* 31. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

LIEBENZELL, or *Zell*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Nagold. Near it are two warm baths: 17 miles W. Stuttgart, and 36 ENE. Straſburg. *Long.* 26. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

LIEBERLWOLKWITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipzig: 4 miles SE. Leipzig.

LIEBEROSE, a town of Luſatia: 16 miles W. Guben, and 64 N. Dreſden.

LIEBETEN, a town of Hungary: 65 miles NNE. Gran, and 12 E. Vienna.

LIEBMUHL, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, with a caſtle, built in the year 1337: 66 miles SSW. Konigſberg.

LIEBO SEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Uckermark of Brandenburg, ſituated to the ſouth of Dolgen See.

LIEBSCHUTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 2 miles S. Ziegenbruck.

LIEBSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 8 miles SSW. Pirna, and 14 SSE. Dreſden.

LIEBSTADT, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, with a caſtle, built in the year 1329, which ſuffered much in the Swediſh wars: 48 miles SSW. Konigſberg.

LIECHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Uckermark of Brandenburg: 18 miles WSW. Prenzlow, and 40 N. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

LIECHSTAL, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bâle, and capital of a bailiwic of the ſame name: 7 miles SE. Bâle.

LIEDBERG, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: 5 miles WSW. Nuys.

**LIEDERBACH**, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Fulda: 4 miles NW. Fulda.

**LIEGE**, a biſhopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by Brabant, on the eaſt by Limburg, Juliers, and Luxemburg, on the ſouth by Luxemburg and the French department of the Ardennes, and on the weſt by Brabant, Namur, and Hainaut; about eighty miles in length from north to ſouth, its breadth is very irregular. The ſoil here is fertile in corn and paſturage, and yields wine, which reſembles the middling wines of Burgundy and Champagne, together with very conſiderable foreſts, and mine-works of copper, lead, iron, and coal, as alſo many good ſtone-quarries, and among them, likewiſe, ſome of marble. This biſhopric is alſo celebrated for its mineral waters; as namely, thoſe at Spa and Chaud-fontaine. The principal rivers by which it is watered are the Meuſe and Sambre, which unite in the county of Namur. The principal exports of this country, and in particular of the town of Liege, conſiſt of beer, arms, nails, ſerge, leather, and coal; all which are exported from hence in prodigious large quantities. This biſhopric contains in it twenty-ſix towns, which are divided into the Wallon and Flemiſh. The biſhopric of Liege was at firſt founded in the town of Tongern, and Servatius was the firſt biſhop that can be aſcertained. This prelate quitted Tongern, and went to Maeſtricht, in which alſo was the ſee of his ſucceſſors in the biſhopric, till St. Hubert betook himſelf, in the beginning of the eighth century, to Liege, where alſo all his ſucceſſors took up their place of reſidence, though the biſhops were ſtill for a long time after ſtyled biſhops of Tongern; and Heraclius, or Eberhard, was the firſt who aſſumed the title of biſhop of Liege. In the council of the princes of the empire, Liege takes rank alternately with Munſter, but ſo that Oſnabruck always ſits between them. The evaluation of the empire for this biſhopric is 50 horſe, and 170 foot, or monthly 1280 florins; but it has complained of this high evaluation, and it was reduced to 826 florins. To the chamber court it is rated in the uſual matricula, at 360 rixdollars 62½ kruitzers for each term; and with reſpect alſo to this evaluation, one third is abated.

**LIEGE**, a city of Germany, and capital of the biſhopric, in the circle of Weſtphalia, it is a large, populous, and rich city, ſituated on the Meuſe, in a valley ſurrounded by hills, with agreeable and fertile meadows between, watered by the rivers Looſe, Ourte, and Ambleve, which empty themſelves into the Meuſe as it enters this city. The empire has always made this city ſubject to the circle of Weſtphalia, although the eſtates of the country aſſert the prerogatives of other ſovereign ſtates of Germany, as a particular member of the empire; but by a decree of Charles VI. it was united, in the year 1716, with its dependencies, to the circle of Weſtphalia. It is called the hell of women, the purgatory of men, and the paradiſe of prieſts. It was firſt encompaſſed with walls by St. Hubert, in the beginning of the eighth century. The city ſuffered much in the ninth century from the incurſions of the Normans. Henry, duke of Brabant, took it in the year 1212, and pillaged it ſix days. In the 17th century it ſuffered ſeverely on account of the elections of the biſhops. John of Bavaria governed it a long time, although he was not a prieſt; and as he treated the citizens ill, they drove him from the palace, and beſieged him in Maeſtricht: but his brother-in-law, John, duke of Burgundy, and comte of Flanders, coming to his aſſiſtance, a battle was fought in the year 1409, in which 6000 of the Liegeois were killed, and the reſt compelled to ſubmit. Some of the moſt culpable were tied two together and thrown into the Meuſe. Not long after, Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, taking part with Louis of Burgundy, the biſhop, againſt whom the inhabitants had riſen, came to beſiege the city, with ſuccours from France, and took it by aſſault, the 30th of October, 1468; he then ſet it on fire and ſacked it, without ſparing even the churches. In the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, a diſpute relative to the election of the burgomaſters occaſioned great troubles. Anciently, twenty-two judges, who formed a celebrated tribunal at Liege, had a cuſtom of appointing thirty perſons to elect the new burgomaſters. In the year 1603, the biſhop, Erneſt of Bavaria, transferred this right to the citizens, who were divided into ſixteen chambers; but as that gave riſe to many great diſorders, prince Ferdinand, who ſucceeded Erneſt, ſupported by the emperor, changed the right again in favour of the twenty-two. In 1629, the populace roſe, and elected the new burgomaſters, contrary to the direction of the prince, whence came the diviſion of parties, the Chiroux and the Grignoux, the firſt was of the ancient patrician families, for the moſt part men of letters; the other took the part of the populace, and was the more numerous. On the repreſentation of the prince, the emperor ſent general John de Weert, in the year 1636, to take his winter-quarters in the environs of Liege; and deputed the comte of Naſſau Hadamar, while the Marquis of Lede was ſent on the part of the king of Spain, to bring back the citizens to their duty. In the year 1636, the troubles increaſed; the comte de Warfuſé, who had been chief of the finances to the king of Spain at Broſſels, had been accuſed of mal-practices, and condemned by the grand council at Malines, and was hung in effigy; but eſcaping to Liege, he formed a black conſpiracy, thinking by that means to obtain the favour of the king. On the 16th of April, he invited Sebaſtian de Ruelle, burgomaſter of Liege, to dine with him; during the repaſt, a troop of ſoldiers entered, and drawing the burgomaſter aſide, they killed him on the ſpot, under pretence that he was engaged in the intereſt of France. This horrid murder did not long remain unpuniſhed, for the populace hearing of it, flew to the houſe, dragged the comte along the ſtreets, and hung him up by the feet to a poſt, they then cut off his head and arms, which they expoſed at the gates of Liege, burned his body, and threw the aſhes into the Meuſe; they likewiſe put to death his ſervants, and the ſoldiers who had been the agents of this treachery; they then took the echevin Theodore Fleron, whom they ſuſpected as the accomplice of Warfuſé, and without any trial, hung him, in the grand market. The body of Ruelle was interred with great magnificence, and the burgomaſters were afterwards accompanied by a body-guard of thirty men, when they appeared in public. In 1648, the prince biſhop Ferdinand returned to Viſet with ſome troops, with a deſign to come to Liege, and put a ſtop to the diſturbances and ſeditious factions between the Chiroux and the Grignoux; but the citizens refuſed him entrance, on the 10th of April, and the burgomaſter Hennet ordered the cannon to be placed againſt his troops. The prince on this retired to Huy, to wait for ſuccours from the emperor, who ſent ſome Weſtphalian ſoldiers, under the command of general Sparr, to whom the citizens opened their gates, on the 28th of Auguſt, and the prince returned to Liege, on the 16th of October following. Hennet and Roland, a former burgomaſter, who had been principally concerned in the troubles, were beheaded, and their heads expoſed on the gates of the city. The prince then changed the mode of electing the burgomaſters to the following: the ſixteen chambers of the city, who repreſent the citizens at large, and are each compoſed of thirty-ſix perſons, noblemen, lawyers, men of letters, merchants, and artizans, each elect by ballot two perſons; a ſecond ballot then takes place, and the firſt drawn is an elector, the other, one of the council; when theſe ſixteen electors are thus found, they chooſe, by a majority of voices, three perſons, from whom one is choſen burgomaſter by another ballot. Another burgomaſter is balloted for from three perſons named by the prince. There is a grand mayor, and two ſubordinate mayors. Beſides the court of echevins, and the ordinary magiſtracy, there is an official belonging to the biſhop, who judges in the firſt inſtance all eccleſiaſtical cauſes. In the year 1650, prince Maximilian, who ſucceeded his uncle Ferdinand, built a regular citadel on the mount of Ste. Walburg, which has two communications with the city, one of which is by 600 ſteps. On this occaſion the citizens teſtified their diſcontent, in affixing to it the name of *Aceldama*, or Field of Blood, in alluſion to the death of their burgomaſters. In 1658, ſome mal-contents entered into a conſpiracy to ſurpriſe the citadel, and ſet the city on fire; but the plot was diſcovered, and the principal authors put to death. In the war with France againſt the empire, Spain, and Holland, the government of the citadel was entruſted to the baron de Vierſet, who, on the 28th of March, 1675, admitted a detachment of 1500 men from the French garriſon at Maeſtricht, but they abandoned it, after deſtroying the works, in March following. The inhabitants, no longer kept in awe by the citadel, again rebelled, and elected their burgomaſters as they had done before; but the biſhop receiving ſome troops from France, under the command of the comte de Choiſeul, the citizens opened the gates on the 25th of July, 1684, without coming to extremities: the two burgomaſters were beheaded, but the reſt of the citizens pardoned, and a ſtrong garriſon placed in it under the marquis de la Salle. A ſhort time after, the citadel was repaired, and its fortifications increaſed; but the new works were deſtroyed about eight years after. In the year 1691, prince Jean Louis d'Elderen was the firſt to declare war againſt France, being ſupported by the emperor, the empire, Spain, England, Holland, &c. Louis XIV. ſent the marquis de Boufflers to Liege, who bombarded it, and did conſiderable damage. At the death of Charles II. king of Spain, the prince Joſeph Clement of Bavaria, in the year 1701, declared for his nephew, Philip V. and the comte de Berlo, governor of the citadel, received the French troops. On the 14th of October, 1702, the allies, under the command of the duke of Marlborough, made themſelves maſters of the city, and of the citadel on the 23d. In 1705, the French, after taking Huy, marched towards Liege, with an intent to attack the citadel; but being informed that the duke was marching to its aſſiſtance, they abandoned their enterprize. The Dutch kept a garriſon of troops in the citadel till the year 1718, at their own expence, in virtue of an article in the peace of Aix la Chapelle, concluded four years before, and then quitted it to the ſoldiers of the biſhop of Liege, after deſtroying all the out-works. Liege is divided into three parts, the city, the iſland, and the outer Meuſe; it has ten grand fauxbourgs, and two ſmaller, ſixteen gates, ſeventeen bridges, and 154 ſtreets; there are two very fine quays, planted with rows of trees. Beſides the cathedral, it has within the city and fauxbourgs ſeven collegiate, and thirty pariſh churches, and forty-ſix religious houſes. The cathedral of St. Lambert is a vaſt ſtructure, built by St. Hubert, in the year 712, on the very ſpot in which hi predeceſſor St. Lambert, biſhop of Maeſtricht, had ſuffered martyrdom. I was firſt conſecrated to St. Coſme and St. Damien, but the body of S

Lambe

Lambert being removed thither, it changed its name to that of St. Lambert. St. Hubert founded twenty prebends; St. Floribert, his ſon and ſucceſſor, afterwards founded ten more; ſince which time their number has been augmented to ſixty, and their revenues in proportion. Theſe canons, or prebendaries, are moſt of them of noble extraction: at one time they counted ſeven ſons of kings, thirty ſons of dukes, and twenty-two ſons of comtes. The treaſury of this church is very conſiderable, both in relics and in other riches, particularly an equeſtrian ſtatue of St. George, in gold, preſented by the duke of Burgundy, as a mark of his penitence, for having pillaged the city in 1468. The biſhop is elected by the canons, and is an abſolute prince, one of the moſt conſiderable eccleſiaſtical princes of Germany, having in his dioceſe fifty-two baronies, eighteen cities, or walled towns, and 400 villages, with a revenue of 300,000 ducats a year, and is able to keep an army of 8000 ſoldiers, without oppreſſing his ſubjects. Dumourier, at the head of his French troops, made himſelf maſter of Liege the 22d day of November, 1792: in March following, the French were compelled to retire, and driven out of Liege and Brabant. In the year 1794, the French troops again entered Liege, after a ſhort reſiſtance. *Long.* 23. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.—This city and biſhopric, are now annexed to the republic of France, and were ſo proclaimed, by ſound of trumpet, in the month of January, 1793.

LIEGNITZ, or *Lignitz*, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, and one of the beſt towns in Sileſia, ſituated on the Katzbach. The old palace of the princes, though within the town, is ſurrounded with a diſtinct moat and high wall. This palace, ſince the fire in 1711, by which it was nearly deſtroyed, has been repaired. The ſtates of the province aſſemble here in a very ſtately ſtone edifice. The Lutherans have two churches. The Papiſts are in poſſeſſion of the collegiate church of St. John, which, in 1698, was taken from the Lutherans, and being given to the Jeſuits, was entirely rebuilt; and the ſuperb burial chapel of the dukes of Lignitz and Brieg, of the Breſlau line, added to it. Beſides theſe, they have a college of ſuitable magnificence, with other religious Popiſh foundations. Here is alſo a ſpacious academy, founded by the emperor Joſeph, for the inſtruction of young gentlemen, of both religions, in military exerciſes. Lignitz carries on a conſiderable trade in cloth and madder, and is alſo one of the moſt ancient towns in all Sileſia. In the year 1241, after the unfortunate battle with the Tartars, the inhabitants themſelves ſet the town on fire, and quitted it; but againſt the caſtle the Tartars vented their rage in vain. In 1338, 1411, 1438, 1495, 1532, 1558, 1609, 1639, 1648, and 1672, it was either wholly deſtroyed by fires, or ſuffered variouſly by them. In 1741, the Pruſſians took it, without oppoſition. In the year 1757, while in the hands of the Auſtrians, its works were augmented, notwithſtanding which, towards the end of the ſame year, it capitulated to the Pruſſians: 16 miles W. Neumarck, and 32 W. Breſlaw.

LIEN-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 15 miles WSW. Tien.

LIEN-CHAN-POU, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 12 miles NNE. Ning-yuen.

LIEN-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 17 miles NE. Fou-tcheou.

LIEN-PING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 100 miles NE. Canton. *Long.* 131. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 18. N.

LIEN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-tong, on the river Lien-kiang, which forms a convenient harbour for Chineſe barks: 1195 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

LIEN-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 22 miles ESE. Ting-tcheou.

LIENTZ, or *Lintz*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, at the conflux of the Iſola and the Drave: 43 miles E. Brixen, and 66 E. Tyrol.

LIEOU-KIEOU, iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, ſituated between Corea, Formoſa, and Japan, in number thirty-ſix. The principal and largeſt is called Lieou-kieou; the reſt have each a particular name. The large iſland extends from north to ſouth about 130 miles, and 36 to 40 from eaſt to weſt: but on the ſouth ſide the extent from eaſt to weſt is not 30. The ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland, where the court reſides, is called *Cheouli*, and it is there that Kin-tching, the capital city, is ſituated. The king's palace, which is reckoned to be four leagues in circumference, is built on a neighbouring mountain. It has four gates, which correſpond to the four cardinal points; and that which fronts the weſt, forms the grand entry. If we believe theſe iſlanders, the origin of their empire is loſt in the remoteſt antiquity. It is, however, certain, that the exiſtence of the country, called Lieou-kieou, was not known in China before the year 605 of the Chriſtian æra. It was only in 1372, under the reign of Hong-vou, founder of the dynaſty of Ming, that theſe iſlands ſubmitted voluntarily to the Chineſe government. The iſles of Lieou-kieou had neither iron nor porcelain, Hong-vou ſupplied this want; he cauſed a great number of utenſils of iron and inſtruments to be made, which he ſent thither, together with a quantity of porcelain veſſels. Commerce, navigation, and the arts, ſoon began to flouriſh. Theſe iſlanders learned to caſt bells for their temples, to manufacture paper and the fineſt ſtuffs, and to make porcelain, with which they had been ſupplied before from Japan. The celebrated revolution, which placed the Tartars on the imperial throne of China, produced no change in the conduct of the kings of Lieou-kieou. Chang-tché, who was then reigning, ſent ambaſſadors to acknowledge Chun-tchi, and received a ſeal from him, on which were engraven ſome Tartar characters. It was then ſettled, that the king of Lieou-kieou ſhould pay his tribute only every two years. He ordered that the king of Lieou-kieou ſhould never ſend in tribute roſe-wood, cloves, or any other production which was not really of the growth of the country; but that he ſhould ſend a fixed quantity of ſulphur, copper, tin, ſhells, and mother of pearl, which is remarkably beautiful in theſe iſlands. The veſſels that are built in this country are greatly valued by the people of China, and Japan. In theſe the natives go not only from one iſland to another, but alſo to China, Tong-king, Cochin-china, Corea, Nanga-za-ki, Satſuma, the neighbouring iſles, and to Formoſa, where they diſpoſe of their different commodities. Beſides thoſe articles of commerce, which their manufactories of ſilk, cotton, paper, arms, copper utenſils, &c. furniſh them, they alſo export mother of pearl, tortoiſe, and other ſhells, coral and whet-ſtones, which are in great requeſt both in China and Japan. Their edifices, temples, and the palace of their kings, are built after the Japaneſe manner; but the houſes of the Chineſe, the hotel of their ambaſſador, their imperial college, and the temple of the goddeſs Tien-fey, are built after the Chineſe. The natives of Lieou-kieou, are, in general, mild, affable, and temperate, they are active and laborious, enemies to ſlavery, and deteſt falſehood and diſhoneſty. Excepting the grandees, bonzes, and Chineſe eſtabliſhed at Lieou-kieou, few of the inhabitants of theſe iſlands can either read or write. The capital is in *Long.* 146. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

LIEOU-TCHEOU, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 37 miles SE. King-ki-tao.

LIEOU-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi, on the river Leng: 1037 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat* 24. 12. N.

LIEOU-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 15 miles NW. Lieou-tcheou.

LIEOU-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 35 miles E. Tchang-cha.

LIERE, a town of Brabant, on the Nethe. Here the French attacked a poſt of the duke of York, on the 28th of November, 1793, but were repulſed with loſs: 10 miles SE. Antwerp, and 18 N. Louvain.

LIERGANES, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 10 miles SSE. Santander.

LIEREGNO, a town of Germany, in the dioceſe of Trent: 7 miles E. Trent.

LIERNAIS, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arnay-le-Duc: 10 miles NW. Arnay-le-Duc.

LIESER, ſee *Liſer*.

LIESSE, or *Notre Dame de Lieſſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: 2½ leagues ENE. Laon, and 1¼ NW. Siſſonne.

LIESSER, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Quingey: 1¼ league S. Ornans, and 2½ NNW. Salins.

LIESBORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and Biſhopric of Munſter: 6 miles SSE. Stromberg.

LIETTRE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer: 1 league S. Aire.

LIEU, a river, or canal, of Flanders, between Damme and Ghent.

LIEUVILLER, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: 2½ leagues NNE. Clermont.

LI FAM-PAO, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 670 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 148. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

LIFF, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus: 4 miles NW. Dundee.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which riſes in the mountains of Wicklow, and runs into the Bay of Dublin.

LIFFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, ſituated on the Foyle, on the borders of Londonderry. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 1½ mile W. Strabane, and 11 SSW. Donegal.

*Liffré*, a town of France in the department of the Ille and Villaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rennes: 3 leagues NE. Rennes, and 1½ SW. St. Aubin-du Cormier.

LIGIST, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 3 miles SE. Voitſberg.

LIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Blanc : 4½ leagues SW. Argenton, and 3¾ SE. Le Blanc.

LIGNANA, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli : 6 miles WSW. Vercelli.

LIGNE, a town of Hainaut, on the river Dender : 13 miles NW. Mons, and 20 N. Valenciennes.

*Ligné*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ancenis : 3 leagues NW. Ancenis.

*Ligné ſur Uſſeau*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatelleraut : 2¼ leagues N. Chatelleraut, and 5½ ESE. Loudun.

LIGNEROLLES, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montluçon : 4 miles S. Montluçon.

LIGNEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Darney : 2 leagues NW. Darney, and 3 NE. Marche.

*Lignière*, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Cher : 8 leagues S. Bourges, and 4½ SSE. Iſſoudun.

*Lignière la Doucelle*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villaine : 4 leagues N. Villaine, and 4½ NW. Alençon.

*Lignières Chatelain*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens : 6 leagues SW. Amiens.

LIGNON, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry le François : 3 leagues S. Vitry.

LIGNON, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Feurs.

LIGNY, a town of France in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc : 3 leagues SE. Bar-le-Duc.

LIGNY LE CHATEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florentin : 2 leagues S. St. Florentin, and 3 NE. Auxerre.

LIGONIER, a fort of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania : 36 miles E. Pittſburg. *Long.* 79. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 16. N.

LIGOR, a town of Aſia, and capital of a kingdom, now ſubject to Siam.

LIGUEIL, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loches ; 3 leagues SW. Loches, and 7 S. Tours.

LIGUEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perigueux ; 3 leagues NNE. Perigueux.

LIGUNY, a town of Samogitia : 44 miles E. Medniki.

LIHONS, a town of France, in the department of the Somme : 6 leagues E. Amiens, and 3 SSW. Peronne. *Long.* 20. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

LIKAVA, a town and caſtle of Hungary : 3 miles N. Roſenberg.

LI-KIANG-TOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan, near the ſource of the river Yang Cong-kiang. It is ſaid that the inhabitants of this city and its territory, are deſcended from ſome ancient colonies of Chineſe, which came and fixed there ; it has no other city within its diſtrict, but is ſurrounded by mountains, which ſeparate it from the land of the Lamas. It is not doubted but that there are mines of gold within its mountains. The whole country is very well watered, and the land fruitful ; there are found here amber and pine-apples : 1150 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 52. N.

LILIENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen : 1 mile NE. Konigſtein.

LILIENTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, ſituated on the Worp river : 10 miles NNE. Bremen, and 20 NNW. Verden.

LI-LIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Houquang : 40 miles SE. Tchang-cha.

LILLE, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North, before the revolution, the capital of French Flanders, ſituated in a rich and marſhy ſoil, ſurrounded with walls, and ſtrongly fortified by monſieur Vauban. The river Deule croſſes it. They reckon 170 ſtreets, many of which are handſome, 30 public places, 8000 houſes, and 56,000 inhabitants. Before the revolution, it contained 18 convents, a penitentiary houſe for women of bad life, 6 hoſpitals, 3 colleges, &c. &c. It was divided into ſeven pariſhes, and had ſeven gates, ſome of which are admired for their architecture. Here are manufactures of cloth, camlets, ratteens, ſtuffs of ſilk and woollen, cotton, linen of all qualities and deſigns, lace, ribbons, carpets, hats, ſtockings, paper, ſoap, &c. This town owes its origin to a caſtle, named *Le Buc*, which was the reſidence of the ancient foreſters, or counts of Flanders, and was firſt built in the year 640. In the year 1007, it was enlarged by Baldwin IV. and was ſurrounded with walls by his ſon and ſucceſſor, Baldwin V. called Baldwin de Lille, who made it his reſidence. In the year 1577, in the diſputes between the Netherlands and the king of Spain, the malcontents demoliſhed the caſtle, which had been fortified ; but two years after, they ſubmitted to the king of Spain. In the year 1581, the Ghent rebels attempted to ſurpriſe it, but they were obliged to retire with great loſs, and ſome citizens who favoured them were put to death. In the year 1645, the French beſieged this place, but were compelled to raiſe the ſiege. In the year 1667, Louis XIV. came in perſon to beſiege it, during the minority of Charles II. king of Spain, in the time of peace. The town was commanded by the count de Brouay, ſon of the marquis of Spinola, with about 1000 men, and being unprovided for a ſiege, he was compelled to ſurrender the place after nine days' attack. In the year 1708, it was taken by the allies, under the command of prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough, after a ſiege of three months, with a loſs of ſeveral thouſand men, but was reſtored at the peace of Utrecht, in the year 1713. The citadel of Lille is conſidered as one of the beſt works of Vauban, and, except Turin, the ſtrongeſt in Europe. In the year 1792, Lille was ſummoned by the Auſtrians, under the command of the duke of Saxe-Teſchen, and on the refuſal of the citizens to ſurrender it, was bombarded, but without ſucceſs. The ſiege began on the 29th of September, and was raiſed on the 8th of October, during which time it is ſuppoſed that upwards of 30,000 red-hot balls, and 6000 bombs were thrown into the city, excluſive of the battering train. The damage done to the town was conſiderable, with the loſs of about 500 lives, chiefly women and children : 5¾ poſts N. Douay, and 27¾ N. Paris. *Long.* 20. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

LILLEBONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caudebec : 5½ leagues E. Havre, and 2½ W. Caudebec.

LILLERS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bethune, ceded to France by Spain, at the peace of the Pyrennées. The fortifications are deſtroyed : 2 leagues WNW. Bethune.

LILLEISTEAF, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburg : 7 miles WNW. Jedburgh.

LILLIENFELD, a village, and rich convent of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Traſen : 14 miles S. St. Polten.

LILLIPUT, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina, on the river Fear : 2 miles N. Brunſwick.

LILLO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile : 28 miles ESE. Toledo.

LILLO, a fortreſs of Brabant, on the eaſt ſide of the Scheldt, built by the Dutch in the year 1584, from which time it has always had a garriſon ; its fortifications are very regular, and its ramparts lined with many pieces of cannon, to prevent veſſels of too large a ſize going up to Antwerp, according to the treaty entered into at Munſter, in the year 1648, between Spain and Holland. It has ſeveral houſes in the fort, and different cabarets ; and the ſtates always keep a frigate in the Scheldt, to collect the duties payable by the veſſels which paſs. Lillo was attacked by the Spaniards, in the year 1588, under the command of the marquis de Riſbourg ; but the garriſon, under Odet, lord of Teligni, defended themſelves with ſo much valour, that the marquis was obliged to retire, with the loſs of 2000 men. It was taken by the French, in the year 1794 : 9 miles NW. Antwerp, and 12 S. Berg-op-Zoom.

LILMKILN BAY, a bay of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, on the ſouth coaſt, about a mile W. from Baſſeterre.

LIMA, an audience of South America, in the viceroyalty of Peru, erected in the year 1542, containing one archbiſhopric, viz. Lima, and four biſhoprics, viz. Truxillo, Guamanga, Cuſco, and Arequipa. The archbiſhopric of Lima contains 15 juriſdictions. The dioceſe of Truxillo contains 7 ; Guamanga 9 ; Cuſco 14 ; and Arequipa 6.

LIMA, a city of South America, and capital of an audience, in the viceroyalty of Peru. This city, alſo called *Civdad de los Reyes*, or *City of Kings*, was founded, in the beginning of the year 1535, by Francis Pizarro. It is ſituated in the ſpacious and delightful valley of Rimac, an Indian word, and the true name of the city itſelf, from a corrupt pronunciation of which word the Spaniards have derived Lima. Rimac is the name by which both the valley and the river are ſtill called. This appellation is derived from an idol to which the native Indians uſed to offer ſacrifice, as did the Yncas, after they had extended their empire hither ; and, as it was ſuppoſed to return anſwer to the prayers addreſſed to it, they called it, by way of diſtinction, Rimac, or he who ſpeaks. Its ſituation is one of the moſt advantageous that can be imagined ; for, being in the centre of that ſpacious valley, it commands the whole, without any difficulty. Northward, though at a conſiderable diſtance, is the Cordillera, or chain of the Andes. The river, which is of the ſame name, waſhes the walls of Lima, and when not increaſed by the torrents from the mountains, is eaſily forded ; but at other times, beſides the increaſe of its breadth, its depth and rapidity render fording impoſſible ; and, accordingly, a very elegant and ſpacious ſtone bridge is built over it, having at one end a gate, the beautiful architecture of which is equal to the other parts of this uſeful ſtructure. This gate forms the entrance into the city, and leads to the grand ſquare, which is very large, and finely ornamented. The form of this city is triangular, the baſe, or longeſt ſide, extending along the banks of the river. Its length is 1920 toiſes, or exactly two-thirds of a league. Its greateſt breadth, from north to ſouth, that is, from the bridge to the angle oppoſite to the baſe, is 1080 toiſes, or two-fifths of a league. It is ſurrounded with a brick wall, which anſwers the original intention, but is without any manner of regularity. This work was begun and finiſhed by the duke de la Palata, in the year 1685. It is flanked with 34 baſtions, but without platforms or embraſure; the intention of it being merely to encloſe the city, and render it capable of ſuſtaining any ſudden attack of the Indians. It has, in its whole circumference, ſeven gates and three poſterns. On the ſide of the river, oppoſite to the city, is a ſuburb, called *St. Lazaro*. All the ſtreets of this ſuburb, like thoſe of the city, are broad, parallel, or at right angles, ſome running from north to ſouth, and others from eaſt to weſt, forming ſquares of houſes, each 150 yards in front. The ſtreets are paved, and along them run ſtreams of water, conducted from the river a little above the city; and, being arched over, contribute to its cleanlineſs, without the leaſt inconvenience. The houſes, though for the moſt part low, are commodious, and make a good appearance. They are all of baxareque and quincha. They appear, indeed, to be compoſed of more ſolid materials, both with regard to the thickneſs of the principal walls, and the imitation of cornices on them: and, that they may the better ſupport themſelves under the ſhocks of earthquakes, of which this city has had ſo many dreadful inſtances, the principal parts are of wood, mortiſed into rafters of the roof, and thoſe which ſerve for walls are lined both within and without with wild canes, and chaglas or oſiers; ſo that the timber-work is totally incloſed. The oſiers are plaſtered over with clay, and white-waſhed, but the fronts painted in imitation of free-ſtone. The pieces of timber, of which the roots are formed, and which, on the inſide, are decorated with elegant mouldings and other ornaments, are covered with clay, to preſerve them from the ſun.. This ſlender covering is ſufficient, as no violent rains are ever known here. Thus the houſes are in leſs danger than if built of more compact materials; for the whole building yields to the motions of the earthquakes, and the foundations, which are connected with the ſeveral parts of the building, follow the ſame motion, and, by that means, are not ſo eaſily thrown down. The wild canes, which ſerve for the inner parts of the walls, reſemble, in length and bigneſs, thoſe known in Europe, but without any cavity. The wood of them is very ſolid, and little ſubject to rot. Towards the eaſt and weſt parts of the city, but within the walls, are a great many fruit and kitchen gardens; and moſt of the principal houſes have gardens for entertainments, being continually refreſhed with water, by means of the canals. Lima is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is divided into five pariſhes. The convents are very numerous. All the churches, both conventual and parochial, and alſo the chapels, are large, conſtructed partly of ſtone, and adorned with paintings and other decorations of great value. The riches and pomp of this city, eſpecially on ſolemn feſtivals, are aſtoniſhing. The altars, from their very baſes to the borders of the paintings, are covered with maſſive ſilver, wrought into various kinds of ornaments. The walls alſo of the churches are hung with velvet, or tapeſtry of equal value, adorned with gold and ſilver fringes, all of which, in this country, are remarkably dear; and on theſe are ſplendid pieces of plate, in various figures. If the eye be directed from the pillars, walls, and cieling, to the lower part of the church, it is equally dazzled with glittering objects, preſenting themſelves on all ſides; among which are candleſticks of maſſive ſilver, ſix or ſeven feet high, placed in two rows along the nave of the church, emboſſed tables of the ſame metal, ſupporting ſmaller candleſticks; and, in the intervals betwixt them, pedeſtals, on which ſtand the ſtatues of angels. In fine, the whole church is covered with plate, or ſomething equal to it in value; ſo that divine ſervice, in theſe churches, is performed with a magnificence ſcarcely to be imagined; and the ornaments, even on common days, with regard to their quantity and richneſs, exceed thoſe which many cities of Europe pride themſelves with diſplaying on the moſt extraordinary occaſions. The viceroys, whoſe power extends over all Peru, uſually reſide at Lima; but the province and audience of Quito has been detached from it: this government is triennial, though, at the expiration of that term, the ſovereign may prolong it. This office is of ſuch importance, that the viceroy enjoys all the privileges of royalty. He is abſolute in all affairs, whether political, military, civil, criminal, or relating to the revenue, having under him officers and tribunals for executing the ſeveral branches of government; ſo that the grandeur of this employment is, in every particular, equal to the title. For the ſafety of his perſon, and the dignity of his office, he has two bodies of guards; one of horſe, conſiſting of 160 men, a captain, and a lieutenant. The corporation of Lima conſiſts of regidores or aldermen, an alferez real, or ſheriff, and two alcaldes, or royal judges; all being noblemen of the firſt diſtinction in the city. Theſe have the direction of the police, and the ordinary adminiſtration of juſtice. The alcaldes preſide alternately every month; for, by a particular privilege of this city, the juriſdiction of its corregidor extends only to the Indians. Here is a court for the effects of deceaſed perſons, which takes cognizance of the goods of thoſe dying inteſtate, and without lawful heir; and likewiſe, of thoſe entruſted with the effects of other perſons. It conſiſts of a judge, who is generally one of the auditors, a counſellor, and an accomptant. The next tribunal is that of commerce, or the conſulada. Its principal officers are a preſident, and two conſuls. Lima has alſo a corregidor, whoſe juriſdiction extends to all Indians, both within the city, and five leagues round it. Here is an univerſity, and colleges for the education of natives. The inhabitants of Lima are compoſed of Whites or Spaniards, Negroes, Indians, Meſtizos, and other caſts, proceeding from the mixture of all three. The Spaniſh families are very numerous; Lima, according to the loweſt computation, containing 16 or 18,000 whites. The Negroes, Mulattoes, and their deſcendants, form the greateſt number of the inhabitants; and of theſe are the greateſt part of the mechanics. The third and laſt claſs of inhabitants, the Meſtizos, are few in proportion to the largeneſs of the city, and the multitudes of inhabitants. They are employed in agriculture, making earthen ware, and bringing all kinds of proviſions to market; domeſtic ſervices being performed by Negroes and Mulattoes, either ſlaves or free, though generally by the former. The uſual dreſs of the men differs very little from that worn in Spain; nor is the diſtinction between the ſeveral claſſes very great, for the uſe of all ſorts of cloth being allowed, every one wears what he can purchaſe: ſo that it is not uncommon to ſee a Mulatto, or any other mechanic, dreſſed in a tiſſue, equal to any thing that can be worn by a more opulent perſon. They all greatly affect fine clothes; and it may be ſaid, without exaggeration, that the fineſt ſtuffs, made in countries where induſtry is always inventing ſomething new, are more generally ſeen at Lima than in any other place, vanity and oſtentation not being reſtrained by cuſtom or law. In the choice of laces, the women carry their taſte to a prodigious exceſs; nor is this an emulation confined to perſons of quality, but has ſpread through all ranks, except the loweſt claſs of negroes. Their dreſs is very different from the European, which the cuſtom of the country alone can render excuſable; indeed, to Spaniards, at their firſt coming over, it appears extremely indecent. The women's dreſs conſiſts of a pair of ſhoes, a ſhift, a petticoat of dimity, an open petticoat, and a jacket, which, in ſummer, is of linen, in winter, of ſtuff. To this ſome add a mantelette, that the former may hang looſe. The lower claſs of women, whoſe whole ſtock of apparel ſeldom conſiſts of more than two ſhifts and a petticoat, wear bracelets, roſaries, and ſmall gold images, about their necks and arms, to the intrinſic value of fifty or ſixty crowns. The women are in general of a middling ſtature, handſome, genteel, and of very fair complexions without the help of art, with beautiful hair, and enchanting luſtre and dignity in their eyes. They are naturally gay, ſprightly, jocoſe without levity, and remarkably fond of muſic. The temperature of the air of Lima, and its alterations, are perfectly agreeable. And though the difference of the four ſeaſons are ſenſible, all of them are moderate, and none of them troubleſome: ſpring being towards the cloſe of the year, that is, towards the end of November, or beginning of December. But it is to be underſtood only of the heavens, as then the vapours, which filled the atmoſphere during the winter, ſubſide, the ſun, to the great joy of the inhabitants, again appears, and the country now begins to revive, which, during the abſence of its rays, had continued in a ſtate of languor. This is ſucceeded by ſummer, which, though hot, from the perpendicular direction of the ſun's rays, is far from being inſupportable; the heat, which would, indeed, otherwiſe be exceſſive, being moderated by the ſouth winds, which, at this ſeaſon, always blow, though with no great force. At the latter end of June, or the beginning of July, the winter begins, and continues till November or December, the autumn intervening between both. About this time, the ſouth winds begin to blow ſtronger, and bring cold with them; not, indeed, equal to that in countries where ſnow and ice are known, but ſo keen, that the light dreſſes are lain by, and cloth or other warm ſtuffs worn. As rain is ſeldom or never ſeen at Lima, ſo that place is alſo equally free from tempeſts, that thoſe who have neither viſited the mountains, or travelled into other parts, as Guayaquil or Chili, are abſolute ſtrangers to thunder and lightning, nothing of that kind being known here. One of the inconveniences of Lima, during the ſummer, is that of being tormented with fleas and bugs, from which the utmoſt care is not ſufficient to free the inhabitants. The moſchitos are very troubleſome, but much leſs ſo than the former. The next, and, indeed, a moſt dreadful circumſtance, is that of earthquakes, to which this country is ſo ſubject, that the inhabitants are under continual apprehenſious of being, from their ſuddenneſs and violence, buried in the ruins of their own houſes. Several deplorable inſtances of this kind have happened in this unfortunate city, and proved the total deſtruction of all its buildings. The firſt concuſſion, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Spaniards in theſe parts, happened in 1582, a few years after the foundation of Lima; but the damage was much leſs than in ſome of the ſucceeding, being chiefly confined to the city of Arequipa, which being ſituated near that ſpot where the motion of the earth was moſt violent, the greateſt part of it was deſtroyed. On the 9th of July, 1586, Lima was viſited with another earthquake, and ſo violent, that, even to this time, it is ſolemnly commemorated. In 1609, another, like the former, happened. On the 27th of November, 1630, ſuch prodigious damage was done in this city by an earthquake, and the entire ruin of it apprehended, that, in acknowledgment of its deliverance, a feſtival, called Neuſtra Senora del Melagro, is annually celebrated on that day. In the year 1655, on the 3d of November, the moſt ſtately edifices, and a great number of houſes, were thrown down by an earthquake; the inhabitants fled into the country, and remained there ſeveral days, to avoid the danger they were threatened with in the city. On the 17th of June, 1678, another earth-quake happened, by which ſeveral houſes were deſtroyed, and the churches conſiderably damaged. One of the moſt dreadful of which we have any account, was that of the 20th of October, 1687. During this concuſſion, the ſea retired conſiderably from its bounds, and, returning in mountainous waves, totally overwhelmed Callao, and the neighbouring parts, together with the miſerable inhabitants. Others happened on the 29th of September, 1697, on the 14th of July, 1699, the 6th of February, 1716, on the 8th of January, 1725, and on the 2d of December, 1732; in the years 1690, 1734, and 1745: all theſe were leſs terrible than one on the 28th of October, 1746. In little more than three minutes, the greateſt part, if not all the buildings, great and ſmall, in the whole city, were deſtroyed, burying, under their ruins, thoſe inhabitants who had not made ſufficient haſte into the ſtreets and ſquares, the only places of ſafety in theſe terrible convulſions of nature. The diſtempers moſt common at Lima are malignant, intermittent, and catarrhous fevers, pleuriſies, and conſtipations; and theſe rage continually in the city. The ſmall-pox is alſo known here, but is not annual; though, when it prevails, great numbers are ſwept away by it. It is natural to think, that a country, where rain is ſeldom or never known, muſt, of neceſſity, be totally barren; whereas the country of Lima enjoys a fertility to be envied, producing all kinds of grain, and a prodigious variety of fruits. Here induſtry and art ſupply that moiſture which the clouds ſeem to withhold; and the ſoil is, by this means, rendered remarkably fruitful, amidſt a continual drought. One of the principal cares of the Yncas was the cutting and diſpoſing, in the moſt advantageous manner, trenches, or ſmall canals, in order to conduct the waters of the rivers to nouriſh every part, and render large fields capable of producing grain. The Spaniards, finding theſe uſeful works ready executed to their hands, took care to keep them in the ſame order, and by theſe are watered the ſpacious fields of wheat and barley, large meadows, plantations of ſugar-canes, and olive-trees, vineyards, and gardens of all kinds; all yield uncommon plenty. Before the earthquake, in 1687, when this city ſuffered in ſo deplorable a manner, the harveſts of wheat and barley were ſufficient to ſupply the wants of the country, without any importation, eſpecially of wheat; but by this convulſion of nature, the ſoil was ſo vitiated, that the wheat rotted ſoon after it was ſown, occaſioned, probably, by the vaſt clouds of ſulphureous particles then exhaled, and the prodigious quantities of nitrous effluvia diffuſed through it. This obliged the owners of the lands to apply them to other uſes, and accordingly many of them were turned into meadows of clover, plantations of ſugar-canes, and other vegetables, which they found not ſubject to the ſame misfortune. After the land had continued forty years in this ſtate of ſterility, the huſbandmen began to perceive ſuch an alteration in the ſoil, as promiſed a ſpeedy return to its former goodneſs. Accordingly, ſome trials were ſucceſsfully made with wheat, and, by degrees, the grain was found to thrive, as before that dreadful event. The other parts of the country are taken up with plantations already mentioned, among which thoſe of canes are not the leaſt, and yield an excellent kind of ſugar. The olive plantations appear like thick foreſts; for, beſides the height, magnitude, and fullneſs of leaves of theſe trees, in all which they exceed thoſe of Spain, the country contiguous to the city is covered with gardens, producing all the herbs and fruits known in Spain, and of the ſame goodneſs and beauty. The grapes are of various kinds; and among them one called the Italian, very large and delicious. The fertility of the ſoil, the goodneſs of the climate, and the convenient ſituation of Lima, concur to maintain in it a conſtant plenty. The bread of Lima is inconteſtably the beſt in all this part of America, both with regard to its colour and taſte, the goodneſs of the corn being improved by the manner of working it; and, at the ſame time, ſo reaſonable, that the inhabitants uſe no other. Their mutton is the moſt common food, and is very palatable, from the nitrous paſtures where the ſheep are fattened. The beef, alſo, is good; but little eaten, except by the Europeans, ſo that two or three beaſts ſupply the city for a week. Here is, alſo, plenty of poultry, partridges, turtle-doves, &c. Pork is, alſo, in great abundance. From the mountains are often ſent, by way of preſent, frozen calves; being killed there, and left two or three days on the heaths to freeze, after which they are carried to Lima, where they may be kept any time required without the leaſt tendency to putrefaction. Of fiſh, there is ſtill a greater variety daily brought from the neighbouring parts. The whole coaſts abound with ſuch ſhoals of anchovies, as exceed all compariſon; and beſides the vaſt quantities caught by fiſhermen, they are the chief food of innumerable flights of birds, with which all thoſe iſlands abound, and commonly called guanoes. Moſt of the dried fruits are brought from Chili; and by means of the trade carried on between the two kingdoms, Lima is ſupplied with all ſorts of fruits known in Spain, as almonds, walnuts, filberts, pears, apples, &c. ſo that their tables cannot in this reſpect fail of plenty and elegance, having at one time the fruits of the different ſeaſons, both of America and Europe. But amidſt this plenty, every thing is very dear, the price being four or five times as much as at Quito, bread only excepted. Wine, oil, and dried fruits are ſome of the cheapeſt. The poorer claſs, however, as the negroes and other caſts, live tolerably well; fiſh, which is little eſteemed by the opulent, ſelling at a low price; the ſame may be ſaid of mutton and beef, with regard to the inhabitants of this country in general. Sweetmeats are, alſo, here in the ſame plenty as in the other parts of South America, though ſeldom eaten, except at deſſerts, and even then very moderately. The city of Lima could not have attained to ſuch ſplendour, if, beſides being the capital of Peru, it had not been alſo the general ſtaple of the kingdom. All the wealth of the ſouthern provinces is brought to Lima, where it is embarked on board the fleet, which at the time of the galleons, ſails from Callao to Panama. The proprietors of the treaſure commit it to the merchants of Lima, who traffic at the fair with this and their own ſtock. The ſame fleet returns to the harbour of Paita, where the European merchandizes of value purchaſed at Porto Bello fair are landed, in order to avoid the delay of ſailing to Callao, and ſent by land to Lima, on droves of mules; but thoſe of leſs value are carried thither by the ſame ſhips. On the arrival of theſe commodities at Lima, the merchants remit to their correſpondents ſuch parts as they had a commiſſion to purchaſe, reſerving the reſt in warehouſes to diſpoſe of on their account to traders, who at this time reſort to Lima, or ſend them to their factors in the inland provinces, who remit the returns in money, or bills of exchange, to their principals at Lima. Theſe conſignments are repeated till they have diſpoſed of their whole ſtock. Thus the cargo of a flotilla laſts a conſiderable time, there being no immediate vent for the whole. The produce of the ſales in the inland parts of the kingdom is ſent to Lima in bars of ſilver and pignas, and is coined at the mint in this city. Thus the traders have not only a great profit in the ſale of their goods, but alſo in the returns of their ſilver, which they take at a lower rate than is allowed them for it. All theſe ſales may, therefore, be conſidered as an exchange of one commodity for another; for he who ſells the goods agrees, both with regard to their price, and the rate in which he is to take the ſilver bars, or pignas; and thus two ſpecies of trade are tranſacted at the ſame time, one a ſale of goods, and the other of ſilver. The remittances ſent to Lima during the interval between the flotillas, are laid out in manufactures of the country, great quantities of which come from the province of Quito; and this trade is carried on in all reſpects like the former; for the conſumption of them being equal, or rather larger, they are not leſs neceſſary here than in Europe, being worn by all the lower claſs of people, who cannot afford the price of European ſtuffs; and the generality of traders who come to Lima, purchaſe ſtuffs of both kinds, that they may be provided with aſſortments for cuſtomers of all ranks. Beſides this commerce, which is the moſt conſiderable, and tranſacted wholly by means of this city, Lima has alſo its particular trade with the other parts of North and South America. The moſt conſiderable commodity received from the former is ſnuff, which is brought from the Havannah to Mexico, and, after being there improved, is forwarded to Lima, and from thence ſent into the other provinces. This trade is carried on nearly in the ſame manner as that of Panama; but thoſe who deal in this commodity, never trouble themſelves with any other except perfumes, as ambergriſe, muſk, &c. and porcelain ware. Some of theſe traders are ſettled at Lima, others reſide there occaſionally, but are in general factors to the merchants at Mexico. Lima alſo receives from the ports of New Spain naphtha, tar, iron, and ſome indigo, for dying. The country of Terra Firma ſends to Lima leaf-tobacco and pearls, which here meet with a good market: for beſides the great numbers worn by the ladies, no mulatto woman is without ſome ornament or other made of them. The coaſts of Naſca and Piſco ſend to Lima wine, brandy, raiſins, olives, and oil; and the kingdom of Chili, wheat, flour, lard, leather, cordage wines, dried fruits, and ſome gold. Beſides theſe, all ſorts of goods are likewiſe laid up at Callao, in ſtore-houſes built for that purpoſe; ſome on account of the owners who remit them, others for maſters of ſhips, who purchaſe them on the ſpot, where they grow, or are made. Every Monday during the whole year, there is a fair at Callao, whither the proprietors or dealers reſort from all parts; and the goods are carried according to the buyer's direction, on droves of mules kept there for that purpoſe by the maſters of the warehouſes, and whoſe profits wholly conſiſt in the hire of theſe beaſts. The proviſions brought to Lima are not only ſufficient to ſupply its numerous inhabitants, but great quantities of all kinds are ſent to Quito, and its juriſdiction; to Valles and Panama. Copper and tin in bars brought from Coquimbo; from the mountains of Caxamarca and Chacapoyas, canvas made of cotton for ſails and other ſtuffs, of that kind, and alſo of Pita: Cordovan leather, and ſoap are made all over Valles. From the ſouthern provinces, as Plata, Oruro, Potoſi, and Cuſco, is ſent Vicuna wool, for making hats, and ſome ſtuffs of a peculiar or fineneſs. Laſtly, from Paraguay, the herb called by that name is ſent, which there is an amazing conſumption, it being ſent from Lima among the provinces, as far as Quito. There is no province in Peru which does not remit to Lima its products and manufactures: and ſupplies itſelf from hence with the neceſſary commodities. Thus Lima is the emporium to which people reſort from all parts; and trade being always in a conſtant circulation, beſides the continual reſort of ſtrangers, the families of rank are enabled to ſupport the expences of that ſplendour already mentioned; for without ſuch continual aſſiſtance, they muſt either contract their expences, or fall victims to their oſtentation. Lima, according to the obſervations of Don Ulloa, from whom the above account is taken, is ſituated *Long.* 299. 27. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 12. 2. 31. S.

LIMA, a river which riſes in the province of Gallicia, in Spain, croſſes the Portugueſe province of Entre Duero e Minho, and runs into the Atlantic, half a league below Viana.

LIMALE, a town of Brabant, on the Dyle: 15 miles SE. Bruſſels, and 12 S. Louvain.

LIMAY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mantes, on the Seine oppoſite Mantes.

LIMBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 5 miles W. Chemnitz.

LIMBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles S. Voitſberg.

LIMBURG *(Duchy of)*, a principality of Germany, in what was formerly the circle of Burgundy, now a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the north by the duchy of Juliers, on the eaſt by the electorate of Cologn and duchy of Juliers, and on the ſouth and weſt by the biſhopric of Liege: about ten leagues in length, and eight in breadth, it is alſo called the country on the other ſide of the Meuſe, but at preſent this name is peculiarly appropriated to that part which the States General poſſeſs in this country. It yields good arable ground, and abounds, in particular, in a fine breed of cattle. In the neighbourhood of Limburg are found iron, lead, and calamy. The origin of the ancient counts of Limburg is obſcure. Probably, this houſe took its riſe about the middle of the tenth century. Henry I. count of Limburg, who lived in the year 1071, married Judith, only daughter to Frederick, of Luxemburg, and duke of the Lower Lorrain, with whom he obtained conſiderable eſtates on the rivers Ourt and Ambleve. His ſon, Henry II. was elected duke of Lower Lorrain, and bore the title thereof inſtead of that of a count, and all his poſterity had been ſtyled duke of Limburg after him. The male branch of theſe dukes, however, becoming extinct in Waleran, a very bloody war was kindled on account of this country. Adolph, count of Bergen, who was next heir, in the year 1282 and 1283, ceded all his right in the duchy of Limburg to John I. duke of Brabant, who upon that became involved with Reynald or Reinhold I. count of Gueldres, who had taken poſſeſſion of the duchy, in a grievous war, which was concluded with the battle near Woringen; after which the dukes of Brabant took poſſeſſion of Limburg. This duchy afterwards, together with the other provinces of the Netherlands, devolved to the dukes of Burgundy, and from them to the houſe of Auſtria. A part of the counties of Fauquemont and Dalem, as alſo of the country of Rolduc, deſcended, as well by virtue of the peace of Munſter, as of the ſtipulation, made in the year 1661, at the Hague, to the States General.

LIMBURG, a town of Germany, and capital of the duchy ſo called, ſituated near the river Weſe, or Weze, in a fertile country, on an agreeable mountain. It was heretofore regularly fortified, with a caſtle built on a rock, and defended with towers and baſtions, built of free-ſtone. The Dutch took it in the year 1633. In 1675, the French beſieged it, under the command of the prince of Condé; the king with another army, hindering the prince of Orange from advancing to its relief; ſo that after the trenches had been opened eleven days, the prince of Naſſau Siegen, governor of the province and city, was obliged to ſurrender. In the year 1677, the French, foreſeeing that it muſt be given up at a peace, pulled down the caſtle and demoliſhed the fortifications, and ſet fire to all the houſes except the church and the parſonage-houſe. The year following it was reſtored to Spain, with the province, by the fifth article of the treaty of Nimmegen: at the death of Charles II. when Philip, duke of Anjou, mounted the throne of Spain, the troops of his grandfather, Louis XIV. took poſſeſſion of Limburg, as well as the other towns of the Spaniſh Netherlands, and fortified it again; the comte de Regnac, lieutenant-general of France, being appointed governor. In the year 1703, it was taken by the allies, under the command of the hereditary prince of Heſſe-Caſſel, and the garriſon made priſoners of war; a little after, Charles III. was inaugurated duke of Limberg. By the treaty of Baden, it remained to the houſe of Auſtria, but the fortifications were deſtroyed. Near Limburg, are many quarries of different kinds of marble; the precipices, mountains, and rocks round about are romantic; the air is wholeſome, and the inhabitants have hardly any diſeaſe except old age. The magiſtracy conſiſts of a mayor, ſeven echevins, and a greffier, who muſt be licentiates in law of the univerſity of Louvain, and equally ſkilled in the French and Flemiſh languages. They have a conſiderable manufacture of woollen cloth; and ſome excellent cheeſe is made in the environs; there are alſo ſome iron mines near it: 20 miles ESE. Liege, and 46 N. Luxemburg. *Long.* 23. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 36. N.

LIMBURG, a lordſhip, and principality of Germany; this ſigniory lies in Swabia, being environed by the duchy of Wurtemberg, the provoſtſhip of Elwangen, the principality of Anſpach, and the territory of the imperial city of Swabian-Hall; and in its greateſt extent, from ſouth to north, is almoſt twenty miles, but from weſt to eaſt only eighteen. The laſt count of Limburg dying in the year 1713, the king of Pruſſia took poſſeſſion of his country, but at length ceded it to the allodial heirs, and the emperor ſequeſtrated the imperial fiefs; but in 1728, conferred the inveſtiture of them on king Frederick William, as imperial ſub-vaſſal. In the year 1742, king Frederick II. transferred theſe Limburg imperial fiefs to the princely houſe of Brandenburg Anſpach. The whole lordſhip contributes to one Roman month, ſixty-four florins, and to each chamber term, forty-three rixdollars nineteen kruitzers.

LIMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 2 miles NW. Sittart.

LIMBURG, a town of Germany. in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves, ſituated on the Lahn, formerly governed by its particular counts, who became extinct in the beginning of the 5th century: 26 miles N. Mentz. and 76 ENE. Treves. *Long.* 25. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 24. N.

LIMBURG, or *Hohen Limberg*, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which gives name to a county, a fief of the county of Mark: 4 miles NNW. Altena.

LIM-CHEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 12 miles NW. Tching-ting.

LIME, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 7 miles W. New London.

LIMERICK, a county of Ireland in the province of Munſter, bounded on the north by Clare, from which it is ſeparated by the Shannon and Tipperary, on the eaſt by Tipperary, on the ſouth by Cork, and on the weſt by Kerry, 40 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from 17 to 25 from north to ſouth; containing 125 pariſhes, and about 170,000 inhabitants. The ſoil is fertile, and eſpecially rich in paſture, the beſt cattle ſlaughtered at Cork being ſent from this county; towards the ſouth-eaſt, on the borders of Tipperary, it is mountainous, as likewiſe towards the ſouth-weſt, on the borders of Kerry. Several rivers water it, the principal of which is the Maig. Eight members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. for the county, the city of Limerick, Aſkeaton, and Killmallock, two each. Limerick is the capital.

LIMERICK, a city of Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Shannon. It is a county of itſelf. The ancient part of the town is built in a large iſland, which lies cloſe to the eaſtern ſhore; and while it continued a fortified place, was eſteemed the ſtrongeſt in Ireland. It has been diſmantled about thirty years, and has increaſed prodigiouſly within that period, by the addition of handſome ſtreets and quays; its commerce has kept pace with its ſize, and quantities of beef and other proviſions are exported from Limerick: the number of houſes in this city may be eſtimated at 4900, and the inhabitants at upwards of 40,000: 45 miles N. Cork, and 92 WSW. Dublin. *Long.* 8. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 39. N.—In the year 1690, after the battle of the Boyne, this city being garriſoned by the troops of king James II. was beſieged by the troops of king William III. commanded by himſelf in perſon; but after loſing 1200 men, the enterpriſe was abandoned. In the year 1691, it was again inveſted, and on the 1ſt of October, ſurrendered on capitulation, after a ſiege of about ſix weeks.

LIME-TREE BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Santa Cruz. *Long.* 63. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 45. N.

LIMEUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belvez, on the Dordogne: 3 leagues NNW. Belvez, and 6½ S. Perigueux.

LIMMAT, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the Alps, about 11 miles S. Glarus, where it firſt takes the name of *Lint*, or *Linth*, paſſes Glarus, and near the Lake of Wallenſtadt, joins the Mat, when it changes its name to *Limmat*, paſſes through the Lake of Zurich, and joins the Aar, 3 miles N. Baden.

LIMOGES, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Vienne. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop. This town was taken from the Viſigoths by the French, under Clovis; after whoſe death it came to the dukes of Aquitaine, and in dowry with Eleonora to Henry II. king of England, and fell, with the reſt of the country, to the kings of France. It is a town of conſiderable trade, and contains about 13,000 inhabitants: 27 poſts NE. Bourdeaux, and 46¼ SSW. Paris. *Long.* 18. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

LIMONE, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Tenda: 6 miles NNE. Tenda, and 10 S. Coni.

LIMONE, a town of European Turkey, in the iſland of Negropont: 20 miles NW. Negrogont.

LIMONES, a river of the iſland of Cuba, which runs into the ſea, 65 miles WSW. Bayamo.

LIMONES *(Grande)*, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 50 miles S. Havanna.

LIMONIA, an iſland in the Mediterranean: 6 miles W. Rhodes. *Long.* 45. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 27. N.

LIMOSIN, before the revolution, a province of France, of which Limoges was the capital.

LIMOUGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cahors: 4½ leagues E. Cahors, and 3 N. Caylus.

LIMOURS, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verſailles: 3 leagues S. Verſailles, and 5½ SSW. Paris.

LIMOUX, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aude: 2½ poſts S. Carcaſſonne, and 97 S. Paris. *Long.* 19. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

*Limouzinière (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Machecoul: 3 leagues E. Machecoul.

LIMPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NNE. Altenmarkt.

LIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: 25 miles W. Tchang-te.

LIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 35 miles N. Yung-ning.

LINAN, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, 5 miles S. Caernarvon.

LINANGE, ſee *Leiningen.*

LINARES, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: 8 leagues ESE. Teruel.

LINARYD, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 11 miles SSE. Wexio.

LINBARES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: 4¾ leagues WNW. Torre de Moncorvo, and 6½ S. Mirandela.

LINCHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 57 miles SSE. Ho-nan.

LIN-CHAN-OEI, a fort of China, in the province of Chan-long: 22 miles S. Kiao.

LINCOLN, a city of England, and capital of Lincolnſhire, ſituated on the river Witham: it is a very ancient city, and was formerly ſurrounded with walls, and defended with towers, and was one of the chief towns for buying and ſelling wool. We are told, that in Edward the Confeſſor's time, Lincoln contained 1070 houſes, and 900 burgeſſes. William the Conqueror built a caſtle to keep the citizens in awe. Lincoln formerly contained fifty-two pariſh churches, with many religious houſes, but in the ſecond year of Edward VI. the number of churches was reduced to fifteen. Lincoln was erected into a biſhopric, in the year 1088, this ſee being removed from Dorcheſter. The length of the cathedral from eaſt to weſt (including the walls) is 530 feet. The length of the great tranſept from north to ſouth is 227. From the pavement to the top of the lantern in the Rood tower, is 124 feet. Before the reformation took place, this cathedral was undoubtedly the fineſt and richeſt in the whole kingdom, and the number and ſplendour of its tombs almoſt incredible. In the reign of king Henry the Eighth, in the year 1540, by the king's orders, there were carried from this church into his coffers, no leſs than 2621 ounces of pure gold, and 4285 ounces of ſilver; beſides an amazing quantity of diamonds, pearls, ſapphires, rubies, turquoiſes, carbuncles, and two ſhrines, one of pure gold, called *St. Hugh's*, the other of ſilver, called *Biſhop St. John of D'Alderby.* A ſecond plunder was committed on this church, in the year 1548, during the preſidence of biſhop Hobech, who being a zealous reformiſt, gave up all the remaining treaſure, which Henry had thought proper to leave behind. Lincoln, at this day, is a large, long, ſtraggling town, chiefly conſiſting of one ſtreet. There are ſeveral good buildings in it, both below and above the hill. It has a plentiful weekly market on Friday, well ſupplied with proviſions of all kinds, and its corn and wool trade is very great: large quantities of which are exported into Yorkſhire, the veſſels bringing coals back. Upon the plain, on the north ſide of Lincoln, was fought the famous battle between the friends of the empreſs Maud, and king Stephen, in which that prince was defeated and taken priſoner. Upon Lincoln-heath were likewiſe fought ſeveral bloody battles, between the forces of Cromwell, and the royal army. Lincoln is ſo full of the ruins of monaſteries and religious houſes, that the very barns, ſtables, out-houſes, and even ſome of the hog ſtyer, are built with arched windows and doors. The ruins of the caſtle, are venerable pieces of antiquity; and from its bold and noble ſituation upon a high hill, it muſt have been a place of prodigious ſtrength. The county-gaol is now ſituated in the caſtle-yard. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, being ſummoned, with London and York, in the forty-ninth of Henry III.: 53 miles NE. Derby, and 133 N. London.

LINCOLN, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

LINCOLN, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

LINCOLN, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the north by the river Humber, which divides it from Yorkſhire, on the eaſt by the German Sea, on the ſouth by Norfolk, Cambridgeſhire, and Northamptonſhire, and on the weſt by Rutlandſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Yorkſhire, 77 miles in length from north to ſouth, and 48 from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into 30 hundreds, which contain one city (Lincoln) 33 towns, and 630 pariſhes. The number of acres is eſtimated at 1,893,100, of which Mr. Stone, in his View of the Agriculture of the County, ſuppoſes there may be 473,000 acres of incloſed marſh and fen land, 200,000 commons, waſtes, and unembanked ſalt marſhes, 268,000 common fields, 25,000 wood land, 927,120 incloſed up-land. Every ſoil in the united kingdoms, may be found in this county, in conſiderable quantities, from the ſharpeſt ſand and lighteſt moor, to the ſtrongeſt clay, in all its various mixtures and qualities. The air and climate of this county, in point of ſalubrity, is, upon the higheſt part of it, equal to any in the kingdom. Upon the fenny and marſhy parts, it has been very much improved of late years, ſince the drainage has been more attended to; and at this time, the inhabitants of the county have no dread of their healths being impaired, in ſhifting their abodes, even at advanced periods of life, from the upper part called the ***Woulds***, to the loweſt part of the fens and marſhes. Beſides the diviſion into hundreds, Lincolnſhire is alſo divided into three diſtricts, Lindſey, Keſteven, and Holland. Of theſe Lindſey is much the largeſt, comprehending all the country from Foſſdike, and the Witham northwards. It is, upon the whole, the higheſt part of this county, though without any eminence which deſerves the name of a hill. Towards the north-eaſtern part is a large tract of heathy land, called the *Wolds*, of which the ſouthern portion is well inhabited, but the northern very thin of people. Great flocks of ſheep are bred throughout this tract. The north-weſtern part of Lindſey, contains the river-iſland of Axholm, formed by the Trent, Dun, and Idle: a rich low tract, in which flax is cultivated. The diſtrict of Keſteven contains the weſtern part of the county, from the middle to the ſouthern extremity. It poſſeſſes variety of ſoil; but on the whole, though intermixed with large heaths, is a fertile country. The principal of theſe heaths, are thoſe of Ancaſter and Lincoln, forming a very extenſive tract, which has, however, been of late years in great part encloſed. The chief river of Keſteven, is the Witham. Part of the fens are in the diſtrict of Keſteven; but the much greater part in the remaining and ſmaller one of Holland, which occupies the ſouth-eaſtern quarter of Lincolnſhire, being contiguous to the ſhallow inlet of the ſea, called the *Waſh.* With reſpect to the general products of Lincolnſhire, its higher grounds yield grain of all ſorts in great abundance; and its lower, oats, hemp, flax, woad, and other articles of culture. But it is particularly diſtinguiſhed as a grazing county, and is remarkable for rearing all kinds of animals to the greateſt ſize and weight. Its horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep, are all of the largeſt breed. The latter are clothed with a long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worſted and coarſe woollen manufactures, of which great quantities are ſent into Yorkſhire and other counties. Lincolnſhire is not itſelf a manufacturing county (at leaſt only in a very ſmall degree) and indeed has declined from its ancient populouſneſs and conſequence. A principal reaſon of this is the ſingular decay of its ſeaports, which, though formerly numerous, are now almoſt entirely choaked up with ſand, and ſome of them quite deſerted by the ocean. The long bow-like coaſt is fronted by ſand-hills or ſalt-marſhes; and, like thoſe in the Dutch ſtates, ſecured from the waves by dykes: it is ſo low as to be viſible only to a ſmall diſtance from the ſea. The mouth of the Witham is now the ſole inlet fit for the purpoſe of navigation. The towns are Boſton, Grantham, Grimſby, Stamford, Alford, Barton, Binbrook, Bolinbroke, Bourn, Burgh, Burton, Caſtor, Crowland, Crowle, Deeping, Donnington, Folkingham, Gainſborough, Glamford-Briggs, Holdbeach, Horncaſtle, Kirton-Lindſay, Louth, Market Raiſin, Saltfleet, Sleaford, Spalding, Spilſby, Stanton, Tatterſal, Wainfleet, and Wragby. The four firſt, with the city of Lincoln, and the county, return each two members to the Britiſh parliament.

LINDAHL, a town of Norway: 140 miles N. Chriſtiania.

LINDAU, an abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated in the imperial town of Lindau, an immediate foundation of the empire, the abbeſs whereof is a princeſs, and ever ſince the time of the emperor Frederick III. ſtyles herſelf ſo. The aſſeſſment of the abby in the matricula of the empire, was formerly five foot, or twenty florins, but in the year 1682, an abatement was made, and it is now reduced to ſeven florins. To the chamber at Wetzlar, it is rated at 50 rixdollars, 64 kruitzers.

LINDAU, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on an iſland, in the lake of Conſtance, but has a communication with the continent, by means of a bridge. This iſland is divided by an arm of the lake, in ſuch a manner as to form another ſmall iſland, which is ſeparated from the city, and conſiſts of vineyards and gardens, being walled quite round. On account of this ſituation it is, that Lindau has been ſtyled the Venice of Swabia. The greateſt part of the burghers here, are Lutherans. The pariſh church is dedicated to St. Stephen. This town has alſo a well endowed hoſpital, and a grammar-ſchool, conſiſting of four claſſes. The caſtle, and the Heyden Maur, or Heathen Wall, as it is called, ſtanding near the gate at the bridge, which leads to the continent, are reckoned Roman works; the latter of which is attributed to Tiberius Nero, and the former to Conſtantinus Chlorus, at the time of the encampments in this iſland, during their expeditions againſt the Vindelici and Alemanni. It is alſo ſuppoſed that near this caſtle, formerly, ſtood a town; and that the little church of St. Peter here was built on the firſt introduction of Chriſtianity into this country. In the year 948, Lindau being laid in aſhes by Hermann, duke of Swabia, a great number of the inhabitants betook themſelves to Eſchach, on the continent, which by means of this emigration ſoon became a thriving town. But in the eleventh century, this place being conſumed by fire, they purchaſed their freedom of their lord, count Hugo, of Bregenz, returned again to the iſland, and rebuilt their original town of Lindau, which in the years 1264 and 1347, was again almoſt totally conſumed by fire. By king Rodolpho's charter of 1275, the town appears, both at that time, and a long while before, to have been imperial. The emperors Charles IV. and Wenceſlaus promiſed to maintain it as ſuch. In 1396, it procured itſelf for ever the redemption of the imperial vogtey or prefecturate. In the year 1647, the Swedes beſieged this town for nine weeks, but were at laſt compelled to retire. The aſſeſſment to the matricula, was, in the year 1728, 130 florins; and the tax to the imperial chamber 150 rixdollars. Its territory comprehends 14 villages: 19 miles E. Conſtance, and 46 ENE. Zurich. *Long.* 27. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 33. N.

LINDAU, a town and caſtle of Hungary: 17 miles NNW. Cſakathurn.

LINDAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichfeld, ſituated on the Rume: 12 miles NW. Duderſtadt.

LINDAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: 5 miles N. Zerbſt.

LINDE, or *Lindeſberg*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland, ſituated in a narrow ſandy tract between two lakes, built, in the year 1644, by queen Chriſtina. Near it is a medicinal ſpring: 34 miles WNW. Stroemſholm.

LINDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 4 miles SSW. Gieſſen.

LINDE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergerac: 3½ leagues E. Bergerac, and 7 W. Sarlat.

LINDEBEUF, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 4 leagues SE. Cany, and 6 NNW. Rouen.

LINDECK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles N. Cilley.

LINDENAU, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 32 miles SSW. Konigſberg.

LINDENAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 6 miles NW. Patſchkau.

LINDENBRONN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenloe: 2 miles E. Langenburg.

LINDENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 14 miles NNE. Manheim, and 8 W. Erbach.

LINDER, a town of imperial Iſtria: 12 miles NNE. Pedena.

LINDERKREUZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Nieuſtadt: 8 miles NW. Weyda.

LINDERUPOE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the little Belt, near the coaſt of Sleſwick: 8 miles WSW. Aſſens, in the iſland of Funen.

LINDESNESS, or *The Naze*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Norway, on the North Sea, which joins to the main land by a very narrow iſthmus. The inhabitants have formerly attempted, for the conveniency of navigation, to cut a channel through this ſmall neck of land, and to build a town there; but this ſcheme was found impracticable, by reaſon of the rocks that obſtructed the execution of it. The cape projects into the ſea about a Norway mile towards the ſouth-weſt, and is built half a mile broad. It is a high, barren, rocky promontory; however, it has twelve peaſant's houſes on it. This cape is commonly called *The Naze*. *Long.* 7. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 1. N.

LINDEWIESE, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 11 miles SE. Neiſſe.

LINDISFARN, a monaſtery, ruined by the Danes in the 8th century. The celebrated St. Cuthbert was prior of this monaſtery twelve years. After the invaſion of the Danes, the monks removed to Durham, bringing with them the bones of St. Cuthbert, which gave name to that princely biſhopric; 9 miles SE. Berwick. See *Holy Iſland*.

LINDO, a town in the iſland of Rhodes, anciently called *Lindus*, and celebrated for a temple dedicated to Minerva: 14 miles SSW. Rhodes.

LINDOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 8 miles S. Rhinſburg, and 6 N. Cremen.

LINDOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 8 miles SSW. Franckfort on the Oder.

LINDOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: 3 miles W. Balm.

LINEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Tecklingburg: 7 miles SSE. Tecklingburg.

LIN-FOU, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 20 miles S. Haimen.

LING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Hoang: 507 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

LINGA, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland: 3 miles S. Waterſea.

LINGA, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, one of thoſe called *Treſhanniſh*: 8 miles W. from the coaſt of Mull.

LINGA SOUND, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Stronſa, one of the Orkney iſlands.

LINGAN, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Suir, two miles below Carrick-upon-Suir.

LINGAY, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland, near the north coaſt of North Viſt.

LING-CHAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 76 miles ENE. Han-tcheou.

LING-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 47 miles N. Lien-tcheou.

LING-CHE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi, near the river Fuen: 25 miles S. Fuen-tcheou.

LING-CHOUI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 15 miles SE. Kouang-ngan.

LING-CHOUI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the iſland of Hainan: 25 miles SW. Houan.

LINGE, or *Linghe*, a river of Holland, which runs into the Wahal, at Gorcum.

LINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſituated not far from the Embs, and was formerly fortified, but, at preſent, is ſmall, and barely ſurrounded with a ditch. This town is the ſeat of the regency of the united counties of Lingen and Tecklenburg, and likewiſe, of the deputations of the war and domain chamber of Minden. In it is a Calviniſt, a Lutheran, and a Roman Catholic church. The academical gymnaſium here was founded, in the year 1697, by William III. prince of Orange. About a quarter of a mile's diſtance from the town, to the north of it, is a paſſage over the Embs, which is called *The Lingen Ferry*, and belongs to the king of Pruſſia: 27 miles ESE. Covorden. *Long.* 24. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.—In the year 1518, this city was taken from the count of Tecklenburg, by Eric, duke of Saxony, and biſhop of Munſter; but in the year 1526, it was retaken by Charles of Egmont, and reſtored to the count. In the year 1599, Maurice prince of Naſſau, took it for the States, after a ſiege, though well fortified and defended by a good garriſon; and in the year 1605, it was taken by the marquis of Spinola.

LINGEN, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Munſter, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Oſnabruck, on the ſouth by the county of Tecklinburg, and on the weſt by Bentheim. It was formerly a prefecturate of the county of Tecklinburg, and is now, like it, in poſſeſſion of the king of Pruſſia. The ſoil is not very fertile, but, in ſeveral places, are ſome mines of coal, and quarries of ſtone. It is divided into Upper and Lower: the principal town of the latter is Lingen, and Ibbenbuhren of the former.

LINGEN, or *Linegen*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the ſouth coaſt of Malacca. *Long.* 105. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 10. S.

LING-NAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1217 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 38. N.

LINGNIANY, a town of Lithuania: 32 miles E. Wilkomierz.

LING-POU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 17 miles WNW. Kiai.

LING-QUAN-Y, a town of China, in the province of Chen-ſi: 50 miles SW. Si-ngan.

LING-STAI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 37 miles N. Fong-tſiang.

LING-TAO, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the Tie-tſan river, which falls into the Hoang-ho, or Yellow River. Great quantities of gold are found in the ſand of the neighbouring rivers and brooks. The country is very mountainous, abounding with wild bulls, and a certain kind of animal reſembling the tiger, whoſe ſkins are very valuable. The vallies are covered with corn, and thoſe that are near the rivers with cattle. In ſhort, the whole territory is very fruitful: 672 miles WSW. Peking. *Long*. 121. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. 22. N.

**LING-TCHEOU**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 28 miles SSW. Koang-tcheou.

**LING-TCHI**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong, on the river Tchi: 12 miles NNW. Tcin-tcheou.

**LING-TCHING**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 22 miles N. Chun-te.

**LING-TCHUEN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi, on the river Kouei: 15 miles NNE. Kouei-ling.

**LING-TCHUEN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 25 miles SSE. Lou-ngan.

**LINGUA GROSSA**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona: 9 miles W. Taormina.

**LINGUETTA**, a cape in the Adriatic, on the coaſt of Epire: 12 miles W. Valona.

**LIN-HING**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 15 miles S. Hiu.

*Linières (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cognac: 5 leagues SW. Angouleſme.

**LIN-KAO**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the iſland of Hainan, on the weſt coaſt: 37 miles SW. Kiong-tcheou.

**LIN-KEOU**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the Mi-ho river: 11 miles SSE. Tcin-tcheou.

**LIN-KIANG**, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi, on the river Yu-ho. The ſoil is good, and the climate healthy, yet the city is thinly inhabited; one of the villages under its juriſdiction is the general mart for all the drugs ſold in the empire: 737 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 132. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 27. 58. N.

**LINKIOPING**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, ſituated on the river Stoeng, near lake Roxen, the ſee of a biſhop. It contains three churches and a public ſeminary. It is defended by a caſtle built in the 15th century: 96 miles SW. Stockholm. *Long*. 15. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 58. 24. N.

**LINKNESS**, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Stronſa: 1¼ mile SW. Huipſneſs.

**LINLITHGOW**, a county of Scotland, and capital of the county to which it gives name, once the reſidence of the kings of Scotland, and birthplace of Mary Queen of Scots. The royal palace is now in ruins. The water of a lake near the town is remarkable for bleaching: 24 miles ENE. Glaſgow, and 14 W. Edinburgh.

**LINLITHGOWSHIRE**, or *Weſt Lothian*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the Frith of Forth, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by Edinburghſhire, on the ſouth-weſt by Lanerkſhire, and on the north-weſt by Stirlingſhire; about 17 miles long, and 8 in its mean breadth. In general, it is pleaſant, abounding with corn and paſtures, and produces coals, limeſtone, iron, and ſalt, with plenty of fiſh from the rivers and Frith. In this county Adrian or Severus's wall began, which extended acroſs this part of Scotland. Its principal towns are Linlithgow, Bathgate, Borrowſtonneſs, its principal ſeaport, and Queensferry, the ancient common paſſage, at all times of tide from Lothian to Fife.

**LINNE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologne: 2 miles S. Ordingen, and 32 NNW. Cologne.

**LIN-NGAN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 22 miles W. Hang-tcheou.

**LINNICH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 5 miles NNW. Juliers. *Long*. 23. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 2. N.

**LINOSA**, a ſmall iſland, not far from the coaſt of Tunis, in the Mediterranean, near the iſland of Lampedoſa.

**LIN-OU**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 30 miles S. Koue-yang.

**LIN-PAO**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan, on the river Ho-ang: 12 miles W. Tchen.

**LIN-PI**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of K'an-nan: 27 miles ESE. Sieou.

**LINSCHOTTEN**, a town of the ſtate of Utrecht: 8 miles W. Utrecht.

**LINSDORF**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 32 miles ESE. Geyerſberg.

**LINSELLES**, a town of Flanders. A bloody battle was fought here, on the 18th of May, 1794, between the army of the Allies, but chiefly the Engliſh, under the command of the duke of York, in which great numbers were killed, and the French remained maſters of the field, with 1500 priſoners: 5 miles N. Lille.

**LIN-SIANG**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 15 miles NNE. Yo-tcheou.

**LINSSE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: 3 miles SW. Belgard.

**LINSTEIN**, a town of Flanders: 1 league S. Hulſt.

**LINSTRE**, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: 8 miles NNE. Luxemburg.

**LIN-TCHANG**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provin of Ho-nan: 22 miles NE. Tchang-te.

**LIN-TCIN**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the grand canal, much frequented by veſſels, and may properly be called a magazine of all kinds of merchandize: 187 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 133. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 56. N.

**LINTELN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 4 miles NE. Verden.

**LINTH**, a river of Swiſſerland, which paſſes through the lake of Wallenſtadt, and runs into the lake of Zurich, near Grynau.

**LINTHAL**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Glaris: 12 miles SW. Glaris.

**LIN-TIN**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, on a ſmall iſland, in the province of Quang-tong: 15 miles NE. Macao.

**LINTON**, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 11 miles SE. Cambridge, and 48 NNE. London.

**LINTON**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Peebles, at the conflux of the Lynne and the Tweed: 9 miles NW. Peebles, and 13 SSW. Edinburgh.

**LIN-TONG**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 15 miles ENE. Si-ngan.

**LINTREY**, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blamont: 1½ league NW. Blamont, and 3 E. Luneville.

**LINTZ**, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine: 10 miles SSE. Bonn, and 23 SSE. Cologn. *Long*. 24. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 37. N.

**LINTZ**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Danube, well built and populous, with ſome fine ſuburbs to it. The old town here conſiſts almoſt wholly of one ſingle ſtreet, and alſo comprizes in it the ſovereign's citadel, which is ſituated on an eminence, from whence is a fine open proſpect. In this citadel is held the ſovereign repreſentation and chamber; as alſo, the government, in matters of juſtice relating to Upper Auſtria. The town carries on a pretty conſiderable trade, and has, on Eaſter and St. Bartholomew's days, ſome well privileged and conſiderable fairs. Formerly it belonged to the county of Kyrnberg, together with which, about the year 1140, it was diſpoſed by the laſt count thereof to Leopold VI. duke of Auſtria. In the year 1289, and for four years after, ſome conſiderable aſſemblies of princes were held here. In a privilege of the year 1490, this place was, for the firſt time, named the head town of the principality above the Ens. In 1542, it was conſumed by fire, but was again rebuilt on a better plan: 30 miles SE. Paſſau, and 92 W. Vienna. *Long*. 31. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 15. N.

**LINTZENEGG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles S. Zwetl.

**LIN-Y**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 32 miles SE. Te.

**LIN-YEOU**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 20 miles NE. Fong-tſiang.

**LIO**, a lake of Thibet, about 10 leagues in circumference. *Long*. 104. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 31. 22. N.

**LIOI KIA-LANC-TSA**, a town of Thibet: 100 miles SSE. Laſſa. *Long*. 110. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 28. 8. N.

**LIOIPOU**, a lake of Thibet, about 10 leagues in circumference. *Long*. 108. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 34. 27. N.

**LIOMER**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: 6 leagues W. Amiens.

**LION MOUNTAIN**, a mountain of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, ſo called from its ſuppoſed reſemblance, which ſeamen obſerve, to that animal.

**LION D'ANGERS** *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and diſtrict of Segré: 2¼ leagues SE. Segré, and 3½ NNW. Angers.

**LIONS**, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grand Andelys: 3 leagues N. Grand Andelys, and 5 E. Rouen. *Long*. 19. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 19. N.

**LIONS** *(Gulf of)*, a bay of the Mediteranean, ſaid to be ſo named from the frequent tempeſts with which it is diſturbed. And not the Gulf of Lyons, from the city; it extends from Spain to Italy.

**LIORAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergerac: 7 miles ENE. Bergerac.

**LIOSK**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 20 miles W. Grodno.

**LIO-YANG**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Kia-ling: 32 miles NNW. Ning-kiang.

**LIPA**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 32 mil WNW. Sluck.

**LIPA**, a town of Croatia, on the river Dobra: 10 miles SW. Carlſtad

**LIPARI**, a cluſter of iſlands in the Mediterranean, which take the nam name from their principal, about eight leagues from the north coaſt to the iſland of Sicily. Theſe iſlands were called, by the ancients, *Æoliæ*, *Vulcaniæ*, and *Inſulæ Liparæorum*, and feigned to be the reſidence of Æolus and Vulcan. Lipari, the largeſt, is populous and well cultivated, producing great quantities of corn and fruit, eſpecially figs and raiſins; it likewiſe produces alum, ſulphur, nitre, and cinnabar. It is about fifteen miles in circumference; the air is healthy, and the inhabitants induſtrious, and good ſeamen. On the eaſt coaſt is ſituated an iſland of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the pope. In this iſland were formerly pits, which emitted fire and ſmoke, but have long ceaſed to do either. The other iſlands are Stromboli, Panaria, Vulcano, Salini, Alicudi, and Felicudi, with one or two ſmaller. The town of Lipari is 45 miles W. from Nicotera, in the province of Calabria Ultra. *Long.* 33. E. Ferro *Lat.* 38. 34. N.

LIPARI, a town of the iſland of the ſame name: 84 miles ENE. Palermo, and 20 NNE. Parti. *Long.* 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 34. N.

LIPAVINA, a town of Croatia: 12 miles ENE. Creutz.

LIPCZANI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 60 miles WSW. Braclaw.

LIPES, a town of South America, and principal place of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, in the government of Buenos Ayres.

LIPETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 9 miles S. New Biezow.

LIPETSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov, on the Voronez: 40 miles WNW. Tambov. *Long.* 58. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

LIPEZANE, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Pruth: 24 miles SSE. Chokzim.

LIPINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: 16 miles SE. Novgorod.

LIPNISKI, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 20 miles ENE. Lida.

LIPNO, a town of Poland, in the country of Dobrzyn: 12 miles N. Dobrzyn.

LI-PO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 57 miles N. Nan-tan.

LIPORANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 3 miles S. Tarento.

LIPOUREC, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 32 miles W. Cracow.

LIPPA, or *Lip*, a town of Hungary, on the river Maros: 22 miles N. Temeſvar.

LIPPE, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated to the weſt of the biſhopric of Paderborn, divided into ſeveral branches, taking their names from the different towns and parts of the principality belonging to each. The country is mountainous, but contains ſome good arable land. The principal rivers are the Emmer and the Werra. The principal towns are Detmold and Lemgow. To the taxes of the empire the monthly aſſeſſment is 120 florins, and each chamber term fifty-ſeven rix-dollars fifty-ſix kruitzers and a half.

LIPPE *(La)*, a fortreſs of Portugal, near the city of Elvas.

LIPPE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which riſes in the neighbourhood of Lipſpring, and runs into the Rhine, near Weſel.

LIPPE, or *Lippſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, on the river Lippe. It was founded in the year 1150, by Bernhard, count of Lippe, and, in the year 1376, mortgaged to the county of Mark. It belongs in common to the count of Lippe, and king of Pruſſia, as count of Mark: 14 miles W. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

LIPREHNE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 4 miles NNE. Soldin, and 26 N. Cuſtrin. *Long.* 32. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 59. N.

LIPPERODE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, on the Lippe: 2 miles ENE. Lippſtadt.

LIPPSPRING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn, at the ſource of the Lippe: 16 miles S. Detmold, and 4 N. Paderborn.

LIPRAZZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 17 miles WSW. Manfredonia.

LIPS, a town and caſtle of Hungary: 6 miles N. Neuſol.

LIPSK, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 28 miles WSW. Sluck.

LIPSO, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: 6 miles SSE. Patmos.

LIPUDA, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, which runs into the ſea, 5 miles S. Cape Alice.

LIRA, a river of Swiſſerland which runs into the Mera, at Chiavenna.

LIRON, a river of France, which runs into the Orb, at Beziers.

LIRY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vouziers: 2 leagues S. Vouziers.

LIS, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, ſurrounded by an extenſive moraſs; ſituated *Long.* 117. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 5. N.

LIS, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes from a lake of the ſame name, and runs into the Eniſei. *Long.* 108. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 20. N.

LIS *(La)*, a river of France, which riſes near Liſburg, in the department of the Straits of Calais, paſſes by Aire, St. Venant, Armentieres, Comines, &c. and runs into the Scheldt, at Ghent.

LISAN HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 440 miles ENE. Peking.

LISARA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 52 miles SSE. Albaſano.

LISBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 3 miles S. Nidda, and one NE. Ortenberg.

LISBON, a city of Portugal, and capital of the kingdom, on the Tagus, It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on ſeven large hills, not broad, but two leagues in length. Some of the ſtreets are more than a league in length. Since the year 1716, the city has been divided into Eaſt and Weſt; the former under the archbiſhop, the latter under the patriarch; and all public acts and letters of exchange announce on which part they have been tranſacted. The patriarch is the chief of all the pariſhes of the city, and the patriarchal church is ſo adorned, that it ſeems to have abſorbed ſeveral years revenue of Braſil. It is remarkable, that the pipes of the organ are placed horizontally. Here the patriarch officiates with more pomp than the pope himſelf. Liſbon is ancient, and firſt called *Oliſippo*, perhaps from the word *Oliſippo*, which, among the Phœnicians, the firſt merchants who traded there, is ſaid to ſignify an *Agreeable Bay*, which the harbour, in fact, is. The Goths called it *Oliſipona*, and the Moors *Oliſibona*, from whence the preſent word *Liſbon* ſeems to be derived. That which chiefly enriches Liſbon, and is the occaſion of its grandeur, is its harbour, which is large, deep, ſafe, and commodious. It has many beautiful edifices, and they reckon more than 20,000 houſes, forty pariſh churches, and fifty convents of both ſexes. The cathedral ſituated on an eminence, is ancient and gloomy, but the riches of the Portugueſe have rendered it magnificent. It is dedicated to St. Vincent, who ſuffered martyrdom near the cape which bears his name, and whoſe body was guarded by ravens, and preſerved from being devoured by wild beaſts, to which it had been expoſed. Two ravens have been kept as a memorial, and a cheſt is appropriated for the purpoſe of receiving the offerings of the devout for their ſupport. The royal palace fronts the Tagus; it is a large and magnificent building, and contains a library, collected at vaſt expence, by John V. The number of inhabitants is ſuppoſed to be about 270,000, of which the Negroes and Mulattoes are ſuppoſed to make about a ſixth part. This city has been often conquered and re-conquered by different people. In the year 1147, it was taken from the Moors by Don Alphonſo, aſſiſted by a fleet of French, Engliſh, and Germans, who were ſailing to the Holy Land on a croiſade. In the year 1373, Henry king of Caſtile attacked Liſbon, by ſea and land, and as the inhabitants were without ammunition to defend it, he ſucceeded. The day after the battle of Alcantara, in which the Portugueſe were defeated by the duke of Alva, the conqueror entered Liſbon, and ſeverely puniſhed the friends of the duke of Bragança; but on the firſt of December, 1640, the Portugueſe proclaimed the duke of Bragança, in this town, king of Portugal; and he took the name of John IV. Liſbon was erected into a biſhopric in the 5th century, and when it was retaken from the Moors, by Don Alphonſo, the biſhopric was re-eſtabliſhed by pope Eugenius III: and in the year 1390, it was erected into an archbiſhopric In the year 1706, pope Clement XI. conſecrated a chapel in the king's palace, as a patriarchal church, and granted it a chapter. The patriarch is generally a cardinal, and exerciſes his epiſcopal functions in this chapel. Liſbon is a place of great trade, and many foreign merchants, both Catholic and Proteſtants, reſide here, Engliſh, French, Dutch, &c. being the grand magazine of all goods brought from Brazil and other colonies belonging to the Portugueſe. The harbour will contain 1000 veſſels, but the entrance requires the aſſiſtance of a pilot, on account of the bar, which is ſometimes dangerous. The city is walled round, with ſeventy-ſeven towers, and thirty-ſix gates. It has ſo increaſed by degrees particularly towards the weſt, that the old walls now divide the two dioceſes. John IV. formed a deſign of ſurrounding the whole city with a high wall; but the work was diſcontinued, after a prodigious expence. In the centre of the city, on one of the mountains, ſtands a citadel which commands the whole place, and has caſerns in it, in which four regiments of foot are conſtantly quartered. Cloſe by the ſea, at the diſtance of about three Portugueſe miles from the city, both the entrances to the harbour are defended by two forts. One mile from Liſbon, ſtands the fort of Belem, which commands the entrance into the city, where all ſhips coming up the Tagus muſt bring to, and give an account of themſelves. In the year 1755, this city was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake, but ſince that time rebuilt. The climate of Liſbon is ſuppoſed to be equal to any in Spain or Portugal. *Long.* 9. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

LISBURG, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſituated at the ſource of the Lis: 10 miles SSW. Aire.

LISBURN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, on the borders of the county of Down, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 7 miles SSW. Belfaſt, and 16 NNW. Downpatrick.

LISCA, one of the ſmaller Lipari iſlands, anciently called *Euonymus.*

LISCABIANIA, one of the ſmalleſt of the Lipari iſlands: 33 miles W. Cape Vaticano, and 10 NE. Lipari.

LISCIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 8 miles SE. Tarento.

LISER, or *Lieſer*, or *Lyzer*, a river which riſes in a lake, about 4 miles north from Gmund, in Carinthia, and runs into the Drave, 1 mile from Spital.

LISERHOSEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 5 miles W. Millſtatt.

LISICZNICK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 28 miles W. Kaminiec.

LISIEUX, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Calvados. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop: 5½ poſts E. Caen, and 21 W. Paris. *Long.* 15. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

LISIGNANO, a town of Iſtria: 14 miles ESE. Pola.

LISKEARD, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with a weekly market on Saturday; the number of inhabitants is about 1000. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 31 miles E. Truro, and 221 WSW. London.

LISLAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 6 miles S. Benetek.

LISLE, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perigueux: 3 leagues ENE. Riberac, and 3 NW. Perigueux.

LISLE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avallon: 8 leagues SE. Auxerre, and 2½ NNE. Avallon.

LISLENA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 16 miles SSW. Upſal.

LISMORE, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, ſituated at the mouth of Loch Linnhe, near the coaſt of the county of Argyle, about 9 miles long, 1½ broad, and contains 900 ſouls; is extremely fertile in oats and bere. The parts that are not arable, are filled with the tips of ſharp rocks peeping above the ſurface. The land is in general low, and the ſtrata limeſtone. This iſland had been the ſite of the biſhop of Argyle: the ſee was disjoined from that of Dunkeld, about the year 1200, at the requeſt of John the Engliſhman, biſhop of that dioceſe. There are no reliques of the cathedral or the biſhop's houſe: 25 miles NW. Inverary. *Long.* 2. 29. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 29. N.

LISMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the 7th century, and united with the ſee of Waterford, in the year 1536. The cathedral is ſpacious and handſome; it is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Blackwater, and was formerly a conſiderable city, but is now a ſmall mean place, yet ſtill ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 26 miles NE. Cork, and 31 WSW. Waterford.

LISONZO, a river of Germany, which riſes in the duchy of Carniola, about a mile eaſt from Weiſſenſels, paſſes by Goritz, Luciniſſa, Grandiſca, and runs into the Gulf of Trieſte.

LISS, a town of Holland: 8 miles N. Leyden.

LISSA, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlaw, on the Weiſtritz: 7 miles WNW. Breſlaw, and 9 NNE. Canth.

LISSA, or *Lechno*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania. Liſſa was formerly only a village, but when great numbers of Proteſtants from Sileſia, Bohemia, Moravia, and Auſtria, removed to this place, and obtained the free exerciſe of their religion, it conſiderably increaſed, and was raiſed to a town. The inhabitants carry on a good trade. Here is a Lutheran church, a ſeminary, and a Calviniſt church. In the year 1656, the inhabitants quitted the town for fear of the Poliſh troops, who plundered it and laid it in aſhes. In 1707, it was alſo laid waſte by the Ruſſians; but afterwards it was rebuilt with great improvements: 44 miles SSW. Poſen, and 55 W. Kalitch.

LISSA, an iſland in the Adriatic, about 8 leagues in circumference, near the coaſt of Dalmatia, anciently called *Iſſa*, and celebrated for its commerce and its marine. It was in alliance with Rome, and warred with the kings of Illyrium; at the decline of the Roman empire, this iſland ſunk too, and became ſucceſſively dependent on Narenta, Leſſina and Venice. It abounds in mountains, which contain marble, interſected by fertile vallies; vines, olives, mulberries, almonds, and figs, flouriſh; and the mountains are richly furniſhed with odoriferous plants, from which the bees collect an exquiſite kind of honey: but the principal riches of the iſland ariſe from its fiſhery, eſpecially of ſardines; it contains two towns, and ſeveral villages. *Long.* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

LISSABATTA, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Ceram, inhabited by a mixture of different people, ſufficiently troubleſome to the Dutch.

LISSAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chilan: 23 leagues NW. Reſhd.

LISSERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, 3 miles N. Stokerau.

LISTERLAND, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Norway: 20 miles NW. Lindeſneſs.

LISTVENNISCHNA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Argun, on the confines of China: 176 miles ENE. Nertchinſk. *Long.* 139. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

LI-SIUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 7 miles S. Kan.

LISY-SUR-OURCQ, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meaux, on the Marne: 7 miles NE. Meaux.

LITADA, a town of the iſland of Negroponte, in the Grecian Archipelago: 48 miles NW. Negroponte.

LITCHFIELD, a city of England, in the county of Stafford, ſituated on a ſmall river which runs into the Trent, about 3 miles from the town. It is a county of itſelf, with power of holding aſſizes, and determining caſes of life and death. It was erected into an archbiſhopric in the latter part of the 8th century by king Offa, but ſoon after was reduced to a biſhopric, under the archbiſhopric of Canterbury. In the year 1075, the ſee was removed to Cheſter: and, in 1102, to Coventry; but, not long after, was reſtored to Litchfield, united with Coventry. The cathedral was firſt built in the year 300, and has been ſeveral times rebuilt and enlarged, particularly by biſhop Hacket, after the reſtoration, in the laſt century, and in the year 1789, when it underwent a thorough repair. Here are three other churches, and formerly there was a caſtle, now deſtroyed. The ſouth ſide of the river is called the *City*, and the other the *Cloſe*. When the civil war broke out, the *Cloſe* was garriſoned for the king, againſt the army of the parliament, under Lord Brooke and Sir John Gill; but was taken after a month's ſiege. In the courſe of the war it was taken by prince Rupert, but fell at length, with the reſt of the kingdom, to the republican party. It is governed by two bailiffs, recorder, burgeſs, &c. and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. There are two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Friday: 18 miles NW. Coventry, and 119 NW. London.

LITCHFIELD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, which gives name to a county: 26 miles W. Hartford.

LI-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 35 miles SE. Tſing.

LI-TCHUEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles SE. King-kitao.

LI-TCHUEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 15 miles NW. Long-kouang.

LI-TCIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chantong: 20 miles E. Pin.

LITHAY, or *Litcy*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Save: 8 miles NNE. Weixelburg, and 15 E. Laybach.

LITHUANIA, a country of Europe. It was formerly governed by its own dukes, who were frequently at war with their neighbours, the *Poles* and Ruſſians. Ringold, who lived in the 13th century, was the firſt who took upon himſelf the title of Great duke of Lithuania; and Wolſtinik was the laſt of the ancient ducal family. Towards the cloſe of the 13th century, Vitenes, a Samogitian, was promoted to the dignity of great duke. Jagello, Vitenes's great grandſon, in order to accompliſh his deſired marriage with Hedwig, the dowager of Louis, king of Poland and Hungary, who had been crowned queen of thoſe kingdoms, promiſed that he and all his ſubjects would embrace the Chriſtian religion, that Lithuania ſhould be united to Poland, and that he would recover the countries which had been diſmembered from the kingdom. Theſe advantageous offers pleaſed the Poles ſo well, that the great duke of Lithuania was invited into the kingdom by a ſolemn embaſſy, and arrived at Cracow in 1386, where he was baptiſed by the name of Uladiſlaus; and after he had eſpouſed the queen, was advanced to the throne. In the following year he made a progreſs into Lithuania, where he aboliſhed the old ſuperſtitious rites and cuſtoms; prevailed on many thouſands to embrace Chriſtianity; founded the epiſcopal ſee of Wilna; and ſettled the eccleſiaſtical ceremonies and diſcipline. In the year 1392, Jagello created his couſin Alexander, or Vitold, great duke of Lithuania; but without prejudice to the union with the kingdom of Poland; the ſovereignty, or ſupreme authority, being lodged in the king. In 1401, the union of Lithuania with Poland was ratified in the diet at Wilna, by a formal inſtrument. In 1413, in a diet held at Hrodlo, the Lithuanians were placed on an equality with the Poles, with regard to public employments, and the protection of the laws; and ſeveral Lithuanian families were regiſtered among the Poliſh nobility. In the year 1499, the union, concluded with the Lithuanians in 1413, was renewed with this additional clauſe, that the Lithuanians ſhould not elect a great duke without the previous knowledge of the Poles; and that the latter ſhould not chooſe a king without the concurrence of the Lithuanians. In a diet held at Lublin, in the year 1569, it was agreed between the Poles and Lithuanians, that the great duchy of Lithuania and kingdom of Poland ſhould be for the future ſo united as to form but one ſtate, under one prince; that the ſovereign ſhould be elected in Poland, by both nations, and that the general diet ſhould be always held at Warſaw. By the acts of 1673, 1677, and 1685, it was decreed, that every third general diet ſhould be held at Grodno, in Lithuania, except the diets of the convocation, election, and coronation. In the year 1697, the Poliſh and Lithuanian laws were reduced to a conformity with each other. This country, which is called *Litwa*, was formerly very woody, and the greateſt part of it lay uncultivated. But by the tranquillity it enjoyed under Sigiſmund I. and his ſucceſſors, Lithuania was greatly improved by cutting down the woods, and agriculture was duly encouraged. Great quantities of pot-aſh, and wood-aſhes are made here; and the country produces a great deal of corn. Here is alſo great plenty of honey, with which are made liquors called Lippitz, Mallinieck, and Mead. The meadows and paſtures in this province are very fertile, and afford nouriſhment to numerous flocks and herds. The ſheep yield fleeces of very fine wool. Here are alſo ſeveral lakes, in which are profitable fiſheries. In the foreſts of Lithuania are bears, wolves, wild boars, buffaloes, deer, and prodigious flights of wood-cocks. But, notwithſtanding the ſoil is ſo fertile, agriculture is extremely neglected, and the fineſt ſpots of land in the country lie waſte. The luxuriant paſtures in the meadows lie neglected till the graſs rots on the ground; and for want of care, the woods in Lithuania are often conſumed by accidental fires. All ſorts of proviſions are ſold at a very low rate; but caſh is ſo ſcarce, that ten per cent. is the common intereſt for money in this country. All the common people, excepting the burghers of the royal towns, and the Germans, are vaſſals. The nobility are very numerous, and for the moſt part indigent and poor; and thoſe who are in low circumſtances ſerve the richer ſort as pages, valets, treaſurers, ſtewards, &c. Thoſe noble families who are in a better condition, endeavour to mend their fortunes by farming a large eſtate. There is ſcarcely a nobleman of any tolerable circumſtances in Lithuania without a title, which they are all very fond of; and theſe titles deſcend to their children. The principal nobility are exceedingly rich, and have eſtates equal to the revenues of ſome princes; ſo they generally retain ſome hundreds of the poor nobility in their ſervice. They are alſo inveſted with the higheſt poſts in the kingdom, and live in great pomp and ſplendour; but with ſo little economy, that their expences generally exceed their income. Lithuania is, or rather was divided into nine palatinates, which, according to precedency, are in the following order, viz. Wilna, Troki, Polocz, Novogrodeck, Witepſk, Brzeſk, Mſcziſlaw, Minſk, and Livonia. The palatinates of Wilna and Troki conſtitute Proper Lithuania, called by the Poles *Litwa Sama*, and the ſix following are now annexed to Ruſſia. Beſides theſe palatinates, Lithuania alſo included the principality of Samogitia, called, in the Poliſh language, *Zmuydz*, or *Xuſtwo, Zmudſkie*, and the duchy of Courland, which was a fief of Poland. Pruſſian Lithuania, or Little Lithuania, is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. This country was anciently over-run with thickets and woods; and in the year 1710, it was almoſt depopulated by a peſtilence. In 1720, king Frederick William, at the expence of five millions of rix-dollars, induced 20,000 Switzers, French Proteſtants, Palatines, and Franconians to ſettle in this country; and in 1732, 350,000 dollars were alſo diſtributed among a freſh colony of 12,500 Saltzburghers. By the ſkill and induſtry of the emigrants, this deſolate country has been extremely well cultivated. The ſuperfluous woods have been rooted up, the moraſſes drained, and a great number of towns, villages, farm-houſes, and churches built; ſo that in a few years the country has put on quite a new appearance, and now makes ample returns for the money which his Pruſſian majeſty laid out upon it. The richneſs of the paſtures, the many thouſand laſts of corn, which are either laid up in the king's granaries, or exported; the fine horned cattle, excellent horſes, and numerous flocks of ſheep, with the excellent butter, cheeſe, &c. which this country affords, are inconteſtable proofs of its uncommon fertility. It likewiſe abounds with wood for fuel, and has plenty of fiſh and game. Several manufactures are alſo eſtabliſhed here; particularly for coarſe and fine cloth, leather, &c. The ancient inhabitants of this country have a peculiar language, into which the bible, and ſome books of devotion have lately been tranſlated. The Lithuanians are by no means ſo ſimple and ſtupid as they are generally repreſented; but they have their good and ill qualities like other nations. Among the coloniſts, the Switzers are moſtly employed in grazing and breeding cattle; the French are very well verſed in trade, and ſkilful in the cultivation of tobacco, which they have introduced into this country; and the Saltzburgers are remarkable for their ſkill in agriculture. The Switzers, French, and Franconians are all Calviniſts; ſo that there are ten German and French reformed pariſhes, as they are called, in Little Lithuania. The reſt are Lutherans, with a very few Papiſts among them. The principal towns are Memel, Tilſit, Ragnit, and Inſterburg.

LITIZ, a Moravian town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 8 miles from Lancaſter, and 70 W. Philadelphia.

LITOWISCH, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 56 miles SW. Lucko.

LITSCHAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles WNW. Bomiſch Waidhofen, and 70 NW. Vienna. *Long*. 32. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 48. N.

LITTAU, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: 8 miles NNE. Olmutz.

LITTERMORE, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway; about 4 miles long, and 2 wide. *Long*. 9. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 17. N.

LITTLE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, in the river Suire, about 2 miles below Waterford.

LITTLE ISLAND, an iſland in the river Lee, in Ireland, about 3 miles in circumference: 6 miles E. Cork.

LITTLE RIVER, a river in the ſtate of Connecticut, which unites with the Shetucket, to form the Thames.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Nevis: 2 miles N. Charleſtown.

LITVINTZOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 36 miles S. Ilimſk.

LIVADIA, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Theſſaly, on the eaſt by the Archipelago, on the ſouth by the Gulf of Lepanto, which ſeparates it from the Morea, and the Gulf of Engia, and on the weſt by the Mediterranean; 180 miles in length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and about 35 miles in its mean breadth. This province comprehends what was properly called *Greece*, which included Acarnania, Etolia, Ozolæa, Locris, Phocis, Doris, Epiknemidia, Bœotia, Megara, and Attica. In this country were the celebrated mountains, ſo much ſpoken of by the ancients, Parnaſſus, Helicon, and Cythæron. The places of moſt note at preſent are Lepanto, Livadia, and Athens.

LIVADIA, a town of European Turkey, in a province of the ſame name; it is a large populous town, ſituated on the Gulf of Lepanto, built round a mountain, which terminates in a peak, having on it a caſtle. It carries a pretty good trade: 324 miles WSW. Conſtantinople, 28 N. Corinth, and 72 W. Lariſſa.

LIVAROT, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Liſieux: 2¼ leagues SSW. Liſieux, and 5 ENE. Falaiſe.

LIVAT WATER, a river of Scotland, which riſes near Scalan, in the ſouth part of the county of Banff, and runs into the Avon, 2 miles above Kirkmichael.

LIUBIM, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl: 40 miles NE. Jaroſlavl. *Long*. 58. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 58. 55. N.

LIUBITCH, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov, on the Dnieper; 20 miles W. Tchernigov. *Long*. 44. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 22. N.

LIUDER, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 31 miles W. Calmar.

LIVENEN, a narrow valley of Swiſſerland, at the foot of Mount St. Gothard; about 20 miles in length, watered by ſeveral ſmall rivers and lakes; ceded by the duke of Milan to the canton of Uri, in the year 1441. The inhabitants are in number about 12,000; they ſpeak a corrupt Italian, are ſober, robuſt, and ingenious, but indolent. Faido is the principal place.

LIVENSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez: 80 miles SSW. Voronez. *Long*. 55. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 25. N.

LIVENSK *(Niznei)*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez: 36 miles WSW. Voronez. *Long*. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 8. N.

LIVENZA, a river of Italy, which riſes near Polcenigo, and empties itſelf into the Gulf of Venice, 17 miles E. Trevigio.

LIVERNON, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Figeac: 2¼ leagues WNW. Figeac, and 7 ENE. Cahors.

LIVERPOOL, or *Leverpool*, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Merſey, not far from its mouth, in the Iriſh Sea, and one of the moſt commercial and flouriſhing ports of the kingdom, being ſecond to London, and it is ſaid ſuperior to Briſtol. The inhabitants trade to all parts of the world, except Turkey and the Eaſt Indies. The harbour is artificial, but capable of receiving veſſels of any burden up to the town; there are ſeveral public docks for the reception of ſhips, where a thouſand may lie in the greateſt ſafety, all bound by quays, a mile and a half in length, with room for 20,000 ton of ſhipping. The entrance of the river is dangerous, though every means is uſed to render it more ſecure. In the middle of the 16th century, Liverpool was a ſmall place, with only one church, which was a chapel of eaſe to Walton. In the year 1699, an act paſſed to make the town a diſtinct pariſh, and erect a new church, ſince which time it has been gradually advancing in population and trade. It was, however, before that time a corporate town, and ſent members to parliament. In the year 1565, there were only 138 houſe-holders and cottagers. At this time, the number of houſes is, probably, near 10,000, and of the inhabitants 60,000. The trade of Liverpool is general; but the principal branch is the African and Weſt Indian trade. The American, Baltic, and Portugal commerce is alſo very great, as well as to Ireland; ſeveral ſhips are ſent annually to Greenland, and many veſſels are employed in the country trade for corn, cheeſe, coals, &c. ſo that near 3000 veſſels are cleared out from this port in one year. Here are ſeveral manufactories for china-ware and pottery, ſome ſalt-works, glaſs-houſes, and upwards of fifty breweries, from ſome of which large quantities of malt-liquor are ſent abroad. By the late inland navigation, Liverpool has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c. The Merſey, upon which this town is ſituated, abounds with ſalmon, cod, flounders, turbot, plaiſe, and ſmelts; and, at full ſea, it is above two miles over. The Merſey is properly an arm of the ſea, and ſubject to the variations of the tide. Liverpool contains ten churches, beſides places of worſhip for the religious of other perſuaſions, an exchange, a cuſtom-houſe, a public infirmary, a priſon, built on the plan of the humane Mr. Howard, an obſervatory, a theatre, &c. The markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday, and every other Wedneſday for all ſorts of cattle: 20 miles N. Cheſter, and 203 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 58. W. London. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.

LIVERPOOL, a town of Nova Scotia, on the ſouth coaſt: 20 miles NE. Shelburn, and 45 SW. Halifax.

LIVESA, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées: 7½ leagues SW. Prades, and 1¼ NE. Puycerda.

LIVIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: 3 leagues E. Figeac, and 1½ N. Albin.

*Livinière (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pons: 4 leagues S. St. Pons, and 8 W. Beziers.

LIUNG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 8 miles S. Uddevalla.

LIUNG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 8 miles NNW. Linkioping.

LIVNI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orel, on the Soſva: 84 miles E. Orel. *Long.* 56. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

LIVOGNE, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: 7 miles W. Aoſta.

LIVONIA *(Duchy of)*, a province of Ruſſia.. The ancient hiſtory of the duchy is very dark and obſcure. Paganiſm prevailed here down to the 12th century, when, by the following accident, the Chriſtian religion was firſt introduced into Livonia, properly ſo called:—In the year 1158, ſome merchants of Bremen, bound to Wiſby, in Gothland, were driven by ſtreſs of weather on the coaſt of Livonia, and landed at the mouth of the river Duna, near the Baltic. The inhabitants of thoſe parts, who called themſelves Liven, were at firſt for oppoſing their landing; but becoming more tractable by degrees, they trafficked together. Theſe beginnings the Brememers improved by reſorting hither in greater numbers with commodities to trade with the natives; and with the conſent of the inhabitants, went about two leagues up the Duna, where they pitched their tents. After this, they built a ſtrong warehouſe of timber, on an eminence, in which they depoſited their goods. The German coloniſts, increaſed in number, brought with them, probably about the year 1186, an eccleſiaſtic, of the name of Meinhard, who was an Auguſtine monk, of the convent of Segeberg, in Wagria. This monk, having learned the language of the country, perſuaded ſome of the inhabitants to be baptized. From this time, ſeveral German families came and ſettled in Livonia. About the ſame æra, namely, 1196, Canute VI. king of Denmark, made an expedition into Eſthonia; and having ſubdued that province, he introduced Chriſtianity, erected churches in the country, and ſent prieſts to officiate in them. Towards the middle of the 16th century, the czar Iwan Baſilowitz formed the deſign of conquering this country; which induced the city of Revel and the duchy of Eſthonia to put themſelves under the protection of Sweden: and on this was grounded the claim of that crown to Livonia, and the ſuperior privileges which Eſthonia enjoyed beyond Livonia. Gotha Ketler, who was chief of the order, gave up Livonia to the king of Poland, as great duke of Lithuania, upon which it was annexed to that crown; ſolemnly reſigned his command, and, in 1561, was created the firſt duke of Courland, but was to hold this duchy as a fief of Poland. The Poles alſo got poſſeſſion of Riga and Lettonia; and now this country became the cauſe, as well as the diſmal ſcene, of very bloody wars betwixt Ruſſia, Sweden, and Poland, for a whole century; namely, from the year 1561 to 1660. By the peace of Oliva, which was concluded in 1660, Livonia was given up by Poland to Sweden; and the Duna was agreed on as the boundary betwixt the Swediſh and Poliſh dominions. In 1681, the decrees of the diet, held at Stockholm, in 1680, concerning the re-aſſumption of alienated crown lands, began to be put in execution here; which was an extreme grievance to the nobility. In the famous northern war, which broke out in the beginning of the preſent 18th century, this country was miſerably ravaged; till at laſt, by the treaty of Nyſtadt, concluded in the year 1721, Sweden agreed to cede Livonia for ever to Ruſſia. Livonia conſiſts partly of woods and moraſſes, and partly of a fertile ſoil, which yields the inhabitants all the neceſſaries of life, in great plenty. The air is clear and ſalubrious; and though the winter be long and ſevere, and the ſummer, conſequently, but ſhort; yet the heat of the climate during the latter ſeaſon is ſuch, that the grain ſown both in ſummer and winter ripens at the proper time. In a plentiful year, when the crops have not failed, the inhabitants export many thouſand laſts of rye and barley to Holland, Spain, and other foreign countries: hence Livonia is called the granary of the north. Before the corn is threſhed, it is dried and hardened in kilns, heated by large ſtoves or ovens, which are built contiguous to their barns; however, this does not render it unfit for ſowing, or for making bread and malt; beſides, it keeps the better for it. The horned cattle, horſes, and goats, of this country, are very numerous, and much eſteemed; but the ſheep are not extraordinary, their wool being coarſe, and reſembling goat's hair. Vaſt quantities of flax, hemp, lin-ſeed, leather, and ſkins, are exported from hence. It is now called *The Government of Riga*, from the capital.

LIVORNO, ſee *Leghorn*.

LIVORNO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 4 miles N. Creſcentio, and 11 NE. Chivaſſo.

LIUR, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 33 miles NE. Gotheborg.

LIVRON, a town of France, in the department of the Drome: 3½ leagues S. Valence, and 2½ W. Creſt.

LIVRY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gonneſſe: 3 leagues NNE. Paris.

LIUSTERNO, an iſland of Sweden, in the Baltic. *Long.* 18. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

LIUTZIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk: 60 miles NNW. Polotſk. *Long.* 45. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 25. N.

LIW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: 48 miles E. Warſaw.

LIXHEIM, or *Lixeim*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarburg: 3 leagues W. Savern, and 1½ NE. Sarburg.

LIXURI, a town of the iſland of Cephalonia: 12 miles W. Cephalonia.

LI-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 25 miles SW. Tchan-tcheou.

LIZARD ISLAND, one of the iſlands called *Direction Iſlands*, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 8 leagues in circumference, in general very rocky and barren. The name was given by captain Cook, from the number of lizards found there, ſome of which were of a very large ſize.

LIZARD (*The*), or *Lizard Point*, a promontory on the ſouth coaſt of Cornwall, and moſt ſouthern point of land in England, at the north entrance of the Engliſh Channel. *Long.* 5. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 58. N.

LIZOU-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi, on the river Long: 1037 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 12. N.

LLAMELIN, a town of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Lima, and juriſdiction of Guanuco.

LLANARTH, a town of South Wales, in the county of Cardigan, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 15 miles W. Llanbeder, and 212 W. London.

LLANBEDER, a town of South Wales, in the county of Cardigan, ſituated on the Tivy, with a weekly market on Saturday. It joins with Cardigan and Aberiſtwyth in chooſing one member of the Britiſh parliament: 24 miles ENE. Cardigan, and 197 W. London.

LLANBEDER, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Artro, near the town of Llanbeder.

LLANDAFF, a city of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, on the river Tave. It is ſtyled a city on account of its being the ſee of a biſhop, but has no market. The ſee was founded at the end of the 5th century. The cathedral is a handſome building. The river forms a good harbour, about 4 miles from the mouth of the Severn: 2 miles N. Cardiff, and 166 W. London.

LLANDILOVAWR, a town of South Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, with a weekly market on Saturday. Here is a conſiderable manufacture of flannel: 29 miles WSW. Brecon, and 194 W. London.

LLANELLY, or *Llanelthy*, a town of South Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 11 miles W. Swanſea, and 216 W. London.

LLANES, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias, near the north coaſt: 52 miles ENE. Oviedo.

LLANGADOCK, a town of South Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 23 miles WSW. Brecon, and 185 W. London.

LLANGOLLEN, a town of North Wales, in the county of Denbigh: 11 miles S. Denbigh, and 183 NW. London.

LLANOS DE ALMERIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 20 miles WSW. Almeria.

LLANRWST, a town of North Wales, in the county of Denbigh, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 12 miles S. Aberconway, and 219 W. London.

LLANSTEPHEN POINT, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Wales, in the Briſtol Channel, at the mouth of the Towy.

LLANTRISSENT, a town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, with a weekly market on Friday. It is joined with Cardiff and other towns to ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament: 39 miles WSW. Monmouth, and 166 W. London.

LLANVELLING, a town of North Wales, in the county of Montgomery, with a weekly market on Saturday: 10 miles NW. Welſh Pool, and 179 NW. London.

LLANWRTYD WELLS, a medicinal ſpring of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock: 12 miles W. Bealth.

LLANYDLOS, a town of North Wales, in the county of Montgomery, with a weekly market on Saturday: 19 miles SW. Montgomery, and 180 NW. London.

LLANYMDDOVRY, or *Llandovery*, a town of South Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, with a market on Wedneſday and Saturday: 25 miles NE. Caermarthen, and 181 W. London.

LLAUGHARN, a town of South Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Towy, at its mouth, with a weekly market on Friday: 23 miles E. Haverfordweſt, and 233 W. London.

LLEDDER, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the Conway, about 11 miles S. Aberconway.

LLEDING, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn, near Welch Pool.

LLEGGY, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the Conway, about 10 miles S. Aberconway.

LLENDELAFAYA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: 8 miles SW. Oviedo.

LLENONY, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, 5 miles SSW. Caernarvon.

LLERENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 53 miles E. Cordova, and 53 N. Seville. *Long.* 10. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

LLEUENY, a river of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Wye, about 3 miles S. from Hay.

LLEYNGORYL, a river of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, 3 miles S. Barmouth.

LLIRIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 6 leagues S. Segorva.

LLOBREGAT, a river of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 3 leagues W. from Barcelona.

LLOBREGAT, a ſmall river of Spain, which divides the dominions of France from Catalonia, and runs into the ſea, near Roſas.

LLOGHOR, or *Llougher*, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Briſtol Channel, near Llanelthy.

LLORET, a town of Spain, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Catalonia: 20 miles NE. Mataro. *Long.* 19. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

LLOYD, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Severn, near Llanydlos, in the county of Montgomery.

LLUE, a river of North Wales, which runs into Pemble Meer, in the county of Merioneth.

LLULLA AND CHILLARS, a juriſdiction of South America, in the biſhopric of Truxillo. The principal commerce is in tobacco and almonds.

LLYNAN, a river of North Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, about 5 miles S. Caernarvon.

LO, a river of China, which riſes in the province of Chen-ſi, and runs into the Ho-ang, 12 miles SE. Tong.

LO, a river of China, which riſes 7 miles S. Sin-nhing, in the province of Hou-quang, and runs into the Heng, near Siang-yu.

LOANDA, or *St. Paul de Loanda*, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Angola, about 6 leagues in length, and half a league wide, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, which forms a good harbour. The ſoil is unfruitful for grain; but fruits, ſuch as oranges, figs, citrons, &c. abound. It contains ſeven or eight villages. On the coaſt are found ſhell-fiſh, called zimbi, uſed for money by the natives, like cowries in the Indies.

LOANDA, or *St. Paul de Loanda*, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, and capital of a fertile province, called Loanda, in poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe. The ſee of a biſhop, and containing ſeveral churches, convents, and about 5000 inhabitants, of which only 1000 are whites, the reſt are blacks or mulattoes. The country abounds in cattle and ſheep: Indian corn, millet, manioe, and fruits. *Long.* 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 45. S.

LOANGO, a country of Africa, ſituated on the weſt coaſt, towards the Atlantic, or Ethiopian Sea, and bounded on the north by Benin, on the eaſt by Anziko, and on the ſouth by Congo. The climate of this kingdom is nearly as hot as any under the torrid zone, and much hotter than thoſe of Congo and Angola; nevertheleſs, we do not find but it is as healthy and pleaſant, and its ſoil as fertile and capable of improvement as any of them, were not the natives, like all the reſt along theſe coaſts, naturally lazy, and too averſe to the fatigues of agriculture, to plant or ſow more than will barely ſuffice the current wants of each year, whence it frequently happens, that a bad ſeaſon is followed by a famine, for want of leaving up a proper ſtore againſt ſuch times. They commonly content themſelves with bread and fiſh, and ſuch fruits, greens, and pulſe, as the ground naturally produces. They have ſeveral ſorts of peas and beans, large and ſmall millet, of all which the ground yields them three crops in the year. Their palm, banana, and other trees, produce excellent fruits, of which they make agreeable wines, which they prefer to thoſe that come from Europe. The cotton and pimento trees grow wild, as well as the paradiſe grain, though the laſt not in ſuch quantities. The enzanda, alicandi, and metamba, afford them plenty of materials for clothing and other uſes, as building and covering their houſes, and making their ſhips and ſmaller veſſels. Sugar-canes, caſſia, and tobacco, grow here plentifully; but the cocoas, oranges, and lemons, are not ſo regarded and cultivated by the inhabitants. They have a great variety of roots, herbs, fruits, grain, and other vegetables, which they make bread of, or uſe for food. They have but few cattle of any ſort, except goats. The oxen, which have been brought hither from other parts, died ſo faſt, that the dealers were diſcouraged from all farther attempts of that kind; hogs they have in great plenty, and poultry is ſo very cheap that ſix penny worth of beads will purchaſe thirty of them. Pheaſants, partridges, and other wild fowl are ſtill in greater abundance, and hardly bear any price. Among wild beaſts, they have the zebra, and multitudes of elephants, whoſe teeth they exchange with the Europeans for iron. The natives, who are called bramas, are tall, ſtout, well-ſhaped, and well-behaved, though formerly wild and inhuman cannibals. They uſe circumciſion, and trade chiefly among themſelves. They are induſtrious and vigilant, where gain is to be obtained, yet friendly and generous to one another; very fond of their palm-wine, yet deſpiſing that of the grape. They are libidinous to a high degree, and very jealous of their wives. They carry on a variety of trades and handicrafts, in the various capacities of weavers, ſmiths, carpenters, bed-makers, potters, canoe-makers, fiſhermen, beſides traders and merchants; the misfortune is, that the handicraftſmen are ſo fond of their old ways, and their tools ſo clumſy and ill contrived, that their work is very tedious and ill-performed. Their dreſs is moſt commonly of their own manufacture, chiefly of cloth, made either of the leaves of the palm, or ſome other tree of the like nature. The young palm-ſhoots are firſt carefully cropped and dried, then ſoaked and ſoftened in palm-wine, and well rubbed with the hand. Theſe, being ſpun and woven, are made into ſuits for the better ſort, which hang round the body, from the girdle down to the feet. All their various garments are tied about the middle with a rich girdle, going ſeveral times about the body, and ſome of them curiouſly wrought, of the ſame materials with their richeſt clothes. Thoſe of the better ſort wear two of thoſe girdles, one above the other, richly adorned and variegated. They wear about their necks, wriſts, and legs, ſeveral rounds of beads of coral, ivory, round ſhells of a beautiful hue, chains of copper, tin, or iron, of a triangular faſhion, brought from Europe. The women's dreſs is much like that of the men, excepting that they wear no girdle, and that their petticoats hang no lower than the knee: thoſe of the richer ſort will throw over it a piece of ſome fine European ſtuff or linen. The head and upper parts of the body are naked, as well as their legs, except that they have collars, bracelets of coral, and other trinkets about their necks, arms, and legs. They allow polygamy: a great man has generally ten, twelve, or more wives, and the pooreſt ſeldom leſs than two or three. The conſent of the parents, and paying down the price agreed on for the wife, is all the formality and courtſhip that is uſed in their marriages. None of the Loangoeſe have any tolerable notion of a Supreme Being. They ſeem, indeed, to acknowledge one, under the name of Sambian Pongo, but neither pay any adoration to him, nor appear to have any idea of his nature or attributes, and, conſequently, neither love, nor pray to him. All their worſhip and invocations are directed to their demons, both domeſtic and rural, to whom they aſcribe the ſole power of bleſſing or of curſing them, of directing the winds, rains, ſtorms, or fine weather, fruitful or unfruitful, healthy or ſickly ſeaſons. The Loangoeſe entertain various notions concerning the nature of the human ſoul, but all of them very extravagant, and bordering on the metempſychoſis. Though their monarchs only ſtyle themſelves mani, or lords of Loango, their ſubjects not only give them the title of mokiſſos, but imagine them to be endowed with a kind of ſupernatural and unlimited power. He can, according to them, not only enrich and impoveriſh his ſubjects by one ſingle word, raiſe deſtructive wars in the provinces, and ſend myriads of people to their graves; but, what is ſtill more extraordinary, he can bring down or withhold rains and ſtorms at his pleaſure. The engangas, or prieſts of this country, all take the title of mokiſſo; but are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the mokiſſo, altar, or temple, which they ſerve, or, more properly, from the village in which they ſtand; as Ganga Therico, Ganga-Baeſi-batta, Ganga-Kikokoo, &c. The commerce of this country conſiſts chiefly in ſlaves. They likewiſe ſell great quantities of ivory, tin, lead, iron, and copper, which they fetch as far as from the mines of Sundi, that lie on the road to Pombo, almoſt adjoining to the Abyſſinian empire. The ſmiths and artiſts in mines go hence, in the month of September, for the kingdom of Sundi, and being arrived at the mountains where the copper mines are, ſet their ſlaves to work in them. They melt the ore on the ſpot; but as they have not the art of purifying it from other metals, which will intermix with it, even within the bowels of the earth, their copper is neither pure nor valuable. The Europeans have, ſince the laſt century, ſent ſome good artiſts to teach them how to refine it, but the natives are either ſo indocile or indolent, that they have not reaped any great advantage from their inſtructions. They are employed at that work until the month of May, at which time they bring with their copper great quantities of elephants' teeth, but of a ſmaller ſize, and elephants' tails, which the Portugueſe convey to Loanda San Paulo, where the negroes of that town have the art of weaving that hair into bracelets, collars, girdles, and other ornaments, exceedingly neat and beautiful. Loango was formerly part of the kingdom of Congo, but the mani, or governors of its ſeveral provinces, revolted from it, and erected themſelves into independent principalities, till one of them grew rich and powerful enough to ſubdue all the reſt, and not only to aſſume the royal title and dignity, but to ſtrip his old maſter of ſeveral others of his provinces, and to make himſelf ſo abſolute in his new kingdom, as to be in ſome meaſure worſhipped as a god by his ſubjects. They give him the name, or title, of Sambo Pongo, which is that of the deity, and addreſs him either for rain or fruitful ſeaſons, with even greater ſolemnity than other nations uſe towards their gods. The kingdom is divided into four principal provinces, viz. Lovangiri, Lovango-mongo, Kilongo, and Piri. Lovangiri is watered by abundance of ſmall rivers, very fertile and well-inhabited. The natives apply themſelves chiefly to the cultivation of their grounds, except a ſmall part employed in the weaving of cloth and linen. Loango-mongo lies north-eaſt of Loangiri, and is ſpacious and fertile, particularly in palm-trees, the oil of which is extracted here in great quantities. The inhabitants are employed in weaving variety of linen and cloth, peculiar to thoſe parts. Kilongo, or Cy-longo, or, as others call it, Chylongo, is a maritime province, and the largeſt and moſt populous of all the four. It is ſituate between the rivers of Quila on the ſouth, and Combi on the north, which laſt divides it from Mayamba, once a ſmall kingdom of itſelf, but now a conquered province of this. Its plains are ſpacious and fertile, and ſheltered at a diſtance by ridges of high mountains. Its inhabitants carry on a very conſiderable commerce, eſpecially of elephants' teeth, though in other reſpects they are extremely rude and unpoliſhed. The laſt province is Piri, which lies north of Kilongo and Loango-mango: It is low and flat, yet abounds with variety of fruit and other trees, and is well peopled and cultivated. The inhabitants are naturally peaceable, and ſcarcely know what war is. They have plenty of cattle and fowl, both wild and tame, and delight much in hunting. The game they take, joined to the milk of their cattle, conſtitute their chief food. There are abundance of towns and villages in all thoſe provinces, concerning moſt of which we know little elſe but their names. Some authors have included the provinces of Mayamba, Sette, and ſome others as far north as Cape Lopez de Gonſalvo, in the dominion of Loango.

LOANGO, a town of Africa, and capital of the country ſo named, ſituated on a river, which forms a bay at its mouth, about two leagues from the coaſt of the Atlantic. It is called *Loango*, or *Lovango*, and *Banza Loangiri*, but by the natives *Borai or Boori*, and is very airy and ſpacious, as the houſes are not contiguous to each other. The ſtreets are wide, and kept very clean, and the ſides lined with palm-trees, bananas, and bacavas, which afford a grateful ſhelter to the houſes before, and moſt of thoſe of the better ſort have the ſame behind, or even quite round, by way of ornament. In the centre of the city, facing the royal palace, is a great ſquare, and the palace itſelf, which forms another ſquare, a mile and a half in compaſs, is ſurrounded with a paliſado of ſtately palm-trees. It conſiſts of a vaſt number of houſes, among which are thoſe of the king's women, which are large enough to lodge ſeven or eight of them together, and are about ten in number. The houſes of the king, his halls of audience, and other offices, are on the weſt ſide, facing the plain area above mentioned, in which laſt he holds his councils of war; and there alſo feaſts his prime officers, and ſometimes his whole army. From this plain likewiſe, there runs a wide ſtreet, ſome muſket ſhots from the place where there is a conſiderable market kept every day, which begins at ten o'clock, and where there are ſold great quantities and variety of palm-cloth, as alſo proviſions, as meal, poultry, fiſh, wine, corn, and oil. In this market-place is a famous temple and mokiſſo, or idol, called *Mokiſſo a Loango*, which was held in great veneration both by the kings and people; as to the other houſes of this metropolis, they are for the moſt part oblong, and covered in ſuch a manner, as that the middle part of the top is flat, much after the Italian manner. They have uſually three or four rooms, but no ſtories upon one another. Every houſe is fenced round with a hedge of palm-twigs, canes, or bulruſhes. The furniture of their houſes conſiſts in variety of pots and kettles, calibaſhes, baſkets, mats and benches, on which they lay their clothes, weapons and other utenſils. The bay of Loango, though reckoned pretty good, is incommoded neverthelefs, by a bank on the north ſide of its mouth or entrance, which runs about half a league along the coaſt, and hath not above two fathoms and a half of water. The many large rivers that come down from the continent, occaſion ſuch ſtrong and rapid currents towards the north during almoſt the whole year, that it is very difficult to weather them, and gain a ſouthern courſe. The only months in which they may be ſtemmed with ſafety and eaſe, are January, February, March, and April; all the reſt of the year the currents flow ſo ſtrong, that even coaſters muſt keep at leaſt 01 or 12 leagues off the land. *Long*. 31. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 4. 40. S.

LOANG-TSCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 15 miles S. Tching-ting.

LOANO, or *Lovano*, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, near the ſea: 6 miles SSW. Finale.

LOAR, or *Loarne*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 13 miles S. Jaca.

LOAVES (*Two*), two rocks or ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea: 5 leagues NE. from the iſland of Madura.

LOBAU, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: 44 miles E. Culm

LOBAW, a town of Luſatia: 10 miles SE. Budiſſen.

LOBBES, ſee *Obbes*.

LOBEDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: 3 miles SSE. Jena.

LOBEDIAN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov: 100 miles WNW. Tambov. *Long*. 56. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 28. N.

LOBENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reuſſen: 26 miles N. Bayreuth, and 26 SW. Greitz. *Long*. 29. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 20. N.

LOBERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Arragon: 20 miles WSW. Jaca.

LOBES, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 9 miles WNW. Jung Buntzel.

LOBITH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: 3 miles NW. Emmerick.

LOBLOLLO BAY, a bay of the iſland of Antigua, on the weſt coaſt.

LOBLOTOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: 36 miles SE. Halicz.

LOBMING, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 2 miles SE. Knitterfeldt.

LOBOS, iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Peru, ſurrounded with rocks, and ſeparated from the continent by a chain of rocks, low, and under water. They are diſtinguiſhed by the Spaniards, from their ſituation, into Lobos de Barlevento, and Lobos de Sotovento, or the windward and leeward iſlands of Lobos; are about ſeven leagues from each other, and not far from the coaſt of Peru, in *Lat*. 6. 25. and 6. 45. S. Theſe alſo are called *Sea Wolves*, or *Seals Iſlands*.

LOBRES, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 7 miles N. Motril.

LOBSKOI, *Palanſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, near the lake Sig: 52 miles WNW. Povenetz.

LOBSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipzig: 2 miles NW. Borna, and 10 SSE. Leipzig.

LOBVA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lialia, in the province of Ekaterinburg: 20 miles E. Verchotura.

LOBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: 22 miles E. Magdeburg.

LOCAGNANO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 12 miles N. Baſtia.

LOCANA, a town of Piedmont, in the Canaveſe, ſituated on the Orco, in the vally to which it gives name: 15 miles WSW. Torea, and 23 NNW. Turin.

LOCARNO, one of the Italian bailiwicks, belonging to the Swiſs cantons, ceded by Maximilian Sforza, duke of Milan, in the year 1512, and governed by a bailiff, whoſe office continues two years; the length about five leagues, and the breadth about four. It is ſituated near the north-weſt coaſt of lake Maggiora. It produces ſome corn, wine, cheſtnuts, and abundance of fruit and ſilk. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 30,009. Locarno is the capital.

LOCARNO, a town of Italy, and capital of a bailiwick, belonging to the Swiſs cantons, ſituated near lake Maggiora: it was once ſituated on the lake with a port for barks, but is now at about a quarter of a mile diſtance. The caſtle is ſaid to have been built by the Lombards; a great part of it was deſtroyed by the Swiſs, in 1531, who left only enough for the reſidence of the bailiff. In the 8th century, the town belonged to the biſhop of Como, from whom it paſſed ſucceſſively to the Muralti, Viſconti, Ruſco, and afterwards to the Swiſs. The number of inhabitants is about 1500: 23 miles SW. Chiavenna, and 22 ENE. Domo d'Oſcella.

LOCCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, on the river Peſcara: 10 miles N. Solmona.

LOCHABER, ſee *Invernesſhire.*

LOCH ACHASTIAL, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Argyle: 24 miles SW. Inverary.

LOCH ACHRAKILL, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Loch Terridon.

LOCH ALARICH, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 10 miles S. George's Town.

LOCH ALFARRIG, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs: 14 miles NW. Fort Auguſtus.

LOCH ALORT, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Inverneſs: 24 miles W. Fort William.

LOCH ANACAT, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE. George Town.

LOCH ANN, a bay of Scotland, on the coaſt of Argyle, which communicates with Mull Sound.

LOCH ANSTRONMUN, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW. George's Town.

LOCH ARCHEIG, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, 10 miles long and 1 broad: 12 miles N. Fort William.

LOCH ARDVAR, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Sutherland: 23 miles S. Cape Wrath.

LOCH ASYNT, a bay of Scotland, on the north-weſt part of the county of Roſs.

LOCH AVEN, a lake of Scotland, in the ſouth-weſt part of Banffſhire: 21 miles S. Inveraven.

LOCH AWE, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, 22 miles long, and from half a mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide.

LOCH BADCAAL, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Sutherland: 20 miles S. Cape Wrath.

LOCH BAHNACAPLICH, a ſtrait between the iſland of Benbecula and the iſland of Grimſey.

LOCH BARNERA, a lake or inlet of the ſea, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland Lewis, in Scotland: 11 miles W. Stornaway.

LOCH BAY, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye: 6 miles S. Vaterniſh Point.

LOCH BOISDALE, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of South Viſt. *Long.* 4. 6. W. Edinburg. *Lat.* 57. 11. N.

LOCH BRACADALE, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye: 5 miles SE. Copnahow Head.

LOCH BRITTLE, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, in the iſland of Skye, north of Dunan Point.

LOCH BROOM, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Roſs, 7 miles long and 2 broad, which communicates with Loch More.

LOCH BROOM *(Little)*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs, 8 miles long, and 1 broad: 8 miles SE. Udrigil Head.

LOCH BROOM, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, at the ſouth end of Loch Broom lake: 25 miles WNW. Dingwall.

LOCH CALAWAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland: 21 miles S. Cape Wrath.

LOCH CALVA, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland: 21 miles S. Cape Wrath.

LOCH CASTLE SEMPLE, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew: 6 miles SW. Paiſley.

LOCH CATHERINE, a lake of Scotland, in the ſouth-weſt part of the county of Perth, about 6 miles in length: 20 miles WSW. Crieff.

LOCH CHAAD, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Coll. *Long.* 3. 35. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 37. N.

LOCH CHEASBAY, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt ſide of South Viſt. *Long.* 4. 5. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 24. N.

LOCH CLASH, a bay of Scotland, on the north-weſt part of the county of Roſs: 8 miles NNW. Dingwall.

LOCH CLAY, a bay of Scotland, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis: 18 miles SW Stornaway.

LOCH COLM, a bay of Scotland, in the iſland of Skye: 3 miles SE. Sniſort Kirk.

LOCH CRAIGNISH, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle: 21 miles WSW. Inverary.

LOCH CRERAN, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle.

LOCH CRINAN, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle: 21 miles SW. Inverary.

LOCH DALREACH, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: 10 miles SSE. Ayre.

LOCH DAMH, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 7 miles S. George's Town.

LOCH DEE, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright: 12 miles NW. New Galloway.

LOCH DERCULOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 7 miles S. Blair Athol.

LOCH DIRANTADLIN, a lake of Scotland, on the eaſt borders of the county of Argyle: 7 miles SW. George's Town.

LOCH DOINE, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 20 miles WSW. Crieff.

LOCH DRUMELLY, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 7 miles NW. Coupar.

LOCH DUICH, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, between the counties of Roſs and Inverneſs, north-eaſt of Kyle Rhea, in the iſland of Skye.

LOCH DUNGEON, or *Hourn*, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis: $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles S. Stornaway.

LOCH DUNTELCHAH, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs: 20 miles NE. Fort Auguſtus.

LOCH EIL, a lake of Scotland, at the ſouth-eaſt end of the county of Inverneſs, 8 miles long, and 1 broad, near Fort William.

LOCH ENARD, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs, a little to the eaſt of Rumore Point.

LOCH ENOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright: 14 miles NW. New Galloway.

LOCH ERICHT, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, 12 miles long, and half a mile wide: 4 miles N. George's Town.

LOCH ERRIBOLL, a capacious and ſafe bay, on the northern coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland: 3 miles W. Whitenhead, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ SE. Farout Head.

LOCH ERSEY, a lake of Scotland, in Arran iſland: 5 miles NW. Brodick.

LOCH ESSAN, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 18 miles S. George's Town.

LOCH ETIVE, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle, 20 miles in length, and ſcarcely above 1 broad: 15 miles N. Inverary.

LOCH EVORT, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt ſide of the iſland of North Viſt.

LOCH EWE, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs: 3 miles from Udrigil Head.

LOCH EYNORT, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of South Viſt. *Long.* 4. 7. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 15. N.

LOCH EYNORT, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye: 4 miles S. Torrimon Head.

LOCH EYNORT, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye: 5 miles NNW. Dunan Point.

LOCH FAINISH, a bay of Scotland, in the north-weſt part of the county of Roſs: 16 miles W. Dingwall.

LOCH FIN, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: 14 miles ENE. Irvine.

LOCH FINE, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, 34 miles long, and from 1 to 4 to 6 broad.

LOCH FINTRAKIN, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries: 7 miles NW. Lochmaben.

LOCH FITTY, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Fife: $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE. Dunfermline.

LOCH FRENCHY, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. Crieff.

LOCH GARE, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Roſs: 8 miles S. Ru Rea.

LOCH GARRON, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs: 28 miles NW. Fort Auguſtus.

LOCH GARRY, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE. George's Town.

LOCH GARVIE, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Roſs: 10 miles W. Dingwall.

LOCH GEOSAVAGH, a bay of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the Harris, a little to the ſouth of Loch Tarbot.

LOCH GILP, a bay of Scotland, in Loch Fine: $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW. Inverary.

LOCH GOYLE, a lake of Scotland, which branches off to the north-weſt, from Loch Long, in Argyleſhire.

LOCH GRANARD, a bay of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Ila: $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW. Ruvaal.

LOCH GREMISHADER, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis: 5 miles SSW. Stornaway.

LOCH GRISORNISH, a bay of Scotland, ſouth of Loch Sniſort, in the iſland of Skye.

LOCH GROINARD, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs: 4 miles SE. Udrigil Head.

LOCH HARPART, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, in the iſland of Skye, north of Ruinaglach.

LOCH HEATHER, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland: 10 miles S. Cape Wrath.

LOCH HECK, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, between Loch Long and Loch Fine.

LOCH HOPE, a bay of Scotland, in the north part of the county of Sutherland, 5 miles long : 7 miles W. Tongue.

LOCH HOURN, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Inverneſs : 20 miles NNW. Fort William.

LOCH INCHARD, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland : 11 miles S. Cape Wrath.

LOCH INDAAL, a bay of Scotland, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye : 6 miles from Kyle Rhea.

LOCH INDAAL, a bay of Scotland, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Ila.

LOCH INVER, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, between the counties of Sutherland and Roſs : 5 miles NE. Rumore Point.

LOCH INVER, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright : 5 miles N. New Galloway.

LOCH IRIN, a bay of Scotland, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Coll. *Long.* 3. 28. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 38. N.

LOCH KENMOOR, a lake of Scotland, 5 miles long, and half a mile wide, at the union of the Ken and the Dee.

LOCH KENNARD, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs : 10 miles SSE. Rumore.

LOCH KEOSE, a lake or bay, communicating with the ſea, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis : 9 miles SW. Stornaway.

LOCH KILIFLED, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, weſt of Point Knap : 27 miles SW. Inverary.

LOCH KINGSMOOR, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk : 11 miles SSW. Selkirk.

LOCH KINTRA, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland : 5 miles E. Ardimniſh Point, in the county of Argyle.

LOCH KISBORN, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs : 30 miles S. Ru Rea.

LOCH KYLESWAVEG, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Benbecula.

LOCH LAGGAN, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, 8 miles long, and half a mile wide : 10 miles SE. Fort Auguſtus.

LOCH LAWERSTON, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine : 8¼ miles NE. Stonehaven.

LOCH LAXFORD, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Sutherland : 14 miles S. Cape Wrath.

LOCH LEADMORE, a bay of Scotland, in the north part of the county of Roſs : 24 miles WNW. Dornoch.

LOCH LEE, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Angus : 11 miles NNW. Brechin.

LOCH LEODAMIS, a bay of Scotland, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Ila.

LOCH LEVEN, a bay of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, 10 miles long, and half a mile wide, an eaſtern branch of Loch Linnhe : 9 miles S. Fort William.

LOCH LEVEN, a lake of Scotland, a little to the eaſt of Kinroſs.

LOCH LEURBUST, a bay or inlet of the ſea, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis, in Scotland : 6 miles SW. Stornaway.

LOCH LEYS, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine : 10½ miles NW. Stonehaven.

LOCH LINNHE, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle, 18 miles long, and from 2 to 4 wide : 25 miles NW. Inverary.

LOCH LOCHY, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, between Fort Auguſtus and Fort William, 10 miles long, and rather more than 1 wide, communicates with Loch Eil, Loch Linnhe, and Loch Arkeig.

LOCH LODWALL, a bay of Scotland, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the Harris, a little to the north of Finniſbay.

LOCH LOEP, a ſtrait between the iſlands of Benbecula and Wia.

LOCH LOMOND, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, 17 miles long, and from 1 to 4 wide, with ſeveral ſmall iſlands in the broadeſt part. It communicates with the Clyde, by a river which joins the Clyde at Dumbarton : 24 miles W. Stirling, and 12 E. Inverary.

LOCH LONG, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle, 15 miles long and 1 wide, between Loch Fine and Loch Lomond.

LOCH LOUNG, a north branch of Loch Duich.

LOCH OF THE LOWS, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk : 13½ miles SW. Selkirk.

LOCH LOYAL, a lake on the north coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland, 5 miles long : 2 miles S. Tongue.

LOCH LUICHART, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Roſs : 11 miles W. Dingwall.

LOCH LYDOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth : 5 miles W. George's Town.

LOCH LYON, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth : 10 miles SW. George's Town.

LOCH MADDY, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, miles long, and half a mile wide : 17 miles NNW. Fort Auguſtus.

LOCH MAHAAKE, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth : 5 miles NW. Dunblane.

LOCH MARE, a bay of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, about 11 miles long, and 2 wide, full of iſlands : 30 miles W. Dingwall.

LOCH MERK, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth : 7 miles N. Blair Athol.

LOCH MICKLY, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs : 13 miles NNE. Fort Auguſtus.

LOCH MILFORD, or *Loch Melfort*, a ſafe road or harbour, on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle, much frequented by herrings : 18 miles W. Inverary.

LOCH MOAN, a lake of Scotland, in the north-weſt part of the county of Kircudbright : 18 miles NW. New Galloway.

LOCH MOCHRUM, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Wigton : 7 miles W. Wigton.

LOCH MONAR, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, 6 miles long, and half a mile wide.

LOCH MOORN, a bay of Scotland, in the north-weſt part of the county of Roſs : 9 miles N. Dingwall.

LOCH MORE, a large bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs : 9 miles E. Udrigil Head.

LOCH MORRER, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, 10 miles long, and half a mile wide : 16 miles NW. Fort William.

LOCH MOY, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, near a town of the name : 9 miles SE. Inverneſs.

LOCH MOYDART, a bay of Scotland, between the counties of Argyle and Inverneſs : 4 miles W. Ardimniſh Point.

LOCH NAGABEL, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Inverneſs, north of Point Araſaick.

LOCH NAMADDY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of North Viſt, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland. *Long.* 3. 59. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 41. N.

LOCH NAVER, a lake in the north part of Scotland, and county of Sutherland ; 12 miles in circumference : 25 miles N. Dornoch.

LOCH NELL, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Argyle : 16 miles NW. Inverary.

LOCH NESS, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, 22 miles long, and one broad, between Fort Auguſtus and the Frith of Murray, into which its waters run.

LOCH NEVISH, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Inverneſs : 20 miles WNW. Fort William.

LOCH NIET, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland : 24 miles S. Cape Wrath.

LOCH OICH, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, four miles long, and a quarter of a mile wide : communicating with Loch Neſs : 4 miles SW. Fort Auguſtus.

LOCH OOCHAN, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs : 9 miles WNW. George's Town.

LOCH ORE, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Fife : 6 miles NE. Dunfermline.

LOCH ORENT, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs : 6 miles S. Thurſo.

LOCH PAATOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs : 12 miles N. George's Town.

LOCH PARTIN, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt ſide of the iſland of North Viſt.

LOCH QUICH, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs : 16 miles N. Fort William.

LOCH RANNOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth, about 8 miles in length, to the eaſt of George's Town.

LOCH RIDAN, a bay of Scotland, on the coaſt of the county of Argyle, north of the iſland of Bute.

LOCH RUE, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland : 6 miles S. Aſynt Point.

LOCH RUEVAL, a bay of Scotland, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of North Viſt. *Long.* 4. 1. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 35. N.

LOCH RYAN, a large bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, between the counties of Ayr and Wigton, north of Stranrawer.

LOCH SARK, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland : 22 miles S. Cape Wrath.

LOCH SCOURIE, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland : 17 miles S. Cape Wrath.

LOCH SEAFORTH, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis, ten miles in length : 18 miles SW. Stornaway.

LOCH SERESORT, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of Rum Iſland. *Long.* 3. 6. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 1. N.

LOCH SHIELL, a bay of Scotland, between the counties of Argyle and Inverneſs ; ſixteen miles long, and one wide ; has a communication with Lock Moydart ; the north-eaſt end lies 10 miles NW. Fort William.

LOCH SHIELDAG, a bay of Scotland, on the ſouth ſide of Loch Terridon, in the county of Roſs : 5 miles SE. Loch Achrakin.

LOCH SHIN, a lake of Scotland, in the north part of the county of Sutherland : 12 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide : 13 miles WNW. Dornoch.

LOCH SKENE, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen : $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. Kintore.

LOCH SKIACH, a lake of Scotland in the county of Perth : 6 miles NW. Dunkeld.

LOCH SKYPORT, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of South Viſt. *Long*. 4. 5. W. Edinburgh. *Lat* 57. 23. N.

LOCH SLIGACHAN, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Skye : 1 mile S. Torrimore Head.

LOCH SNIZORT, a large bay of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Skye, between Ru Borniſklag and Vaterniſh Point.

LOCH STAFFIN, a bay of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye : 6 miles SE. Rubuniſh.

LOCH STOCKIMISH, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Harris. *Long*. 3. 37. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 57. 55. N.

LOCH STORNAWAY, a bay of the ſea, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis, in Scotland, ſouth of Stornaway.

LOCH STRAHEG, a bay of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Aberdeen : 2 miles W. Rattery Head.

LOCH STREVIN, a bay of Scotland, on the coaſt of the county of Argyle, north of the iſland of Bute.

LOCH SUNNART, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle; fifteen miles long, and one broad : 22 miles SW. Fort William.

LOCH TAIN, a bay of Scotland, in the north part of the iſland of Arran.

LOCH TARBOT, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Scotland, which divides that part of the iſland of Lewis, called *The Lewis*, from that part called *Harris*, divided from Weſt Loch Tarbot by a narrow iſthmus of land : 20 miles SW. Stornaway. *Long*. 3. 30. W. Edinburg. *Lat*. 57. 58. N.

LOCH TARBOT (*West*), a bay of the North Sea, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis, ſeparated from Tarbot Loch by an iſthmus of land. *Long*. 3. 38. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 58. 5. N,

LOCH TAY, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth : 16 miles in length, and one broad.

LOCH TEAGUS, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle, a little to the ſouth of Loch Sunnart.

LOCH TERRIDON, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs : 17 miles S. Ru Rea.

LOCH TOLLIE, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Argyle : $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE. Glenorchy.

LOCH TROIG, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs : 14 miles E. Fort William.

LOCH TUA, or *Broad Bay*, a large bay, or inlet of the ſea, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis, in Scotland : about ten miles in length, and four in breadth : eaſt of Stornaway.

LOCH TUMEL, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth : 5 miles S. Blair Athol.

LOCH TUNAG, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, the ſouth-eaſt continuation of Loch Ewe.

LOCH TURRET, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth : 5 miles NNW. Crieff.

LOCH TUSCAG, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs : 30 miles S. Ru Rea.

LOCH VACK, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth : $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW. Blair Atholl.

LOCH VALICAN, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth : 6 miles E. Blair Atholl.

LOCH VOIL, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth : 17 miles W. Crieff.

LOCH VRINE, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs ; ſix miles long, and half a mile wide : 25 miles WNW. Dingwall.

LOCH VROTACHAN, a lake of Scotland, in the ſouth-weſt part of Aberdeenſhire : 7 miles S. Caſtleton of Braemar.

LOCH USKEVAGH, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of Benbecula.

LOCH USSIE, a bay of Scotland, in the county of Roſs : 2 miles W. Dingwal.

LOCH WATTEN, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs : 7 miles W. Wick.

LOCH YEEEN, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs, on the north ſide of Loch Terridon.

LOCHMABEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries : 7 miles NE. Dumfries, and 48 S. Edinburgh.

LOCHRUTTON, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright : 4 miles SE. Dumfries.

LOCHTY WATER, a river of Scotland, in the county of Fife, which runs into the river Leven, about 3 miles from its mouth.

LOCHWINNOCH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew : 8 miles S. Port Glaſgow, and 7 SW. Paiſley.

LOCHERBY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries : $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. Lochmaben.

LOCHEM, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, on the Borkel. In the year 1672, this town was taken by the French, but evacuated by them in the year 1674, after having deſtroyed the fortifications : 10 miles E. Zutphen.

LOCHER MOSS, a moraſs of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries : 10 miles long, and 3 broad. From the vaſt oak-trees that are dug up, it is evident, that this moraſs has been at ſome diſtant period a great foreſt. Canoes and anchors have been frequently found here ; and as the preſent moraſs is but little elevated, that it has once been covered with the ſea.

LOCHES, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre and Loire. This town, with the reſt of Touraine, formerly belonged to the kings of England. Here is a caſtle, ſtanding on a rock, formerly a very important fortification. In this caſtle are, or were, four ranges of ſubterraneous paſſages, running over each other, in the uppermoſt of which Lewis Sforza, duke of Milan, was kept priſoner for ten years, and where alſo he died. In a large tower in it, are two cages, or moveable rooms, with very ſtrong oak grates, covered with iron, in one of which cardinal Balve, biſhop of Algiers, was confined by Lewis XII : 7 leagues SSE. Tours, and 12 NW. Chateauroux. *Long*. 18. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat* 47. 7. N.

LOUCHEUR (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen : 3 leagues SW. Caen.

LOCHMABEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, on the river Annan, ſaid to have been erected into a royal borough by king Robert Bruce. There is a conſiderable linen manufacture in the town and neighbourhood ; the number of inhabitants about 700 : 7 miles NE. Dumfries.

LOCHNEWI, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland : 68 miles N. Calmar.

LOCHRUSBEG, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal. *Long*. 8. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 46. N.

LOCHRUSMORE, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal, a little to the north of Lochruſbeg.

LOCHSTETT, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland ; near it is the remains of a caſtle, in which is to be ſeen a dreadful dungeon, which formerly ſerved as a priſon : 4 miles N. Pillau.

LOCHVITZE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov, on the Sula : 96 miles SE. Tchernigov. *Long*. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 20. N.

LOCKENITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Uckermark of Brandenburg : 16 miles NE. Prenzlow.

LOCKHART, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina : 38 miles ESE. Halifax.

LOCKHARTSBURG, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the Suſquehana : 135 miles NNW. Philadelphia.

LOCKMITZ, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, four miles above Meiſſen.

LOCLE (*Le*), a town of Swiſſerland, which gives name to a juriſdiction, in the county of Neufchatel. The pariſh is extenſive, aud contains a great number of watch-makers, cutlers, &c. : 8 miles NW. Neufchatel.

LOCMARIAQUER, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auray : 2 leagues S. Auray, and 3 SW. Vannes.

LOCMINE, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontivy : $3\frac{1}{4}$ leagues S. Pontivy, and 7 ENE. l'Orient.

LOCO ROTONDO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari : 11 miles SSE. Monopoli.

LOCRENAN, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaulin : 8 miles SW. Chateaulin, and 8 NW. Quimper.

LODAN, a river of England, in the county of Hereford, which runs into the Frome, about 5 miles N. from Hereford.

LODDON, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Friday : 42 miles N. Ipſwich, and 113 NNE. London.

LODDON, a river of England, in the county of Berks, which runs into the Thames, about 5 miles below Reading.

LODE, a town of the iſland of Sardinia : 54 miles E. Saſſari, and 80 N. Cagliari.

LODER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg : 8 miles E. Kaufbeuren, and 25 S. Augſburg.

LODERBACH, a river of Germany, which riſes ſix miles N. Leipſick, and runs into the Mulda, 2 miles N. Bitterfeld, in the electorate of Saxony.

LODESAN, a county of Italy, in the Milaneſe, bounded on the north and weſt by the duchy of Milan, on the eaſt by the Cremaſco and the Cremoneſe, on the ſouth by the Piacentin and Paveſe. The country is ſmall, but populous and fertile, and particularly celebrated for its cheeſe, of which the inhabitants are ſaid to export annually to the amount of 70,000l.

ſterling. It is well watered by the river Adda, and various others. Lodi is the capital, from which it receives its name.

LODEVE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Herault, containing about 4200 inhabitants: before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop: 7 leagues N. Beziers, and 8. W. Montpellier. *Long.* 20. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 44. N.

LODEWITZ, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 1 mile WNW. Prignitz, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

LODI, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of a diſtrict, called the *Lodeſan*, ſituated on the Adda. An old city of this name, in the Paveſe, on the Silaro, being deſtroyed by the Milaneſe, the preſent town was built by the emperor Frederic Barbaroſſa, 3 miles from its former ſituation, on the Adda, in the beginning of the 12th century. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan, and contains, beſides the cathedral, 2 collegiate, and 17 pariſh churches, and 26 convents. Lodi ſuffered very conſiderably in the diſputes between the Guelphs and Gibelins, as well as in the wars with the French. After the French were driven out of Italy, it became ſubject to Spain, from whom it came, with the reſt of the Milaneſe, to the houſe of Auſtria. It is a place of little trade or manufactures, excepting the article of cheeſe, and a beautiful kind of earthen ware, reſembling China. It is ſurrounded with walls, and well built. The number of inhabitants is ſuppoſed to be between 11 and 12,000: 18 miles SE. Milan, and 76 ENE. Turin. *Long.* 27. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 18. N.—On the 11th of May, 1796, this town was taken by the troops of the French republic, commanded by Maſſena, Angereau, and Buonaparte. The republicans attacked the Auſtrians in order to force the bridge, and croſs the river Adda, near this town; the bridge was defended by 30,000 Auſtrians, horſe and foot, and 30 pieces of cannon, within muſket ſhot of the bridge; notwithſtanding which, the republicans, under general Buonaparte, forced their way with fixed bayonets, putting the Auſtrians to death at the ſides of their cannon. The loſs on both ſides muſt have been very great; but ſuch a trait of heroiſm on the part of the French, in this one affair, is not to be equalled. It is ſaid, that the heaps of dead bodies on the bridge for a time impeded their progreſs.

LODI VECCHIO, a town of Italy, in the Lodeſan, on the Silaro. This town was anciently known under the name of *Laus Pompeij*, or *Laus Pompeia*, and its flouriſhing ſtate was ſuch, that it inſtigated the Milaneſe to deſtroy it through jealouſy, and moſt of the inhabitants were driven away. It was the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Lodi; ſee *Lodi*: 3 miles WSW. Lodi.

LODOSA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro: 17 miles E. Eſtello.

LODRONE, a town of Italy, in the Trentin, on the borders of the Breſſan, near a ſmall lake, called the *Lake of Idro*; on the 12th of Auguſt, 1796, the Auſtrians were defeated near this town, by the French: 25 miles NNE. Breſcia, and 25 SW. Trent.

LODZICZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 48 miles NNW. Grodno.

LOE, a town of Norway: 44 miles NE. Drontheim.

LOE, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which runs into the Engliſh Channel: 4 miles below Helſton.

LŒBEGUN, or *Lobechin*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: 44 miles S. Magdeburg.

LOENEN, a town of Holland: 10 miles SW. Naerden.

LOEN-YUEN, or *Hoen-yuen*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 132 miles W. Peking. *Long.* 131. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 42. N.

LOERSDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 5 miles NE. Oldeburg.

LOESDRECHT, a town of Holland: 8 miles S. Naerden.

LOET, a river of France, which runs into the Juine, at Eſtampes.

LOEVESTEIN, or *Louveſtein*, a fortreſs, belonging to Holland, ſituated in the iſland of Bommelweert, at the conflux of the Meuſe and the Wahal. Hugo Grotius was confined here, in 1619, on a ſentence of perpetual impriſonment, for having been too much connected with John Olden Barnevelt, who had been beheaded the preceding year, and for favouring Arminianiſm, which had been condemned by the ſynod of Dort; but he was delivered by a ſtratagem of his wife, who had obtained permiſſion to convey ſome books to her huſband, and contrived to bring him away in a returned cheſt. Grotius eſcaped to Brabant, and thence to France, where Louis XIII. appointed him ambaſſador to the queen of Sweden, in which office he continued 11 years: this great man died at Roſtock, a town of Mecklenburg, in the year 1645, in the 62d year of his age; his body was conveyed to Delft, and there interred: 1 league E. Gorcum.

LOEWENBERG, ſee *Lowenberg*.

LOFANGER, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia: 18 miles NNE. Umea.

LOFFINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and lordſhip of Furſtenberg. Here is a medicinal bath: 3 miles WSW. Huiffingen, and 6 W. Furſtenberg.

LOFOEREN, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the North Sea: near the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. N.

LOFSTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, with a hammer-mill, eight forges, and a ſmelting furnace: theſe works were burned and deſtroyed by the Ruſſians, in the year 1719, but have ſince that time been rebuilt: 32 miles N. Upſal.

LOFVESTA, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Schone: 25 miles S. Chriſtianſtadt.

LOGEFOUGEREUSE, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Chataigneraye: 1 league SE. La Chataigneraye.

LOGENWASSER, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Straitz, in the principality of Neiſſe.

LOGIE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen: 6 miles S. Fraſerburgh.

LOGIE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus: 5 miles NW. Montroſe.

LOGIERAIT, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 7 miles N. Dunkeld.

LOGINOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 16 miles SE. Tara.

LOGRONO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Ebro. It contains a court of inquiſition, 5 pariſhes, 8 convents, and about 5000 inhabitants. The environs produce fruit, legumes, flax, hemp, excellent wine, oil, and ſilk: 20 miles NW. Calahorra, and 52 E. Burgos. *Long.* 14. 22. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 23. N.

LOG'S TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the Allegany: 18 miles NW. Pittſburg.

LOGSTOR, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland: 21 miles W. Aalborg. *Long.* 9. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. N.

LOGUIWY PLOUGROS, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lannion: 4½ leagues W. Guingamp, and 4 S. Lannion.

LOH, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, 5 miles NNW. Breſlaw.

LOHE, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles WSW. Crems.

LOHEBECK, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Sleſwick, which runs into the North Sea, 16 miles S. Ripen.

LOHEIA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, on the coaſt of the Red Sea, founded near the tomb of an Arabian ſaint, about three centuries paſt. The territory near it is dry and barren. The harbour is ſo indifferent, that even the ſmalleſt veſſels are obliged to anchor at a great diſtance from the city; and when the tide is at ebb, laden boats cannot approach near it. Notwithſtanding this diſadvantage, a conſiderable trade in coffee is carried on from Loheia; the coffee is brought from the neighbouring hills, and expoſed in one large heap for ſale. This coffee is not reputed to be ſo good as that which comes from Beit el Fakih, and is ſhipped at Mokha and Hodeida. But coffee is to be purchaſed here upon more reaſonable terms, and the carriage to Jidda coſts leſs. On this account ſeveral merchants from Cairo live at Loheia, and others come annually hither to make purchaſes of coffee. Loheia, although without walls, is not entirely defenceleſs. Twelve towers, guarded by ſoldiers, ſtand at equal diſtance round it. Only one of theſe towers, and that newly built by Emir Farhan, is ſuch as to admit of being defended by cannon. Several of the houſes in Loheia are built of ſtone; but the greateſt part are huts conſtructed in that faſhion which is common among the Arabs. The walls are of mud mixed with dung; and the roof is thatched with a ſort of graſs. The water at Loheia is very bad, and is brought from a diſtance. Within 2 leagues of the city is a ſmall hill, which affords conſiderable quantities of mineral ſalt: 125 leagues SSW. Mecca. *Long.* 42. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

LOHNSTEIN, or *Lahnſtein*, or *Ober Lahnſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, at the conflux of the Lahn and the Rhine: 4 miles E. Coblentz, and 10 W. Naſſau.

LO-HOEI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the iſland of Hainan, on the eaſt coaſt: 42 miles SSE. Kiong-tcheou.

LOHR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Rieneck: 21 miles NW. Wurzburg, and 35 ESE. Franckfort on the Maine.

LOHR HAUPTON, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenburg: 22 miles E. Hanau.

LOIBERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles S. Vienna.

LOIBERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles SW. St. Polten.

LOIBL, a range of mountains of Germany, which divides Carinthia and Carniola: 12 miles S. Clagenfurt.

LOIGNON, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, about 8 leagues below le Puy.

LOIN, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, a little below Moret.

LOIPERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Ruſbach: 6 miles ENE. Entzerſtorff.

LOIR (*Le*), a river of France, which riſes about two leagues NNW. from Illiers, in the department of the Eure and Loir, paſſes by Bonneval, Chateaudun, Cloye, Morce, Freteval, Vendoſme, Montoiſe, Chartres, Lude, La Fleche, Durtal, &c. and joins the Sarte about 5 miles above Le Mans, ſoon after which they both together join the Mayenne.

LOIR AND CHER, a department of France, ſo called from the two rivers which croſs it; the former in the ſouthern part, the other in the north. It is bounded on the north by the department of the Eure and Loir, on the north-eaſt by the Loiret, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by the Cher, on the ſouth by the Indre, and on the weſt by the Indre and Loire and Sarte. It is about 66 miles in length, and from 25 to 30 broad. Blois is the capital.

LOIRE, a river of France, which riſes about ſix leagues NNW. from Aubenas, in the department of the Ardeche, paſſes by or near to le Puy, Bas en Baſſel, Aureg, St. Rambert, Feurs, Roanne, Marcigny les Nonains, Digoin, Deciſe, Nevers, Charité, Coſne, Chatillon ſur Loire, Gien, Jargeau, Orleans, Beaugency, St. Die, Blois, Amboiſe, Tours, Langeais, Saumur, Rochefort, Chalonne, St. Florent, Ancenis, Nantes, &c. and runs into the ſea, about 10 leagues W. from Nantes.

LOIRE (*Lower*), a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Morbihan, and Ille and Vilaine; on the eaſt by the Mayne and Loire, on the ſouth by the Vendée, and on the weſt by the ſea; about 55 miles in length, and from 30 to 44 in breadth. Nantes is the capital.

LOIRE (*Upper*), a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Puy de Dôme, on the north-eaſt by the Rhône and Loire, on the ſouth-eaſt by Ardeche, on the ſouth-weſt by the Lozere, and on the weſt by the Cantal: about 50 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 35 from north to ſouth. Le Puy is the capital.

LOIRET, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, a league below Orleans. It is ſmall, but gives name to a department.

LOIRET, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Eure and Loire, Seine and Oiſe, and Seine and Marne, on the eaſt by the department of the Yonne, on the ſouth by the departments of the Nyevre, Cher, and Loir and Cher, and on the weſt by the Loir and Cher; about 60 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 45 from north to ſouth. Orleans is the capital.

LOIRON, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laval: 2 leagues W. Laval, and 4 N. Craon.

LOISEY, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: 1¼ league E. Bar-le-Duc, and 4 W. Commercy.

LOISY, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-François: 1 league NW. Vitry.

LOITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania: 24 miles S. Stralſund, and 16 N. Treptow. *Long.* 30. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 56. N.

LOITZENDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NW. Aggſpach.

LOKACZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 30 miles WSW. Lucko.

LOKET, ſee *Elnbogen*.

LO-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 17 miles SW. Mien.

LO KING-SO, a town of China, in the province of Quang-tong: 15 miles SW. Lao-ting.

LOKTEVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 56 miles SW. Kuznetzk.

LOLLONADO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 146 miles SW. Havannah.

LOM, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube, near Lomgrad, in Bulgaria.

LOMAZY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 26 miles SSW. Brzeſc.

LOMBARDY, a country of Italy, which correſponds in a great meaſure with the Ciſalpine Gaul of the Romans. It takes the name of Lombardy from thoſe who founded the kingdom, in the middle of the ſixth century. It conſtituted the northern part of Italy, and is divided into ſeveral ſtates, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, the republic of Venice, and king of Sardinia; as the duchies of Milan and Mantua, called Auſtrian Lombardy; the Paduan, Veroneſe, Vicentin, Breſſan, Comaſco, Bergamaſco, belonging to Venice; Montferrat and Nice, annexed to Piedmont, ſubject to the king of Sardinia; with many others, as the duchies of Monena, Reggio, Parma, Piacenza, Mirandola, and ſome ſmaller principalities and ſtates.

LOMBERS, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: 3 leagues S. Alby.

LOMBES, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Gers: 3½ leagues SW. l'Iſle en Jourdain, and 5½ SE. Auch.

LOMBOC, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea; between this iſland and Cumbava is a paſſage, called the *Straits of Lomboc*. *Long.* 116. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 30. S.

LOMBUZSKOI, a ſmall iſland in the Frozen Ocean, near the coaſt of Ruſſia: 180 miles E. Kola. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 55. N.

LOMGRAD, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube: 20 miles SSE. Viddin.

LOMI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Amul: 16 miles N. Stretenſk.

LOMMATSCH, or *Lumtſzch*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 7 miles NW. Meiſſen, and 20 NW. Dreſden.

LOMMERSUM, a village and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which, with Kerpen, forms a county, poſſeſſed by the count of Schaſberg, which pays twelve florins for a Roman month: 3 leagues WNW. Bonne.

LOMNITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 6 miles N. Girſchin.

LOMNITZ, a river of Sileſia, which riſes in the ſouth part of the principality of Jauer, and runs into the Bober, 3 miles ESE. Hirſchberg.

LOMNIZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: 8 miles NNE. Gros Byteſch.

LOMOND, or *Ben-Lommond*, a mountain of Scotland, in the north part of the county of Stirling, about 3200 feet in height, above the level of Loch Lomond.

LOM-PIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Petche-li: 25 miles NE. Chunte.

LOMPRE, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: 12 miles E. Givet.

LOMZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia, ſituated on the Narew: 80 miles NE. Warſaw.

LO-NAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 15 miles N. Chang.

LONATO, or *Lonado*, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 12 miles ESE. Breſcia.—This town was taken by the French, the latter end of June, 1796. Buonaparte, in the account of the battle of Caſtiglione della Stivera, ſays, 4000 men had inveſted the town of Lonado, in which there were only 1200 French troops. Immediately on his arrival at that place, the Auſtrian commander ſent a meſſenger to demand the ſurrender of the town. Buonaparte's anſwer to the ſummons was, that if the Auſtrian general had the effrontery to take the commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, he had only to advance; that he ought to know, that the republican army was at that place, and that all the general officers belonging to the diviſion ſhould be reſponſibe for the perſonal inſult he had been guilty of towards him, and, that if his diviſion did not, in the ſpace of eight minutes, lay down their arms, he will not ſhow mercy to one of them. This anſwer produced the deſired effect, and the whole column ſurrendered.

LONCHAUMOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Claude: 1¾ leagues NNE. St. Claude, and 4½ E. Orgelet.

*Londinières*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchatel: 2½ leagues N. Neufchatel, and 5 ESE. Dieppe.

LONDON, a city of England, in the county of Middleſex, the metropolis of Great Britain. Camden ſuppoſes, that this city derived the name of London from the Britiſh words *Llhwn*, a wood, and *Donas*, a town; by which etymology of the word, London ſignifies a town in a wood, which agrees with the manner in which the Britons formed their towns, by building them in the midſt of woods, and fencing them with trees cut down: but leſt this derivation ſhould not pleaſe, the ſame learned writer gives another, from the Britiſh word *Lhong*, a ſhip, and *Dinos*, a city, and then the word London will ſignify a city or harbour for ſhips; and, indeed, it has been ſuppoſed by many learned authors, that, before Cæſar's time, London was the ancient emporium or mart of the Britiſh trade with the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Gauls. London had, however, no buildings either of brick or ſtone, till it was inhabited by the Romans; yet in the year 26, it was very famous for the multitude of its merchants, and the greatneſs of its traffic; and ſoon after, Suetonius, becauſe it was too large to be defended by his little army of 10,000 Romans, abandoned the city to Boadicea, who ſet it on fire, and put all the inhabitants to the ſword. London ſoon recovered from this dreadful cataſtrophe, and, in a few years, increaſed in the number of its inhabitants, its trade, and buildings, and was made a prefecture by the Romans, in imitation of Rome itſelf. The time when the city wall was firſt erected, is very uncertain, ſome authors aſcribing this work to Conſtantine the Great, others to his mother, Helena; and others, again, to Valentinian, about the year

368. This wall was compoſed alternately of layers of flat Roman brick, and rag ſtones, and had many lofty towers. Thoſe on the land ſide were fifteen in number. During the Saxon heptarchy, London was the metropolis of the kingdom of the Eaſt Saxons, governed by a magiſtrate called a portreve, that is, a governor or guardian of a port. In the year 400, Auguſtine the monk introduced Chriſtianity into England, and was made archbiſhop of Canterbury, when he ordained Mellitus biſhop of the Eaſt Saxons, eſtabliſhing the ſee at London, where a church was erected for him by Ethelbert, king of Kent. London frequently ſuffered by fires, and was twice plundered by the Danes; the laſt time, they tranſported an army, in 350 ſhips, up the Thames, and, landing near London, ſoon reduced and plundered it; when, looking upon it as a convenient fortreſs, whence they might at pleaſure invade the kingdom of Weſſex, made it a place of arms, and left in it a conſiderable garriſon; but the wiſe and brave Alfred recovered the city, drove out the invaders, and then not only repaired the wall and towers, but embelliſhed the city with additional buildings. The city having no bridge, the citizens croſſed the Thames by means of ferries; but between the years 993, and 1016, a wooden bridge was erected, in the reign of Ethelred, and, in the laſt mentioned year, Canute, king of Denmark, ſailed up the river, in order to plunder the city; and, finding that he could not paſs the bridge with his ſhips, cauſed a canal to be cut through the marſhes, on the ſouth ſide of the river, by which means, Canute brought his ſhips to the weſt of London bridge, and attacked the city on all ſides. However, the citizens exerting themſelves with extraordinary bravery, he was repulſed with conſiderable loſs, and obliged to raiſe the ſiege. Yet he afterwards renewed it with greater vigour than before, but with no better ſucceſs. At laſt a peace was concluded between king Edmund and Canute, by which the kingdom was divided between them, when Mercia, of which London was the capital, falling to Canute's ſhare, the city ſubmitted to him; and Edmund dying a few months after, Canute became ſole monarch of England. The Londoners ſubmitting to William the Conqueror, he, in the year 1067, granted them his firſt charter, in their own language. In 1077, by a caſual fire, the greateſt part of it was laid in aſhes; and, about two years after, the conqueror cauſed the tower of London to be erected, to keep the citizens in awe. Beſides the firſt charter, William afterwards granted them another, but London obtained one much more extenſive from Henry I. by which the county of Middleſex was added to their juriſdiction, on paying the quit rent of 300l. a-year; with a power of appointing not only a ſheriff, but a juſticiary, from among themſelves. Before the grant of this charter, London ſeems to have been entirely ſubject to the arbitrary will of the king. But the liberties of the citizens being now guarded by ſo ſtrong a fence, they endeavoured to ſecure their cuſtoms, by converting them into written laws; and the ſeveral bodies, profeſſing the arts and myſteries of trade and manufacture, which had hitherto been kept up by preſcription only, were now ſtrengthened, by being formed into eſtabliſhed companies. The king, however, reſerved to himſelf the power of appointing the portreve, or chief officer of the city. Upon the death of Henry I. the citizens aſſiſted king Stephen in his endeavours to obtain the crown, and, in 1135, received him into the city. In the year 1139, the citizens purchaſed of king Stephen, for a hundred marks of ſilver, the right of chooſing their own ſheriffs. King Henry II. granted the citizens a charter, which confirmed their liberties and immunities. The ſecond of September, 1189, the day preceding the coronation of Richard I. ſurnamed Cœur de Lion, was remarkable for a dreadful maſſacre of the Jews in this city. In the year 1197, the citizens purchaſed of king Richard a charter, for 15,000 marks, the conſervancy of the river Thames, with a power of removing wears and other obſtructions. In the year 1207, Henry Fitz-Alwyn took the title of mayor, inſtead of cuſtos and bailiff, under which names he had held that dignity for twenty years ſucceſſively. In the year 1211, the citizens began to encompaſs the wall with a deep ditch, 200 feet wide. About this time, the foreſt of Middleſex being diſforeſted, the citizens obtained an opportunity of purchaſing land, and building houſes upon it, by which the ſuburbs of the city were greatly increaſed, and ſoon enlarged to a conſiderable extent without the walls, though all the ground within them was far from being converted into regular ſtreets. The city was divided into twenty-four wards, under the government of the aldermen; and each ward choſe ſome of the inhabitants as common-council men, who were ſworn into their office; theſe were to be conſulted by the aldermen, and their advice followed, in all public affairs relating to the city. The above regulation was made in the reign of king Edward I. who alſo granted the citizens a charter, by which he confirmed all their ancient privileges. Some years before their receiving this favour, the lord treaſurer ſummoned the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, to attend him in the tower, to give an account how the peace of the city had been kept; but Gregory Rockeſley, the mayor, reſolving not to attend in that quality, laid aſide the enſigns of his office at Barking church, and repaired to the tower as a private gentleman; which was ſo highly reſented by the treaſurer, that he committed him and ſeveral citizens to priſon. This proceeding the king ſo far approved, that, though he diſcharged the mayor, he ſeized the city liberties, and, having appointed a cuſtos of the city, there was no mayor of London for twelve years after. In 1306, ſea-coal beginning to be much uſed in the ſuburbs of London, by brewers, dyers, and others requiring great fires, the nobility and gentry complained to king Edward II. that the air was infected by the noiſome ſmell, and the thick clouds of ſmoke it occaſioned, to the endangering of the health of the inhabitants; upon which a proclamation was iſſued, forbidding it to be uſed: but little regard being paid to it, the king appointed a commiſſion of oyer and terminer, to enquire after thoſe who had acted in open defiance of this injunction. In the year 1327, king Edward III. granted the citizens two charters; by the firſt of which it was ordained, that the mayor ſhall be conſtantly one of the judges of oyer and terminer, for the trial of criminals confined in Newgate, &c. By the ſecond charter, Southwark is granted for the good and benefit of the citizens. The ſame prince, in the year 1354, granted the city the privilege of having gold or ſilver maces carried before the chief magiſtrate, a privilege then peculiar to London. This is the time when, it is ſuppoſed by ſome, that the title of lord was firſt added to that of mayor. In the year 1348, the city was viſited by a moſt terrible peſtilence, which continued to rage till the church-yards were found not capacious enough to receive the bodies. This induced ſeveral perſons to purchaſe ground, to ſupply that defect; and in one of theſe burying grounds, bought by ſir Walter Manny, were interred, the next year, 50,000 perſons: by this dreadful peſtilence, 100,000 perſons are ſaid to have died in this city. In the fifth year of the reign of king Richard II. the city ſuffered greatly by the rebellion of Wat Hilliard, commonly called Wat Tyler. William Walworth, the lord mayor, being ordered to arreſt him, that magiſtrate gave him ſuch a blow on the head with his ſword, that he fell wounded from his horſe, and was ſoon diſpatched. Several writers aſcribe to the action of this day, the addition of a dagger to the arms of the city, in remembrance of the good ſervice done by them, and particularly by the lord mayor. In the year 1392, the city refuſing to lend the king a ſum of money, and ſome of the citizens beating and abuſing a Lombard merchant, for offering to advance the ſum required, the mayor was committed priſoner to Windſor caſtle, and ſeveral of the aldermen and citizens, to other priſons; and, by a commiſſion of enquiry, under the great ſeal, being found guilty, they were fined 3000 marks, and the liberties of the city ſeized; the mayor was degraded from his office, and a cuſtos appointed in his room; the ſheriffs were alſo degraded, and others choſen; and, by the king's precept, ſeventeen perſons were appointed aldermen, during the royal pleaſure. As a farther mortification to the city, the king not only withdrew, with the nobility, to York, but removed the courts of juſtice to that city. However, upon payment of the fine of 3000 marks, all the city liberties were reſtored, except the privilege of chooſing a mayor. In the year 1407, a dreadful plague carried off 30,000 of the inhabitants, whereby corn became ſo cheap, that wheat ſold at 3s. 4d. the quarter. In the reign of Henry V. ſir Henry Barton, the lord mayor, firſt ordered lanterns to be hung out for illuminating the ſtreets by night. In the ſecond year of the reign of Edward IV. a dreadful peſtilence raged in London, which ſwept away an incredible number of people In the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. the ſweating ſickneſs firſt raged in London; of which diſeaſe two lord mayors, and one of the ſheriffs, died within the year. In the year 1500, the plague carried off 20,000 perſons; and, during this reign, the city alſo ſuffered greatly by the oppreſſions of the king's miniſters, Empſon and Dudley. The citizens being extremely exaſperated at the encouragement given to foreigners, a prieſt, named Bell, was perſuaded to preach againſt them at the Spital, and, in a very inflaming ſermon, he incited the people to oppoſe all ſtrangers; this occaſioned frequent quarrels in the ſtreets, for which ſome Engliſhmen were committed to priſon. A rumour aroſe, that, on May-day, all the foreigners would be aſſaſſinated, and ſeveral ſtrangers fled; this coming to the knowledge of the king's council, cardinal Wolſey ſent for the lord mayor and ſeveral of the city council, told them what he had heard, and exhorted them to preſerve peace. One of the aldermen, returning from his ward, obſerved two young men at play in Cheapſide, and many others looking at them. He would have ſent them to the compter, but they were ſoon reſcued, and the cry raiſed of 'Prentices, 'Prentices! Clubs, Clubs! Inſtantly the people aroſe; by eleven o'clock they amounted to ſix or ſeven hundred; and the crowd ſtill increaſing, they reſcued, from Newgate and the Compter, the priſoners committed for abuſing the foreigners; while the mayor and ſheriffs, who were preſent, made proclamation in the king's name; but, inſtead of obeying it, they broke open the houſes of many Frenchmen and other foreigners, and continued plundering them till three in the morning, when, beginning to diſperſe, the mayor and his attendants took 300 of them, and committed them to the ſeveral priſons. On the 4th of May, the lord mayor, the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Surry, and others, ſat upon the trial of the offenders at Guildhall, the duke of Norfolk entering the city with 1300 men. That day ſeveral were indicted, and on the next, 13 were ſentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; for the execution of whom

ten gallowſes were ſet up in ſeveral parts of the city, upon wheels, to be removed from ſtreet to ſtreet, and from door to door. On the 7th of May, ſeveral others were found guilty, and received the ſame ſentence as the former, and, ſoon after, were drawn upon hurdles, to the ſtandard in Cheapſide; but when one was executed, and the reſt about to be turned off, a reſpite came, and they were remanded back to priſon. In the year 1551, king Edward VI. gave the city a charter, by which he not only confirmed all its former privileges, but granted the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens, ſeveral lands and tenements in Southwark, with the manor thereof, and its appurtenances; the aſſize of bread, wine, beer, and ale; a fair for three days; and the offices of coroner, eſcheator, and clerk of the market, which are for ever veſted in the lord mayor and his ſucceſſors. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, the far greater part of this metropolis was contained within the walls; and even in theſe narrow limits were many gardens, which have ſince been converted into lanes, courts, and alleys. The buildings of London were, on the weſt, bounded by the monaſtery of St. Catharine; Eaſt Smithfield was open to Tower-hill. The Minories were built only on the eaſt ſide which fronted the city wall; cattle grazed in Goodman's Fields, and Whitechapel extended but a little beyond the bars, and had no houſes to the north; for Spitalfields, which of themſelves would now compoſe a very large town, were then really fields, ſeparated from each other by hedges and rows of trees. Houndſditch conſiſted only of a row of houſes fronting the city wall, and the little yards and gardens behind them alſo opened into thoſe fields. Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, Norton Falgate, and the ſtreet called Shoreditch, were then, however, built as far as the church; but there were only a few houſes and gardens on each ſide, and no ſtreets or lanes on either hand. Moorfields lay entirely open to the village of Hoxton; and Finſbury Fields, in which were ſeveral windmills, extended to the eaſt ſide of Whitecroſs-ſtreet. Chiſwell-ſtreet was not erected; and St. John's-ſtreet extended by the ſide of the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem, to the monaſtery of Clerkenwell and Cow-croſs, which opened into the fields. But on leaving the city walls, the buildings were much leſs extenſive; for though the village of Holborn was now joined to London, the backs of the houſes, particularly on the north ſide opened into gardens and fields; part of Gray's Inn-lane were the only houſes that extended beyond the main ſtreets, great part of High Holborn had no exiſtence, and St. Giles's was a village contiguous to no part of London. If we turn to the Strand, we alſo find that ſpacious ſtreet had gardens on each ſide, and to the north, fields behind thoſe gardens, except a few houſes, where is now the weſt end of Drury-lane. On the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet, the gardens generally extended to the Thames; though ſome of the nobility had houſes on the back of their gardens, next to the water-ſide. Covent-garden, ſo called from its belonging to the convent at Weſtminſter, extended to St. Martin's-lane, and the field behind it reached to St. Giles's. That lane had few edifices beſides the church, for Covent-garden wall was on one ſide, and a wall, which incloſed the Mews, on the other, and all the upper part was a lane between two hedges, which extended a little to the weſt of the village of St. Giles's. Hedge-lane, now Whitcomb-ſtreet, was between two hedges; the extenſive ſtreet, now called the Hay-market, had a hedge on one ſide, and a few buſhes on the other. Neither Pall Mall, St. James's-ſtreet, Piccadilly, or any of the ſtreets or fine ſquares in that part of the town, were built; and Weſtminſter was a ſmall town on the ſouth weſt, and ſouth ſides of St. James's Park. Lambeth was, at that time, a little village, at a conſiderable diſtance from Southwark, and there were no buildings on the ſouth bank of the Thames, till a row of houſes began oppoſite to White Friars, and extended along the river, with gardens, fields, or groves behind them, till almoſt oppoſite the Steel-yard, where ſeveral ſtreets began: the Borough extended a conſiderable diſtance from the bridge to the ſouth, and the building to the eaſt as far as the Tower. This was the ſtate of this great metropolis, ſo lately as in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and how inconſiderable ſoever it muſt appear, when compared with its preſent dimenſions, yet by order of that queen, a proclamation was publiſhed, by which all perſons were forbidden to build upon new foundations. In the year 1603, 30,578 perſons died of the plague. In the year 1613, the water of the New River, brought from Ware by Sir Hugh Middleton, was let into the lower reſervoir at Iſlington, with great ceremony; the next year Smithfield was firſt paved, and, in 1615, the ſides of the ſtreets of this city, being paved with pebble-ſtones, which had hitherto rendered walking very troubleſome, the inhabitants of the principal ſtreets firſt began to pave their doors with broad free-ſtone and flags. In the year 1625, when king Charles I. aſcended the throne, a moſt dreadful peſtilence raged in London; the fatal effects of this diſtemper had been frequently felt; but it now carried off, within the ſpace of a year, in the city and ſuburbs, 35,417 perſons, beſides thoſe who died of other diſtempers, which, in the whole, amounted to 54,265, ſaid to be one third of the inhabitants. During this unhappy reign, great diſputes aroſe between the king and the city, in relation to ſhip-money, loans, &c. But even in the midſt of theſe diſputes, and while the king was actually oppoſing the liberties of the citizens, he granted them ſeveral charters, by which he confirmed all their former privileges, and added ſome new ones. At length the lord mayor, contrary to an order of parliament, endeavouring by proclamation to raiſe troops for his majeſty, he was committed to the Tower, and ſeveral articles of impeachment being brought againſt him, he was, by the ſentence of the houſe of peers, degraded from the mayoralty, and rendered incapable of bearing any office, or receiving any farther honour. There being, ſome time after, but little proſpect of an agreement between the king and parliament, and the greateſt part of the city being averſe from all thoughts of an accommodation, the common-council paſſed an act for fortifying the city. This act of common-council, being ſoon after confirmed by an order of parliament, upwards of twenty forts were raiſed, all joined by a line of communication, formed by a rampart of earth, which on all ſides ſurrounded the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the borough of Southwark. This was done at the expence of the city, and the whole was immediately executed with the greateſt alacrity. After this, the city entered heartily into the meaſures of the parliament, though the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council frequently ſolicited that body to ſettle the peace of the kingdom: but ſoon after the king's death, an order being ſent to the lord mayor and ſheriffs, to proclaim the abolition of monarchy, he refuſed to comply, upon which he was brought to the bar of the houſe of commons, committed priſoner to the Tower for two months, and another mayor choſen in his room. At the inauguration of Cromwell, in 1657, as lord protector, the lord mayor carried the city ſword before him, accompanied by the earl of Warwick, who carried the ſword, and, during the ceremony, ſtood on the right ſide of Cromwell's chair, while the lord mayor ſtood on the left. But after the death of Cromwell, the common-council oppoſing the committee of ſafety, declaring for a free parliament, and refuſing to pay or advance money to the parliament, general Monk was ordered to march, with his army, into the city, and the ſtreets became planted with ſoldiers, when ſeveral of the aldermen, and common-council, were taken into cuſtody, the whole body diſqualified, and a new common-council ordered to be choſen; after which the city gates were broken and cut to pieces, the portculliſes taken down and deſtroyed, and the poſts and chains taken down. After this, the city heartily and zealouſly joined with general Monk, in bringing about the reſtoration. About the beginning of May, 1665, a moſt dreadful plague broke out in this city: the week wherein this diſtemper was firſt diſcovered, it carried off 9 perſons; the week after 3; the next week the number increaſing to 14, and progreſſively to 43, the people were ſtruck with conſternation, and many of them had thoughts of leaving the city: but in the month of June, the number having gradually increaſed to 470 a week, the nobility, gentry, and principal citizens, fled into the country for ſafety. In July, the bill increaſing to 2010, all houſes were ſhut up, the ſtreets deſerted, and ſcarce any thing to be ſeen therein but graſs growing, innumerable fires made to purify the air, coffins, peſt-carts, red croſſes upon doors, with the inſcription of "Lord have mercy upon us!" and poor women in tears, with woeful lamentations, carrying their infants to the grave! and ſcarce any other ſounds to be heard than thoſe inceſſantly repeated from the windows, "Pray for us!" and the diſmal call of "Bring out your dead!" In the month of September, the burials amounted in one week to 6988; but the week after the bill falling to 6544, gave ſome glimmering hopes that this dreadful diſtemper was paſt its criſis: however the mortality increaſed the week following to 7165. After this, the contagion gradually decreaſed, till it pleaſed the Almighty to reſtore this deſolate city to its priſtine ſtate of health, after the direful ravages of this diſtemper had ſwept off 68,596 perſons, which, together with thoſe who died of other diſeaſes, made the bill of mortality for this year amount to 97,306. The above calamity was ſcarcely ceaſed, and thoſe who had fled returned to their houſes, when, on Sunday, the 2d of September, 1666, a dreadful fire broke out at one in the morning, in the houſe of Mr. Farryner, a baker, in Pudding-lane. The houſe containing much bruſh and faggot wood, the fire ſoon got ahead, and furiouſly ſeized on the neighbouring houſes on all ſides, running four ways at once; it continued burning and deſtroying every thing in its way the whole of Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday. On Thurſday the flames were extinguiſhed; but that evening the fire burſt out again at the Temple, by the falling of ſome ſparks upon a pile of wooden buildings; but upon blowing up the houſes around it with gunpowder, it was extinguiſhed the next morning. By this dreadful conflagration, were conſumed 400 ſtreets and lanes, 13,200 houſes, the cathedral of St. Paul, 86 pariſh churches, 6 chapels, the Royal Exchange, Blackwell-hall, and the Cuſtom-houſe, ſeveral hoſpitals and libraries, 52 of the companies' halls, and a vaſt number of other ſtately edifices, together with 3 of the city gates, 4 ſtone bridges, and 4 priſons; the loſs of which, with that of the merchandiſe and houſehold furniture, amounted, according to the beſt calculation, to 10,730,500l.: but it is amazing, that in this terrible devaſtation, only ſix perſons loſt their lives by the fire. London, indeed, might have been rebuilt in ſuch a manner, as to have exceeded in beauty all the cities upon earth; two plans were formed by ſir Chriſtopher Wren and ſir John Evelyn, but both rejected. However, it was ordered, by act of parliament, that many of the ſtreets and lanes ſhould be widened, that all the houſes ſhould be built with ſtone or brick, with party walls, and the whole finiſhed within three years: that the ground in ſeveral places ſhould be raiſed, and that a column of braſs or ſtone ſhould be erected on or near the place where the above dreadful fire began; whence aroſe that column called the *Monument*: but had it been raiſed near the place where the fire ceaſed, and in the centre of the fine circular area propoſed by ſir Chriſtopher Wren, in Fleet-ſtreet, where eight ſtreets would radiate upon it, and where it would be ſeen to terminate the view even from Aldgate and Weſtminſter, it would have enjoyed a ſituation vaſtly more worthy of its beauty, and have appeared to infinitely greater advantage, than in the corner where it is now placed. About the beginning of December, 1683, was a ſevere froſt, which continued till the 5th of February; the Thames being frozen, a great number of ſtreets, with ſhops, were erected upon it. In the year 1687, a dreadful perſecution raging in France againſt the diſtreſſed Proteſtants, 13,500 of them came over and ſettled in this city, and the parts contiguous, particularly in Spitalfields, by which they greatly enriched the city and kingdom, by introducing among us new arts and manufactures. In 1716, by a long dry ſeaſon, the river Thames was reduced ſo low, that by a violent ſtorm of wind at weſt-ſouth-weſt, it was blown ſo dry, during the receſs of the tide, that many thouſand of people paſſed it on foot, both above and below bridge, and walked through moſt of the arches. The year 1733 was rendered memorable by the effectual oppoſition made by the citizens againſt a ſcheme for a general exciſe. The laſt and preſent reign are rendered remarkable by the multitude of magnificent buildings, fine ſtreets, and ſpacious ſquares, that have been added, and ſtill are adding to this metropolis. The incorporated ſocieties of merchants are the Hamburgh company, incorporated by Elizabeth, but ſubſiſting under the name of merchants of the ſtaple and merchants adventurers, as early as Edward I.; the Ruſſia company; the Levant or Turkey company; the Eaſt India company; the Royal African company; the Hudſon's Bay company; the South Sea company: beſides theſe, the Royal Exchange and the London Inſurance companies were incorporated by George I. for the ſecurity of property, for which there are ſeveral other offices eſtabliſhed, but not incorporated. Among the public civil buildings of this metropolis, is the Bank of England, eſtabliſhed by act of parliament, in 1693, and greatly enlarged by additional buildings within the laſt 20 years. Upon the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, in 1558, the commercial, as well as political, affairs of this country, began to make a much more conſpicuous figure among the nations of Europe. Her firſt care was the protection of the two ſocieties of merchants adventurers and merchants of the ſtaple, long before ſettled in Germany; and by ſeveral wiſe and judicious regulations and reſtrictions, to ſet her foreign and domeſtic trade above the controul of other powers, who, on this occaſion, betrayed evident marks of jealouſy and diſcontent. The queen, however, far from being intimidated, wiſely provided for her own ſecurity againſt future diſaſters, by filling her magazines with ammunition and military and naval ſtores. In the ſecond year of her reign, ſhe cauſed gunpowder to be made in England, which, till this time, had been ſupplied by the German ſteel-yard company: ſhe built a conſiderable number of ſhips of war, forming the moſt important fleet that England had ever ſeen; inſomuch that foreigners ſtyled her "the reſtorer of naval glory, and queen of the northern ſeas." Her wealthieſt merchants alſo, after her example, began to build ſhips with great alacrity; and, on any emergency, readily joined them with the national fleet, which enabled her to ſend out 20,000 fighting men for ſea ſervice. A charter of incorporation had been granted by Philip and Mary, in 1554, to the Ruſſia company, who had in conſequence opened a factory in Moſcow, and completed two or three voyages. To give ſtability to this undertaking, the queen, in 1569, ſent over ſir Thomas Randolph, with diſpatches to the czar, in behalf of this new company, and obtained for them an exemption from all duties, cuſtoms, &c. with leave to tranſport their merchandize into Perſia, and to trade in the fulleſt and moſt ample manner. This propitious reign alſo gave birth to the Eaſt India company. The queen, by being at war with Spain, was prevented from getting ſpices from Liſbon at firſt hand; ſhe, therefore, determined to enter her people directly upon a commerce to the Eaſt Indies. Accordingly, on the 31ſt of December, 1600, ſhe granted a charter to George, earl of Cumberland, and 215 knights, aldermen, and merchants, that, at their own coſts and charges, they might open a trade to the Eaſt Indies, in the country and parts of Aſia, and Africa, to be one body politic and corporate, by the name of The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, trading to the Eaſt Indies. The utmoſt encouragement was alſo given, either ſeparately or collectively, to all Engliſh merchants, who choſe to make adventures abroad, for the improvement of our commerce, and the extenſion of our trade. The Levant or Turkey company were incorporated under a perpetual charter, by the deſignation of the merchants of England, trading to the Levant ſeas. The London and Liverpool merchants, alſo, ſent out ſeveral ſhips to Greenland. In the year 1613, the money paid for exports and imports in London alone, amounted to 109,572l. 18s. 4d. which was very near thrice as much as all the other ports of England paid for cuſtoms in the ſame year. The ſilk manufactures of London were alſo, by this time, become ſo conſiderable, that, in 1629, they were incorporated by Charles I. under the name of The Maſter, Warden, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of Silk Throwers, of the city of London, and within four miles of it. From the year 1645, we may date the commencement of private banking, which originated with the Goldſmith's company. In a very ſhort time banking conſtituted a very conſiderable branch of buſineſs. The goldſmiths began to diſcount merchant's bonds and bills, both in town and from the country; and alſo began to receive the rents of gentlemens eſtates remitted to town, and to allow them, and others, who put caſh into their hands, ſome intereſt for it, if it remained only for a ſingle month. The year 1660 gave birth to the Royal Society of London, incorporated by Charles II. The merchants of London trade to all parts of the world, exporting to Turkey woollen clothes, tin, lead, and iron, ſolely in our own ſhipping; and bringing from thence raw ſilk, carpets, galls, and other dying ingredients, cotton, fruits, medicinal drugs, coffee, &c. To Italy, woollen goods of various kinds, peltry, leather, lead, tin, fiſh, and Eaſt India merchandiſe; and bring back raw and thrown ſilk, wines, oil, ſoap, olives, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, dried fruit, colours, anchovies, &c. To Spain, all kinds of woollen goods, leather, lead, tin, fiſh, corn, iron, and braſs manufactures, haberdaſhery-wares, aſſortments of linen from Germany, and elſewhere; and receive in return wines, oils, dried fruits, oranges, lemons, olives, wool, indigo, cochineal, and other dying drugs, colours, gold and ſilver coins, &c. To Portugal, the ſame kind of merchandiſe as to Spain, and make returns in vaſt quantities of wines, oils, ſalt, dried and moiſt fruits, dyer's ingredients, and gold coins. To France, tobacco, lead, tin, flannels, horns, hard-ware, Mancheſter goods, &c. and ſometimes great quantities of corn; and make our returns in wines, brandies, linens, cambrics, lace, velvets, brocades, &c. To Flanders, ſerges, flannels, tin, lead, ſugars, and tobacco; and make returns in fine lace, linen, cambrics, &c. To Germany, cloth and ſtuffs, tin, pewter, ſugars, tobacco, and Eaſt India merchandize: and bring from thence linen, thread, goat-ſkins, tinned plates, timbers for all uſes, wines, and other articles. To Norway, tobacco and woollen ſtuffs; and bring from thence vaſt quantities of deal and other timber. To Sweden, moſt of our home manufactures; and return with iron, timber, tar, copper, &c. To Ruſſia, great quantities of woollen cloths and ſtuffs, tin, lead, tobacco, diamonds, houſehold furniture, &c. and make returns in hemp, flax, linen, thread, furs, pot-aſh, iron, wax, tallow, &c. To Holland, immenſe quantities of different ſorts of merchandiſe, ſuch as all kinds of woollen goods, hides, corn, coals, Eaſt India, and Turkey articles imported by thoſe reſpective companies, tobacco, tar, ſugar, rice, ginger, and other American productions; and return with fine linen, lace, cambrics, thread, tapes, incle, madder, boards, drugs, whalebone, train oil, toys, and various other articles of that country. To America, we ſend our home manufactures of almoſt every kind; and make our returns in tobacco, ſugars, rice, ginger, indigo, drugs, log-wood, timber, &c. To the coaſt of Guinea, they ſend various ſorts of coarſe woollen and linen goods, iron, pewter, braſs and hard-ware manufactures, lead-ſhot, ſwords, knives, fire-arms, gunpowder, glaſs manufactures, &c.: and bring home vaſt numbers of negro ſlaves, gold duſt, dying and medicinal drugs, red-wood, Guinea grains, ivory, &c. To Arabia, Perſia, Eaſt Indies, and China, they ſend much foreign ſilver coin and bullion, manufactures of lead, iron, and braſs, woollen goods, &c.: and bring home muſlins and cottons, of various kinds, calicoes, raw and wrought ſilk, chintzes, teas, porcelain, coffee, ſaltpetre, gold duſt, and many drugs for dyers and medicinal uſes. Theſe are excluſive of our trade to Ireland, Newfoundland, Weſt Indies, and many other of our ſettlements and factories in different parts of the world. The trade to the Eaſt Indies certainly conſtitutes one of the moſt ſtupendous political, as well as commercial machines, that is to be met with in hiſtory. The trade itſelf is excluſive, and lodged in a company, which has a temporary monopoly of it, in conſideration of money advanced to the government. Without entering into the hiſtory of the Eaſt India trade, within theſe twenty years paſt, and the company's concerns in that country, it is ſufficient to ſay, that beſides their ſettlements on the coaſt of India, which they enjoy, under certain reſtrictions, by act of parliament, they have, through the various internal revolutions which have happened at Hindooſtan, and the ambition or avarice of their ſervants and officers, acquired ſuch territorial poſſeſſions, as render them the greateſt commercial body in the world. The city of London is divided into twenty-ſix wards, each of which is under the juriſdiction of an alderman, choſen by the free inhabitants at large, in aſſemblies termed wardmotes; out of theſe aldermen, one is annually elected, on Michaelmas-day, to be the lord mayor, or the ſupreme magiſtrate over the whole city, and who enters on his office the 9th of November following. The lord mayor and citizens of London have the ſheriffalty of London and Middleſex in fee, by charter; and the two ſheriffs are by them annually elected. The recorder, who is a counſellor experienced in the law, is choſen by the lord mayor and alderman, for their inſtruction and aſſiſtance, in matters of juſtice and proceedings according to law. He ſpeaks in the name of the city upon all extraordinary occaſions: reads and preſents their addreſſes to the king; and when ſeated upon the bench, delivers the ſentence of the court. The chamberlain of London is annually choſen by the livery, on Midſummer-day, though he is never diſplaced from his office, unleſs ſome material complaint is alledged againſt him. Beſides theſe officers of truſt, there are ſeveral others, viz. the coroner, the town clerk, the common ſerjeant, the city remembrancer, &c. The number of churches in the city and ſuburbs, in the year 1593, was 113, beſides thoſe in Weſtminſter, and the new ones built by the act of queen Anne. Before the fire, there were ninety-ſeven within the walls, and ſeventeen without. There are now but ſixty-two pariſh churches within the city and liberties. The ſteeples of St. Mary le Bow. St. Bride's, the cathedral of St. Pauls's and the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, were built by ſir Chriſtopher Wren. The Guildhall was built in the year 1411. Other public buildings are, the Bank, eſtabliſhed by act of parliament, in 1603, and wonderfully beautified and enlarged within the laſt 30 years; the Royal Exchange, firſt built by ſir Thomas Greſham, in the year 1566, and rebuilt after the fire of London. Britiſh Muſeum, Heralds-office, Sion-college, Somerſet-houſe, where now moſt of the public offices are held; College of Phyſicians; two Theatres Royal for winter, and another only open for the ſummer ſeaſon; an Opera houſe, &c. The charitable inſtitutions are numerous, both as ſchools and infirmaries in almoſt every part of the city and ſuburbs. London returns four members to the Britiſh parliament. The number of inhabitants has been variouſly eſtimated at 700,0000 and 800,000, and even ſo high as 1,000,000. A recent publication ſays, "the ſituation of London with reſpect to navigation is peculiarly favourable, being neither too high nor too low. Had it been placed lower down on the river, it would not only have been annoyed by the marſhes, but more liable to inſults from foreign foes; and if it had been higher, it would not have been acceſſible, as it is at preſent, to ſhips of large burden. But its actual poſition is ſuch as to give it every advantage, that can be derived from a ſeaport, without any of its dangers. It alſo enjoys, by means of its noble river, a very extenſive communication with the internal parts of the country, that ſupply it with every ſpecies of the neceſſaries of life, and receive from it, in return, thoſe articles of commerce, which they may reſpectively require." It is plentifully ſupplied with the very great and important article of fuel, by the navigation of its river from the northern collieries, which branch of commerce forms a principal nurſery for ſeamen, independent of foreign trade; and is a very diſtinguiſhed ſource of its naval ſuperiority. With equal eaſe are corn and various other articles conveyed to it from all the maritime ports of the kingdom, as well as from foreign parts, whenever it is found neceſſary, in which great numbers of coaſting veſſels are conſtantly employed, and ſhips in foreign commerce occaſionally exerciſed. The vaſt Eaſt India trade, with thoſe to Turkey, and Hudſon's Bay, are wholly confined to this port. *Long*. 0. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 32. N.

LONDON (*New*), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 75 miles SSW. Boſton, and 100 ENE. New York.

LONDON HARBOUR, a bay and harbour on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. John, in the gulf of St. Laurence. *Long*. 63. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 46. 26. N.

LONDONDERRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, bounded on the north by Lough Foyle and the Atlantic Ocean, on the eaſt by the county of Antrim, on the ſouth-weſt by the county of Tyrone, and on the weſt by Donegal, extending in its greateſt dimenſions 32 miles from north to ſouth, and about the ſame from eaſt to weſt. It contains 31 pariſhes, in which are about 25,000 houſes, and 125,000 inhabitants; this county was formerly called *Coleraine*, but changed its name in the reign of James I. who granted the principal part of the county, with the towns of Londonderry and Coleraine to the citizens of London, in conſideration of their ſettling an Engliſh colony after the rebellion, in the North of Ireland, under the name of the ſociety of the governors and aſſiſtants at London, of the new plantation of Ulſter, in the realm of Ireland. The linen manufacture proſpers through every part of the county: 8 members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. by the county, the city of Londonderry, Coleraine and Newtown Limavaddy, two each; Londonderry is the capital.

LONDONDERRY, a city and ſeaport of Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name. Over the river Foyle, on whoſe verge ſtands the city, is a very handſome wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length, and 40 feet in breadth. The depth of the river, at low water, is 31 feet, and the riſe of the tide is from 8 to 10 feet. The piers of the bridge conſiſt of poſts of oak timber, from 14 to 18 inches ſquare, and from 14 to 58 feet long. The head of each poſt is tenanted into a cap-piece 14 inches ſquare, and 40 feet long, ſupported by three ſets of girths and braces. The piers are 16½ feet diſtant from each other, and are bound together by 13 ſtring-pieces equally divided, and bolted tranſverſely. On the ſtring-pieces is laid the covering, or flooring, of fir plank, 5 inches thick. To each ſide of the platform is affixed a railing 4½ feet high, with inſide railings for foot paſſengers, on which are erected lamp-poſts for 26 lamps. Near the city-ſide of the river is a draw arch, 25 feet wide, on a new and ſimple conſtruction, having all its machinery worked under the floor of the bridge, by which the diſagreeable appearance of a gallows, with counter-balances, chains, &c. is avoided. This curious, but plain and elegant ſtructure (the firſt of the kind introduced into Ireland) was built in thirteen months, at the expence of the corporation, by Meſſrs. Lemuel Cox and Jonathan Thompſon, natives of America, and was opened for foot paſſengers in the latter end of the year 1790. This city was built in the reign of king James I. by the company of London adventurers, and ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall. It has a military governor, who is commander of a fort below the town: there are fonr caſtles by the ſide of the river. The quay and ſome part of the town are without the walls. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and is a county of itſelf. The trade is conſiderable, principally to America and the Weſt Indies. In the year 1641, this town made a brave defence againſt the Iriſh rebels; in the year 1649, it ſtood out againſt lord Hards, and in the year 1689, it held out againſt the troops of James II. for ſeven months, under the conduct of a clergyman, of the name of Walker, though they were reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs, for the want of proviſions, till they were relieved by general Kirk: 106 miles NNW. Dublin. *Long*. 7. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. N.

LONEL, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 22 miles SE. Boſa.

LONFELDEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Freiſtatt.

LONG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1195 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 124. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 22. 22. N.

LONG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 562 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 124. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 34. 39. N.

LONG BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long*. 76. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 8. N.

LONG BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long*. 78. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 20. N.

LONG BAY, a bay of the iſland of Jamaica, on the ſouth coaſt: 6 miles E. Callabaſh Bay.

LONG FORGAN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 12 miles ENE. Perth.

LONG ISLAND, an iſland of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, at the mouth of York river.

LONG ISLAND, an iſland of United America, in Penobſcot bay, on the coaſt of Main: 10 miles long, and 1½ broad.

LONG ISLAND, an iſland of United America, on the coaſt of Main: 4 miles long, and 1½ wide. *Long*. 68. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 44. 20 N.

LONG ISLAND, an iſland near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long*. 76. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 51. N.

LONG ISLAND, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long*. 61. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 17. N.

LONG ISLAND, an iſland in Hudſon's Straits. *Long*. 75. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 61. N.

LONG ISLAND, an iſland in Hudſon's Bay. *Long*. 78. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 10. N.

LONG ISLAND, a narrow iſland, about 2 miles in length, on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork, in Roaring Water Bay. *Long* 9. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 26. N.

LONG ISLAND, one of the ſmaller Bermuda iſlands.

LONG ISLAND, an iſland of America, belonging to the United States, extending eaſt from the city of New York, 140 miles. It is not more than ten miles in breadth on a medium, and is ſeparated from Connecticutt, by Long Iſland Sound. The iſland is divided into three counties: King's, Queen's, and Suffolk. The ſouth ſide of the iſland is flat land, of a light ſandy ſoil, bordered, on the ſea-coaſt, with large tracts of ſalt meadow. This ſoil, however, is well calculated for raiſing grain, eſpecially Indian corn. The north ſide of the iſland is hilly, and of a ſtrong ſoil, adapted to the culture of grain, hay, and fruits. It is remarkable, that on Montank-point, at the eaſt end of the iſland there are no flies. Between this point and Eaſt Hampton is a beach, three quarters of a mile wide, in the centre of which was found, about fifty years ago, under a ſand-hill which was blown up by the wind, the entire ſkeleton of a large whale, nearly half a mile from the water. The ſouth ſide of the iſland is indented with numerous ſtreams of various ſizes, which fall into a large bay, two or three miles over, formed by a beach, about eighty rods wide, which appears like a border to the iſland, extending from the weſt end of it to Southampton. Through this beach, in various places, are inlets of ſuch depth as to admit of veſſels of ſixty or ſeventy tons. There are two whale fiſheries; one from Sagg harbour, which produces about 1000 barrels of oil annually. The other is much ſmaller, and is carried on by the inhabitants in the winter ſeaſon, from the ſouth ſide of the iſland. They commonly catch from three to ſeven whales in a ſeaſon, which produce from twenty-five to forty barrels of oil. This fiſhery was formerly a ſource of conſiderable wealth to the inhabitants, but through a ſcarcity of whales, it has greatly declined of late years. There is a conſiderable trade carried on from Sagg-harbour, whence is exported to the Weſt Indies, and other places, whale oil, pitch-pine boards, horſes, cattle, flax-ſeed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and weſtern parts of the iſland is carried to New York. The iſland contains 30,863 inhabitants.

**LONG ISLAND**, or *Yuma*, one of the Bahama iſlands.

LONG KOUANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 125 miles SSE. King-ki-tao. *Long*. 145. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. 55. N.

LONG MOUNTAIN, a mountain of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 80 miles WSW. Richmond.

LONG NOSE, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 151. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 35. 6. S.

LO-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 47 miles WSW. Kien-tchang.

LO-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 22 miles NNW. Tcin-tcheou.

LONGARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 20 miles WNW. St. Severina.

LONGARES, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: 20 miles SSW. Saragoſſa.

LONGBRIDGE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Murray: 4 miles E. Elgin.

LONGCHAMP, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourmont: 4 leagues E. Chaumont.

LONGCHAMP, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 1 league W. Paris.

LONGCHAMPS, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epinal: 1¼ league NNE. Epinal, and 2½ W. Bruyeres.

LONG-CHAN-TCHING, a town of China, in the province of Chan-tong: 15 miles E. Tci-nan.

LONGEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: 2 leagues S. Langres.

LONGEPIERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons, ſituated near the river Doubs: 5½ leagues NE. Châlons ſur Saône, and 2½ ENE. Verdun-ſur-Saône.

LONGERI, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, where the kings are generally interred.

LONGEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Dizier: 5 leagues SSW. St. Dizier.

LONGEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulay: 1½ league ESE. Boulay, and 1¼ W. St. Avold.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north-weſt by the county of Leitrim, on the north-eaſt by Cavan, on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt by Weſtmeath, and on the weſt by Roſcommon, about 21 miles in length, and 14 in its general breadth. It contains 23 pariſhes, about 10,000 houſes, and rather more than 50,000 inhabitants; towards the north, it is mountainous, but the other part is in general flat; in ſome places ſubject to be overflowed by the Shannon, which bounds it on the weſt, and the Inny, which croſſes it on the ſouth. A conſiderable quantity of linen is manufactured in the county, and great quantities of flax are ſent to other parts. Ten members are ſent to the Iriſh parliament, viz. for the county, for the towns of Longford, Laneſborough, Granard, and St. Johnſtown, two each. Longford is the principal town.

LONGFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of that name, on the river Cammin. Here was formerly a Dominican convent, founded in the year 1400, by O'Farrel, biſhop of Ardagh. In the year 1641, this town was taken by the Iriſh rebels, and the garriſon in the caſtle murdered, after promiſe of quarter. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 40 miles SSW. Sligo, and 58 WNW. Dublin. *Long*. 7. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 42. N.

LONGHAVEN, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of Aberdeenſhire: 4 miles S. Peterhead.

LONGHOLM, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries: 15 miles N. Carliſle, and 22 E. Dumfries.

LONG-HOU-KOEN, a town of China, in the province of Hou-quang: 52 miles SSW. Tao.

LONG KANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles WNW. Hoang-tcheou.

LONGMAY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen: 5 miles S. Fraſerburgh.

LONG MEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 42 miles N. Hoei tcheou.

LONG-NAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the river Mou qua. This city is conſidered as one of the moſt important of the province. having ſeveral forts under its juriſdiction, which were formerly of great uſe to prevent the invaſions of the Tartars: 710 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 122. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 32. 22. N.

LONG-NAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 50 miles S. Nan-ngan.

LONG-NEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche li: 27 miles NW. Yen king.

LONGNESS POINT, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the Iſle of Man: 10 miles SSW. Douglas.

LONGNEWTON, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh: 6 miles NW. Jedburgh.

LONG-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 7 miles SW. Tou-nang.

LONGNOR, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, on the borders of Derbyſhire, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 32 miles N. Stafford, and 167 NW. London.

LONGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortagne: 3 leagues E. Mortagne, and 4 NE. Belleſme.

LONGOBUCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 14 miles S. Roſano.

LONGSIDE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen: 4 miles W. Peterhead.

LONG-SIUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 45 miles WSW. Tchu-tcheou.

LONG SIUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 42 miles S. Ki-ngan.

LONG-TAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 42 miles SE. Hetſin.

LONG TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 35 miles NNW. Tche-li-leou.

LONG-TCHIAN, a mountain of Thibet. *Long*. 104. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 27. 48. N.

LONG-TCHUEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 55 miles WNW. Han-tcheou.

LONG-TCHUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 50 miles ESE. Lienping.

LONG-TE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 22 miles W. Pin-leang.

LONGTON, or *Longtown*, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated on the borders of Scotland, near the conflux of the Eſk and the Kirkſop, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 9 miles N. Carliſle, and 307 N. London.

LONG-TSUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 27 miles SW. Se-nan.

LONG-TY, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 12 miles SE. Koei-yang.

*Longué*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: 2½ leagues N. Saumur, and 3¼ S. Baugé.

LONGUEMARCH, a town of Flanders: 7 miles NNE. Ypres.

LONGUEVAL, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Peronne: 3 leagues NW. Peronne.

LONGUEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieppe: 3 leagues S. Dieppe.

LONGUION, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Moſelle. Here is a conſiderable iron forge and cannon foundry: 2½ leagues SW. Longwy, and 7½ W. Thionville. *Long*. 23. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 27. N.

LONGWY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Moſelle, ſituated on the Chiers. This place was only a village, ſurrounded with three ſharp mountains, on which a new town was built by Louis XIV. and fortified by Vauban. In the year 1792, this town was taken by the Auſtrians, under the command of general Clairfait, who preſented himſelf before it at the head of 60,000 men, on the 21ſt of Auguſt, and bombarded the town for fifteen hours, when it ſurrendered; not without ſuſpicion of treachery, as the garriſon was furniſhed with 3500 men, and well ſupplied with proviſions, artillery, and ammunition: this was the firſt place attacked, but it did not remain long in the hands of the enemy, for it was retaken in October following, the capitulation being ſigned the 14th of October, and poſſeſſion given to general Valence on the 22d: 7 poſts NNW. Metz, and 37¼ E. Paris. *Long*. 23. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 32. N.

LONGWY, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dôle, on the Doubs: 3 leagues S. Dôle.

LONG-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou quang: 15 miles SE. Tchan-te.

LONG-YEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 52 miles SE. Ting-tcheou.

LONG-YEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 15 miles ENE. Kiu-tcheou.

LONIA, a river of Croatia, which riſes near Graben, and runs into the Velika : 6 miles S. Ivantz.

LONINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter : 8 miles SSW. Cloppenburg.

LONJUMEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verſailles : 3 leagues SE. Verſailles, and 3½ S. Paris.

LONKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia : 44 miles N. Kaminiec.

LONLAY, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean d'Angely : 2 leagues N. St. Jean d'Angely.

LONLAY L'ABBAYE, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Domfront : 1½ league NW. Domfront, and 3 S. Mortain.

LONGE TERRE, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of France : ¼ league W. Bourgneuf.

LONS LE SAUNIER, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Jura, formerly celebrated for its ſalt works, not now carried on : 11½ poſts SSW. Beſançon, and 48½ E. Paris. *Long.* 23. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 41. N.

LONSCHAKOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 40 miles NNE. Stretenſk.

LONICHOUDSONG, a town of Thibet : 35 miles NNE. Laſſa. *Long.* 110. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 58. N.

LONTHAL, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Brentz, between Giengen and Brentz.

LONTHOIR, a town of the iſland of Banda, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

LONYN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi : 1160 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 57. N.

LOO, a town of Flanders : 2 leagues SSE. Dixmude.

LOO, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which runs into the Britiſh Channel, a little below Eaſt and Weſt Looe.

LOOE, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of Cornwall : 2 miles SE. Looe.

LOOE (*Eaſt*), a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and an ancient borough by preſcription, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. It is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river Loo, near its mouth, which is navigable for veſſels of 100 tons : 16 miles W. Plymouth, and 232 WSW. London.

LOOE (*Weſt*), a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the weſt ſide of the Loo, oppoſite Eaſt Looe. It has a market on Saturday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament.

LOOM, a town of Norway : 60 miles SE. Romſdal.

LOONENBURGH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York : 15 miles N. Kingſton.

LOOSEDUYNEN, or *Lauſdun*, a village of Holland, one league and a half SSW. from the Hague. Mr. Ray in his Journey through the Low Countries, &c. ſays, "Whilſt we were at the Hague, we took the opportunity of viewing the burial place of a certain lady of Zealand, in the church of Lauſdun, a village of about five or ſix Engliſh miles from the Hague; who as the inſcription tells you, was Margaret the wife of Herman, earl of Henneberg, and daughter of Florentius, earl of Holland and Zeeland, and ſiſter to William, king of the Romans, &c. This lady being about forty years of age, and meeting with a poor woman that had twins in her arms, told her that ſhe muſt have been diſhoneſt to her huſband, as not believing that two children could be got at once ; at which the poor woman, being highly concerned, wiſhed that ſhe might bring forth as many children at a birth as there were days in the year ; which was fulfilled in 1276, when at one birth ſhe was brought to bed of 365 children, of both ſexes, who were baptiſed by Guido, a ſuffragan of Utrecht, in two braſs baſons, the ſons having the name of John, and the daughters that of Elizabeth given them, and ſoon after died, all in one day, as did alſo the mother, and were buried in this church of the village of Lauſdun. This inſcription is to be ſeen in Latin, over the two baſons in which they ſay theſe children were baptized, and beneath it alſo this following diſtich :—

En tibi monſtroſum nimis & memorabile factum,  
Quale nec a mundi conditione datum.

This hiſtory is found in Eraſmus, Vives, Guichardin, Camerarius, Gui Dominique, Pierre d'Oudergeſt, author of the Annals of Flanders, and many other authors ; and what is extraordinary, as a thing well atteſted."

LOOSZ, or *Loots*, ſee Borchloen.

LOP KENT-CHIAN, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 103. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 14. N.

LO-PE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi : 7 miles E. Ta-ping.

LOPESCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra ; 19 miles SW. Aquila.

LO-PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi : 30 miles E. Yao-tcheou.

LO-PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi : 15 miles S. Ping-ting.

LO-PING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan : 1112 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. N.

LOPO, a lake of Aſia, in Thibet, about ſix leagues long, and three broad. *Long.* 107. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

LOPSCHENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the coaſt of the White Sea : 60 miles W. Archangel.

LORA, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville : 8 miles N. Carmona.

LORA, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituated in a lordſhip of the ſame name : 3 miles SE. Bleicherode, and 18 N. Muhlhauſen.

LORANCA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile : 8 miles S. Huete.

LORCA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, formerly a city, and the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Carthagena. The inhabitants are chiefly deſcendants of Moors, called in the language of Spain New Chriſtians : 42 miles W. Carthagena, and 34 SW. Murcia. *Long.* 14. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe, *Lat.* 37. 38. N.

LORCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, whoſe inhabitants ſubſiſt principally by cultivating vineyards and making wine : 24 miles WNW. Mentz.

LORCHHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, ſituated on the Rhine : 27 miles W. Mentz.

*Loré*, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, at Chatillon.

LOREDO, a town of Italy, in the Dogada, belonging to the ſtate of Venice : 20 miles S. Venice.

LORENZAGO, a town of Italy, in the Cadorin, belonging to the ſtate of Venice : 7 miles NE. Cadora.

LORETO, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona : ſituated on a hill, about half a league from the Adriatic. It is ſmall but fortified, not of ſtrength ſufficient to ſtand a ſiege. It is the ſee of a biſhop, under the pope. The conſequence of this place ariſes from the Santa Caſa, or Holy Houſe, which it is pretended was the very ſame in which the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth ; and which, according to the hiſtory of it, was tranſported by angels, in the year 1291, from Galilee to Terſato, in Dalmatia ; from thence, in the year 1294, it was removed to Italy near Recanati : at laſt, after twice again changing its place, it was fixed at Loreto, and is ſituated in the cathedral. This houſe is nearly thirty-two feet long, thirteen feet wide, and eighteen feet nine inches in height, incruſted with marble, with inſide walls of brick, with ſome pieces of ſtone intermixed. Towards the eaſt end, there is a ſeparation made, by the grate work of ſilver : this they call the ſanctuary, and here ſtands the holy image of the virgin, in a nich of ſilver : made as they pretend of cedar of Lebanon, and carved by St. Luke ; ſhe has a triple crown on her head, and holds the image of Chriſt, covered alſo with diamonds ; in her left hand ſhe carries a golden globe, and two fingers of her right hand are held up, as in the act of bleſſing. The other part of the houſe has an altar at the upper end, at the lower a window, through which the angel is ſuppoſed to have entered, at the annunciation. The ſanctuary is perfectly crowded with ſixty-two great lamps of gold and ſilver : one of the golden ones, which was preſented by the republic of Venice, weighs thirty-ſeven pounds, there are alſo angels waiting about the holy image, one of maſſive gold and two of ſilver : and the walls are covered with plates of ſilver. The ſacred bowl, out of which the holy family uſed to eat, is preſerved here. No perſon is permitted ho enter the chapel armed on pain of excommunication. The jewels of the holy houſe are nothing in compariſon with the treaſury ; where the number, variety, and richneſs of the veſtments, lamps, candleſticks, goblets, crowns, crucifixes, images, cameos, pearls, gems of all kinds, &c. is prodigious : 10 miles N. Ancona, and 100 NE. Rome.—This town was taken by the French, on the 4th of June, 1796.

LORETO, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 7 miles NE. Porta.

LORETO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, which runs into the Trionto.

LORETO, or *Notre Dame de Loreto*, a town of North America, in California. *Long.* 95. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 30. N.

LORETZ, a river of Swiſſerland, which forms a communication between lake Zug, and the river Reuſs.

LORGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan : 2 leagues SW. Draguignan ; and 5 W. Frejus.

LORIOL, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence : 4 leagues S. Valence, and 3 W. Creſt.

LORME, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Nyevre : 11 leagues NE. Nevers, and 2 ENE. Corbigny.

LORN, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the north part of Argyleſhire.

LOROUS, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, anciently called *Laribus*: 60 miles SW. Tunis.

LOROUX BECONNOIS *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 4½ leagues WNW. Angers, and 9 N. Chollet.

LOROUX BOTTEREAU *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cliſſon: 3½ leagues N. Cliſſon, and 3 E. Angers.

LORQUI, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: 12 miles NW. Murcia.

LORQUIN, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarrebourg: 1½ league SSE. Sarrebourg, and 6½ E. Luneville.

LORRACH, or *Larach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden: 6 miles NW. Rheinſelden, and 6 NE. Bâle.

LORRAIN *(Duchy of)*, united to France, and, with the duchy of Bar, now divided into the departments of the Meuſe, the Meurte, the Moſelle, and the Voſges. This country forms only a ſmall part of a kingdom, which bore that name, and which extended from Vienne, on the Rhône, to Cologne. It owes its name to Lothaire II. grandſon of Louis le Debonnaire, and after many revolutions it was annexed to France, in the year 1766, at the death of Staniſlaus, the laſt duke. Separated from Bar, it is about 30 leagues in length, and 23 in breadth. The air is thick and cold, but healthy; the plains, watered by divers rivers, are fertile in corn and fruit; the mountains and vallies are covered with wood, which harbour great quantities of game. The country has ſalt ſprings, together with ſome mines of iron, copper, tin, and ſilver. Its lakes abound in fiſh, and in the mountains of the Voſges are found agates, granates, chalcedonies, and other gems, as alſo a particular ſubſtance for making cups and other veſſels. The principal rivers are the Meuſe, the Moſel, the Meurte, and the Saar.

LORRIS, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montargis: 4 leagues SW. Montargis, and 8 E. Orleans.

LORSCH, a town and abby of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 3 miles NW. Heppenheim.

LOSARI, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 15 miles N. Calvi.

LOSDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 6 miles WSW. Kamnitz.

LOSER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, ſituated on the Stainpach: 21 miles SW. Salzburg, and 20 E. Kuffstein.

LOSFA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 75 miles N. Calmar.

LOSITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Barri: 5½ miles E. Bittetto.

LOSLAU, or *Wodiſlau*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor: 18 miles NNW. Teſchen, and 11 SE. Ratibor.

LOSSA, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Unſtrutt, 4 miles E. Weiſſenſee, in Thuringia.

LOSSABACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Molda, near Eutenburg.

LOSSEN, a town of the duchy of Courland: 32 miles SE. Seelburg.

LOSSIE, a river of Scotland, in the county of Murray, which runs into the ſea, 4 miles NNE. Elgin.

LOSSNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 4 miles NW. Grunhayn.

LOSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles W. St. Polten.

LOSVA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Soſva, in the government of Tobolſk: 40 miles W. Pelim.

LOT, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Correze, on the eaſt by the Cantal, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Aveiron, on the ſouth by the Tarn and Upper Garonne, on the weſt by the Lot and Garonne, and on the north-weſt by the Dordogne, 70 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. Cahors is the capital.

LOT, a river of France, which riſes about 10 miles ESE. from Mende, in the department of the Lozere, paſſes by or near to Mende, St. Genies, St. Côme, Eſtang, Flagnac, Cajarc, Cahors, Albas, Villeneuve, d'Agen, &c. and joins the Garonne near Aiguillon.

LOT AND GARONNE, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Dordogne, on the eaſt by the Lot, on the ſouth by the Gers, and on the weſt by the Landes and Gironde; about 45 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 36 from north to ſouth. Agen is the capital.

LO-TCHANG a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 20 miles NW. Chao-tcheou.

LO-TCHEOU, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 22 miles WSW. Koang-tcheou.

LO-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 42 miles NW. Lieou-tcheou.

LO-TCHUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 17 miles SSE. Ouei-ling.

LO-TCHUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 12 miles SE. Fou.

LOTHIAN, a name given to a part of Scotland, and divided into *Eaſt Lothian*, more generally called, Haddingtonſhire; *Mid Lothian*, or Edinburghſhire; and *Weſt Lothian*, or Linlithgowſhire.

LO-TIEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 40 miles NE. Hoang-tcheou.

LO-TING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 25 miles NW. Vou-ting.

LO-TONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 32 miles W. Yun-nan.

LO-TSA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 50 miles ESE. Tching-tou.

LO-TSE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 25 miles NW. Yun-nan.

LO-TSIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 12 miles NE. Ouen-tcheou.

LOTZIN, a town of Pruſſia, with a caſtle; ſituated on a canal, which joins the Angerburg and Leventin lakes: 56 miles SE. Konigſberg.

LOVA, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov, which runs into the Velika, 8 miles NW. Onogka.

LOVA, a town of Hungary: 20 miles W. St. Crot.

LOVAT, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes from three lakes, in the province of Polotſk, and runs into the lake Ilmen, near Stara Ruſa, in the government of Novgorod.

LOVAT, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 64 miles E. Sofia.

LOUBENS, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 4 leagues NW. Revel, and 5 E. Toulouſe.

LOUBIERE, a town of the iſland of Dominica, on the weſt coaſt: 17 miles S. Portſmouth.

LOU-CHI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 45 miles S. Tchen.

LOUCHOU, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan: 14 leagues NE. Caſbin.

LOUDE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en-Velay: 2 leagues NW. Le Puy.

LOUDEAC, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North Coaſts. Here is an iron forge, and a manufacture of thread: 6½ leagues S. St. Brieuc, and 9 SSE. Guingamp.

LOUDOWN, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

LOUDUN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vienne, ſituated on an eminence, between the Creuſe and the Dive: containing about 4000 inhabitants; 9 leagues NNW. Poitiers, and 4 E. Thouars. *Long.* 17. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. N.

LOUE, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sillé: 4 leagues S. Sillé le Gillaume, and 5 W. le Mans.

LOVERANO, a town of Italy, in the province of Otranto: 5 miles NNE. Nardo.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, with a weekly market on Thurſday. The principal manufacture is making ſtockings: 11 miles N. Leiceſter, and 109 N. London.

LOUGH AGHREE, a lough of Ireland, in the county of Down, 4 miles ESE. of Dromore. It is in length near a mile, and in breadth about a quarter; and ſtored with excellent trout and eels.

LOUGH ALLEN, a lough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, more than 30 miles in circuit, and encompaſſed by high mountains, forming a beautiful and pictureſque ſcene. This diſtrict abounds with coal and iron mines; and iron works have lately been eſtabliſhed in its vicinity.

LOUGH ALLUA, a lough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, within a mile of Inchigeela, and heretofore remarkable for the hermitage of Finbar, ſituated on an iſland in this lake.

LOUGH ARROW, a lough of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 2 miles from Ballinafad. It has in it a number of iſlands, moſt romantically ſituated, and well planted.

LOUGHBRICKLAND, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down. The name ſignifies the lake of the ſpeckled trout, and it was ſo called from the lake near it, which abounds with that particular ſpecies of fiſh. It conſiſts chiefly of one broad ſtreet, and is a great thoroughfare, being by the great road from Belfaſt to Dublin, from which latter place it is 58 miles.

LOUGH CORRIB, a lough of Ireland, in the county of Galway. It is upwards of 20 miles long, and, in ſome parts, 6 broad, having many very fine iſlands in it. It is remarkable for the Gillaroe trout, a very delicate fiſh, which weighs from 12 to 18 pounds.

LOUGH DERG, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, from which the river Derg iſſues, which falls into Lough Foyle. In it is the iſland, containing the narrow little cell, called St. Patrick's purgatory.

LOUGH ERIN, a lough of Ireland, in the county of Down, in the pariſh of Anahilt. It is ſo deep, in ſome places, that a line of 16 fathoms has proved inſufficient to ſound it. It is remarkable for breeding pike, trout, and eels of a very great ſize.

LOUGH FOYLE, a lough of Ireland, in the county of Derry. Before the mouth of this lake, or gulf, is a great ſand, called the Touns, which, however, does not obſtruct the navigation, as there are at all times 14 or 15 fathoms water in the channel, which is broad as well as deep. In the entrance of the lough there are ſands both on the right and left; but, between theſe, there is a broad channel, in moſt parts 3 or 4 fathoms deep, and in that arm whereon Londonderry ſtands, it is 10 or 12, ſo that it is eſteemed as good and commodious a harbour as any in the kingdom.

LOUGH KAY, a lough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim. It is a beautiful piece of water, interſperſed with iſlands, ſome of which exhibit old caſtles and ruins; ſome, lofty timber-trees; and ſome, highly improved, a perpetual verdure, without a ſingle tree.

LOUGH LEE, or *Lough Curranſ*, a lough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, near the Bay of Ballinaſkeligs. It is of an oval form; 3 miles in length, and about half as broad; containing 3 ſmall iſlands, and abounds with excellent white trout and ſalmon. The country about is mountainous and woody.

LOUGH NEAGH, a lough of Ireland, ſituated in or between the counties of Armagh, Down, Derry, and Antrim. It is the largeſt lake in Europe, thoſe of Ladoga and Onega in Ruſſia, and that of Geneva in Swiſſerland excepted, being 20 miles long, and 15 broad. The area of it is computed to be 100,000 acres. It is remarkable for its healing virtue in ſcrophulous caſes, by bathing; and, for its petrifying quality, which is not only found in the water, but in the adjacent ſoil at a conſiderable depth.

LOUGH REE, a lough of Ireland, between the counties of Longford and Roſcommon; it is a handſome ſpacious lake, formed by the Shannon, and contains ſeveral iſlands.

LOUGH STRANGFORD, a lough of Ireland, in the county of Down, takes its preſent name from a ſmall port town, called Strangford, ſeated on the weſt ſide of the narrow entrance from the ſea; or rather they both take their names from the ſtrong, or rapid current, or tide, which runs here at the rate of 6 or 7 miles an hour. It was formerly known by the name of Lough Cone, or Lough Coyne. It is a deep bay, or inlet of the ſea, about 17 miles long, and 4 or 5 broad, and abounds with excellent fiſh, particularly ſmelts; and off the bar, there is a periodical herring fiſhery in autumn. The bar, or entrance into this lough, is about 3 miles below Strangford. There is a long rock at the entrance, in the middle of the paſſage; but on both ſides of it the channels are broad and deep. Veſſels bound up in the channel put in here, if the wind be unfavourable; but few go up higher than Strangford. It contains 54 iſlands, ſmall and great, known by particular names, and there are many others which are nameleſs. Four of them are called Swan Iſlands, from the number of ſwans which frequent them. The great and profitable manufacture carried on in theſe iſlands, is the burning of ſea-weed into kelp.

LOUGHREA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, near a lake of the ſame name: 15 miles SW. Galway.

LOUGNON, a river of France, which runs into the Saône, near Pontarlier.

LOUHANS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Saône and Loire, ſituated at the conflux of the Seille and Solnan. It is a place of reſort for the merchants of France and Swiſſerland, who meet there for the purpoſe of commerce: 5 leagues SE. Châlons ſur Saône, and 8 NNE. Mâcon. *Long.* 22. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 39. N.

LOVIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 12 miles SSW. Brindiſi.

LOUISA, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the north coaſt of the Gulf of Finland, built in the year 1745, as a frontier town towards Ruſſia, and at firſt called *Degerby*, which was changed to Louiſa in the year 1752, by king Adolphus Frederick.

LOUISBURG, a town and capital of the iſland of Cape Breton, ſituated on a point of land on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the iſland; its ſtreets are regular and broad, conſiſting for the moſt part of ſtone houſes, with a large parade at a little diſtance from the citadel; the inſide of which is a fine ſquare, near 200 feet every way. On its north ſide, while poſſeſſed by the French, ſtood the governor's houſe, and the church; the other ſides were taken up with barracks, bomb-proof; in which the French ſecured their women and children during the ſiege. The town is near half an Engliſh mile in length, and two in circuit. The harbour is more than half an Engliſh mile in breadth, from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt in the narroweſt part, and ſix miles in length, from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt. In the north-eaſt part of the harbour is a fine careening wharf to heave down, and very ſecure from all winds. On the oppoſite ſide are the fiſhing ſtages, and room for 2000 boats to cure their fiſh. In winter, the harbour is totally impracticable, being entirely frozen, ſo as to be walked over: that ſeaſon begins here at the cloſe of November, and laſts till May or June: ſometimes the froſts ſet in ſooner, and are more intenſe; as particularly in 1745, when by the middle of October, a great part of the harbour was already frozen. The principal, if not the only trade of Louiſburg, is the cod-fiſhery; the plenty of fiſh being remarkable, and at the ſame time better than any about Newfoundland. The anchorage, or mooring, is good, and ſhips may run a-ground without any danger. Its entrance is not above 300 toiſes in breadth, formed by two ſmall iſlands. Here is plenty of cod, and the fiſhery may, in general, be continued from April to the cloſe of December. It was taken from the French by the Engliſh fleet, under Sir Peter Warren, and our American forces, commanded by Sir William Pepperel, in the year 1745; but afterwards reſtored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. It was again taken by the Engliſh, under the command of admiral Boſcawen and lieutenant-general Amherſt, on the 27th of July, 1758, and its fortifications ſince demoliſhed. *Long.* 59. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 55 N.

LOUISIANIA, a country of North America, ſituated between the Miſſiſippi and New Mexico, towards the ſouth it is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico. Its northern boundaries are unknown. This country was firſt diſcovered by Ferdinand de Soto, a Spaniard, in the year 1541, but no ſettlement was attempted till the latter end of the next century. In the year 1682, M. de la Sale, a Frenchman, travelled through it, and returning to France, repreſented the country in ſuch a light to Louis XIV. that a company was eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of ſettling a colony. The attempt, however, did not ſucceed, and in the year 1763, Louiſiania was ceded to Spain. The ſoil is repreſented as rich and fertile, well watered with rivers abounding in fiſh. The timber plentiful and large, of all kinds that are found under the ſame degrees of latitude. The only two places of note are New Orleans and New Madrid.

LOUISVILLE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 45 miles SW. Auguſta. *Long.* 82. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 55. N.

LOUISVILLE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky, on the ſouth ſide of the Ohio: 70 miles W. Lexington. *Long.* 86. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 4. N.

LOU-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 20 miles E. Kien-tchang.

LOU-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Houquang: 17 miles SW. Tching-tcheou.

LOU-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 40 miles S. Liu-tcheou.

LOU-KIEN, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang, about 2 miles W. from Ho-kiu, in the province of Chen-ſi.

LOULAY, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: 2 leagues N. St. Jean d'Angely, and 5½ S. Niort.

*Loulé*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, on a river of the ſame name, near the ſea; ſurrounded with antique walls, and containing a caſtle, hoſpital, three convents, and about 4400 inhabitants: 3 leagues N. Faro, and 5 W. Tavira. *Long.* 10. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

LOU-LEANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1145 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 6. N.

LOU-NGAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 267 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 130. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

LOU-NGAN, a town of China of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 500 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 48. N.

LOUP, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence, 30 leagues below Quebec.

LOU-PAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1147 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 50. N.

LOUPPE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteauneuf: 4 leagues SW. Châteauneuf-en-Thimerais, and 6 W. Chartres.

LOURDE, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Higher Pyrennées: 2 leagues N. Argellez, and 3½ S. Tarbe. *Long.* 17. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

LOUREZA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 8 miles W. Tuy.

*Louriçal*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 4 leagues S. Montemor o Velho, and 6 N. Leyria.

LOURONDSONG, a town of Thibet, about 300 miles ENE. Laſſa. *Long.* 113. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

LOUROUX *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 3 leagues WNW. Loches, and 5 S. Tours.

LOUROZA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 7 leagues S. Viſeu, and 10 E. Coimbra.

LOURY, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neuville; 3 leagues NE. Orleans.

**LOU-TCHIN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 15 miles NE. Lou-ngan.

**LOU-TCHOU**, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Sanpoo, 22 miles SW. Tankia.

**LOUTETSINA**, a town of Croatia: 12 miles S. Creutz.

**LOUTH**, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, containing about 4000 inhabitants, with two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday: 28 miles NE. Lincoln, and 56 N. London.

**LOUTH**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north by the county of Armagh, on the eaſt by the Iriſh Sea, on the ſouth by Meath, and on the weſt by Meath and Monaghan. It is the ſmalleſt county of Ireland, being only 22 miles in length from north to ſouth, and from 9 to 14 in breadth from eaſt to weſt. It contains 61 pariſhes, upwards of 11,500 houſes, and about 57,750 ſouls. Except on the ſide of Carlingford Bay, which is mountainous, the ſoil is in general rich and fertile. The principal towns are Drogheda, Carlingford, Dundalk, Ardee, and Dunleer, all of which are borough towns, and return two members each to the Iriſh parliament: the county likewiſe ſends two. Louth, which gives name to the county, is a village: 6 miles from Dundalk.

**LOVTZOVA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 10 miles NE. Verchnei Udinſk.

**LOUVAIN**, or *Loeven*, a city of Brabant, and heretofore the capital; founded, according to ſome, by Julius Cæſar, according to others, by one Lupus, who lived a long time before him; but on this there can be no reliance. It is, however, certain, that Louvain was known in the year 885, when Godfrey, duke of Normandy, having ravaged the country, encamped near the Dyle, on the plain of Louvain. The emperor, Arnulph, built a caſtle to defend the country againſt the Normans, about this time, which was called *Loven*, and afterwards *le Chateau de Cæſar*, or *Cæſar's Caſtle*, and was a long time the ordinary reſidence of the dukes of Brabant; in this caſtle Henry I. was aſſaſſinated, in the year 1038; Thierry, comte of Holland, was kept priſoner in the year 1200; the emperor, Charles V. and his ſiſters, were brought up to the year 1510; and formerly the aſſembly of the ſtates was held here; it is now in ruins. The city was firſt ſurrounded with walls in the year 1165, and afterwards very much enlarged in the fourteenth century, by Wenceſlaus and John, dukes of Brabant. The trade at preſent is not very conſiderable; the principal article is beer, of which a great quantity is ſent to Bruſſels, Antwerp, Liege, and Tirlemont, and other cities and towns It was formerly much larger than it now is, much richer, and carried on more trade than any other place in the country. At the beginning of the fourteenth century, 4000 houſes were inhabited by clothiers, and their manufactories employed above 150,000 workmen. It is related in their annals, that when this crowd of weavers left work, they were compelled to ſound a large bell, that the women might keep the children within doors, leſt they ſhould be thrown down and trampled to death. This is probably the reaſon that the magiſtrates are here more numerous than in other cities, for beſides two burgomaſters, ſeven echevins, two penſioners, ſix ſecretaries, and four receivers; they have a council of 21, 11 of whom are nobles, and the other 10 merchants or tradeſmen. The town-houſe, where they aſſemble, is a beautiful Gothic ſtructure. In the year 1382, the weavers and other tradeſmen revolted againſt Wenceſlaus, duke of Brabant, and cruelly threw ſeventeen of the magiſtrates out of the town-houſe windows; took arms againſt their prince, and laid waſte the province; but being beſieged, they implored for mercy, and obtained pardon, at the intreaty of Arnold de Hornes, biſhop of Liege, only the moſt culpable being puniſhed; and the weavers, who were the authors of the inſurrection, were baniſhed: they retired for the moſt part to England, where they were well received. Louvain being thus nearly deprived of commerce and inhabitants, John IV. duke of Brabant, with the conſent of pope Martin V. in the year 1426, founded an univerſity, which has ſince been the chief ornament and glory of the place, and is ſaid to reſemble thoſe in England more than any other abroad. There are ſixty colleges in this univerſity, which, though they are much admired for their ſituation and building, are not, however, ſo ſumptuous as thoſe of Oxford and Cambridge. The Dutch have a college here for Roman Catholics, the Engliſh one of Dominican friars, the Iriſh one of ſecular prieſts, another of Dominican friars, and another of Franciſcans. There is alſo a convent here of Engliſh nuns, which is reckoned the beſt of any of this nation in the Low Countries. Louvain prided itſelf as having never been taken by arms: in the year 1542, Martin Roſſem, general of the Gueldrians, attempted it in vain; and in 1572, William, prince of Orange, was compelled to raiſe the ſiege, by the vigorous reſiſtance of the citizens and ſtudents. On the firſt Sunday of July, they have an annual fete, in memory of their deliverance from the Dutch and the French, in 1635, who were compelled by famine to retire. And on the 5th of Auguſt, 1710, the French, under the partiſan de Moulin, attempted to ſurpriſe the city, but were repulſed by the citizens, and obliged to retire in confuſion; this bravery was rewarded by a preſent of a golden key, ſent them by Charles III. king of Spain, as an acknowledgement of their fidelity, which they preſerve in their town-houſe, as a memorial of his majeſty's goodwill. But, nevertheleſs, this city was taken by the French in the year 1746, and again by the ſoldiers of the French republic, under Dumourier, in their haſty progreſs through Brabant, but was evacuated on the 22d of March, 1793; and, indeed, it is but ill adapted for defence, the walls being three leagues in circumference, though not a third part of the incloſure is built on; the reſt being occupied for gardens and vineyards. Louvain was anciently ſituated, part in the dioceſe of Liege, and part in the dioceſe of Cambray, but on the erection of the archbiſhopric of Malines, it was placed under that dioceſe, and ſtill remains: 21 miles SW. Antwerp, and 13 NE. Bruſſels. *Long.* 22. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 54. N.

**LOUVE**, a river of France, which runs into the Adour, near Caſtelnau.

**LOUVEN**, a river of Norway, which runs into the ſea, at Laurvig, in the province of Aggerhuus.

**LOUVIERS**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure: 4 leagues N. Evreux, and 5 S. Rouen. *Long.* 18. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 13. N.

**LOVIGNANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 12 miles SSW. Brindiſi.

*Louvigné*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fougeres: 2 leagues and a half NNE. Fougeres, and 8 E. Dol.

*Louvigné en Bain*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitré: 2 leagues and a quarter SW. Vitré, and 2½ NW. La Guerche.

**LOUVO**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, on the Mecon; this town is about four miles in circumference: 40 miles N. Juthia.

**LOUVOIS**, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epernay: 3 leagues NE. Epernay.

**LOUVRES**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Goneſſe: 4 leagues N. Paris. *Long.* 20. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

**LOU-Y-TCHEOU**, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 35 miles SSW. Koue-te.

**LOU-Y**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 1225 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 51. N.

**LOUZAC** *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: 2½ leagues NE. Uzerches, and 4 N. Tulle.

**LOWEN**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg, on the Neiſſe: 9 miles SE. Brieg, and 10 ENE. Grotkau.

**LOWENBERG**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, near the Bober: 9 miles S. Bunzlaw, and 19 W. Jauer.

**LOWENSTEIN**, a town of Germany, and capital of a county, in the circle of Swabia, annexed as a fief to the duchy of Wurtemberg: 9 miles ESE. Heilbron, and 20 NE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 27. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 1. N.

**LOWESTOFF**, or *Leſtoff*, a town of England, on the coaſt of Suffolk, and moſt eaſterly part of the kingdom. The principal trade is catching and curing herrings, in which buſineſs upwards of thirty boats are employed, and 70,000 barrels have been ſold in a year to the Mediterranean, Germany, and for home conſumption; mackarel and ſoals alſo are caught for the markets of London, Norwich, &c. Several bathing machines have lately been eſtabliſhed, and much company reſorted to enjoy a good air, and the benefit of ſea-bathing. The number of inhabitants is about 2250: 22 miles E. Norwich, and 117 NNE. London.

**LOWES WATER**, a lake of England, in the county of Cumberland, about ſix miles in circumference: 10 miles S. Cockermouth.

**LOWICZ**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa, on the Bſura, in which ſtands a palace belonging to the archbiſhop of Gneſna. This town lies in a moraſs: and beſides a cathedral, has three other churches, and ſome convents. Among the inhabitants are great numbers of artificers; and the fairs held in this town are famous for a variety of goods which are expoſed to ſale in it: 28 miles N. Rawa.

**LOWKOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 10 miles E. Zytomiers.

**LOWOSITZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 4 miles SW. Leitmeritz.—On the firſt of October 1756, a battle was fought near this place, between the Pruſſians and the Saxons, under the king of Poland, in which the latter were defeated, with the loſs of upwards of 6000 men killed and wounded, and 500 priſoners. The Pruſſians loſt about 2000; this was ſoon followed by the ſurrender of the whole of the Saxon army.

**LOWOWECH**, or *Neuſtat*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: 12 miles W. Poſen.

**LOXA**, or *Loja* a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the Xenil, containing three pariſhes, and four convents, a royal ſalt-work, and a copper forge; the environs produce abundance of fruit, legumes, ſaffron, and olives: 9 leagues W. Grenada, and 16 SSE. Cordova. *Long.* 12. 31. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 18. N.

LOXA, or *Loja*, a juriſdiction of South America, in the audience of Quito, with a town of the ſame name, containing two churches, a convent, a college, and an hoſpital. In the territory of this juriſdiction is produced that famous ſpecific for intermitting fevers, known by the name of *Caſcarilla de Loja*, or *Quinquina*. The tree which produces the quinquina is not of the largeſt ſize, its uſual height being about two toiſes and a half, and the body and branches of a proportionate thickneſs. In this, however, there is ſome difference, and in that conſiſts the goodneſs of the quinquina, the largeſt branches not yielding the beſt. There is alſo a difference both in the bloſſom and ſeed. The Indians, in order to take off the quinquina, or cortex, cut down the tree; after which they bark it, and dry the quinquina. The juriſdiction of Loja has alſo a very great advantage from breeding the cochineal, and which intelligent perſons reckon of equal goodneſs with that of Oaxaca, in New Spain; but the inhabitants are ſo far from applying themſelves to the breeding of that inſect, ſufficient to ſupply the demands of a particular trade, that they breed no more than what they imagine will be ſufficient for the dyers in that and the neighbouring juriſdiction of Cuença. The number of inhabitants is about 10,000.

LOXAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: 30 miles WNW. Kou-ang.

LO-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang ſi: 25 miles S. Fou-yang.

LOYAT, or *Loiat*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ploermel: 1½ league N. Ploermel, and 2½ E. Joſſelin.

LOYES, a town of France, in the department of the Ain: three quarters of a league NE. Meximieux, and 2 SW. Amberieu.

LO YUNG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 17 miles NE. Lieou-tcheou.

LOZAY, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean d'Angely: 2 leagues N. St. Jean d'Angely, and 6 ENE. Rochfort.

LOZERE, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Cantal and Upper Loire, on the eaſt by the Ardeche, on the ſouth by the Gard, and on the weſt by the Aveiron and Cantal; about 55 miles long, and 33 wide. It derives its name from a ridge of mountains, about 4 leagues SE. from Mende. Mende is the capital.

LOZICZE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk; 56 miles SW. Bielſk.

LOZSNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg: 10 miles SE. Zwickau, and 13 SSE. Glauchau.

LOZZI, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 11 miles NW. Corte.

LU, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat: 8 miles S. Caſale, and 8 W. Alexandria.

LU, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chantong: 300 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 36. N.

LUA, a river of the iſland of Cuba, which runs into the ſea, 25 miles NE. Cape Cruz.

LUANA POINT, a cape of the iſland of Jamaica, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 77. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 2. N.

LUANCO, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia, near the weſt coaſt: 20 miles N. Oviedo.

LUANZI, a town of Africa, in the country of Monomotapa: 60 miles NNE. Maſſapa.

LUARCA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia, near the north coaſt: 30 miles NW. Oviedo.

LUBAD, a lake of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 40 miles E. Balikſen.

LUBAN, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 20 miles SE. Sluck.

LUBAN, or *Louban*, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 4 leagues in circumference, ſubject to the Spaniards.

LUBARTOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 36 miles W. Berdiczow.

LUBASZYN, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 52 miles E. Minſk.

LUBAT, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles W. Burſa.

LUBBECKE, or *Luthicke*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Minden, conſiſting of about 258 dwelling-houſes, and which ever ſince the year 1279, when it obtained the privileges of a city, has been environed with ramparts, ditches, and walls. This place enjoys conſiderable immunities, and in particular the territorial juriſdiction over a conſiderable diſtrict. Its magiſtracy are poſſeſſed of the civil and criminal juriſdiction in the firſt inſtance. The chief trade is in yarn and linen, breeding cattle, and brewing beer. The town was wholly deſtroyed by fire in the years 1368 and 1519, as alſo almoſt one half of it in 1705; and in 1734, it likewiſe ſuſtained great damage by the ſame dreadful calamity: 14 miles W. Minden.

LUBBEN, a town of Luſatia, on the river Sprehe, containing four churches: 32 miles W. Guben, and 56 N. Dreſden.

LUBECK, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſituated within the limits of Holſtein, on the river Trave, which is a navigable river, and above the city receives the Steckenitz, another navigable ſtream, by means of which it communicates with the Elbe, but below it the Wackenitz, which is likewiſe navigable, and iſſues from the Lake of Ratzeburg. After joining the Sewartau in its progreſs, this river falls into the Baltic. By means of theſe ſeveral ſtreams, long and flat-bottomed veſſels paſs from the Baltic along the Trave, the Steckenitz, and the Elbe, into the German Ocean. The town ſtands on the two ſides of a long hill, of moderate height, the eaſtern part extending itſelf down the declivity towards the Wackenitz, as the weſtern does towards the Trave. Excluſive of walls and towers, it is farther ſurrounded with ſtrong ramparts, and to theſe has the addition of wide moats. The ſtreets are for the moſt part ſteep, and the houſes all of ſtone, and old faſhioned. Ever ſince the year 1530, Lutheraniſm has been the eſtabliſhed religion of the place. Beſides the cathedral of an ancient ſee, it has alſo four parochial churches. This city was the head of the Hanſe towns, and in the town-houſe is a large hall, called *Hanſeſaal*, where their deputies uſed to meet. An alliance ſtill ſubſiſts between Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, and, under the ſtyle of Hanſe towns, they negociate treaties of commerce with foreign powers. They had their envoy at the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. Its trade ſtill continues to be very conſiderable, for which its ſituation, as above deſcribed, is extremely commodious. In it, alſo, are divers manufactures. On the ſpot where the city now ſtands, was formerly a town, named *Bucu*, on the demolition of which, about the year 1144, Adolphus II. count of Holſtein and Schauenburg, laid the firſt foundations of the celebrated city of Lubeck. Its ſpeedy increaſe, and the reſort thither of all the merchants from Bardewick, created ſuch umbrage to Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, that he gave orders that nothing ſhould be ſold at this place but proviſions. In 1156, Lubeck being burnt down, duke Henry, after a long negociation, prevailed on count Adolphus to give him the town, which having rebuilt, he erected it into a free port, and, in 1158, conferred on it the ſtadtrecht, or municipal right, which took its riſe from Soeſt, and was then become very famous. This right was confirmed to it, in 1188, by the emperor, Frederick I. and, in 1226, by Frederick II. and afterwards by the ſucceeding emperors. In 1276, the whole city was deſtroyed by fire, five houſes only excepted. In the matricula of the empire, its contingent is 480 florins; and to the chamber of Wetzlar it pays 557 rixdollars and 88 kruitzers. The archbiſhopric of Lubeck lies in that part of the duchy of Holſtein which was anciently called *Wagria*. Its ſee was firſt erected by the emperor Otho I. at Oldenburg, a city of Holſtein, in the year 951, for the converſion of the Wends, who inhabited this country, and removed to Lubeck in the year 1164. The reformation of the dioceſe was begun under biſhop Henry, of Bocholt, and being forwarded by his ſucceſſor, Detlev, of Reventlau, who was promoted to the ſee in 1535, as alſo by the ſucceeding Proteſtant biſhop, it was accompliſhed in 1561. The biſhop of Lubeck, though a prince of the empire, yet in the college of the princes ſits neither on the ſpiritual or temporal bench, but on a particular one placed croſswiſe, and laid there purely for him and the biſhop of Oſnabruck, when a Lutheran. He has alſo a vote among the princes of the circle of Lower Saxony. In the matricula of the empire, he is aſſeſſed at three horſe, or 36 florins, and his quota to the chamber of Wetzlar is 40 rixdollars 52¼ kruitzers. The cathedral ſtands in the imperial city of Lubeck, where, however, it is inveſted with no manner of authority. The chapter conſiſts of 30 perſons, who, four Roman Catholics excepted, are all Lutherans: 40 miles NE. Hamburg. *Long.* 28. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 55. N.

LUBECK, or *Luboi*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, near the iſland of Madura. *Long.* 112. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

LUBEN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Lignitz: 11 miles N. Lignitz, and 8 W. Steinau.

LUBERSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzerche: 2½ leagues W. Uzerche, and 7 NW. Tulle.

LUBIEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: 26 miles SSW. Poſen.

LUBLENIETZ, or *Lubenſky*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: 42 miles N. Beuthen, and 29 E. Oppeln.

LUBLIN, a city of Poland, and capital of a palatinate; part of which is annexed to the new country of Galicia. It is ſurrounded with a wall and ditch, and a place of good trade, but not very large. It has a caſtle, built on a high rock, and ſtands on the little river Byſtrzna, in a very pleaſant and fertile country. Here are ſeveral churches and convents. Great numbers of Jews live in the ſuburbs of Lublin, and have a ſpacious ſynagogue there. Three annual fairs are held here (and each of them laſts a month) which are frequented by great numbers of German, Greek, Armenian, Arabian, Ruſſian, Turkiſh, and other traders and merchants. The chief tribunal for Little Poland is held here, beſides a provincial diet, and a court of judicature. In the year 1240, Lublin was ſet on fire by the Tartars; and after that continued for a long time in the poſſeſſion of the Ruſſians. In 1447 and in 1606, this town alſo ſuffered greatly by fire, and in 1656, it was laid in aſhes by the Swedes: 115 miles ENE. Cracow, and 85 SE. Warſaw. *Long.* 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

LUBLYO, a town and citadel of Hungary: 4 miles WNW. Palotza.

LUBNEKI, a town of Samogitia: 10 miles N. Medniki.

LUBNI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiev, on the Sula: 80 miles ESE. Kiev. *Long.* 50. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

LUBOMLA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm: 32 miles E. Chelm.

LUBOZ, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 16 miles NE. Novogrodek.

LUBRIN, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 5 miles W. Vera.

LUBZ, or *Lubitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 23 miles SSW. Guſtrow.

LUC, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and landgraviate of Leuchtenberg, on the Nab: 6 miles N. Premt, and 12 ENE. Amberg.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées: 2 leagues N. Oleron, and 4 W. Pau.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Die, on the Drôme: 3 leagues S. Die.

LUC (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan: 5 leagues S. Draguignan, and 4 E. Brignolle.

LUC, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langogne: 5 miles S. Langogne.

LUCANAS, a town of South America, which gives name to a juriſdiction, in the biſhopric of Guamanga, which contains ſome of the richeſt ſilver mines of Peru, ſituated not far from the ſource of the river Apurimac. According to an account ſent to Lima, a volcano near this town burſt forth on the night of the 28th of October, the ſame day in which Lima was deſtroyed by an earthquake, and threw out ſuch a quantity of water, that the whole country was overflowed. The juriſdiction begins about 25 or 30 leagues ſouth-weſt of Guamanga. Its temperature is cold and moderate. The parts of the former breed large droves of all ſorts of cattle; and thoſe of the latter are fertile in grain, herbs, and fruits. It alſo abounds in valuable ſilver mines, in which chiefly the riches of Peru conſiſt, and by that means made the centre of a very large commerce, great numbers of merchants reſorting hither with their goods, and others for purchaſing ſuch proviſions as their own countries do not afford, for which they give in exchange, ingots and pinnas of ſilver.

LUCAU, or *Lucca*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: 8 miles NNW. Altenburg, and 13 S. Leipſic. *Long.* 30. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 3. N.

LUCAU, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, near the Geil: 13 miles W. Mouten, and 32 E. Brixen.

LUCAYA ISLANDS, ſee *Bahama.*

LUCAN, a village of Ireland, on the river Liffey, 6 miles from Dublin. It is noted for a medicinal ſpring.

LUCCA, a republic and ſtate of Italy, bounded towards the north by the duchy of Modena, on the ſouth-weſt by the Mediterranean, every where elſe by Tuſcany; about 24 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth. The country is in general mountainous, but by the induſtry of the inhabitants is rendered fertile, every corner of the land being cultivated in perfection. The corn raiſed is generally inſufficient for the inhabitants; of wine they have ſufficient, and olives in abundance. The common people receive part of their ſupport from cheſtnuts, lupins, and French beans: the number of ſouls in the city and the 150 villages belonging to it, is computed at upwards of 120,000, whereof between 20,000 and 30,000 are able, on occaſion, to bear arms. The induſtry of the people in improving, to the beſt advantage, every ſpot of their ground, is equally ſurpriſing and commendable. The vicinity of the grand duchy of Tuſcany keeps them ever on their guard for the ſecurity of their freedom; on which account the protection of ſome foreign power is of abſolute neceſſity to them. When the Lombards over-ran Italy, it became ſubject to their power, afterwards it was compriſed in the dominions of the kings of the Franks, and from them the emperors of Germany claimed its ſovereignty. At the time of the long interregnum the inhabitants formed the project of independency, which they carried on inſenſibly till the time of the emperor, Charles IV. when they openly detached themſelves from the empire, and put themſelves under the protection of Spain. The regency conſiſts of a gonfaloniere, or ſtandard-bearer, formerly the title of the ſovereigns of Florence. He is like the doge at Venice and Genoa, except his being ſtyled only excellenza. With him are joined nine counſellors, called Anziani. Theſe ten perſons, whilſt in the adminiſtration, live in the ſtate palace, and at the public expence; but are changed every two months, and choſen out of the great councils, which is compoſed of 240 nobles, of whom one half forms the ordinary counſellors, and the other the extraordinary. Both, once in two years, are changed, by a new election. The ordinary revenue of the republic is about 400,000 ſcudi; it maintains a regular body of 500 men, and 70 Switzers, as a guard for the gonfaloniere and the nine regent counſellors.

LUCCA, a city of Italy, and capital of the republic, anciently a Roman colony, the reſidence of the government, moſt delightfully ſituated in a plain, terminating in eminences, and diverſified with villages, ſeats, ſummer-houſes, vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields. Every thing, either for utility or pleaſure, is here in great plenty. The city is regularly fortified with 11 baſtions. Its circuit is 3 Italian miles. The houſes are handſome, the ſtreets broad and well paved, but moſt of them irregular. The inhabitants are ſomewhat above 40,000, and among them great numbers of artizans and manufacturers, who carry on a conſiderable trade, particularly in ſilk goods. The ſtate palace is a large building, and includes the arſenal, which has arms for 20,000 men. The biſhop holds immediately of the pope, and is entitled to the pallium and crucifix, as an archbiſhop. The cathedral is a Gothic building, and has in it a volto ſanto, or wooden crucifix, to which a peculiar veneration is paid: 34 miles W. Florence, and 19 NNE. Leghorn. *Long.* 28. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

LUCCA, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Perſia, and runs into the Indus, about 6 leagues above the conflux with the Chunaub.

LUCCI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 2½ miles S. Biſignano.

LUCCOS, a river of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, anciently called *Lixos*, which runs into the Atlantic at Laracha.

LUCE BAY, a large bay on the ſouth coaſt of Scotland, and county of Wigton, between the Mull of Galloway and Burrowhead.

LUCE, a river of Scotland, which runs into the ſea, in a large bay, about 1½ mile S. Glenluce.

LUCEA (*Eaſt* and *Weſt*), two rivers of the iſland of Jamaica, which empty themſelves into Lucea Harbour.

LUCEA HARBOUR, a bay or harbour of the iſland of Jamaica, on the north ſide: 14 miles W. Montego Bay. *Long.* 78. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 28. N.

LUCELLE, or *Lutzel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Bâle: 2 miles W. Lauffen.

LUCENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova; here are 10 convents: 29 miles SSE. Cordova, and 40 NW. Grenada. *Long.* 12. 17. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

LUCENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 6 leagues NE. Segorva.

*Lucenay l'Evêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun: 2½ leagues N. Autun, and 3½ WSW. Arnay le Duc. *Long.* 21. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 5. N.

LUCENAY-LES-AIX, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Decize: 3 leagues S. Decize.

LUCERA, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the province of Capitanata; containing 4 churches, and 9 monaſteries; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento. The juriſdiction of the province is held here: it is ſmall, but populous, and has a manufacture of cloth: 60 miles NE. Naples, and 130 E. Rome. *Long.* 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 28. N.

LUCERNA, a town of Piedmont, in the province of the Four Vallies, to one of which it gives name: 5 miles SW. Pinerolo.

LUCERNE, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the eaſt by the cantons of Zug and Schwitz, on the ſouth by the canton of Unterwalden, and elſewhere by the canton of Berne; about thirty miles long, and in its greateſt breadth nearly as much; eſteemed the largeſt and the firſt in rank among the Catholic cantons, and the third among the whole. The ſoil is fertile, but unequal, ſome parts are only fit for paſtures and the cultivation of fruit, others are arable, and produce good corn; in other parts are found moſt of the European productions. The wine of the country is not ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants, and of this article they purchaſe, every year, to the amount of 200,000 crowns from France and Baden; ſalt is procured from France and Bavaria. The exportation of cheeſe is very conſiderable. The ordinary food of the huſbandman is potatoes, fruit, legumes, bread, and milk. The woodlands are conſiderable; game would be abundant if there were fewer ſportſmen. Chamois, deer, hares, black foxes, badgers, and martens, are the principal wild animals. The ſouthern part is mountainous, but, nevertheleſs, without glaciers; the mountains are covered with foreſts and paſtures, fit for cattle. Here and there are found ſome natural curioſities, petrified ſhells, lac lunæ, ſome metallic ores, mineral waters, pit coal, &c. The principal lake is the Waldſtatter See, or Lake of Lucerne; the principal river is the Reuſs; the principal mountain is Mount Pilate. This canton has always been ſtrongly attached to the Roman Catholic religion, and in ſpirituals is under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Conſtance. Lucerne is the capital.

LUCERNE, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the canton of the ſame name, ſituated on the Waldſtatter See, otherwiſe called *The Lake of Lucerne*, where the Reuſs iſſues from it, which river divides it into two parts, communicating with each other by means of bridges. The ſtreets are clean, and the houſes tolerably well built. Whatever might have been the antiquity of this town, it inconteſtably received great increaſe from the eſtabliſhment of a monaſtery, founded in the ſixth century, under the abby of Murbach, in Alſace, which abby held the juriſdiction over Lucerne and ſome other neighbouring fiefs, and which juriſdiction was ſold to the duke of Auſtria. In 1332, the Lucernois entered into a league with Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden. By this treaty, although they lived in open enmity with the Auſtrians, yet the rights of the duke were reſerved. By the battle of Sempach, in 1386, they became totally free from the Auſtrian dominion, which freedom was confirmed by the peace of 1 89. The government of Lucerne appears purely ariſtocratic, nevertheleſs, this ariſtocracy is reſtrained in divers reſpects, as on the matter of making war or peace, concluding new alliances, acquiring new territories, or impoſing new taxes, the content of all the citizens muſt be obtained. All the militia of the canton are divided into five brigades of infantry, and each brigade into five battalions of 600 men. The cavalry conſiſts of three companies of dragoons, and the corps of artillery is compoſed of five companies. The arſenal of Lucerne is well furniſhed, and the cannons are new. The grand church is very handſome: the town-houſe is nothing remarkable. Lucerne is the reſidence of a nuncio from the pope, under the title of *Legatus à latere*: 38 miles E. Bern, and 60 SW. Conſtance. *Long*. 25. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. N.

LUCEY, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toul: 1 league NW. Toul, and 4½ SSW. Pont a Mouſſon.

LUCHEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Doulens: 1½ league NE. Doulens, and 5 SW. Arras.

LUCHO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg, on the Jetze: being ſituated in a marſhy ſoil, moſt of the houſes are built on piles: 54 miles NE. Zell, and 40 ESE. Luneburg.

LUCHOWICE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 40 miles SSE. Novogrodek.

LUCHY, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breteuil: 3 leagues N. Beauvais.

LUCIANA, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville: 8 miles WNW. Ecija.

LUCIANO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 19 miles W. Civdad Real.

LUCINISSA, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz: 4 miles S. Goritz.

LUCINO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento: 2 miles NNW. Roſſano.

LUCIPARA, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long*. 105. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 4. 10. S.

LUCITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: 11 miles NE. Moliſe.

LUCKAU, a town of Luſatia: 50 miles SE. Franckfort on the Oder, and 49 N. Dreſden.

LUCKENS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Drontheim: 25 miles SSW. Drontheim.

LUCKENWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principal place of a diſtrict, or circle, in the duchy of Magdeburg. In the year 1723, great part of the town was deſtroyed by fire: 50 miles E. Magdeburg, and 18 S. Potzdam.

LUCKIDUAR, a town of Aſia, in the country of Bootan: 50 miles S. Taſſaſudon.

LUCKNOW, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of the ſubah of Oude, ſituated on the Goomty; founded by Latſchman, or Lacman, and rebuilt by Bikarmadjit, king of Oude. Aurengzebe, as a memorial, built a moſque on the ſpot where the founder reſided. The town is without walls; many of the houſes are of brick, but the greater part are mud walls, covered with tiles, and built on eminences here and there, whence the inequality of the ground makes it troubleſome to walk, continually aſcending and deſcending: the ſtreets are narrow and ſtinking, every kind of filth being thrown in them, and no care taken to keep them clean: Sujah Dowla deſtroyed moſt of the ancient palaces, and erected others. There are ſome, but not many, magnificent edifices. The houſes of the merchants are of brick, lofty and ſtrong: 215 miles SE. Delhi, and 95 NNW. Allahabad. *Long*. 81. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 26. 52. N.

LUCKO, or *Luzk*, a town of Poland, and capital of the palatinate of Volhynia, with a caſtle, where the biſhop of Volhynia reſided, and the Jeſuits had a college. This city is alſo the reſidence of a Ruſſian biſhop, and has a provincial diet and court of judicature. In the year 1429, a remarkable conference was held here, at which the emperor Sigiſmund, two kings, and ſeveral princes, were preſent. In 1752, the greateſt part of this city was deſtroyed by fire: 200 miles ENE. Cracow, and 176 SE. Warſaw. *Long*. 25. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 45. N.

LUCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 9 miles SSW. Celano.

*Luçon*, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay le Comte, ſituated on a canal, about two leagues in length, which communicates with the ſea: the environs are marſhy, and the air is unwholeſome. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop: 5 leagues W. Fontenay le Comte. *Long*. 16. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 29. N.

*Luçon* or *Luçonia*, the principal of the Philippine iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, called alſo *Manilla*, from its capital; the largeſt in point of ſize, and the moſt northerly as to ſituation. The form has been ſaid, in ſome degree, to reſemble the human arm bent; a peninſula extending towards the ſouthern extremity very far to the eaſt. Not including this peninſula, the length of the iſland from north to ſouth is about 100 leagues, and the breadth from 30 to 40; the peninſula is about 40 in length, and from ſix to twelve in breadth. The climate is hot and moiſt, the moiſture occaſioned by the vaſt abundance of waters of all ſorts; wells, lakes, ſprings, rivulets and great rivers. The higher grounds being accounted the moſt healthy, perſons of diſtinction have their country houſes in the mountains, to which they retire about the middle of March, and continue there to the end of June. As for the natives, without uſing many precautions, they live generally to a great age. Rice, which elſewhere requires much cultivation, grows in every part of this iſland, with little or no care at all, even on the tops of the higheſt mountains, without being watered; and this circumſtance occaſions ſuch plenty, that the Indians are ſaid to value gold ſo little, as not to pick it up, though it is found almoſt every where. Wheat they have none but what is imported; yet the ſoil is very capable of bearing it, as appeared by an experiment that was made, when one buſhel produced 130. Rice, which is the corn of the country, is of different kinds, ſome requiring four or five months between the ſowing and harveſt, and ſome ſown and reaped within the ſpace of forty days. With all its fertility, Luçon is ſubject to great diſadvantages; the very worſt of theſe are earth-quakes, which are here both frequent and terrible; next to theſe may be reckoned their burning mountains, of which there are ſeveral. Nevertheleſs the face of the iſland is far from being disfigured by them, or by the conſequences of their exploſions; on the contrary, there is no ſoil more pleaſant or fruitful. The graſs grows, the trees bud, bloſſom, and bear fruit at once, all the year round, and this as well on the mountains as in gardens. The richeſt fruits of the Weſt Indies, as well as the Eaſt, grow here plentifully, and ſome that are to be found no where elſe. They have forty different ſorts of palm-trees, the moſt excellent cocoas, and excellent caſſia. In the mountains they have wild cinnamon, wild nutmegs, ebony, ſandal-wood, together with excellent timber for building and ſhipping. All kinds of cattle they have in the greateſt abundance, ſo that a large fat ox does not coſt above four pieces of eight; civet cats are very common here, and their civet highly valuable; amber is thrown upon their coaſts, and frequently ambergriſe, in prodigious quantities. In every part of Luçon, gold is found on their mountains, waſhed out of the earth by the heavy rains; in the mould of their vallies, carried down by the rivulets; and in the ſand and mud of their lakes, brooks, and rivers. The Spaniards obtain about 1000 or 1500 pounds weight every year, by a tribute of the inhabitants. The Spaniards found upon the coaſt a nation of Moors, who called themſelves Tagalians or Tagaleze, and are Malayans by deſcent, as is evident from their colour, ſhape, habit, manners, and language. They are for the moſt part, a modeſt, tractable, and well diſpoſed people. In ſome provinces they found Pintadoes, that is, painted negroes, perſons tall, ſtraight, ſtrong, active, and of an excellent diſpoſition: laſtly, blacks, who lived in the mountains and thick woods, on whom the Spaniards have beſtowed the name of Negrilloes, a rude and barbarous people. In the mountains, near ſprings, and in caves pleaſantly ſituated, live a nation called the Ilayas, or Tinghianos, whom ſome ſuppoſe to be deſcended from the Japaneſe, as free as the Negrilloes, but agreeing with them in no other reſpect, for they are very brave, and yet very courteous and humane. This iſland is divided into provinces, moſt of them under the juriſdiction of the Spaniards: the principal are Balayan, in which are 2500 tributary Indians; in that of Camarinas is the city of New Caceres, the ſee of a biſhop; Paracale contains about 7000 Indians, who pay tribute to Spain; this province abounds in mines of gold and other metals, and of valuable loadſtones. In Cagayan are 9000 tributaries; but the richeſt and moſt populous province is ſaid to be that of Illocos, whoſe coaſt extends upwards of thirty leagues. There are ſeveral others, ſuch as Pangaſian, Bahi, Balacan, &c. *Long*. 136. to 141. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 12. 30. to 18. N.

LUCRINO, a lake of Italy, not far from Naples, anciently celebrated for its green oyſters and other fiſh; it was ſeparated from the ſea only by a bank thrown up by the labour of man. In the year 1538, an earthquake formed a mountain near two miles in circumference, and 200 feet in height, conſiſting of lava, burned ſtones, ſcoria, &c. which left no appearance of a lake, but a moraſs, filled with ruſhes.

LUCY, a town of the duchy of Savoy, on the Rhône: 16 miles NNW. Chambery.

LUCZAY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 36 miles S. Braſlaw.

LUCZYNCZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 48 miles WSW. Braclaw.

LUDAIA, a town and diſtrict of the iſland Java, near the ſouth coaſt.

LUDCOMB CHINE, rocks on the eaſt coaſt of the iſle of Wight, in the Engliſh Channel, a little to the north of Dunnoſe.

LUDE *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Fleche: 2½ poſts E. La Fleche, and 32 SW. Paris.

LUDENSCHEID, or *Lunſchede*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, erected into a town in the 13th century; the principal trade of the inhabitants is in manufactures of iron. In the year 1723, it was almoſt wholly deſtroyed by fire, ſince which time it has been rebuilt with ſtone: 28 miles NE. Cologne. *Long.* 25. 6. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

LUDER, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda, the ſeat of a juriſdiction: 6 miles WNW. Fulda.

LUDENGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, on the Stever: 12 miles SSW. Munſter.

LUDERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lauenburg, on the ſouth ſide of the Elbe: 5 miles E. Lauenburg..

LUDOANA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the county of Sirhind: 14 miles NW. Sirhind.

LUDINWORTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe Lauenburg: 5 miles SW. Ottendorf.

LUDITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: 6 miles W. Rahenſtein.

LUDLOW, a town of England, in the county of Salop, ſituated on the Temde, firſt incorporated by Edward VI. in whoſe reign it firſt ſent members to the Britiſh Parliament. Here are conſiderable remains of a caſtle, erected by Roger de Montgomery, ſoon after the conqueſt; Edward V. reſided here at the death of his father, and was carried from hence to London. Arthur prince of Wales, ſon of Henry VII, held a court, and died here. This caſtle and town were held for the empreſs Maud againſt king Stephen, and beſieged by him. The caſtle is now annexed to the principality of Wales. The town is divided into four wards, and has ſeven gates in the walls: 29 miles S. Shrewſbury, and 142 WNW. London.

LUDSWIGSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg. Towards the beginning of the preſent century, in this place were no more than two farms. In 1704, duke Eberhard Lewis built him a hunting ſeat here, and called it *Ludwigſburg*. To this he afterwards added a ſtately building, which was completed in the year 1733. In it are two chapels, one conſecrated, in 1721, for Roman Catholics, the other, built in 1748, for Lutherans. The picture gallery here is very fine. In the pleaſant garden too, which ſtands oppoſite to the old caſtle, is a building, called *Favorita*. Near the caſtle, houſes have been gradually built, ſo as at length to form a handſome town, which lies higher than the caſtle, and is the ſeat of a ſpecial ſuperintendency. In the manufactory here, is made a good cloth, as alſo damaſk linen and marble paper. In the years 1727 and 1730, the principal ducal colleges were removed hither from Stuttgardt; but in 1733, on the deceaſe of duke Eberhard Lewis, they were remanded back again to that place: 16 miles S. Heilbron, and 5 NNE. Stuttgardt. *Long.* 26. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

LUDWIGSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: 5 miles ENE. Grieſſwalde.

LUDWIGSTAT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 14 miles NW. Lichtenburg, and 13 S. Saalfeld.

LUDWIGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rhinfels: 14 miles E. Caſſel, and 16 S. Gottingen.

LUDWIGSTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg, noted for its iron forges: about a mile from Duttlingen.

LUEG, or *Jamma*, a citadel of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the centre of a high mountain, which riſes perpendicularly. This large building ſtands ſo in a hole in the rock, that no rain falls on it, notwithſtanding which, it has a roof for its defence againſt the water which trickles down from the rock. From this citadel is no other proſpect than that which looks up towards the heavens. One half of the fore tower alone projects: 6 miles NW. Cirknitz.

LUEG, a paſs of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 2 miles S. Golling.

LUESIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: 20 miles SW. Jaca.

LUG, a river which riſes in the county of Radnor, in Wales, paſſes through Shropſhire and Monmouthſhire, and runs into the Severn, near Chepſtow.

LUGA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Gulf of Finland: 16 miles W. Kopore.

LUGA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg, on a river of the ſame name: 80 miles S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 47. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 25. N.

LUGA, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the county of Bormio: 10 miles N. Bormio.

LUGANO, or *Lauis*, a bailiwick of Italy, granted by the duke of Milan, in the year 1513, to the Swiſs cantons, about 20 miles in length, and 13 in breadth, containing 106 towns and villages, and 53,000 inhabitants, who all profeſs the Roman Catholic religion. It is governed by a bailiff, ſent every two years by each canton in its turn. In the centre of the bailiwick is a lake, about 20 miles in length, and from 1½ to 3 wide, but very winding and irregular. The ſoil is fertile in paſture, corn, fruit, and ſilk; olives are produced in great abundance. Lugano is the capital.

LUGANO, a town of Italy, and capital of a Swiſs bailiwick, ſituated on the north-weſt coaſt of a lake, to which it gives name: it is a place of ſome trade, and a kind of emporium between Italy and the Griſons. The number of inhabitants is about 8000: 16 miles NW. Como, and 16 SSE. Bellinzona.

LUGDE, or *Lude*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn, on the Emmer: 24 miles NNE. Paderborn, and 2 SW. Pyrmont. *Long.* 26. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 49. N.

LUGGERSHALL, a village of England, in the county of Wilts, which is an ancient borough by preſcription, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 12 miles N. Saliſbury, and 57 W. London.

LUGNAQUILLA, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow: 7 miles ENE. Baltinglaſs.

LUGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mâcon: 2 leagues NE. Cluny, and 3¼ N. Mâcon.

LUGO, a city of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the Minho, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtella; containing 3 pariſhes, 4 convents, a ſeminary, and 2 hoſpitals. It was once the metropolis of Spain: the walls are ancient, and from 12 to 15 feet thick. It is at preſent chiefly celebrated for its warm medicinal ſprings: 40 miles N. Orenſe. *Long.* 9. 10. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 2. N.

LUGO, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 10 miles E. Padua.

LUGO, a town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, on the borders of the Romagna.—In the month of July, after the whole of the Ferrareſe had ſubmitted to the French republic, the tocſin was ſounded, and the inhabitants took up arms againſt their conquerors; a bloody battle enſued, which laſted three hours; upwards of 1000 of the inſurgents were killed or wounded, the reſt eſcaped: 200 French fell in the action: the town was given up to pillage for three hours: 18 miles W. Ravenna, and 15 S. Ferrara.

LUGOS, a town of Hungary: 16 miles ENE. Gros Warden, and 37 SW. Coloſvar.

LUGOS, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeſvar, on the Temes: 23 miles E. Temeſvar, and 76 SW. Hermanſtadt.

LUHE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which joins the Ilmenau, near Winſen, in the principality of Luneburg Zelle.

LUICHEU, a city of China, in the province of Quang-tong, ſituated in a fertile and pleaſant country, near the ſea. *Long.* 6. 20. W. Peking. *Lat.* 28. 58. N.

LUIGNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: 20 miles NNW. Oviedo.

LUNES, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tours, on the Loire: 2 leagues W. Tours, and 2 ENE. Longeais.

LUIOLA, or *Luyaka*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, belonging to the Portugueſe.

LUISNARSBERG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 48 miles NW. Stroemſholm.

LUISTRE, a town of France, in the department of the Aube: 2 leagues NE. Arcis-ſur-Aube, and 9 NW. Bar-ſur-Aube.

LUK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: 6 miles E. Carlſbad.

LUKI, a city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. *Long.* 7. 40. W. Peking. *Lat.* 29. 52. N.

LUKI, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi. *Long.* 0. 10. W. Peking. *Lat.* 27. 43. N.

LUKIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 56 miles N. Zytomiers.

LUKINGA, a town of Samogitia: 24 miles N. Medniki.

LUKOIANOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Niznei Novgorod: 80 miles S. Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 62. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

LUKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 40 miles N. Lublin, and 56 ESE. Warſaw.

LUKOWA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: 44 miles WSW. Belcz.

LUKOWO, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 88 miles E. Pinſk.

LULEA, or *Lula*, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Bothnia, on the north ſide of the river Lulea, at the northweſt extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour: 110 miles NNE. Umea. *Long*. 39. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 65. 36. N.

LULEA *(Old)*, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia: 5 miles E. Lulea.

LULEA, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Gulf of Bothnia, about 6 miles ESE. from Lulea.

LULSTOFF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, on the Rhine: 6 miles above Duitz.

LULWORTH COVE, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of England, and county of Dorſet: 10 miles E. Weymouth.

LUMBER, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 5 leagues N. Sangueſa, and 6 E. Pampelona.

LUMBIER, or *Lombier*, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 1 league N. Sangueſa.

LUMBRERAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 22 miles NNW. Civdad Rodrigo.

LUMELLO, a town of Italy, which gives name to a diſtrict in the duchy of Milan, called the *Lumelline*, on the Gognia, once the reſidence of the kings of Lombardy, and now reduced to the ſtate of a village: 26 miles SW. Milan, and 44 ENE. Turin.

LUMIO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 5 miles NE. Calvi.

LUMMEN, a town of Brabant. 5 miles E. Dieſt.

LUMO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 45 miles SSW. Havannah.

LUMPHANNAN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen: 8 miles N. Kincardine.

LUMPOKOLSKOI, *(Niznei)*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby: 122 miles ESE. Surgut. *Long*. 94. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 61. N.

LUMPOKOLSKOI *(Verchnei)*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 152 miles ESE. Surgut. *Long*. 96. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 60. 54. N.

LUN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-Quang; 25 miles SSE. Tcha-lin.

LUN, or *Lune*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weſer, in the duchy of Bremen, about 16 miles from its mouth.

LUNA, a town of Spain, in Arragon: 20 miles from Saragoſſa.

LUNA, a decayed town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 2 miles S. Carzana.

LUNA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon: 22 miles W. Hueſca.

LUNA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 16 miles SE. Grodno.

LUNAN, a fortreſs of China, in the province of Yunnan. *Long*. 13. 49. W. Peking. *Lat*. 24. 31. N.

LUNAN *(Bay)*, a bay of the German Sea, on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Angus; celebrated as a place of ſafety againſt all but eaſterly winds: 4 miles S. Montroſe.

LUNAS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: 14 miles SE. Orebro.

LUNAS, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve: 2 leagues W. Lodeve, and 2 N. Bedarrieux.

LUNCARTY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, where is one of the moſt extenſive bleaching grounds in Scotland. This place is ſignalized by the great victory obtained by the Scots over the Danes, in 970, where the gallant Hay, and his two ſons, are ſaid to have turned the tide of the conqueſt in favour of their countrymen. In theſe fields, which are now covered with linen cloth, or luxuriant crops of wheat and other grain, ſwords, ſpears, and targets, occaſionally dug up in the courſe of agriculture, and in the formation of canals for purpoſes of bleaching, furniſh every day freſh proofs of the authenticity of Scottiſh hiſtory: 5 miles N. Perth.

LUND, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, on the Wenner Lake: 36 miles NNE. Uddevalla.

LUND, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone, of which it is the capital. The ſee of an archbiſhop. Here is an univerſity, founded by Charles XI. for twenty-one profeſſors, and furniſhed with a good library: the number of ſtudents is about 300. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. Independent of the univerſity, Lund ſcarcely contains 800 inhabitants: 21 miles E. Copenhagen, and 38 SW. Chriſtianſtadt. *Long*. 13. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 40. N.

LUNDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sundermanland: 10 miles W. Nykoping.

LUNDBY, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, on the Glomme: 60 miles NE. Chriſtiania.

LUNDE, a town of Norway, near a lake of the ſame name: 28 miles WNW. Chriſtianſand.

LUNDE, a town of Norway: 17 miles NW. Skeen.

LUNDEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 24 miles W. Renſburg, and 57 NNW. Hamburg.

LUNDIE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus: 8 miles NW. Dundee.

LUNDSEY, a town of Aſia, in the country of Pegu, on the weſt ſide of the river Ava: 60 miles WNW. Pegu. *Long*. 95. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 30. N.

LUNDY ISLAND, an iſland in the Briſtol Channel, between England and Wales, about five miles long, and two broad, and ſurrounded with rocks, ſo that it has but one entrance, and there ſcarcely two perſons can go abreaſt. *Long*. 4. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 10. N.

LUNE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg: 2 miles N. Luneburg.

LUNE, or *Loyne*, a river of England, which riſes in the county of York, and runs into the Iriſh Sea, a few miles below Lancaſter.

LUNE, a river of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, which runs into the Tees, about 6 miles above Barnard Caſtle.

LUNEBURG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 34 miles SSE. Konigſberg.

LUNEBURG, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of the principality of Luneburg Zell, ſituated on the navigable river Ilmenau, ſurrounded with moats and walls, fortified with towers; and containing three churches, about 1300 houſes, and 9000 inhabitants. In Luneburg are alſo three hoſpitals, of which two contain each a church. On the market-place ſtands the prince's palace, with the guildhall, and fronting them is the abby of Heiligenthal, which was ſequeſtrated by the magiſtracy in 1530, and its church now ſerves as a ſalt-magazine. An anatomical theatre was built in the year 1753 The convent of St. Michael was ſuppreſſed, and inſtead thereof an academy founded for martial exerciſes. The burghers conſiſt of four orders, viz. the patricians (who out of the town enjoy alſo the privileges of nobles, have always been cautious in their marriages, and are for the moſt part proprietors of manors) the brewers, the kagelbruder (merchants and tradeſmen) and the artizans. To theſe four claſſes are likewiſe to be added the ſulzers, boatmen, and day labourers. Since the year 1639, the magiſtracy here are one-half of them patricians, and one-half men of letters, and theſe are inveſted with low and high juriſdiction. The Sulze conſtitutes a diſtinct part of the town, which is walled in, and has its own ſeparate magiſtracy. It conſiſts of fifty-four ſmall houſes, built deep in the ground, and in each are four large leaden pans, which are new caſt every month, for the receiving of the brine, which is left to exhale in them, and out of this exhalation is formed the ſalt. From the ſeveral ſprings, the ſalt-water is conveyed by pipes into a reſervoir in the Sulze, and there diſtributed among the houſes. The ſalt produced belongs to thoſe who are poſſeſſed of a pan, or a ſhare, either of their own or hired. The ſalt-houſes here are fifty-four in number, containing 216 pans of ſalt, which are daily boiled, and every ſalt-houſe eſtimated at 40,000 rixdollars, ſo that the capital of the whole Sulze, greatly exceeds two millions of rixdollars. Of theſe ſalt-works a fifth belongs to the ſovereign's due. The town of Luneburg farther pays annually to the treaſury near 6000 rixdollars. Formerly, when there has been a larger rent for the ſalt, upwards of 120,000 tons of that commodity have been annually boiled in the Sulze, and all ſold off. But ſince the commencement of this century, the ſalt-trade has fallen to a low ebb. The two rocks weſt of the town, which are known by the names of the *Schildſtein* and *Kalkberg*, afford lime-ſtone. Till the year 1702, ſilver and gold were alſo coined at this place, but, at preſent, only a baſe ſort of money is made here, called the *Scharſe*, thirty-two of which amount to no more than one Miſman Groſchen. Its exports are ſalt, lime, and beer. Luneburg trades likewiſe in wax, honey, wool, flax, linen, and frize. Goods alſo are brought here from all parts of Germany, and forwarded down the Ilmenau to Hamburg, and to Lubeck, their returns likewiſe coming the ſame way. The warehouſes for theſe imports and exports ſtand on the Ilmenau. The commerce carried on here is ſuperintended by a particular commiſſion. In the year 1073, Luneberg was become a large place, but in that year was ſurprized by the emperor, Henry IV. together with Kalkberg. In the year 1138, the marggrave Albert of Brandenburg, twice made himſelf maſter of this fort; but Gertrude, mother to duke Henry the Lion, recovered it. On the demiſe of duke William, the inhabitants, inſtead of acknowledging duke Magnus, entertained hopes of becoming free, and immediately dependent on the empire, and in 1371, got poſſeſſion of the fort by a ſtratagem, but in 1442, purchaſed the property of it from the dukes Frederick William and Otho. In 1636, the Swedes laid ſiege to the town, which on the haſty ſurrender of the Kalkberg, was brought to a ſpeedy concluſion. In 1637, duke George, of Luneburg, recovered it; and in 1651, the city ceded its right in it to duke Chriſtian Lewis, who improved its fortifications: 36 miles SE. Hamburg, and 40 S. Lubeck. *Long*. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 18. N.

**LUNEBURG ZELL**, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the north by the duchy of Lauenburg and the Elbe, on the eaſt by the duchies of Brunſwick and Mecklenburg, on the ſouth by the principality of Calenberg and the duchy of Brunſwick, and on the weſt by the duchies of Bremen and Verden, the county of Hoya, and the principality of Calenberg. The ſoil here is various: along the Elbe, the Aller, the Jetze, and ſome other ſmall rivers, are fruitful marſh-lands, but other parts of it, to the amount of upwards of 3000 acres, are ſandy; others again conſiſt of heaths, others of turf moors, and ſome are ſwampy. The worſt parts in it are towards its centre, through which lie the main roads. Agreeably to the diverſity of its ſoil, it produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, buck-wheat, flax, hemp, hops, garden-ſtuff, oak, beech, firs, pines, birch, and elder. Some bailiwicks do not produce a ſufficiency of wheat, but others again have a ſuperfluity; ſome likewiſe breed but few horned cattle and horſes, though they abound in others. The heaths are covered with numerous flocks of a ſmall kind of ſheep, having long coarſe wool. The culture of bees on them is ſuch, as to yield conſiderable quantities of honey and wax. The rivers afford plenty of good fiſh. Luneburg abounds in excellent lime-ſtone, and very profitable ſalt-ſprings. The Elbe, which traverſes the eaſt and north ſides of this principality, is of great advantage to it, by fertilizing the adjacent marſh-lands, as alſo with reſpect to its fiſheries, navigation, and tolls. Other rivers are the Jetze, the Old-Mark, the Ilmenau, the Luhe, the Seeve, the Aller, &c. In this principality are three large towns, namely, Luneburg, Velzen, and Zell, with eleven ſmaller, and thirteen boroughs, or large villages. The principal manufactures and fabrics in this principality are thoſe of linen, cotton, cloth, ribbons, ſtockings and hats. This principality was formed out of the hereditary lands of the Billungs, who were deſcended from count Billung, whoſe ſon, Hermann, was, by the emperor Otho I. created duke of Saxony. His male iſſue failed in the perſon of duke Magnus, by whoſe eldeſt daughter, Wulfhild, the hereditary eſtates of the houſe of Billung came to her huſband, Henry the Black, duke of Bavaria, and his deſcendants. This principality entitles the king of Great Britain to both a ſeat and voice in the college of the princes of the empire, and the circle of Lower Saxony. Its matricular aſſeſſment is 20 horſe, and 120 foot, or 720 florins per month.

**LUNEL-LA-VILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier: 2½ poſts E. Montpellier, and 93 S. Paris. *Long.* 21. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

**LUNEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, at the conflux of the Zeſick and Lippe: 20 miles SSW. Munſter. *Long.* 54. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

**LUNEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 3 miles NNW. Rotenburg.

**LUNENBURG**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 50 miles SW. Richmond.

**LUNENBURG**, a town of Nova Scotia, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt: 40 miles SW. Halifax.

**LUNENBURG**, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

**LUNEVILLE**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meurte, ſituated between the Veſouze and the Meurte, which unite a little below, in a marſhy country, which has been drained. In the 6th century, it was a county of itſelf, united in the 12th to Lorraine. An academy was inſtituted here by king Staniſlaus, and furniſhed with a good library: 4½ leagues ESE. Nancy, and 8 E. Toul. *Long.* 24. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

**LUNG**, a town of China, in the province of Quang-ſi. *Long.* 12. 51. W. Peking. *Lat.* 23. 12. N.

**LUNG**, a fortreſs of China, in the province of Chen-ſi. *Long.* 9. 45. W. Peking. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

**LUNGRO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, chiefly inhabited by Greeks: 10 miles SSW. Caſſano.

**LUNGSARP**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 57 miles from Gotheborg.

**LUNGSUND**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 25 miles NE. Carlſtadt.

**LUNKA**, a town of Samogitia: 40 miles NE. Medniki.

**LUNTENBURG**, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, taken and burned by the Pruſſians, in the year 1742: 12 leagues SE. Brunn.

**LUNTZ**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 15 miles SE. Bavarian Waidthofen.

**LUNZENAU**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg: 2 miles NE. Penig.

**LUPANNA**, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the republic of Raguſa, with a good and ſafe harbour: the ſoil is ſtony, but by the induſtry of the inhabitants is rendered fertile. The coaſts abound with fiſh.

**LUPARA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe: 17 miles NE. Moliſe.

**LUPO CLAVO**, a town of Iſtria: 5 leagues W. St. Veit.

**LUPOGLA**, a mountain of Boſnia: 12 miles E. Zwornick.

**LUPOGLAVO**, a town of Imperial Iſtria: 12 miles W. St. Veit, and 22 SE. Trieſte.

**LUPOW**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: 28 miles ENE. Polnow, and 16 N. Butow.

**LUPPURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: 16 miles NW. Ratiſbon, and 10 NE. Dietfurt.

**LUPTE**, *Hohen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: 3 miles W. Zerbſt.

**LURCY**, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Donjon: 2½ leagues ENE. Donjon.

**LURCY LEVY**, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cerilly; 3 leagues NNE. Cerilly, and 3 NNW. Bourbon-l'Archambault.

**LURE**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Saône, near the Ougnon: 3 poſts NE. Veſoul, and 55¾ SE. Paris. *Long.* 24. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 41. N.

**LURE**, a town of France, in the department of the Allier: 6 leagues NW. Moulins.

**LURGAN**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, on the borders of Down. It is agreeably ſituated on a gentle eminence, about 2 miles from Lough Neagh, of which it commands a moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpect. The linen manufacture is carried on extenſively, and the country around is much improved: 14 miles NE. Armagh, and 67 miles from Dublin. *Long.* 6. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 35. N.

**LURGAN GREEN**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth: 37 miles from Dublin.

**LURI**, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 12 miles W. Baſtia.

**LURIGANCHE**, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of Lima.

**LURIN**, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of Lima.

**LURS**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Forcalquier: 1½ league NE. Forcalquier, and 5½ SW. Digne.

**LURY**, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vierzon, ſituated on the river Arnon: 1¾ leagues S. Vierzon, and 4½ W. Bourges.

**LURY**, or *Luri*, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 4½ leagues N. Baſtia.

**LUS**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argellez: 1 league SW. Barege, and 3 S. Argellez.

**LUSATIA**, a country of Germany, bounded on the north by the mark of Brandenburg, on the eaſt by Sileſia, on the ſouth by Bohemia, and on the weſt by Meiſſen. It is about twenty-eight leagues long, and fifteen wide, and is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Luſatia abounds more in mountains and hills, and enjoys a purer air, than the Lower, in which are found many boggy and mooriſh tracts. The latter, on the contrary, has a great number of woods, and thoſe finer ones than are to be met with in the firſt, the fat tracts of which generally feel a great ſcarcity of timber, with which the others, notwithſtanding, are ſufficiently provided, and even the very great heaths themſelves, to exuberance. Peat and turf are found in different parts. In the mountainous tracts of Upper Luſatia, on the borders of Bohemia and Sileſia, is but little room for agriculture. The heaths on the confines of Lower Luſatia, and partly alſo on thoſe of Sileſia, conſiſt of poor ſoil, affording little elſe but fine game. The champaign conſiſts partly of a meagre land, and partly of a flat and very profitable marſh-land, the latter of which is met with in the centre of Upper Luſatia. In Lower Luſatia are both heathy and fertile tracts. In each of theſe marquiſates, rye, wheat, barley, and oats are cultivated, as alſo much buck-wheat, together with peas, lentils, beans, and millet. In it likewiſe we find what is uſually called manna. The culture of flax here is pretty good. With reſpect to orchard and garden fruits, as alſo to the culture of hops, tobacco, and wine, Lower Luſatia has greatly the preference to the Upper. They make likewiſe ſome white and red wine. The products of this country, however, do not ſufficiently anſwer the neceſſities of the inhabitants, corn, fruit, hops, garden-ſtuff, and wine being imported into the Luſatias. The breeding of cattle here is very conſiderable, and there is plenty of game: and the rivers, lakes, and ponds yield divers ſorts of good fiſh. Here and there we find a white, whitiſh-grey, and a reddiſh coloured clayey-earth, which is uſed for all ſorts of veſſels; as alſo tobacco-pipes, and ſtone quarries. On the mountains of Lobau and Konigſheyn, diamonds are dug, which reſemble the Bohemian; and in the tracts of Lauban we ſometimes meet with agates and jaſpers. In ſeveral places a pretty good iron-ſtone is found and worked. The medicinal ſprings are not inconſiderable. The principal rivers are the Spree, the Black Elſter, and the Pulſnitz. In Upper Luſatia are reckoned ſix towns, which are called, by way of eminence, *The Towns*, or *The Six Towns*, ſixteen ſmaller country towns, and four market ones; but in the Lower only four towns, which appear at the land diets, together with thirteen country towns, and two market ones. The moſt ancient inhabitants of this country, of whom we have any certain knowledge, were the Semnones, or Senones, a Swabian nation, who inhabited Upper Luſatia, but by their cuſtom of wandering, theſe gave place to the Wandalers, and theſe laſt again by a like expedition, in the ſeventh century, to the Sorber-Wends, who were a Sclavonian people. In the twelfth century alſo, ſome new inhabitants from the Low Countries and the Rhine, arrived in theſe parts. Even to this day, the towns are almoſt wholly peopled with German inhabitants; but in the villages a greater number of Wends than Germans is to be met with. Some ſmall ſparks of the Chriſtian doctrine were for the firſt time made known to the Wends here, in the ſeventh century. Luther's doctrine, ſo early as the year 1521, found acceptance among them, as well in the Upper as in the Lower Luſatia, which doctrine ſo ſpread itſelf by degrees, that the proteſtants' Lutheran religion became the prevailing church there, as it continues even to this day. In the year 1750, a royal mandate was addreſſed to the count of Gerſdorf, at that time ſuperintendant of Budiſzin, purporting that the fraternal community of Herrnhuthers, in Upper Luſatia, ſhould be indulged and protected in quality of faithful ſubjects. By the purchaſe too and poſſeſſion of ſeveral noble eſtates, as Herrnhuth, Bertholdorf, Hennerſdorf, Nieſchky, Trabus, &c. they have obtained not only civil power, but alſo the patronage of churches. Without the aſſiſtance of manufactures, Luſatia would be unable to ſupport its inhabitants, but in the numerous and good woollen and linen ſtuffs, it enjoys an important means of ſubſiſtence. Theſe flouriſh principally in Upper Luſatia. The cloth manufactures are the oldeſt, having been in vogue in ſeveral towns, ſo early as the thirteenth century. The linen manufactures here are alſo important, and the moſt conſiderable of theſe lie in Upper Luſatia. The conduct of the emperors Ferdinand II. and III. as alſo of Leopold, towards the proteſtants in Bohemia and Sileſia, cauſed vaſt numbers of people to retire to Upper Luſatia, who, upon that, with great vigor, erected the ſeveral villages which ſtood on the borders of theſe countries, being moſtly ſituated in mountains, and for the generality followed the linen-weaving buſineſs. From this time, that is, from the year 1623, this country met with a quite different and better reception, for it became more populous and powerful; and to theſe new inhabitants, whoſe poſterity were ſo greatly increaſed, are owing the ſucceeding inundation of linen manufactures and trade, in Upper Luſatia, which happened principally between the years 1660 and 1690. In Luſatia are made all ſorts of linen, from unbleached yarn, common and fine, as alſo fine white damaſk for table and bed-cloths, and white tick. The black and fine dyings alſo ſupport many hands; and, excluſive of theſe, there are in Luſatia good manufactures of hats, leather, paper, gunpowder, iron, glaſs, and wax-bleaching, together with other works of artiſts and handicrafts-people. By means of theſe manufactures, and in particular by means of the cloths and linens, a conſiderable trade is carried on there, which, indeed, is not at preſent ſo great as it was formerly, but ſtill is not unimportant, being productive of great advantage to Luſatia, as it exceeds the importation in wool, yarn, and ſilk, which are employed for their manufactures in foreign ſilk, and woollen commodities, gold and ſilver lace-points, &c. in wines, ſpices, corn, freſh and baked fruits, garden-ſtuff, and hops. The great trade carried on in linen, had its beginning in the year 1684. Upper Luſatia formerly belonged to Bohemia. Lower Luſatia, which alone, till the fifteenth century, was called *Luſatia*, was firſt erected into a marquiſate in the year 931, by Henry I. king of Germany. In the middle of the ſixteenth century, they were both ceded to the elector of Saxony, in conſideration of a large ſum of money, which the elector had advanced to the emperor, in his war with the Bohemians, with condition only that the kings of Bohemia ſhould retain the armorial bearings. The whole is now divided between the king of Pruſſia and the elector of Saxony.

LUS-LA-CROIX-HAUTE, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Die: 5 leagues ESE. Die.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France. and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vienne: 3½ poſts SW. Poitiers, and 93½ SW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 26. N.

LUSITZ, or *Munchbach*, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony which paſſes through the town of Freyberg, in the circle of Erzgeburg.

LUSO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the duchy of Urbino, and runs into the Adriatic.

LUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: 6 miles ENE. Libourne.

LUSSAC LES CHATEAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmorillon: 6 leagues SE. Poitiers, and 2 W. Montmorillon. *Long.* 18. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat* 46. 25. N.

LUSSAC-LES EGLISES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Dorat: 11 leagues N. Limouges.

LUSSAN, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzes: 3 leagues N. Uzes.

LUSSE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton, on the weſt ſide of Loch Lomond: 10 miles NNW. Dumbarton.

LUSSINGE, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 3 miles WNW. Bonne.

LUSTENFELDEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles E. Lintz.

LUTANGE, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thionville: 2½ leagues SE. Thionville, and 3½ NNE. Metz.

LUTAYA, one of the ſmaller Philippine Iſlands, near the iſland of Panay.

LUTKEN-DORTMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 3 miles S. Caſtrop.

LUTKENBORG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 30 miles N. Lubeck, and 55 NNE. Hamburg.

LUTON, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, celebrated for its manufactures of ſtraw, with a weekly market on Monday: 20 miles S. Bedford, and 34 N. London.

LUTRI, a town of Swiſſerland, in the country of Vaud, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Lake of Geneva: 2½ miles E. Lauſanne.

LUTTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Stantz: 12 miles E. Pettau, and 100 S. Vienna. *Long.* 34. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

LUTTENBERG (*Ober*), a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles SSW. Luttenberg.

LUTTER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Aa: 2 miles S. Hervorden.

LUTTER, a river of Germany, in the cirle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Lachte: 12 miles NE. Zelle.

LUTTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunſwick; near which Chriſtian IV. king of Denmark, was defeated by the Imperialiſts, under general Tilly, in the year 1626: 11 miles NW. Goſslar.

LUTTERBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and electorate of Hanover. It was formerly a county, and for a long time was governed by lords of its own: 15 miles S. Goſslar.

LUTTERHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein; taken by General Tilly, in the year 1627: 2 miles from Hamburg.

LUTTERINGHAUSER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 2 miles NE. Lennep.

LUTTERWORTH, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, ſituated on the river Swift. It contains about 360 houſes, and about 1620 inhabitants; the market is on Thurſday: 22 miles N. Northampton, and 88 N. London.

LUTZELSTEIN, o. *Petite Pierre*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on a mountain, and defended by a caſtle; heretofore the capital of a principality, belonging to the elector palatine, which comprehended a few villages, with the title of county: 24 miles NW. Straſburg.

LUTZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Merſburg, containing a citadel. Near this town, in 1632, happened the famous battle between the Swedes and Imperialiſts, in which the former got the better, but at the ſame time loſt their great king, Guſtavus Adolphus. On the ſpot on which he was found dead, nothing more than a bare ſtone has been erected, which is ſtill to be ſeen: 9 miles ESE. Merſeburg, and 10 WSW. Leipzig. *Long.* 29. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

LUXEMBURG, a duchy of Germany, and one of the provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Liege, and duchies of Limburg and Juliers, on the eaſt by the electorate of Treves, and on the ſouth and weſt by France. It lies in the centre of the foreſt of Ardennes. Its ſoil is not very fertile, but it produces ſome corn, and the country has other advantages belonging to it, as, namely, a good breed of cattle, wine, and all ſorts of game, with ſeveral kinds of metals, and particularly many iron-works, and founderies for cannon, which laſt conſtitute its greateſt riches. It is watered alſo by many ſmall rivers, the principal of which are the Ourt, the Semois, the Laſs, and the Chiers, which diſcharge themſelves into the Meuſe, with ſeveral others which flow into the Moſelle. The Meuſe waſhes this duchy on the weſt, and the Moſelle runs through a part of it to the ſouth-eaſt. In the whole duchy, excluſive of the principal town (Luxemburg) are 23 other ſmaller ones. Charles IV. emperor of the Romans, raiſed the county of Luxemburg, in the year 1354, to a duchy, but he dying without heirs the duchy came by virtue of his teſtament to Wenzel, ſon to the emperor Charles IV. king of the Romans and Bohemia, who by way of mortgage, ceded to the princeſs Elizabeth, daughter to his brother John of Luxemburg, and duke of Gorlitz (who was firſt married to Anthony, duke of Burgundy, and afterwards to John of Bavaria) this duchy in lieu of the dowry of 120,000 Rheniſh florins, which he had promiſed to give her. In the year 1444, this princeſs ceded all her right in the duchy of Luxemburg to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. Afterwards this duchy underwent the ſame fate with the other provinces of the Netherlands. By the peace of the Pyrennées in 1659, France obtained a part thereof. The part ceded to France, included the diſtricts and towns of Thionville, Montmedy, Marville, Chevancy, Carignan, and Damvilliers; and during the preſent war, the whole has ſubmitted to the French Republic.

**LUXEMBURG**, a city of Garmany, and capital of the province ſo called. It was anciently a caſtle, built by the people of Treves, afterwards enlarged by the Romans, who gave it the name of *Auguſta Romanorum:* when Meroveus, king of France, conquered the country, it hanged its name, and was called *Lucis Burgum*, i. e. *The City of the Sun*, becauſe the ſun was anciently adored there, as the moon was at Arlon, Jupiter at Ivoy, now called Carignan, and Mars at Marche-en-Famine, The city of Luxemburg is ſmall, but ſtrong, as well from its ſituation as its fortifications. Sigefroy I. comte of Luxemburg, built a wall round it in the tenth century. In 1543, Luxemburg was taken and pillaged by the French, commanded by Charles, duke of Orleans, ſecond ſon of Francis I. but in the year 1544, Ferdinand de Gouſagne, viceroy of Sicily, and general under Charles V. retook it, after a ſiege of fifteen days. In 1559, it was again beſieged by the duke of Guiſe, but he was obliged to retire on account of the defeat of the French army, at St. Quentin. In 1597, the marquis de Biron thought to take it by a coup-de-main, becauſe it had then only a ſmall garriſon, but he found ſuch an obſtinate reſiſtance from the citizens, that he was compelled to abandon his enterprize. The city remained under the dominion of Spain, till the year 1684, when the French came to aſſault it, under the command of marechal de Crequy, after they had bombarded it the 22d of December, the preceding year; the trenches were opened the 8th of May, and the city ſurrendered the 4th of June. The French continued maſters, by virtue of a treaty made at Ratiſbon the ſame year, and very much extended the fortifications; but by the peace of Ryſwick, in 1697, it was reſtored to Spain in the condition it then was. It was again taken by the French in 1701, and by the barrier treaty it was ceded to the States general; but in 1715, it was reſtored to the emperor, whoſe troops took poſſeſſion of it the 16th of January, 1715. It was in agitation to erect Luxemburg into a biſhopric, in the 16th century, when Philip II. eſtabliſhed ſo many dioceſes in the Netherlands, and to have annexed the abby of Orval to its revenues; but at the earneſt ſolicitation of the archbiſhop of Treves, whoſe ſpiritual juriſdiction extends over the city, and great part of the province of Luxemburg, the deſign was laid aſide. The river Alſitz runs through it, and divides it into Upper Town and Lower; the former ſituated on a rock, the latter in a plain: the fortifications of it were thought to be almoſt the ſtrongeſt in Europe. Luxemburg was blockaded by the French, as ſoon as they had made themſelves maſters of the ſurrounding country, and ſurrendered to them on the 7th of June, 1795, by capitulation. The garriſon were allowed the honours of war, and were to be conducted to the right ſide of the Rhine, but under an oath not to ſerve againſt the republic till regularly exchanged. The garriſon conſiſted of 10,000 men, commanded by the celebrated marſhal Bender. They appear not to have experienced a want of proviſions or ſtores; but the hopeleſſneſs of ſuccour, and the near approaches of the beſiegers, ſeem to have determined the general who commanded them to put a ſtop to the fruitleſs effuſion of blood. The ſurrender of Luxemburg put the French in poſſeſſion of the whole country on the left of the Rhine, except Mentz: 50 miles SSE. Liege, and 16 SW. Treves. *Long*. 23. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 50. N.

**LUXEUIL**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Saône. Near it are ſome chalybeate ſprings, and ſome warm baths: 4¾ leagues NE. Veſoul, and 12½ N. Beſançon. *Long*. 24. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 49. N.

**LUZ** *(La)*, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Canary.

**LUZA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dwina, at Uſtiug.

**LUZARA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua. In the year 1702, a battle was fought near this town, between the troops of the empire under the command of prince Eugene, and the French and Spaniards, commanded by the duke of Anjou; the diſpute was long and bloody, and the victory was only known by the duke of Anjou becoming maſter of Luzara: 16 miles S. Mantua.

**LUZARCHES**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Goneſſe: 5 leagues N. Paris. *Long*. 20. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 7. N.

**LUZEBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia: 2 miles NE. Norden.

**LUZECH**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cahors: 2½ leagues WNW. Cahors, and 5 S. Gourdon. *Long*. 18. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 28. N.

**LUZERNE**, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

**LUZILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amboiſe: 3 leagues S. Amboiſe.

**LUZK**, ſee *Luck*.

**LUZY**, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins-en-Gilbert: 5 leagues SSE. Moulins en-Gilbert, and 5½ SW. Autun.

**LUZZANA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 22 miles S. Mantua.

**LWOW**, ſee *Lemberg*.

**LYDD**, a town of England, in the county of Kent, a member of the town and port of New Romney, and entitled to the ſame privileges as one of the cinque ports: and ſituated on the coaſt near Dungeneſs; about three miles and a half from the light-houſe. This town has been remarkable for a fiſhery, carried on for half a century, which, till within a very few years, yielded an annual profit of a thouſand pounds. On the beach near it is a heap of ſtones, fancifully called the tomb of Criſpin and Criſpianus. It has a weekly market on Thurſday: 3½ miles S. New Romney, and 71 ESE. London.

**LYDDON**, a river of England, in the county of Dorſet, which runs into the Stour, near Sturminſter Newton.

**LYDOWIANY**, a town of Samogitia: 8 miles NW. Roſienne.

**LYGE**, a town of Norway, near a lake of the ſame name: 16 miles NW. Chriſtianſand.

**LYGUM**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick: 14 miles W. Apenrade.

**LYME**, a river of England, which for ſome diſtance divides the county of Dorſet from Devonſhire, and runs into the ſea, near the town of Lyme.

**LYME**, or *Lyme Regis*, a ſea-port town of England, ſituated on the coaſt of Dorſetſhire, near the borders of Devonſhire. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, burgeſſes, &c. and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. It has a weekly market on Friday: 30 miles E. Exeter, and 143 WSW. London. *Long*. 2. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 39. N.

**LYMFIORD**, or *Lymfurt*, a gulf of Denmark, near the weſt coaſt of North Jutland, which communicates with the Scaggerac, and runs eighty miles inland, widening gradually, and forming ſeveral inlands, it is ſeparated from the north ſea only by a narrow bank.

**LYMINGTON**, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Hants, with a harbour for veſſels of conſiderable burden. It is a corporation town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The town is ſituated about a mile from the channel which runs between the main land of England, and the iſland of Wight, the tide flows about a mile beyond the town. The chief trade is making ſalt, which is ſent to all the ſouth parts of England, by land and water. It has a weekly market on Saturday: 17 miles SW. Southampton, and 97 SW. London. *Long*. 1. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 43. N.

**LYNCH**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: 11 miles S. George Town.

**LYNDALS**, a river of Norway, which runs into the ſea, 10 miles NNW. Chriſtianſand.

**LYNE**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Peebles, at the conflux of the Lyne and the Tweed: 3 miles W. Peebles.

**LYNE**, or *Lynne*, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed, at Lyne, in Peebleſhire.

**LYNE**, a river of England, which runs into the Trent, near Nottingham.

**LYNN**, or *Lynn Regis*, or *King's Lynn*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, ſituated about ten miles from the German Sea, on the eaſtern bank of the river Ouſe, which forms a good harbour, and is divided by four ſmall rivers, over which there are fifteen bridges, and at the north end of the town is a platform of twelve cannon, called St. Ann's Fort. King John made it a free borough for its fidelity, during his wars with the barons, and Henry III. granted it a mayor for the ſame reaſon. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, high ſteward, recorder, &c, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The harbour is capable of containing 300 merchants' ſhips, and ſometimes a ſtrong wind will drive the ſhips from their moorings. The ſituation of this town, near the fall of the Ouſe into the ſea, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different counties; ſo that it ſupplies many conſiderable cities and towns, with heavy goods, not only of our own produce, but ſuch as are imported from abroad. Its trade in wine and coals is ſuch, that from 90,000 to 100,000 chaldrons of coals, are brought annually into this port: and the annual importation of wine is more than two thouſand pipes. It appeared, by the report made by the commiſſioners for auditing the public accompts in the year 1784, that the annual duties amounted to more than thoſe at any other port in the kingdom, except London, Briſtol, Liverpool, and Hull. The trade of this town in corn is extremely large; and in iron, deals, timber, and other kinds of merchandiſe, is very conſiderable. Its foreign trade is very conſiderable, eſpecially to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, Spain, and Portugal, and formerly they drove a good trade to France, till it was turned off, by treaties on one hand, and by prohibitions, high duties, &c. on the other, to Spain and Portugal. In the year 1643, the parliamentary forces beſieged the town; the ſiege began on the 28th of Auguſt, and continued till the 16th of September, when it was ſurrendered; and to preſerve it from plunder, was obliged to pay to every foot ſoldier of the beſieging army, under the command of the earl of Mancheſter, ten ſhillings, and to every foot officer, under the rank of a captain, a fortnight's pay, amounting in all to the ſum of 3200l. after which it was made a garriſon-town for the parliament. Preparatory to the reſtoration of Charles II. it was fortified a-freſh by ſir Horatio Townſhend. Two markets are held weekly on Tueſday and Saturday: 44 miles WNW. Norwich, and 106 N. London. *Long*. 0. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 45. N.

LYNN, a river of England, which runs into the Ouſe, at Lynn Regis.

LYNN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 5 miles NE. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 33. N.

LYOE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the ſouth coaſt of Funen.

LYŒNA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, whither the independent Arabians bring their riches as a place of ſecurity, being defended by a warlike tribe, who have withſtood the power of the Turks: 106 miles S. Conſtantina.

LYON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 4 miles SE. Fayetteville.

LYON, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Loch Lyon, on the ſouth-weſt part of the county of Perth, and runs into the Tay: 2 miles ENE. Kenmore.

LYONS, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Rhône and Loire; before the revolution, the capital of a province called *Lyonnois*, ſituated at the conflux of the Rhône and Saône. This city was founded ten years before the birth of Chriſt, by Lucius Munatius Plancus, and peopled by a colony of Romans who had been driven from Vienne by the Allobroges. In the 5th century, Lyons was taken by the Burgundians, whoſe king became feudatory to Clovis. The ſons of Clovis afterwards deſtroyed the power of the Burgundians, and rendered themſelves maſters of Lyons. In the diviſion of the dominions of Louis the Debonnaire, Lyons, with the greateſt part of Burgundy, came to Lothaire. Lyons is the ſecond city of France, in point of ſize and population, but ſuperior to Paris in trade, commerce, and manufactures, containing about 150,000 ſouls. They reckon eleven pariſhes, ſix gates, and four fauxbourgs, and it is divided into thirty-five quarters, named Penonages. It was the ſee of an archbiſhop, who was primate of France, and had formerly great political power over the Lyonnois. The cathedral church was a vaſt Gôthic building, yet majeſtic in its appearance. The town-houſe is eſteemed one of the moſt beautiful in Europe; other public buildings were, before the revolution, four abbys, fifty convents, three public ſchools, a college of phyſic, two general hoſpitals, &c. Here were, beſides, an academy of arts and ſciences and belles-lettres, a ſociety of agriculture, a veterinary ſchool, a theatre, public library, ſeventy companies of tradeſmen and artiſts, three forts, an arſenal well ſupplied, and arranged with care, magnificent quays, &c. The trade is immenſe with Spain, Italy, Swiſſerland, Germany, Holland, England, &c. From Spain, they receive wool, ſilk, drugs, piaſtres, and ingots of gold and ſilver; in return for cloth, linen, fuſtian, ſaffron, paper, &c. To Italy, they ſend cloth, linen, ſilk ſtuffs, lace, books, mercery, and millenery, and receive in return ſilk, velvet, damaſk, ſatins, taffaties, and rice. To Swiſſerland, they ſend coarſe cloth, hats, ſaffron, wine, oil, ſoap, and mercery; and receive from thence cheeſe, linen, and, in war time, horſes. The great towns of Germany purchaſe from Lyons, beſides the ſame merchandize as the Swiſs, ſtuffs of gold and ſilver. From Holland, Lyons takes more merchandize than it ſends in return. The inhabitants carry on a very conſiderable trade with the other parts of France. Early in the French revolution, an union was formed between the towns of Lyons, Marſeilles and Toulon, under the title of Federal Republicaniſm, contrary to the general ſenſe of the nation, which was for a republic one and indiviſible. Lyons contained a great number of diſaffected citizens of every claſs, Royaliſts and Girondiſts, and was declared to be in a ſtate of rebellion. After a ſiege of two months, in which the Lyoneſe were computed to have loſt 2000 men, and great part of the city was reduced to aſhes, the city ſurrendered. The chiefs of the rebels had fled, but ſeveral of them were afterwards taken and executed. By a decree of the convention, the walls and public buildings of Lyons, were ordered to be deſtroyed, and the name of the city itſelf to be changed to that of *Ville Affranchie*; this decree was afterwards repealed: 57¼ poſts SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

LYONNOIS, before the revolution, a province of France, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Saône and Loire, about 30 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The principal places were Lyons, Tarare, La Breſle, St. Chamont, Condrieu, and Ance. Lyonnois, as a government, included alſo the Beaujelois and Forez, all now included in the department of the Rhône and Loire.

LYSE, a town of Norway: 8 miles SSW. Bergen.

LYSEKIL, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 16 miles W. Uddevalla.

LYSKO, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 24 miles N. Grodno.

LYSKO, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 52 miles SW. Novogrodek.

LYSOBIKI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 20 miles NNW. Lublin.

LYSWIK, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 34 miles N. Carlſtadt.

LYSER, or *Lyzer*, ſee *Liſer*.

# M.

MAAB, a ſettlement of Weſt Greenland. *Long.* 48. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 6. N.

MAADEN AL NOCRA, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedjas: 140 miles E. Hagiaz.

MAALMORIE, a cape of Scotland, at the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland of Ila. *Long.* 2. 51. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

MAAN, a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine: 19 miles SE. Jeruſalem.

MAARAHAI, a harbour on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ulietea, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 151. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 53. S.

MAARRA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Aleppo; the reſidence of an Aga: 15 leagues SSE. Aleppo.

MAB, or *Moab*, a town of Paleſtine, formerly the capital of the Moabites, about 15 miles E. from the Dead Sea.

MABANOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 12 miles S. Berdiczow.

MABER, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 16 leagues SSW. Sutter or Suſa.

MABERIA, a lake of Africa, in Negroland, whoſe waters run into the Senegal, *Long.* 7. 40. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

MABRA, a town of Africa, on the ſea coaſt of Algiers, and weſt part of the Gulf of Bona: 10 miles W. Bona.

MACABRAB, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar: 40 miles SSW. Meroe.

MACAENS DE CAMMHO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 4½ leagues NNE. Thomar, and 11 SSE. Coimbra.

MACALLESTER'S BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Mull.

MACAO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 4 leagues NE. Abantes, and 11 SW. Caſtel-Branco.

MACAO, a ſeaport of China, in the province of Quang-tong. This town is built on a peninſula, or rather on a ſmall iſland, becauſe it is ſeparated from the land by a river, where the ebbing and flowing of the tide are ſenſibly felt. This tongue of land is joined to the reſt of the iſland only by a ſmall neck, encloſed by a wall. The Portugueſe obtained this port as a reward for the aſſiſtance they gave the Chineſe, againſt a celebrated pirate, who infeſted the neighbouring ſeas, and had laid ſiege to the capital of the province. They compelled him to retreat to Macao, where he was taken and put to death. They fortified the place, ſurrounded it with ſtrong walls, and in a manner became maſters of it. Macao has a Portugueſe governor, and a Chineſe mandarin; the palace of the latter is in the middle of the city; the nation of the former pays a tribute of 100,000 ducats, for the liberty of chooſing their own magiſtrates, exerciſing their religion, and living according to their own laws. The houſes here are built after the European manner, but they are low and make little ſhow. The city is defended by three forts, built upon eminences; its works are good, and well planted with artillery. *Long.* 3. 19. E. Peking. *Lat.* 22. 12. N.

MACARAGUA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 45 miles NW. Havanna.

MACARIACAW POINT, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent: 3 miles S. Young Point.

MACARISH, a town of Egypt: 2 miles NE. Beniſuef.

MACAROWA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 24 miles NW. Kiov.

MACARSCA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Spalatro: 36 miles ESE. Spalatro.

MACAS, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Hoval, near the mouth of the Senegal.

MACAS, a town of South America, which gives name to a juriſdiction in the audience of Quito, containing eight other towns. Macas contains about 130 houſes, and 1200 inhabitants, Spaniards and Meſtizos. Its ancient name was *Sevilla del Oro.* At the conqueſt, and for ſome time after, this country was very populous, and, in honour of the great riches drawn from its capital, was diſtinguiſhed by the name of Sevilla del Oro; but at preſent only the memory of its former opulence remains. Such an extreme declenſion proceeded from an inſurrection of the natives, who, after ſwearing allegiance to the king of Spain, took arms and made themſelves maſters of the city of Logrono, and a town called Guamboya, both in the ſame juriſdiction, and very rich. Theſe devaſtations have ſo diſcouraged any farther ſettlement there, that the whole country lies as a waſte; no money goes current in it, and the only way the wretched inhabitants have to provide themſelves with neceſſaries, is by bartering their home products. The nearneſs of Macas to the Cordillera of the Andes, cauſes a ſenſible difference betwixt its temperature and that of Quito: for though it be alſo a woody country, the diverſity betwixt the two moſt diſtant ſeaſons of the year is manifeſt; and as its territory is different from that of the juriſdiction of Quito, ſo the variety in the periods of the ſeaſon is alſo great. Thus winter begins here in April, and laſts till September, which is the time of ſummer betwixt the Cordilleras: and at Macas the fine ſeaſon is in September. In grains, and other products which require a hot and moiſt temperature, the country is very fruitful: but one of the chief occupations of the country people here, is the culture of tobacco, which being of an excellent kind, is exported in rolls all over Peru. Sugar-canes alſo thrive well here, and conſequently cotton. Among the infinite variety of trees which crowd the woods of this country, one of the moſt remarkable is the ſtorax. This territory alſo produces cinnamon-trees, which is ſaid to be of a ſuperior quality to that of Ceylon, here known by the name of Spaniſh cinnamon. Great quantities of copal are brought from Macas, and wild wax, but the latter of little value, as it never indurates, and the ſmell of it, when made into candles, and theſe lighted, is very ſtrong and diſagreeable. *Long.* 0. 40. E. Quito. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

MACA-SOLI, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, 9 miles SE. Sciacca.

MACASSAR, a ſeaport of the iſland of Celebes, and capital of a kingdom called *Macaſſar* or *Bony*, the king of which is in alliance with the Dutch, at the mouth of a conſiderable river, which forms a harbour. The houſes are of wood, and built upon piles, to preſerve them from inundations, for which reaſon they muſt be entered by ladders. *Long.* 117. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 10. S.

MACASSAR *(Straits of)*, the channel, or narrow ſea, between the iſlands of Celebes and Borneo.

MACAU, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourdeaux: 10 miles N. Bourdeaux.

MACAUDO, or *Corbatagi*, a river of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, which runs into the ſea, 3 miles SE. Sciacca.

MACCARY BAY, a bay of the iſland of Jamaica, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 77. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 49. N.

MACCAYE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſtaritz: 7 miles SE. Uſtaritz.

MACCHIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 10 miles NNW. Volturara.

MACCHIA, *(La)*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 5 miles N. Biſignano.

MACCLESFIELD, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated on the river Bollin, or Jordan. It is a flouriſhing town, with conſiderable manufactures of cottons, buttons, ſilk twiſt, hats, &c. and ſeveral ſilk-throwing mills. It is governed by a mayor, who is lord of the manor, twenty-four aldermen, &c. It contains two churches and ſeveral chapels, and has two markets weekly, on Monday and Saturday. Here was formerly a college, now a chapel, built at the expence of Savage, archbiſhop of York. Here is a grammar-ſchool, founded and endowed by Edward VI. In the town-cheſt is preſerved a copy, or counter-part, of a petition, ſent to the king ſoon after the battle of Boſworth-field, in Leiceſterſhire, informing his majeſty, that, having loſt ſo many of the principal inhabitants of this town in that battle, they were unable to fill up the number of aldermen, viz. twenty-four, which their charter required; on which account they petitioned the king that their charter might not be broken or loſt, as their inhabitants had loſt their lives in the king's ſervice: 18½ miles S. Mancheſter, and 171 NNW. London.

MACCLESFIELD, ſhoals or bank, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea: the depth of waters, ſounded by captain Cook, fifty fathoms, over a bottom of white ſand and ſhells. *Long.* 114. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 51. N.

MACDOWALL'S BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jura.

MACEDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 5 miles SE. Santiago.

MACEDONIA, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Servia, on the eaſt by Romania, on the ſouth by Theſſaly and the Archipelago, and on the weſt by Albania. The figure of it is very irregular, but the ſituation advantageous; and the air clear, ſharp, and wholeſome. The ſoil is, for the moſt part, fertile, and the maritime coaſts, in particular, abound in corn, wine, oil, and every thing that can be deſired for uſe and pleaſure. In the inland parts are ſeveral uninhabited waſtes. It had mines formerly of almoſt all kinds of metal, but particularly of gold, and ſufficiency of timber. The many fine bays in this country are a great convenience to trade. Salonichi is the moſt conſiderable town.

MACER, a river of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, which runs into the Mediterranean: 20 miles E. Zebeda.

MACERATA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Lavora: about a league from Capua, in the road to Naples.

MACERATA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and marquiſate of Ancona, on the Chienta, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Fermo: it contains ſeveral churches, thirteen convents, an univerſity, two academies, and about 10,000 inhabitants. It is generally conſidered as the capital of the province. The principal gate is built in the form of a triumphal arch: 95 miles NE. Rome, and 100 ESE. Florence. *Long.* 31. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 15. N.—On the 12th of February, 1797, this town was taken by the French.

MACKADRA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 32 miles S. Chamir.

MACHALA, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, and juriſdiction of Guayaquil. The environs produce great quantities of cacao, reckoned the beſt in all Guayaquil. In its neighbourhood are great numbers of mangrove-trees, whoſe ſpreading branches, and thick trunks, cover all the plains; which, lying low, are frequently overflown. The wood of the mangrove-tree is ſo heavy, as to ſink in water; and when uſed in ſhips, &c. is found very durable, being ſubject neither to ſplit or rot.

MACHANGARA, a river of South America, which paſſes by the city of Quito.

MACHAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 8 miles SW. Branaw.

MACHAULT, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vouziers: 3½ leagues SE. Rethel, and 3 SW. Vouziers.

MACHECOUL, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Loire: 6 leagues SW. Nantes, and 10 N. Sables d'Olonne. *Long.* 15. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. N.—On the 12th of June, 1793, the republicans were defeated by the royaliſts, near this town, which was taken by the latter.

MACHED ALI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: 120 miles S. Bagdad.

MACHED HUSSEIN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: 80 miles SSW. Bagdad.

MACHERRY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Mewat: 24 miles E. Cotputly, and 70 SSW. Delhi.

MACHESIN, or *Machiſin*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 105 miles SE. Raca.

MACHIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: 12 miles SW. Moliſe.

MACHIA DI MURA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 3 miles S. Vieſte.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Gilolo. It is not large, about ſix leagues in circumference, but populous. The Dutch have three forts: with companies of ſoldiers to guard the iſland: the principal article of commerce is ſago. It is ſituated a little to the north of the line, in *Long.* 126. 50. E. Greenwich.

MACHIAS BAY, a bay of the Atlantic, near the diſtrict of Main, in North America. *Long.* 67. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 34. N.

MACHISCHEVO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk: 36 miles W. Iſchim.

MACHLEN, a town of Flanders: 4 miles S. Deinſe.

MACHLIN, or *Machlene*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: 10 miles W. Ayr.

MACHONOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 60 miles E. Braclaw.

MACHYNLETH, a town of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, on the river Dovy, over which is a ſtone bridge, which divides it from Merionethſhire. It has a weekly market on Monday. This was formerly a place of more conſequence than at preſent, and it is ſaid, that Owen Glendowr aſſembled a parliament in this town, as prince of Wales, in the year 1402: 32 miles W. Montgomery, and 198 W. London.

MACIECOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm: 40 miles E. Chelm.

MACJEJEWICE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 44 miles WNW. Lublin.

MACKENZELL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: 9 miles NE. Fulda, and 2 SE. Hunefeld.

MACKERMORE, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland: about 5 miles E. from the iſland of Jura.

MACKINTOSH *(Fort)*, a fort of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, on the Allegany river: 22 miles NW. Pittſburg.

MACKUM, a town of Friezland, on the Zuyder See: 5 miles W. Bolſwaert.

MACLAS, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: 5 leagues E. St. Etienne.

MACNEAN, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, which communicates with the ſouth part of Lough Erne: 8 miles WSW. Enniſkillen.

MACNEN-ABAD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 37 leagues SSE. Zareng.

MACOCO, or *Anziko*, ſee *Anziko*.

*Mâcon*, or *Maſcon*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Saône and Loire, near the Saône; before the revolution, it was the capital of a ſmall country, called *Mâconnois*, which was formerly a county, and the ſee of a biſhop. It contained four churches, a commandery of Malta, ſeven convents, a college, and an hoſpital. The trade is conſiderable: 7½ poſts N. Lyons, and 53¾ S. Paris. *Long*. 22. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 19. N.

MACOTERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 18 miles E. Salamanca.

MACOU, a town of Perſian Armenia: 25 leagues S. Erivan.

MACOUBA ST. ANN *(Le)*, a town of the iſland of Martinico. *Long*. 43. 31. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 14. 54. N.

MACRI, or *Macari*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, ſituated on a bay of the Mediterranean: 70 miles W. Satalia.

MACRONISI, a ſmall iſland in the Turkiſh Archipelago, near the coaſt of Livadia. It was alſo called *Helena*, becauſe it afforded a protection to that princeſs: it was anciently very populous, but is now deſerted by man, and affords a harbour for lizards and other reptiles. A great number of rare plants are found in the internal parts: about 2 leagues NE. Cape Colonni. *Long*. 42. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 33. N.

MACSOUD-BEGUI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 18 leagues ESE. Iſpahan.

MACSWINE'S BAY, a bay of Ireland, in the north part of Donegal Bay: 11 miles W. Donegal.

MACUIH-YU, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the province of Quang-tong. *Long*. 134. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 23. 10. N.

MACUNA, one of the Navigator's Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, where M. de la Peyrouſe, his captain, ſeveral officers, and men, were maſſacred by the inhabitants. *Long*. 169. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 14. 19. S.

MACURITAS, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 115 miles WSW. Havannah.

MAD, a town of Hungary: 5 miles N. Tokay.

MADAGASCAR, a large iſland in the Indian Sea, ſeparated from the continent of Africa by a channel, about 90 leagues acroſs in its narroweſt part, called *The Channel of Moçambique*, or *Moſambique*. This iſland is rather more than 800 miles in length, and from 120 to 200 in breadth. It is divided into 28 provinces, and watered by a great number of conſiderable rivers, which form at their mouths many bays and gulfs, in which are found good roads and harbours. The firſt European who diſcovered this iſland, was Lawrence Almeida, a Portugueſe, in the year 1506. The inhabitants of Madagaſcar are divided into a number of tribes; the number is eſtimated at upwards of four millions. The natives are called *Malegaches*. They are portly in their perſons, and riſe above the middle ſtature. The colour of the ſkin is different: among one tribe it is of a deep black, among another tawny: ſome have a copper coloured tint: but the colour of the greater part is olive. All thoſe who are black have woolly hair, like the negroes on the coaſt of Africa. Thoſe who are of a complexion ſimilar to that of the Indians and Mulattoes, have as lank hair as the Europeans. Their noſe is not flat; they have a broad open forehead; their lips are thin; and their features are regular and agreeable. Theſe people generally diſplay in their countenance a peculiar character of frankneſs and good-nature. They never ſhow any deſire of learning but things which relate to the ſimpleſt wants of mankind; and this deſire is always extremely moderate: they are very indifferent reſpecting knowledge, which cannot be obtained without reflection. A natural want of care, and a general apathy, renders every thing inſupportable to them that requires attention. Sober, light, and active, they ſpend the greater part of their lives in ſleeping, and in amuſing themſelves. The Malegache, like the ſavage, is deſtitute both of virtue and vice. To him the preſent is every thing; he is ſuſceptible of no kind of foreſight; and he does not even conceive, that there are men on the earth who give themſelves uneaſineſs reſpecting futurity. Some of them are not entirely ignorant of the art of writing. They have even ſome hiſtorical books in the Madecaſe language: but their learned men, whom they call Ombiaſſes, uſe only the Arabic characters. They have among them treatiſes on medicine, geomancy, and judicial aſtrology. The Ombiaſſes profeſs, in the public ſchools, geomancy and aſtrology. The art of writing has, doubtleſs, been brought into this iſland by the Arabs, who made a conqueſt of it about 300 years ago. Their paper is made in the vally of Amboule. The Arabic language has made ſome progreſs in the north-weſt part of the iſland of Madagaſcar. It is well known, that the Arab princes formed large eſtabliſhments along the African coaſt, which, according to geographers, correſpond with the kingdoms of Monomotapa and Mono-Emugi. Some of the whites, who inhabit the province of Anoſſi and Carcanoſſi, pretend to be deſcended from Imina, the mother of Mahomet, others are ſprung, ſome from the pirates, and others from the Jews: for this reaſon they call themſelves Zaffe-Hibrahim, that is to ſay, the deſcendants of Abraham. Beſides theſe, there is alſo a kind of whites, who ſay they were ſent to Madagaſcar by the caliph of Mecca, to inſtruct the Malegaches in the ſecrets of nature, and the religion of Mahomet. While the Malegaches are at war, their women ſing and dance inceſſantly, throughout the whole day, and even during a part of the night. They imagine that theſe continual dances animate their huſbands, and increaſe their vigour and courage. They ſcarcely allow themſelves time to enjoy their meal: when the war is ended, they aſſemble at ſunſet, and renew their ſinging and dancing, which always begin with much noiſe, and the ſound of various inſtruments. The chief ſettlement on the ſouthern coaſt of Madagaſcar is Fort Dauphin. The place moſt frequented by the Europeans in the northern part of Madagaſcar is called *Foulepointe*, but the natives give it the name of *Voulou-Voulu*. The harbour is ſurrounded by a reef of rocks, which breaks the force of the waves, and ſhelters ſhips from heavy ſeas. The ſhores of it are very bold, and the leaſt depth of the water is twenty-three feet, at low water. Ships can procure at Foulepointe, proviſions of every kind in abundance, and at a low price. The markets are well ſupplied when commerce experiences no check or reſtraint on the part of the Europeans. The French claim the honour of firſt diſcovering the maritime countries between the Bay of Antongil and the Bay of St. Auguſtin, although the Portugueſe, in all their voyages to the Eaſt Indies, have conſtantly, ſince the year 1506, anchored in this iſland, and improved their diſcoveries. The Dutch have followed their example; yet neither have penetrated ſo far into the country as the French. Great quantities of iron and ſteel are found throughout this iſland, which their artificers forge and purify, with little difficulty and labour. There are in Madagaſcar three ſorts of gold: the country gold, called malacaſſa, pale, and as eaſy to be caſt as lead; an ounce of which is worth no more than twenty florins. The rivers and brooks are rich in various kinds of precious ſtones, in cryſtal, topazes, granites, amethyſts, eagle-ſtones, emeralds, ſapphires, hyacinths, jaſpers, and blood-ſtones, called by the natives rhahamanga, cornelians, and touchſtones. The productions of the iſland are ſeveral ſorts of rice and barley, bananas, ananas, melons, ſugar-canes, white pepper, ginger, cocoa-nuts, ſaffron, indigo, gum benzoin, tacamahac, and ſeveral other kinds of gums, five different kinds of honey, and a great variety of plants, unknown to Europeans. Among the multitude of trees, the moſt remarkable is the raven, a kind of palm-tree, known only in Madagaſcar. This tree, the top part of which is prepared and eaten in the ſame manner as that of the cabbage-palm, riſes to a great height. It is covered with a hard bark, and its wood, which is fibrous and hard, is employed for conſtructing houſes. The walls and partitions of theſe houſes are formed of the ribs of its leaves, which have the ſolidity of wood, and the pliability of leather, and which are faſtened together in a very ingenious manner. The leaves ſerve to cover them; and this covering, which laſts a long time, is preferable to our thatch. It is of the leaves of the raven, alſo, that the Madecaſſes make their plates, diſhes, and cups. Theſe veſſels are always clean, but they are never uſed more than once. Under the membranous covering, which incloſes the flowers of this palm, is found a gummy ſubſtance, of an exquiſite taſte, which one would take to be honey. It is not ſurpriſing, that the Madecaſſes endeavour to be ſurrounded by a tree ſo uſeful. They make very large planks of it by ſplitting it from the one end to the other. Theſe planks, however, muſt be ſtraightened the moment they are ſplit. The rivers are filled with crocodiles; Mr. Rochon ſays, he one day ſaw an ox dragged away and devoured by one of theſe monſters. The iſland of Madagaſcar abounds with different kinds of quadruped animals, inſects, birds, and fiſh. There are three ſorts of cattle; one kind horned, another with round heads, without horns, called boury, and a third kind, whoſe horns are looſe and hanging down, and faſtened only to the ſkin of the head; all of them having large quantities of fat, contained in great bunches or ſwellings, which the natives melt and uſe for butter, the taſte being very agreeable. Buffaloes likewiſe run in herds. There are great numbers of goats and kids. The mutton is extremely fine taſted, and there is a kind of ſheep whoſe large and flat tails weigh twenty or twenty-five pounds. The woods are inhabited by great numbers of wild boars. Various kinds of monkies and baboons are found in the different provinces, but neither elephants, tygers, lions, or horſes. Inſects are numerous. The famocantraton, or breaſt-leaper, is an extraordinary but dangerous inſect, of the ſize of a ſmall lizard, which fixes itſelf, as if glued, to the barks of trees, with its mouth open for catching ſpiders, flies, and other inſects. They leap on the breaſts of thoſe who approach the tree where they are, and cannot be got rid of but by cutting away the fleſh on which they are fixed. There are numbers of cameleons, rats, mice, and water-rats. Mandouts is a kind of ſerpent, as large as the arm or leg of a man, not venomous, though deemed ſo by the natives: it feeds on bats and ſmall birds: there are ſcorpions, moth-worms, ear-wigs, bugs, and many inſects, troubleſome to mankind. The inhabitants generally apply with great diligence to agriculture, have little knowledge of commerce, and no improvements in inventions of arts and trades like Europeans, or in diſcovering the natural produce, that might invite ſtrangers to their country: they even neglect making ſilk, and preſerving the worms they have ſuch plenty of. Their labour extends only to the neceſſities of living, proviſions, apparel, and habitations, for they contemn ſuperfluities. Their chief employment is in buildings, gold and iron works, and in poliſhing, making earthen ware, ſpinning, weaving, cordage, fiſhing, hunting, and moſtly in agriculture. Some make all ſorts of iron and ſteel implements hatchets, hammers, ſhovels, razors, nippers, knives, &c. Polygamy is practiſed throughout the iſland, every man enjoying a plurality of wives, in proportion to his fortune. The women, eſpecially incontinent, are never deſtitute of friends. Their marriage-ceremonies are called miracheibe; the negroes practiſe none, and the whites, or Zaferanimi, obſerve them only on the wedding-day of their chief wife. At funerals, the neareſt relations waſh the body of the deceaſed, which they adorn with bracelets, rings, and chains of gold, ſet with coral and other ornaments, wrap it in ſeveral exceedingly fine cloths, and carry it in a mat to the tomb. The cuſtom of expoſing their children to a certain, though indeterminate, manner of death, appears to be the moſt dreadful of all the barbarous and execrable ſuperſtitions practiſed by the natives of Madagaſcar. The ordinary food of theſe iſlanders conſiſt of rice, beans, or peas, various ſorts of yams, oils, fruit, cabbages, beef, mutton, goats, poultry, fiſh, and porcupines. Hog's fleſh is only eaten by hunters and their families; and ginger, green leaves, garlic, and white pepper, compoſe their ſauces. The ſame language is ſpoken throughout the iſland, but differently pronounced in different provinces, long and ſhort, of great affinity with the Oriental, chiefly Arabic, and agreeably to the Greek in the manner of ſpeaking, in the order and conjunction of the nouns, and verbs active, and extremely copious. The inhabitants of this great iſland have but little knowledge of commerce, they exchange amongſt themſelves goods for goods; gold and ſilver coins imported by Europeans are immediately melted down for bracelets, earrings, and other ornaments, and no currency of coin is eſtabliſhed: thoſe in want of cotton carry rice and cattle into the cotton countries, and others in want of rice and cattle bring cotton into the plentiful provinces: their traffic chiefly conſiſts in the exchange of the produce of one province for that of another; and ſometimes they exchange gold and ſilver for copper and iron. *Long.* 59. to 66. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 7. 30. to 25. 30. S.

MADAH, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 8 leagues S. Zareng.

MADAIN, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris: 20 miles S. Bagdad.

MADALENABERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles S. Efferding.

MADAN'S POINT, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 62. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 28. N.

MADARAVAN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez; in the neighbourhood are ſome iron mines: not far from mount Atlas.

MADDISON, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky.

MADE, a town of Holland: 4 miles W. Gertrudenberg.

MADEIRA, an iſland in the Atlantic, and the principal of a group called the *Madeiras*, about 150 miles in circumference, of a triangular form, ſo called by the Portugueſe, from its being, when firſt they landed on it, covered with wood. The diſcovery is generally attributed to the Portugueſe; but a tradition was formerly held among the natives, that an Engliſhman, of the name of Macham, who had married a lady of immenſe fortune, embarked at Briſtol, in the year 1342, for France, and was driven by a ſtorm to this iſland. However, the moſt probable and beſt atteſted account is, that the Portugueſe did not become acquainted with Madeira before the year 1431, when Don Henry firſt ſent a colony thither, under the conduct of Triſtan Teſſora and Gonzales, or Gonzalvo Zarco, who were nominated governors alternately, or, as others affirm, of different parts of the iſland. Upon this partition of power, it was divided into two provinces, Machicho and Funchal: the new coloniſts immediately ſet to work in clearing the ground, and for this purpoſe ſet fire to the foreſts, which burnt with ſuch violence, that the governor and people were forced to ſeek protection from the flames in the ſea, in which they had almoſt periſhed before they were taken up by a ſhip. So abundant was the fuel, and fierce the flames, that this fire continued, we are told, for near ſeven years; in conſequence of which, the ſoil was ſo enriched by the wood aſhes, that for a long time it produced one hundred fold; though we are told, this increaſe is diminiſhed to twenty-five times the quantities of grain ſown, or ſugar-canes planted. The climate is more temperate than the Canaries, and the ſoil more fertile in wine, ſugar, and fruits, but leſs ſo in corn, though infinitely better watered with ſpings and rivers, the number of which is infinite. As to cattle, birds, plants, and trees, they are nearly ſimilar, each produces the ſanguis draconis, maſtick, and other gums. The onions here are ſo mild and ſweet, that they are eaten raw like apples. Lemons grow to a large ſize, and oranges are produced ſpontaneouſly, of all ſorts and dimenſions; beſides all the European fruits, peaches, nectarines, melons, apricots, pears, apples, with a variety of others. In Madeira are made the fineſt ſweetmeats in the world, all kinds of fruits being here candied in the moſt exquiſite perfection. In the Madeiras, ſugar-works were firſt erected in the weſt, of which it had an incredible number, and from thence they were removed to America; ſoon after which, the Portugueſe, finding the demand for their ſugars ſink, converted their cane plantations into vineyards: which appears to be a better reaſon, than that of the poverty of the ſoil. The exports of wines, and the profits on them, are immenſe, and produce a large revenue to the crown of Portugal. Theſe wines are of different kinds, different both in taſte, colour, and ſtrength. Funchal is the capital.

MADELA, a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine: 192 miles SE. Jeruſalem.

MADELY, a town of England, in Shropſhire, formerly a place of trade, but ruined in the civil wars, and the market diſcontinued till the year 1763; it has been renewed, but removed a conſiderable diſtance from the ancient market-place, to near the iron bridge in Colebrook Dale. The town contains about 100 houſes: 8 miles NNW. Bridgenorth, and 147 NW. London.

MADERA, a large river of South America, which runs into the river of the Amazons, about 500 miles from its mouth.

MADFUNE, a town of Egypt, anciently called *Abydus*, whoſe grandeur and magnificence are ſaid to have nearly equalled Thebes: it has been long ruined.

MADIAN, a town of Arabia, near the coaſt of the Red Sea: 230 miles SSE. Gaza.

MADISON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 20 miles NE. Charlotteſville.

MADMAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 4 leagues W. Herat.

MADONIA, a mountain of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara: 35 miles SE. Palermo, and 30 NNE. Girgenti.

MADOOGARY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Coimbetore country: 8 miles S. Coimbetore.

MADRAS, or *Fort St. George*, called by the natives *China patam*, a town of Hindooſtan, ſituated on the coaſt of Coromandel, built in the reign of Charles II. by order of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, under the ſuperintendence of ſir William Langhorne. It is built in a plain ſandy ſituation, ſo cloſe to the ſea, that its walls have ſometimes been endangered by the beating of the ſurges. Behind, it is defended by a ſalt-water river, which adds to its ſecurity, but takes away from its conveniency, by obſtructing all freſh-water ſprings. This inconvenience obliges the inhabitants to ſend above a mile for water that is drinkable. In the rainy ſeaſon, the ſea threatens deſtruction on one ſide, while the river is no leſs terrifying on the other, from the apprehenſion of an inundation. The ſun, from April to September, is ſcorching hot, and, without the ſea breezes to moiſten and cool the air, the place would not be habitable. About the city, the ſoil is ſo poor, dry, and ſandy, that it produces not a blade of graſs ſpontaneouſly, nor corn with culture. The roots, herbage, and other vegetables, conſumed in the place, are brought from a conſiderable diſtance. In ſhort, nothing can be more unhappy than the aſpect, more diſagreeable or leſs commodious than the ſituation; yet, under all theſe diſadvantages, it is the company's head ſettlement, and, next to Batavia, the richeſt European port in India. The fort lies north-north-eaſt and ſouth-ſouth-weſt, in the middle of the White or Engliſh Town. It is a regular ſquare, about a hundred yards on each ſide. The White Town, where the Europeans live, is about a quarter of a mile in length, and nearly half as much in breadth. To the northward of the fort are three decent ſtraight ſtreets, and an equal number to the ſouth. The houſes are flat-roofed, built with brick, and covered with a plaſter made of ſea-ſhells which no rain can penetrate. The walls are thick, and rooms lofty, but few of them exceed one floor, though ſome are raiſed a floor above ground. Oppoſite to the weſt gate of the fort is a barrack, where the company's ſoldiers lodge when off guard; and, adjoining to it, is a very convenient hoſpital, whither they are conveyed and carefully attended when ſick. At the other end of the barrack is a mint, where the company coin gold and ſilver. There is a town-houſe where the magiſtrates aſſemble, and a court of juſtice is held. The whole is encompaſſed with a ſtrong wall, of the ſame ſtone with which the fort is built. It is defended by batteries, baſtions, half-moons, and flankers: the whole mounted with near 200 pieces of cannon, and three mortars, including the guns on the outworks, beſides field-pieces. Round it, on the weſt ſide, runs the river, by which alone, and a battery, it is defended. South of the White Town is a little ſuburb, the reſidence of the black watermen, by whom it is wholly poſſeſſed. It conſiſts of little low thatched cottages, hardly deſerving the name of buildings. Beyond this, is an outguard of blacks, to give notice of any danger. In ſhort, it cannot be well attacked, except on the ſouth and north ſides; for, towards the ſea, the ſwell and ſurges are a perfect ſecurity. As to the Black Town, called *Madraſs*, and ſometimes *Chinapatam*, it is inhabited by Gentoos, Mohammetans, and Indian

Chriſtians, as Armenians and Portugueſe; nor is it without a number of Jews. The wall is of brick, ſeventeen feet thick, with baſtions at proper diſtances, after the modern rules of fortification. It has alſo a river on the weſt, and the ſea on the eaſt. To the north, a canal is cut from the river to the ſea, which ſerves for a moat on that ſide. The town is a mile and a half in circumference, and might be reckoned a place of ſtrength, if the garriſon were always proportioned. Indeed, the accident that befel the company, in the war with the French, has made them more attentive to its ſecurity. The fortifications have received great improvements; a body of national troops, as well as of the company's ſoldiers, are generally in garriſon, at leaſt in time of war; nor are ſtores, proviſions, or any other neceſſaries, wanting for its defence and ſecurity. In the Black Town, the ſtreets are wide, with trees planted in ſome of them, which afford ſhelter from the piercing beams of the ſun. Some of the houſes are of brick; the reſt miſerable cottages. The town is, in general, very populous; one of thoſe little mean cottages containing ſeven, eight, or ten in a family; yet, with all this appearance of poverty, few places abound more in wealth, ready ſpecie no where circulating with greater rapidity. The bazar, or market, is every day crowded, and exchanges of property of immenſe value are made, which they transfer with the ſame facility with which it is done on the Exchange of London. Upon the whole, the inhabitants of this town have nothing poor, mean, or unclean, but the outſide aſpect; all within is neat, decent, and, if the furniture is not rich, at leaſt the landlord is generally ſo. In the Black Town ſtands an Armenian church, with ſeveral little pagodas, or Indian temples, to which belong a number of prieſts and female choriſters. *Long.* 80. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 6. N.—In the month of September, 1746, this town was taken by the French. It was reſtored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

MADRE DE DIOS, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Patagonia, 60 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 60. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. S.

MADRE DE DIOS, ſee *Reſolution.*

MADRE DE POPA, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, with a celebrated convent. The pilgrims of South America reſort in great numbers to this religious foundation, which is there in almoſt as great reputation as the Santa Caſa, or Holy Houſe of Loretto, is in Europe; great numbers of miracles being ſaid to have been wrought here by the holy virgin, in favour of the Spaniſh fleets and their ſailors, who are therefore very liberal in their donations at her ſhrine: 50 miles E. Carthagena.

MADRET, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 10 miles NE. Chamir.

MADRID, a city and capital of Spain, on the Manzanares. This city was long only an obſcure town in New Caſtile, belonging to the archbiſhops of Toledo; but ſince the emperor Charles V. and his ſucceſſors, have choſen it for their reſidence, it is become the firſt city in Spain. It has no fortifications nor ditches, being only ſurrounded with a bad wall. There are, nevertheleſs, ſome gates, by no means anſwerable to the grandeur of the city; all theſe gates are ſhut during the night, except the gate of Segovia, and are guarded by revenue officers, to prevent contraband trade. On approaching Madrid, nothing announces to the traveller that he is near the capital of the Spaniſh monarchy. The inns, within two leagues of that city, are equally dirty, and deſtitute of all conveniencies, with thoſe in every other part of the kingdom. The ſoil appears barren, and without either trees or verdure; but, on arriving at the banks of the Manzanares, a ſuperb and, in time of floods, extremely neceſſary bridge, notifies the vicinity of the royal reſidence. Almoſt all the ſtreets of Madrid are ſtraight, wide, clean, and well paved. Madrid has alſo ſeveral ſquares, which, in general, are not very regular; the Plaza Mayor, eſpecially, deſerves notice for its ſpacíouſneſs and regularity, and the elegant and lofty houſes it contains. It is fifteen hundred and thirty-ſix feet in circuit. The houſes, of which there are a hundred and thirty-ſix, are of five ſtories, ornamented with balconies, the firſt of which, ſupported by pillars, form a piazza round the ſquare, where the inhabitants may walk under cover. In the middle of the ſquare a market is kept. The ſtreets and ſquares of Madrid, except the Plaza Mayor, are ornamented with fountains, in a very ill taſte. The water of all theſe fountains is excellent; and the air of Madrid, though the weather be variable and uncertain, extremely pure. It was this purity of the air, and excellent quality of the water, which induced Charles V. and his ſucceſſors, to fix their reſidence in this city. The *auto da fés* were formerly celebrated in this ſquare, with all their terrible apparatus. It is ſtill the theatre of bull-fights, which are given at the royal feaſts. The city of Madrid contains fifteen gates, eighteen pariſhes, thirty-five convents of monks, and thirty-one of nuns, thirty-nine colleges, hoſpitals, or houſes of charity, 7398 dwelling-houſes, and 160,000 inhabitants. The environs of Madrid preſent the traveller with nothing agreeable, except the banks of the Manzanares, where he finds ſhade, coolneſs, and verdure. There are four academies in Madrid. The firſt is the Spaniſh Academy, founded in 1714, in imitation of the French academy, and conſiſting of twenty-four members, including the preſident. Its firſt object was the compilation of a dictionary of the Spaniſh language, which was publiſhed in ſix volumes folio. The ſecond is the academy of hiſtory, which owes its origin to a ſociety of individuals, the object of whoſe meetings was to preſerve and illuſtrate the hiſtorical monuments of the kingdom of Spain. Their labours met the approbation of Philip V. who, in 1738, confirmed their ſtatutes by a royal cedula. This academy conſiſts of twenty-four members, including the preſident, ſecretary, and cenſor. The other academies are, the academy of the fine arts, painting, ſculpture, architecture, and the academy of medicine. The latter is held in no great eſteem. *Long.* 12. 44. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 27. N.

MADRID (*New*), a town of North America, in Louiſiana, intended as the capital of a new ſettlement, on the weſtern ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, oppoſite the mouth of the Ohio. The ſpot on which the city is to be built, is called *New Madrid*, after the capital of Spain. This ſettlement, which is without the limits of the United States, in the Spaniſh dominions, is conducted by colonel Morgan, under the patronage of the Spaniſh king. The ſettlers are to form their own conſtitution, make their own laws (provided they do not counteract the laws of Spain) chooſe their own magiſtrates and civil officers, and are to enjoy free toleration in religion. They are, however, to be ſubjects to the king of Spain. As an encouragement to ſettlers, they are to be indulged with ſome peculiar commercial privileges. New Madrid, from its local ſituation and adventitious privileges, is in proſpect of being the great emporium of the weſtern country, unleſs the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi ſhould be opened to the United States. And even ſhould this deſired event take place, which probably will not, without a rupture with Spain, this muſt be a place of great trade. For here will naturally centre the immenſe quantities of produce that will be borne down the Illinois, the Miſſiſippi, the Ohio, and their various branches; and if the carriers can find as good a market for their cargoes here, as at New Orleans or the Weſt Indies, and can procure the articles they deſire, they will gladly ſave themſelves the difficulties and dangers of the navigation of the Miſſiſippi. New Madrid is 1040 miles from the mouth of the Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 89. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 36. N.

MADRIDEJOS, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 30 miles SE. Toledo.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 27 miles N. Avila.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Old Caſtile, near Olmedo, on the Adaja: 30 miles S. Valladolid.

MADRIGAL, a town of South America, in the country of Popayan: 110 miles S. Popayan. *Lat.* 0. 45. N.

MADRIGOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 6 miles W. Parma.

MADRISIO, a town of Italy, in the county of Friuli, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 30 miles N. Venice.

MADROGAN, or *Bananatapa*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Monomotapa, where the king has a palace. *Long.* 47. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. S.

MADRUZZO, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe, 10 miles NE. Riva.

MADTEICH, or *Wieſenteich*, a lake of Sileſia, in the principality of Sagan: 2 miles N. Freywald.

MADUE SEE, a very large lake of Germany, in Hinder Pomerania, great part of which was drained in the year 1770, and is now inhabited.

MADURA, a country of Hindooſtan, ſituated to the ſouth of the Carnatic, in alliance with the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, about ſixty miles in length, and fifty in breadth.

MADURA, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, fortified with ſquare towers and parapets, well furniſhed with cannon: 80 miles SSW. Tanjore, 236 SSW. Madras, and 182 SSE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 78. 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 50. N.—This town was taken by the Britiſh troops, in the year 1757, or rather it was purchaſed for the ſum of 170,000 rupees.

MADURA, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, ſituated to the north of the eaſt end of the iſland of Java, about twenty-five leagues in length, and from three to five in breadth. It is divided into three provinces, two of which are under the Dutch, the other governed by a native king. It is exceedingly fertile, eſpecially in rice, for which article it is one of the granaries of India. The capital of the iſland is called by the ſame name, and is ſituated on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 112. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 5. S.

MADZAR, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: 56 miles NNE. Ekaterinograd.

MAEGOA, or *Fremona*, a town of Abyſſinia: 3 leagues from Axum.

MAELER, ſee *Malar.*

MAELLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: 15 miles E. Alcaniz.

MAELSTRAND, ſee *Marſtrand.*

MAELSTROM, a whirlpool in the North Sea, near the iſland of Moſkoe. This whirlpool is heard to the diſtance of ſeveral leagues, being ſo violent, that if a ſhip comes near it, the veſſel will be drawn irreſiſtibly into the vortex, and immediately carried to the bottom, where it is daſhed to pieces againſt the rocks. When it is a flood, the ſtream runs up the country, with a boiſterous rapidity; and when it is ebb, it returns to the ſea, with a violence and noiſe that is unequalled by the loudeſt cataracts. Whatever is carried down by it, is inſtantly abſorbed, and, at the turn of ebb and flood, when the water becomes ſtill for about quarter of an hour, the ſcattered fragments aſcend to the ſurface, but in ſuch a condition as ſcarcely to be known for the parts of a ſhip. When the whirlpool has at any time been agitated by a ſtorm, it has reached veſſels to the diſtance of five or ſix Engliſh miles, when the crews thought themſelves to be in perfect ſecurity. *Long*. 10. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 68. 8. N.

MAERHUET, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 31 miles NW. Calmar.

MAERNA, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 23 miles WSW. Trent, and 8 W. Riva.

MAERSE, a town of the ſtate of Utrecht: 5 miles NW. Utrecht.

MAESEYK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, on the Meuſe. In the year 1567, the inhabitants opened the gates to the revolters, and received a miniſter of the reformed religion; but Cardinal de Groeſbeeck, biſhop of Liege, inveſted the place, and compelled them to ſurrender, a ſhort time after. It ſuffered very much during the ſucceſſive wars, particularly in 1675, when the French deſtroyed the fortifications: 30 miles NNE. Liege. *Long*. 23. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 9. N.

MAESLAND, or *Maeſland Sluys*, a town of Holland, ſituated on a canal, which forms a communication between Delft and the Meuſe. The principal part of the inhabitants are engaged in the herring and whale fiſhery: 7 miles S. Delft, and 10 W. Rotterdam.

MAESTRICHT, one of the largeſt and moſt ancient towns of the Netherlands, belonged formerly to the duchy of Lorrain. In 1530, the emperor Charles V. ſecured the poſſeſſion of it at the diet of Augſburg, and united it to the duchy of Brabant, although it is inſulated in the biſhopric of Liege. The magiſtracy is compoſed of two burgomaſters, one a catholic, the other a proteſtant, and twenty echevins, half catholics and half proteſtants. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee; for Tongres having been deſtroyed by the barbarians, St. Servais, who was preſent at the council held at Cologn in the year 346, transferred the ſee to Maeſtricht, which continued to the year 710, when St. Hubert removed it to Liege, and fixed the cathedral on the ſpot where St. Lambert had been martyred. There are two collegiate and ſeveral pariſh churches, beſides ſeveral religious houſes; the town-houſe is a very handſome building, and has a good library. The city revolted from Spain in the year 1570; and in the year 1579, the prince of Parma beſieged and took it on the 29th of June, by a poſt ill defended, after a ſiege of four months; when it was pillaged and ſacked, and above 8000 perſons miſerably periſhed. The ſiege was long and bloody, but at length the town ſurrendered by capitulation, and obtained the moſt honourable conditions. In the year 1634, the marquis d'Aytone, general of the Spaniſh troops, after being diſappointed in his deſign on Limburg, came to inveſt Maeſtricht: the duke of Bouillon, governor of the city, had thrown himſelf and 4000 men into the place, and made ſuch furious ſallies on the beſiegers, that the marquis was compelled to turn the ſiege into a blockade; but on receiving conſiderable reinforcements, he began his approaches, and to batter the town; but all his efforts gave little inquietude to the prince of Orange, who relied on the courage of the garriſon, and the ſkill and good conduct of the duke; but to make a diverſion in favour of Maeſtricht, the prince reſolved to inveſt Breda; which ſo alarmed the Spaniſh general, that he immediately raiſed the ſiege of Maeſtricht, and marched all his forces to Breda, on which the prince retired, on the 8th of September, with his army, in good order; while the marquis d'Aytone, to hide his chagrin at being overreached by the prince's artifice, entered Breda with the airs of a conqueror. January 30, 1673, Louis XIV. king of France, inveſted it in perſon with a numerous army, and, though furniſhed with a garriſon of 6000 foot and 1100 horſe, under the command of M. de Fariaux, afterwards vicomte de Maude, an officer of great reputation, it ſurrendered after a ſiege of thirteen days. In the year 1676, the prince of Orange, being reinforced by the army of the duke of Villa Hermoſa and the comte of Waldeck, attempted to retake it; he employed the choiceſt of his troops, both infantry and cavalry, who fought on foot: he had already gained the counterſcarp, and was preparing to ſtorm the place, though repulſed three times: the beſieged made a brave defence, animated by the example of Francis Calvo, a Catalan, commander of the city in the abſence of marechal d'Eſtrades, at that time attending the conference at Nimmegen. Calvo told the engineers, that he did not underſtand the defence of places, but that he would fight to the laſt drop of his blood; diſeaſe had made great havoc in the prince's army, the marechal de Schomberg was advancing to the relief of the place; theſe circumſtances, all united together, compelled the prince to abandon the enterprize, after a ſiege of fifty-one days, leaving behind him part of his cannon and baggage, with the loſs of upwards of 8000 men. The prince was wounded in the hand, and the rhyngrave was killed in the ſiege. By the peace of Nimmegen, Maeſtricht was reſtored to the Dutch, and accordingly they took poſſeſſion of it, the 6th of November, 1768. – At the ſame time, the towns of Dalem, Fauquemont, and other places, were ceded to the Dutch, on condition that the Roman Catholics might be allowed the free exerciſe of their religion. In the year 1748, Maeſtricht was again inveſted by the French, on the 3d day of April. Theſe hoſtilities were ſuddenly ſuſpended, in conſequence of the preliminaries ſigned at Aix-la-Chapelle. The plenipotentiaries agreed, that, for the glory of his Chriſtian majeſty's arms, the town of Maeſtricht ſhould be ſurrendered to his general, on condition that it ſhould be reſtored, with all the magazines and artillery. He accordingly took poſſeſſion of it on the 3d of May, when the garriſon marched out with all the honours of war, and a ceſſation of arms immediately enſued. Before this town revolted, in 1570, from the Spaniards, it was only environed with a ſingle wall, and ſome old faſhioned towers. When the Spaniards recovered it, they made ſome additions to the fortifications; the Dutch afterwards, upon their repoſſeſſing it, fortified it in a regular manner; and the French, while they were maſters of it, added ſome improvements to the works. The ramparts of Maeſtricht conſiſt of the old incloſure, flanked with ſmall towers and ancient baſtions. But the principal ſtrength of the place lies in ſeveral detached baſtions, ſome great, ſome ſmall, in ſeveral horn-works, and a covert-place, in ſome places double, and in others treble, the whole ſupported by a vaſt number of mines. They can form two inundations round the town, to prevent its being approached, one above, the other below the city; beſides, on the ſouth ſide of the town, towards Liege, there is a very ſtrong entrenchment, on the declivity of a hill, called Fort St. Pierre, able to hold 13,000 or 14,000 men, which, with the help of ſeveral redoubts well planted with artillery, are capable of being a great obſtruction to an army that would undertake the ſiege of the town. This fort conſiſts of a large baſtion with a very good caſemate, a counterſcarp, and two covert-ways; the whole ſupported with entrenchments which extend right and left to the inundation, formed by the little river Jeker. The ſuburb of Wyck has a rampart a quarter of a league in circumference, flanked with three large baſtions, joining to the body of the place. It has likewiſe another incloſure of earth, flanked with ſeveral baſtions, ravelins, and a good covert-way. There are likewiſe two iſles, one above and the other below the bridge, which are ſtrongly entrenched and defended with redoubts and other works. In ſhort, Maeſtricht is juſtly looked upon as one of the ſtrongeſt places in Europe. Near it are large ſtone quarries, in which are ſubterraneous paſſages of great extent, where the farmers frequently ſtore hay, corn, and other articles: 15 miles N. Liege, and 46 E. Bruſſels. *Long*. 23. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 54. N.—On the 23d of February, 1793, this city was bombarded by the French, under general Miranda, but being attacked by general Clairfayt, on the 1ſt of March, the republicans loſt 2000 men, and 9 pieces of artillery, and were compelled to raiſe the ſiege. They were more ſucceſsful on the 4th of November, when the city was taken, and the garriſon, between 7000 and 8000 men, ſurrendered priſoners of war.

MAESTRO, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 8 miles NW. Venice.

MAEVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 20 miles NNW. Vercholenſk.

MAFARECK, a town of Egypt: 30 miles NE. Kous.

MAFFACU, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: $1\frac{1}{2}$ league SE. Orthez, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NW. Pau.

MAFFAH *(Old)*, a town of the iſland of Madagaſcar, ſituated near the north-weſt coaſt. *Long*. 68. 40. E. Ferro *Lat*. 15. 22. S.

MAFFAH *(New)*, a town of the iſland of Madagaſcar: 25 miles SE. Old Maffah.

MAFFERSDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 10 miles N. Turnau.

MAFFRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, containing about 1040 inhabitants, near which, in a ſandy and barren place, king John V. erected a building of extraordinary magnificence. This was done in purſuance of a vow, made in a dangerous fit of illneſs, to found a convent, for the uſe of the pooreſt friary in the kingdom. Upon enquiry, this pooreſt of convents was found at Mafra, where twelve Franciſcan lived together in a hut. The king procured from Rome the draught of a building, which ſhould far exceed the Eſcurial: 5 miles NW. Liſbon

MAFRAGG, a river of Africa, in the country of Algiers, which run into the Mediterranean, near Cape Roſa.

MAGACELA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 1 miles ESE. Merida.

MAGADINO, a town of the Griſons, in the bailiwic of Locarno, o the lake Locarno: 5 miles S. Belinzona.

MAGADOXA, *Magadoſho*, or *Moldoſcho*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituat along the coaſt of the Indian Sea, extending from the river Juboo, ne the equinoctial line, to beyond the fifth degree of north latitude. How f it extends to the weſtward, is but mere conjecture; though the gene rality of geographers ſcruple not to adjuſt its limits in their maps, on th ſide, rather as their fancy leads them, than upon any other probable found tion. It hath its name from its capital, ſituate in a large bay, formed by the mouth of the river of the ſame name, which, we are told, is called, by the Arabs, *The Nile of Magadoxa*, by reaſon of its annual overflowing. Some authors tell us, it has its ſpring-head as far as the mountains of the kingdom of Machidas; others bring it from the mountains of the Moon. The truth is, we are ſo little acquainted with thoſe inland countries, that its head is as much unknown to us as that of the Nile formerly was. However that be, we cannot but ſuppoſe its courſe to be very long, though not, perhaps, ſo winding as the other, not only by its conſiderable channel, which forms a large convenient bay a little below the capital, but likewiſe by its regular and extenſive inundations, which fertiliſe that whole country to ſuch a degree, by the numberleſs canals which are cut from it, that it produces a great quantity of wheat and barley, variety of fruits, and breeds great numbers of horſes, oxen, ſheep, and other animals. The city of Magadoxo is a place of great commerce, and vaſt reſort from the kingdoms of Aden, and other parts; whence their merchants bring cotton, ſilk, and other cloths, ſpices, and variety of drugs, which they exchange with the inhabitants for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. It is chiefly inhabited by Mahometans, who came and ſettled there in the time of the caliphs. The reſt of the inhabitants, for the moſt part, are become of the ſame religion; though there are yet a number of Bedouin Arabs, who ſtill follow their old heatheniſh ſuperſtitions; and farther inland, a ſtill greater number of Abyſſinian Chriſtians, ſubject or tributary to that empire. The king and his court are Mahometans; his ſubjects, of what extract ſoever (for ſome of them are white, others tawney and olive, and others quite black), all ſpeak the Arabic tongue; they are ſtout and warlike, and, among other weapons, uſe poiſoned arrows and lances. The town is ſituated in *Long*. 62. 30. E. Ferro; *Lat*. 2. N.

MAGALAS, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers: 2½ leagues N. Beziers, and 2¾ S. Bedarrieux.

MAGALLON, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 4 miles SE. Borja.

MAGAME, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the eaſt coaſt: 96 miles SE. Candy.

MAGAN, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 8 miles NNE. Toledo.

MAGANJA, a river of Africa, which runs into the Zambeze, 40 miles E. from the Lapata mountains.

MAGASSA, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 24 miles WSW. Trent, and 24 WSW. Riva.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 14 leagues north-weſt from the iſland of Cape Breton. The largeſt, which gives name to the reſt, is ſituated *Long*. 61. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 47. 25. N.

MAGDALENA, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, and one of the cluſter called the marquis of Mendoza's iſlands. *Long*. 221. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 10. 24. S.

MAGDALENA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 30 miles S. Havanna.

MAGDEBURG, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſurrounded by the mark of Brandenburg, the duchy of Brunſwick, the principality of Halberſtadt and Anhalt, the county of Mansfeld, and the electorate of Upper Saxony. Some parts are ſeparated from the other, and on all ſides environed by the circular counties of Upper Saxony. The country belonging to it is, for the moſt part, level. Fuel is ſcarce, but the country affords ſeveral mines of pit-coal, and is ſupplied with wood from the neighbouring province, by means of its rivers. The ſalt ſprings are of ſuch richneſs, that they are able to ſupply all Germany with that commodity. According to a computation made in 1703, the whole duchy, excluſive of that part of the county of Mansfeldt which is connected with it, contained 35 towns and 431 villages. From the year 1750 to 1756, the burials here have amounted, one year with another, to 8786; ſo that the number of its inhabitants, during thoſe years, may be eſtimated at about 330,000. The ſtates of the country conſiſt of the prelates (among whom the cathedral chapter is reckoned the firſt) the nobility, and the cities. In the 16th century, the province, by degrees, came into the reformation, and both archbiſhop Sigiſmund and the chapter eſpouſing it with great zeal, it was introduced into all parts. Except a few convents, till about the middle of the 17th century, Lutheraniſm was the only religion tolerated here; but the country falling, in that year, under the dominion of Brandenburg, great numbers of French and German calviniſt refugees were received here, and, under king Frederick William, the private exerciſe of the Roman Catholic worſhip was likewiſe tolerated at Magdeburg and Halle. The biſhopric of Magdeburg was formed out of a Benedictine convent, founded at Magdeburg, in 937, by the emperor Otho I. who, in 967, converted the ſaid convent into an archbiſhopric, to which Hilward, biſhop of Halberſtadt, ceded part of his dioceſe. In 1648, at the peace of Weſtphalia, the houſe of Brandenburg, as an indemnification to it, for ceding the poſſeſſions it had in Anterior Pomerania to Sweden, obtained, among other advantages, the reverſion of the archbiſhopric of Magdeburg, which he was to hold, on the deceaſe of the adminiſtrator Auguſtus duke of Savoy, as an independent and perpetual fief, and temporal dukedom; and, in 1680, acquired the actual poſſeſſion of it, on the demiſe of duke Auguſtus. The aſſeſſment of the duchy, in the matricula of the empire, is 43 horſe and 196 foot, or monthly 1300 florins. To the chamber at Wetzlar it pays 343 florins, 40 kruitzers. The duchy has its own regency, which, in 1714, was removed from the ſeat of the capital town of Halle to Magdeburg, and conſiſts of two ſenates. The chapter is, at preſent, excluded from any part in the government. The annual revenues of the ſovereign, ariſing from this duchy, amount to above 800,000 rixdollars. The duchy is divided into four circles; the names of the circles are, Holz, Jericho, Saale, and Luckenwalde. Magdeburg is the capital.

MAGDEBURG, a city of Germany, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, in the circle of Lower Saxony, on the Elbe. It is the ſeat of the provincial regency, the conſiſtory, the war and demeſne office, and one of the principal trading towns in all Germany. It is likewiſe a very ſtrong fortification, having, among other works, a citadel, ſeated on an iſland in the river Elbe. Magdeburg is well built, but the principal beauty of the town conſiſts in its cathedral ſquare, which is ornamented with large elegant houſes, and the area of it well paved. Among the moſt remarkable public edifices here, are the king's palace, which was anciently the reſidence of the biſhops, and in which are held the war and demeſne office, with the armoury, the governor's houſe, and the guild hall, where the regency and conſiſtory are held. The Lutheran Cathedral here, dedicated to Saint Maurice, is a ſuperb ſtructure, in the antique taſte. The Lutherans are poſſeſſed of three collegiate, and ſix parochial churches here, and a convent. The manufactures are numerous; woollen cloths and ſtuffs, ſilk ſtuffs, cottons, linen, ſtockings, hats, beautiful leathern gloves, black and yellow tobacco, roll tobacco, ſnuff, &c. Its ſituation on the Elbe, and the road here betwixt High and Low Germany, is very advantageous to its trade. Magdeburg, ſo early as the time of Charles the Great, was no inconſiderable place. In the tenth century, it was conferred, as a dowry, on Editha, conſort to the emperor Otho I. This princeſs environed it with a wall, which ſhe fortified with towers, and procured from her conſort the grant of a yearly fair to it, and likewiſe greatly promoted its improvement and welfare. In ſucceeding times, it arrived to a very great proſperity, was one of the hanſe-towns, and had a celebrated magiſtracy. Charles V. put it under the ban of the empire, for rejecting the interim, and charged Maurice, elector of Saxony, with the execution of it, who, after a ſiege, which held from the 16th of September, 1550, to the 9th of November, 1551, took it by a capitulation, in which it was ſtipulated, that the emperor ſhould be reconciled to it, and the ban revoked. In 1629, it ſuffered a blockade, from the Imperialiſts, for the ſpace of 28 weeks. In 1631, it was beſieged by them in form; and, being taken by ſtorm, ſacked, ſet on fire, and, excepting the cathedral, a convent, and ſome adjacent houſes, reduced to aſhes, with the loſs alſo of ſo many lives, that, though the number of its inhabitants was generally computed at no leſs than 20,000, only 400 freemen ſurvived this dreadful calamity. In the beginning of the year 1632, the Imperialiſts withdrew, and the Swedes, taking poſſeſſion of the city, it was partly rebuilt, and reduced to ſome order. In 1635, it was again blockaded by the troops of Brandenburg and Weimar, and, in 1636, beſieged by the Imperialiſts and Saxons, and taken by capitulation, on which the Swediſh garriſon withdrew: 52 miles ESE. Potzdam. *Long*. 29. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 10. N.

MAGDELA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: 7 miles SE. Weimar.

MAGDELAINE, a ſmall iſland, near the ſouth extremity of the iſland of Corſica.

MAGDELAINE, a river of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, which runs into the Caribbean Sea, 20 leagues W. St. Martha.

MAGDESPRUNG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt: 1 mile N. Hartzgerode.

MAGELLAN (*Straits of*), a paſſage between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, at the ſouthern extremity of the continent of America, upwards of 300 miles in length, from Cape Virgin, in the Atlantic, to Cape Deſire, in the Pacific Ocean; in ſome places ſeveral leagues over, and in others not half a league. Theſe ſtraits were diſcovered, and paſſed through, in the year 1520, by Ferdinando Magellan, a Portugueſe, in the ſervice of the crown of Spain, while in queſt of a weſtern paſſage to the Eaſt Indies; which he accordingly performed, but was unfortunately killed in the Molucca Iſlands. His ſhip, however, returned by the Cape of Good Hope, and was the firſt veſſel ever known to have ſurrounded the globe. It is ſaid to have many ſafe harbours in it, with narrow entrances, and vaſt large bays, encompaſſed with high mountains, ſheltering them ſo cloſe on all ſides, that ſhips may ſafely ride in them with the leaſt anchor. Admiral Drake alſo paſſed theſe ſtraits, in his voyage round the world. *Long*. 52. 30. to 59. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 30. to 54. S.

MAGERBACH, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe: 3 miles SW. Stambs.

**MAGGEL**, a river of Flanders, which runs into the Demer, 4 miles above Dieſt.

**MAGGEROE**, a large iſland, near the coaſt of Norway, ſaid to be the moſt northern land in Europe. *Long.* 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. N.

**MAGGIORA**, ſee *Major*.

**MAGGS**, a town of Egypt: 30 miles S. Abouſaid.

**MAGHAREE**, or *Seven Hogs*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, at the ſouth ſide of the entrance into Tralee Bay.

**MAGHERAFELT**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, conſiderable for its linen manufacture: 13 miles W. Antrim, and 30 SE. Londonderry.

**MAGHREMORE**, a bay in the Iriſh Sea, on the coaſt of Wicklow: 5 miles S. Wicklow Head.

**MAGIA** *(Valley of)*, or *Meynthal*, an Italian bailiwic, belonging to the Swiſs cantons, containing twenty-two pariſhes, and about 24,000 inhabitants. It is bounded by the duchy of Milan, and the bailiwics of Livinen and Locarno.

**MAGIA**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the bailiwic of Bellinzona: 7 miles WSW. Bellinzona.

**MAGIA**, a river of Italy, which runs into lake Major at Locarno.

**MAGIEROW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: 22 miles SSW. Belcz.

**MAGILLAGAN POINT**, a cape of Ireland, on the north-weſt extremity of the county of Londonderry, at the entrance of Lough Foyle: 18 miles NE. Londonderry. *Long.* 6. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

**MAGILLYCUDDY'S REEKS**, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: 15 miles S. Tralee.

**MAGINDANO**, ſee *Mindanao*.

**MAGISTERE** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: 1 mile NW. Valence, and 1½ SSW. St. Maurin.

**MAGIUS**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 62 miles ESE. Iſpahan.

**MAGLAI**, a town of European Turkey, in Boſnia, on the river Boſna: 21 miles N. Serajo, and 35 SE. Benjaluka.

**MAGLASAN**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 32 leagues W. Tauris.

**MAGLEBIE**, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: 4 miles S. Copenhagen.

**MAGLIA**, a town of the iſland of Candia: 16 miles ESE. Candia.

**MAGLIANO**, a town of Italy, belonging to the State of the Church, in the Sabina: 27 miles SSW. Spoleto, and 28 N. Rome.

**MAGNAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Yriex: 5 leagues SSE. Limoges.

**MAGNAC-LAVAL**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Dorat: 8 leagues N. Limoges.

**MAGNANO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: 13 miles SSE. Piacenza.

**MAGNAVACCA**, a fort of Italy, ſituated on a canal which runs from the Adriatic, to the town of Comachio, in the Ferrareſe; the paſſage is called *Porto di Magnavacca*: 3 miles SE. Comachio.

*Magné*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niort: 1 league WNW. Niort, and 3 NNE. Mauze.

**MAGNETICAL ISLAND**, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, diſcovered by captain Cook, in the year 1770.

**MAGNICOURT**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pol: 2 leagues SE. St. Pol.

**MAGNISA**, anciently *Magneſia*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated near a mountain, whoſe top is always covered with ſnow. It is large and populous, with few Chriſtians: 20 leagues N. Smyrna. *Long.* 45. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 44. N.

**MAGNISI**, a peninſula of Sicily, on the eaſt coaſt, in the vally of Noto: 6 miles N. Siracuſa.

**MAGNITNAIA**, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 44 miles S. Verchouralſk.

**MAGNY**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mantes: 4 leagues N. Mantes, and 10 NW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

**MAGNY**, a town of France, in the department of the Nyèvre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pierre le Moutier: 8 miles N. St. Pierre, and 8 S. Nevers.

**MAGO**, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt: 98 miles SSE. Candi.

**MAGOAR**, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guingamp: 3¼ leagues S. Guingamp, and 3½ N. Roſtrenen.

**MAGORA**, a ſeaport of Arabia, in the Red Sea: 150 miles NNW. Loheia. *Long.* 58. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 40. N.

**MAGOTTY COVE**, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica: half a mile W. Muſketto Cove.

**MAGPIE RIVER**, a river of Canada, which runs into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 2 leagues weſt from the mouth of the river St. John.

**MAGRA**, barren mountains of Africa, in the road from Tripoli to Egypt: 150 miles W. Cairo.

**MAGRA**, or *Magora*, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Appennines, on the borders of Modena, Tuſcany, and Genoa, and runs into the ſea, 5 miles ſouth of Sarzana. The vally through which it paſſes is called the *Vally of Magra*.

**MAGRE**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, where lord Cornwallis had a camp, in the year 1791: 6 miles from Savindroog.

**MAGUELONE**, a lake of France, in the department of the Gard, near the Mediterranean, with which it has a communication. It extends from Cette to Pecais. It takes its name from a town which was anciently a biſhop's ſee, transferred, in the year 1538, to Montpelier. This town was totally deſtroyed by Charles Martel, as affording a ſecurity for Saracen invaders. It was rebuilt in the year 1060, but is now a ſmall place: it is ſituated on a neck of land, between the lake and the ſea: 5 miles S. Montpelier.

**MAGUIBA**, a river of Africa, which runs into the ſea, a little to the eaſt of Cape Monte.

**MA-HA**, or *Ma-cou*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 952 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 26. N.

**MAHAMMA**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 24 miles SE. Chamir.

**MAHAN**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kirman: 20 leagues NE. Sirgian.

**MAHANADA**, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the country of Berar, about twenty-eight miles ſouth-weſt from Dumdah, croſſes the country of Oriſſa, and runs into the bay of Bengal, by ſeveral mouths, 40 miles ESE. from Cattack.

**MAHANGANO**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, with a capital of the ſame name.

**MAHANING**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſilvania, on the Allegany: 40 miles NNE. Pittſburg.

**MAHAUT BAY**, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent, a little to the ſouth of Cumberland Bay.

**MAHE**, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar: 6 miles SE. Tellichery, and 32 NW. Calicut.—This fortreſs was taken from the Dutch by the Britiſh troops, in the month of Auguſt, 1793.

**MAHIDESER**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 26 leagues SW. Amadan.

**MAHIM**, a town of Arabia, in the northern part of the iſland of Bombay.

**MAHLBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and margraviate of Baden, with a lordſhip annexed to the houſe of Baden in the year 1629: 6 miles WSW. Lahr, and 16 SSE. Straſburg. *Long.* 25. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 19 N.

**MAHLENDORF**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 9 miles NW. Nieſſe.

**MAHMOODABAD**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat: 100 miles N. Surat, and 17 SSE. Amedabad. *Long.* 72. 52. E Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 47. N.

**MAHMUDPOUR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 84 miles SE. Moorſhedabad, and 80 NE. Calcutta.

**MAHOMDY**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude: 70 miles NW. Lucknow, and 150 ESE. Delhi. *Long.* 80. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 54. N.

**MAHON**, ſee *Port Mahon*.

**MAHON**, a river of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which runs into the ſea, 11 miles E. Dungarvon.

**MAHONING**, a town of the north-weſt part of North America: 25 miles ESE. Cayahoga.

**MAHONY**, a mountain of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſilvania: 30 miles E. Sunbury.

**MAHOU**, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kincha: 930 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 32. N.

**MAHRA**, a country of Arabia, ſituated to the ſouth of Oman, near the coaſt of the Arabian Sea.

**MAHRENBERG**, or *Marenberg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 9 miles N. Windiſch Gratz.

**MAHUR**, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar to which it gives name, in the country of Berar: 112 miles S. Ellichpour, and 146 E. Aurungabad. *Long.* 78. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 24. N.

**MAHUR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad: 90 miles SSW. Allahabad, and 79 NNE. Gurrah.

**MAIA**, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in *Long.* 157. *Lat.* 59. 50.

takes a ſouthweſt courſe to *Lat.* 57. 40. when uniting with the Maimakan, it changes its courſe to north-north-weſt, and runs into the Aldan. *Long.* 151. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

MAGABAGADUSE, a fort of North America, in the diſtrict of Maine, in Penobſcot Bay, built by the Britiſh in the American war.

MAIAK, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, on the coaſt of the Frozen Ocean: 340 miles NNW. Anadirſkoi. *Long.* 187. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 16. N.

MAIAKAR, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 16 miles N. Obvinſk.

MAJARES, a town of Tranſilvania, on the Maros: 17 miles E. Biſtricz.

MAIDA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 9 miles WNW. Squillace.

MAIDEN ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in Five Iſland Harbour, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua.

MAIDEN PAPS, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Roxburg: 8 miles from Hawick.

MAIDENHEAD, a town of England, in the county of Berks, ſituated on the ſide of the river Thames, anciently called *South Ealington*; but ſaid to have changed its name in honour of a Britiſh Virgin, maſſa red by Attila at Cologn. It is an ancient town, and owes its riſe to the bridge built over the Thames. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and has a weekly market on Wedneſday: 13 miles E. Reading, and 26 W. London.

MAIDSTONE, a town of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, near the Medway, over which is a bridge of ſeven arches. It conſiſts of four principal ſtreets, which interſect each other at the market croſs, and extends about a mile from north to ſouth, and three quarters of a mile from eaſt to weſt, and contains above 6000 inhabitants. It is a very ancient corporation, and at firſt governed by a portreeve, but in the reign of Edward VI. a new charter was granted, by which that chief magiſtrate was honoured with the title of mayor. In the firſt year of queen Mary, however, the town, taking part in the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt, was disfranchiſed. Queen Elizabeth granted a new charter, but the preſent charter of the town is a grant of George II. in the year 1748: which extends the juriſdiction of the magiſtrates over ſeveral neighbouring villages. Maidſtone is the county town. The aſſizes are held here; and here is one of the county gaols. A manufacture of linen thread was introduced by the Flemings, when they fled from the perſecution of the duke of Alva, and is ſtill continued. The ſoil, adjoining the town and in the neighbourhood, is remarkable for the culture of hops, of which there are many plantations. The navigation of the Medway is of eſſential ſervice to the town, and ſeveral hoys of fifty tons burthen are continually employed in conveying meal and flour to the dock and navy at Chatham, the town of Chatham, Rocheſter, and thence to London. Vaſt quantities of timber are brought here to be ſo conveyed, beſides hops, apples, cherries, nuts, and other articles. Here was formerly a palace of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, who is the incumbent, but it is now alienated. In the year 1648, this town held out for ſome time in behalf of Charles I. againſt general Fairfax, but was at length taken by ſtorm. Maidſtone ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has a weekly market on Thurſday: 9 miles S. Rocheſter, and 35 SE. London.

MAIG, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 7 miles below Limerick.

MAIGEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles SW. Drotendorf.

MAJIR, a town of Africa, in the country of Biledulgerid: 150 miles NE. Beni Mezzab. *Lat.* 24. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 30. N.

MAILCOTTA, or *Milgottah*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Myſore, celebrated for a battle fought between Mudharrow and Hyder Ally, in the year 1772, in which the latter was completely routed, his army diſperſed, and all his cannon taken. Here it was where the Mahratta chiefs met lord Cornwallis, in the year 1791: 15 miles N. Seringapatam.

MAILLEBOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: 2 leagues NW. Chateauneuf en Thimerais, and 3½ SW. Dreux.

MAILLERAYE *(la)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 1 league S. Caudebec, and 3 N. Bourgachard.

MAILLEZAIS, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay-le-Comte, once the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Rochelle: 2 leagues S. Fontenay, and 4 WNW. Niort.

MAILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arcis-ſur-Aube: 3 leagues N. Arcis.

MAILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Doulens: 5 leagues ESE. Doulens.

MAILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marcigny: 4 miles SE. Marcigny.

*Mailly le Châteaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre: 4 leagues S. Auxerre, and 4 NW. Avalon.

MAIN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 14 leagues N. Shiras.

MAIN, or *Maine*, a diſtrict or province of United America, belonging to the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, bounded on the north by Canada, on the eaſt by New Brunſwick, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Atlantic, and on the weſt by New Hampſhire; about 180 miles in length, and 110 in breadth. This country, as to climate, ſoil, and productions, is ſimilar to New Hampſhire: it is well watered by a number of rivers, which run into the ſea, and form convenient bays and harbours on the coaſt. The firſt attempt to ſettle this country was made in 1607, but this was of no continuance, nor was there any thing of conſequence, till in the year 1635, Ferdinando Gorges obtained a grant of the country, and is ſuppoſed to have been inſtituted governor. In the year 1652, the inhabitants ſubmitted to Maſſachuſetts, which ſtate afterwards purchaſed the patent granted to Gorges, for 120l. in the year 1677. The Maſſachuſetts now ſuppoſed they had both the juriſdiction and the ſoil, and accordingly governed in the manner the charter of Main had directed, until 1684, when the Maſſachuſett's charter was vacated. In 1691, by charter from William and Mary, the province of Main, and the large territory eaſtward, extending to Nova Scotia, was incorporated with the Maſſachuſett's Bay; ſince which it has been governed, and courts held, as in other parts of the Maſſachuſetts. This country, from its firſt ſettlement, has been greatly haraſſed by the Indians. In 1675, all the ſettlements were in a manner broken up and deſtroyed. From about 1692, until 1702, was one continual ſcene of killing, burning, and deſtroying. The inhabitants ſuffered much for ſeveral years preceding and following the year 1724. And ſo late as 1744 and 1748, perſons were killed and captivated by the Indians in many of the towns next the ſea. Since this period, the inhabitants have lived in peace, and have increaſed upwards of 50,000 ſouls. This number is daily and rapidly increaſing. To facilitate intercourſe between the inhabitants, the legiſlature have lately adopted meaſures for opening roads in different parts of the country. The whole province of Main, and the territory to the eaſt of it, as far as the weſtern boundary of Nova Scotia, were formerly in one county, by the name of *Yorkſhire*. In 1761, this extenſive country was divided into three counties. The eaſtermoſt called *Lincoln*. Next to Lincoln is *Cumberland County*, of which Portland is the county town, and capital of the whole territory. The reſt of the province of Main is included in *York County*. Theſe three counties are ſubdivided into ninety-four townſhips, of which Lincoln contains fifty-three, Cumberland twenty, and York twenty-one. Theſe counties, in 1778, had ſix regiments of militia. The preſent number of inhabitants in this diſtrict is about 100,000. There are no particular features in the character of the people of this diſtrict, to diſtinguiſh them from their neighbours in New Hampſhire and Vermont. Placed as they are in like circumſtances, they are, like them, a brave, hardy, enterpriſing, induſtrious, hoſpitable people. Epiſcopacy was eſtabliſhed by their firſt charter, but now the prevailing religious denominations are Congregationaliſts and Baptiſts, who are candid, tolerant, and catholic towards thoſe of other perſuaſions; there are a few Epiſcopalians and Roman Catholics. The ſeparation of this diſtrict, and its erection into an independent ſtate is probably not far diſtant.

MAINA, a town of European Turkey, near the weſt coaſt of the Morea: 30 miles S. Miſitra.

MAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Ambs: 18 miles ESE. Ingolſtadt, and 32 NNE. Munich.

MAINE, before the revolution, a diviſion of France, divided into Upper and Lower Maine, about eighteen miles in length and twenty in breadth. It now principally forms the departments of the Mayenne and Sarte.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which riſes in the marquiſate of Culmbach, on the confines of Bohemia. It is formed of two ſtreams, the one called the *Weis*, or *White*, the other *Roth*, or *Red*, both theſe join near Culmbach. It afterwards paſſes by or near to Lichtenfels, Staffelſtein, Paunach, Zeil Schweinfurt, Kitzingen, Wurzburg, Carolſtadt, Gemunden, Wertheim, Aſchaffenburg, Hanau, Francfort, &c. and joins the Rhine, a little above Mentz.

MAINEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grand Andelys: 4½ leagues NE. Grand Andelys, and 8 ESE. Rouen.

MAINLAND, ſee *Shetland*.

MAINSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evaux: 4 leagues SSW. Evaux, and 3½ NE. Aubuſſon.

MAINTENON, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chartres. Here is an imperfect aqueduct, made for the purpoſe of conducting the water from the Eure to Verſailles: 4 leagues SW. Dreux, and 3 N. Chartres.

MAJO BAMBA, a town of Peru, in the juriſdiction of Chacapoyas.

MAJOR, or *Maggiora (Lake)*, a large lake of Italy, bounded on the north by the Swiſs bailiwicks, and on the ſouth by the Milaneſe; near fifty miles in length, and four in breadth; in many places eighty feet deep: the bottom is ſtony, the water clear and greeniſh: on all ſides it is ſurrounded by hills, planted with vineyards, and plantations of cheſnuts, interſperſed with villas. There are ſeveral iſlands, two of which, Iſola Bella, and Iſola Madre, called *Boromæun Iſlands*, are laid out in gardens and pleaſure grounds, with palaces erected on them, adorned with paintings, ſculptures, &c. The lake abounds with fiſh, particularly trout and perch.

MAJORCA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain; the largeſt of thoſe anciently called *Baleares*, about 50 miles long, and 35 broad: the four chief capes pointing to the four cardinal points. This iſland is divided into two parts; that towards the north and weſt is mountainous, but not barren. The other lying ſouth and eaſt is level; and laid out in corn land, paſtures, vineyards, and orchards. This iſland abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, ſaffron, large and ſmall cattle, wool, cheeſe, fiſh, rabbits, partridges, deer, wild-fowl, and horſes, without any ravenous wild beaſts. The whole iſland is encompaſſed with ſtrong towers, from which an enemy may be deſcried at a diſtance. It has ſeveral good harbours and anchoring places. The air is temperate and wholeſome; but the exceſſive heat and drought here frequently occaſion a ſcarcity; though the iſland, in general, is well ſupplied with water. The inhabitants, in their manners and cuſtoms, reſemble the Spaniards; but particularly the Catalonians. Perſons of faſhion here ſpeak Spaniſh; but the language of the commonalty is a medley of Limoſin, Greek, Latin, Spaniſh, and Arabic. The iſland maintains twenty companies of foot, five troops of horſe, and two companies of matroſſes, for the defence of the capital; beſides four regiments cantoned in other parts of the iſland. Majorca is the capital.

MAJORCA, anciently called *Palma*, a ſea-port town, and capital of Majorca, ſituated in a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Valencia. It is fortified in the modern taſte; is large and has broad ſtreets, ſpacious ſquares, ſtately ſtone houſes, and twenty-two churches, beſides chapels and oratories. The largeſt ſquare here is that of Born, which is environed with grand buildings on every ſide; from whence the principal inhabitants view the bull fights, and other ſhows. The cathedral too is large and magnificent. In the town are ſix hoſpitals, and three other foundations for women. It has an Audencia Real, in which the commandant general preſides; a court of inquiſition, and an univerſity. The inhabitants are computed at 10,000. *Long.* 19. 20. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 34. N.

MAJOR'S BAY, a bay of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 62. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 20. N.

MAIRE *(La, Straits of)*, a narrow channel or paſſage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between Terra del Fuego and Staten Land, ſo called from the name of the navigator who diſcovered it in the year 1616.

MAIRHOFEN *(Upper)*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles SE. Hardeberg.

MAIRHOFEN *(Lower)*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 7 miles ENE. Hardeberg.

MAIRNS, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew: 6 miles SE. Paiſley.

MAISBINNA, a town of Abyſſinia: 10 miles W. Axum.

MAISEY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: 45 miles N. Patna, and 128 NE. Benares.

MAISONS, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 1¼ league SE. Paris.

MAISSE LE MARECHAL, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtampes: 3 leagues E. Eſtampes.

MAISY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: 1½ league N. Iſigny, and 9 WNW. Caen. *Long.* 16. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.

MAITEA, ſee *Oſnaburg Iſland.*

MAITS, a lake of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 20 miles S. Raſtenburg.

MAIZIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joinville: 1½ league NW. Joinville.

MAKALLA, a ſea-port town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut: 60 miles SSW. Hadramaut.

MAKANNA, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated between the rivers Senegal and Gambia: 300 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

MAKAREU, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom, on the Unza: 80 miles E. Koſtroma. *Long.* 62. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

MAKAREV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Niznei Novgorod, on the Volga: 24 miles ENE. Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 62. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 25. N.

MAKAYA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kayor, about 7 leagues from the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 1. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 20. N.

MAKOONDA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad: 66 miles S. Allahabad, and 110 NNE. Gurra. *Long.* 84. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 33. N.

MAKOVITZE, a town of Hungary: 16 miles SE. Palotza.

MAKOVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Ket: 48 miles W. Eniſeiſk.

MAKOW, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: 27 leagues S. Erivan.

MAKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: 40 miles NNE. Warſaw.

MAKRAM, ſee *Mecran.*

MAKSCHOUS, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas, the reſidence of a Scheich.

MAKSENOVKA, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the coaſt of the Frozen Sea: 280 miles NNW. Zaſſchiverſk. *Long.* 152. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. N.

MAKSZIN, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube: 60 miles WSW. Iſmael.

MAKUMBA, a river of Africa, which runs into the Eaſtern Sea, in the bay of St. Eſprit: 15 leagues W. Cape Unhaſa.

MAKZYN, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube. In the year 1771, this town was taken by the Ruſſians, 60 miles WSW. Iſmail.

MALAAC, a town of Aſia, in the country of Meckley: 112 miles SSE. Munnypour, and 230 NE. Aracan.

MALABAR, the name given to the weſtern coaſt of Hindooſtan, from Cape Comorin to about 100 miles ſouth of Goa.

MALACCA, a country of Aſia, forming a peninſula, at the ſouthern extremity of the kingdom of Siam, and, except towards the north, where it joins that country, ſurrounded by the ſea, about 500 miles in length from north to ſouth, and from 60 to 150 in breadth. Some travellers aſſure us, that it is divided into ſeven kingdoms, every one of which may be about 10 leagues in breadth, and 30 in length. It was diſcovered in 1509, by Seguera, and in 1511, by Alphonſo Albuquerque, who made himſelf maſter of the city of Malacca. The Dutch, ſupported by the forces of the king of Thor, in 1606, began to diſturb the Portugueſe in their poſſeſſion, and after thirty-five years of continual hoſtilities, took it from them in 1641. The inhabitants of Malacca, or the Malais, are, for the moſt part, ſavages. The heat of the climate, which is but a little to the north of the line, renders their colour extremely ſwarthy; and they are very fond of Europeans, on account of their whiteneſs. As ſoon as they arrive on their coaſts, they offer them their wives and daughters, that they may have children like them. Notwithſtanding the barbarity of their manners, their language is reckoned the fineſt in all the Indies, where it is at leaſt as common as the French in Europe. It is very eaſily acquired, becauſe it has no inflections, either in nouns or verbs. The country is rich only on account of its commerce with the Chineſe: it muſt then have been through ignorance or miſtake, that the ancients gave it the name of the Golden Cherſoneſus.—In the month of November, 1795, this ſettlement was taken by the Britiſh troops.

MALACCA, a ſea-port town of Aſia, on the weſt coaſt of the country, and in the ſtraits of the ſame name: when the Portugueſe firſt became acquainted with the country, this city was in the poſſeſſion of the king of Johore, from whom it was taken by them, and in a ſhort time became famous all over India and Europe, lying almoſt in the centre of trade, brought thither by ſhipping from the rich kingdoms of Japan, China, Formoſa, Luçon, Tonquin, Cochin-china, Cambodia, and Siam; beſides what Johore produced, and Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Macaſſar, Banda, Amboyna, and Ternate, iſlands that abound in the moſt valuable commodities. After Goa and Ormuz, this was by far the richeſt city in the Indies, and a great market for all the different commodities theſe countries produced. It was the ſee of a biſhop, and the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Paul, was extremely elegant. They had, beſides, five other pariſh churches, and a noble college for the Jeſuits, together with a ſeminary, in which all new converts to the faith were inſtructed. The whole was encompaſſed with a ſtrong ſtone wall, regularly fortified with baſtions, the place extremely well peopled, and the garriſon numerous and well ſupplied, becauſe the Portugueſe conſidered it as the eaſtern frontier of their dominions, which therefore could not be kept too ſecure. In 1605, the Dutch attacked and deſtroyed a fleet of Portugueſe here, conſiſting of 54 ſail, on board of which were 3000 men; but notwithſtanding this victory, they were not able to take the place. Next year, the king of Johore inveſted it, with an army of 60,000 men, in revenge of what the Portugueſe had done againſt him three years before, when they took and deſtroyed his capital. However, he was alſo obliged to raiſe the ſiege with great loſs. But the Dutch, well knowing the importance of the place, and the vaſt advantages accruing to the Portugueſe from its ſituation and

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commerce, the former affording them an opportunity of levying 10 per cent. upon all veſſels paſſing through the Straits of Malacca, and the latter annually producing a large revenue, they attacked it, in the year 1640, ſo vigorouſly, that they became maſters of it, after a ſiege of ſix months. The walls and fortifications they preſerved, as alſo the church of St. Paul; but moſt of the other churches they deſtroyed, and the great hoſpital they turned into a warehouſe. *Long.* 119. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 12. N.

MALACCA, *(Straits of)*, the narrow ſea between the iſland of Sumatra, and the country of Malacca, extending from the equinoctial line to *Lat.* 5. N.

MALACHEL, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadiana: 5 miles SSE. Merida, in the province of Eſtremadura.

MALAD *(La Grande)*, a town of the country of Namur: 1 league E. Namur.

MALADUGNO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 9½ miles NW. Otranto.

MALAGA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. This is a ſmall but a very ancient city. The Phœnicians built it ſeveral centuries before Chriſt, and called it *Malacha*, on account of the great quantities of ſalt-fiſh ſold there. Strabo ſpeaks of it as a Carthaginian colony, very commercial, and famous for its ſalted proviſions. It is at preſent a handſome city, at the foot of a high mountain: the port is ſafe, and the mole ſtately, ſupported by a magnificent quay. The commerce of Malaga is at preſent confined to the wines made in the country, and known and eſteemed throughout Europe, the fruits of the ſoil, and brandies. It is the ſeat of a very ancient biſhopric, ſuffragan to Grenada. The firſt biſhop known of it was Patricius, who in the year 300 aſſiſted at the council of Iliberis; he had ſucceſſors, until the Moors conquered Malaga. They kept poſſeſſion of the city until the year 1487, when it was taken from them by Ferdinand V. who reduced it by famine. The cathedral is ſpacious, well built and elegant. Malaga has a very conſiderable commerce, the advantage of which is entirely in favour of Spain, but almoſt without any to its navigation: of 842 veſſels which arrived at this port in 1782, from almoſt every commercial nation, ſcarcely a hundred were Spaniſh, even reckoning the ſhips of war which anchored there. The Engliſh, who are in poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of the trade, carry thither woollens, and great quantities of ſmall ware; the Dutch carry ſpice, cutlery ware, laces, ribbons, thread, &c. Theſe nations, thoſe of the north, and Italy, export to the amount of two millions and a half of Piaſtres in wines, fruits, ſumach, pickled anchovies, oil, &c. and all they carry thither amounts only to about a million and a half. The balance would be ſtill more advantageous for Malaga, if the ſilk and wool of the kingdom of Grenada were exported from this port; but theſe are employed in the country where they are produced: 80 miles ESE. Seville, and 51 SE. Grenada. *Long.* 12. 14. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 44. N.

MALAGON, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 12 miles NNW. Ciudad Real.

MALAGUETTA, ſee *Grain Coaſt.*

MALAHA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 30 leagues E. Schiras.

MALAHIDE, a town of Ireland, and bay of Dublin: 6 miles from the metropolis. A cotton manufacture is eſtabliſhed here, and the works are carried by water.

MALAKERY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Myſore: 21 miles NE. Seringapatam.

MALAMOCO, an iſland in the Adriatic belonging to the ſtate of Venice, with a town of the ſame name, about 4 miles in length, and half a mile in breadth, near the city of Venice.

MALANTZ, a town of the Griſons, in the juriſdiction of Meyenfeld: 3 miles E. Meyenfeld.

MALANGER, a town of Norway, at the northern extremity of the government of Drontheim.

MALANOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboſk, on the Irtiſch: 28 miles N. Tara.

MALAR, a large lake of Sweden, extending from the town of Kungſar, in the province of Weſtmanland, to the Baltic: about 80 miles from eaſt to weſt, the breadth is various; it abounds in fiſh; and is ſaid to contain upwards of 120 iſlands, great and ſmall.

MALAR-LOUGH, a lake of the Iſle of Man: 2½ miles N. Ramſay.

MALASHLAH, a town of Africa, ſituated on the Atlas, in the ſouthern part of Algiers: 170 miles S. Algiers.

MALATIA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Euphrates: the reſidence of a Jacobite and Neſtorian biſhop: 90 miles WNW. Diarbek. *Long.* 55. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

MALATZKA, a town of Hungary: 14 miles N. Preſburg.

MALAVA, or *Mlava*, a river of Servia, which riſes 6 miles NE. Reſſava, and runs into the Danube, about 1 mile W. Rain.

MALAVERD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak; 16 leagues NE. Iſpahan.

MALAVISTA, a town of the iſland of Cuba; 36 miles W. Villa del Principe.

MALBAY, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence: 21 leagues below Quebec.

MALBAY, a conſiderable bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Clare, extending from Hog's Head, to Ballard's Point.

MALBORN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SSE. Sonneberg.

MALBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 35 miles ENE. Uddevalla.

MALBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 26 miles SE. Uddevalla.

MALBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: 21 miles S. Chriſtianſtadt.

MALCHIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, on the Cummer Lake, where it receives the river Peene: the ſtates aſſemble here once in two years: 20 miles E. Guſtrow, and 26 SE. Roſtock.

MALCHOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 7 miles W. Wahren.

MALCKENBERG, a mountain in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and one of the higheſt in Germany, near the town of Zwingenberg.

*Maldée*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 47 leagues ENE. Zareng.

MALDEGHEM, a town of Flanders: 10 miles E. Bruges.

MALDEN, a town of the county of Zutphen: 7 miles E. Borckeloe.

MALDEN, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, ſituated on the river Blackwater, called alſo *Malden Water*, ſuppoſed to have been the reſidence of Cunobeline or Cymbeline, a Britiſh king. It had anciently the name of *Camelodunum*, and was the firſt Roman colony in Britain: the town being taken by Claudius, in the year 43, this colony was deſtroyed by Boadicea, and the town burned; but rebuilt by the Romans. Edward the Elder is ſaid to have built a caſtle here, as a defence againſt the Danes. Malden is a populous borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturday, principally for corn. Here is a convenient haven for ſhips. The channel, at ſpring tides, will bring up veſſels that draw eight feet of water, but the colliers lie in deep water below the town, and the coals are fetched up in lighters. The corn veſſels bring from the chalk-wharfs, in Kent, great quantities of chalk-rubbiſh for manuring land, as alſo chalk to make lime with for building and manure. The rivers Chelmer and Blackwater empty themſelves into this channel. The town conſiſts of one ſtreet near a mile long; and another pretty long ſtreet, beſides back lanes. The principal part of it is ſituated on an eminence, which commands many agreeable proſpects, the hill being very ſteep from the channel to the top of the town. The cuſtom of Borough Engliſh is kept up here, by which the youngeſt ſon, by reaſon of his tender age, and not the eldeſt, ſucceeds to the burgage-tenement, on the death of his father: 16 miles SSW. Colcheſter, and 37 ENE. London.

MALDIVE ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands, in the Indian Sea, ſituated about ninety leagues to the ſouth-weſt of Cape Comorin, the number is ſaid to amount to a thouſand or more, but they are for the moſt part ſmall and uninhabited. The inhabitants appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Indians of Malabar. They ſupply veſſels with ſails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, and honey, dry fiſh, tortoiſe-ſhell, and eſpecially cowries: they lie in *Long.* 72. 30. to 73. 45.; and *Lat.* 5. 30. to 7. 5. N.

MALE, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, and principal of thoſe called the *Maldives*, about a league and a half in circumference, and ſituated nearly in the centre. It is the moſt fertile, and contains a town, which is the reſidence of the prince.

MALECA, a cape of the iſland of Candia: 12 miles NE. Canea.

MALECKH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles N. Fridaw.

MALEIA, or *Maleyo*, a town of the iſland of Ternate, where the Dutch have a fort and magazines.

MALEL, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Lemlem.

MALEMBO, a ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Cacongo.

MALEMORT, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Salon, on the Durance: 2 leagues S. Salon.

MALENE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meyrviers, on the Tarn: 5 leagues SSW. Mende.

MALENTHEIM, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which unites with the Gos, and runs into the Lyzer, near Gmund.

MALESHERBES, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pithiviers: 3½ leagues NE. Pithiviers, and 4½ SE. Eſtampes.

MALESTROIT, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ploermel: 2½ leagues S. Ploermel, and 5½ ENE. Vannes. *Long.* 15. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 48. N.

**MALEVAL**, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 5 leagues S. St. Etienne.

**MALEVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ville Franche: 1½ league NE. Ville Franche, and 7 W. Rhodez.

**MALEXANDER**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 25 miles S. Linkioping.

**MALGARDEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 3 miles WSW. Vorden.

**MALGRATO**, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe: 10 miles NE. Como.

**MALGUENAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan: 1 league W. Pontivy.

**MALLANA**, or *Manjana*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, much frequented by pilgrims, on account of the tomb of a ſaint called *Sede Youſeph*: 12 miles SSE. Teſeſſad.

**MALICANDURGAM**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore Country: 19 miles N. Allumbaddy.

**MALI-CHAN**, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the province of Quang-tong: 10 miles SW. Macao.

**MALICORNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Fleche; on the Sarte: 2 leagues N. La Fleche, and 5½ SSW. Le Mans.

**MALICOY**, an iſland in the Indian Ocean, between the Laccadive and Maldive iſlands. *Long.* 72. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 20. N.

**MALIDIA**, a town of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt of Tunis: 115 miles SSE. Tunis.

**MALIJAI**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne, on the Bleonne: 3 leagues SW. Digne.

**MALIKUL**, a lake of Ruſſia. *Long.* 78. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

**ALILLA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 45 miles NNW. Calmar.

**MALINES**, or *Mechlin*, a city of Brabant, and capital of a province of the Netherlands, of the ſame name, which includes a ſmall territory, and about nine towns and villages. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contains ſix pariſh churches. The magiſtracy is compoſed of an eſcout, two burgomaſters, twelve echevins, two governors of the police, two treaſurers, two penſioners, two ſecretaries, and two greffiers; it has ſeventeen companies of trades, the chiefs of which have a ſeat and a voice in the large council. The inhabitants carry on conſiderable manufactures in bed-quilts, thread, and particularly in lace, which is celebrated all over Europe. In the arſenal is a foundery for cannon, and other inſtruments of war. On the 7th of Auguſt, 1546, a terrible accident happened at Malines; the lightning ſet fire to the magazine, containing 2000 quintals of gunpowder, which blew up and deſtroyed 300 houſes, killed 200 perſons, and maimed 600 others. The report was ſo great, that it was diſtinctly heard at Bruſſels and Antwerp, the inhabitants of which cities conſidered it as an earthquake. In the year 1580, a party of Engliſh and Flemings, under the conduct of ſir John Norris, after having burned the fauxbourgs, entered into the city, pillaged and ſet fire to it in many places. In the year 1792, Malines admitted the French general Labourdonnaye, without a conteſt: 12 miles N. Bruſſels, and 12 S. Antwerp. *Long.* 22. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

**MALIN-HEAD**, a cape of Ireland, and moſt northerly point of land in the iſland: 23 miles N. Londonderry. *Long.* 7. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 23. N.

**MALINKA**, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Viſtula, in the principality of Teſchen.

**MALIO**, or *Saint Angelo*, a cape of European Turkey, in the Morea: 50 miles SE. Miſitra. *Long.* 40. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 37. N.

**MALIUTO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 12 miles NW. Biſignano.

**MALKA**, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the mountains of Georgia, paſſes by Ekaterinograd, and runs into the Caſpian Sea, 36 miles NE. Kizliar.

**MALKAR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda: 54 miles W. Hydrabad, and 22 SE. Calberga.

**MALLAPILLY**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 12 miles N. Vencatighery.

**MALLEN**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon: 6 miles NE. Boria.

**MALLEPALEAM**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 9 miles S. Sankeridurgam.

**MALLERE**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat: 9 miles NW. Savona, and 25 S. Acqui.

**MALLESUNDRUM**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 10 miles E. Sankeridurgam.

**MALLEVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Savenay. 1 league E. Savenay, and 5 NW. Nantes.

**MALLICOLLO**, one of the largeſt of thoſe iſlands called *New Hebrides*, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 18 leagues long, and from 5 to 7 wide. The land moderately elevated, and containing ſome foreſts, with large trees; the ſoil rich and fertile; vegetable productions abundant and various. The inhabitants are repreſented by captain Cook, who viſited the iſland in 1774, as the moſt ugly, ill proportioned people he ever ſaw. They are a very dark coloured, and rather diminutive race; with long heads, flat faces, and monkey countenances. Their hair, moſtly black or brown, is ſhort and curly; but not quite ſo ſoft and woolly as that of a negroe. Their beards are very ſtrong, criſp, and buſhy, and generally black and ſhort. But what moſt adds to their deformity, is a belt, or cord, which they wear round the waiſt, and tie ſo tight over the belly, that the ſhape of their bodies is not unlike that of an overgrown piſmire. The men go quite naked, except a piece of cloth or leaf uſed as a wrapper. They ſaw but few women, and they were not leſs ugly than the men; their heads, faces, and ſhoulders, are painted red. Their weapons are clubs, ſpears, bows and arrows. The two former were made of hard or iron wood. The country is ſuppoſed to be fertile, but their fruits, in general, inferior to thoſe of the Friendly Iſlands, except their yams, which were very good. They had no dogs; for which reaſon, captain Cook left them a dog and a bitch. The harbour, which captain Cook called Port Sandwich, is ſituated on the north-eaſt ſide of Mallicolla, not far from the ſouth-eaſt end, in *Long.* 167. 57. 23. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 16. 25. 20. S.

**MALLING**, or *Weſt Malling*, or *Town Malling*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated on a brook which runs into the Medway, with a weekly market on Saturday. Here was once an abby, founded by Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, in the reign of William II: 6 miles W. Maidſtone, and 29 SE. London.

**MALLOT**, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: 1 league SSW. Caen.

**MALLOW**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, ſituated on the river Blackwater, one of the moſt conſiderable inland towns of the county, and much frequented on account of a ſpring, whoſe waters are ſaid to reſemble thoſe of Briſtol, both in taſte and virtue. Here were formerly two caſtles, ruined in the laſt century: 32 miles S. Limerick, and 14 N. Cork. *Long.* 8. 39. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

**MALMEDY**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which, though ſituated in the biſhopric of Liege, is yet under the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop of Cologn in ſpiritualities. It has ſome mineral ſprings, which, in the opinion of ſome phyſicians, are equal, or rather ſuperior to thoſe of Spa. The town contains about 400 houſes. The principal trade carried on, is, making of cloth, and dreſſing leather. It has a celebrated abby of Benedictines, founded by St. Remacle, united under the ſame abbot with Stablo, in the year 1071: 23 miles ESE. Liege. *Long.* 23. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.—This town was taken by the French, on the 19th October, 1794.

**MALMESBURY**, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, ſaid to have been built by Dunwallo Molmutius, a Britiſh king, and called *Caer-Bladon*; being deſtroyed by war, a caſtle is ſaid to have riſen out of its ruins, which was called *Ingelborne*, for a long time, till Maidulphus, founding a religious houſe here, it was called *Maidulphſburg*, and by corruption, *Malmeſbury*. Among the diſciples of Maidulphus, the moſt eminent was Aldelm, who was appointed to ſucceed him, and by the help of Eleutherius, biſhop of the Weſt Saxons, and owner of the place, built here a fair abby, over which he firſt preſided; and from him this town is called, in an ancient MS. *Aldelmeſbirig*. But this name was ſoon loſt, though the memory of the man, who was canonized, remains. The great Athelſtan, choſe this Aldelm, after his death, for patron ſaint; and, on this account, he granted conſiderable privileges to the town, endowed the abby in an ample manner, and choſe it for his burying-place. From his reign, the abby continued to flouriſh in great wealth, and, among other very learned men, produced William, hence called of Malmeſbury, to whoſe learned diligence the eccleſiaſtical and civil hiſtory of England has great obligation. The town depended, in a manner, on the abby, and was fortified by Roger, biſhop of Saliſbury, who, in the war between Henry of Anjou and king Stephen, built here walls and a caſtle, which once held out againſt Henry II. That magnificent prelate raiſed here, and at Saliſbury, at a great expence, very extenſive and beautiful buildings, the ſtones of which were ſo laid, that the joints could ſcarcely be ſeen, and the whole wall looked like one ſtone. The caſtle was, not long after, demoliſhed, for the convenience of the monks, by licence from king John, in order to enlarge the abby, which received continual acceſſion of wealth and buildings, till the fatal ſtorm which deſtroyed the religious houſes of England. The abbot was mitred, and had a ſeat in parliament. At the diſſolution, this abby, which exceeded all in the county in revenues and honour, and was valued at 803l. 17s. was purchaſed of the king by Stumpe, an exceeding rich clothier, who filled with looms every corner of the vaſt offices belonging to it, and intended, in Leland's time, to make a ſtreet for clothiers in the back vacant ground with within the town walls. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 56 miles NE. Briſtol, and 95 W. London.

MALMISCH, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, on the Viatka: 100 miles S. Viatka. *Long*. 68. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 56. 44. N.

MALMO, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, ſituated in the Sound. In the year 1319, the inhabitants were removed, from a former ſituation, higher up the country, to the place where the town now ſtands. It is ſurrounded with walls, moats, and baſtions, towards the land, and is defended by ſeveral fortifications and a caſtle, towards the ſea. The caſtle was built in 1434, razed in 1534, and rebuilt in the year 1538. In this town are two burgo-maſters, a good ſchool, one Swediſh and one German church, an orphan houſe, a large market-place, fine ſtreets, and ſeveral woollen manufactures: 9 miles SW. Lund, and 16 SE. Copenhagen. *Long*. 12. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 34. N.

MALMSAS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 23 miles WNW. Nykoping.

MALO, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin: 11 miles W. Vicenza.

MALO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia.

MALOGOCZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 60 miles W. Sandomirz, 36 NNE. Cracow, and 104 SSW. Warſaw.

MALOIAROSLAVETZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga: 32 miles N. Kaluga. *Long*. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 55. N.

MALOKETSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk: 30 miles SW. Kemſkoi.

MA-LONG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1105 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 121. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 25. 30. N.

MALOPINGOVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug: 108 miles N. Uſtiug.

MALORA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 2 miles SW. Spezzia.

MALOSCHANI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov: 24 miles NE. Pſkov.

MALOWIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 7 miles E. Gitſchin.

MAL-PADDY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 11 miles W. Tripatore.

MALPANA, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, four miles N. Oppeln, in the principality of Oppeln.

MALPANEWITZ, a lake of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: 2½ miles S. Woſchnick.

MALPARTIDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 2 miles SE. Placencia.

MALPAS, a mountain of France, which was cut through for the Languedoc canal.

MALPAS, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, on a hill, not far from the river Dee, ſo called, according to Camden, from its bad, narrow, ſteep, and intricate way. It had formerly a caſtle. The market is on Monday: 16 miles SE. Cheſter, and 166 NNW. London.

MALPATTY, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 53 miles NW. Trinkamaly.

MALPICA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3½ leagues WNW. Roſmarilhal, and 5½ SSE. Caſtel Branco.

MALPICA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the ſea coaſt: 20 miles W. Corunna.

MALPIEV, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 25 miles W. Toledo.

MALPLAQUET, a village of Hainaut, famous for a battle fought there, on the 11th of September, 1709, between the allies, commanded by the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, and the French, under marechal Villars and Boufflers. Voltaire affirms, that the French army did not exceed 80,000; Engliſh writers augment the number to 120,000; and, perhaps, they were nearer the truth. The French fought with an obſtinacy of courage that bordered on deſpair, till ſeeing their lines forced, their left wing and centre giving way, and their general, Viliars, dangerouſly wounded, they made an excellent retreat towards Bavay, under the conduct of Boufflers, and took poſt between Queſnoy and Valenciennes. The field of battle they abandoned to the confederates, with about forty colours and ſtandards, ſixteen pieces of artillery, and a good number of priſoners: but this was the deareſt victory the allies had ever purchaſed. Above twenty thouſand of their beſt troops were killed in the engagement; whereas the enemy did not loſe half the number: 8 miles SE. Mons.

MALS, a town of the Griſons, in Lower Engadine: 1½ mile W. Glurentz.

MALSCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: 10 miles E. Spire.

MALSESENA, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 18 miles NNW. Verona.

MALTA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, ſituated about fifty miles from the coaſt of Sicily. Anciently, it was called *Iberia*, afterwards *Ogygia*, and by the Greeks *Melite*, from which, at laſt, the Saracens formed the appellation of Malta. Its length is computed to be twenty miles, its greateſt breadth twelve, and its circumference ſixty miles. It is entirely rocky, and produces no more corn than barely ſuffices to maintain the inhabitants for ſix months. Many ſhip loads of earth have, indeed, been brought here from Sicily, and the rocky bottom covered therewith, in order to render it in ſome places more fruitful, but the ſoil has in a ſhort time crumbled into duſt, there being but little rain to preſerve it in a proper adheſion. The wine produced in this iſland, is not ſufficient for its conſumption, and it, alſo, is deficient in wood. On the other hand, it has fruits and cotton, a plenty of honey, good paſture, conſiderable fiſheries, ſea-ſalt, and a profitable coral fiſhery. Its annual revenues are computed at 76,000 ſcudi. The number of its inhabitants amounts in all to about 60,000. The common language of the country is a corrupt Arabic, but in towns Italian is ſpoken. The moſt ancient inhabitants of this iſland, of whom we have any account, were the Phœacians, who were driven out by the Phœnicians, and they in their turn by the Greeks. Afterwards it ſeems to have been under the dominion of the Carthaginians, from whom the Romans took it. Upon the decenſion of the Roman empire, it was firſt ſubdued by the Goths, then by the Saracens, but wreſted from them by the Normans, in the year 1090, after which time it had the ſame maſters as Sicily, till Charles V. gave it to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, who had been ſucceſſively driven from Paleſtine and Rhodes: in conſequence of which they have been called the knights of Malta. Valetta is the capital. *Long*. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. 52. N. On the 1ſt of June, 1798, this iſland ſurrendered to the troops of the French republic, under the command of general Buonaparte.

MALTA, or *Medina*, ſee *Civita Vecchia*.

MALTON, or *New Malton*, a town of England, in the north riding of the county of York, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Derwent, with a weekly market on Saturday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: the river Derwent is navigable to the Ouſe: 18 miles NE. York, and 215 N. London.

MALTOY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar: 58 miles NW. Nagpour, and 16 SW. Deogur.

MALVANA, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 12 miles E. Columbo.

MALVASIA, a town of European Turkey, ſituated on a promontory, on the eaſt coaſt of the Morea, which is almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea: with a good hrabour, but not large. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the Morea. The wine produced in the neighbourhood was formerly much valued, under the name of Malmſey. The ancient name was *Epidaurus*: 40 miles ESE. Miſitra. *Long*. 40. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 54. N.

MALVENTRE, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia: 5 miles S. Coſia-di-Donna.

MALVERN HILLS, a range of hills in England, in the county of Worceſter, bordering on Herefordſhire, which extend about ten miles in length, in a direction north and ſouth, the north extremity about 7 miles SSW. from Worceſter. A medicinal ſpring iſſues from theſe hills.

MALVISANO, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan, 13 miles SSE. Breſcia.

MALUNG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: 55 miles W. Fahlun.

MALWA, a province of Hindooſtan, belonging to the Mahrattas, one of the moſt extenſive, moſt elevated, and diverſified in Hindooſtan, bounded on the north by Agimere and Agra, on the eaſt by Allahabad, on the ſouth by Candeiſh, and on the weſt by Guzerat. Ougein is the capital of one Mahratta prince, and Indore that of another.

MALZIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Chely: 1½ league NNE. St. Chely, and 7 NNW. Mende.

MAMADISCH, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan, on the Viatka: 60 miles NE. Kazan. *Long*. 68. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 56. 16. N.

MAMARAGHTY, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: 13 miles WNW. Caſtlebar.

MAMBIPILLY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 23 miles ESE. China Balabaram.

MAMERS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Sarte: 7½ leagues NNE. Le Mans, and 4 SE. Alençon. *Long*. 18. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 22. N.

MAMHOFKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 36 miles SE. Braclaw.

MAMMEE BAY, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long*. 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 58. N.

MAMOHRÉ, or *Mahamore (Old* and *New)*, two towns of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, both in a ſtate of ruin.

MAMOSA *(La)*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 19 miles SW. Turſi.

MAMTRASNA, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Galway: 15 miles S. Caſtlebar.

MAMUM, a town of Africa, in the country of Segilmeſſa.

MAN *(Iſland of)*, an iſland ſituated in the Iriſh Sea, at an almoſt equal diſtance between the kingdoms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. The extent from north to ſouth rather more than 30 miles in length, not above 15 broad in the wideſt, nor above 8 in the narroweſt part. The ſoil is very different; towards the ſouth it is as good as can be deſired. The mountains are cold, and conſequently leſs fruitful. The vallies between them afford as good paſture, hay, and corn, as in moſt other places. Towards the north, indeed, there is a dry, barren, ſandy earth, but capable of improvement. A large tract of land, called *the Curragh,* was formerly a bog, but ſince it has been drained, it is one of the richeſt parts of the iſland; and though the peat is ſix, eight, or ten feet deep, yet by good huſbandry they have got a ſurface which will bear the plough. And the ſame place ſupplies the neighbourhood both with bread and fuel. In this place have been found very large trees of oak and fir, ſome two feet and a half in diameter, and forty feet long, ſuppoſed by the inhabitants to have lain here ever ſince the deluge. The oaks and fir do not lie promiſcuouſly; but where is plenty of one ſort, there are generally few or none of the other. A high ridge of mountains runs almoſt the length of the iſland, which ſupplies the inhabitants quite round with water and fire. Abundance of little rivulets and ſprings of excellent water (by the ſides of which the inhabitants have for the moſt part built their houſes) run hence to the ſea, and the ſides of the mountains are ſtored with heath, and an excellent peat for fuel. The higheſt of theſe mountains is called *Snafield*; its height, as taken by an exact barometer, being about 580 yards; the mercury ſubſiding two inches and one-tenth. From the top of this mountain they have a fair proſpect of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. The air is ſharp and cold in winter; but in all ſuch places as have a natural ſhelter, or an artificial one from trees, the air is as mild as in Lancaſhire; the froſts being ſhort, and the ſnow not lying long on the ground, eſpecially near the ſea. The black cattle and horſes are generally leſs than thoſe of England; but as the land improves, ſo do theſe, and of late there have been ſome bred here as large as in other places. Of ſeveral noxious animals, ſuch as badgers, foxes, otters, filmerts, moles, hedge-hogs, ſnakes, toads, &c. the inhabitants, in the time of biſhop Wilſon, from whom this account is taken, knew no more than their names; as alſo ſeveral birds, ſuch as the woodpecker, the jay, the maup, &c. And it is not long ſince a perſon, more fanciful than prudent or kind to his country, brought in a breed of magpies, which have increaſed incredibly, ſo as to become a nuiſance; and only a few years ſince ſomebody brought in frogs, which they ſay increaſe very faſt. There are not many quarries of good ſtone: but one there is near Caſtle Town, which yields a tolerably good marble, fit for tombſtones, &c. There are alſo a good many quarries of a blue, thin, light ſlate, one of the beſt coverings for houſes; of which great quantities are exported. Mines of coal there are none, though ſeveral attempts have been made to find them. But of lead, copper, and iron, there are ſeveral, and ſome of them have been wrought to good advantage, particularly the lead, of which ore many hundred tons have lately been ſmelted, and exported. This iſland has had many maſters. The Norwegians conquered this when they made themſelves maſters of the Weſtern Iſles, which they ſent kings to govern, who generally choſe the Iſle of Man for their reſidence. This continued until 1266, when there was a very ſolemn agreement made between Magnus IV. of Norway, and Alexander III. of Scotland, by which this iſle, among the reſt, was ſurrendered to the Scots for 4000 marks, to be paid in four years, and 100 marks yearly; and, purſuant to this, Alexander drove out the king of Man, in the year 1270, and united it to Scotland. In 1312, there was a ſecond agreement between Hacquin V. and Robert I. of Scotland; and in 1426, a third agreement, all of which are ſet down at large in Torfeus's Hiſtory of the Orcades. But before this laſt agreement, the iſland was in the poſſeſſion of John lord Stanley and of Man, who had it given him by Henry IV. in 1405. However, foraſmuch as by the laſt agreement between the kings of Norway and Scotland, the latter claimed a right to this iſland, the lords of Man were obliged to keep a conſtant ſtanding army and garriſons for the defence of it, till the reign of king James I. of England. And in this honourable houſe it continued to the year 1739, except for twelve years during the civil wars, when it was given by the parliament to the lord Fairfax; but it returned to its ancient lords at the Reſtoration. After which it came to the ducheſs of Athol, the daughter of the earl, as a barony in fee. The lord ſends a governor, lieutenant, or captain, who conſtantly reſides at Caſtletown, where he has a handſome houſe, ſalary, and other conveniences befitting his ſtation. He is to take care that all officers, civil and military, diſcharge their truſts and duty. He is chancellor, and to him there is an appeal in matters of right and wrong, and from him to the lord, and, finally (if occaſion be) to the king of England, in council. By act of parliament, 1765, the iſland and lordſhip of Man, and all the iſlands and lordſhips, royalties and regalities, and franchiſes, liberties, and ſeaports to the ſame belonging, and all other the hereditaments and premiſes granted by the ſeveral letters patent to the family of Derby, &c. ſhall be unalienably veſted in his majeſty and ſucceſſors, excepting and reſerving to the duke of Athol and his heirs, the patronage of the biſhopric of the Iſle of Man, or of the biſhoprics of Sodor and Man, the temporals of the ſame when vacant, and all other patronages and eccleſiaſtical benefices within the iſland; alſo reſerving the landed property, with all rights in or over the ſoil, as lords of the manor, with all courts baron, rents, ſervices, and other incidents to ſuch courts belonging, waſtes, commons, and other lands, inland water, fiſhings, mills, mines, and minerals; and alſo reſerving the honorary ſervice of rendering to his majeſty's heirs and ſucceſſors, kings and queens of England, two falcons, on the days of their reſpective coronations. By an abſtract of the clear revenue of Man, from 1754 to 1763, the medium was 7293l. 0s. 6d. per annum; of which the land revenue for the laſt year was 1409l. 17s. 6d.; and the income of the lands in the hands of the lord of the iſle 107l. The principal towns are Caſtle-Town, Peel, Douglas, and Ramſey. The commodities of this iſland are black cattle, and coarſe woollen cloth, hides, ſkins, honey, and tallow. The Iſle of Man was converted to the Chriſtian faith by St. Patrick, about the year 440, at which time the biſhopric of Man was erected. The biſhops are barons of the iſland, and have a ſeat, though not a voice, in the Engliſh houſe of peers.

MAN, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 151. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4 S.

MAN, or *Maun*, a river of England, in the county of Nottingham, which runs into the Meden.

MAN OF WAR KAYS, ſmall iſlands at the entrance of Weſt Harbour, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica.

MANACHA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, the reſidence of a Dola.

MANACIZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 12 miles SE. Tarento.

MANACLES, rocks in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of Cornwall: 8 miles S. Falmouth.

MANADO, a ſmall iſland and town, near the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 140. 51. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 30. N.

MANAN, an iſland of the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Main, in North America, 30 miles in circumference. *Long.* 66. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

MANANGHERA, a river of the iſland of Madagaſcar, which runs into the ſea, on the eaſt ſide of the iſland. *Long.* 69, 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 20. S.

MANAR, an iſland near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon. This iſland gives the name of *Gulf* to the ſea which lies to the ſouthward, between the iſland of Ceylon and the coaſt of Hindooſtan. It was firſt ſettled by the Portugueſe, in the year 1560, and taken from them by the Dutch, in the year 1658. *Long.* 79. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 6. N.

MANAS HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 125 miles NW. Tourfan. *Long.* 104. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 58. N.

MANATIRSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Itchora: 84 miles NNE. Kirenſk. *Long.* 127. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 45. N.

MANATEE BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 51. N.

MANATOULIN, a chain of iſlands in Lake Huron, which extend 30 leagues in length, about 2 in breadth. *Long.* 18. 50. to 84. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 20. to 45. 40. N.

MANBED, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: 58 leagues ESE. Iſpahan.

MANBONE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sabia, of which it is the capital, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, at the entrance of the channel of Moſambique. *Long.* 50. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 55. S.

MANCAENBLANCA, a town of the iſland of Borneo: 30 miles N. Negara.

MANCHA *(La)*, a province of Spain, in New Caſtile, bounded on the north by the province of Toledo, on the eaſt by Murcia, on the ſouth by Murcia and Jaen, and on the weſt by Eſtremadura, almoſt every way ſurrounded by mountains. A late traveller ſays, "There is no labourer nor young female peaſant who is not well acquainted with Don Quixote and Sancho." This is the moſt cheerful country in Spain; the inhabitants are affable, and great lovers of muſic and dancing: the women are tall, well made, and have handſome features. A player upon the guittar, and a ſinger of ſeguidillas, are perſons in great requeſt in this part of the country. The girls, young men, and married women aſſemble at the firſt ſound of the inſtrument; the concourſe is generally at the Poſada, as the moſt convenient and extenſive place; the beſt voices ſing ſeguidillas, and the blind accompany them upon their inſtruments. The ſtranger is aſtoniſhed at ſeeing a labourer, in the dreſs of Sancho, wearing a broad leathern girdle, become an agreeable dancer, and perform all his ſteps with grace, preciſion, and meaſure. The women, beſides, have a Meneo, as it is called, or a certain rapid movement, a flexibility or yielding attitude, ſuch voluptuous poſtures, and ſteps ſo languiſhing, graceful, varied, and juſt, that while ſeeing a pretty woman dance, a philoſopher would find his wiſdom troubleſome. La Mancha is the province of Spain in which the inhabitants ſing and dance the moſt: their ſongs and their ſeguidillas are peculiar to that part of the kingdom; and it is to be remarked, that to ſinging and dancing the Manchegas add the merit poetry. The ſeguidillas compoſed in French, are in much eſteem throughout all Spain. Moſt of them are voluptuous, and turn on the ſubject of love or abſence: ſome are ſatirical.

MANCHA, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen: 7 miles E. Jaen.

MANCHE (*La*), i. e. *The Channel*, a department of France, bounded on the north and weſt by the Engliſh Channel, on the eaſt by the Channel and the departments of the Calvados and the Orne, and on the ſouth by the departments of the Ille and Vilaine, and the Mayenne; about 80 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and 25 from eaſt to weſt. This department is formed of the weſtern part of Normandy; Coutances is the capital.

MANCHESTER, a town of England in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated on a navigable canal, at the conflux of the Irk and the Irwell. This is a very ancient town, and was a Roman ſtation, called *Mancupium*, or *Manucium*. In Camden's time, it was famous for its population, market, and manufacture of ſtuffs. Though neither a corporation, being governed only by a conſtable, nor a borough, it has the greateſt trade of any inland town in theſe northern parts, and has had a very rapid increaſe in the laſt two centuries. The fuſtian, or cotton manufacture, has been much improved of late, by ſome inventions of dying and printing; and this, with the great variety of other manufactures, known by the name of Mancheſter wares, renders both the town and the neighbourhood for many miles round, rich, populous, and induſtrious. Eighty years ago, here were reckoned near 20,000 communicants in the town and pariſh, ſince which time the number of inhabitants has increaſed in proportion to the trade. The college was founded in 1421, by Thomas de la War, at firſt rector of the pariſh church, and brother to lord Delawar, for a maſter or warden, eight fellow chaplains, four clerks, and ſix choriſters, in honour of St. Mary, St. Denis, and St. George. Mancheſter contains about 600 ſtreets, and 14 churches, beſides other places of worſhip; the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 70,000. In the year 1781, a Literary and Philoſophical Society was inſtituted here, by ſome men of conſiderable eminence in the republic of letters. Among the public buildings, beſides the college founded by Thomas de la War, are Cheetham's hoſpital, founded for the education and maintenance of forty poor boys, the infirmary, theatre, exchange, &c. There are two markets weekly, Tueſday and Saturday; the former is chiefly for the purpoſe of tranſacting buſineſs between the traders and manufacturers of the town and neighbourhood: 38 miles ENE. Cheſter, and 182 NW. London.

MANCHESTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, on James River: 2 miles S. Richmond.

MANCHESTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont: 16 miles N. Bennington.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, a ſtation on the Saſkaſhawan river, in North America. *Long.* 111. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 53. 50. N.

MANCHESTER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 6 miles NNE. Boſton.

MANCHINEAL HARBOUR, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 75. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 4. N.

MANCIET, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: 1½ league NE. Nogaro, and 5½ SW. Condom. *Long.* 17. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

MANCORA, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Piura.

MANDAL a ſea-port town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name: 19 miles WSW. Chriſtianſand. *Long.* 7. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 2. N.

MANDAL, a river of Norway, which runs into the ſea, near the town of Mandal.

MANDAR, a town of the iſland of Celebes: 125 miles N. Macaſſar.

MANDALA, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt: 15 leagues SE. Indupara.

MANDEA, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which runs into the ſea, near Betanços.

MANDEGELE, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the eaſt coaſt: 88 miles ESE. Candy.

MANDEL, a town of Flanders: 6 miles S. Courtray.

MANDEL, a river of Flanders, which runs into the Lis, about a league above Deinſe.

MANDERSCHEIDT, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and electorate of Treves, which gives title of count to the houſe of Blenkanheim: 21 miles NNE. Treves. *Long.* 24. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

MANDEURE, a town of the principality of Montbeliard, anciently the capital of the Mandubij: 5 miles S. Montbeliard.

MANDINGO, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated about 200 miles from the Atlantic, near the river Gambia. The Mandingoes are in general a lively joyous people, who conſume half their time in dancing, muſic, mirth, and good-humoured gaiety; yet being much addicted to company, warm and impetuous in their diſpoſition, they fall into frequent quarrels, which commonly terminate in blood. Neceſſity and ſelf-preſervation oblige them to ſow and reap, but this labour does not laſt above two months in a year; the other months are ſpent in idleneſs and ſloth all the day, and at night in dancing under the ſhade. A few childiſh diverſions they have, which they perform with abundance of addreſs; but every thing manly is neglected: fiſhing and hunting are unknown, though no country affords better opportunities for both. Smoking tobacco is their whole pleaſure, which increaſes their natural ſloth, by deſtroying their appetite for food. It is of the growth of their country, and they ſmoke in wooden pipes, five or ſix feet in length, the bowl made of wood, hardened and dried in the fire, and finely poliſhed. Immediately after a child is born, he is bathed in cold water three or four times a day, and after being carefully dried, anointed with palm-oil along the ſpine, elbows, hams, and neck. They go naked to the age of eight or ten, and frequently paint their faces and neck for ornament. Every part of domeſtic economy is left to the care of the women, while the men cultivate the ſmall quantities of rice wanted for the family, and paſs away the reſt of their time in idleneſs. After laying up a quantity ſufficient for the conſumption of the family, the women have a right to diſpoſe of the reſt, but are accountable for the profits that ariſe to their huſbands. Many of the Mandingoes have a pride in keeping a crowd of ſlaves, whom they treat with ſuch gentle uſage, kindneſs, and humanity, that it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh the maſter from the ſlave; eſpecially the women, whe wear necklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings, of amber, coral, and ſilver, as if the men had purchaſed them only to become their huſbands. Moſt of theſe ſlaves are born in their families, and naturalized to them as their own children. In moſt other parts of Africa, the maſter has a right to ſell all ſlaves born in the family; but in Mandingo this action is treated as a crime, inſomuch, that if any of them are diſpoſed of without their conſent, and againſt the will of their fellow-ſlaves, they all abandon their maſter, and ſeek a retreat in ſome other kingdom: for though in this caſe he has no power to puniſh them, yet they reckon it diſhonourable to enter into the ſervice of another maſter in the ſame kingdom.

MANDLING, a paſs of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 4 miles NE. Radſtadt, in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg.

MANDOE, a ſmall iſland in the German Ocean, near the coaſt of Sleſwick: 10 miles WSW. Ripen. *Long.* 8. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

MANDRA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 76 miles NE. Kirenſk.

MANDRE, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vaucouleurs: 4 leagues SW. Vaucouleurs.

MANDRE SOUS VAIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Marche: 3½ leagues SW. Mirecourt, and 3¼ N. La Marche.

MANEATER'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Indian Sea, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Java, between Batavia and Bantam.

MANFALOUT, or *Manflot*, a town of Egypt, on the weſt branch of the Nile, about a mile in circumference: the reſidence of a Greek biſhop.

MANFORT, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the county of Fantin.

MANFREDONIA, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, ſituated on a bay of the Adriatic, called *the Gulf of Manfredonia*; built in the year 1256, by king Manfroi, on the ruins of the ancient Sipontum. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. In the year 1620, it was taken and deſtroyed by the Turks: 150 miles SE. Ancona, and 93 NE. Naples. *Long.* 33. 35. E Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 36. N.

MANFRO, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

MANGALORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Canara Country, on the coaſt of Malabar, with a good road for veſſels in a rainy ſeaſon. In this town peace was ſigned between Tippoo, the regent of Myſore, and the Engliſh, in the year 1784: 124 miles WNW. Seringapatam, and 60 S. Bedanore. *Long.* 74. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

MANGAN ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 63. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

MANGEEA, or *Mang-ya*, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about 4 leagues in circumference, well inhabited, diſcovered by captain Cook, in the year 1777. *Long.* 201. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 57. S.

MANGEN, a town of the duchy of Courland: 10 miles SW. Piltyn.

MANGERA, an iſland of Mexico, in the Gulf of Amapalla, or Fonſeca, about 4 miles in circumference.

MANGERTON, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: 6 miles S. Killarney.

MANGISCHLAK, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, which is a place of conſiderable trade between the Tartars and Ruſſians of Aſtrachan: 180 miles SE. Aſtrachan. *Long.* 70. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 10. N.

MANGNOR, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 15 miles S. Konigſwinger.

MANGO, a town of Africa, in the country of Agouna.

MANGO, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Wenner Lake: 10 miles W. Carlſtadt, in the province of Warmeland.

**MANGOR**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kayor.

**MANGROVE**, a river of New Zealand, which runs into Mercury Bay.

**MANGUALD**, a river of Germany, which runs into the Inn, near Roſenheim, in Upper Bavaria.

**MANGUTZKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China: 88 miles SW. Doroninſk. *Long.* 128. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

**MANHARTZBERG**, a quarter or diviſion of the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated between the Danube and Bohemia and Moravia.

**MANHEIM**, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine. This town is the reſidence of the Elector Palatine, and ſecond town of the electorate, being ſituated in a low plain, near the conflux of the Neckar and the Rhine. In the year 1606, the elector, Frederic IV. began to convert the old village and citadel of Manheim into a town, receiving into it ſome Netherlanders, who had quitted their country for the ſake of liberty of conſcience. And though this new town was miſerably laid waſte, in the year 1622, at which time it was beſieged and taken by the Bavarians, and in 1688, together with the fort of Frederickſburg, entirely demoliſhed by the French; yet the electors John William and Charles Philip, cauſed it to be rebuilt, and fortified in ſuch a manner, that it became one of the fineſt towns in Germany, and a place of great ſtrength; but for the defence of it are required full 10,000 men: the preſent works were formed upon the ſyſtem of Cohorn. The number of the inhabitants, excluſive of the garriſon, was, in 1784, 21,858. Some of the ſtreets are planted with rows of trees, and there are five or ſix open places, ſuitable for promenades, or markets. The cuſtom-houſe, which forms a ſide to one of theſe, is a noble ſtone building, rather appearing to be a palace than an office, except that under the colonnades, which ſurround it, are ſhops for jewellery, and other commodities. The electoral palace, which opens on one ſide to the city, and on the other to the ramparts, was built by the elector, Charles-Philippe, who, in the year 1721, removed his reſidence hither from Heidelberg, on account of ſome difference with the magiſtrates, or, as it is ſaid, of the prevalence of religious diſputes in that city. He began to erect it in 1720; but the edifice was not completed till the right wing was added by the preſent elector, not to be uſed as a reſidence, but to contain a gallery for paintings, cabinets of antiquities and natural hiſtory, a library, treaſury, and menage: 38 miles SSE. Mentz, and 92 ESE. Treves. *Long.* 25. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.—On the 20th of October, 1795, this city was taken by the French.

**MANIA**, a river of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſſacs, which runs into the Don, 8 miles NE. Tcherkaſk.

**MANIANA**, ſee *Maliana*.

**MANICA**, a town of Africa, the capital of Chicanga, ſituated on the river Sofala. *Long.* 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 20. S.

**MANICA**, ſee *Chicanga*.

**MANICA**, a river of Africa, which riſes in the kingdom of Chicanga, and runs into the ſea. *Long.* 29. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 30. S.

**MANICAMP**, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe: 5 miles E. Noyon.

**MANICKDURG**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar: 5 miles SE. Chanda, and 86 NE. Mahur.

**MANICKPOUR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude: 30 miles NW. Allahabad, and 68 SSE. Lucknow.

**MANICOUAGAN**, or *Black River*, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, near Manicougan Point.

**MANICOUAGAN**, a lake of Canada, 100 leagues NE. from Quebec.

**MANICOUGAN POINT**, a cape on the north coaſt of the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 67. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 12. N.

**MANILBA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 21 miles SW. Marbella.

**MANILLA**, a town of the iſland of Luçon, of which it is the capital, as well as of the Philippine Iſlands; ſituated on a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt. In compaſs it is two miles, in length two thirds of a mile; the ſhape irregular, being narrow at both ends, and wide in the middle, and well furniſhed with braſs guns, and good out-works. The palaces of Manilla, though all of timber above the firſt floor, yet are beautiful from their handſome galleries. The ſtreets are broad, but frequent earthquakes have ſpoiled their uniformity, by overthrowing houſes and palaces, which are not rebuilt. Manilla contains about 3000 ſouls, of various mixtures, qualities, and complexions, produced by the conjunction of Spaniards, Indians, Chineſe, Malabars, Blacks, and others inhabiting that city, and the adjacent iſlands. Though Manilla be ſo ſmall, if we look only on the circumference of its walls, and the number of inhabitants, yet it will appear large if we include its ſuburbs; for within a muſket ſhot of the gate of Parian, is the habitation of the Chineſe merchants, called Sangleys, who in ſeveral ſtreets have rich ſhops of ſilk, porcelain, and other commodities. Here are found ſuch as exerciſe all arts and trades; ſo that all the wealth of the citizens run through their hands, through the indolence of the Spaniards and Indians, who apply themſelves to nothing. There are about 3000 of them in this ſuburb, and as many more throughout the iſlands. There were formerly 40,000; but abundance of them were put to death in tumults they raiſed at ſeveral times, particularly that on St. Francis's eve, in 1603, after which they were prohibited ſtaying in the iſland by his Catholic majeſty. This order is very little obſerved, for there always remain behind many of thoſe that come every year, in forty or fifty chiampans, loaded with commodities; the profit being very great at Manilla, which they could not find in China, from the ſmall price manufactures bear. The merchants, or ſangleys, of Parian are governed by an alcaide, to whom they allow a good ſalary, as well as to the king's ſolicitor, their protector, to his ſteward and other officers, beſides all the duties and taxes to the king. They pay his majeſty 10,000 pieces of eight a year for the privilege of playing at metua at their new year, and yet this permiſſion is but for a few days, that they may not throw away other men's money. Metua is the game of even or odd, at which they play, laying down ſmall heaps of money, to be won or loſt by gueſſing right. They that uſe this ſport are ſo expert, that they know the number by viewing the dimenſions of the heap. The Spaniards keep the Chineſe very much under, not ſuffering them to be in Chriſtian houſes at night, and obliging them to be without light in their houſes and ſhops. Over the bridge adjoining to Parian are ſuburbs or hamlets, fifteen in all, inhabited by Japaneſe, Tagalis, and other nations, under the government of an alcaide. The houſes are generally of wood, near the river, and ſtanding on pillars, with ſteps going up to them. The roofs are covered with nipa, or palm-tree leaves, the ſides of cane, and they aſcend to them by ladders, becauſe the ground is moiſt, and ſometimes full of water. The caſtle or fort ſtands at the weſt end of the city, having the ſea on one ſide, and the river on the other: it is ſtyled the citadel of St. James, and was originally fortified in the ſhape of a triangle, having one baſtion towards the ſea, another towards the river, and a third at the weſt point, to cover the port, which is only fit for ſmall veſſels. In the year 1645, great part of this city, was deſtroyed by an earthquake, and 3000 people periſhed in the ruins. In the year 1762, Manilla was taken by the Engliſh, and to ſave it from deſtruction, it was agreed to pay a million ſterling for its ranſom. *Long.* 120. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 36. N.

**MANILLA ISLANDS**, ſee *Luçon* and *Philippine Iſlands*.

**MANINGCABO**, or *Manacabo*, a kingdom in the iſland of Sumatra, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland, with a town of the ſame name.

**MANINGTREE**, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, ſituated on a branch of the river Stour, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 11½ miles W. Harwich, and 60 NE. London.

**MANIPA**, one of the ſmaller Molucca iſlands, about four leagues in length, and two in breadth, and containing about 1600 inhabitants: about 5 or 6 leagues weſt from the iſland of Ceram.

**MANISTIE**, a river of Canada, which runs into lake Michigan. *Long.* 85. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 36. N.

**MANITOU KIAMEN**, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. *Long.* 124. 26. E. Ferro *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

**MANITOU OUDOUC**, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 130. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. N.

**MANITZKAIA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacks: 40 miles ENE. Azoph.

**MANKALIA**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 68 miles ESE. Siliſtria.

**MANKANET**, or *St. Joſeph*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Galam, where the French have a factory.

**MANKOVA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Angara: 44 miles SE. Balaganſkoi.

**MANKOUH**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 22 leagues N. Metchid.

**MANKOWITZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 2 miles N. Jung Buntzel.

**MANKUTOSKA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 28 miles N. Stretenſk.

**MANLIEU**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: 7 miles E. Iſſoire.

**MANNA**, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt: 300 miles SE. Indrapour.

**MANNERSDORFF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Leytha, celebrated for its medicinal waters: 6 miles WSW. Bruck.

**MANNINBAY**, an harbour of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 28. N.

**MANNSBERG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles ESE. Windiſch Weiſtritz.

**MANNSDORE**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 3½ miles E. Neiſſe.

**MANOBLET**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite: 1 league N. St. Hypolite.

**MANORHAMILTON**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim: 13 miles E. Sligo, and 17 W. Enniſkillen.

**MANOS**, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 20 miles ENE. Havanna.

MANOSQUE, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Forcalquier. Here is a medicinal ſpring. Before the revolution, it was the reſidence of a governor, and contained ſeven churches, and a commandery of Malta: 2½ leagues S. Forcalquier, and 5 W. Apt. *Long.* 23. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

MANOT, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: 1 league S. Confolens.

MANOU, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire: 12 miles S. Verneuil.

MANPURRY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dooab: 50 miles W. Canoga, and 54 E. Agra.

MANRESA, or *Minoroſa*, or *Manxes*, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, which gives name to a viguery, ſituated on a river, which ſoon after runs into the Lobrega: it is defended by a caſtle, and contains ſeveral convents: 112 miles E. Saragoſſa, and 25 NNW. Barcelona. *Long.* 18. 30. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 44. N.

MANS *(Le)*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Sarte, at the conflux of the Huiſne and the Sarte. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Lower Maine, the ſee of a biſhop, the ſeat of a governor, of an electorate, bailiwick, &c. It contained a cathedral, two collegiate and thirreen pariſh churches, twelve religious houſes, and 12,000 inhabitants: 10 poſts N. Tours, and 26½ SW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. N.

MANSAROAR, a large lake of Thibet, about 100 miles in circumference, from whence one of the branches of the Ganges is ſaid to ſpring: 14 leagues N. Darmadijera.

MANSBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola. 3 miles SSW. Stein.

MANSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Manſfeld, with a caſtle, ſituated on a high rock, which was formerly a fortreſs, and reſidence of the counts of Manſfeld: great part of the walls and baſtions was deſtroyed, and blown up in the year 1674: 36 miles NNE. Erfurt, and 26 SSE. Halberſtadt. *Long.* 29. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

MANSFELD, *(County of)*, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which is bounded by the electorate of Saxony and Querfurt, the dioceſe of Merſeburg, and the duchy of Magdeburg, the principalities of Anhalt and Halberſtadt, and the county of Stolberg. Its greateſt length is twenty-eight, and its greateſt breadth ſixteen miles. It is in general mountainous, but affords good corn land and paſturage, together with large woods of great profit, vineyards, chaſes, and fiſheries, as alſo a ſalt work and mine, which is divided into three departments, and yields a ſlate, from which copper is extracted. A quintal of the beſt ſlate at moſt, and that too but very ſeldom, contains five pounds of fine eſſayed copper: a quintal of the worſt yields only two pounds, but both ſorts are mixed together in the proceſs of ſmelting. Formerly the copper extracted from the ſlate dug here amounted annually to 18,000 or 20,000 quintals, each of which yielded from ten to twelve ounces of ſilver. Of this ſilver, in the beginning of the 15th century, a great number of dollars were coined; but, at preſent, the total weight of the copper hardly amounts to 1500 quintals. This ſlate is remarkable for impreſſions of all kinds of animals, eſpecially of fiſhes. In this county, likewiſe, are two conſiderable lakes, ſtanding near each other, and even communicating, but of a very different nature. The water of one of them, and that the largeſt, being quite ſalt, while the water in the other is perfectly freſh and ſweet. They both abound in fiſh and creviſſes, inſomuch, that the villages along their banks ſubſiſt by fiſhing. They afford, alſo, an inexhauſtible number of wild ducks, geeſe, ſnipes, and other water-fowls, ſome of which are ſhot, and others taken by a net. The number of towns in the whole country amounts to ſeven. The prevailing religion here is Lutheraniſm, the introduction of which into this country was zealouſly promoted by Albert VII. count of Manſfeld. The counts of Manſfeld are deſcended from the lords of Querfurt. The ancient male line of Manſfeld began in count Hoier I. who in 1115, fell in the great battle fought near Welſeſholze, in this county, betwixt king Henry V. and the Saxons, to the diſadvantage of the former. Ulrich I. and Burkhard I. grandſons to his ſons, Hoier II. in 1220, divided the county betwixt them. The progeny of the former became extinct in the 14th century, and the latter left no ſons; but, in 1219, a little before his death, his ſecond daughter, Sophia, was married to Burkhard VI. lord of Querfurt, count of Manſfeld and Hardeck, and burggrave of Magdeburg, from whom deſcended the preſent lineage of the counts of Manſfeld, and who are the firſt branches of this new ſtem. The county of Manſfeld is partly a fief of Saxony and Magdeburg. In the matricula of the empire, the county of Manſfeld is aſſeſſed to a Roman month in ten horſemen and forty-five foot, or 300 florins, of which ſum the ſaid counts, now ſtyled princes, are to pay 120, Saxony 135, and Magdeburg 45. To the chamber at Wetzlar, the elector of Saxony is charged for Manſfeld at 125 rixdollars 48 kruitzers, and Magdeburg 83 rixdollars 62 kruitzers.

MANSFIELD, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham; anciently a royal demeſne, to which the kings of England uſed to retire for the ſake of hunting, in Sheerwood Foreſt; and a manor was held by Henry Fauconberg, for ſhoeing the king's horſe when he came to Manſfield. It has conſiderable trade in corn and malt, and a manufacture of ſtockings. In the year 1304, it was almoſt deſtroyed by fire. It has a weekly market on Thurſday: 14 miles N. Nottingham, and 138 NNW. London.

MANSFIELD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 4 miles NW. Windham.

MANSFIELD ISLAND, an iſland in Hudſon's Bay: 50 miles long, and 15 wide. *Long.* 80. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 5. N.

*Manſigné*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 3 leagues W. La Fleche.

MANSILLA EL BURGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 10 miles SE. Leon.

MANSLE, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ruffec: 4 leagues N. Angouleſme.

MANSORA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 18 miles ESE. Taas.

MANSORA, or *Manſoura*, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile, built as a bulwark againſt the Chriſtians. The Chriſtians of Syria, ſettled at Manſoura, are the chief traders, and the principal articles are the fine rice growing round the lake, and ſal ammoniac. Here are vaſt chicken ovens. A canal is made from the Nile to the Lake Manzale: 24 miles SSW. Damietta, and 60 N. Cairo. *Long.* 49. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. N.

MANSOURAH, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, the walls of which are remaining, but neither houſes nor inhabitants.

MANSURA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac, on the Euphrates, where it is joined by a branch of the Tigris: 110 miles WNW. Baſſora.

MANSURIA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 8 miles N. Beit el Fakih.

MANSWORH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles SE. Vienna.

MANT, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: 4 leagues S. St. Sever, and 6 N. Pau.

MANTA *(La)*, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, ſituated, as it were, between the Maritime and Cottian Alps. The caſtle or palace is ſituated on an eminence, near the town. It had anciently lords of its own, after whom it came under the marquis of Saluzzo, and finally under the dukedom of Savoy. The gardens are filled with trees of citrons, oranges, and myrtles, and tender plants, which will not endure other parts of Piedmont: 2 miles S. Saluzzo.

MANTA BAY, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the coaſt of Peru, about 20 miles ſouth of the equator; formerly famous for a conſiderable pearl fiſhery, but it has been totally diſcontinued for ſome years. This bay has its name from the great numbers of large fiſh, called mantas, the catching of which is the common employment of the inhabitants.

MANTALINGA, a town of the iſland of Sibu, one of the Philippines, chiefly inhabited by natives, who are exempt from tribute, becauſe they were the firſt to acknowledge the ſovereignty of the Spaniards.

MANTEIGAS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 5 leagues SW. Guarda, and 9 SE. Viſeu.

MANTEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Sulzbach: 4 miles SW. Weiden, and 13 NE. Sulzbach.

MANTELAN, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loches: 5½ leagues S. Tours, and 2½ W. Loches.

MANTES, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, on the Seine, over which is a bridge of thirty-ſix arches. Philip Auguſtus died here, in the year 1223: 5½ poſts E. Evreux, and 7 WNW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

MANTUA, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the north by the Breſſan and Veroneſe, on the eaſt by the Ferrareſe, on the ſouth by the duchy of Modena, and on the weſt by the Cremoneſe. It is about fifty miles in length, and thirty-five in breadth. The Po runs through the midſt of it, and it is alſo watered by other rivers, as the Oglio, Mincio, Secchia, &c. all which empty themſelves into the Po. The land abounds in corn, fruits, and legumes, with ſome wine, great quantities of flax, and a number of good horſes. Its hiſtory may be briefly as follows:—In 1328, Louis of Gonzaga, having extirpated the Bonacolſi family, made himſelf maſter of Mantua in their room. He was of German deſcent; and, after that exploit, took upon him the title of Imperial Vicar of Mantua, for which he appears to have obtained permiſſion from the emperor, Louis of Bavaria, though the pope refuſed to acknowledge him as ſuch. His iſſue ſucceeded him in the government of Mantua, and the imperial vicarſhip. In 1432, John Francis obtained, from the emperor Sigiſmund, the title of marquis; and Frederick II. was created a duke by the emperor Charles V. and, by marriage, obtained Montferrat, which was afterwards raiſed to a dukedom. His brother, Louis, by marriage alſo, had the duchies of Nevers and Retel, in France; and one of his deſcendants, by name Charles, the chief ducal line failing, was, in 1627, made duke of Mantua and Montferrat, and the duke of Savoy at that time was put in poſſeſſion of 75 places in the duchy of Montferrat. On the acceſſion of Philip, duke of Anjou, to the crown of Spain, by the death of Charles II. the duke of Mantua, in conſideration of 60,000 piſtoles paid down in hand, and a monthly ſubſidy of 36,000 dollars for maintaining a French garriſon of 4000 men, admitted the French troops into his capital. France had alſo engaged to procure him the reſtitution of the poſſeſſions formerly belonging to the houſe of Gonzaga, in Italy; and to make good whatever damages he might ſuffer by the approaching war. But this league with France proved his ruin, being on that account put under the ban of the empire. In 1703, the emperor transferred to the duke of Savoy that part of the duchy of Montferrat, which hitherto the dukes of Mantua had poſſeſſed as a fief. In 1707, the Imperialiſts overran the whole duchy of Mantua, and duke Charles IV. died the year following, under the ban of the empire. Ever ſince, the houſe of Auſtria has continued in poſſeſſion of this duchy, which now is annexed to the government of the Milaneſe.

MANTUA, a city of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is ſituated on a lake, formed by inundations of the Mincio, 20 miles in circumference, and 2 broad. The ſeveral parts of this lake have different names, as Lago di Mezo, Lago di Sotto, Lago di Paivolo, and Lago di Sopro. The two chief bridges leading to this city over the lake are Ponte di Molini, defended by two citadels; and Ponte di St. Giorgia, with fortifications at both ends. The city is divided by the water into two almoſt equal parts, which have a communication with each other over ſix bridges. In the heat of ſummer, when the lake is low, and ſtagnates, the air becomes ſo noxious, that the better ſort of the inhabitants leave the city for ſome time. The citadel, which is rather more ſecure by nature than by art, is partly free from this inconvenience. The greater part of the ſtreets are long, broad, and ſtraight, with handſome ſtone houſes, fine ſquares, and ſtately churches. On the other ſide of the lake are three ſuburbs, namely, to the north, Porto Fortezza, to the north-eaſt, Il borgo di St. Giorgio, and to the ſouth, Il Thé. Here are, in all, four collegiate churches, twenty-one parochial, fourteen other churches and alms-houſes, eleven oratories, forty convents; and without the city three pariſh churches, two other churches, and ſeven convents. The Jews, of whom there are about 4 or 5000, live in a diſtinct quarter. The number of the inhabitants, excluſive of the garriſon, was formerly computed at 50,000. But ſince no court has been kept, the number has ſo dwindled away, that now the inhabitants ſcarcely exceed 16,000. In the cathedral, which is a work of Julio Romano, are ſeen paintings of the moſt celebrated maſters. The church of St. Antony is more famous for relics than any in Mantua; a conſiderable portion, as is pretended, of the blood of Chriſt being kept in a ſubterraneous chapel, with ſixteen altars, and once every year ſhown to the people. The Franciſcan church has an elegant inſide, and ſuch as very few of this mendicant order can ſhow in Italy. It has, alſo, a good library. The building that was the ducal palace, is very large and roomy. The ducal gallery and muſæum, formerly ſo famous, was, in 1630, pillaged by the ſoldiers, when the Imperialiſts took it by ſtorm, and, like every other place, is now empty, and in ruins. However, a moſt valuable treaſure of relics, gold and ſilver crowns, ſtatues, and other altar furniture, ſtill remain in the palace church, where are alſo ſeen two capital pictures of ineſtimable value, one of the baptiſm of Conſtantine the Great; and the other of the martyrdom of St. Andrew. The univerſity was founded in 1625. The ſilk and other manufactures, and the general commerce of this city, formerly ſo flouriſhing, are now inconſiderable; 70 miles WSW. Venice, and 70 ESE. Milan. *Long*. 28. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 8. N.—This city, after a long ſiege, was taken by the troops of the French republic, on the 3d of February, 1797. Mantua was firſt inveſted on the 4th of June, 1796. In the month of Auguſt, the ſiege was raiſed for a ſmall ſpace of time. General Wurmſer, who had endeavoured to relieve it, was obliged to retire within the walls, where he, with the remains of his army, was taken. The garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war. The military, and other ſtores, were great, but 5000 horſes had been killed for proviſions during the ſiege.

MANUBLES, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xalon, at Ateca, in the province of Aragon.

MANUPELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 8 miles S. Civita di Chieta.

MANYAN, a river of Wales, in the county of Denbigh, which runs into the Cluyd, 4 miles S. Ruthin.

MANYFOLD, a river of England, in the county of Stafford, which runs into the Dove, on the borders of Derbyſhire, 3 miles N. Aſhbourn.

MANZALF, ſee *Menzaleh*.

MANZANARES, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 21 miles N. Madrid.

MANZANARES, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 21 miles E. Civdad Real.

MANZANARES, a river of Spain, which paſſes by Madrid, and runs into the Henares, about 8 miles below that city.

MANZANEDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 20 miles E. Orenſe.

MANZANELLO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 23 miles ESE. Valladolid.

MANZAT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riom: 3 leagues NW. Riom, and 5 S. Montaigut.

MANZINSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China: 30 miles SSE. Selenginſk. *Long*. 126. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 5. N.

MANZORAH, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into Godavery, 35 miles E. Nander, in the country of Dowlatabad.

MANZUREKA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena, *Long*. 124. 20. E. Ferro; *Lat*. 53. 45. N.

MANZURSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the union of the Manzureka and the Lena: 32 miles SE. Vercholenſk.

MAO, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 55 miles N. Tching-tou. *Long*. 121. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 31. 38. N.

MAO-MIN-GAN, a ſtandard in the Mongul Tartars. *Long*. 127. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. 30. N.

MA-PIEN-ING, a town of China, in the province of Se-tchuen: 40 miles SSW. Kiating.

MA-POU-HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 46 miles ENE. Peking.

MAPUNCO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola.

MAQUALBARY, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic about 20 miles SE. from the Scherbro. *Long*. 10. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 6. 50. N.

MAQUEDA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 32 miles SW. Madrid.

MARABAD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 38 leagues NNE. Zareng.

MARABEA, a town of Arabia, near the Red Sea, formerly a ſeaport, but the harbours being filled up, moſt of the inhabitants quitted the town, and ſettled at Loheia.

MARABONA BAY, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long*. 77. 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 31. N.

MARAYCABO, a town of South America, and ſeat of a governor, under the governor of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela, ſituated on a lake of the ſame name. It is well built, and contains about 4000 inhabitants, of which 800 are able to bear arms. Here is a large parochial church, an hoſpital, and four convents. Veſſels from 25 to 30 tons are continually coming hither, with manufactures and merchandiſes from the places near the lake, which are afterwards put on board Spaniſh ſhips that come hither to buy them. Ships are built at Marcaybo, which trade all over America, and even into Spain, this place being very commodious for ſhip building. It lies 338 miles E. Hacha. *Long*. 59. 38. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 10. 51. N.

MARACAYBO, a lake or rather gulf of South America, about 200 miles long, and 50 broad, running from ſouth to north, and empties itſelf into the North Sea; the entrance of which is well defended by ſtrong forts, but ſir Henry Morgan paſſed by them, plundered ſeveral Spaniſh towns on the coaſt, and defeated a ſquadron which had been ſent to intercept him. As the tide flows into this lake, its water is ſomething brackiſh, notwithſtanding the many rivers it receives. It abounds with all ſorts of fiſh, ſome of which are very large. By the navigation of this lake, the inhabitants of Venezuela carry on a trade with thoſe of New Grenada. The lake becomes narrower towards the middle, where the town is erected.

MARACAPA, a diſtrict of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Cumana.

MARAGAL, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 14 leagues S. Tauris.

MARAGNON, a river of South America, otherwiſe called the *River of the Amazons*, ſee *Amazons*.

MARAISAH, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the ſea, with the remains of a ſmall harbour.

MARAKUNDA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Badelu.

MARAM, a conſiderable range of mountains in Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, between Mirandela and Montalegre.

MARAME, a river of North America, which runs into Lake Michigan. *Long*. 85. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 42. 55. N.

MARAMER, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, near Cape Cantrin, ſurrounded with old walls, but not ſtrong either by art or nature: 3 leagues from Saffi.

MARAND, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 14 leagues N. Tauris.

MARANHAO, or *Marannon*, a juriſdiction of South America, in Brazil, belonging to the Portugueſe, who firſt ſettled there in the year 1599, upwards of ſixty years after the diſcovery: it takes its name from an iſland ſituated at the mouth of three rivers, about fourteen leagues in circumference, which is fertile and well inhabited. In the year 1612, the French ſeized on the iſland, and built a town, called *St. Louis de Maragnan*; but the Portugueſe recovered it out of their hands. It is now very ſtrong, and hath a ſtout caſtle, built on a rock, towards the ſea, which commands a very convenient harbour. It is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhopric of St. Salvador de la Baya. The iſland itſelf is very difficult of acceſs, by reaſon of the rapidity of the three rivers which form it: ſo that veſſels muſt wait for proper winds and ſeaſons to viſit it. Beſides the town aforeſaid, here are two others, but leſs conſiderable. The natives have about twenty-ſeven hamlets, called *Oc*, or *Tave*, each conſiſting only of four large huts, forming a ſquare in the middle; but from 300 to 500 paces in length, and about twenty-five or thirty feet in depth; all being built of large timber, and covered from top to bottom with leaves, ſo that each may contain 200 or 300 inhabitants. The air is ſerene, ſeldom incommoded with ſtorms, exceſſive drought, or moiſture, except in the time of the periodical rains, which laſt from February to June. The land is fertile and rich, producing every thing in perfection, without labour or manure. The inhabitants go naked, but paint their faces and bodies of various colours, adorning their heads and arms with a variety of feathers. The children are born white, but are anointed with oils, which gradually turn their ſkins brown, or of an olive hue. They are ſtrong and healthy, live to a great age, and are ſeldom afflicted with diſeaſes. Bows and arrows are their only weapons, with which they are very dexterous, but they are fierce and cruel, eſpecially to their priſoners. The capital, of the ſame name, St. Felipe, or St. Louis de Maranhao, is ſituated *Long.* 27. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

MARANO, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 14 miles SW. Palma Nuova.

MARANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 6 miles WNW. Naples.

MARANS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochelle, ſituated in the midſt of ſalt marſhes, on the Sevre, about two leagues from its mouth. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in ſalt, malt, corn, and meal: 4 leagues NNE. La Rochelle, and 7 W. Niort. *Long.* 16. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

MARANT, or *Amarant*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, containing 2500 houſes, each with a garden, ſituated near a river, and watered by canals. Cochineal is found in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants ſay, that here Noah was buried: 50 miles N. Tauris.

MARANZANO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Venice: 4 miles W. Venice.

MARASA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Wangara: 63 miles NNE. Ganara.

MARASCH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia: 140 miles W. Diarbek. *Long.* 54. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

MARASCH, or *Meraſch*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, and capital of a diſtrict, in the province of Carmania, the reſidence of a pacha, and ſee of a Jacobite biſhop: 50 miles NNE. Alexandretta.

MARASONA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia, the ancient Marathon: 12 miles NE. Athens.

MARAT LA GRANDE, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar le Duc: 2¼ leagues N. Bar le Duc.

MARATIA INFERIORE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 8 miles WSW. Lauria.

MARATIA SUPERIORE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 7 miles SW. Lauria.

MARAUA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 16 miles NNE. Hodeida.

MARAVI, a country of Africa, with a city of the ſame name, ſituated about 250 miles from the Indian Sea. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 15. S.

MARAUTSCH, a town of Germany, in Upper Carniola: 11 miles E. Stein.

MARAWAR, a province of Hindooſtan, bordering on the coaſt oppoſite Ceylon; about 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; in alliance with England. Ramanadporum is the capital.

MARAZION, or *Market Jew*, a fiſhing town of Cornwall, ſituated in Mount Bay: the harbour is neither convenient or ſafe: 3½ miles E. Penzance, and 285 WSW. London. *Long.* 5. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

MARBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles NE. Steyregg.

MARBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles W. Zwetl.

MARBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 3 miles SW. Noſſen.

MARBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near the Danube: 9 miles SW. Aggſpach.

MARBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Fils, 2 miles W. Goppingen, in the duchy of Wurtemburg.

MARBACH, ſee *Marpach*.

MARBELLA, a ſeaport of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: the harbour is ſcreened from the eaſt wind by a promontory, and defended by a caſtle, furniſhed with ſome guns: 26 miles SW. Malaga, and 66 SE. Seville. *Long.* 11. 47. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 41. N.

MARBEUF, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 10 miles WSW. Vico.

MARBLE ISLAND, an iſland in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 91. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 35. N.

MARBLEHEAD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 12 miles E. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

MARBŒUF, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: 4 leagues N. Conches.

MARBURG, or *Marchburg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Drave, which had formerly counts of its own: 31 miles S. Graz, and 100 S. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

MARBURG, or *Marpurg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of Upper Heſſe, on the weſt ſide of the Lahn, defended by a caſtle, which was once the reſidence of the landgraves of Heſſe. In this town is an univerſity, founded in the year 1527, by the landgrave, Philip the Magnanimous; here is alſo an academy for claſſical learning, and three Proteſtant churches. Marburg, from a village, was raiſed to a town, about the beginning of the 13th century. In the years 1261 and 1319, it was wholly deſtroyed by fire. In 1529, a ſolemn, but fruitleſs, conference was held here, betwixt Luther and Melancthon on one ſide, and Zuinglius and Oecolompadius on the other. Towards the cloſe of the year 1645, and in the beginning of 1646, this town and caſtle were taken, after a furious cannonading, by the troops of Caſſel, which the princeſs Amelia Elizabeth, at that time regent of Caſſel, had ſent againſt it: 36 miles N. Francfort on the Maine, and 56 ENE. Coblentz. *Long.* 26. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 36. N.

MARCAPATA, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Quiſnicanchi.

MARCARIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Oglio: 14 miles SW. Mantua.

MARCAY, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: 2½ leagues S. Poitiers.

MARCELLAN, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 5 miles NE. Agde.

MARÇELLINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 5 miles E. Scalea.

MARCENOPOLI, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, near the Urana: 20 miles WNW. Varna.

MARCH, or *Merſh*, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, with a weekly market on Friday: 26 miles N. Cambridge, and 79 N. London.

MARCHE *(La)*, before the revolution, a province of France, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The land in general is not fertile, but feeds a great number of cattle. It now principally conſtitutes the departments of the Creuſe and part of the department of the Vienne.

MARCHE *(La)*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Voſges, ſituated near the ſource of the Mouzon: 8¾ leagues WSW. Epinal, and 9 WNW. Luxeuil. *Long.* 23. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 4. N.

MARCHE (*La*), a ſmall territory of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schweitz, ſituated to the ſouth of the lake of Zurich.

MARCHE, or *Marche-en-Famene*, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, ſituated on the river Marſette, in the road from Paris to Liege. In the year 1577, Don John of Auſtria, to appeaſe the troubles of the Netherlands, convoked the principal malcontents to meet in this town; and produced what was called a *Perpetual Edict*; which was ſigned by Gerard de Groeſbeck, cardinal biſhop of Liege, Philip, baron of Wyneferg, preſident of the imperial council, and by Andrew Gaill, a celebrated lawyer, who were envoys on the part of the emperor; as alſo by two deputies of the duke of Juliers, and five of the ſtates of the country, among whom was the biſhop of Arras; while, on the other hand, the prince of Orange and ſeveral other nobles, proteſted againſt it. The pariſh church, dedicated to St. Remacle, is a handſome ſtructure: 20 miles SE. Namur, and 35 NW. Luxemburg.

*Marché la Cave*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 10 miles SE. Amiens.

MARCHE DE DOZULLE, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: 3 leagues W. Pont l'Evêque, and 4 E. Caen.

**MARCHE DE SCEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Paris : 1¾ league S. Paris.**

MARCHEGG, ſee *Marckeck*.

MARCHENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, ſituated on a hill. In the ſuburbs, is the only well in the town or neighbourhood : 7 miles S. Carmona.

MARCHENOIR, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mer : 3 leagues NNW. Mer, and 5 N. Blois.

MARCHESEUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arnay le Duc : 2 leagues W. Arnay le Duc.

MARCHESIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Channel : 3 leagues SW. Carentan.

MARCHIENNES, a town of France, in the department of the north, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Douay : 2½ leagues ENE. Douay, and 3 WNW. Valenciennes.

MARCHIENNES-SUR-PONT, a free port of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, on the Sambre : 2 miles W. Charleroy.

MARCHTHAL, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Conſtance, ſituated on a rock near the Danube, erected into an abby in the year 1418, and became independent in the year 1575. The Roman month is 22 florins ; and tax to the Imperial chamber, 81 rix-dollars, 14 kruitzers : 36 miles W. Augſburg, and 18 SW. Ulm.

MARCHTRENCK, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, 3 miles NW. Wells.

MARCIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirande : 3¼ leagues W. Mirande, and 5½ SW. Nogaro. *Long*. 17. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 31. N.

MARCIANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany : 30 miles E. Florence.

MARCIANISI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora : 10 miles N. Naples.

MARCIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora : 9 miles NE. Naples.

MARCIGNY LES NONAINS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Saône and Loire : 4½ leagues SW. Charolles, and 7½ SE. Bourbon Lancy. *Long*. 21. 43. E. Ferro *Lat*. 46. 17. N.

MARCILHAE, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rhodez : 3 leagues NW. Rhodez, and 3½ E. Albin.

MARCILLAC, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ruffee : 4½ leagues NNW. Angouleſme.

MARCILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne : 2 leagues E. Mayenne.

*Marcillé*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Guerche : 1¾ league W. La Guerche, and 2½ SE. Chateau Giron.

MARCK, or *Mark*, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county to which it gives name, purchaſed by the counts of Altena at the beginning of the thirteenth century : 2 miles E. Hamm.

MARCK, or *Mark*, *(County of)*, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the county of Recklinghauſen, and biſhopric of Munſter, on the eaſt by the duchy of Weſtphalia, on the ſouth by the duchy of Berg, and on the weſt by the duchies of Berg and Cleves. This county enjoys a fertile ſoil, with good meadows and arable land, which produce wheat, rye, barley, oats, buck-wheat, peas, vetches, lentils, beans, rape, turnip ſeed, flax and hemp in ſuch plenty, that the neighbouring countries are likewiſe ſupplied therewith. It produces alſo fruits and legumes of all kinds. The mountains yield coal, iron, lead, copper, and ſilver ores, and good quarries of ſtone. It contains in it upwards of 20 towns, excluſive of one half of the town of Lippſtadt. The inhabitants of this country are partly Roman catholics, partly Proteſtants, and all the three churches enjoy the free and public exerciſe of their religion, and that too for the moſt part ſeparate, ſometimes in the ſame church. There are many manufactures here, the produce of which is not only uſed in the country, but alſo plentifully exported ; and in particular great quantities of iron and ſteel are worked here in a variety of ways. The ancient counts of the Mark, received their origin from the counts of Altena. Adolphus III. count of Altena, who died in the year 1249, firſt aſſumed the title and arms of Mark. Adolphus V. count of Mark, was likewiſe count of Cleve. It came with Cleve to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg : the aſſeſſment is made with Cleves. Hamme is the capital.

MARCK, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais : 2 leagues E. Calais.

MARCKECK, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Marſch, remarkable for a battle fought there, in the year 1278, in which Odoacer, king of Bohemia, was killed : 14 miles NW. Preſburg, and 24 ENE. Vienna. *Long*. 34. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 17. N.

MARCKOLSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Benfelden : 4 leagues S. Benfelden, and 8½ S. Straſburg. *Long*. 25. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 10. N.

MARCLISSA, a town of Luſatia, near the confines of Sileſia : 5 leagues SE. Gorlitz.

MARCO, a village of the Tyroleſe, where are ſtrong defiles, forced by the French on the 4th of September, 1796 : 4 miles SSW. Roveredo.

MARCOLLES, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal : 3½ leagues S. Aurillac, and 4½ SW. Mur de Barres.

MARCOTZI, a town of Sclavonia : 20 miles NE. Kralovavelika.

MARCOUSSIS, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe : 5 leagues S. Paris.

MARCZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia : 16 miles S. Halicz.

MARCZAL, a river of Hungary, which joins the Raab, near Keſzo.

MARDICK, a ſmall town or village of France, in the department of the North, ſituated near the coaſt of the Engliſh Channel, at one time defended by Forts. Mardick is celebrated for the noble canal there, which after the peace of Utrecht, Louis XIV. cauſed it to be erected under the direction of Le Blanc, being the length of 3338 toiſes and two feet. This canal began at the canal of Bergues, near Dunkirk, extending itſelf with a breadth of between 25 and 30 toiſes, no leſs than 1500 from eaſt to weſt in length, at which place it winded from ſouth to north, and 300 toiſes farther had an incomparable ſluice with two baſons on it, one of which was 44 feet broad, being contrived for the reception of large veſſels, the other 26 feet in breadth, and intended for ſmall. After this it extended ſtill farther to the main Sea. England reſenting this new canal, inſiſted, at the treaty in the year 1717, that France ſhould engage to demoliſh the large paſſage of the new ſluice, the ſmall ſluice to be continued of the ſame depth, but with a reduction of its breadth to 16 feet ; and all the other works, together with the dams and ſluices of the new canal to be deſtroyed and levelled, and none erected any more on that coaſt, within two leagues of Dunkirk and Mardick : 1 league SW. Dunkirk.

MARDIN, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, which withſtood the attempts of Timur-Bek. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, dependant on the patriarch of Antioch : 80 miles S. Diarbek, and 70 W. Moſul.

MARE, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Scotland. *Long*. 2. 39. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 56. 14. N.

MAREB, a river of Abyſſinia, which is loſt in the ſands of Nubia, about *Long*. 53. E. Ferro ; *Lat*. 16. N.

MAREB, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, the capital of a diſtrict : 88 miles E. Sanaa. *Long*. 45. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 15. 44. N.

MAREMMES *(Les)*, a diſtrict of Italy, in the ſtate of Sienna, divided into Maremma di qua, and Maremma di la, the former on the eaſt, the latter on the weſt ſide of the river Ombrone : they both are bounded by the ſea on the ſouth. The ſoil is fertile, but the air is reckoned unwholeſome.

MARENNES, a ſeaport town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Charente, at the mouth of the Seudre, the principal trade is in ſalt, the number of inhabitants is about 5000 : 3 leagues SSW. Rochefort, and 6½ SSW. Saintes. *Long*. 16. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 49. N.

MARESIGO, a town of Iſtria : 4 miles S. Capo d'Iſtria.

MARETIMO, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the weſt coaſt of Sicily, about twelve miles in circumference, containing only a chateau and ſome farms. It is chiefly remarkable for a victory obtained by the Roman fleet, over the Carthaginians : 15 miles W. Trapani. *Long*. 30. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 4. N.

MAREUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Roche-ſur-Yon : 1¼ league N. Luçon, and 4 SSE. La Roche-ſur-Yon.

MAREUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nontron : 7 leagues NW. Perigueux.

MARGARITA, an iſland in the Caribbean Sea, near the coaſt of Terra Firma, diſcovered by Columbus, in the year 1498, about thirty leagues in circumference. When firſt diſcovered, Columbus found the inhabitants employed in fiſhing for pearl oyſters, but this trade is now no more. The greateſt inconveniency of this iſland is, the want of freſh water, which the inhabitants are obliged to bring from the main land ; and yet the iſland abounds with paſture and verdant groves, and is fertile in maize and fruits. In the year 1620, this iſland was invaded by the Dutch, who demoliſhed the caſtle ; ſince which time it has been in a manner abandoned by the Spaniards, and it is now principally inhabited by the natives ; who had ſome particular indulgences from the court of

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Spain, for their ſubmiſſion to Columbus. *Long.* 63. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 7. N.

MARGARITIM, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire: 34 miles W. Arta.

MARGATE, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated on the north coaſt of the iſle of Thanet, within a ſmall bay, in the breach of the cliff, where is a gate to the ſea, whence its name. In all matters of civil juriſdiction, Margate is ſubject to the mayor of Dover, whoſe deputy reſides here, and of which town and port it is a member. The principal ſtreet is near a mile in length, and built on an eaſy aſcent, by which means the upper part is clean and dry, and the lower end much more ſo than formerly; a conſiderable ſum of money having been lately expended in drains for that purpoſe. The harbour is pleaſant, but not greatly frequented, for want of a ſufficient depth of water to keep veſſels of burden afloat; nevertheleſs great quantities of corn, and all kinds of grain, are ſhipped here for London. The pier of wood carried out to the eaſtward, in a circular form, for the ſecurity of ſhipping, is built where nature, by a cove in the cliff, ſeemed to direct, and is very ancient. Margate has great convenience for bathing; the ſhore being level and covered with fine ſand, is extremely well adapted for that purpoſe. On the wharf are ſeveral bathing rooms which are large and convenient. Hither the company reſort to drink the water, and from thence, in turns, they enter the machines, which are driven out into the ſea, often to the diſtance of two or three hundred yards, under the conduct of careful guides Since Margate has been ſo much frequented by perſons of conſequence, many conſiderable additions and improvements have been made to the town. A large ſquare has been lately erected, in which are ſome very handſome houſes, built by perſons of fortune for their own uſe, with ſeveral others intended for the reception of the company. Margate is now as well ſupplied with ſhops as moſt other public places, and there are many very reputable tradeſmen, in all branches of buſineſs. The various articles of trade are moſtly furniſhed by a ready and quick communication with London, by the hoys. They are ſloops of eighty or a hundred tons burden of which there are five, and ſail alternately. The paſſage is made in eight or ten hours, and at other times in two or three days, as the wind and tide happen to ſuit. The beſt wind down is WNW. and the beſt up ESE.: 25 miles N. Dover, and 72 E. London. *Long.* 1. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

MARGELLE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille: 4 leagues W. Is ſur-Tille.

MARGGRABOWA, a town of Pruſſia, in the Lithuanian department. This town derives its name from the founder, Margrave Albert, who built it in memory of the interview he had here with Sigiſmund Auguſtus, king of Poland; and the latter, in 1560, built a town which he called Auguſtown, on the Poliſh frontiers, about 30 miles diſtant from Marggrabowa. In the neighbourhood of Marggrabowa, the Swediſh and electoral troops defeated the Tartars, in 1656, and releaſed the prince of Radzivil, who had been taken priſoner by them: 80 miles SE. Konigſberg, and 57 S. Tilſit.

MARGRAFISCH FISCHERN, a village of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bareuth, with a medicinal ſpring; 1 mile SE. Hohenberg.

MARGGRONINGEN, ſee *Groningen.*

MARGOZZA, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, which gives name to a ſmall lake near which it is ſituated: 40 miles NW. Milan.

MARGRAFFEN NEISSIDEL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles N. Entzerſtorff.

MARGRETH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 4 miles NW. Millſtatt.

MARGUARSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Aha: 25 miles W. Saltzburg, and 10 SW. Traunſtein.

MARGUERITTES, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niſmes: 1½ league NE. Niſmes, and 4 NW. Beaucaire.

MARGUT, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sedan: 4½ leagues NW. Sedan.

MARIÆ ZELL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles N. Pruck.

MARIA'S ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands, near the ſouth part of New Holland: a little to the NE. of Taſman's Head. *Long.* 147. 46. to 148. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 15. S.

MARIAGER, a ſea-port town of Denmark, in North Jutland, ſituated on a gulf which communicates with the Cattegat, called *Mariagerfiord.* The principal trade of the inhabitants conſiſts in ſtone and lime: 22 miles ENE. Wiborg. *Long.* 9. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 41. N.

MARIALVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4½ leagues S. St. Joao da Peſqueira, and 5½ NE. Pinhel.

MARIANA, a town of the iſland of Corſica. It is the ſee of a biſhop, but the town is in ruins: 16 miles S. Baſtia.

MARIANA, *Marianne Iſlands*, or *Ladrones*, a cluſter of iſlands in the North Pacific Ocean, firſt diſcovered by Magellan, in the year 1521, by ſome ſaid to be 14, others 16, but probably the exact number is not known, and occupy a ſpace of 150 leagues in extent. Magellan is ſaid to have called them when firſt ſeen, *Las Iſlas de las Velas*, that is, *The Iſlands of Sails*; or *De las Velas Latinas*, that is, *Of Triangular Sails*, from their prows, in which the inhabitants ſtood out to ſea upon the approach of his ſhip; but afterwards *Las Iſlas de las Ladrones*, or *The Iſland of Thieves*; becauſe the Indians who came on board him, ſtole every thing that was made of iron within their reach. It was not till the latter end of the laſt century, that they obtained the name of the Marianne Iſlands, from the queen of Spain, Mary Ann of Auſtria, the mother of Charles II. at whoſe expence miſſionaries were ſent over thither to propagate the Chriſtian faith. We hardly ever find them called by the name firſt mentioned, except in the relations of Magellan's voyage. As to the ſecond, it became their common appellation; and in all the old books of hiſtory and voyages, as well as in maps, we find them ſtyled the Ladrones; notwithſtanding which, the laſt mentioned name has gradually gained ground, and prevails at preſent; ſo that they are now commonly ſtyled in moſt of the languages of Europe, the Marianne, or rather, though leſs correctly, Marian Iſlands. Theſe iſlands lie in the torrid zone, and yet ſo much is the heat of the ſun tempered by the humidity of the air, and by breezes of the ſea, that the climate is, generally ſpeaking, equally ſerene, ſalubrious, and pleaſant; only in ſome ſeaſons of the year they are liable to hurricanes, which though they do ſometimes a great deal of miſchief, yet clear and refreſh the air, in ſuch a manner, that before they were viſited by the Europeans, the people commonly lived to a great age. The moſt ancient Spaniſh writers ſpeak of theſe iſlands as mean, barren, contemptible places, becauſe, with the fineſt ſun and the moſt fertile ſoil, they afford not either precious ſtones or metals. However, this country produced fruits, ſallads, and a variety of wholeſome herbs, and in the greateſt plenty. Beaſts, they had none, and but one kind of birds, not unlike the turtle dove. There were indeed fiſh of many different kinds in their rivers, and upon their coaſts. The inhabitants are tall, robuſt, and very active; of a dark colour, yet not quite ſo dark as the inhabitants of the Philippines; coarſe features, and rather hard-favoured. The men went entirely naked, the women only concealing what natural modeſty teaches ſhould be concealed. They may be ſaid to have no religion; and yet they were over-run with ſuperſtition. They had ſcarce any notion of the Deity, but an idea of the devil. They believed the immortality of the ſoul; and they were perſuaded that there was a place of happineſs, and another of torment. It is a point not hitherto decided from whom theſe people are deſcended, or whence they came; ſome have thought it probable, that they were of the ſame ſtock with the Philippines; others, from their love of freedom, the haughtineſs of theie ſpirits, and their high notions of nobility, have inclined to think them a-kin to the Japaneſe. They were very dextrous in ſwimming and diving, to which they enured their children as ſoon as they were able to walk, and thereby rendered them not only hardy and robuſt, but ſo accuſtomed to, and fearleſs of the water, that they were in a manner inhabitants of that element. Their ingenuity and mechanic genius was moſt conſpicuous in the invention of that ſingular veſſel, called by our ſeamen the flying prow, which has been commended and admired by all, but chiefly by thoſe whoſe ſkill in naval architecture enabled them to judge of it beſt. In theſe veſſels, before they had any acquaintance with the Europeans, they made conſiderable voyages from one iſland to another; and when overſet, ſhowed great preſence of mind in turning them, refitting, and getting again on board; ſo that, taking all circumſtances together, they might be eſteemed as briſk and bold ſeamen as any in this part of the world. They are likewiſe ſaid to have planted and cultivated their ground; but in what manner, or with what kind of ſeeds, does not appear. That moſt extraordinary and uſeful plant the bread-fruit-tree, was firſt diſcovered here.

MARIANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 15 miles SW. Mantua.

MARIANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 12 miles N. Milan.

MARIANKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 44 miles NNW. Zytomiers.

MARIANOU, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 48 miles W. Braclaw.

MARIASTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles SSW. Steyr.

MARICELLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 6 miles NW. Gravina.

*Mari-dſaké*, a lake of Thibet, about 12 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 106. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 42. N.

MARIEBOE, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Laaland, ſituated near a lake abounding in fiſh: 12 miles E. Naſkow. *Long.* 11. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 51. N.

MARIEFRED, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 25 miles W. Stockholm.

MARIE GALANTE, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, diſcovered by

Chriſtopher Columbus, in the year 1493, of a circular form and fourteen leagues in circumference. It was firſt ſettled by the French in the year 1647, from whom it was twice taken by the Dutch. In the year 1691, it was taken by the Engliſh, and again in the year 1759, but reſtored to the French in the year 1763. This iſland abounds with tobacco, and contains a great many grottos, where large crabs are found, as alſo ſeveral rivers and ponds of freſh water. Along the eaſtern ſhore run high rocks, which afford ſhelter to vaſt numbers of tropic birds. The weſtern ſhore is flat, and the ground in general proper for cultivation. At the time of its laſt reduction by the Britiſh arms, 1000 hogſheads of ſugar were manufactured yearly. *Long.* 61. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. N.

MARIENBOURG, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy, inſulated in Liege; this town was ſurrounded with walls by Mary, queen, ſiſter to Charles V. from whom it took its name: 2½ poſts SW. Givet.

MARIENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, near which are mines of ſilver, cobalt, iron, vitriol and ſulphur, here is likewiſe a manufacture of fine lace, and a medicinal bath: 3 miles ENE. Wolkenſtein.

MARIENBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga: 28 miles S. Verro.

MARIENBURG, a town of Tranſilvania: 6 miles N. Cronſtadt.

MARIENBURG, or *Malborg*, a town of Pruſſia, and capital of a prefectorate, ſituated on the Viſtula: 24 miles ESE. Dantzic, and 78 SW. Konigſberg.—This town was formerly the chief place belonging to the Teutonic knights: its caſtle was burned down by the Swedes in the year 1644. The town was taken by the Poles, in the year 1460, and by the Swedes in 1625, and in 1655.

MARIENFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 11 miles E. Warendorff.

MARIENGAUL, a town and lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk: 40 miles NE. Rezitſa.

MARIENMUNSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 4 miles E. Neheim.

MARIENTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 3 miles WSW. Zwickau.

MARIENTHAL, ſee *Mergentheim.*

MARIENWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 6 miles NW. Woldenberg.

MARIENWERDER, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, ſituated on a ſmall river, called the *Leibe*, not far from the Viſtula. It was formerly the reſidence of the biſhops of Pomeſania, and of ſome grand maſters of the Teutonic order. Marienwerder was at firſt built in the year 1233, on a werder or ſmall iſland called *Quidzin*; but was ſoon after rebuilt on its preſent ſituation. The cathedral, which was erected about the thirteenth century, is the largeſt church in the kingdom of Pruſſia, being 320 feet long; and by its ſtrong breaſt-works ſeems to have formerly ſerved for a fortreſs. The palace at Marienwerder is ſpacious, and built in the old Gothic taſte. The adjacent country is very pleaſant, and full of eminences and gentle declivities. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade with their neighbours. In the year 1723, ſalt-works were ſet up here, and a magazine for corn and forage in 1728. This town has often been damaged by inundations, war, and fire. The famous league formed by the towns and country, againſt the knights of the Teutonic order, was concluded here in 1440. This town held out againſt a vigorous ſiege in 1520; and in the year 1613, it was for ſome time the reſidence of the elector John Sigiſmund. In 1709, the Czar Peter the Great, and Frederick I. king of Pruſſia, had an interview at this place. King Staniſlaus retired to this town from Dantzic, in July 1734: 35 miles S. Dantzic, and 44 NNE. Thorn.

MARIENZELL, a town and convent of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles WSW. Baden.

MARIES (*Three*), three deſert iſlands, near the weſt coaſt of Mexico, the largeſt about 7 leagues in circumference. They abound in pigeons, hares, guanoes, &c. and the coaſts with turtles and fiſh. *Long.* 90. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 30. N.

MARIESTADT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, on the Wenner Lake: 65 miles NE. Uddevalia.

MARIGNANO, or *Melignano*, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, near which Francis I. king of France gained a victory over the Swiſs, in the year 1515: 11 miles SE. Milan.

MARIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: 2 leagues W. St. Lo, and 2¾ E. Coutances.

MARIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chinon: 5 leagues SW. Chinon

MARIGNY, a town of Savoy, in the lordſhip of Faucigny: 5 miles SE. Bonne-ville, and 20 SSE. Geneva.

MARIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent: 5 leagues NW. Troyes.

MARIJ KRE, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: 72 miles S. Uralſk.

MARILHOSA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 6 leagues ENE. Mouran, and 7 E. Mouro.

MARIMATA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 30 leagues SW. Maſcat.

MARIN, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Baltic: 72 miles N. Riga. *Long.* 41. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

MARINDUGERA, one of the Philippine Iſlands, about 20 leagues in circumference, near the ſouth coaſt of Luçon: 10 leagues NE. from Mindoro.

MARINES, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontoiſe: 4 leagues W. Beaumont, and 2½ NW. Pontoiſe.

MARINGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thiers: 4½ leagues NW. Clermont.

MARINI, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 4 miles NW. Alarcon.

MARINO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church: 10 miles SE. Rome.

MARION, a county of South Carolina.

MARION'S AND CROZET'S ISLANDS, four iſlands in the Southern Indian Ocean, ſituated at about the 47th degree of ſouth latitude, and 38th eaſt longitude from Greenwich.

MARIQUITA, a town of South America, in the country of Popayan, ſituated near ſome rich gold mines. It is alſo called *St. Sebaſtian del Oro.*

MARISCH, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: 12 miles N. Freyburg.

MARIUPOL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the ſea of Azoph, a little to the weſt of the river Kalmius, built for the Greeks, who emigrated from the Crimea: 128 miles SE. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 55. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. N.

MARIZA, a river of European Turkey, which riſes near Bagni, paſſes by Filopopoli and runs into the gulf of Saros: 6 miles SSW. Eno, in Romania.

MARKAY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 50 miles SW. Wexio.

MARK-BURGEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 13 miles NW. Anſpach.

MARKERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 6 miles E. Weyda.

MARK-LENKERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 14 miles N. Anſpach.

MARK MANSEE, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles N. St. Wolfgang.

MARK OLDENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: 6 miles W. Einbeck.

MARK SCHELKEN, a town of Tranſilvania: 4 miles N. Stoltzenberg.

MARKDORF, or *Marchdorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Conſtance: 9 miles NE. Conſtance, and 11 SW. Ravenſpurg. *Long.* 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

MARKERSDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 4 miles S. Kamnitz.

MARKET BOSWORTH, ſee *Boſworth.*

MARKET-RAISIN, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 16½ miles NNE. Lincoln, and 151 N. London.

MARKET JEU, ſee *Marazion.*

MARKHL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 7 miles E. Neu Otting, and 7 N. Burkhauſen.

MARKINCH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife: here is a manufacture of linſeed oil, and another of ſtockings: 4 miles S. Falkland.

MARKLEUTHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bareuth, on the Eger: 6 miles NNE. Wunſiedel.

MARKOBEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenburg: 5 miles NE. Hanau.

MARKOV, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 150. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 50. N.

MARKOVO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 56 miles SW. Kirenſk.

MARKOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 60 miles ESE. Wilna.

MARKOWISKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 24 miles E. Lucko.

MARKSULA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: 5 miles SSW. Eiſenach.

MARKT BIBART, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 24 miles SW. Bamberg, and 25 ESE. Wurzburg.

MARKT HOHENLUBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reuſs: 8 miles NW. Greitz.

MARKT OFFINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Oettingen Wallerſtein: 8 miles WSW. Oettingen, and 6 NNW. Nordlingen.

MARKTL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Traſen: 12 miles S. St. Polten.

MARKUWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 36 miles SE. Braclaw.

MARKWOTIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 12 miles E. Jung Buntzel.

MARLBOROUGH, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Saturday. It conſiſts of little more than one broad ſtreet, and another which enters it from the high road. John ſurnamed Lackland had a caſtle here, which on his revolt from his brother Richard, was ſtormed by Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury; it was afterwards famous for the aſſembly of all the ſtates of England, who unanimouſly enacted a law for ſuppreſſing riots, commonly called the ſtatute of Marlborough. Now it has fallen a prey to time, and is nothing but a heap of ruins, a few fragments of walls only remain. Anciently it was the cuſtom at Marlborough, for every burgeſs of the corporation to give the mayor two greyhounds, two white capons, and a white bull. Marlborough is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 33 miles E. Bath, and 74 W. London.

MARLBOROUGH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 25 miles W. Boſton.

MARLBOROUGH, a county of South Carolina.

MARLBOROUGH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 28 miles WSW. Philadelphia.

MARLBOROUGH FORT, a fortreſs in the iſland of Sumatra, near the town of Bencoolen.

MARLBOROUGH *(Lower)*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: 30 miles S. Annapolis.

MARLBOROUGH *(Upper)*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: 17 miles SW. Annapolis.

MARLE, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: 4½ leagues NNE. Laon.

MARLHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: 3 leagues W. Straſburg.

MARLHES, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: 10 miles S. St. Etienne.

MARLIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon: 3½ leagues SSW. Bourg en-Breſſe, and 1¾ SE. Chatillon-les-Dombes.

MARLOE'S BAY, a bay of South Wales, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Pembroke, between St. Bride's Bay and Milford Haven.

MARLOW, or *Great Marlow*, a town of England, in the county of Buckingham, ſituated on the ſide of the river Thames, under the Chiltern hills, with a weekly market on Saturday. It is a borough town and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The chief manufacture is making lace and paper: 15 miles NNE. Reading, and 32 W. London.

MARLSTRAND, an iſland of Sweden, near the weſt coaſt, in the North Sea. *Long.* 11. 29. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 53. N.

MARLY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verſailles, ſituated near the Seine; celebrated for its magnificent palace and water-works, erected at the expence of Louis XIV: 1½ league N. Verſailles, and 3 W. Paris.

MARLY, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vervins: 2 leagues NW. Vervins, and 2 E. Guiſe.

MARMAGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: 1 league E. Aurillac.

MARMAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges: 1½ league W. Bourges, and 3½ SE. Vierzon.

MARMANDE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, ſituated on the Garonne. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in corn, wine, and brandy; the number is about 4000: 7 poſts NW. Agen, and 11¼ SE. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 17. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

MARMARUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 8 miles N. Mantua.

MARMORA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Strimon, 6 miles NW. Emboli, in the province of Macedonia.

MARMORA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 34 miles ENE. Saloniki.

MARMORA, an iſland in the Straits of Conſtantinople, or the Sea of Marmora, about 10 miles long, and 3 wide; it contains a town of the ſame name, and a few villages; moſt of the inhabitants are Greek Chriſtians. *Long.* 45. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 28. N.

MARMORA, or *White Sea*, a gulf between the Straits of Conſtantinople and the Straits of Gallipoli, ſo called. It is about 30 leagues in length from eaſt to weſt, and 13 broad from north to ſouth, it takes the name of Marmora from the iſland ſo called.

MARMORA *(Le)*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 16 miles W. St. Severina.

MARMOUTIER, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Haguenau: 1 league S. Savern, and 5 WNW. Straſburg.

MARNAY LE BOURG, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gray: 3¾ leagues SE. Gray, and 3½ W. Beſançon.

MARNE, a river of France, which riſes in the department of the Upper Marne, about a league to the eaſt of Langres, paſſes by or near to Chaumont, Joinville, St. Dizier, Vitry le François, Chaalons, Epernay, Damerie, Dormans, Chatillon, Chateau Thierry, la Ferte, Charly, Liſy ſur Ourcq, Meaux, Lagny, &c. and joins the Seine, at Charenton.

MARNE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 70 leagues N. Herat, and 65 E. Meſchid.

MARNE, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Aiſne and Ardennes, on the eaſt by the department of the Meuſe, on the ſouth by the department of the Aube, on the ſouth-weſt by the department of the Upper Marne, and on the weſt by the departments of the Seine and Marne and the Aiſne: about 60 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 45 from north to ſouth. Chaalons is the capital.

MARNE *(Upper)*, a department of France, bounded on the north-weſt by the department of the Marne, on the north-eaſt by the departments of the Meuſe and the Voſges, on the ſouth-weſt by the department of the Upper Saône, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the Cote d'Or, and on the weſt by the department of the Aube: about 70 miles in length from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and from 22 to 35 in breadth. Chaumont is the capital.

MARNE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 5 miles NW. Brunlbuttel.

MARO, or *Marro*, a town of Italy, in the principality of Oneglia: 9 miles NW. Oneglia.

MARO, a mountain of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 2 leagues NW. Evora.

MARO, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Pegu, ſituated on an iſland, formed by the mouths of the Ava: 120 miles SSW. Pegu.

MAROGLIO, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, near Terra Nuova, in the vally of Noto.

MAROGNA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania: 64 miles E. Emboli.

MAROILLES, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aveſnes: 2¼ leagues W. Aveſnes, and 1 NE. Landrecy.

MAROLLES, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar ſur Seine: 2 leagues N. Bar.

MAROLLES, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blois: 2 leagues N. Blois.

MAROLLES, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mamers: 7 miles S. Mamers.

MAROS, a river of Hungary, which riſes on the borders of Moldavia, and runs into the Theyſs, near Zegedin.

MAROSTICA, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin: 11 miles N. Vicenza.

MAROUPOLE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 60 miles ENE. Lemberg.

MAROU-AL-RUD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 36 leagues NE. Herat.

MAROZZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 20 miles SE. Ranciano.

MARPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles E. Steyregg.

MARPACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar: 8 miles NNE. Stuttgard, and 30 ENE. Wildbad. *Long.* 26. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 51. N.

MARPURG, ſee *Marburg*.

MARQUARTSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Alba: 25 miles W. Salzburg, and 10 SW. Trauſtein.

MARQUAYS, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarlat: 5 miles NW. Sarlat.

MARQUE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſparre: 6 leagues NNW. Bourdeaux.

MARQUEFAVE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 2 leagues N. Rieux.

**MARQUEISSANES**, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: 3 leagues NE. Villefranche.

**MARQUIS** *(Grand)*, a town of the iſland of Grenada, on the eaſt ſide. *Long*. 61. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 12. 9. N.

**MARQUIS OF MENDOZA'S ISLANDS**, or *Marqueſas*, a cluſter of iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, firſt diſcovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, in the year 1595; and viſited by captain Cook, in the year 1774. They are five in number, and named *St. Chriſtina, Magdalena, Dominica, St. Pedro*, and *Hood*. *Long*. 139. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 9. 50. S.

**MARQUISE**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne: 2½ poſts S. Calais, and 1¾ N. Boulogne.

**MARR**, a diviſion of the county of Aberdeen, in Scotland, towards the ſouth, on the ſide of the river Dee.

**MARRAT**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: 3 leagues S. Thiers.

**MARRIONA**, a bay of the iſland of Antigua: 1½ mile S. Willoughby Bay.

**MARRO**, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 8 miles S. from Nicotera, in the province of Calabria Ultra.

**MARS LA TOUR**, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz: 3¾ leagues WSW. Metz, and 3 S. Briey.

**MARSA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: 10 miles NE. Tunis.

**MARSAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ambert: 10 leagues N. le Puy, and 2 S. Ambert.

**MARSAI**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: 10 miles E. Surgeres.

**MARSAL**, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Salins: 7½ leagues ESE. Pont a Mouſſon, and 5¾ ENE. Nancy. *Long*. 24. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 48. N.

**MARSALA**, a ſea-port town, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sicily, built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybeum; containing about 8000 inhabitants: 48 miles SW. Palermo. *Long*. 30. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 51. N.

**MARSALA**, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, about a mile ſouth from the town of Marſala.

**MARSAN**, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, of which Monte de Marſan was the capital. It now forms part of the department of the Landes.

**MARSANNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart: 3 leagues SW. Creſt, and 2½ NNE. Montelimart.

**MARSAQUIVER**, or *Marſalquiver*, a ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Spaniards, who took it in the year 1732: 1 league from Oran.

**MARSCH**, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which riſes in Moravia, and runs into the Danube, 6 miles W. Preſburg.

**MARSEILLAN**, or *Marcellan*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 1¼ league NE. Agde, and 2½ SE. Pezenas.

**MARSEILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandvilliers: 1½ league S. Grandvilliers, and 3½ NW. Beauvais.

**MARSEILLES**, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, ſituated near the coaſt of the Mediterranean. It is large, rich, and the moſt ancient place in all this province, is ſaid to have been built by the Phocians, and to have exiſted 500 years before the birth of Chriſt. It is ſeated at the foot of a rocky mountain, near the ſea, being divided into the Old and New Town. The former lies on an eminence, conſiſting of narrow crooked ſtreets, with mean houſes; whereas, in the latter, the ſtreets are ſtraight and broad, and adorned with handſome edifices. Before the revolution, this city was the reſidence of a bailiwick, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Arles, who has a dioceſe, containing thirty-ſix pariſhes, with an annual revenue of 30,000 livres. In it was alſo a mintage, together with four pariſh churches, including the cathedral and two collegiate ones, with two abbies, an academy of the beaux arts, and an obſervatory. It contains a large arſenal, well ſtored with all the implements for fitting out the gallies. The large armory here, which conſiſts of four walks croſſwiſe, and is accounted the fineſt in the whole kingdom, contains arms for 40,000 men. In the arſenal is a dock for building the gallies. This is roofed over, and communicates with the harbour, which is a parallelogram, having public and private buildings on the two long ſides, and one of the ſhorter. The other ſide is the iſſue into the Mediterranean, which is defended, on each point, by a ſtrong fort. The entrance into the harbour, on account of a rocky cape near it, is difficult, and has not depth of water enough for men of war. Gold and ſilver ſtuffs are made here. In the year 1720, this city was viſited by a moſt deplorable peſtilence, which raged till 1722. It is ſaid to contain 90,000 inhabitants: 7½ poſts WNW. Toulon, and 101¼ SSE. Paris. *Long*. 23. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 17. N.

**MARSHFIELD**, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, on the borders of Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire, with a weekly market on Tueſday. Here is a manufacture of broad cloth, and conſiderable trade in malt: 7 miles N. Bath, and 104 W. London.

**MARSHFIELD**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 18 miles from Boſton.

**MARSICO NUOVO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno: 18 miles N. Policaſtro.

**MARSICO VETERE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 14 miles S. Potenza.

**MARSILLIAT**, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montluçon: 4 leagues S. Montluçon.

**MARSILLY**, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sezanne: 10 miles S. Sezanne.

**MARSTA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 16 miles S. Upſal.

**MARSTA**, a ſmall iſland of Sweden, near the weſt coaſt, in the North Sea. *Long*. 12. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 56. 47. N.

**MARSTRAND**, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland. It is a very ancient ſtaple town, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, with a ſpacious, deep, and ſecure harbour, into which there is an entrance on the north and ſouth ſide, and it is defended by the ſtrong citadel of Carlſtein. It has, indeed, many conſiderable privileges; but, partly by the calamities of war, during the years 1676 and 1719, and partly by the fires which broke out in 1683 and 1699, it is in ſo declining a condition, that, in the year 1747, it had but twenty poor burghers, and the poll tax regiſter contained only ſixty-five perſons: however, it conſiſts of 200 ruinous and almoſt uninhabited houſes: 18 miles NW. Gotheborg. *Long*. 11. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 57. 54. N.

**MARTABAN**, a city of Aſia, and capital of a country ſubject to the king of Ava, who took it from Pegu. It was a long time the capital of an independent kingdom. The ſoil is fertile, and the climate repreſented as healthy. This city was once a ſeaport, and one of the moſt flouriſhing commercial towns in the eaſt, being ſituated on the ſide of a bay or large river near the Bay of Bengal, that afforded a good harbour for ſhips of the largeſt ſize; but after the king of Ava had conquered the country, he cauſed a number of veſſels, laden with ſtones, to be ſunk in its mouth, ſo that it is now only navigable for ſmall veſſels. The chief trade is now in earthen-ware and fiſh: 115 miles SSE. Pegu. *Long*. 98. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 16. 38. N.

**MARTAGO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 10 miles SSE. Civdad Rodrigo.

*Martaizé*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudun: 1¾ league SSW. Loudun, and 3 NNW. Mirebau.

**MARTANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 10 miles NW. Otranto.

**MARTEL**, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Ceré, near the Dordogne: 4 leagues WNW. St. Ceré, and 9¾ N. Cahors.

**MARTERSTORF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles WSW. Ziſterſtorff.

**MARTHA BREA HARBOUR**, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long*. 77. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 31. N.

**MARTHA'S VINEYARD**, an iſland of United America, in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of New England, whoſe inhabitants are chiefly employed in fiſhing. *Long*. 70. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 41. 20. N.

**MARTHALON**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich: 4 miles S. Schaffhauſen.

**MARTHON**, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochefoucauld: 3 leagues S. La Rochefoucauld, and 4 E. Angouleſme.

**MARTIGAC**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 6 leagues SW. Viſeu, and 7 NE. Coimbra.

**MARTIGNANA**, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, near the Po: 4½ miles W. Saluzzo.

*Martigné*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Guerche: 2½ leagues SSW. La Guerche.

*Martigné*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mayenne: 2¼ leagues S. Mayenne, and 2¾ NNE. Laval.

*Martigné Briand*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: 2 leagues N. Vihiers, and 5 S. Angers.

*Martigné la Comte*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône nd Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles : 2 agues N. Charolles, and 4½ SW. St. Gengou le Royal.

MARTIGNI, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais, on the Drance, is the ſeat of a government : 11 miles W. Sion, and 38 E. Geneva.

MARTIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, nd chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Marche : 1 league N. a Marche, and 3 W. Darney.

MARTIGUES (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the ouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of alon, ſituated on an iſland, at the mouth of a lake, to which it gives ame, near the ſea. It was anciently very ſtrong. The lake is near 20 iles long, and 12 broad : 4½ leagues SSW. Salon.

MARTIN, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, in the kingom of Aragon.

MARTINI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and proince of Otranto : 16 miles W. Oſtuni.

MARTINEST, a town of Tranſilvania : 16 miles SSW. Millenbach.

MARTINICO, an iſland in the Weſt Indies. This iſland is ſixteen agues in length, and forty-five in circumference, leaving out the capes, hich ſometimes extend two or three leagues into the ſea. It is very unven, and interſected in all parts by a number of hillocks, which are oſtly of a conical form. Three mountains riſe above theſe ſmaller emiences. The higheſt bears the indelible marks of a volcano. The woods ith which it is covered, continually attract the clouds, which occaſions oxious damps, and contributes to make it horrid and inacceſſible, while e two others are in moſt parts cultivated. From theſe mountains, but hiefly from the firſt, iſſue the many ſprings that water the iſland. heſe waters, which flow in gentle ſtreams, are changed into torrents n the ſlighteſt ſtorm. Their quality partakes of the nature of the ſoil ey paſs through ; in ſome places they are excellent, in others ſo bad, at the inhabitants are obliged to drink the water they have collected n the rainy ſeaſon. The French were the firſt Europeans who formd a ſettlement, under the conduct of M. Deſnambuc, who brought bout one hundred perſons from St. Chriſtopher's, in the year 1635; d obtained land of the Caribbs : they lived quietly for ſome time, t animoſities afterwards enſuing, ended with the extirpation or baiſhment of the natives. The French, by this retreat, now become ſole aſters of the iſland, lived quietly upon thoſe ſpots which beſt ſuited thei lantations. They all confined themſelves at firſt to the cultivation of obacco and cotton, to which was ſoon added that of the arnotto and digo. That of ſugar was not begun till about the year 1650. Benjain Dacoſta planted ſome cocoa-trees ten years after. His example was ot followed till 1684, when the chocolate grew more common in France. ocoa then became the chief dependance of the coloniſts, who had not a fficient fund to undertake ſugar plantations. One of thoſe calamities hich ariſe from the ſeaſons, and which ſometimes affect men, and ſomeimes vegetables, deſtroyed all the cocoa-trees, in 1718. This ſpread a eneral conſternation among the inhabitants of Martinico. The coffeeee was then propoſed to them, as a plank is held out to mariners after a ipwreck. The French miniſtry had received, as a preſent from the utch, two of theſe trees, which were carefully preſerced in the king's otanical garden. Two ſhoots were taken from theſe, and carried to artinico. Independent of this reſource, Martinico was poſſeſſed of hoſe natural advantages which ſeemed to promiſe a ſpeedy and great roſperity. Of all the French ſettlements, it was the moſt happily ſituted with regard to the winds that prevail in thoſe ſeas. Its harbours oſſeſs the ineſtimable advantage of affording a certain ſhelter from the urricanes which annoy theſe latitudes. Its ſituation having made it the at of government, it has obtained the greateſt marks of favour, and njoyed the ableſt and moſt upright adminiſtration of them all. Notithſtanding all theſe advantages, Martinico, though in greater forwardeſs than the other French colonies, had made but little progreſs at the end f the laſt century. In 1700, it contained but 6597 white men, in all. he ſavages, mulattoes, and free negroes, men, women, and children, mounted to no more than 507. The number of ſlaves was but 14,566. ll theſe together made a population of 21,640 perſons. The whole of he cattle was 3668 horſes or mules, and 9217 head of horned cattle. hey grew a great quantity of cocoa, tobacco, and cotton, and had nine ndigo houſes, and one hundred and eighty-three ſmall ſugar planations. In 1736, there were 447 ſugar works; 11,953,232 coffeerees; 193,870 of cocoa; 2,068,480 of cotton; 39,400 of tobacco; 6750 f arnotto. The ſupplies for proviſions conſiſted of 4,806,142 banana rees; 34,483,000 trenches of caſſava, and 247 plots of potatoes and ams. The population amounted to 72,000 blacks, men, women, and chilren. Their labour had improved the plantations as far as was conſiſtent with he conſumption then made in Europe of American productions, and the nhabitants exported annually to the amount of 700,000l. ſterling. This extenſive trade annually brought into the ports of the iſland 200 ſhips om France, fourteen or fifteen fitted out by the mother country for the coaſt of Guinea, ſixty from Canada, ten or twelve from the iſlands of Margaretta and Trinidad; beſides the Engliſh and Dutch ſhips that came to carry on a ſmuggling trade. The private navigation from the iſland to the northern colonies, to the Spaniſh continent, and to the Windward Iſlands, employed 130 veſſels, from twenty to ſeventy tons burthen, manned with 600 European ſailors, of all nations, and 1500 ſlaves, long inured to the ſea ſervice. The war of 1744, put a ſtop to this proſperity. The few ſhips that came from France, in order to compenſate the hazards they were expoſed to by the loſs of their commodities, ſold them at a very advanced price, and bought them at a very low one. By this means, the produce decreaſed in value, the lands were but ill cultivated, the works neglected, and the ſlaves periſhing for want. Martinico had not yet repaired her loſſes during the peace, nor paid off the debts which a ſeries of calamities had obliged her to contract, when war, the greateſt of all evils, broke out afreſh. A ſeries of misfortunes for France, after repeated defeats and loſſes, made Martinico fall into the hands of the Engliſh. It was reſtored in July, 1763, ſixteen months after it had been conquered, but deprived of all the neceſſary means of proſperity that had made it of ſo much importance. In 1769, France imported from Martinico, upon 202 trading veſſels, 177,116 quintals of fine ſugar, and 12,579 quintals of raw ſugar; 68,518 quintals of coffee; 11,731 quintals of cocoa; 6048 quintals of cotton; 2518 quintals of caſſia; 783 caſks of rum; 307 hogſheads of molaſſes; 150 pounds of indigo; 2147 pounds of preſerved fruits; 47 pounds of chocolate; 282 pounds of raſped tobacco; 494 pounds of rope yarn; 234 cheſts of liqueurs; 234 hogſheads of molaſſes, &c.; 451 quintals of wood for dying; and 12,108 hides in the hair. All theſe productions together have been bought in the colony itſelf for 536,631l. ſterling. It is true, that the colony has received from the mother country to the amount of 588,412l. merchandiſe, but part of this has been ſent away to the Spaniſh coaſts, and another part has been conveyed to the Engliſh ſettlements. In the year 1794, Martinico was taken by the Britiſh, under the command of Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey; the attack commenced the 3d of February, and the iſland ſurrendered on the 16th of March. *Long.* 61. 2. to 61. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 24. to 14. 52. N.

MARTINICO (*Little*), one of the Grenadine Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 61. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 38. N.

MARTINOWA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia : 6 miles N. Halicz.

MARTINSPERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 6 miles SSW. Zwetl.

MARTINVAST, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cherbourg : 1 league S. Cherbourg, and 3 NW. Valognes.

MARTIZAY, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Blanc : 3½ leagues N. Le Blanc en Berry, and 3½ S. Chatillon ſur Indre.

MARTO, a town of European Turkey, in Romania : 20 miles SSW. Gallipoli.

MARTORANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Coſenza : 13 miles S. Coſenza.

MARTOREL, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia : 7 leagues NW. Barcelona.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen : 10 miles W. Jaen.

MARTRAGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen : 3 leagues WNW. Caen, and 1½ ESE. Bayeux.

MARTRES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Caronne : 5 leagues NE. St. Gauden, and 3 SW. Rieux.

MARTRES DE VEYRE (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont : 2½ leagues SSE. Clermont, and 3 N. Iſſoire.

MARU, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan, celebrated for its ſalt works : 150 miles ENE. Meſched, and 190 NNE. Herat.

MARVAO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo : 2 leagues SE. Caſtello de Vide, and 2 SE. Valença de Alcantara, in Spain. *Long.* 11. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 13. N.—In the year 1704, this town was taken by the Duke of Anjou, and the year following, retaken by the confederates.

MARVEJOLS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lozere. In the reign of Henry III. the greater part of the inhabitants became Proteſtants, but, in the year 1586, they were obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion to the king's troops, when the town was deſtroyed : 3 leagues W. Mende, and 11½ ENE. Rhodez. *Long.* 20. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 33. N.

MARUGGIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto : 10 miles SSW. Oria.

MARVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and

chief

MARQUEISSANES, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: 3 leagues NE. Villefranche.

MARQUIS *(Grand)*, a town of the iſland of Grenada, on the eaſt ſide. *Long.* 61. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 9. N.

MARQUIS OF MENDOZA'S ISLANDS, or *Marqueſas*, a cluſter of iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, firſt diſcovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, in the year 1595; and viſited by captain Cook, in the year 1774. They are five in number, and named *St. Chriſtina*, *Magdalena*, *Dominica*, *St. Pedro*, and *Hood*. *Long.* 139. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 50. S.

MARQUISE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne: 2½ poſts S. Calais, and 1½ N. Boulogne.

MARR, a diviſion of the county of Aberdeen, in Scotland, towards the ſouth, on the ſide of the river Dee.

MARRAT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: 3 leagues S. Thiers.

MARRIONA, a bay of the iſland of Antigua: 1½ mile S. Willoughby Bay.

MARRO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 8 miles S. from Nicotera, in the province of Calabria Ultra.

MARS LA TOUR, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz: 3¼ leagues WSW. Metz, and 3 S. Briey.

MARSA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: 10 miles NE. Tunis.

MARSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ambert: 10 leagues N. le Puy, and 2 S. Ambert.

MARSAI, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: 10 miles E. Surgeres.

MARSAL, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Salins: 7½ leagues ESE. Pont a Mouſſon, and 5¾ ENE. Nancy. *Long.* 24. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

MARSALA, a ſea-port town, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sicily, built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybeum; containing about 8000 inhabitants: 48 miles SW. Palermo. *Long.* 30. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 51. N.

MARSALA, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, about a mile ſouth from the town of Marſala.

MARSAN, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, of which Monte de Marſan was the capital. It now forms part of the department of the Landes.

MARSANNE, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart: 3 leagues SW. Creſt, and 2½ NNE. Montelimart.

MARSAQUIVER, or *Marſalquiver*, a ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Spaniards, who took it in the year 1732: 1 league from Ouran.

MARSCH, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which riſes in Moravia, and runs into the Danube, 6 miles W. Preſburg.

MARSEILLAN, or *Marcellan*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 1¼ league NE. Agde, and 2½ SE. Pezenas.

MARSEILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandvilliers: 1½ league S. Grandvilliers, and 3½ NW. Beauvais.

MARSEILLES, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, ſituated near the coaſt of the Mediterranean. It is large, rich, and the moſt ancient place in all this province, is ſaid to have been built by the Phocians, and to have exiſted 500 years before the birth of Chriſt. It is ſeated at the foot of a rocky mountain, near the ſea, being divided into the Old and New Town. The former lies on an eminence, conſiſting of narrow crooked ſtreets, with mean houſes; whereas, in the latter, the ſtreets are ſtraight and broad, and adorned with handſome edifices. Before the revolution, this city was the reſidence of a bailiwick, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Arles, who has a dioceſe, containing thirty-ſix pariſhes, with an annual revenue of 30,000 livres. In it was alſo a mintage, together with four pariſh churches, including the cathedral and two collegiate ones, with two abbies, an academy of the beaux arts, and an obſervatory. It contains a large arſenal, well ſtored with all the implements for fitting out the gallies. The large armory here, which conſiſts of four walks croſſwiſe, and is accounted the fineſt in the whole kingdom, contains arms for 40,000 men. In the arſenal is a dock for building the gallies. This is roofed over, and communicates with the harbour, which is a parallelogram, having public and private buildings on the two long ſides, and one of the ſhorter. The other ſide is the iſſue into the Mediterranean, which is defended, on each point, by a ſtrong fort. The entrance into the harbour, on account of a rocky cape near it, is difficult, and has not depth of water enough for men of war. Gold and ſilver ſtuffs are made here. In the year 1720, this city was viſited by a moſt deplorable peſtilence, which raged till 1722. It is ſaid to contain 90,000 inhabitants: 7½ poſts WNW. Toulon, and 101½ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 23. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 17. N.

MARSHFIELD, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, on the borders of Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire, with a weekly market on Tueſday. Here is a manufacture of broad cloth, and conſiderable trade in malt: 7 miles N. Bath, and 104 W. London.

MARSHFIELD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 18 miles from Boſton.

MARSICO NUOVO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno: 18 miles N. Policaſtro.

MARSICO VETERE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 14 miles S. Potenza.

MARSILLIAT, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montluçon: 4 leagues S. Montluçon.

MARSILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sezanne: 10 miles S. Sezanne.

MARSTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 16 miles S. Upſal.

MARSTA, a ſmall iſland of Sweden, near the weſt coaſt, in the North Sea. *Long.* 12. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 47. N.

MARSTRAND, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland. It is a very ancient ſtaple town, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, with a ſpacious, deep, and ſecure harbour, into which there is an entrance on the north and ſouth ſide, and it is defended by the ſtrong citadel of Carlſtein. It has, indeed, many conſiderable privileges; but, partly by the calamities of war, during the years 1676 and 1719, and partly by the fires which broke out in 1683 and 1699, it is in ſo declining a condition, that, in the year 1747, it had but twenty poor burghers, and the poll tax regiſter contained only ſixty-five perſons: however, it conſiſts of 200 ruinous and almoſt uninhabited houſes: 18 miles NW. Gotheborg. *Long.* 11. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 54. N.

MARTABAN, a city of Aſia, and capital of a country ſubject to the king of Ava, who took it from Pegu. It was a long time the capital of an independent kingdom. The ſoil is fertile, and the climate repreſented as healthy. This city was once a ſeaport, and one of the moſt flouriſhing commercial towns in the eaſt, being ſituated on the ſide of a bay or large river near the Bay of Bengal, that afforded a good harbour for ſhips of the largeſt ſize; but after the king of Ava had conquered the country, he cauſed a number of veſſels, laden with ſtones, to be ſunk in its mouth, ſo that it is now only navigable for ſmall veſſels. The chief trade is now in earthen-ware and fiſh: 115 miles SSE. Pegu. *Long.* 98. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 38. N.

MARTAGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 10 miles SSE. Civdad Rodrigo.

*Martaizé*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudun: 1½ league SSW. Loudun, and 3 NNW. Mirebau.

MARTANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 10 miles NW. Otranto.

MARTEL, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Ceré, near the Dordogne: 4 leagues WNW. St. Ceré, and 9½ N. Cahors.

MARTERSTORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles WSW. Ziſterſtorff.

MARTHA BREA HARBOUR, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 31. N.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an iſland of United America, in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of New England, whoſe inhabitants are chiefly employed in fiſhing. *Long.* 70. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 20. N.

MARTHALON, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich: 4½ miles S. Schaffhauſen.

MARTHON, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochefoucauld: 3 leagues S. La Rochefoucauld, and 4 E. Angouleſme.

MARTIGAC, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 6½ leagues SW. Viſeu, and 7 NE. Coimbra.

MARTIGNANA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, near the Po: 4½ miles W. Saluzzo.

*Martigné*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Guerche: 2½ leagues SSW. La Guerche.

*Martigné*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mayenne: 2¼ leagues S. Mayenne, and 2¾ NNE. Laval.

*Martigné Briand*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: 2½ leagues N. Vihiers, and 5 S. Angers.

*Martigné la Comte*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles: 2 leagues N. Charolles, and 4½ SW. St. Gengou le Royal.

MARTIGNI, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais, on the Drance, it is the ſeat of a government: 11 miles W. Sion, and 38 E. Geneva.

MARTIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Marche: 1 league N. La Marche, and 3 W. Darney.

MARTIGUES (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Salon, ſituated on an iſland, at the mouth of a lake, to which it gives name, near the ſea. It was anciently very ſtrong. The lake is near 20 miles long, and 12 broad: 4½ leagues SSW. Salon.

MARTIN, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, in the kingdom of Aragon.

MARTINI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 16 miles W. Oſtuni.

MARTINEST, a town of Tranſilvania: 16 miles SSW. Millenbach.

MARTINICO, an iſland in the Weſt Indies. This iſland is ſixteen leagues in length, and forty-five in circumference, leaving out the capes, which ſometimes extend two or three leagues into the ſea. It is very uneven, and interſected in all parts by a number of hillocks, which are moſtly of a conical form. Three mountains riſe above theſe ſmaller eminences. The higheſt bears the indelible marks of a volcano. The woods with which it is covered, continually attract the clouds, which occaſions noxious damps, and contributes to make it horrid and inacceſſible, while the two others are in moſt parts cultivated. From theſe mountains, but chiefly from the firſt, iſſue the many ſprings that water the iſland. Theſe waters, which flow in gentle ſtreams, are changed into torrents on the ſlighteſt ſtorm. Their quality partakes of the nature of the ſoil they paſs through; in ſome places they are excellent, in others ſo bad, that the inhabitants are obliged to drink the water they have collected in the rainy ſeaſon. The French were the firſt Europeans who formed a ſettlement, under the conduct of M. Deſnambuc, who brought about one hundred perſons from St. Chriſtopher's, in the year 1635; and obtained land of the Caribbs: they lived quietly for ſome time, but animoſities afterwards enſuing, ended with the extirpation or baniſhment of the natives. The French, by this retreat, now become ſole maſters of the iſland, lived quietly upon thoſe ſpots which beſt ſuited thei plantations. They all confined themſelves at firſt to the cultivation of tobacco and cotton, to which was ſoon added that of the arnotto and indigo. That of ſugar was not begun till about the year 1650. Benjamin Dacoſta planted ſome cocoa-trees ten years after. His example was not followed till 1684, when the chooclate grew more common in France. Cocoa then became the chief dependance of the coloniſts, who had not a ſufficient fund to undertake ſugar plantations. One of thoſe calamities which ariſe from the ſeaſons, and which ſometimes affect men, and ſometimes vegetables, deſtroyed all the cocoa-trees, in 1718. This ſpread a general conſternation among the inhabitants of Martinico. The coffee-tree was then propoſed to them, as a plank is held out to mariners after a ſhipwreck. The French miniſtry had received, as a preſent from the Dutch, two of theſe trees, which were carefully preſerced in the king's botanical garden. Two ſhoots were taken from theſe, and carried to Martinico. Independent of this reſource, Martinico was poſſeſſed of thoſe natural advantages which ſeemed to promiſe a ſpeedy and great proſperity. Of all the French ſettlements, it was the moſt happily ſituated with regard to the winds that prevail in thoſe ſeas. Its harbours poſſeſs the ineſtimable advantage of affording a certain ſhelter from the hurricanes which annoy theſe latitudes. Its ſituation having made it the ſeat of government, it has obtained the greateſt marks of favour, and enjoyed the ableſt and moſt upright adminiſtration of them all. Notwithſtanding all theſe advantages, Martinico, though in greater forwardneſs than the other French colonies, had made but little progreſs at the end of the laſt century. In 1700, it contained but 6597 white men, in all. The ſavages, mulattoes, and free negroes, men, women, and children, amounted to no more than 507. The number of ſlaves was but 14,566. All theſe together made a population of 21,640 perſons. The whole of the cattle was 3.68 horſes or mules, and 9217 head of horned cattle. They grew a great quantity of cocoa, tobacco, and cotton, and had nine indigo houſes, and one hundred and eighty-three ſmall ſugar plantations. In 1736, there were 447 ſugar works; 11,953,232 coffee-trees; 193,870 of cocoa; 2,068,480 of cotton; 39,400 of tobacco; 6750 of arnotto. The ſupplies for proviſions conſiſted of 4,806,142 banana trees; 34,483,000 trenches of caſſava, and 247 plots of potatoes and yams. The population amounted to 72,000 blacks, men, women, and children. Their labour had improved the plantations as far as was conſiſtent with the conſumption then made in Europe of American productions, and the inhabitants exported annually to the amount of 700,000l. ſterling. This extenſive trade annually brought into the ports of the iſland 200 ſhips from France, fourteen or fifteen fitted out by the mother country for the coaſt of Guinea, ſixty from Canada, ten or twelve from the iſlands of Margaretta and Trinidad; beſides the Engliſh and Dutch ſhips that came to carry on a ſmuggling trade. The private navigation from the iſland to the northern colonies, to the Spaniſh continent, and to the Windward Iſlands, employed 130 veſſels, from twenty to ſeventy tons burthen, manned with 600 European ſailors, of all nations, and 1500 ſlaves, long inured to the ſea ſervice. The war of 1744, put a ſtop to this proſperity. The few ſhips that came from France, in order to compenſate the hazards they were expoſed to by the loſs of their commodities, ſold them at a very advanced price, and bought them at a very low one. By this means, the produce decreaſed in value, the lands were but ill cultivated, the works neglected, and the ſlaves periſhing for want. Martinico had not yet repaired her loſſes during the peace, nor paid off the debts which a ſeries of calamities had obliged her to contract, when war, the greateſt of all evils, broke out afreſh. A ſeries of misfortunes for France, after repeated defeats and loſſes, made Martinico fall into the hands of the Engliſh. It was reſtored in July, 1763, ſixteen months after it had been conquered, but deprived of all the neceſſary means of proſperity that had made it of ſo much importance. In 1769, France imported from Martinico, upon 202 trading veſſels, 177,116 quintals of fine ſugar, and 12,579 quintals of raw ſugar; 68,518 quintals of coffee; 11,731 quintals of cocoa; 6048 quintals of cotton; 2518 quintals of caſſia; 783 caſks of rum; 307 hogſheads of molaſſes; 150 pounds of indigo; 2147 pounds of preſerved fruits; 47 pounds of chocolate; 282 pounds of raſped tobacco; 494 pounds of rope yarn; 234 cheſts of liqueurs; 234 hogſheads of molaſſes, &c.; 451 quintals of wood for dying; and 12,108 hides in the hair. All theſe productions together have been bought in the colony itſelf for 536,631l. ſterling. It is true, that the colony has received from the mother country to the amount of 588,412l. merchandiſe, but part of this has been ſent away to the Spaniſh coaſts, and another part has been conveyed to the Engliſh ſettlements. In the year 1794, Martinico was taken by the Britiſh, under the command of Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey; the attack commenced the 3d of February, and the iſland ſurrendered on the 16th of March. *Long*. 61. 2. to 61. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 14. 24. to 14. 52. N.

MARTINICO (*Little*), one of the Grenadine Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies. *Long*. 61. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 13. 38. N.

MARTINOWA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: 6 miles N. Halicz.

MARTINSPERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SSW. Zwetl.

MARTINVAST, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cherbourg: 1 league S. Cherbourg, and 3 NW. Valognes.

MARTIZAY, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Blanc: 3½ leagues N. Le Blanc en Berry, and 3½ S. Chatillon ſur Indre.

MARTO, a town of European Turkey, in Romania: 20 miles SSW. Gallipoli.

MARTORANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Coſenza: 13 miles S. Coſenza.

MARTOREL, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 7 leagues NW. Barcelona.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen: 10 miles W. Jaen.

MARTRAGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: 3 leagues WNW. Caen, and 1½ ESE. Bayeux.

MARTRES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 5 leagues NE. St. Gauden, and 3 SW. Rieux.

MARTRES DE VEYRE (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: 2½ leagues SSE. Clermont, and 3 N. Iſſoire.

MARU, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan, celebrated for its ſalt works: 150 miles ENE. Meſched, and 190 NNE. Herat.

MARVAO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 2 leagues SE. Caſtello de Vide, and 2 SE. Valença de Alcantara, in Spain. *Long*. 11. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 13. N.—In the year 1704, this town was taken by the Duke of Anjou, and the year following, retaken by the confederates.

MARVEJOLS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lozere. In the reign of Henry III. the greater part of the inhabitants became Proteſtants, but, in the year 1586, they were obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion to the king's troops, when the town was deſtroyed: 3 leagues W. Mende, and 11½ ENE. Rhodez. *Long*. 20. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 33. N.

MARUGGIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 10 miles SSW. Oria.

MARVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Stenay: 1¼ league SE. Montmedy, and 1¾ W. Longwy.

MARWICK HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Pamona. *Long.* 0. 3. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 58. N.

MARXBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt, near Braubach.

MARY GREY, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone: 10 miles SSE. Strabane.

MARYBOROUGH, a town of Ireland, in Queen's County, not large, but conſiderable for its woollen manufactures. It is the county town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 48 miles N. Waterford, and 43 SW. Dublin.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Pennſylvania, on the eaſt by the ſtate of Delaware, on the ſouth by the ſea and the ſtates of Virginia, and on the weſt by Virginia. It contains about fourteen thouſand ſquare miles, of which it is ſuppoſed one-ſixth is water, and is divided into eighteen counties, and is ſeparated into the eaſt and weſt diviſions by the Cheſapeak Bay. The ſettlement of this ſtate was made, at firſt, with about 200 perſons, all Roman Catholics, and moſt of them of good families, under a charter granted to lord Baltimore, in the year 1632; but the proprietors very wiſely introduced a general toleration for all Chriſtians: a meaſure that greatly tended to the flouriſhing ſtate of the country. The lands next the ſea are low, but riſe gradually till they terminate in the Apalachian mountains. Great part of the country was covered with wood, till cut and cleared by the planters; but interſperſed with ſavannahs and meadows, watered with ſeveral ſmall ſtreams and ſprings. This colony, as it had for a long time, with Pennſylvania, the honour of being unſtained with any religious perſecution; ſo neither had they, nor the Pennſylvanians, ever, till inſtigated by European politics, been harraſſed by the calamities of any war, offenſive or defenſive, with their Indian neighbours, but had always lived in the moſt exemplary harmony with them. Indeed, in a war which the Indians carried on againſt Virginia, they, by miſtake, made an incurſion into the territories of Maryland, but were ſoon ſenſible of their error. Wheat and tobacco are the ſtaple commodities of Maryland. In the interior country, on the uplands, conſiderable quantities of hemp and flax are raiſed. As long ago as 1751, in the month of October, no leſs than ſixty waggons, loaded with flax-ſeed, came down to Baltimore from the back country. Among other kinds of timber, is the oak, of ſeveral kinds, which is of a ſtraight grain, and eaſily rives into ſtaves, for exportation. The black walnut is in demand for cabinets, tables, and other furniture. The apples of this ſtate are large, but mealy; their peaches in plenty, and good. From theſe the inhabitants diſtil cyder-brandy and peach-brandy. The foreſts abound with nuts of various kinds, which are collectively called maſts. On this maſt vaſt numbers of ſwine are fed, which run wild in the woods. Theſe ſwine, when fatted, are caught, killed, barrelled, and exported in great quantities. The number of inhabitants in the ſtate, including the negroes, is 260,000. The chief towns are Annapolis and Baltimore.

MARYLAND POINT, a point of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, on the Potomak: 45 miles SSW. Annapolis.

MARYPORT, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated at the mouth of a river, on the coaſt of the Iriſh Sea, with a weekly market on Friday. The harbour is capable of great improvement, and will at preſent contain about 150 veſſels. It contains about 400 houſes; and, by a late accurate ſurvey, the number of inhabitants amounted to about 2625. There are 87 veſſels, from 50 to 300 tons burthen, moſtly employed in the coal or coaſting trade; and a few of the ſtouteſt of them go generally in the ſummer to the Baltic, or different ports in the eaſt. There are no manufactures here at preſent, and its chief dependence is on the coal trade: 9 miles NW. Cockermouth, and 308 N. London.

MARYTOWN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Augus: 5 miles ESE. Brechin.

MARZA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, with a bay, where they manufacture ſalt: 8 miles SSE. Noto.

MARZA, a town of Africa, in the deſert of Zanhaga, inhabited by Moors, who trade with Europeans for gum, of which there are three foreſts near.

MARZA SUSA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli.

MARZILLA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre: 30 miles S. Pamplona.

MAS BAY, a bay in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 5. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

MAS D'AGENOIS (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonneins, on the Garonne: 1½ league NW. Tonneins, and 1¾ SSE. Marmande.

MAS D'AZIL (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirepoix, fortified by the Proteſtants, but ſince diſmantled: 7½ leagues W. Mirepoix, and 6 NNW. Taraſcon.

MAS CABARDES (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carcaſſonne: 3 leagues N. Carcaſſonne, and 2½ NE. Montolieu.

MA-SAFFRAN, a river of Africa, which runs into the Mediterranean: 5 leagues SW. Algiers.

MAS GARNIER, or *Grenier (Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 1 league W. Verdun.

MAS ST. PUELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: 10 miles SW. St. Papoul.

MASAFUERO, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, ſituated to the weſt of Juan Fernandes, both being nearly in the ſame latitude, and, by the globe, it is diſtant about 31 leagues. It is very high and mountainous, and at a diſtance appears like one hill or rock: it is of a triangular form, and about ſeven or eight leagues in circumference. The ſouth part is much the higheſt: on the north end there are ſeveral ſpots of clear ground, which perhaps might admit of cultivation. The author of the account of Lord Anſon's Voyage, mentions only one part of this iſland as affording anchorage, which is on the north ſide, and in deep water, but captain Carteret ſays he ſaw no part where there was not anchorage: on the weſt ſide, in particular, there is anchorage at about a mile from the ſhore in 20 fathom, and about two miles in 40 and 45 fathom, with a fine black ſand at the bottom. There is plenty of wood and water all round the iſland, but they are not to be procured without much difficulty: a great quantity of ſtones, and large fragments of the rock have fallen from the high land, all round the iſland, and upon theſe there breaks ſuch a ſurf, that a boat cannot ſafely come within a cable's length of the ſhore. *Long.* 80. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 45. S.

MASAGRAN, or *Mazachran*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 4 miles from Muſtigannim.

MASANET, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 25 miles N. Gerona.

MASANET, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 17 miles S. Gerona.

MASARGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marſeilles: 1 league SE. Marſeilles.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine Iſlands, about 30 leagues in circumference: the inhabitants are for the moſt part free and independant: about 250 families to pay tribute. Here are ſome mines, but not wrought; the principal produce is rice. *Long.* 140. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. N.

MASCAR, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, anciently called *Victoria*: 38 miles ESE. Ouran.

MASCARAIB, or *Maſerib*, a town of Aſia, in Syria, belonging to a powerful Arabian prince: 3 days' journey SSE. from Damaſcus.

MASCARENHAS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes: 1¼ league N. Mirandela.

MASCARI, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona: 9 miles SW. Taormina.

MASCARIN, one of the Gallapagos Iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 1. 12. S.

MASCATE, or *Maſkat*, a town of Arabia. This is the principal town of the province of Oman, ſo that the ſchiech or iman is by many travellers called king of Maſcate. It ſtands at one end of a beautiful plain, beſide a ſmall gulf, encompaſſed with ſteep rocks, forming an excellent harbour, in which the largeſt veſſels may find ſhelter. This harbour is likewiſe protected by forts, and the city thus fortified both by art and nature. Arrian calls it *Moſca*, and ſpeaks of it as being, even then, a great emporium of the trade of Arabia, Perſia, and India. Maſcate has ever enjoyed this advantage, and even at preſent poſſeſſes a conſiderable trade. The Portugueſe made themſelves maſters of it in 1508. Two churches, one of which is now a magazine, and the other the houſe of the wali, or governor, ſtill remain, to ſhow that they were once eſtabliſhed here. A hundred and fifty years after their conqueſt of Maſcate, the Portugueſe were driven hence by the Arabs, through the treacherous aid of a Banian, who had been robbed of his daughter by the Portugueſe governor. In no other Mahometan city are the Banians ſo numerous as in Maſcate; their number in this city amounts to no fewer than 1200. They are permitted to live agreeably to their own laws, to bring their wives hither, to ſet up idols in their chambers, and to burn their dead. At Maſcate, Europeans pay five per cent. upon imports; Mahometans ſix and a half, and Jews and Banians ſeven per cent. The iman's natural ſubjects pay ſix per cent. in kind, upon dates exported; which are the principal article that the country affords: 220 miles SSE. Gamron, and 940 E. Mecca. *Long.* 74. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 50. N.

MASCATLAN, a town of North America, in the audience and juriſdiction of Mexico: 20 leagues from Acapulco.

MASCAU, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles SE. Windiſch Weiſtritz.

MASCHARSKA, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 70. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. N.

MASCHIGIKA, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 77. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 76. 25. N.

MASCHITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 3 miles SSE. Venoſa.

MASEBE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 54 miles ESE. Gotheborg.

MASELSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 20 miles S. Kola.

MASENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 2 miles S. Leoben.

MASENO, a village belonging to the Swiſs Cantons, in the Valteline, celebrated for its baths: 8 miles ESE. Chiavenna.

MASENO, a river which riſes in the Rhetian Alps, and runs into the Adda, 4 miles E. Morbegne.

MASERATA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: 18 miles S. Piacenza.

MASHAM, a town of England, in the north riding of the county of York, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 17 miles NW. Boroughbridge, and 220 N. London.

MASHANGUR, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul, on the river Sewad: 48 miles N. Attock, and 130 ESE. Cabul. *Long.* 71. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 54. N.

MASIADY, a town of Samogitia: 36 miles NNW. Medniki.

MASJAN, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Sihon, in the province of Choraſan.

MASIDE, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 12 miles NW. Orenſe.

MASIGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 5 miles S. Le Mans, and 3 ENE. La Fleche.

MASK LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, 10 miles in length, and from 1 to 3 in breadth, ſituated in the county of Mayo, on the borders of Galway: 11 miles S. Caſtlebar.

MASKALEVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Angara: 24 miles N. Balaganſkoi.

MASKELYNE'S ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands ſo called, lying off the ſouth-eaſt point of Mallicollo Iſland, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 167. 59. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 32. N.

MASKINGIE, a river of Canada, which runs into the lake Michigan. *Long.* 86. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

MASLAWSTANO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 36 miles ESE. Bialacerkiew.

MASMUNSTER, ſee *Munſter.*

MASOU, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 138. 48. E Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 47. N.

MASOVIA, or *Maſuren*, a province of Poland, one of the moſt ancient, and one of the laſt that remained annexed to the crown. This country has, from the beginning of the Poliſh monarchy, been conſidered as a part of that kingdom. And though the inhabitants revolted, on the deceaſe of Mieczeſlaus II. Caſimir I. ſoon reduced them to obedience. In the partition which Boleſlaus III. made of the Poliſh dominions, between his four ſons, in 1138, Maſovia was given to his ſecond ſon (afterwards Boleſlaus IV.) who was ſucceeded by his ſon Leſco. The latter bequeathed it to Caſimir, his father's brother, and after this, it devolved by inheritance on Caſimir's youngeſt ſon, Conrad. Hence it appears, that this province had its own dukes for a long time. Duke Wenceſlaus became a vaſſal to John, of Bohemia, in the year 1329, but Charles, that monarch's ſon, having transferred the ſovereignty of Maſovia to Caſimir the Great, king of Poland, Siemonit, duke of Maſovia, was obliged to be inveſted with this country as a fief dependent on Poland. In the year 1526, the male line of the dukes of Maſovia being extinct, the duchy became immediately ſubject to Poland. And though king Sigiſmund I. was ſtrongly importuned to make his ſon, Sigiſmund Auguſtus, duke of Maſovia, he could not be prevailed on; but that monarch, having firſt confirmed the rights and laws of the inhabitants, annexed it to Great Poland, in 1529. King Stephen, in 1576, endowed Maſovia with the ſame rights and privileges as the reſt of the kingdom; but permitted the inhabitants to retain ſome of their ancient cuſtoms. This province has been twice given to the queens of Poland as a dowry; and for ſome time was governed by a ſtatthalter appointed by the king. But in 1576, the woiewoda of Maſovia was placed on the ſame footing with the other palatines. No other religion but Popery is tolerated in this province; thoſe of other profeſſions being treated with the greateſt ſeverity: for if a Lutheran or Calviniſt miniſter be found in Maſovia, his puniſhment was death. Staravolſcius computed the number of noble families in this country to be, in his time, no leſs than 45,000. Maſovia conſiſts of two palatinates, which are Czerſk, or Maſovia Proper, and Polotſk. Warſaw is the chief city.

MASQUE POCONA, a juriſdiction of Peru, in the government of Charcas, extending about 25 leagues. The air is hot, but not too great for vines. The town of the ſame name, where the biſhop of Santa Cruz de la Sierra reſides, is very thinly inhabited; but here are in other parts of the juriſdiction, ſeveral populous towns. The vally in which it ſtands is above eight leagues in circuit, producing all kinds of grain and fruits: and the woods and uncultivated mountains afford great quantities of honey and wax, which conſtitute a principal branch of its trade: 90 miles SSW. Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

MASQUINONGE, a lake of Canada: 33 leagues NW. Montreal.

MASRI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 160 miles ENE. Sirgian.

MASSA *(Duchy of)*, a ſmall principality of Italy, ſituated near the Mediterranean, between the dominions of Genoa and Tuſcany. This principality, together with that of Carrara have often changed maſters, at preſent they are united to Modena.

MASSA, a town of Italy, and capital of a duchy ſo called, is ſituated on the river Frigida, near the ſea. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Piſa: 53 miles SSW. Modena, and 25 NNW. Piſa. *Long.* 27. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 2. N.

MASSA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Sienna, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Populonia: between this town and the ſea is a very unhealthy tract of country, called *Maremma di Sienna.* Borax and lapis lazuli are found in the neighbourhood: 24 miles SW. Sienna, and 45 SSE. Piſa.

MASSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Sorento: 19 miles NE. Capua.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States of America, bounded on the north by the ſtates of Vermont and New Hampſhire, on the eaſt by the Atlantic, on the ſouth by the Atlantic and the ſtates of Connecticut and Rhode Iſland, and on the weſt by the ſtate of New York; about 120 miles from eaſt to weſt, and about 45, in general, from north to ſouth, though towards the eaſtern extremity it is much more. Maſſachuſetts was originally a part of New England, and firſt ſeparated in the year 1627. In Maſſachuſetts are to be found all the varieties of ſoil, from very good to very bad, capable of yielding all the different productions common to the climate, ſuch as Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, hops, potatoes, field-beans and peas; apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, &c. Iron ore in immenſe quantities is found in various parts of this ſtate, as likewiſe copper ore, black lead, pipe-makers' clay, yellow and red ochre, alum, ſlate, or ſtone, ruddle, or a red earth, and in ſome places aſbeſtos, or incombuſtible cotton. Several mineral ſprings have been found in different parts of the country. Maſſachuſetts is divided into 11 counties, which contain 265 towns, the principal of which are Boſton and Salem. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, was 378,787. This ſtate owns more than three times as many tons of ſhipping as any other of the ſtates, and more than one-third part of the whole that belongs to the United States. At this period 35,000 tons are employed in carrying on the fiſheries; 56,000 in the coaſting buſineſs, and 120,560 in trading with almoſt all parts of the world. Pot and pearl-aſhes, ſtaves, flax-ſeed, bees-wax, &c. are carried chiefly to Great Britain, in remittance for their manufactures; maſts and proviſions to the Eaſt Indies; fiſh, oil, beef, pork, lumber, candles, &c. are carried to the Weſt Indies, for their produce; and the two firſt articles, fiſh and oil, to France, Spain, and Portugal; roots, vegetables, fruits, and ſmall meats, to Nova Scotia and New Brunſwick; hats, ſaddlery, cabinet-work, men's and women's ſhoes, nails, tow, cloth, barley, hops, butter, cheeſe, &c. to the ſouthern ſtates. The negro-trade was prohibited by law in 1778, and there is not a ſingle ſlave belonging to the commonwealth.

MASSACHUSETT'S FORT, a fort of United America, on the borders of Vermont and New York: 9 miles S. Bennington, and 14 NW. Deerfield.

MASSAFRA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 5½ miles ESE. Motola, and 23 E. Matera.

MASSAI, a town of France, in the department of the Indre: 6 leagues W. Bourges.

MASSANDRA, an iſland of Africa, in the river Coanza: 8 leagues from the mouth.

MASSAPA, a town of Africa, in the country of Mocara: 230 miles NW. Sofala. *Long.* 28. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 10. S.

MASSAT, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Girons: 3 leagues W. Taraſcon.

MASSCIUCCOLI, a town of Italy, in the republic of Lucca, on the ſide of a lake, to which it gives name: 11 miles W. Lucca.

MASSERANO, a town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall principality, inſulated in Piedmont; it is a papal fief: 21 miles NNW. Vercelli, and 43 NNE. Turin.

MASSERSBURG, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 15 miles WSW. Chamberſburg.

MASSEUBE, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirande: 3 leagues SE. Mirande, and 4½ S. Auch. *Long.* 18. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

MASSIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Flour : 4½ leagues N. St. Flour, and 6 NE. Murat.

MASSILARGUES, a town of France, in the department of Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier : 4 leagues ENE. Montpellier.

MASSISA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia : 4 leagues E. Adana.

MASSNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and biſhopric of Naumburg : 3 miles N. Zeitz.

MASSOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania : 9 miles N. Stargard.

MASSY, a kingdom of Africa, within the coaſt of Zanguebar.

MASTICO, a cape on the weſt end of the iſland of Scio, in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

MASTIH, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman : 56 leagues ENE. Sirgian.

MASTRE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen : 5 leagues N. Privas, and 4 SW. Tournon.

MASTURA, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the borders of the Red Sea : 92 miles SW. Medina.

MASUAH, or *Matſuah*, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Abyſſinia, with an excellent harbour, and water deep enough for ſhips of any ſize, to the very edge of the iſland : here they may ride in the utmoſt ſecurity, from whatever point, or with whatever degree of ſtrength, the wind blows. As it takes its modern, ſo it received its ancient name from its harbour ; it was called by the Greeks *Sebaſticum Os*, from the capacity of its port, which is diſtributed into three diviſions. The iſland itſelf is very ſmall, ſcarcely three quarters of a mile in length, and about half that in breadth, one-third occupied by houſes, one by ciſterns to receive the rain-water, and the laſt is reſerved for burying the dead. *Long.* 56. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

MASVAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Befort : 3 leagues N. Befort, and 7½ SSW. Colmars.

MASUCO, or *Maſacon*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes : 6 leagues ENE. Eſpadacinta, and 9 SSW. Miranda de Duero.

MASULIPATAM, a city and ſeaport of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Condapilly, ſituated at the mouth of the Kiſtnah. It is a place of conſiderable trade for chintzes and painted linens, but the air is eſteemed unwholeſome : 65 miles SSW. Rajamundry, and 150 SE. Hydrabad. *Long.* 81. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 10. N.—This city was taken from the French by the Britiſh troops, in March, 1769.

MASZOW, a town of Hungary : 6 miles W. Roſenburg.

MATA (*La*), a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Valencia : 22 miles SSW. Alicant.

MATACA, or *Matanca*, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Cuba, where the Dutch fleet defeated the Spaniſh fleet, in the year 1627 : 12 leagues from the Havanna.

MATAGARA, a town of Africa, in the country of Sugulmeſſa.

MATAGORDA, a fort of Spain, which covers the harbour of Cadiz.

MATAGUA, a town of the iſland of Cuba : 92 miles SE. Havanna.

MATALA, a town and cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Candia : 30 miles S. Candia. *Long.* 42. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 46. N.

MATALONA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora : 13½ miles NNE. Naples.

MATAMAN, or *Cimbeba*, a large country of Africa, lying near the Atlantic, ſouth of Benguela, extending from *Long.* 13. to 18. E. Greenwich ; *Lat.* 16. to 24. S.

MATAMBA, a large country in the interior parts of Africa, about *Long.* 22. E. Greenwich ; *Lat.* 9. S.

MATAMBO, a town of South America, in the diſtrict of Abança : about 4 leagues from Cuſco.

MATAN, a town of the iſland of Borneo, near the weſt coaſt, a little to the ſouth of the equinoctial line.

MATARAM, a town of the iſland of Java, and capital of a kingdom, on the ſouth ſide, near the centre of the iſland. *Long.* 127. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 20. S.

MATARANA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, in the province of Aragon.

*Mataré*, a town of Egypt, celebrated among devotees on account of a ſycamore tree, which is ſaid to have ſheltered the Holy family in their flight : 5 miles from Cairo.

MATARO, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, well peopled by induſtrious inhabitants. The environs abound in vineyards, which produce wine, much famed for its flavour. It likewiſe contains ſeveral manufactures, and is conſidered as one of the richeſt and moſt active towns in Catalonia : 17 miles NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 19. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 33. N.

MATAVAI BAY, or *Port Royal Bay*, a bay near the north part of the iſland of Otaheite.

MATAVAI POINT, a cape of the iſland of Otaheite. *Long.* 210. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 29. S.

MATCHADOSH BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Lake Huron. *Long.* 80. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

MA-TCHAM, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli : 22 miles N. Tſang.

MA-TCHE, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 137. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 30. N.

MA-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang : 50 miles NE. Ou-tchang.

MATCHOU, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 104. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 40. N.

MATELLES (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier : 2¼ leagues N. Montpellier, and 4 NE. Gignac.

MATELICA, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona : 15 miles S. Jeſi.

MATERA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, the ſee of an archbiſhop : 27 miles SSW. Bari, and 112 E. Naples. *Long.* 34. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 51. N.

MATERATA, a town of Iſtria : 5⅐ miles ESE. Umago.

MATESTI, a lake of Italy, in the county of Moliſe : 3 miles S. Boiano.

MATHA, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean d'Angely : 4¾ leagues NE. Saintes, and 3 SE. St. Jean d'Angely.

MATHAN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bournou, called a royal city. *Long.* 39. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

MATHAY, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite : 1½ league NW. Blamont, and 2½ N. St. Hypolite.

MATHERN, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Tivy, 2 miles above Llanbeder, in the county of Cardigan.

MATHIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen : 1¼ leagues N. Caen, and 4½ E. Bayeux.

MATHUSEN, or *Mautthauſen*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Danube : 7 miles E. Steyregg.

MATIGNON, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lamballe : 4¼ leagues NW. Dinan, and 3¾ NE. Lamballe.

MATILIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon : 20 miles SSW. Salamanca.

MATIN, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, 66 leagues below Quebec.

MATISFALVA, a town of Tranſilvania : 7 miles ESE. Samoſvivar.

MATLOCK, a village of England, in the county of Derby, where is a medicinal ſpring, efficacious in cholicky, conſumptive, and cutaneous caſes, and much frequented by the neighbouring gentry as an agreeable retreat during the ſummer months for health and amuſement, without the infection of ſouthern manners. Here are two baths : the old bath, as it is called, though there had been a bath at the place long before, was built in 1734, the houſe belonging to it is the largeſt and moſt frequented, though the new one has a handſome houſe, in a pleaſanter ſituation. The baths are temperate, and the water lighter than common water. It was firſt known about 1698. There is a hot ſpring in a hill beyond the old bath, but notwithſtanding all attempts to prevent it, it mixes with a cold one in its way to the river. Here is a water of a ſtrong petrifying quality ; a large ſtratum formed by which is uſed for building, and is very ſerviceable. Matlock Great Tor is 140 yards perpendicular. Near Matlock bridge, are two chalybeate ſprings : 17 miles N. Derby, and 143 N. London.

MATME, a river of Germany, which riſes in the Briſgau, and joins the Schwartzach, 8 miles N. Waldſhutt.

MATOCHNIK SCHAR, a ſtrait which divides Nova Zembla, always filled with ice. *Lat.* 75. N.

MATOON HARBOUR, a harbour on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 64. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. N.

MATOUR, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles : 3¼ leagues SE. Charolles, and 4½ W. Mâcon.

MATRA, a chain of mountains in Hungary, ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of Erlau.

MATSCHACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia : 10 miles S. Saxenburg.

MATSUA, ſee *Maſua*.

MATSUMAY, a ſeaport of the iſland of Jedſo, tributary to Japan. *Long.* 156. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

MATTAPONY, a river of United America, which runs into the York River at Weſt Point, in the ſtate of Virginia.

MATTER, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: 9 leagues NW. Tunis.

MATTIA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Adriatic, ſouth of Aleſſio.

MATTIG, or *Matich*, a town of Germany, which runs into the Inn, near Braunau in Upper Bavaria.

MATTIGAY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 1 mile N. Allumbaddy.

MATTIGKOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 13 miles E. Burkhauſen, and 9 S. Braunau.

MATTINATELLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, 7 miles E. Mont St. Angelo.

MATTO GROSS, a juriſdiction of South America, in Braſil, between the 34th and 46th degrees of longitude W. from Ferro, and the 10th and 23d of ſouth latitude.

MATT-SEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, 12 miles in circumference.

MATTSEE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg. It is a fief of the biſhop of Paſſau: 12 miles N. Salzburg, and 7 NE. Lauffen.

MATTY'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 143. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 45. S.

MATUARO, an iſland near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, in a bay called the *Bay of Iſlands*. *Long.* 174. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. S.

MATVIEV, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Straits of Vaigatſkoi. *Long.* 70. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69 15. N.

MATVIEVKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Bug: 40 miles NW. Cherſon.

MATURA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra: 22 miles NE. Agra, and 70 SSE. Delhi.

MATUSFALVA, a town of Hungary: 44 miles NW. Munkacs, and 25 NE. Caſchau.

MATZEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles S. Ziſterſtorf.

MATZOL, a cape of Ruſſia, at the mouth of the Obſkaia gulf. *Long.* 93. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 30. N.

MATZUNCA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 24 miles SW. Kiov.

MATZWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 2½ miles NNW. Ottmuchau.

MAU, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 40 miles WNW. Candi.

MAVA, a river of Africa, which paſſes through the country of Quoja, and runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Monte.

MAU-AL-HEB, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, built on a mountain, by a prince of Yemen, in the year 1712: 2 miles N. Damar.

MAUBAL, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: 23 leagues NNE. Candahar.

MAUBEC, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: 6 leagues E. Vienne.

MAUBERT FONTAINE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy: 5 miles SSW. Rocroy, and 13 NW. Charleville.

MAUBEUGE, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aveſnes, on the Sambre; ceded to France by the treaty of Nimmegen, when Louis XIV. ordered it to be fortified: 10½ poſts ESE. Lille, and 26½ NNE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.—On the 22d of September, 1793, the Auſtrians laid ſiege to this town, but they were compelled to raiſe the ſiege on the 16th of October.

MABOURQUET, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vic-Bigorre: 5 leagues N. Tarbe, and 2 N. Vic-Bigorre.

MAVELAGONGUE, or *Mawilgange*, a river of the iſland of Ceylon, which runs into the ſea at Trincomaly.

MAUGHOLD HEAD, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Man: 40 miles WSW. from St. Bee's Head. *Long.* 3. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

MAUGUIO, or *Maugioville*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier: 2 leagues E. Montpellier, and 2 SW. Lunel.

MAULDAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, near the Ganges: with a conſiderable commerce: 52 miles N. Moorſhedabad, and 160 ESE. Patna. *Long.* 88. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 3. N.

MAULEON, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, containing about 4000 inhabitants: 4 leagues W. Oleron, and 7 WSW. Pau. *Long.* 16. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 13. N.

MAULEON, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Barthe: 3 leagues SE. La Barthe.

MAULEVRIER, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet: 2 leagues ESE. Chollet, and 4 W. Argenton.

MAULI, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, about 8 miles SSW. from Raguſa.

MAULLE, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Germain; 3 leagues W. St. Germain, and 2½ SE. Mantes.

MAUMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: 10 miles E. Tulle.

MAUMUSSON, a channel or narrow ſea, between the iſle of Oleron and the continent of France.

MAUNSEE, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near a lake of the ſame name: 16 miles SW. Voglabruck.

MAUNSEE, or *Monnſee*, a lake of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 16 miles SW. Voglabruck.

MAUR, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles S. Mauttern.

MAURBACH, a town and chartreux of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles WNW. Vienna.

MAURE, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Redon: 5 leagues N. Redon, and 5¾ SW. Rennes.

MAUREPAS, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 2 leagues S. Ham.

MAUREPAS, or *Michipicoton Iſland*, an iſland and fort of North America, in lake Superior: 40 miles in circumference. *Long.* 85. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

MAURIAC, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Cantal: 11½ leagues WNW. St. Flour, and 6 NNW. Aurillac.

MAURICE, a river of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, which runs into the Delaware: 18 miles SSE. Bridge Town.

MAURIENNE, or *Morienne (County of)*, a province of Savoy, conſiſting of a long narrow vally. It anciently belonged to the kings of Burgundy, and was erected into a county by Rodolphus III. at which time it was annexed to Savoy.

MAURIPIDA, one of the Laccadive Iſlands. *Long.* 72. 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 58. N.

MAURITIUS, or *Iſland of France*, an iſland in the Indian Sea, firſt diſcovered by the Dutch, in the year 1598, who gave it the name of Mauritius, in honour of the prince of Orange. The climate is pretty warm, but, notwithſtanding, very wholeſome; the air ſerene, and very little expoſed to hurricanes. The ſoil is, generally ſpeaking, red and ſtony, tho' mountainous towards the ſea coaſts, but within land there are many ſpots both flat and fertile. The whole extent of the iſland is about 50 leagues, and the form nearly circular. Some of the mountains are prodigiouſly high, and their ſummits covered with ſnow all the year round. The whole iſland is well watered. It produces all the trees, fruits, and herbs which grow in this part of the globe, and in great plenty; but it was, and ſtill is, famous for its ebony, eſteemed the moſt ſolid, cloſe, and ſhining of any in the world. Beſides the black, which is the moſt valuable, and indeed particularly diſtinguiſhed in Europe by that name, there are alſo trees of the ſame kind which are red, and others of a citron colour. Groves of oranges, both ſweet and ſour, are common as well as citrons; and the pine-apple grows ſpontaneouſly in very great perfection. It is true, they have but very little rice, or indeed any other grain; but this defect is, in ſome meaſure, ſupplied by admirable potatoes and other nouriſhing roots, but more eſpecialy of late by the planting of manioc or caſſava from Braſil. There is a ſufficient quantity of black cattle, and plenty of veniſon, with wild fowl in abundance, of different kinds. It is ſaid not to harbour either ſerpent, frog, toad, or other venomous animal. The moſt diſagreeable creatures were bats of a prodigious ſize, which ſome old writers of voyages ſtyle flying cats; but theſe are, in ſome meaſure, extirpated. The Dutch in the ſecond voyage they made to the Eaſt Indies, under the command of the admiral James Cornelius Vanneck, went thither, on the 18th of September, 1598, with five ſhips, and anchored in a ſafe port, capable of containing 50 large veſſels. They found the country, which probably had been for many years undiſturbed, abounding with cattle, fowl, fiſh, and fruits; ſo that they landed ſuch of the crews as were ſick, who ſpeedily recovered; and having ſupplied themſelves with all kinds of refreſhments, and beſtowed the name of Warwick's Haven on the port where they anchored, in honour of their vice-admiral, they continued their voyage, and entered as an uſeful obſervation in their journals, that this iſland might be as commodiouſly viſited by outward-bound ſhips, as that of St. Helena in their return: but though many of their countrymen reaped the benefit of this advice, and tho' they named this iſland after prince Maurice of Naſſau, yet it was near 40 years before they thought of ſettling there; and were then juſt beforehand with the French, who actually ſent a veſſel thither from Dieppe for the like purpoſe, who found the Dutch in poſſeſſion, and very buſy in raiſing a fort, that might command the haven, and the place where ſhips took in water. About the year 1640, the Dutch had two or three little ſettlements, beſides their fort, upon the iſland; but wanting ſlaves to cultivate their plantations, they ſent over a bark to Madagaſcar, where the French had juſt begun to plant, and prevailed upon the governor, and another officer, to ſteal 50 blacks, of thoſe that were ſettled under their protection, which ſcandalous breach of faith proved the ruin of both colonies; for the people of Madagaſcar never had any confidence in the French afterwards, and as for the negroes that were carried to Mauritius, moſt of them fled into the woods and mountains, where they became what in the Weſt Indies they call Maroons, that is, outlaws or banditti; and as they readily afforded ſhelter to all who would join them, the Dutch, notwithſtanding they had a conſtant garriſon of fifty men in the fort, were continually expoſed to their inſults and depredations. After that, other ſettlements were formed, but about the beginning of the current century, the directors of the Dutch Eaſt India company, in Holland, reſolved to withdraw the colony; which was accordingly brought off, ſome ſay in 1703, and others, with more probability, in 1710. A few years after the Dutch had relinquiſhed the iſland, it was taken poſſeſſion of by the French, in whoſe hands it has been from that time. *Long*. 74. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 20. 12. S.

MAURON, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ploermel: 10 miles N. Ploermel.

MAUROUX, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: 10 miles SE. Lectoure.

MAURS, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aurillac: 6 leagues SSW. Aurillac, and 7 SW. Mur-de-Barres.

MAURUA, one of the Society iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, ſurrounded by a reef of rocks, without a harbour. *Long*. 152. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 16. 26. S.

MAURUCA, a kingdom on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, ſituated about *Long*. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 14. 30. S.

MAURUP, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry le François: 10 miles E. Vitry.

MAUSETHURN, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, ſituated on an iſland in the Rhine: 1 mile below Bingen.

MAU-SIDSJ, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 24 miles N. Mocha.

MAUTCHONG COUNSAN, a mountain of Aſia, in Thibet. *Long*. 101. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 31. 38. N.

MAUTEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, at the conflux of the Moledin and the Geil: 18 miles SW. Saxenburg, and 46 S. Brixen.

MAUTERN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 7 miles N. Knittelfeld.

MAUTH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles N. Windiſch Gratz.

MAUTTERN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube, oppoſite Stain: 32 miles WNW. Vienna. *Long*. 33. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 23. N.

MAUVES, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortagne: 2 leagues S. Mortagne, and 2 NNE. Belleſme.

MAUVESIN, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lectoure: 4½ leagues ENE. Auch, and 5½ SSE. Lectoure.

MAUZE, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niort: 3 poſts SW. Niort, and 56¼ SW. Paris.

MAWARALNAHAR, ſee *Samarcand*.

MAWRI, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the country of Sabu, on the Gold Coaſt; the inhabitants are chiefly fiſhermen; in the middle of the town is fort Naſſau, built by the Dutch, with a ſmall garriſon.

MAXDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 10 miles W. Kamnitz.

MAXEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, celebrated for a victory obtained by the Auſtrians, commanded by count Daun, over the Pruſſians, on the 21ſt of November, 1759, when 20,000 Pruſſians, commanded by general Finck, laid down their arms, and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war, generals, officers, and ſoldiers. He made them croſs the Elbe the ſame day: 8 miles SW. Pirna, and 10 S. Dreſden.

MAXEY, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vaucouleurs: 1 league S. Vaucouleurs.

MAY, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 40 leagues S. Schiras.

MAY (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet: 1½ league N. Chollet, and 4½ W. Vihiers.

MAY, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the ſea: 3 miles SW. Crickhaeth.

MAY, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, with a light-houſe: 5 miles S. Fifeneſs. *Long*. 0. 35. E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 56. 10. N.

MAY, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 12 miles NE. Sou-tcheou.

MAY, or *Mayo*, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands. It is but ſmall, being no more than ſeven leagues in circumference, its form oval, with a variety of ſharp rocks and points, projecting into the ſea above a mile. La Croix, Davity, and Linſchoten, deſcribe it with dangerous ſhoals and ſand banks round the coaſt; notwithſtanding which, Dampier affirms, that he has coaſted it almoſt in a circle, and yet could never diſcover any thing dangerous, beſides the promontories, which render it hazardous to fall in at night too cloſe with the land. Mayo is raiſed conſiderably above the ſea, but level and plain, except two mountains of conſiderable height. The ſhore, according to the laſt-mentioned writer, is clear, with ſandy bays between the promontories, which afford good anchorage. On the weſt ſide of the iſland, where ſhips generally drop anchor, there is a large ſandy bay, and a ſand-bank forty paces wide, running near three miles along ſhore, within which is a large ſalt pond, contained between the riſing ſhore and the oppoſite ſand-bank. The whole ſalt pond is full two miles in length, and half a mile in breadth, but ſeldom filled with water. It is the north end which chiefly produces ſalt, that being never dry, though the water evaporates, and the ſalts form themſelves for the whole dry ſeaſon, that is, from November to the month of May. Formerly, the Engliſh drove ſo great a trade in this commodity, that a man of war was continually ſtationed for the protection of the ſhips employed in this article; but this guard-ſhip has been laid aſide for a number of years. The iſland of Mayo is a dry ſoil, conſiſting chiefly of ſand, or a looſe crumbling ſtone, without rivulets, ſprings, or any natural moiſture, except the dews of the night, and the ſhowers in the wet ſeaſon, which run off as faſt as they fall. In the whole iſland there is but one ſpring, and that in the very centre, running off in a ſmall ſtream through a vally confined by the hills. Hence it is that we may account for the barrenneſs of the iſland, and why it produces no large trees, which can neither fix their roots in ſo looſe, or draw the neceſſary nouriſhment in ſo dry, a ſoil. The ſand-bank that forms the ſalt pond, produces a ſpecies of ſilk-cotton, that grows on a tender ſhrub, about four feet high, in pods of the ſize of a ſmall cucumber or bean. In Mayo are three ſmall towns, in which all the inhabitants of the iſland are contained. The chief fruits are figs, water-melons, a few citrons, and oranges, all of them bad in their kinds, and pompions, which ſerve the natives for their ordinary diet, together with calavanas, or a ſpecies of bean, of which they are fond. The ſea is plentifully ſtocked with a variety of fiſh, mullets, dolphins, bonettoes, ſnappers, ſilver fiſh, porpuſſes, and a ſmall ſpecies of whale, that commonly viſits the road every day in queſt of their prey, during the ſeaſon that the green turtle lay their eggs. *Long*. 22. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 10. N.

MAYA, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: 21 miles N. Pamplona.

MAYAGUANA, one of the Bahama iſlands, 8 leagues in length. *Long*. 72. 15. to 72. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 22. 32. to 22. 44. N.

MAYALS, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 16 miles S. Lerida.

MAYAMBA, a town of Africa, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Loango, near the Atlantic Ocean. The territory extends conſiderably eaſtwards within land, and hath a ſalt lake, above five leagues in compaſs, which empties itſelf into the ſea, by ſome rivulets, about half a league northward of Cape Negro. The town, or rather village, of Mayamba, extends a conſiderable length along the coaſt, but lies ſo low, that the inhabitants are frequently obliged to remove their habitations at high water, to ſome of the neighbouring high lands. The river Banna, which runs on the bank of the town, is ſaltiſh; the mouth of it affords a good fiſhery for oyſters, and, though ſhallow there, by reaſon of the ſands thrown into it by the tide, yet is deep, and wide enough to carry a great number of canoes, which bring the log-wood in great quantities into the port, from the province of Sette, where it grows in abundance, and makes the carriage of it from one to the other much eaſier and cheaper for the Portugueſe and others, who export it from thence; eſpecially as the river extends itſelf above fifty leagues within land. The territory of Mayamba is dry and ſandy, and produces little or no grain, but affords plenty of bananas and palm-trees, of the latter of which they make great quantities of excellent wine; and roots of maxondo, which they uſe inſtead of bread. The lakes and rivers abound with fiſh, which is their chief food. The women fetch the oyſters out of the Banna, above mentioned, in large trays, which, being opened and ſmoked, will, like other fiſh dreſſed in the ſame way, continue good for ſeveral months. The people are very rude and ſavage. They have plenty of game, and hunt with their country dogs.

dogs, about whoſe necks they are obliged to hang wooden clappers, in order to follow them by the noiſe, they not being able to bark. The government of this province is commonly given to a counſellor of ſtate, called manihomba, or homma, who is alſo prince of Loangiri, and gives no other account to the king of Loango but of the log-wood, which pays ten per cent. In other caſes he is in ſome meaſure abſolute, and a tyrant over the people. Here was likewiſe formerly a great commerce for elephants' teeth, which alſo brought in a conſiderable income, but is now dwindled to little or nothing. *Long.* 30. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. 20. S.

MAYANG, a river of China, in the province of Hou-quang, which runs into the Yuen, near Tching-ki.

MAYANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Mayang: 15 miles N. Hoang.

MAYAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, containing about 300 houſes, and a caravanſera: 8 leagues S. Iſpahan.

MAYBOLE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, with manufactures of woollen and cotton: 7 miles S. Ayr.

MAYCOCK BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes: 2½ miles N. Speight's Town.

MAYEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Treves: 15 miles W. Coblentz, and 43 NE. Treves. *Long.* 24. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 26. N.

MAYENCE, ſee *Mentz*.

MAYENFELD, ſee *Meyenfeld*.

MAYENNE, a city of France, and capital of a department of the ſame name, near the river Mayenne, defended by a caſtle, on a rock. The number of inhabitants is about 6000: 4 poſts N. Laval, and 30¼ WSW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

MAYENNE, a river of France, which riſes near Linieres, in the department of the Charente, paſſes by Ambrier, Mayenne, Laval, Chateau-Gontier, &c. and joining the Sarte, about a league north from Angers, forms the Mayne, which joins the Loire about 1½ league below.

MAYENNE, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Channel and the Orne, on the eaſt by the department of the Sarte, on the ſouth by the Mayne and Loire, and on the weſt by the department of the Ille and Vilaine; about 45 miles from north to ſouth, and 30 from eaſt to weſt. Laval is the capital.

MAYEN'S ISLAND, or *John Mayen's Iſland*, an iſland lying ſouth-weſt of Spitzbergen. The ſea which waſhes its coaſt was formerly frequented by abundance of whales; but theſe fiſhes removing farther north, the iſland has been forſaken. A very high mountain, beginning near its northern extremity, called *Beerenbergen*, or *Bear Mountain*, extends quite acroſs the iſland, and may be ſeen 30 miles at ſea. Here are ſeveral good bays, and the land is habitable, abounding with fiſh and deer; but the vaſt quantities of ice floating on all ſides, eſpecially towards the eaſt, render it abſolutely inacceſſible in ſpring. *Lat.* 71. 13. N.

MAYERGA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 23 miles SSE. Leon.

MAYET, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-du-Loir: 5 leagues S. Le Mans.

MAYET, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet: 10 miles SE. Cuſſet.

MAYEUVRE *(Grand)*, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briey: 5 miles E. Briey.

MAYLLO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 14 miles ESE. Ciudad Rodrigo.

MAYNAS, a juriſdiction of South America, in the audience of Quito. In its territory are the ſources of thoſe rivers which, after rapidly traverſing a vaſt extent, form, by their confluence, the famous river of the Amazons, known alſo by the name of Maranon. The ſhores of this, and the many other rivers which pay it the tribute of their waters, environ and pervade the government of Maynas. Its limits, both towards the north and ſouth, are little known, extending far into the countries of the wild Indians; and is ſeparated from the poſſeſſions of the Portugueſe, by the famous line of demarcation, or the boundary between thoſe countries belonging to Spain and Portugal. Its capital is San Franciſco de Borja, the reſidence of the governor, but the ſuperior reſides at Santiago de la Laguna.

MAYNBERG, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, ſituated on the Maine: 2 miles E. Schweinfurt.

MAYNBERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marggraviate of Anſpach, near the Maine: 12 miles SE. Wurzburg, and 32 NNW. Anſpach.

MAYNE, a river of France, formed by the union of the Mayenne and Sarte, about a league to the north of Angers, which joins the Loire about 4 miles below.

MAYNE AND LOIRE, a department of France, ſo named from the union of the two rivers ſo called: it is bounded on the north by the departments of the Mayenne and Sarte, on the eaſt by the department of the Indre and Loire, on the ſouth by the department of the Vendée, the Two Sevres, and the Vienne, and on the weſt by the department of the Lower Loire; about 58 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 45 from north to ſouth. Angers is the capital.

MAYNE, a river of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, which runs into Lough Neagh, 1½ mile S. from Randalſtown.

MAYNOOTH, a neat well built town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. A Roman Catholic college has been built here, inſtituted by act of parliament, (the firſt of the kind in the kingdom): it was opened for the admiſſion of ſtudents, in October, 1795, and inaugurated on the 1ſt of November following. It is a very elegant building, and bids fair to be of great advantage to the nation, as well as to individuals: 12 miles from Dublin.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean and the county of Sligo, on the eaſt by Roſcommon, on the ſouth by Galway, and on the weſt by the Atlantic Ocean; extending 49 miles from north to ſouth, and 44 from eaſt to weſt. It contains 68 pariſhes, about 27,970 houſes, and 140,000 inhabitants. The ſoil is various, in ſome places rugged and mountainous, producing little from cultivation, other parts are fertile, producing corn and flax ſufficient for the inhabitants, and feeding numbers of cattle for exportation. The weſtern coaſt is overſpread with mountains, ſcarcely inhabited. There are ſeveral excellent harbours along the coaſts, which are reſorted to by a vaſt number of ſmall veſſels in the herring-fiſhery ſeaſon from all parts of Galway and Mayo. Only four members are returned from Mayo, viz. two for the county, and two for Caſtlebar, the principal town.

MAYO, a village, or ſmall town of Ireland, in the county of that name: 9 miles SE. Caſtlebar.

MAYO, a province of North America, in New Mexico, bounded on the north by the province of Hiquion, on the eaſt by New Biſcay, on the ſouth by Cinaloa, and on the weſt by the Gulf of California.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, a cluſter of iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of New Zealand. *Lat.* 36. 57. S.

MAYORGA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the weſt coaſt, near the Atlantic: 5 leagues SW. Leyria, and 17 N. Liſbon.

MAYOTTA, one of the Comora Iſlands, and the moſt ſoutherly of thoſe ſo called; about 240 miles from the coaſt of Africa, and 150 from the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 61. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 15. S.

MAYRI, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 85 miles SW. Havanna.

MAYZEROY, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulay: 2½ leagues SSW. Boulay, and 2¼ E. Metz.

MAZAGAN, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, built by the Portugueſe, in 1506, and named by them *Caſtillo Real*. Under the walls of this place, on the north ſide, a dock has been made, which will admit ſmall veſſels; but large ſhips are obliged to anchor two leagues out at ſea, on account of the cape of Azamore, which ſtretches to the weſt, and which it would be difficult to double, if a ſouth-weſt wind ſhould drive them from their anchors. Mazagan was beſieged, without effect, in 1562, by the ſherif of Morocco, and remained in the poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe till 1769, when the emperor laid ſiege to it juſt as it was determined to be abandoned by the court of Liſbon. The town of Mazagan is at preſent entirely ruined, and almoſt uninhabited. The Moors have taken away the timber of the houſes, and left the walls ſtanding. At a little diſtance to the ſouth-weſt of Mazagan is an old tower, called *Boriſba*; whence the name of Bridja, which the Moors confound with that of Mazagan: 65 miles N. Morocco. *Long.* 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 54. N.

MAZALIG, a town of Africa, in the country of Sugulmeſſa: 50 miles NE. Sugulmeſſa.

MAZAMET, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: 5½ leagues N. Carcaſſonne, and 3 SE. Caſtres.

MAZANDERAN, ſee *Mezanderan*.

MAZANSKAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, on the Volga: 16 miles NW. Tchernoijar.

MAZARA, a ſea-port town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt, built on the ruins of Selinuntum. It is the ſee of a biſhop: 50 miles SW. Palermo, and 153 W. Meſſina. *Long.* 30. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

MAZARA *(Valley of)*, the weſterly diviſion of the iſland of Sicily.

MAZARELLI, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto: 15 miles SW. Noto.

MAZARINO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto: 6 miles SW. Piazza, and 15 NW. Calata Girone.

MAZATLAN, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiametlan: 14 leagues NW. Chiametlan.

*Mazé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: 3¾ leagues E. Angers, and 2½ SW. Baugé.

MAZERES EN FOIX, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirepoix: 4½ leagues NNW. Mirepoix, and 8½ N. Taraſcon.

MAZIERA, or *Midjare*, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of Arabia, 60 miles long, and 8 wide. *Long.* 74. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. N.

MAZIL, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 20 miles WSW. Bayamo.

MAZOUNA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 64 miles ENE. Ouran.

MAZZO, a town of Italy, in the Valteline: 3 leagues W. Sondrio.

MAZZONO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 7 miles SW. Capua.

MEACO, or *Kio*, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, the ancient metropolis of the whole empire, and the reſidence of the ancient and preſent dairos, is ſituated near the middle of the ſouthern coaſt, in a fertile and ſpacious plain, ſurrounded at ſome diſtance by high mountains, for the moſt part covered with ſtately temples, monaſteries, burying places, and pleaſure-houſes, all of them adorned with gardens, orchards, and the greateſt variety of verdure, watered by a vaſt number of rivulets which come down from thoſe mountains. Three rivers unite their ſtreams in the centre of the city, whence the place is divided into Upper and Lower Towns. This twofold city appears, by the ſtately high walls of it, to have been about twenty miles in length, and nine or ten in breadth, when in its full ſplendour; beſides its large ſuburbs, and the imperial palace, which is a city by itſelf, and divided from the reſt. The ſtreets are generally narrow, but long and ſtraight, and ſo full of inhabitants, that, a public account being taken of them, according to their ſeveral ſects, the whole amount was found to be near 500,000, excluſive of the ſeveral thouſands that compoſe the dairo's court, and a much greater number of bonzas and nuns, who, on another liſt taken of the city, were found to amount to above 52,000, and the reſt of the inhabitants to 477,557; in all 529,726, excluſive ſtill of the dairo's court, and of an infinite multitude of ſtrangers, who flock to it from all parts of the empire. Its temples are numerous, and ſome of them magnificent beyond conception. Meaco, though much decayed in conſequence of what it ſuffered in the civil wars, from pillage, maſſacre, and conflagration, is ſtill the grand ſtorehouſe of all the manufactures of Japan, and of all foreign and home merchandize, and the principal ſeat of their commerce. Here they refine their metals, and coin their money, print books, and carry on all ſorts of manufactures; here they weave and dye the fineſt and richeſt ſilks and ſtuffs, make and ſell the moſt beautiful japan-work, porcelain, muſical inſtruments, paintings, carvings, all ſorts of gold, ſilver and copper work, in the greateſt perfection, but more particularly, ſteel of the fineſt temper and curious workmanſhip; all ſorts of gowns and other dreſſes, ready made for both ſexes, and an infinite variety of toys and trinkets: in a word, there is hardly any kind of commodity but is to be ſold at Meaco, nor any ſort of ingenious workmanſhip which they will not imitate. *Long.* 153. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 24. N.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeſvar, on a ſmall river which runs into the Danube, 12 miles N. Orſova, and 52 SE. Temeſvar.

MEAL BOWIE, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 10 miles WNW. Crieff.

MEAL FOURWICK, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth.

MEAL FRASHICH, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 8 miles N. Dumblane.

MEALERUM, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 4 miles S. George's Town.

MEAME, a river of North America, which runs into Lake Erie. *Long.* 83. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 12. N.

MEAME FORT, a fort of North America, on the river Meame. *Long.* 84. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 20. N.

MEANA, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 21 miles SSW. Lode.

MEAN TALE POINT, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Cornwall: 5 miles NW. from the Lizard Point.

MEAO, one of the ſmall Molucca iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 127. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 12. N.

MEARNS, ſee *Kincardineſhire*.

MEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north by the counties of Cavan and Monaghan, on the north-eaſt by Louth, on the eaſt by the Iriſh Sea, on the ſouth-eaſt by Dublin, on the ſouth by Kildare, and on the weſt by Weſt Meath; thirty miles from north to ſouth, and from twenty-five to thirty-five eaſt to weſt. It contains 147 pariſhes, about 22,468 houſes, and 112,400 ſouls. The ſoil of Meath is various, but generally rich, and a few coarſe hills, with very little waſte land: the bogs are neither numerous nor extenſive; conſequently, fuel is ſcarce and dear. Much coarſe linen is made in this county, but its principal ſources of wealth are derived from the flocks and herds that are fattened, and the abundance of corn that is raiſed on its fruitful plains. Fourteen members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. for the county, Navan, Trim, Kells, Athboy, Ratoath, and Duleek, two each. Trim is the county town. Several ſmall biſhoprics were gradually united into one ſee, and received the name of Meath in the 12th century. There is no cathedral, and the epiſcopal palace is at a village called *Ardbraccan*, near the town of Navan.

MEAULNE, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cerilly: 3 leagues W. Cerilly.

MEAUX, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Marne: before the revolution, this city was the ſee of a biſhop. It was erected into an earldom by Henry II. Its traffic conſiſts principally in grain, wool, and cheeſe. The reformation firſt ſhowed itſelf in this town in the time of Francis I: 6 poſts ENE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. N.—In the year 1421, this city was beſieged by Henry V. king of England. The ſiege commenced the 6th of October, and held out till May, 1422, when the garriſon ſurrendered at diſcretion. In the year 1438, it was retaken by the French, and reſiſted the endeavours made by lord Talbot to take poſſeſſion of it again.

MECATINA, an iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 59. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

MECCA, a city of Arabia, ſituated in the province of Hedjas, in a dry and barren country, about a day's journey from the Red Sea; a few leagues beyond it, nearer the high lands, however abundance of excellent fruits is to be found. In the ſummer months, the heat is exceſſive at Mecca; and to avoid and moderate it as much as poſſible, the inhabitants carefully ſhut their windows, and water the ſtreets. There have been inſtances of perſons ſuffocated in the middle of the ſtreets by the burning wind called *Simoom*, or *Samiel*. As a great part of the firſt nobility in Hedjas live at Mecca, the buildings are better here than in any other city in Arabia. Among its elegant edifices, the moſt remarkable is the famous Kaba, or Houſe of God, which was held in high veneration by the Arabians, even before the days of Mahomet. No Chriſtian dares enter Mecca; not that there is any ſuch expreſs prohibition in the laws of Mahomet, or that liberal-minded Mahometans could be offended, but the prejudices of the people, in general, with reſpect to the ſanctity of the place, make them think that it would be profaned by the feet of infidel Chriſtans. Although the Mahometans permit not Europeans to viſit Mecca, they make no difficulty of deſcribing the Kaba to them. Mr. Niebuhr obtained a drawing of that holy place; and he ſays, to judge from thoſe deſigns, and from the relations of many Muſſulmans of ſufficient veracity, the Kaba muſt be an aukward ſhapeleſs building: it is a ſort of ſquare tower, covered on the top with a piece of black gold embroidered ſilk ſtuff. This ſtuff is wrought at Cairo, and changed every year at the expence of the Turkiſh ſultan. The gutters upon this building are of pure gold. What ſeems to be moſt magnificent about this ſacred edifice is, the arcades around the ſquare in which the Kaba ſtands. They ſpeak in high terms of admiration, of a vaſt number of lamps and candleſticks of gold and ſilver, with which thoſe arcades are illuminated. However, even by theſe accounts, in which the truth is apparently exaggerated, the riches of the Kaba are far from equal in value to what is diſplayed in ſome Catholic churches in Europe. In the Kaba is particularly one ſingular relic, which is regarded with extreme veneration. This is the famous black ſtone, ſaid to have been brought by the angel Gabriel in order to the conſtruction of that edifice. The ſtone, according to the account of the clergy, was at firſt of a bright white colour, ſo as even to dazzle the eyes at the diſtance of four days' journey; but it wept ſo long, and ſo abundantly, for the ſins of mankind, that it became at length opaque, and at laſt abſolutely black. This ſtone, of ſo compaſſionate a character, every Muſſulman muſt kiſs, or at leaſt touch, every time he goes round the Kaba. The Arabs venerate the Kaba, as having been built by Abraham, and having been his houſe of prayer. Within the ſame incloſure is the well of Zemzem, valued for the excellence of its water, and no leſs for its miraculous origin. Hagar, when baniſhed by her maſter, ſet little Iſmael down here, while ſhe ſhould find ſome water to quench his thirſt. Returning after an unſucceſsful ſearch, ſhe was ſurpriſed to ſee a ſpring burſting up from the ground between the child's legs. That ſpring is the preſent well of Zemzem. The Mahometans have ſuch high ideas of the ſanctity of Mecca, that they ſuppoſe it even to extend to the environs of the city. Its territory is reputed ſacred to a certain diſtance round, which is indicated by marks ſet for this purpoſe. Every caravan finds one of theſe marks on their way, which warns the pilgrims to put on the modeſt garb which it becomes them to wear on that ſacred ground. *Long.* 56. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 47. N.

MECHADEB, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 72 miles S. Sana. *Long.* 44. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 7. N.

MECHERNICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers. It is a lordſhip, and pays two rix-dollars four kruitzers to the Imperial chamber: 4 miles W. Munſter Eyffel.

MECHET, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: 1 league SE. Royan.

MECHLBECK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 5 miles N. Itzehoa.

MECHLIN, ſee *Malines*.

MECHOACAN, a province of North America, in the audience of Mexico. It is bounded on the north by part of Guaſteca, and the provinces of Zacatecas and Guadalajara, on the eaſt by another part of Guaſteca and Mexico Proper, on the ſouth by the latter and the South Sea, which together with Xaliſco, bounds it alſo on the weſt and north-weſt. It extends ſeventy leagues along the coaſt, and ſtill farther inland. The climate is extremely good, and the ſoil remarkably fruitful. In this province are mines of ſilver, and a few of gold and copper. Among its numerous productions are the cacao, or chocolate-nut, the root mechoacan, ſeveral odoriferous gums and balſams, ſarſaparilla, ambergris, vanillas, caſſia, &c. The natives, now incorporated with the Spaniards, learn all kinds of trades, and are particularly curious in making cabinets, and weaving ſilk ; but their greateſt art is in making images of ſmall feathers, equal to the moſt exquiſite painting. The country is infeſted with foxes, ſquirrels, lions, wild dogs, and tygers. But it has alſo a numerous breed of excellent horſes for the ſaddle or harneſs ; and produces plenty of honey and wax ; and the ſeas and rivers are ſtored with excellent fiſh. Mechoacan was formerly a kingdom, but the Spaniards have reduced it into a biſhopric, in which are about 200 towns of converted natives. The greateſt part of the trade in this province is carried on by land, there being hardly any ſeaports deſerving that name.

MECHOACAN, or *Valladolid*, a town of North America, and capital of the province of Mechoacan, in the audience of Mexico, ſituated on a river near the weſt ſide of a lake which abounds with fiſh. It is a large place, the ſee of a biſhop, and beautifully decorated : 23 leagues W. Mexico. *Long.* 84. 55. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 5. N.

MECKENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn, ſituated on the Erfft : 7 miles SSW. Bonn, and 18 S. Cologn. *Long.* 24. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

MECKLENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſituated in a duchy of the ſame name, anciently the capital of the Obotrites. Some old hiſtorians call it *Megapolis*, as generally ſuppoſed on account of its very great extent. Formerly it contained three convents ; and in 1058, a biſhopric was founded here. In 1164, Prebiſlau II. the laſt king of the Obotrites, made himſelf maſter of the town, and laid it in aſhes ; but in 1170, rebuilt it, though it never after attained its ancient proſperity, and, ſince the founding of Wiſmar, has inſenſibly ſunk to a village : 2 miles S. Wiſmar.

MECKLENBURG (*Duchy of*), a principality of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, including the duchies of Schwerin and Guſtro, bounded on the north by the Baltic, on the eaſt by Pomerania, on the ſouth by Brandenburg, and on the weſt by the territory of Lubeck and principality of Luneburg. With reſpect to the nature and goodneſs of the country, the Mecklenburghers themſelves diſagree ; ſome extolling it, and others again depreciating it. According to the remonſtrance of the nobility, in 1718, to the imperial court, againſt the contribution required of them, this country is full of large and ſmall lakes, from one to three German miles in length, and from one to one and a half broad, yielding alſo little or nothing. There are likewiſe large and deſolate heaths here, with moors, woods, fens, and quarries. One half of the country conſiſts of a ſandy ſoil, which, when aſſiſted with the beſt manure, will produce only a little rye and oats, and the paſtures and meadows make but a very indifferent appearance, if compared with thoſe of Holſtein and Pomerania; whence, of courſe, the graziery here is at a low ebb, and chiefly conſiſts in the breeding of ſheep. Of the other arable lands here, when well manured, one half, or, at beſt, a third, bears barley, but produces very little wheat. In general, the ſoil yields only four for one. But quite different is the account given us by Cluvier, in his deſcription of this duchy, and likewiſe in Franke's hiſtory of it. According to them, nearly one-tenth part of the country is ſandy, and the very worſt of the ſandy land in it produces excellent rye, and when it lies fallow, there cannot be better ſheep walks ; but the country, in general, is incomparable, and nothing in Pomerania or Holſtein (unqueſtionably they mean the champaign country there) can exceed it. When well tilled and dunged, it yields barley and wheat, and at the very leaſt produces fourfold, but generally five, ſix, or eight. The country is interſperſed with delightful eminences, very pleaſant and profitable woods, and good fruit-trees are not wanting in it. Several foreſts have been aſſorted, fens drained, and, together with moors and quarries, improved into arable and paſture land. The commons and meadows, in moſt parts, are not at all inferior to thoſe of Holſtein and Pomerania, and are capable ſtill of farther improvement. Its graziery, too, is ſo conſiderable, that the country annually exports ſome thouſands of cattle. The lakes and rivers yield large revenues, as they abound in fiſh, particularly in eels and cray-fiſh. It muſt be acknowledged that, by art and labour, the face of the country might be greatly improved. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Stor, Reckenitz, and Havel. In both duchies, excluſive of Roſtock, are 45 great and ſmall cities. Parchim, Guſtro, and New Brandenburg, are ſtyled the Vorderſtadt (or Metropoles) ; Parchim being indeed the capital of that of Wenden, and New Brandenburg of the Stargard. Each alſo convokes the towns of its own circle, preſides in the aſſembly, and acts in its name. The diets are annually ſummoned by the ſovereign, in order to ſettle the yearly contributions, or to iſſue proper directions relative to the taxes of the empire, circle, and portion of the princeſſes, and to deliberate on any neceſſary edicts ; as likewiſe, that all affairs or any grievances may be diſcuſſed under the prince's permiſſion. The inhabitants of both duchies are Lutherans. The churches and ſchools here are divided into ſix rural ſuperintendencies, and under their ſuperintendants are provoſts. In this country are alſo ſome Calviniſt congregations, and in Schwerin the Roman Catholics are permitted the private exerciſe of their worſhip. The towns have grammar-ſchools, and at Roſtock is an univerſity. The country is not without woollen manufacturers, tanners, leather-dreſſers, tobacco-ſpinners, and other trades, but the number of them is not ſufficient. Its exports are corn, flax, hemp, hops, wax, honey, cattle, butter, cheeſe, wool, and ſeveral kinds of wood. The Vandals having, in a great meaſure, quitted this country in the fifth century, the Wends gradually ſpread themſelves in the habitations which they had abandoned, and mingled with the remaining inhabitants. The moſt conſiderable tribe of the Wends, who ſettled here, was that of the Obotrites, which had its own particular princes. From theſe was deſcended Pribiſlau, who, in the 12th century, embraced the Chriſtian religion, rebuilt Mecklenburg, the ancient capital of the Obotrite princes, and took his title from it. His ſon, Henry Borwin, was father of two princes, John and Nikolot, the firſt of whom was the founder of the Mecklenburg line, and the latter that of Wenden, which becoming extinct in 1436, the principality of Wenden devolved to the Mecklenburg branch, which, in 1348, was raiſed to the dignity of duke by the emperor Charles IV. Duke John, who died in 1592, had two ſons, namely, Adolphus Frederick and John Albert II. who, inheriting the whole country in 1611, and more definitively in 1621, made a partition of it, by which the former was to obtain the Schwerin, and the latter the Guſtro part. But the town of Roſtock, with its univerſity and hoſpital, as likewiſe the monaſtic lands, remained in common, and were termed the Roſtock common places. At the peace of Weſtphalia, in 1648, the town of Wiſmar, with the bailiwicks of Pohl and Neucloſter, were ceded to the Swedes ; but on the other hand, the dioceſes of Schwerin and Ratzeburg were converted into temporary principalities, and the commanderies of Nemero and Miro, appertaining to the order of St. John of Malta, were likewiſe aſſigned to the dukes. The Guſtro line failed in 1695, on which duke Frederick William, of the Schwerin branch, laid claim to the ſole inheritance of the duchy of Guſtro, but his father's youngeſt brother, Adolphus Frederick, duke of Strelitz, oppoſed him. In 1701, however, this conteſt was adjuſted at Hamburg, by an agreement, importing, that the principality of Guſtro ſhould be added to his principality of Schwerin, and that duke Adolphus Frederick, beſides his duchy of Strelitz, ſhould hold alſo the principality of Ratzeburg, with the lordſhip of Stargard, the ancient commanderies of Miro and Nemero, and a yearly penſion of 9000 dollars in ſpecie, out of the Boitzenburg toll. At the ſame time, likewiſe, the right of primogenitureſhip, and the lineal ſucceſſion, was eſtabliſhed in both houſes, and the compact ratified by the emperor Leopold. There are ſtill ſubſiſting two lines of the dukes of Mecklenburg. The Schwerin line commenced in duke Frederick William. The Strelitz line commenced in duke Adolphus Frederic II. whoſe grandſon, duke Adolphus Frederick IV. entered on the government in 1752. The aſſeſſment for theſe countries, in the matricula of the empire, is 40 horſe and 67 foot, or 748 florins to a Roman month ; but from this ſum, by virtue of a decree of the diet, dated May 6, 1696, the portion payable by the towns of Wiſmar, and the bailiwicks of Poll and Neukloſter, is to be deducted from the houſe of Mecklenburg, and added to Sweden. To the chamber of Wetzlar its payment for the duchy of Schwerin is 243 rix-dollars 43½ kruitzers, and a like ſum alſo for the duchy of Guſtro. The annual revenues of the Schwerin line, ariſing from the demeſne bailiwicks and regalia here, are conſiderable, and duke Frederick William has publicly ſaid, that they brought him in 300,000 rix-dollars per annum. With reſpect to the revenues of the dukes of the Mecklenburgh Strelitz line, the Stargard circle, out of the land, and other taxes, produces annually between 70,000 and 80,000 rix-dollars. From the principality of Ratzeburg, and the Boitzenburg toll, out of which it levies 9000 dollars in ſpecie, the duke receives about 46,000 rix-dollars ; and conſequently, in the whole about 126,000 rix-dollars. The two duchies are divided into three circles, viz. Mecklenburg, Wenden, and Stargard.

MEKLENBURG, a county of Virginia.

MECKLENBURG, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia : 70 miles SW. Richmond.

MECKLEY, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Thibet, on the eaſt by China, on the ſouth by Ava or Burma, and on the weſt by thick foreſts, which ſeparate it from Bengal ; about 350 miles in length, and 170 in breadth ; ſubject to the king of Ava. *Long.* 93. 20. to 98. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 30. to 27. 20. N.

MECKMUHL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Jaxt: 32 miles NNE. Stuttgart, and 12 NNE. Heilbron. *Long.* 27. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 14. N.

MECOBANISH, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 83. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

MECON, or *Menan*, a large river of Aſia, which riſes in the mountains of Thibet, between the 34th and 35th degrees of north latitude, and taking a direction ſouth, inclining a little to the eaſt, it paſſes through the Chineſe province of Yun nan, the kingdom of Laos, Cambodia, &c. and runs into the Eaſtern Sea, rather more than 200 miles ſouth of the city of Cambodia.

MECRAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by Segeſtan and Candahar, on the eaſt by Hindooſtan, on the ſouth by the Indian Sea, and on the weſt by Kerman. It is the Gedroſia of the ancients. A chain of mountains croſſes it, and divides it into two almoſt equal parts. The ſouthern part is dry, and little more than a deſert, for 60 leagues together: the northern part is not ſo much ſo, but ſtill animals are rare, and the ſoil far from fertile. Water is ſcarce, and but few rivers are found. Deep and moving ſands often ſtop travellers in their journey, and ſometimes overwhelm them. Kidge is the capital.

MECRINHOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: 5 leagues NNE. Torre de Moncorvo, and 8 SE. Mirandela.

MECZARA, a country of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombut.

MEDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3¼ leagues S. St. Joao-da-Peſqueira, and 6½ NE. Pinhel.

MEDAMPE, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 36 miles N. Columbo.

MEDANIPEK, a town of Servia, on the river Ipek: 22 miles SW. Orſova.

MEDAUAR, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 28 miles NW. Dsjebi.

MEDEA, *Mahdia-el*, or *Mehedia*, or *Africa*, a town of Africa, on the weſt coaſt of the kingdom of Tunis, formerly a ſeaport, but the harbour is ruined: 25 leagues SSE. Tunis.

MEDEBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 16 miles ESE. Brilon, and 32 W. Caſſel. *Long.* 26. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

MEDELIN, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the Guadiana, remarkable for being the native place of Fernando Cortez: 13 miles SE. Merida.

MEDELPADIA, a province of Sweden, in the Nordland diviſion, about 90 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Gulf of Bothnia. Though this province is very mountainous and woody, yet it has ſeveral delightful vallies of arable and meadow land. The ſeed is not ſown here till about Whitſuntide; but the corn ripens in ten weeks. The foreſts abound in veniſon and game of all ſorts, as elks, rein-deers, beavers, martins, weaſels, lynxes, foxes, and wild fowl. This country alſo is agreeably interſperſed with lakes and rivers, which ſupply it with plenty of fiſh. The grain which grows in this province is ſufficient for the ſupport of its inhabitants. They have alſo plenty of cattle, and deal in timber, hops, flax, hemp, butter, fowls, and dried fiſh. Salmon, ſeals, &c. are alſo caught here. Medelpadia maintains its quota of ſailors. Sundſwell is the only ſeaport.

MEDEM, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, and reſidence of a ſchiech.

MEDEMBLICK, or *Medenblick*, a ſea-port town of Holland, at the entrance into the Zuyder Sea, ancient but not very large; before the cities of Enckhuyſen and Hoorn were built, the capital of North Holland; ſome derive its name from a river called *Medemblach*, which is not now exiſting, and aſſert that Radbode, a famous king of Frieſland, who lived in the eighth century, generally reſided in a caſtle near the harbour. In the year 1426, it was taken by the Quenemaers, a powerful faction; and by the Gueldrians in 1517, who reduced the whole town to aſhes, except the caſtle, which they were not able to take; it was ſoon rebuilt, and again burned down in 1547. The principal commerce carried on by the inhabitants is in timber, which they bring from Norway and other northern parts of Europe. The firſt veſſel from the States to the coaſt of Guinea ſailed from Medemblick in the year 1593, and returned with a rich cargo to Amſterdam. The country round about is remarkable for its rich paſtures. The land here is lower than the waters; for which reaſon, they have the ſtrongeſt dams or dykes in the whole country, to defend it from the fury of the waves, when the wind blows a ſtorm from the northwards. But in extraordinary ſtorms, when the water is as high as the dykes, and ready to run over or break them down, the inhabitants lay ſails along them, in order to weaken the force of the waves; by which means the dykes are ſo ſtrengthened, that they are very ſeldom broken. This town, as well as Hoorn and Enckhuyſen, have a right of coining money, but ſucceſſively, each having its turn for ſeven years: 15 miles NE. Alcmaer, and 26 N. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 47. N.

MEDEN, a navigable river of the iſle of Wight, which runs into the ſea between Eaſt and Weſt Cowes, and is navigable for ſmall veſſels to Newport.

MEDEN, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the ſea, 4 miles N. Otterndorf.

MEDER, a mountain of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 40 leagues SW. Zareng.

MEDERA, or *Madra*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bournou.

MEDFIELD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 20 miles SW. Boſton.

MEDFORD, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, which empties itſelf into Boſton harbour.

MEDHERAM, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan: 330 miles SSE. Mourzouk.

MEDHERAM IZA, a town of Africa, in the deſert of Berdoa. *Long.* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 35. N.

MEDIANA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 12 miles SE. Saragoſſa.

MEDIANO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 6 miles SSE. Ainſa.

MEDIEDNIK, a mountain of Boſnia: 10 miles N. Zwornick.

MEDIES, a town of Tranſilvania: 20 miles N. Hermanſtadt, and 156 NE. Belgrade. *Long.* 40. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 34. N.

MEDIES, a town of Hungary: 10 miles N. Zatmar.

MEDINA, a city of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedjas, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. It is a town of moderate extent, ſurrounded with indifferent walls, and ſituated in a ſandy plain. It belongs to the ſherriffe of Mecca, but has of late been governed by a ſovereign of its own, of the family of Darü Barkad. At this preſent time, the ſherriffe rules it by a vizier, who muſt be of the royal family. Before the days of Mahomet, this city was called *Jathreb*, but it was called *Medinet en Nebbi*, the City of the Prophet, from the period at which Mahomet, upon his expulſion out of Mecca, by the Koreiſchites, took refuge here, and continued to make it the place of his reſidence for the reſt of his life. The tomb of Mahomet at Medina is held in reſpect by the Muſſulmans; but they are not obliged to viſit it in order to the performance of any devotional exerciſes; only, as the caravans from Syria neceſſarily paſs near by Medina, in their return from Mecca, they turn aſide to behold the Prophet's tomb. It is ſituate in a corner of the great ſquare; whereas the Kaba is in the middle of the great ſquare at Mecca. For fear that the people might ſuperſtitiouſly offer worſhip to the aſhes of the Prophet, the tomb is incloſed within iron rails, and is only to be ſeen by looking through theſe. This tomb is placed between two other tombs, in which reſt the aſhes of the two firſt caliphs. Although not more magnificent than the tombs of the founders of moſt other moſques, the building that covers it is hung with a piece of ſilk ſtuff, embroidered with gold, which is renewed every ſeven years, by the pacha of Damaſcus. This building is guarded by forty eunuchs, chiefly for the ſecurity of the treaſure which is ſaid to be kept in it. This treaſure conſiſts chiefly of precious ſtones, the offerings of rich Muſſulmans. An eminent Arabian merchant informed Mr. Niebuhr, that the guard was poſted for no other purpoſe but to keep off the populace, who had begun to throw dirt upon the tomb, which they afterwards ſcraped off, and preſerved as a ſort of relic: 176 miles N. Mecca. *Long.* 57. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. N.

MEDINA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 12 miles N. Frias.

MEDINA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, ſituated on the Euphrates: 60 miles NW. Baſſora.

MEDINA EL ASFAL, a town of Arabia, in the territory of Jafa, celebrated for the tombs of ſeveral Arabian ſaints.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. This town is endowed with great privileges, particularly of naming to all vacant offices, military, civil, or eccleſiaſtical. It contains 14 pariſhes, 15 convents, and 4 hoſpitals: 20 miles SSW. Valladolid, and 37 NW. Segovia.

MEDINA CELI, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Xalon: 10 miles NE. Siguença.

MEDINA EL RIOSECO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 5 leagues W. Palencia.

MEDINA SIDONIA, a town of Spain, and capital of a duchy in the province of Seville, anciently the ſee of a biſhop, transferred to Cadiz: 20 miles SE. Cadiz, and 50 S. Seville. *Long.* 10. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

MEDINA DE LOS TORRES, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 4 miles N. Lerena.

MEDINET HABU, or, according to Mr. Bruce, *Medinet Taba*, a village of Egypt, near the weſt coaſt of the Nile, where are found the remains of four temples, ſhowing the place where once ſtood the magnificent city of Thebes: 28 miles N. Aſna, and 330 S. Cairo.

MEDINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony: 8 miles N. Ultzen, and 14 SSE. Luneburg.

MEDINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga : 32 miles NNW. Kaluga. *Long*. 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 58. N.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA, a large gulf of the Atlantic Ocean, bounded on the north by Europe and Aſia, on the eaſt by Aſia, and on the ſouth by Africa ; towards the weſt it joins the Atlantic by a narrow paſſage, called *the Straits of Gibraltar*. It contains a great many iſlands, ſome of which are of conſiderable ſize, as Candia, Cyprus, Sicily, Sardinia, Corſica, Majorca, Minorca, &c. The length from eaſt to weſt is about 2000 miles. The breadth varies exceedingly from 80 to 500 miles.

MEDLE, a town of the iſland of Cuba : 62 miles N. St. Jago.

MEDLING, ſee *Modling*.

MEDLOCK, a river of England, which runs into the Irwell, near Mancheſter, in the county of Lancaſter.

MEDMAN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, which contains three churches for the different perſuaſions : 6 miles ENE. Duſſeldorp. *Long*. 24. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 17. N.

MEDNIKI, or *Mednik*, or *Warmie*, a town of Samogitia, the reſidence of the biſhop : 28 miles NE. Konigſberg, and 60 SSW. Mittau.

MEDNOE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver, on the Tvertza : 32 miles WNW. Tver.

MEDOC, before the revolution, a country of France, ſituated, in the form of a peninſula, between the Garonne and the ſea, but is neither populous nor fruitful, the high tide overflowing the north part of it. On a rock at the mouth of the Garonne ſtands a fine light-houſe, called *La Tour de Cordove*.

MEDOC, a fort of France, on the eaſt ſide of the Gironde, nearly oppoſite Blaye ; 6 leagues N. Bourdeaux.

MEDOLI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua : 17 miles NW. Mantua.

MEDOLINO, a town of Iſtria : 4 miles SE. Pola.

MEDRA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 60 leagues SSW. Zareng.

MEDRA, a town of Africa, and capital of a country, in Lower Guinea, near the river Camarons.

MEDUA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, at the foot of Mount Atlas, in the midſt of ſprings : 180 miles SW. Algiers.

MEDVEDITZA, a river of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, which riſes about ten miles N. from Saratov, and runs into the Don, about 8 miles NW. Spaſkaia.

MEDVEDIVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilim : 64 miles SW. Orlenga.

MEDVEZEI, a cape on the north coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long*. 86. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 77. 20. N.

MEDVEZBI, five ſmall iſlands of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea ; 60 miles from the mouth of the Kolima. *Long*. about 174. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 72. to 72. 20. N.

MEDVEZI, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the ſea of Ochotz, at the mouth of the river Uda. *Long*. 155. to 156. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 55. 10. to 55. 16. N.

MEDUMACK, a river of United America, in the diſtrict of Maine, which runs into the ſea. *Long*. 69. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 44. N.

MEDUNA, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, belonging to the ſtate of Venice : 12 miles W. Concordia.

MEDUNA, a river of Italy, which runs into the Livenza, about 1 mile S. Meduna, in the country of Friuli.

MEDWAY, a river of England, which riſes in the county of Surry, in four different branches, which unite in the county of Kent, paſſes by Tunbridge, Maidſtone, Rocheſter, &c, and joins the Thames at the Nore.

MEDWAY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts : 21 miles SW. Boſton.

MEDWI, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, near the Wetter Lake, much frequented on account of a celebrated medicinal ſpring.

MEDZIBOZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 20 miles S. Conſtantinow.

MEDZIRON, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan : 45 leagues N. Herat.

MEELAH, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, ſituated in a fertile country : the inhabitants of Conſtantina are ſupplied with great part of their vegetables from this place : 12 miles NW. Conſtantina.

MEER, a village of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, near the Rhine. The French were defeated here by the troops of the allies, under prince Ferdinand, on the 25th of Auguſt 1758 : 5 miles SE. Rees.

MEERBECK, or *Mulbeck*, a town of Flanders, ſituated on a ſmall river which runs into the Mandel : 8 miles N. Courtray.

MEERHOLZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſituated in the Kinzig, it gives name to a branch of the houſe of Iſenburg, called *Iſenburg-Meerholz* : 17 miles E. Franckfort on the Maine, and 28 SW. Fulda.

MEERJEE, or *Meerzaw*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Canara Country, on the ſea coaſt : 10 miles N. Onore, and 75 W. Harponelly.

MEERTA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere : 45 miles NE. Joodpour, and 42 W. Agimere.

MEES *(Les)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne ; 4 leagues SW. Digne, and 3 NNE. Forcalquier.

MEFLESS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 14 miles NE. Konigingratz.

MEGAIZEL, a town of Egypt : 6 miles N. Roſetta.

MEGALONISI, an iſland in the Mediterranean : 2 miles E. Leucadia.

MEGARA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Engia : 26 miles W. Athens.

MEGGIO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez : 3 leagues from the Mediterranean.

MEGHEM, or *Megen*, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the Meuſe : 12 miles SW. Nimeguen, and 14 NE. Bois le Duc.

MEGNITZESE, a town of Sclavonia : 18 miles WSW. Verovitza.

MEGRA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the eaſt coaſt of the White Sea : 72 miles N. Archangel.

MEGRIT, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Broons : 10 miles SW. Broons.

MEGSTONE, a rock in the German Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of England, and county of Northumberland, about 2 miles NNW. Farn Iſland.

MEGUIRETZKA, a mountain of Sclavonia : 24 miles N. Kraliovaveliko.

MEHAIGNE, a river of the Netherlands, which runs into the Meuſe, near Huy.

MEHAIGNE, a town of the Netherlands, in the country of Namur : 7 miles N. Namur.

MEHALLET ABU ALI, a town of Egypt : 3 miles S. Foua.

MEHALLET DIJE, a town of Egypt : 5 miles S. Foua.

MEHALLET IL EMIR, a town of Egypt, on the Nile : 6 miles SE. Roſetta.

MEHALLET KEBIR, a town of Egypt : 47 miles N. Cairo, and 40 SSW. Damietta. *Long*. 49. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 30. 50. N.

MEHALLET IL LOBEN, a town of Egypt : 16 miles S. Foua.

MEHALLET MALEK, a town of Egypt : 5 miles S. Foua.

MEHALLET IL MESHAK, a town of Egypt : 5 miles NNE. Tineh.

MEHARICOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdidier : 2½ leagues NNW. Roye.

MEHERRIN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina : 25 miles E. Halifax.

MEHERRIN, a river of United America, which riſes in the ſtate of Virginia, and runs into the Chowan : 20 miles NW. Hartford, in North Carolina.

MEHINDRY, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Gulf of Cambay, about 40 miles S. from Amedabad.

MEHLIBACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine, 6 miles above Briſac.

MEHRENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg : 4 miles NW. Weilburg, and 32 E. Coblentz.

MEHUN, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vierzon, on the Evre. Charles VII. built a palace here, in which he lived and died ; ſtarving himſelf to death for fear of being poiſoned by his ſon, afterwards Louis XI. : 2½ leagues NW. Bourges, and 2½ SE. Vierzon. *Long*. 19. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 7. N.

MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, on the Loire : 2 leagues NE. Beaugency.

MEI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi : 25 miles SE. Fong-tſiang.

MEICHE, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite : 1¼ league S. St. Hypolite, and 9 NE. Pontarlier.

MEIDAN, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia : 34 leagues NE. Erivan.

MEIDBURG, or *Magdeburg*, a fortreſs of Germany, in the biſhopric of Spire, taken by the Imperialiſts in the year 1622 : 1 league from Landau.

MEIDLING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 3 miles WNW. Baden.

MEIGLE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, containing about 270 inhabitants : 6 miles NE. Cupar, and 12 NW. Dundee.

MEILAN, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 28 miles WNW. Kiangari.

MEILHAN, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marmande : 2 leagues WNW. Marmande.

MEILHAN, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Reolle: $1\frac{1}{2}$ league E. La Reolle, and 4 NE. Bazas.

MEILHUYS, a town of Norway, in the government of Drontheim: 14 miles SW. Drontheim.

MEILLARDS, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzerche: 3 leagues N. Uzerche.

MEILLERAY, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaubrian: 10 miles S. Châteaubrian.

MEIMAC, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſſel: 8 leagues NNE. Tulle, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ W. Uſſel.

MEIMENT, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: 30 leagues E. Candahar.

MEINAU, an iſland in the north-weſt part of the Lake of Conſtance, with a commandery of the Teutonic order: the iſland is about 3 miles in circumference, and is celebrated for its wine: 4 miles N. Conſtance.

MEINDER, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Archipelago. 3 leagues SE. from the iſland of Samos.

MEINERZHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 7 miles S. Ludenſchede.

MEINUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, belonging to the prince of Sax-Weimer; ſituated amidſt mountains, on the river Werra. In the year 1681, duke Bernhard choſe it for his reſidence, and cauſed a new palace to be built, furniſhing it with a princely library and cabinet of medals: 21 miles N. Schweinfurt, and 14 NW. Hilburghauſen.

MEIST, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Aller, near Hudemuhlen, in the principality of Luneburg Zell.

MEISNER, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, near Cappel, in Lower Heſſe.

MEISSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive: 3 leagues SE. Brive, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SSW. Tulle.

MEISSAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles SSW. Znaym, and 34 NW. Vienna.

MEISSEN, a marggraviate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, founded in the 10th century. In the 15th it was bounded on the north-eaſt and ſouth by the duchy of Saxony, Luſatia, and Bohemia, towards the weſt it extended to Mulda, and ſometimes beyond. The marggraviates then alſo poſſeſſed Oſterland, of which the elector has now no part, which confines the extent to Luſatia, Bohemia, Franconia, Thuringia, the principality of Anhalt, and duchy of Saxony; no marggrave of Meiſſen is known, with any degree of certainty, before Rigda, who lived about the year 980, under the emperor Otto II. In the year 1422, it was united to the electorate of Saxony. The elector of Saxony has, as well on account of the marggraviate as the burggraviate of Meiſſen, ſued for two ſeparate ſeats and voices at the council of the princes of the empire, but has hitherto been refuſed. The marggraviate as far as it belongs to the electoral houſe of Saxony, compriſes it in the circle of Meiſſen, together with that of Leipzig, and the foundation of Wurzen, as alſo the circle of Erzebirg, the circle of Vogtland, and that of Neuſtadt, to which, moreover, are to be added the foundations of Merſeburg, and Naumburg-Zeitz.

MEISSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a marggraviate of the ſame name, ſituated on the Elbe, where the ſmall river Meiſſe runs into it, which gives it its name. In the town of Meiſſen were formerly ſeveral juriſdictions, namely, that of the marggrave, who was poſſeſſed of the centre of the citadel; that of the biſhop, who was proprietor of the hindmoſt part; that of the burggrave who poſſeſſed the fore part; and that of the province of St. Afra. Out of theſe juriſdictions aroſe what are called the four prefecturates of Meiſſen, each of which has not a peculiar extent of country, ſubject to its office, but only certain villages which lie ſcattered up and down. The biſhopric here, which was firſt founded in the year 948, but in the year 968 was fully ſettled, and ceded in 1581, by the laſt biſhop thereof, namely John IX, of Haugwitz, to the elector Auguſtus, had a conſiderable ſpiritual juriſdiction belonging to it, which was divided into nine archdiaconates. By virtue of a ſtipulation made with the chapter in 1663, or of an abiding capitulation, an elector of Saxony, on entering upon his government, is conſidered at the ſame time as poſtulated biſhop of Meiſſen, renews and confirms the ſaid capitulation, and ſuffers himſelf to be done homage to thereupon. The burggravate which formerly exiſted here, has alſo ſometimes enjoyed princely dignity. To it belonged a part of the citadel of this place, together with the citadel of Frauenſtein, the county of Hartenſtein, the ſeigniory of Wildenfels, and a number of villages. By virtue of certain ſtipulations made with the laſt burggraves, in the years 1428, 1439, and 1546, it came all gradually to the electoral houſe, which, on account thereof, wants a peculiar place and voice at the council of the princes of the empire, but has hitherto obtained neither. Of the old citadel here, which ſtands on a mountain, the fore part, which belonged to the burggraves, and the hind part, which belonged to the biſhops, are now become ruinous, and the centre, or marggravial part, only ſtill remains, which is otherwiſe called *Albretſchſburg*, and in this part alſo is carried on the celebrated manufacture of the excellent Miſnian porcelain. At this place alſo is a manufacture of cloth. The firſt foundation of this town was begun by king Henry I. about the year 930. In the year 1545, duke Maurice eſtabliſhed a conſiſtory here, which was removed, by the elector Auguſtus, in 1580, to Dreſden. It is true, that the elector Chriſtian I. again erected a conſiſtory here in 1588, but in 1606, this was again entirely ſuppreſſed. In 1745, the Pruſſians had their head-quarters, and the head-hoſpital for their ſick at this place, and in 1757, they burnt down the wooden bridge here over the Elbe: 14 miles NW. Dreſden, and 44 E. Leipſic. *Long.* 31. 12. E. Ferro *Lat.* 51. 9. N.

MEISSENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts, ſituated on the river Glan. It is a fief of the electorate of Mentz, 28 miles N. Deux Ponts, and 30 WSW. Mentz. *Long.* 25. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 42. N.

MEL, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan: 12 miles NW. Ceneda.

MELA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the ſea: 8 miles SW. Patras, in the Morea.

MELAOUE, a town of Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile: 40 miles S. Abu Girge.

MELAY, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laval: $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues SE. Laval, and 3 NNE. Chateau Gontier.

MELAY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marcigny: $1\frac{1}{4}$ league S. Marcigny, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ WNW. Charlieu.

MELAZZO, or *Milazzo*, anciently *Mylæ*, a ſea-port town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, ſituated in a ſmall bay, on the north coaſt of the iſland; it conſiſts of two parts, one of which ſtands on a promontory of the ſame name, and is fortified, the other on a bay with a good harbour, the entrance of which is defended by a caſtle. This town was unſucceſsfully beſieged by the Spaniards, in the year 1719: 18 miles W. Meſſina, and 94 E. Palermo. *Long.* 33. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 16. N.

MELBY, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, on the Glomme: 55 miles NE. Chriſtiania.

MELCAPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Candeiſh: 20 miles S. Burhampour.

MELCK, or *Molk*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near the Danube. Near it, on a high rock, ſtands an exempted cloyſter of Benedictines, which is rich and famous, and by reaſon of its natural ſituation alſo ſtrong, whence, in the year 1619, it held out a ſiege. On this rock anciently ſtood a citadel, which Leopold I. took in the tenth century, and having deſtroyed the works, ſettled twelve canons in it, who continued there till the year 1089, when Leopold III. removed them, and granted the cloyſter to ſome Benedictine monks. The library here is worthy notice, particularly for its manuſcripts: 10 miles W. St. Polten, and 12 E. Ips.

MELCOMB REGIS, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſituated at the mouth of the river Wey, which parts it from Weymouth. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, which privilege it had before Weymouth. It was appointed a ſtaple, in the reign of Edward III. and in the next year the French burnt it, and it was thereby rendered ſo deſolate a place, that the remaining inhabitants prayed, and obtained a diſcharge from cuſtoms. On account of its quarrels with Weymouth, in the reign of Henry VI. its privileges as a port were removed to Pool; but in that of queen Elizabeth they were reſtored to it by act of parliament, which was confirmed in the next reign, on condition that Melcomb and Weymouth ſhould make but one corporation, and enjoy their privileges in common; and to this was owing the flouriſhing ſtate of both. In the two laſt reigns mentioned, a wooden bridge, within ſeventeen arches, was built from hence to Weymouth, to which, as well as its church, the chief contributors were certain citizens of London; and upon its decay it was rebuilt in 1770. It is united with Weymouth as a port, as a corporation, and as a market town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament.

MELDAL, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 30 miles SSW. Dronthiem.

MELDOLA, a town of Italy, and capital of a principality, in the province of Romagna: 7 miles S. Forli, and 20 W. Rimini.

MELDRUM, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen: 16 miles NNW. Aberdeen.

*Méle ſur Sarte (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alençon: 4 miles ENE. Alençon, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ W. Montagne.

MELEDA, an iſland in the Adriatic, by many ſuppoſed to be the iſland in which St. Paul landed in his voyage to Rome, and where he was bitten by a viper; 32 miles long, and 4 wide. *Long.* 35. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

MELENDYDAR, a river of Wales, which runs into the Conway, 3 miles above Aberconway, in the county of Caernarvon.

MELENKI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir, on the Oka: 44 miles SE. Vladimir. *Long.* 59. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 24. N.

MELETIN, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Zila: 12 miles N. Jaſſi, in the province of Moldavia.

MELETZKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 44 miles N. Atchinſk.

MELFI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope; it contains ſeven churches, and eight convents: 8 miles NW. Venoſa.

MELGAR, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 23 miles WNW. Burgos.

MELGASSO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, ſituated on the Minho, built in the year 1170, by king Alphonſo Henriquez, and ſurrounded with walls, by king Denis: it is defended by a caſtle: 10 leagues N. Braga, and 3 NE. Monçao. *Long.* 10. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 5. N.

MELGREN, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimperlé: 3½ leagues WNW. Quimperlé, and 1¼ NE. Concarneau.

MELICUCCA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 10 miles WSW. Oppido.

MELIDA, or *Melita*, ſee *Meleda*.

MELIDES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 6 leagues N. Sines, and 7 S. Setuval.

MELILLA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Spaniards. It is an ancient town, and was probably founded by the Carthaginians. Its name proves that honey was plentiful in its environs. The Goths, who had poſſeſſed themſelves of it, abandoned it when the Arabs invaded the country. It was forſaken in like manner by the Moors, and ſeized on by the Spaniards, about the beginning of the fifteenth century. Sidy Mahomet ineffectually laid ſiege to this place, in 1774: 140 miles E. Tetuan. *Long.* 14. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 24. N.

MELIN, a town of Croatia: 12 miles SSW. Varaſdin.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated near the coaſt of the Indian Sea. This country is for the moſt part rich and fertile, producing almoſt all the neceſſaries of life, except wheat and rice, both which are brought thither from other parts; and thoſe who cannot purchaſe them, make uſe of potatoes in their ſtead, which are here fine, large, and in great plenty. They likewiſe abound with great varieties of fruit-trees, roots, plants, and other eſculents, and with melons of exquiſite taſte. The country is covered with citron trees, with whoſe odoriferous ſmell the air is agreeably perfumed almoſt all the year. They have alſo great plenty of veniſon, game, oxen, ſheep, geeſe, hens, and other poultry; and one breed of ſheep, whoſe tails weigh, in general, between twenty and thirty pounds. The inhabitants conſiſt of blacks, and people of all complexions, ſwarthy, tawny, and white. The women are moſtly of an olive complexion. Their dreſs is remarkably elegant, for they never ſtir out but in fine ſilks, girt with rich gold or ſilver girdles, collars and bracelets of the ſame, or ſomething more valuable, and their heads covered with veils. The men wear a kind of turban; in other reſpects their dreſs conſiſts of a piece of cotton wrapped about the middle, and deſcending a little below the knees; their legs, feet, and the reſt of the body, quite bare. As to the meaner ſort, as well as thoſe who live farther from the coaſts, they wear little elſe than a piece of cloth about their middle, if we except their ſhield and weapons, which are the bow and arrows, the ſcymitar, and the javelin. Their religion is variouſly deſcribed by authors; ſome repreſenting the people as altogether Mahometans, and others as idolaters. The truth is, there are ſome of both religions. The government is monarchical; and in ſuch veneration is the king held by his ſubjects, that whenever he ſtirs out from his palace, he is carried in a ſedan, the ſhoulders of four or more of the greateſt nobles of the kingdom; and incenſe and other perfumes are burned before him, as he goes along the ſtreets of any city, by a great number of ladies, who come to welcome him with ſongs in his praiſe, accompanied with ſeveral kinds of muſical inſtruments.

MELINDA, a city of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, near the coaſt of the Indian ſea; pleaſantly ſituated in a beautiful plain, ſurrounded by fine gardens and orchards, ſtored with all ſorts of fruit trees, eſpecially citrons and oranges. The houſes are built of ſquare ſtone, for the moſt part ſtately, and ſome even magnificent, and of them richly furniſhed, being inhabited chiefly by rich merchants, and much reſorted to by foreigners, who drive a great commerce in gold, copper, quickſilver, ivory, wax, and drugs, which are here exchanged ſilks, cottons, and linen cloths, corn, and other commodities. The only inconvenience attending this metropolis is, that the anchorage ſtands at ſome diſtance from it, on account of the rocks and ſhelves which ſurround it towards the ſea ſide, rendering the acceſs difficult and dangerous. The city is ſuppoſed by the learned to be the Mondel mentioned by Avicenna, as the place whence they had their aloes. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 50. S.

MELINGEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the diſtrict of Kellerampt, on the Ruſs: 15 miles WNW. Zurich, and 43 NE. Berne. *Long.* 25. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

MELIONEC, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſtrenen: 1¼ league S. Roſtrenen, and 1¼ SW. Gourcé.

MELIPILLA, a juriſdiction of South America, in Chili, with a town of the ſame name: 200 miles N. Conception. *Long.* 53. 53. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 28. S.

MELIS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: 16 miles S. Gotha.

MELISANA, a town of Italy, in the county of Friuli, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 6 miles S. Palma Nuova.

MELISSAU, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 4 miles N. Strongoli.

MELITIA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly: 30 miles NW. Zeiton.

MELITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 9 miles E. Benevento.

MELITOPOL, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris, ſituated on a lake, about 12 miles from the ſea of Azoph: 108 miles S. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 52. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 2[illegible]. N.

MELIZZANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 15 miles E. Capua.

MELKOVATZ, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 52 miles S. Viddin.

MELKSHAM, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on the river Avon, conſiderable for its manufacture of broad cloth: a market is held here every other Monday for cattle: 11 miles E. Bath, and 96 W. London.

MELLAHA, a town of Africa, in the country of Barca. *Long.* 41. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 55. N.

MELLDORF, a ſea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, on the coaſt of the German Sea: 48 miles NW. Hamburg, and 9 NW. Itzehoa. *Long.* 9. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

MELLE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Two Sèvres: 4½ leagues SE. Niort, and 3¼ S. St. Maixent. *Long.* 17. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 13. N.

MELLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 11 miles SE. Vorden.

MELLE, a town of Flanders: 5 miles SSE. Ghent.

MELLE, a mountain of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara: 22 miles N. Girgenti.

MELLERAUD, a town of France, in the department of the Orne: 3 leagues NE. Seez.

MELLID, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 20 miles E. Compoſtella.

MELLINGEN, *Mollingen*, or *Melding*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: 3 miles S. Weimar.

MELLO, or *Meſquitella*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4½ leagues W. Guarda, and 8 SW. Viſeu.

MELLONE, or *Meltone*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Ava: 176 miles E. Aracan, and 132 SW. Ava.

MELLOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Madura: 12 miles NE. Madura.

MELNERSEM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: 16 miles SE. Zell.

MELNIK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw, at the conflux of the rivers Elbe and Moldau: 16 miles WSW. Jung Buntzel, and 18 N. Prague.

MELOE, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic: 14 miles ENE. Cape Lindeſneſs.

MELORA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Tuſcany: 4 miles W. Leghorn.

MELPIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 9 miles WNW. Otranto.

MELRICHSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 19 miles N. Schweinfurt, and 38 N. Wurzburg. *Long.* 27. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 17. N.

MELROSE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburg, on the Tweed. Melroſe has long been famed for linens, named Melroſe land-linens, for which commiſſions have been received from London and foreign countries. So far back as the year 1668, the weavers were incorporated under what is called a Seal of Cauſe, from John earl of Haddington, then lord of the lordſhip, and bailie principal of the regality of Melroſe; but for ſeveral years paſt this trade has, from a variety of cauſes, been very much upon the decline. Of late, however, it is ſaid, that owing to the good management of the bleacher, the buſineſs has been upon the increaſe. From this ſtatement it appears, that in the year 1787, there were whitened 715 pieces of linen; in 1788—855; in 1789—917; in 1790—1202; in 1791—1232. This cloth does not all belong to the pariſh, but is taken in from different parts of the country. This pariſh contains at preſent 2446 inhabitants. The monaſtery of Old Melroſe was probably founded about the end of the 6th century. This place was a famous nurſery for learned and religious men; and probably continued till the other one at the preſent Melroſe, was founded by king David, which was very large and ſpacious, as appears from the ruins of it yet remaining; one of the moſt magnificent in the kingdom. It was founded by king David, in 1136; dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed with large revenues and many immunities, as appears by the charters granted to the abbot and convent, by the kings of Scotland: 26 miles SW. Berwick, and 25 SSW. Edinburgh.

MELSACK, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland: 36 miles SW. Konigſberg.

MELSINES, or *Melſenes*, a town of Flanders: 8 miles N. Oudenarde.

MELSO, a town of Italy, in the province of Friuli: 9 miles NW. Udina.

MELSUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel: 6 miles W. Spangenberg, and 24 SSE. Caſſel.

MELTON MOBRAY, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 20 miles S. Nottingham, and 106 N. London.

MELVIN LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, about ſeven miles long, and from one to two wide: 5 miles S. Ballyſhannon.

MELUING, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 32 miles WNW. Romſdal.

MELUN, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Seine and Marne, on the Seine, before the revolution, it contained one collegiate, and three pariſh churches, two convents, two abbies. It carries on a trade with Paris in corn, meal, wine, and cheeſe. In the year 1419, it was beſieged and taken by the Engliſh, but ten years after the inhabitants drove them out, and ſubmitted to Charles VII: 5¼ poſts SE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

MELYKUT, a town of Hungary: 16 miles E. Baja.

MELZEN, or *Meltzen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Thuringia: 2 leagues S. Weiſſenfels.

MELZO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 10 miles ENE. Milan.

MEMEL, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, ſituated on the bay called *Curiſch-Haff*. It was built in the year 1279, and fortified in 1312; and in the year 1328, it was given up by the governor of Livonia to the great maſter of the Teutonic order, ſettled in Pruſſia. This town on one ſide has the Baltic, and on the other the Curiſch-Haff; beſides theſe, it is alſo watered by the river Dange. The harbour is deep, and has a very good entrance; and within theſe few years, has been improved with two moles, which are carried above fifty rods into the Haffor Bay, and were raiſed at the expence of 11,000 dollars. Memel lies under the guns of the fort, and is well inhabited: it conſiſts of above 400 houſes. Beſides the German town church, here are a Lithuanian and a Calviniſt church. The burghers, who are divided into thoſe of Allſtadt, or the Old Town, and Frederickſtadt, are employed in commerce, brewing, ſoap-boiling, agriculture, fiſhing, &c. Great quantities of flax, lin-ſeed, thread, and hemp, are annually exported from this town. In 1752, ſeventy ſhips arrived in this port and ſixty-nine ſailed from hence to other ports. Memel is fortified with three whole and two half baſtions, with other works, all in the modern way. It was formerly one of the Hanſe towns, and as ſuch, its college of juſtice, in 1254, admitted the Lubeck law. A royal magazine, a ſalt-factory, and a poſt houſe of a conſiderable revenue, are eſtabliſhed in this town. The citadel conſiſts of four baſtions, which are pretty regular, with ravelines, and half moons. The buildings and apartments in this citadel were much improved by the elector Frederick William, and king Frederick I. The moſt remarkable things in it are the two arſenals, the ſuperb houſe of the commandant, the garriſon-church, and the powder magazine. In 1323, 1379 1457, 1540, and 1678, this town ſuffered greatly by fire: 72 miles NNE. Konigſberg. *Long.* 21. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 43. N.

MEMENE, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the eaſt coaſt: 86 miles ESE. Candi.

MEMINISCA, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 88. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

MEMLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 3 miles E. Wiche.

MEMMINGEN, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the Iller. This town is Lutheran, and its principal church of St. Martin belongs entirely to thoſe of that communion; but the church of our Lady is poſſeſſed by them in common with the Roman Catholics, by virtue of an agreement made in the year 1569. The magiſtracy here, which conſiſts of nineteen perſons, is partly Lutheran and partly patrician, and partly alſo compoſed of the body of the people. It is uncertain whether Memmingen anciently belonged to the Guelphs' county of Altorf or not: it is certain, however, that Guelph VI. frequently reſided at this place. So early as the days of the emperor Frederic I. it was a free imperial town; and on the failure of the Guelph-Altorf family, ſecured itſelf ſo effectually in its imperial freedom, that king Rudolph acknowledged and confirmed it therein by a charter, bearing date 1286. The emperor Charles IV. and Wenceſlaus, alſo engaged to maintain it in its immediate dependency on the empire. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire, which formerly amounted to 248 florins, was in 1683, reduced to 150. To the chamber at Wetzlar it pays 281 dollars 32 kruitzers, excluſive of a yearly preſent of 15lb. of hellers to the prefecturate of the province, on account of its bailiwick. With Swiſſerland, Italy, and other countries adjacent, it carries on a good trade in Bavarian ſalt, home-ſpun linen, hops, grain, and other goods. In the year 1647, after a vigorous ſiege of nine weeks by the Imperialiſts and Bavarians, it ſurrendered, as incapable of farther reſiſtance: 22 miles SSE. Ulm, and 33 WSW. Augſburg. *Long.* 27. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

MEN OF MEY, rocks near the north coaſt of Scotland: 5 miles E. from Dunnet Head, in the county of Caithneſs.

MENACHA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 36 miles WSW. Sana.

MENAGE, an iſland of Africa, in the river Senegal.

MENAI, a river or channel between the iſland of Angleſea and the county of Caernarvon, in North Wales.

MENAMEN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Gulf of Smyrna: 2 leagues NW. Smyrna.

MENAN, or *Menon*, ſee *Mecon*.

MENAT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu: 9 leagues NNW. Clermont, and 7 NNW. Riom.

MENDAMA, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 18 miles N. Candi.

MENDAVIA, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 8 miles ESE. Viana.

MENDE, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Lozere ſituated on an eminence, near the Lot; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop. The number of inhabitants is about 5000: 15 leagues E. Rodez, and 16½ W. Privas. *Long.* 21. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

MENDELI, a town and fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the frontiers of Perſia: 50 miles NE. Bagdad.

MENDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 13 miles WNW. Arenſberg, and 42 NE. Cologn.

MENDES, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles S. Milets.

MENDESINO, a town of Italy, in the kinudom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 3 miles W. Coſenza.

MENDIP HILLS, a range of hills, in the county of Somerſet, in the neighbourhood of the city of Wells; celebrated for mines of lead and coals.

MENDLESHEIM, a town of England, in county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 25 miles N. Sudbury, and 82 NNE. London.

MENDLING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on a river of the ſame name: 13 miles SSE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

MENDLING, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Salza, near Reifling, in Stiria.

MENDOLEIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 3 miles W. Bova.

MENDON, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auray: 1¼ league NW. Auray, and 3¼ ESE. l'Orient.

MENDON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 32 miles SW. Boſton.

MENDOZA, a juriſdiction of South America, in Chili. It has a town of the ſame name, and lies on the eaſt ſide of the Cordillera, in a plain, adorned with gardens, well ſupplied with water, by means of canals. The town contains about 100 families, half Spaniards, and the other half Indians, a parochial church, and three convents: 240 miles NNE. Conception. *Long.* 51. 53. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 25. S.

MENDRAH, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Fezzan. Though much of its land is a continued level of hard and barren ſoil, the quantity of trona, a ſpecies of foſſil alkali, that floats on the ſurface, or ſettles on the banks of numerous ſmoaking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the moſt fertile diſtricts. Of this valuable produce, great quantities are annually brought by the merchants of Fezzan to Tripoli, from whence it is ſhipped for Turkey and Tunis, and the dominions of the emperor of Morocco. The people of the latter employ it as an ingredient in the red dye of the leather, for which they are famous, and in the of the woollen caps that are worn by the Arabs and the Moors, as the baſis of their turbans: 60 miles S. Mourzouk.

MENDRISIO, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of an Italian bailiwick, which lies between the lakes of Como and Lugano, containing 19 pariſhes, and about 16,000 inhabitants. The town contains ſeveral convents, and is the reſidence of the bailiff: 7 miles W. Como. *Long.* 26. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 45. N.

MENDURAGU, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viburg, on the borders of Finland: 48 miles WNW. Vilmanſtrand.

MENECY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Corbeil: 1 league SW. Corbeil.

MENEJRE, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 34 miles SE. Loheia.

MENERBE, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 3 miles NNE. Legnano.

MENERBES, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône: 6 leagues ESE. Avignon, and 3 SW. Apt.

MENEROLA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 5 miles SW. Spezza.

MENERVAL, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gournay: 2 leagues NNW. Gournay.

MENETOU, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges: 3 leagues N. Bourges, and 1½ S Henrichemont.

MENETOUS, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romorantin: 2½ leagues SE. Romorantin.

MENGEDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 2 miles E. Caſtrop.

MENGEN, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, inſulated in the county of Scheer: 33 miles SW. Ulm, and 45 S. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 1. N.

MENGERINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: 24 miles WNW. Caſſel, and 16 NNW. Waldeck.

MENGTAVILLA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, famous for its mines of ſalt: near Avila.

MENHAIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and province of Chaus, inhabited by Arabs.

MENIF, or *Menuf*, a town of Egypt, and chief place of a diſtrict: 28 miles N. Cairo.

MENIGOUTE, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maixent: 2½ leagues NE. St. Maixent, and 3¾ SSE. Partenay.

MENIL, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris: 110 miles SE. Bagdad.

MENIL FREMANTEL, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: 1¼ league ESE. Caen, and 6 W. Liſieux.

MENILLES, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: 3 leagues W. Evreux.

MENIN, a town of Flanders, conſiſting of little more than one ſtreet, with one pariſh church, ſituated on the Lis, in the chatellany of Courtray, firſt ſurrounded with walls in the year 1578. In the year 1585, it was nearly deſtroyed by fire. It has often been taken and retaken during former wars. The French made themſelves maſters of it in 1667, and while in their poſſeſſion it was fortified by M. Vauban. After the battle of Ramilies, the army of the allies marched into Flanders, and beſieged this place. The ſiege was conducted by general Saliſch, and the trenches were opened in the night of the 4th of Auguſt, 1706. The marquis de Caraman, who commanded, beat a parley on the 22d, and was conducted, with his garriſon, to Douay; thus Menin, which was by the French conſidered the key of Flanders, fell into the hands of the allies; and by the treaty of Antwerp being made one of the barrier towns, the States-General kept a good garriſon there. In the year 1744, it was again taken by the French, who deſtroyed the fortifications; but was reſtored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. During the preſent war, it has been conſidered as a place of conſiderable conſequence, and many attempts have been made mutually to take and to preſerve it: 2 poſts N. Lille, and 4 S. Bruges.

MENMEN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 10 miles NW. Smyrna.

MENOGE, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Arve, about 5 miles W. Bonne.

MENOSTEY, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dôle: 1¼ league N. Dôle, and 1½ ESE. Auxonne.

MENOUGAT, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 10 miles N. Alameh.

MENS, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 7½ leagues S. Grenoble, and 5½ ENE. Die.

MENSHIE, or *Menſheeb*, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, about a mile in circumference, poor and ill built: 8 miles N. Girge.

MENTOLE, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 80 miles WNW. Trinkamaly.

MENTON, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, near the ſea: 2 leagues NE. Monaco.

MENTZ, or *Mayence (Archbiſhopric of)*, an electoral principality of Germany, whoſe territories are extenſive, but conſiderably diſperſed. In the proper archbiſhopric, excluſive of corn, are alſo fine garden fruits, and breeds of cattle, with an abundance of excellent wines, among which, in particular, are to be reckoned the Rheniſh wines, which grow in the Rheingau; ſome good ſalt is likewiſe made; here and there too are iron mines. In the Mentz ſhare of the Berg-Straſze, is found plenty of almonds, cheſtnuts, and filberts. The lower part of the Eichsfeld yields a ſufficient plenty of corn, together with large quantities of flax and tobacco; but the upper part requires the importation of the firſt. The principal rivers which water the electorate of Mentz, are the Rhine, the Mayn, the Jaxt, and the Lahn. In the whole of the electoral countries of Mentz, which lie in this circle, are forty-one cities, and twenty-one boroughs. In the proper archbiſhopric there are no proprietary nobles, but the nobility there belong to the body of the immediate knighthood of the empire. In it are alſo no provincial ſtates, excepting in the Eichsfeld. The countries lying on the Rhine and the Maine, and which ever ſince the reformation have always been in the power of the elector of Mentz, have continued invariably inveſted in the Roman Catholic church. In other countries and places, the electors have introduced the Roman Catholic worſhip throughout them. In many, however, there are ſtill ſome Proteſtant ſubjects, and the Eichsfeld and the territory of Erfurt excepted, Jews are alſo tolerated. In the archbiſhopric are ſome woollen and other manufactures. On the Upper Eichsfeld much ſerge and linen is made, and on the Lower Eichsfeld they apply themſelves with great diligence to the cultivation of tobacco and flax. The inhabitants of this archbiſhopric carry on an important trade in wines. Out of the Berg Straſze too are exported almonds, cheſtnuts, nuts, and nut-tree wood; and the Eichsfelders deal in ſerge, linen, and tobacco. The biſhopric of Mentz was in the eighth century raiſed to an archbiſhopric, which, in the year 751, obtained its full eſtabliſhment, and was firſt adminiſtered by St. Boniface; by degrees it acquired a conſiderable increaſe in its lands. An archbiſhop of Mentz arrives to this dignity by a free choice of the chapter, and muſt ſwear an election capitulation. The papal confirmation is very expenſive. The pallium is alſo dear, and the annalis which each new archbiſhop is obliged to pay to the pope, amount to 10,000 florins. This prelate, however, is the firſt archbiſhop in Germany, and with the archiepiſcopal dignity, that of the elector is inſeparably connected; nay, he is the firſt among all the ſpiritual and ſecular electors. At what time this elector aſſumed to himſelf peculiarly and alone the arch-chancellor's office is uncertain, but this dignity was confirmed to him by the emperor Adolphus, in the year 1292, by the emperor Albrecht I. in the year 1298, and by the emperor Louis IV. in the year 1314. He alſo nominates the vice-chancellor of the empire, and holds at the imperial court a proper chancery. At the aſſemblies of the emperor and ſtates of the empire, the elector of Mentz appears not only every where as the firſt ſtate of the empire, and next after the Roman emperor and king, but alſo wholly regulates all conſultations relating thereto. The imperial matricular evaluation of the elector of Mentz, on account of that electorate, Rieneg and Konigſtein, amounts, each Roman month, to 1927 florins five kruitzers and a half. With reſpect to the ſupreme judicatory of the empire, the elector of Mentz has great prerogatives. At the imperial aulic-council, the vice-chancellor of the empire, who has been already ſaid to be nominated by him, follows immediately after the imperial preſident. He has alſo the nomination of all the ſecretaries. The imperial aulic-chancery too, which is appointed by him, expedites all matters of which cognizance has been taken. He likewiſe collects, and has the direction of the money received for all and ſeveral the diſpatches; keeps the acts, and viſits the imperial aulic-council. The emperor's nomination of a chamber judge is notified to the elector of Mentz, and by him to the chamber-court. The aſſeſſors of the elector of Mentz are poſſeſſed of the firſt place among all of their order. The chancery too of the chamber-court is appointed, regulated, &c. by the elector of Mentz alone. In chamber-terms the elector of Mentz contributes to each term 900 rixdollars twenty-one kruitzers and a half, and has the reputation of due payment. The arch-high chapter of Mentz conſiſts of twenty-four perſons; namely, of five prelates, and nineteen capitulars. The former have the privilege of wearing a mitre, the latter, indeed, need not be prieſts, but, notwithſtanding, are generally ſuch. A capitular is always vicar-general to the archbiſhop in ſpiritual matters. The vacant capitular places are filled up out of the domicelli. Theſe muſt not only be Germans, but alſo be born in the Rheniſh province, and produce ſix noble anceſtors, who are to be confirmed by oath. The archbiſhopric of Mentz, as well as the reſt of the biſhoprics and archbiſhoprics here, is ſubject to the ſee of Rome. The province, belonging to it formerly extended over the greateſt part of Germany, but was by degrees greatly diminiſhed; for, from this province, Moravia, Magdeburgh, Bamberg, Prague, Verden, and Halberſtadt, have withdrawn themſelves. The biſhoprics which are ſtill ſubject to its juriſdiction, are thoſe of Worms, Spire, Straſzburg, Coſtanz, Augſburg, Coire, Wurzburg, Eichſtadt, Paderborn, and Hildeiſheim, as alſo that of Fulda. The electoral revenues are eſtimated at about 1,200,000 florins. The military ſtate here conſiſts of a lifeguard of horſe, and a number of dragoons, together with three regiments of foot, and the like number of provincial regiments, eſtabliſhed on a regular footing, and one of which is ſtationed at the Eichsfeld. The city of Mentz is reckoned a barrier fortreſs of the empire, and the circle of the Upper Rhine conſiders it as one of its fortreſſes, when alſo it frequently keeps therein, under certain reſtrictions, a number of troops, which belong to the circle. At Erfurt is not only a garriſon of the elector of Mentz, but alſo one of the emperor. Mentz is the capital.

MENTZ, a city of Germany, and capital of the archbiſhopric and electorate, ſituated on the Rhine, ſoon after its conflux with the Maine. Mentz is allowed by the whole of the united circles to be a barrier fortreſs of the empire, and though it belongs to the electoral Rheniſh circle, yet the circle of the Upper Rhine conſiders it as one of its circle fortreſſes, and therefore frequently keeps therein, under certain reſtrictions, a number of troops belonging to the circle, which the electoral Rheniſh circle alſo has done. In the year 1735, for the better fortifying of this city, full two Roman months were granted. The city itſelf is large and populous, but conſiſts, for the moſt part, of narrow ſtreets, and old-faſhioned houſes; there are, however, ſome fine buildings, as alſo a conſiderable palace. The electoral palace, called Martinſburg, in the year 1750, received the addition of a new beautiful wing. The cathedral is a lofty vaulted building, which, in the year 1755, was ornamented a-new, and furniſhed with windows. In it is a conſiderable treaſure, and it contains likewiſe ſome good monuments of the archbiſhops and canons. It contains, beſides, 7 pariſh churches, 6 monaſteries, and 5 nunneries, with a charter-houſe, and two other nunneries near the city, as alſo ſix hoſpitals, among which is that of St. Rochus, containing a printing-houſe, together with manufactures of ſtockings and ſtuffs, which are the principal things in it, and a correction-houſe. The univerſity here was founded in the year 1477 or 1482, by the elector Diether. It is matter of diſpute among the learned, whether Mentz was formerly a free imperial city. In the conteſts which aroſe, between the depoſed elector Diether, and his rival Adolphus, the latter made himſelf maſter of the city, in the year 1462, by ſtratagem, and ſubjected it to the archbiſhopric. The emperor, Frederic III. at firſt, indeed, reclaimed it in the name of the empire; but, in the year 1486, the emperor Maximilian I. renounced all right to it, and even extended to it the immunities which had been granted to the countries of Mentz. In the year 1631, the Swedes made themſelves maſters of it, and in 1644 and 1688 alſo the French. In the year 1792, it was taken by the French, under the command of general Cuſtine; the garriſon conſiſted of about 6000 men. Cuſtine ſummoned the governor to ſurrender on the 20th of October, a capitulation was agreed on, and on the 21ſt the garriſon marched out, with the honours of war. In the year following it was retaken, and in the capitulation it was agreed that the troops ſhould not fight againſt the allies for one year. *Long*. 27. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 59. N.—By an article of the peace, made between the emperor and the French, this city was to be ſurrendered to the latter, and was accordingly taken poſſeſſion of by the troops of the republic, the beginning of the year 1798.

MENZALEH, or *Menzala*, a large lake of Egypt, running parallel with the Mediterranean, from which it is divided by a narrow ſlip of land, 60 miles in length, and from two to twelve in breadth, overflowed and filled by the waters of the Nile. It was anciently called *Tanis*, from the town of that name: its waters are ſoft, in the time of inundation, and become brackiſh as the river retreats within its channel. It was the ſame under the reign of the caliphs. The Nile overflowing at the ſummer ſolſtice, the canals which diſcharge themſelves into the lake Tanis make the waters ſoft; and the reflux of the ſea, during winter, renders them ſalt. There are iſlands in the lake, built over like towns, as Nabli, Touna, Samnaa, and Haſſan Elma, which can only be approached by boats. A viſit to theſe iſles, which no modern traveller has examined, and where manuſcripts and antiquities might be found, ſeems an object of importance. About 1200 boats, each annually paying 36 ſhillings to the receiver of the pacha, continually fiſh on the lake.

MENZALEH, a town of Egypt, ſituated near the lake to which it gave name: 20 miles SSE. Damietta, and 73 NNE. Cairo. *Long*. 49. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 31. 3. N.

MENZELINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 132 miles WNW. Upha. *Long*. 70. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 55. 16. N.

MENZIL, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

MEOBEC, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteauroux: 4 leagues SW. Châteauroux, and 3 S. Buzançois.

MEPPEL, a town of Overiſſel, ſituated on the Walt-Aa: 24 miles W. Covorden.

MEPPEN, a town and fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, at the conflux of the Haſe and Embs. In the year 1587, it was taken by the troops of the United Provinces, and in 1622, it was taken by count Mansfeld, but ſoon abandoned: 52 miles N. Munſter. *Long*. 24. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 43. N.

MEQUINENZA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, at the conflux of the Segre, the Cinca, and the Ebro. It is ancient, and defended by a caſtle, and was once the ſee of a biſhop: 38 miles SSW. Balbaſtro, and 16 SSW. Lerida.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, ſituated in a plain, ſurrounded with fertile vallies and eminences, watered by a number of rivers. It is ſurrounded with walls, and the palace is fortified with baſtions; this is an extenſive building, and includes ſeveral gardens. The Jews have a quarter appropriated to themſelves, walled in and guarded. The Moors at Mequinez are much more affable than in the ſouthern provinces. There is, both at Mequinez and Morocco, an hoſpital, or convent, of Spaniſh recollects, founded more than a hundred years ago, by the munificence of the kings of Spain, for the benefit and ſpiritual comfort of the Chriſtian captives. Theſe two convents are much reſpected in the country, both for the exemplary lives of the fathers, and the ſervice they are of to the poor, whom they ſupply with medicines gratis: 26 miles SW. Fez, and 165 NE. Morocco. *Long*. 11. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 33. 56. N.

MER, or *Menars*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loir and Cher: 3 leagues NE. Blois, and 7 SW. Orleans. *Long*. 19. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 42. N.

MERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near the ſea coaſt: 3 miles E. Corunna.

MERA, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Adda, 8 miles S. Chiavenna, in the country of the Griſons.

MERA-COBIN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel, on the coaſt of the Indian Sea. *Long*. 67. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 8. 10. N.

MERAN, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, of which it was formerly the capital, at the conflux of the Adige and the Paſſer; here is a nunnery, which has a ſeat and voice at the land diets of Tyrol. Meran contains ſix churches and convents: 2 miles SSE. Tyrol, and 38 N. Trent. *Long*. 27. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 35. N.

MERANA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg: 3 miles WNW. Glauchau.

MERAT, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi: 40 miles N. Delhi.

MERBAT, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in incenſe: 200 miles ENE. Hadramaut.

MERCARA, a city of Hindooſtan, and reſidence of the rajah of Coorga; this place was taken, and the rajah kept priſoner by Tippoo, ſultan of Myſore, till the year 1785, when he eſcaped, and putting himſelf at the head of a body of troops, made himſelf maſter of it: 26 miles W. Periapatam, and 55 W. Seringapatam.

MERCEUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune: 2 leagues S. Beaune.

MERCEY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gray: 2½ leagues NNE. Gray, and 6 SW. Vezoul.

MERCEY LE GRAND, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: 3½ leagues W. Beſançon, and 3 NW. Quingey.

MERCŒUR, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: 6 leagues S. Tulle.

MERCURY BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the northernmoſt iſland of New Zealand. *Long*. 184. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 36. 48. S.

MERCEY LE BAS, a town of France, in the department of the Mozelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Longwy: 2½ leagues S. Longwy, and 3½ NW. Briey.

MERDIN, a town and fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. It is the reſidence of a pacha, with 200 ſpahis, and 500 janiſſaries: it has many Chriſtians, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop. The town was taken and ſacked by Timur-Bec, but the fortreſs held out: 50 miles S. Diarbekir.

MERDRIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Broons: 3¼ leagues SW. Broons, and 4¼ E. Loudeac.

MERE, a town of Norway, in the government of Drontheim: 5 miles NNE. Drontheim.

MERE, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on the border of Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 1 miles S. Warminſter, and 100 W. London.

MERECZ, a river of Poland, which runs into the Niemen : 28 miles N. Grodno, in the palatinate of Wilna.

MERECZ, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki, at the conflux of the Merecz and the Niemen : 28 miles N. Grodno

MEREEGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, celebrated for its warm baths, ſituated in a mountainous country.

MERETINTZA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 4 miles SE. Pettaw.

MEREVILLE, or *Merville*, or *Merenville*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe : 10 miles from Eſtampes.

MERFELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Blankenheim : 4 miles S. Gerolſtein.

MERGENEV, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural : 72 miles S. Uralſk.

MERGENTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Tauber. The reſidence of the grand maſter of the Teutonic order, and ſeat of the regency ; granted to the order by Henry of Hohenloe, who had been grand maſter, in the year 1220. In the year 1631, this town was taken by the Swediſh general count Guſtavus Horn, and made a lordſhip in his favour ; but this did not continue long : 25 miles SSW. Wurzburg, and 40 E. Heidelberg. *Long.* 27. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 21. N.

MERGIA , a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 32 miles SSW. Kin.

MERGUEN HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary : 670 miles NNE. Peking. *Long.* 142. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 12. N.

MERGUI, a town of Aſia, and capital of a province of the kingdom of Siam, ſituated on an iſland near the eaſt coaſt, with a harbour, which paſſes for one of the beſt in the Indies. *Long.* 98. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 6. N.

MERIBAFA, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Adana, in the province of Caramania.

MERIDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, ſituated on an eminence, on the Guadiana. It is a ſmall, ancient, fortified town, known in the times of the Romans and Goths, by the name of *Auguſta Emerita*, having been much larger and more conſiderable than at preſent. In it are found ſeveral remnants of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch, which the inhabitants call *Arco di Santjago*. Its environs are very pleaſant, and it abounds in wine, good fruits, and particularly in grain, with excellent paſtures : 73 miles NW. Cordova, and 95 N. Seville. *Long.* 10.45 E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 34. 48. N.

MERIDA, a town of North America, and capital of Yucatan, in the audience of Mexico : the reſidence of a governor, and ſee of a biſhop, about forty miles from the ſea : 130 miles NE. Campechy.

MERIDA, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and capital of a diſtrict, called *Merida*, or *Grilla*, ſituated near the limits which divide it from Venezuela. The ſoil round this place abounds with fruits of all ſorts, and there are alſo gold mines in the neighbourhood. It lies about 54 miles from the Lake of Maracabo, and 260 NE. St. Fé.

MERJEJAH, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers : 80 miles E. Ouran.

MERIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Charente : 3 leagues E. Cognac.

MERIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Blanc : 1¾ league W. La Blanc en Berry, and 3½ NW. Belabre.

MERINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto : 3 miles ESE. Lecce.

MERINDOL, a village of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, whoſe inhabitants were maſſacred on account of their religion, in the year 1545, in virtue of an arrêt of the parliament of Aix : 3 leagues E. Cavaillon.

MERINVILLE, a town of Frnace, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe : 3 leagues S. Eſtampes.

MERIONETH, a town of North Wales, in a county to which it gives name, near the Iriſh Sea : 12 miles N. Aberiſtwith, and 10 W. Machynleth.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of North Wales, bounded on the north by Caernarvonſhire, and Denbighſhire, on the eaſt by Denbighſhire and Montgomeryſhire, on the ſouth by Montgomeryſhire and Cardiganſhire, and on the weſt by the Iriſh Sea ; about thirty-five miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is divided into five hundreds, which contain five towns and thirty-ſeven pariſhes. The country is in general mountainous, and rather adapted for the feeding of cattle than corn. The towns are Harlech, Dolgelly, Balal, Dinaſmowddy, and Merioneth. It only ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament.

MERIWETHER, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia : 4 miles E. Charlotteſville.

MERK, a river of Brabant, which paſſes by Breda, and joins the Meuſe, dividing into two ſtreams at its mouth, and forming an iſland on which are the towns of Clundert and Willemſtadt.

MERKENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach : 7 miles SE. Anſpach, and 24 SW. Nuremberg.

MERLERA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean : 4 miles N. Corfu.

MERLERAULT, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of L'Aigle : 6 leagues NNE. Alençon, and 4½ W. L'Aigle.

MERLINGEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne : 7 miles SE. Thun.

MERLOU, or *Mellou*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Senlis : 2½ leagues S. Clermont, and 3½ W. Senlis.

MERMEREDGIK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 44 miles E. Smyrna.

MERMOSEN, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria : 5 miles SW. New Oetting.

MEROSAGLIA, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 14 miles NE. Corte.

MERPINS, a town of France, in the department of the Charente : 2 leagues SW. Cognac.

MERRIMACK, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire, on a river of the ſame name : 40 miles E. Cheſterfield.

MERRIMACK, a river of United America, which runs into the ſea, at Newbury port, in New Hampſhire.

MERRITCH, or *Meritch*, or *Merrick*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapour, ſituated on the north ſide of the Kiſtnah. This is an important fortreſs, and was the capital of the Mahratta prince, Purſeram Bow, from whom it was taken by Hyder Ali, in the year 1778 : 50 miles SW. Viſiapour. *Long.* 74. 47. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 58. N.

MERRY'S ISLAND, an iſland in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 93. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 52. N.

MERS, a town of France, in the department of the Indre : 2 leagues from La Châtre.

MERS, ſee *Berwickſhire*.

MERS IL KEBEER, or *Mazalquivir*, or *Merſalcubir*, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, defended by a caſtle, more celebrated for its ſize than for its beauty or ſtrength : the harbour is good : 2 leagues from Oran.

MERSBURG, or *Morſpurg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Conſtance, ſituated on the lake of Conſtance, and the uſual reſidence of the biſhop, containing a ſeminary for ſecular clergy, and a nunnery of the Dominicans. This town is ſaid to have been conferred on the biſhopric by the counts of Rordorf. In the year 1647, the palace here was burnt down by the Swedes : 6 miles NE. Conſtance, and 18 WNW. Lindau. *Long.* 26. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 41. N.

MERCHOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 14 miles WSW. Leitmeritz.

MERSEBURG, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſurrounded by the circle of Leipſic, Thuringia, the principality of Querfurt, and duchy of Magdeburg. The ſoil is fertile, and well cultivated, producing wheat, millet, and flax, but it wants wood. It was erected into a biſhopric in the year 968, by Otho the Great, but in the 16th century, the biſhop embracing the Proteſtant religion, the electoral princes of Saxony demanded the adminiſtration of the biſhopric, and the regency of the foundation is annexed to the electoral houſe for ever. In the whole foundation are reckoned ſeven towns, one borough, 212 or 225 villages, and 78 nobles' eſtates. The biſhopric has indeed been charged with an imperial matricular evaluation of ten horſe, and thirty foot, or 240 florins ; but the elector of Saxony exempts it *ſine onere*. The chapter conſiſts of pure Proteſtant Lutheran perſons, of ancient genuine nobility, and thoſe of ſixteen canons major, among whom are ſix prelates, and four minor canons.

MERSEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and a capital of a principality of the ſame name, ſituated on the Saale. Within the liberties of the chapter ſtands the epiſcopal palace, together with the cathedral, in which are to be ſeen, among other things, the metal monument of the emperor Rodolph, of Swabia ; his right hand, which he loſt in 1080, in the battle againſt the emperor Henry IV. and the burying-vault of the dukes of Saxe-Merſeburg ; as alſo the gymnaſium, or foundation-ſchool, the reſidence of the ſuperintendant of the foundation, the chancery-houſe, the chapter-houſe, the curiæ, or abodes of the canons, and other buildings. The town itſelf has a pariſh church of its own, and draws its beſt ſubſiſtance from the ſtrong beer which is brewed here, and exported to different places. This town has ſeveral times ſuffered by great fires : 8 miles S. Halle, and 16 W. Leipſic. *Long.* 29. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

MERSEY, a river of England, which riſes in the county of Derby, then runs through the counties of Lancaſter, York, and Cheſter, and empties itſelf into the Iriſh Sea, at Liverpool. By the late inland navigation it has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, &c.

MERSEY, an iſland in the German Sea, on the coaſt of Eſſex, at the mouth of the river Coln, where was formerly a block-houſe.

MERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Schwocha: 4 miles E. Baden.

MERTOLA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, ſituated on the river Guadiana, containing about 2400 inhabitants. This town was taken from the Moors by Don Sancho, in the year 1239: 8 leagues SSE. Beja, and 9 N. Tavira. *Long.* 10. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 36. N.

MERTON, a village of England, in the county of Surry, on the river Wandle; where was once a celebrated abby, anciently famous for the death of Kinulphus, king of the Weſt Saxons, killed here by Kinehard Clito, in the ſmall hut of an inſignificant harlot, of whom he was violently enamoured. Kinehard himſelf was afterwards ſlain by the friends of Kinulph; and thus ſuffered the inſtant puniſhment of his treachery. At preſent this place ſhows only the ruins of a monaſtery, founded by Henry I. at the inſtigation of Gilbert, ſheriff of Surry, and famous for the parliament held at it under Henry III. the day after his coronation, in which were enacted the proviſions of Merton, which are the moſt ancient body of laws, after Magna Charta, and conſiſt of eleven articles. In this aſſembly, upon a motion of the biſhops for eſtabliſhing a conſtitution of the canon law, by which marriage could legitimate iſſue previouſly born, the lay lords made that celebrated anſwer, *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari*. Walter de Merton (probably a native of this place) biſhop of Rocheſter, and chancellor of England, had begun his college, on his manor of Maldon, here, in 1274, but ten years afterwards removed it to Oxford, and died about four years after. It is now become conſiderable for its calico-printing and bleaching: 4 miles E. Kingſton, and 9 S. London.

MERTON a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick: 10 miles S. Lauder.

MERTZDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 2½ miles ESE. Grotkau.

MERTZICK, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, on the Sarte: 3 leagues from Sarlouis.

MERU, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: 3½ leagues E. Chaumont, and 4 SSE. Beauvais.

MERU AL ROUD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan, on the Morga, founded, according to the opinion of ſome, by Alexander the Great: 110 miles N. Herat. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

MERU SCHAGIAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan, on the river Morga. This was formerly a magnificent city, and the reſidence of many ſultans. It was entirely laid waſte by the Turcomans, after the defeat of ſultan Sangiar, in the 12th century: 200 miles N. Herat. *Long.* 61. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 42. N.

MERVANS, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans, near the river La Guiotte: 3¼ leagues N. Louhans, and 4½ E. Châlons ſur Saône.

MERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hazebrouck, on the Lis: 3 leagues E. Aire, and 5 W. Lille.

MERWE, or *Meruwe*, the north branch of the river Meuſe, ſo called.

MERY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, on the Oiſe: 1 league NE. Pontoiſe.

MERY SUR SEINE, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arcis: 5 leagues NW. Troyes, and 8 E. Provins. *Long.* 21. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 31. N.

MERZAPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Benares, on the Ganges: 24 miles WSW. Benares, and 42 ESE. Allahabad.

MESA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tazovſkaia Gulf. *Long.* 97. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 12. N.

MESAYEB, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates: 50 miles SSW. Bagdad.

MESCHEDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Roer: 7 miles S. Arenſberg.

MESCHEHED ALI, a town of the Arabian Irak, ſituated near a large lake, called *Rahemat*, 100 miles in circumference, which communicates by a canal with the Euphrates: 130 miles S. Bagdad.

MESCHEHED-HUSSAIN, a town of the Arabian Irak, ſituated on a canal, which paſſes from the Euphrates to the lake Rahemat: containing in the beginning of the 17th century 4000 houſes: 75 miles SSW. Bagdad.

MESCHID, or *Metched*, a city of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan. This was only a ſmall town before the reign of Abas I. who built a magnificent moſque to the memory of an Imam, who was buried there, which brought a number of pilgrims to his tomb, and ſoon increaſed the number of buildings. Here is a manufacture of beautiful pottery, and a manufacture of ſkins: 65 leagues NNW. Herat, and 333 NE. Iſpahan. *Long.* 74. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

MESCINZUGH, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 12 leagues W. Tankia.

MESEMBRIA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, ſituated at the foot of Mount Hæmus: 16 miles ENE. Burgas.

MESEMMA, or *Bouſemma*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, inhabited by Arabs.

MESERCAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan; 14 leagues SSE. Suſter.

MESERAH, a river of Africa.

*Meſeré*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 3 leagues N. La Fleche.

MESERITSCH, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: 30 miles E. Olmutz, and 20 E. Prerau.

MESIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 6 miles NE. Bova.

MESIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 3 miles N. Bova.

MESICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 1 mile S. Stockem.

MESINAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan: 18 leagues S. Aſtarabad.

MESKIRCH, or *Meſkirchen*, ſee *Moeſkirch*.

MESLY, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 2 leagues SE. Paris.

*Meſnière (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortagne; 1½ league SW. Mortagne.

MESNOI, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Straits of Vaigatſkoi. *Long.* 78. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 4. N.

MESOLA, or *Mezola*, a town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, ſituated near the coaſt of the Adriatic, on an iſland formed by a branch of the Po. This town was fortified by the French, in the year 1706: 30 miles ENE. Ferrara.

MESSA, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, ſituated on the river Sus, not far from the Atlantic, at the foot of the Atlas. It is large, and divided into three parts, and ſurrounded with walls. Near it is a moſque, in which are the bones of a whale, which the inhabitants conſider as the bones of the whale which ſwallowed Jonah: 165 miles SW. Morocco. *Long.* 7. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 58. N.

MESSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bain: 1½ league W. Bain, and 5 NNE. Redon.

MESSE, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, on the Sarte: 10 miles NE. Alençon.

MES SEELAH, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers.

MESSENE, town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 24 miles NE. Navarin.

MESSERAG, a town of the duchy of Courland: 38 miles E. Goldingen.

MESSEROF, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 40 miles NW. Braclaw.

MESSEY, a town of France, in the department of the Orne: 7 miles N. Domfront.

MESSJANA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 6 leagues SW. Beja, and 17 SE. Setuval.

MESSINES, a town of Flanders: 10 miles NNW. Lille.

MESSIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon: 2 leagues N. Dijon.

MESSINA, a city and ſeaport of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, the ſee of an archbiſhop, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt towards the narrow ſea, called *The Straits of Meſſina*. It is large and tolerably well built, partly near the ſea, and partly on ſome riſing ground. Beſides an irregular fortification, it has a citadel of five large and regular baſtions, and ſeveral eminences, alſo defended by forts. The city has four ſuburbs, one of them inhabited only by fiſhermen. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at not more than 20,000. Its churches and convents are numerous, and generally elegant, with conſiderable incomes. The archbiſhop's palace is large and well built. The general hoſpital, called, *La Loggia*, is one of the moſt beautiful public buildings in the city, beſides which there is alſo a large and rich hoſpital, and near it a ſpacious well built lombard-houſe, under good regulations. The harbour is oval, large, and towards the faro, incloſed by a crooked neck of land, on the broadeſt part of which, to the eaſt, ſtands the citadel, but towards its weſt end a fort called *St. Salvador*, which defends the narrow entrance to the harbour. Near this neck of land is the Lazaretto, built on a rock projecting out of the ſea. The trade of the city has declined very much, yet is ſtill conſiderable, eſpecially ſince the year 1728, when the harbour was declared a free port. An annual fair is held here in Auguſt, at which great quantities of foreign goods are expoſed to ſale. This city claims the prerogative of being ſtyled the capital of the kingdom, but Palermo diſputes this point of precedency with it; 104 miles E. Palermo. *Long.* 33. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.*

*Lat.* 38. 10. N.—In the year 1719, this city was taken by the Imperialiſts, aſſiſted by the Engliſh fleet, after a ſiege of 91 days.

MESSING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtatt: 8 miles NW. Beilngries, and 14 NNE. Aichſtatt.

MESTA, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Scio, in the Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 25. N.

MESTERO, a cape of Egypt, on the north coaſt of the Mediterranean: 10 miles NE. Roſetta. *Long.* 48. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 25. N.

MESTINEK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 5 miles S. Brandenburg.

MESTRE, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan; 15 miles NE. Padua, and 8 NW. Venice.

MESTURA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

MESUA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 40 miles N. Chamir.

MESURACA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 8 miles SW. St. Severina.

MESURATA, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, and reſidence of a governor; caravans travel from hence into the internal parts of Africa, which of courſe occaſion a conſiderable commerce: 100 miles ESE. Tripoli. *Long.* 32. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 55. N.

MESVRE, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun: 1¾ league S. Autun, and 2½ NW. Montcenis.

METAPARA, a town of the iſland of Borneo: 70 miles SE. Negara.

METAURO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Sea: 6 miles S. from Nicotera, in the province of Calabria Ultra.

METCHETNAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov: 12 miles W. Tzaritzin.

METCHICOT, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 88. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

METELAR, one of the Laccadive Iſlands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 72. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 18. N.

METELE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 36 miles N. Grodno.

METELEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 19 miles NW. Munſter. *Long.* 24. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

METELIN, or *Mytilene*, anciently *Leſbos*, an iſland of the Grecian Archipelago, ſituated to the north of the Gulf of Smyrna, about 3 leagues from the coaſt of Aſia, about 12 leagues in length, and 4 in breadth. A chain of mountains, for the moſt part compoſed of marble, extends through the iſland. The ſoil is good, but much neglected by the inhabitants, who prefer the culture of olives, as requiring leſs care and labour: the oil is excellent, and ſent to divers part of Europe; the figs are the beſt of all the iſlands in the Archipelago; the wine was formerly in great eſteem, and yet ſells dear. The mountains are covered with pines, which yield excellent pitch, and in ſeveral places are found medicinal ſprings, ſome ſulphurous, ſome ſaline, and others taſteleſs. In the fields are found the plant which yields ſcammony, and ſeveral others uſed in medicine. The ancient Leſbians were remarkable for the looſeneſs of their morals, nor do they now eſcape cenſure. It is governed by a pacha. Caſtro is the capital. *Long.* 43. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

METEPEC, a town of North America, in the province of Mexico.

METERISCH, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau: 17 miles E. Iglau, and 76 SE. Prague.

METH, or *Meta*, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Africa, at the entrance of Babel Mandel, with a town. *Long.* 65. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 22. N.

METHANA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, near the coaſt of the gulf of Engia: 56 miles ESE. Napoli di Romania.

METHON, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 34 miles ESE. Napoli di Romania.

METHVEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, near which is an ancient caſtle, containing in the whole pariſh about 1786 inhabitants. The principal manufacture is that of broad and narrow linens: with two paper, and ſome other mills. In the year 1306, king Robert Bruce, ſoon after his coronation, was defeated here, by the Engliſh troops, under the earl of Pembroke, and found himſelf forſaken by the greater part of his army: 6 miles WNW. Perth.

METHWOLD, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 16 miles S. Lynn, and 102 NNE. London.

METIMCUS, two iſlands of United America, near the coaſt of Main. *Long.* 68. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

METIMIN, a town of Ruſſia, near the Pacific Ocean: 340 miles E. Anadirſkoi. *Long.* 204. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. 55. N.

METNITZ, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Gurck: 4 miles E. Straſburg.

METRO, a river of Italy, which croſſes the duchy of Urbino, and runs into the Adriatic, 3 miles ESE. from Fano.

METS EN COUTURE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bapaume: 3 leagues E. Bapaume.

METSCHOVSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga: 40 miles WSW. Kaluga. *Long.* 52. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 12. N.

METTENSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles SW. Grein.

METTER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Enz, near Bietigheim.

METTINGEN, or *Moltingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Tecklenburg: 6 miles N. Tecklenburg.

METTINICK ISLAND, an iſland of United America, near the coaſt of Main. *Long.* 68. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 51. N.

*Mettſecoubé*, a ſmall iſland or perforated rock, in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Algiers: where it is ſaid Raymond Lully, in his miſſion to Africa, frequently retired to meditate: 2 leagues N. Boujeiah.

METULÆ, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 18 miles WNW. Villa de Igleſias.

METWAY HARBOUR, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 64. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 10. N.

METZ, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Moſelle, ſituated at the conflux of the Seille and Moſelle, and divided into Old and New Town. The Old Town is large, but the ſtreets are narrow. The houſes, however, though old faſhioned are handſome. The New Town is likewiſe large, and of much more beauty than the former. Excluſive of its fortifications, it has three citadels. The biſhop, before the revolution, ſtyled himſelf a prince of the Roman Empire, and was ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Treves, with a dioceſe of 613 pariſhes, and a revenue of 120,000 livres. Beſides the cathedral, it contained three chapters, 16 pariſh churches, ſix abbies, and a college. In this city are alſo a great number of Jews, who have a ſynagogue here. The Meſzin, or the country round the city of Metz, is of tolerable fertility, and produces a little wheat. It was anciently a part of the kingdom of Auſtraſia, of which Metz was for a long time the capital, and the uſual reſidence of the king. When the children of Charles the Great, and Louis the Pious, divided the dominions of that crown, the kingdom of Lorrain roſe out of the remains of that of Auſtraſia, and towards the end of the ſecond royal line of France, Metz, Toul, and Verdun, three principal towns, ſhook off the yoke, and put themſelves, as free cities, under the protection of the emperor. The power was divided betwixt the biſhop and the magiſtrates; but the latter, with the aſſiſtance of the people, got the ſuperiority over the former, inſomuch that the biſhop had no other power remaining to him in the city of Metz, and country of Meſzin, than a ſhare in the election of the magiſtrates, and in the adminiſtration of the oath of office. In the year 1552, Metz, Verdun, and Toul, put themſelves under the protection of the French, under the name of the protected diſtrict, till the year 1648, when at the peace of Weſtphalia, the three biſhoprics were abſolutely transferred to France. In the year 1556, the biſhop was obliged to cede to the king the right he had in the election of the magiſtrates, and in the adminiſtration of the oath to them: 10 leagues S. Luxemburg, and 38 E. Paris. *Long.* 23. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.

METZENSEIFFEN, a town of Hungary: 16 miles S. Kapſdorf.

MEVA, or *Gniew*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomeralia, on the Viſtula: 22 miles S. Dantzig.

MEUDON, a village of France, where was a magnificent royal palace, on the Seine: 2 leagues below Paris.

MEVES, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre: 1½ league N. La Charite, and 3½ S. Coſne.

MEULAN, a town and fort of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Germain, on the Seine: 2 poſts E. Mantes, and 5 W. Paris.

MEUN, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaugency: 1½ league NE. Beaugency, and 3½ SW. Orleans.

MEURO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 3 miles NW. Schmiedelberg.

MEURS, or *Mors*, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſurrounded by the duchy of Juliers, Cleves, and Berg, by the archbiſhopric of Cologn, and the duchy of Guelders, being ſomewhat above eight miles in length, and as many broad. It abounds in corn, cattle, and veniſon. To the eaſt its limits are formed by the Rhine, and it is likewiſe watered by ſeveral ſmall rivers and brooks. This country is an ancient fief of Cleves, which the firſt counts of Mors, ſo early as the year 1287, received of the counts thereof. On the death of Hermann, the laſt count of Mors, William duke of Cleves, wanted to take poſſeſſion of the county of Mors, as an open fief; but Walpurgis, ſiſter of the laſt count, made a preſent of, and bequeathed this county to prince Maurice of Naſſau Orange; and though the duke of Cleves, on her death, took poſſeſſion thereof in the year 1600, yet it was wreſted from him by prince Maurice, and it remained neutral in the poſſeſſion of the houſe of Naſſau

Orange, till the death of William III. king of Great Britain, after which the king of Pruſſia, partly as lord, and partly as his heir, ſeized on this county. The principality of Mors has its own peculiar regency, who look to the affairs of the ſovereign, as alſo thoſe relating to fiefs, limits, &c. together with eccleſiaſtical, civil, criminal, fiſcal, and matrimonial matters. From the territories of this principality, the king raiſes yearly about 30,000 rix-dollars. Meurs is the capital.

MEURS, or *Mors*, a town of Germany, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, in the circle of Weſtphalia. It is a ſmall but fortified town, containing a citadel, and the place at which the provincial colleges hold their meetings. In it is a Calviniſt church, and a Latin ſchool. The States-General garriſoned this town and citadel, till the year 1712; but in that year the Pruſſian troops, on their retiring into winter quarters out of Brabant, quietly made themſelves maſters thereof, and compelled the Dutch garriſon to withdraw from thence: 16 miles NNW. Duſſeldorp, and 13 SE. Gueldres. *Long.* 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 29. N.

MEURSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: 3 leagues SW. Saintes.

MEURSALT, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune: 1½ league S. Beaune, and 5 SE. Arnay le Duc.

MEURTE, a river of France, which riſes near St. Diey, in the department of the Voſges, paſſes by Raon l'Etape, Luneville, Blainville, Roſieres, Nancy, &c. and joins the Moſelle, 5 miles below Nancy.

MEURTE, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Moſelle, on the eaſt by the department of the Lower Rhine, on the ſouth by the department of the Voſges, and on the weſt by the department of the Meuſe; about 65 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 35 from north to ſouth. Nancy is the capital.

MEUSE, a river which riſes in France, near Montigny le Roy, at a village called *Meuſe*, in the department of the Upper Marne, paſſes by or near to St. Thibaut, Neufchateau, where it is joined by the Mouzon, Vaucolcurs, Commercy, St. Mihiel, Verdun, Dun, Stenay, Mouzon, Sedan, Doncherry, Mezieres, Charleville, Charlemont, Dinant, Namur, where it is joined by the Sambre, Huy, Liege, Viſet, Maeſtricht, Maeſyck, Ruremond, Venlo, Grave, Loevenſtein, Megen. It ſoon after divides into two ſtreams, the upper one towards the north takes the name of *Merwe*, which name it ſeems to preſerve, as well as that of Meuſe, till it joins the German Ocean, after paſſing the iſlands of Holland and Zealand.

MEUSE, a department of France, bounded on the north by the duchy of Luxemburg, on the eaſt by the departments of the Moſelle and the Meurte, on the ſouth by the departments of the Marne and the Voſges, and on the weſt by the departments of the Marne and the Ardennes; about 70 miles in length from north to ſouth, and 30 from eaſt to weſt. Bar le Duc is the capital.

MEUSELWITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: 7 miles NW. Altenburg.

MEUSNET, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoudun: 2¼ leagues S. Iſſoudun, and 3½ E. Chateauroux.

MEUVY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourmont: 7 miles S. Bourmont.

MEUX *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Compiegne: 5 miles SW. Compiegne.

MEW STONE, a large rock in the Engliſh Channel, on the eaſt coaſt of Devonſhire, at the north end of Start Bay: 14 miles NNE. from Start Point.

MEW STONE, a large rock in the Engliſh Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of Devonſhire, near to Bolt Head.

MEWAT, a country of Hindooſtan, ſituated to the weſt of the river Jumnah, ſouth of Delhi, and north-weſt of Agra.

MEXAO DE ST. LAN, an iſland of Portugal, in the Tagus: 4 leagues above Liſbon.

MEXICO, or *New Spain*, a country of North America, bounded on the north-weſt by New Mexico, on the eaſt by the Gulf of Mexico, on the ſouth-eaſt by the iſthmus of Darien, and on the ſouth and weſt by the Pacific Ocean; about 550 leagues in length; the breadth is very unequal, in ſome parts 160 leagues, but towards the iſthmus of Darien hardly 20. The greater part being ſituated under the torrid zone, the heat is great, but generally moderated by partial or general rains, or by ſea breezes, which blow alternately. In ſome diſtricts the exhalation of lakes and rivers cool the air, and render it mild and agreeable. From February to April the air is burning during the day, no cloud intercepts the rays of the ſun, lakes and rivers are dried up, and water can hardly be found. In April the rains commence, and continue till September, attended with dreadful thunder and lightning, inundating the low lands. Upon the eaſt coaſts the ſoil is low, marſhy, always inundated in the rainy ſeaſons, and bounded by impenetrable foreſts, the proſpect is gloomy, and the air unhealthy. In the interior parts the air is milder, and more pure, the ſoil fertile, and the country agreeably diverſified; on the weſtern coaſts the ſoil is good, the borders more elevated, and a greater variety is obſerved in the productions. The Spaniards have abandoned the eaſt coaſts; and the malignant air, foreſts almoſt impervious to man, moraſſes and inhoſpitable deſerts, are a better ſecurity than fortreſſes and garriſons of ſoldiers. The mines of gold and ſilver are abundant, of the latter they count above a thouſand; gold is found in the brooks and rivers, as well as in the mines: theſe mines are only found in barren rocks or mountains; ſome of the veins are followed to an aſtoniſhing depth, even to a thouſand feet below the general ſurface of the earth. The perſon who diſcovers a mine has a right to work it, on paying to the king a tenth of its produce. This property includes a circle, whoſe diameter is 800 feet, beyond that another adventurer has a right to ſearch. Theſe are not the only riches produced; here are alſo mines of iron, copper, lead, alum, cryſtal, vitriol, different kinds of precious ſtones, emeralds, turquoiſes, jaſper, porphyry, marble, foſſil ſalt, &c. Mineral ſprings are abundant, and in ſeveral parts volcanos. No country produces a greater abundance of grain, fruits, or legumes; among the foreſt trees are the cedar, brazil-wood, mahogany, and many others unknown in Europe. Among the animals may be reckoned lions, tygers, wild cats, bears, wolves, foxes, deer, goats, ſquirrels, rats, armadillos, hogs, &c. Mexico produces maize, wheat, barley, rice, peas, beans, and other grain; with a great variety of drugs ſince added to the European liſt, ſuch as copal, anime, tacamahac, caranna, liquid amber, balſam of Tolu, guaiacum, mechoacan root, ſarſaparilla, and many more. Other productions are cotton, which employs the manufactures of the country, cochineal, cacao, honey, dying woods, tobacco, ginger, pearls, ſugar, indigo, &c. Innumerable herds of cattle run wild in the ſavannas and woods, whoſe ſkins and fat form an important article of commerce. Sheep are numerous, but the wool is of little value; the lions are grey, and not ſo formidable as thoſe of Africa; the tygers are ſmaller; bears are uncommon. Among the birds may be reckoned thoſe of the domeſtic kind, goldfinches, nightingales, and upwards of twenty ſpecies of ſinging birds, pigeons, parrots, parroquets, eagles, vultures, pelicans, ravens, macaws, &c. &c. Serpents are numerous, as likewiſe ſcorpions, ſpiders, ants, and muſquetos; and at ſome times locuſts, in the ſpace of a night, will deſtroy the harveſt of a diſtrict. In the rivers, in the lakes, and on the coaſts, are found variety of fiſh, and a great number of alligators. The empire of Mexico was at firſt called *Anabac*, and does not appear to have been very ancient; it was occupied by different tribes, of which the moſt civilized formed themſelves into ſocieties. The Mexicans are ſaid to come from the borders of the Gulf of California, and fixed themſelves near a large lake, in the midſt of which they founded the city of Mexico, which increaſed inſenſibly. For a long time they had no kings, only electing chiefs in time of war, but one of theſe contrived means to make his power continual and hereditary. Montezuma was the ninth in ſucceſſion; theſe princes were deſpotic, fear was the ſupport of their government. The empire was not formed of the provinces which enjoyed the ſame laws; ſome of the provinces were only tributary, enjoying their own laws, others were governed by grandees named by the monarch. Agriculture was imperfect, and conſiſted principally in the cultivation of rice and cacoa, which were the chief food of the people; the rich only indulged themſelves in fowl, fiſh, and game, among which were reckoned ſmall dogs; drunkenneſs was by all ranks held as an odious vice. They went almoſt naked, they painted their bodies, and ornamented their heads with feathers, their noſes and their ears with bone and ſmall works of gold. The king was only diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the people by a cloke of knit cotton thrown over his right ſhoulder; his palace had no windows, the ordinary houſes were huts, ſome of ſtone, the roofs covered with branches of trees; veſſels of earth, mats, ſome ſeats of palm leaves, were their principal furniture; the arts of luxury were rude, their paintings were without grace, and without deſign; their application to hiſtory did honour to their genius; their wars and their funerals were bloody; their towns were extenſive, but their houſes ſcattered; their moſt beautiful temple was only partly built of ſtone, in which they placed a ſtatue of their divinity, and upon his altars they ſacrificed their victims. Their religion was atrocious and terrible; their divinities inſpired terror, and ſeemed only to breathe vengeance; they were ſurrounded with ſerpents, tygers, and the moſt obnoxious animals. To theſe divinities, it is ſaid, they ſacrificed yearly 2000 human victims. Such, in general, was the ſtate of Mexico when conquered by Cortez, in the year 1519. The country is now governed by a viceroy, who repreſents the king of Spain, and is as abſolute in himſelf, in all things political, military, civil, and criminal; his allowable revenues are 40,000 ducats a year, his ſecret ones amount to a much greater ſum; his employment continues five years. Under him are three tribunals, called audiences, for the adminiſtration of juſtice, theſe audiences take their names from different cities, Mexico, Guadalajara, and Guatimala. The inhabitants of Mexico, conſiſt of native Spaniards, Creoles, who are the deſcendants of Spaniards, Mulattoes, the iſſue of an European and an African ſlave; Metifs, born of an European and an Indian; Meſtizes, the deſcendants of Metiffs; Terceroens, their deſcendants, Quarteroens, after which the fifth generation enjoys all the privileges of Creoles. They reckon in Mexico 500,000 Spaniards, one million of Negroes, Mulattoes and Meſtizes, and two millions of Indians. The audience of Mexico contains the provinces of Mexico Proper, Mechoacan, Guaſteca, Tlaſcala, Guaxaca, Tabaſco, and Yucatan. This is the moſt important of all the Spaniſh poſſeſſions to the north of the line, and ſurpaſſes the other audiences in richneſs and extent.

MEXICO PROPER, a province of North America, which is ſaid to owe its name to an ancient idol, named *Mixitli*, from whence is formed the word Mexico. It is reported to exceed all the provinces of America in extenſive beautiful vallies, rich arable lands, and delicious paſturage. Fruits are here in the greateſt variety, perfection, and abundance; the great lakes, rivers, and the neighbourhood of the ſea, afford fiſh of every kind. In a word, it enjoys every external and internal advantage, being waſhed, towards the ſouth by the Pacific Ocean, by which means the inhabitants trade with the other maritime provinces, while the richneſs of the country furniſhes every article of commerce, and the reads, lakes, and rivers, every requiſite of domeſtic induſtry and intercourſe. The climate is indeed variable: ſtrangers complain of its exceſſive heat, while the natives frequently ſhiver with cold: however, both, who are bleſſed with ſound conſtitutions, agree, that it is temperate and pleaſant in general. The ſoil is ſo fruitful, that notwithſtanding the great abundance of money, and the external luxury of the Mexicans, the neceſſaries of life are exceedingly reaſonable, a pregnant proof of the plenty that reigns in the provinces. The ſilver mines are much richer than thoſe of Mechoachan, or indeed of any other province of the empire, and their value is ſtill augmented by the ore's containing a conſiderable portion of gold.

MEXICO, a city of America, and capital of the government ſo called, ſituated on a vaſt lake, ſurrounded by high mountains. The ſituation is now, where it always was; the Spaniards not thinking it neceſſary to deſert a city ſo well built and magnificent. In point of regularity it exceeds all the cities in the univerſe, the ſtreets being ſo ſtraight, and exactly diſpoſed, that from any part of the town the whole is viſible. The want of gates, walls, and artillery, together with the five great cauſeways leading to the city, render Mexico extremely remarkable. All the buildings are convenient, but the public edifices are magnificent. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contains 29 churches, and 22 monaſteries and nunneries, of the opulence of which we may form ſome judgment from the revenue of the cathedral, that amounts to nearly 80,000l. a year, out of which the archbiſhop has 15,000l. annually, beſides vaſt ſums that ariſe by way of perquiſites. All the inhabitants are, indeed, immenſely wealthy; and nothing can convey a higher idea of the vaſt grandeur and riches of Mexico, than the prodigious quantities which are daily expoſed to ſale in the ſtreets, of the moſt valuable commodities of Europe and Aſia. The great ſquare in the middle of the town is extremely magnificent, and the palace of the marquis de Valle, as it is called, one of the nobleſt pieces of architecture any where to be met with. It is built in the very ſpot where formerly ſtood the palace of Motezuma, and occupies nearly the ſame ſpace. Several of the hoſpitals are ſuperb; but what moſt ſtrikes the eyes of a traveller, is the vaſt abundance of ſilver, gold, and jewels, expoſed in plate and toys in the ſtreets, by the goldſmiths and ſhopkeepers; and though it has no ſeaport, nor any communication with the ſea by navigable rivers, it enjoys a prodigious commerce, and is itſelf the centre of all that is carried on between America and Europe on one hand, and between America and the Eaſt Indies on the other. The goods from Acapulco to La Vera Cruz, or from La Vera Cruz to Acapulco, for the uſe of the Philippines, and in a great meaſure for the uſe of Peru and Lima, paſs through this city, and employ an incredible number of horſes and mules. Hither all the gold and ſilver is brought to be coined; here the king's fifth is to be depoſited; and all that immenſe quantity of plate wrought which is annually ſent into Europe. *Long.* 82. 26. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 54. N.

MEXICO (*New*). This large region, ſometimes called the kingdom, and ſometimes the province of New Mexico, lies eaſtward of California, being divided by the Gulf from that peninſula. It extends a great way towards the north pole, bounded on that ſide by very high mountains, and a country which is utterly unknown. On the eaſt it has the country of Louiſiania, on the weſt the Californian Lake and Rio Colorado, while on the ſouth it borders on ſome of the provinces of Mexico Proper, or New Spain, but the limits are uncertain. The diviſion of the country is equally uncertain with its limits. Some geographers divide it into fifteen provinces, others into four only: but the bulk of the Spaniſh writers reckon eighteen provinces, concerning which they give us nothing beſides a dry catalogue of the names. A favourable judgment of the excellency of the climate will be formed from its lying within the temperate zone. The ſummers are warm indeed, and the winters pretty ſharp, but then the former are neither ſcorching hot or unwholſome, nor the latter intenſely cold, or deluged with floods of heavy rain; on the contrary, they are repreſented to be clear, healthy, and bracing, neither partaking of the ſtifling moiſture of the Weſt Indies, and ſome parts of South America, nor of the rigorous congealing colds of Canada, and the countries round Hudſon's Bay. The greateſt encomiums are laviſhed on the fertility of the ſoil, the richneſs of the mines, and the variety of the valuable commodities produced in New Mexico, which abounds with fruit and timber, fields and meadows, precious ſtones, ſilver and gold, fine rivers, and the moſt beautiful variety of hill and dale, land and water. All kinds of wild and tame cattle, eſpecially cows and oxen, are found here in the greateſt plenty. The hills are ſtocked with fowls of different kinds, and the rivers abundantly ſtored with the moſt delicious fiſh. Upon the whole, we may eaſily affirm, that New Mexico is among the pleaſanteſt, richeſt, and moſt plentiful countries of America, or any other part of the world. The chief diviſions are New Mexico Proper, New Leon, New Navarre, and California.

MEXICO *(Gulf of)*, a large bay or gulf of the Atlantic, extending north to ſouth, from the coaſt of Florida to the coaſt of Tabaſco and Yucatan, about 600 miles, and eaſt and weſt, from Cuba to the coaſt of Mexico, about 700.

MEXIMEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montluel: 5½ leagues NE. Lyons.

ME-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 32 miles ESE. Hoang.

MEYENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Pregnitz: 21 miles NE. Perleberg, and 60 NNW. Berlin. *Long.* 30. 5. E. Ferro *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

MEYENFELD, a town of the Griſons, and principal place of a juriſdiction. It is the reſidence of a bailiff, and ſeat of a council; and has the reputation of being the firſt place in the country in which the reformation was encouraged. It is a kind of ſtaple for goods paſſing to and from Germany and Italy. The lordſhip of Meyenfeld was purchaſed of the count of Tockenburg: 52 miles E. Lucerne, and 11 N. Coire. *Long.* 27. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. N.

MEYMAT, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: 6 leagues ENE. Tulle.

MEYNE, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: 1 league W. Beaucaire.

MEYRINGEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: 28 miles SE. Thun.

MEYRVEIS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lozere: 9 leagues W. Alais, and 7½ S. Mende. *Long.* 21. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 10. N.

MEYWAR, ſee *Oudipour*.

MEZ LE CARHAIX, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſtrenen: 2 leagues E. Carhaix, and 1¾ NW. Roſtrenen.

MEZA, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotzk, which runs into the Dwina: 16 miles NE. Veliz.

MEZANA *(Le)*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 17 miles SSW. Turſi.

MEZANDERAN, or *Mazenderan*, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by the Caſpian Sea, on the eaſt by Choraſan, on the ſouth by Chuſiſtan and Irak, and on the weſt by Ghilan. The ſouthern part is mountainous, and nearly deſert, neverthleſs, it contains ſome charming vallies, and the air is healthy. This part is called *Taberiſtan*. Towards the north it is aſtoniſhingly fertile, ſo that it is called *The Garden of Perſia*, and from the month of September to April, the whole country appears like a vaſt parterre of flowers. The inhabitants collect 16,000 pounds of ſilk, but inferior in quality, to that produced in Ghilan, a great deal of cotton, which they dye and manufacture, ſugar, excellent fruits, eſpecially raiſins, of ſome of which they make wine, but dry the chief for ſale, a great deal of rice, corn, and ſalt. Among the animals are tygers, deer, ſheep, goats, &c. This province is well ſituated for trade on the Caſpian Sea, but the towns on the coaſts are much inteſted by pirates. Ferabad is the capital.

MEZANDERAN, a town of Perſia, in the province ſo called: 80 miles WSW. Ferabad.

MEZDAGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and provinee of Chaus, ſituated at the foot of Mount Atlas.

MEZE, a town of Franee, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers: 3 leagues NE. Pezenas, and 5 SW. Montpellier. *Long.* 21. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

MEZEL, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: 2 leagues S. Digne, and 6 ENE. Forcalquier.

MEZEMNA, a ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 80 miles E. Tetuan. *Long.* 13. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 22. N.

MEZEN, a ſea-port town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the White Sea, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name: 128 miles NNE. Archangel. *Long.* 61. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 30. N.

MEZEN, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the government of Archangel, *Long*. 67. E Ferro ; *Lat*. 64. 15. runs ſouth-weſt to the town of Poſlanſkoi, when it changes its courſe, and runs north-weſterly to *Long*. 61. 20. *Lat*. 66. 30. where it runs into the Frozen Ocean.

MEZEN, a mountain of France, which gives name to a diſtrict, in the department of the Ardeche : 9 leagues W. Valence, and 6 WNW. Privas.

MEZIDON, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Liſieux : 3¾ leagues WSW. Liſieux, and 4½ SE. Caen.

MEZIERE, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz : 1¾ league N. Metz, and 3 S. Thionville.

MEZIERE, or *Subtray Meziere en Brenne*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre : 3 leagues S. Chatillon ſur Indre, and 6 W. Chateauroux.

MEZIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville. It is a ſtrong town, ſituated on an iſland formed by the river Meuſe, over which it has two bridges, with a citadel. This place was beſieged in the year 1521, by the troops of the emperor Charles V. under the command of the count of Naſſau, but the chevalier Bayard, who defended the town, compelled them to raiſe the ſiege. The citadel was built by captain St. Paul, one of the chiefs of the leaguers, who called himſelf a marſhal of France, and hoped to become king of the Rethelois and Mezieres, under the protection of the king of Spain : half a league S. Charleville. *Long*. 22. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 46. N.

MEZILLE, a river of France, which runs into the Loir, near Montargis.

MEZILLES, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Fargeau : 2 leagues NE. St. Fargeau.

MEZIN, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nerac : 2 leagues SSW. Nerac, and 2½ NW. Condom. *Long*. 17. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 3. N.

MEZOUR, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar : 21 leagues NE. Candahar.

MEZZANA, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 12 miles SW. Corte.

MGLIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverſkoi, on the Iput : 76 miles NNW. Novgorod Sieverſkoi. *Long*. 50. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 12. N.

MHARAS. a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen : 16 miles W. Kataba.

MI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan : 37 miles SSE. Hoai-king.

MI, a river of China, which riſes five miles NW. Noling-quan, in the province of Chantong, and runs into the Eaſtern Sea. *Long*. 137. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 12. N.

MI, a river of China, which runs into the Tom, at Tcha-lin-tcheou.

MIADWZNA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov : 36 miles SSE. Bialacerkiew.

MIALNANAEN, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth : 10 miles ENE. George's Town.

MIAMI *(Little)*, a river of North America, which runs into the Ohio, at Columbia. *Long*. 84. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 38. 57. N.

MIAMI *(Great)*, a river of North America, which runs into the Ohio. *Long*. 85. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 38. 57. N.

MIANA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. This is the place where the celebrated traveller M. Thevenot died, on his return from Iſpahan : 19 leagues SE. Tauris.

MIAO-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi : 17 miles SW. Kiai.

MIATBIR, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Duguela, ſituated near a mountain of the ſame name.

MICELLA, one of the ſmaller Molucca Iſlands.

MICHAILOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan : 24 miles SSW. Riazan. *Long*. 56. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 20. N.

MICHALOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia 52 miles N. Zytomiers.

MICHELBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia : 5 : miles NE. Willach.

MICHELAU, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm : 36 miles E. Culm.

MICHELAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg : 6 miles NE. Grottgau, and 8 SSE. Brieg.

MICHELBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Schwarzenberg : 20 miles W. Anſpach, and 8 S. Rotenburg.

MICHELPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 12 miles SE. St. Polten.

MICHELSDORF, a town of Hungary : 12 miles S. Podolicz.

MICHELSDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 9 miles NE. Leutmiſchl.

MICHELSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Erbach : 1 mile NE. Erbach.

MICHELSTETTEN, or *Veleſalo*, a cloiſter of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola , 4 miles NNE. Crainburg.

MICHIGAN, a lake of North America, in Upper Canada, 260 miles in length, and above 50 in breadth. This lake, which has depth enough for veſſels of any ſize, has a communication with lake Huron, by the river or channel of Michilimackinack. *Long*. 84. 40. to 87. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 41. 15. to 45. 35. N.

MICHILIMACKINACK, a broad river between lake Huron, and lake Michigan.

MICHILIMACKINACK, an iſland and fort ſituated in the ſtraits or river Michilimackinack. *Long*. 84. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 45, 33. N.

MICHIPICOTON, a town of North America, on the eaſt coaſt of Lake Superior. *Long*. 84. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 47. 56. N.

MICHISCOUI, a river of United America, which runs into lake Champlain, in the north-weſt part of the ſtate of Vermont.

MICHO COVE, a cove or bay of Canada, on the ſouth coaſt of the river St. Lawrence : 76 leagues below Quebec. *Long*. 66. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 49. 5. N.

MICKLE ROOE, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands : about 8 miles in circumference. *Long*. 1. 24. E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 60. 30. N.

MIDDLEBURG, a ſeaport town of the ſtate of Zealand, ſituated in the centre of the iſland of Walcheren, of which it is the capital. It was at the beginning only a village, which the lords of Borſſele enlarged and ſurrounded with walls, in the year 1132. It is at preſent a large and handſome city, and has the firſt ſeat in the aſſembly of the ſtates of Zealand. The town-houſe is a magnificent building, ornamented with a great number of ſtatues of the comtes and comteſſes of Holland and Zealand ; it was formerly a rich and celebrated abby, founded in the year 1256, by William, king of the Romans, and comte of Holland and Zeeland, who was interred, with the queen Iſabella, in the abby church, with a magnificent monument, erected by Florent V. In this church was held a chapter of the order of the Golden Fleece, in 1505, by Philip the Fair, duke of Burgundy, afterwards king of Spain, when he created ten new knights. It was deſtroyed by lightning in 1712. The revenues of the abby were granted to the biſhop, when pope Paul IV. eſtabliſhed an epiſcopal ſee, at Middleburg, in 1562 ; and the collegiate church of St. Peter was made a cathedral. The dioceſe was under the archbiſhopric of Utrecht, and its juriſdiction extended over ten cities, and about one hundred villages ; and was divided into four deaneries, in which were included nine chapters of canons, one abby, and thirty-three monaſteries. The biſhopric continued but a very ſhort time, for in the year 1574, the city was taken by the Hollanders, after a ſiege of twenty-two months, during which it was bravely defended by Chriſtopher de Montdragon, the Spaniſh general, who, after enduring extreme hardſhips, ſurrendered on the terms, that the ſacred veſſels, church ornaments, eccleſiaſtics, and the garriſon ſhould be ſafely conducted to Flanders ; and that the baron of Ste. Aldegonde, the intimate friend of the prince of Orange, who had been taken priſoner by the Spaniards, ſhould be ſet at liberty, which were faithfully executed by both parties. Since that time the reformed religion has taken place, and the biſhopric been diſſolved. Spain made every poſſible effort to oblige the Hollanders to raiſe the ſiege, and expended vaſt ſums in fitting out divers fleets and armaments to ſuccour the inhabitants, but they were all defeated by the brave Zealanders. The fortifications of Middleburg are very ſtrong and regular, having been much augmented by the Dutch, ſince they became maſters of it. They have eight gates and twelve baſtions to defend the walls and ramparts, with large and deep ditches filled with water ; beſides which its ſituation is ſuch as to enable the inhabitants to lay the country about it under water when they pleaſe. The number of inhabitants is about 26,000. *Long*. 21, 7. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 34. N.

MIDDELBURG, a town of Dutch Flanders, which was originally only a hamlet to the village of Heyle, and belonged to an abby called *Middleburg*, from whence it took its name. In the year 1433, the abbot obtained permiſſion to alienate it, after which it paſſed into the poſſeſſion of many different lords, and was, in the year 1617, erected into a comte by archduke Albert in favour of Iſabella de Merode, who brought it as a portion to Philip, comte of Iſſenghein. Though ſituated in the dominion of the Dutch, free exerciſe of the Roman Catholic religion is allowed : 7 miles NE. Bruges, and 4 SE. Sluys.

MIDDELBOURGH, ſee *Eavowe*.

MIDDLEFAHRT, a town of Denmark, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Funen, on the little Belt, which is here hardly a mile wide, and is called *Middleſahrt Sound*. From hence is a ferry to Snogboy, in Jutland : 24 miles W. Odenſee. *Long*. 9. 39. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 32. N.

MIDDLEBY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries : 14 miles E. Dumfries.

MIDDLE ISLAND, an iſland in the Straits of Sunda, in the Indian Sea. *Long*. 104. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 5. 57. S.

MIDDLE LAKE, a lake of Canada : 300 miles N. Quebec.

MIDDL

MIDDLE POINT, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 63. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. N.

MIDDLEHAM, a town of England, in the North riding of the county of York, with a weekly market on Monday : 26 miles NW. Boroughbridge, and 229 N. London.

MIDDLESEX, a county of England, bounded on the north by Hertfordſhire, on the eaſt by Eſſex, from which it is ſeparated by the river Lea, on the ſouth by Surry, and a ſmall part of Kent, from both which it is ſeparated by the river Thames, and on the weſt by Buckinghamſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the river Coln and a ſmall part of Surry, about 24 miles in length, and about 14 in breadth. It is divided into ſix hundreds, and contains two cities, London and Weſtminſter, ſeven market towns, and about 200 pariſhes, without including thoſe in the cities. This county, although one of the ſmalleſt, is the richeſt and moſt populous in the kingdom. The ſoil in general is loamy, in ſome places tending to gravel, in ſome to clay, in others to ſand ; in the neighbourhood of London where manure is eaſily to be obtained, the land is moſtly employed in gardens and nurſeries, or laid down to graſs. At a farther diſtance, eſpecially towards Buckinghamſhire, there are ſome conſiderable tracts of arable land, which produce good crops of corn. There are ſome very extenſive meadows on the ſide of the rivers Thames, Lea, and Coln. The number of cows kept by the London cow-keepers, for the ſupply of the metropolis with milk in the county of Middleſex, is about 7200, beſides 1300 kept on the other ſide of the Thames, in Surry and Kent ; each of theſe cows is ſuppoſed to produce eight quarts of milk a day, on an average. The towns are Barnet, Brentford, Edgeware, Enfield, Hounſlow, Stanes and Uxbridge. Middleſex ſends eight members to the Britiſh parliament, that is, two for the county, four for London, and two for Weſtminſter.

MIDDLESEX, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

MIDDLESEX, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

MIDDLESEX, a county of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey.

MIDDLETON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, on the Connecticut River : 80 miles SW. Boſton, and 85 NE. New York.

MIDDLETON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament : 12 miles W. Youghal, and 13 E. Cork.

MIDDLETON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

MIDDLETON, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh : 6 miles S. Dalkeith.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania : 9 miles E. Harriſburg.

MIDDLETOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey : 14 miles ESE. Brunſwick.

MIDDLEWICH, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated on a canal which forms a communication between the Merſey, Dee, Ouſe, Trent, Severn, Humber, Thames, &c. The principal manufacture is making of ſalt. Here are two ſalt ſprings, very rich in ſalt, but not abundant in brine. A cotton manufacture has been lately eſtabliſhed. The market is on Tueſday : 22 miles E. Cheſter, and 166 NNW. London.

MIDERFELS, or *Miterfels*, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria : 12 miles NE. Straubing.

MIDHURST, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, ſituated in the road from London to Chicheſter. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has a weekly market on Thurſday : 11 miles N. Chicheſter, and 50 SSW. London.

MIDIEH, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania : 60 miles E. Adrianople.

MIDNAPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal : 60 miles W. Calcutta, and 116 SSW. Moorſhedabad.

MILNOI, an iſland belonging to Ruſſia, in the Pacific Ocean : 20 miles SE. Bering's Iſland. *Long.* 183. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

MIDON, a river of France, which runs into the Adour, a little below Tartas.

MIDROE, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, which runs into the Sheliff.

MIEDES, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xalon, near Calataiud.

MIEDNIKI, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 18 miles E. Wilna.

MIEDZIAL, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 52 miles S. Braſlaw.

MIEDZIRZECZKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 52 miles NNW. Zytomiers.

MIEDZYRZECZ, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. This town was taken by the Pomeranians, in the year 1094, and retaken by the Poles ſoon after : 44 miles WSW. Novogrodek.

MIEDZYRZYCZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov : 32 miles WSW. Czerkaſon.

MJEIBOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek : 58 miles WSW. Novogrodek.

MIEKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow : 12 miles N. Cracow.

MIELAN, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirande : 2 leagues SSW. Mirande, and 2¼ NE. Rabaſteins. *Long.* 17. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

MIELEC, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz : 36 miles SW. Sandomirz.

MIELNICK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk : 44 miles SW. Bielſk.

MIEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi : 23 miles WNW. Han-tcheng.

MIEN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen : 56 miles W. Pao-king. *Long.* 122. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 28. N.

MIEN-TAM-KEOU-TOUKA, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 137. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 1. N.

MIEN-TCHOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen : 18 miles N. Han.

MIEN-YANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang : 617 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 130. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 12. N.

MIER-CHAS-KUN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, containing about 400 houſes, and ſeveral bazars, ſituated near the ruins of Perſepolis : 40 miles N. Schiras.

MIES, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen : 14 miles W. Pilſen, and 56 WSW. Prague.

MIGLERE (*La*), a town of Piedmont, on the river Stura : 7½ miles S. Cereſola, and 24 NNW. Turin.

MIGLIANICA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra : 7 miles E. Civita di Chieti.

MIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra : 15 miles NNE. Conza.

MIGLIONICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata : 9 miles SW. Matera.

MIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora : 11 miles N. Sezza.

MIGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne : 1 league N. Poitiers.

MIGNOVILLARD, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arbois : 4¼ leagues SE. Salins, and 1¼ NE. Nozeroy.

MIGREEVO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod : 36 miles S. Tcherepovetz.

MIGRON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente : 10 miles NE. Saintes.

MIGU, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman : 140 miles SW. Julfar.

MIGUEL ESTEVAN, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile : 40 miles S. Huete.

MIGUEL TURRIA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile : 4 miles SE. Civdad Real.

MIGULINSKAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Don : 72 miles WSW. Archadinſkaia.

MIHALY, a town of Hungary ; 10 miles N. Zatmar.

MIHAU, a ſmall iſland of France, on the weſt coaſt, near the iſland of Molene : 5 leagues W. from the iſland of Bas.

MIHEL, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube : 16 miles above Lintz.

MIHEL, a quarter or diſtrict of the archduchy of Auſtria, between the Danube and Bohemia.

MIHLACK, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 18 miles SW. Freyſtadt.

MIJAH, a town of Japan, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Niphon.

MIJAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada : 10 miles NE. Marbella.

MIJASKA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes at fort Tchebarkulſkaia, and runs into the Iſet, near Uſta Mijaſka, in the government of Tobolſk.

MIJASKA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Mijas : 16 miles NE. Tcheliabinſk.

MIJASKA (*Uſt*), a fortreſs of Ruſſia, at the union of the Mias and Iſer : 68 miles SSW. Tiumen.

MIKALIDI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated on a river which runs into the ſea of Marmora, with a fort, about two miles from the town, whence they ſend ſilk, wool, grain, and fruit to Smyrna, Conſtantinople, &c. : 35 miles W. Burſa. *Long.* 46. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 10. N.

**MIKEN**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Malka: 40 miles E. Ekaterinograd.

**MIKLOSVAR**, a town of Tranſilvania, on the river Alaut: 16 miles N. Cronſtadt.

**MIKOLAIOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 28 miles SSW. Lemberg.

**MIKOLAIOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 24 miles W. Lucko.

**MIKULINOZE**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 56 miles NNW. Kaminiec.

**MILA**, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 74 leagues SW. Latac.

**MILA**, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis: 30 miles S. Conſtantina.

**MILAN** *(Duchy of)*, a country of Italy, bounded on the north by the Griſons, on the eaſt by the Venetian States, on the ſouth by the ſtates of Piedmont and Parma, and on the weſt by Piedmont and Savoy. Its greateſt breadth from north to ſouth is upwards of 100 miles; and its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt 108. Scarce a country throughout Europe is more fertile, in a variety of excellent productions. Every where it is watered either by rivulets or canals; and after the harveſt of the uſual kinds of grain, the people ſow Turkey wheat, chiefly on account of their poultry. They likewiſe ſow rice, though the culture of both thoſe grains is deemed pernicious to health. The paſtures are very rich, eſpecially in the diſtrict of Lodi, which is famous for the breeding of cattle. The cheeſe made in the country, and improperly called *Parmeſan*, is well known. Here is alſo excellent wine, and all manner of vegetables and fruits in perfection, together with a very conſiderable number of mulberry-trees, for ſilk. The charms of the country are beſides heightened by three large lakes. The trade of the Milaneſe is conſiderable; but the greater part of the commodities the country affords is conſumed by the inhabitants, their exports generally coming far ſhort of their imports. Great quantities of cloth and linen are manufactured, and ſilk is in great plenty, but not ſo fine as the Piedmonteſe. The ſtuffs are moſtly for home conſumption; but ſilk ſtockings, gloves, and handkerchiefs are uſually exported. Milan is alſo famous for curious works in ſteel, cryſtal, agate, hyacinths, and other gems; and the country every where abounds with ingenious workmen and artificers. From the extraordinary fertility and richneſs of this country, it may be concluded that it produces a conſiderable revenue for its ſovereign. It is ſaid to have brought in to the king of Spain, above two millions of dollars. In the fourteenth century Matthew Viſconti, a nobleman of this country, affected the ſovereignty of it, and was ſupported in his proceedings by the emperor Henry VIII. Towards the end of that century, John Galeatius bought the ducal title from the emperor Wenzel; and his daughter marrying with Louis, duke of Orleans, gave riſe to the pretenſions of the kings of France to this duchy. After the deceaſe of the laſt duke of this line, Francis Sfortia ſo ingratiated himſelf with the Milaneſe, that in 1450, they unanimouſly created him duke. Under his ſucceſſors, France endeavoured to get poſſeſſion of this fine country; but the emperor Charles V. declaring it a fief of the empire, on the death of the laſt duke, inveſted his ſon Philip II. king of Spain, with it; and accordingly it continued annexed to the crown of Spain, till the demiſe of Charles II. In the expenſive and long war about his ſucceſſion, all the Milaneſe being, in 1706, overrun by the imperial troops, the emperor took poſſeſſion of it, as a fief; and it was confirmed to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Baden, in 1714, the quadruple alliance of 1718, and the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748; thoſe parts notwithſtanding being excepted, which the houſe of Auſtria ceded to the duke of Savoy. What now remains to the houſe of Auſtria of the duchy of Milan, together with the dukedom of Mantua, is under a general governor, and includes the Milaneſe Proper, the territories of Como, Pavia, Lodi, and Cremona.

**MILAN**, a city of Italy, and capital of a duchy ſo called. This city is ſaid to be ten miles in circumference; but would not take up, perhaps, half this ſpace, were the many gardens excluded. Its chief defence is a wall and rampart, and at ſome diſtance, a citadel, which conſiſts of ſix baſtions, and is reputed a place of ſtrength. Broad and ſtraight ſtreets are but few, in compariſon of the narrow and crooked; and the many paper windows, or glaſs and paper panes intermixed, even in the fineſt palaces, have a mean appearance. Here are 22 gates, 230 churches, of which 96 are parochial, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, 120 ſchools, and about 250,000 inhabitants. The nobility are very numerous, and few places can claim ſuch a freedom of living and acting as one pleaſes. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Maria and Thecla, is more remarkable for its largeneſs than its grandeur; at leaſt this grandeur wants order, the church being a vaſt pile of marble, which, with the ſtatues, alſo of marble, is diſpoſed without taſte or regularity. Its treaſury, of great value, contains, among other precious things, the almoſt invaluable coffin of rock cryſtal, wherein the body of St. Charles Boromeo, cardinal and archbiſhop of Milan, is depoſited. The chief church for antiquity is that of St. Ambroſe, where lie the bodies of that father, and the kings Pepin and Bernard. The Ambroſian college, in the centre of the town, is a foundation of Frederic Boromeo, where ſixteen profeſſors teach gratis. He alſo began to build a fine library, which cardinal Gilbert Boromeo finiſhed, with many large additions. It is ſaid to contain upwards of 40,000 printed volumes, and ſome thouſands of manuſcripts. In this college is alſo an academy of painting, and a muſeum. The ſeminary for ſciences, where the ſtudents are both taught and maintained, and the college of the nobles, are ſtately buildings; but inferior to the Helvetian college, founded for a certain number of Switzers. Here is alſo a mathematical academy. The large lazaret is only made uſe of in time of any reigning contagious diſorder. The great hoſpital is a very fine building, and very liberally endowed by duke Francis Sfortia IV. Its income is ſaid to be between 90 and 100,000 rixdollars. And into it are admitted, not only ſick perſons, but alſo foundlings and lunatics. Here are alſo ſeveral other receptacles for the poor and diſtreſſed. The large hoſpital has ſix ſmaller depending on it. In the Dominican convent, near the church of Madonna della gratia, is held the court of inquiſition. Among the civil buildings is the old and ſpacious regency-houſe, near the cathedral, now the uſual reſidence of the governor-general; alſo the new and ſtately town-houſe, where ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue of Philip II. This city, which was built by the Gauls, in the 395th year after the foundation of Rome, was ſince beſieged forty times, taken twenty times, and four times almoſt totally demoliſhed; to which may be added, a multiplicity of other misfortunes it had been involved in, out of which it always recovered. Here are manufacturers, artificers, and handicraftſmen of all kinds; beſides ſeveral rivers and many canals, all which are very inſtrumental to promote and increaſe its trade: 132 miles W. Venice, and 65 N. Genoa. *Long.* 26. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 25. N.—The inhabitants of this city made no oppoſition to the French republic, but the citadel ſtood a ſiege from the 18th of June, to the 29th, when the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war. It is now united with the Ciſalpine republic.

**MILASA**, or *Marmora*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 16 miles SW. Mogla.

**MILATIN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 44 miles SW. Lucko.

**MILAY**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 16 miles S. Leitmeritz.

**MILBERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SW. Laab.

**MILBORN PORT**, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, on the borders of Dorſetſhire, which ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 3 miles E. Sherborn, and 115 W. London.

**MILCE**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 34 miles NNW. Lucko.

**MILDENHALL**, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Friday: 12 miles NW. Bury St. Edmund's, and 69 NNE. London.

**MILDORFF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles W. Crems.

**MILDSTEDE**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick; near this town formerly ſtood the town and caſtle of Mildeſborg, which were deſtroyed by an inundation, in the year 1300: 2 miles SE. Huſum.

**MILECZA**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 76 miles E. Wilna.

**MI-LEI**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yunnan: 1145 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 34. N.

**MILESIMO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat: 10 miles E. Ceva.—From the 10th, to the 13th of April, 1796, a battle was fought near this town, between the Auſtrians, with the Piedmonteſe, and the French, in which the latter were victorious; the loſs of the allies was upwards of 2000 killed, and 7000 priſoners.

**MILETIN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 11 miles NNW. Konigingratz.

**MILETO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, held immediately under the pope: 8 miles ENE. Nicotera.

**MILETS**, anciently *Miletus*, a town on the weſt coaſt of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 64 miles S. Smyrna. *Long.* 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 22. N.

**MILFIELD**, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland; anciently the reſidence of the Saxon kings of Bernicia, where ſeveral battles have been fought between the Engliſh and the Scotch: 18 miles SSW. Berwick, and 324 N. London.

**MILFORD**, a town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, ſituated on the north coaſt of Milford Haven, where a company of Quakers, from America, have formed a plan for eſtabliſhing a whale fiſhery in the South Seas; a new quay has been built, and a conſiderable number of buildings erected towards forming a town: 6 miles WNW. Pembroke, and 6 SSW. Haverfordweſt.

**MILFORD**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware: 150 miles S. Philadelphia.

MILFORD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 8 miles NW. Boſton.

MILFORD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticutt: 5 miles SW. Newhaven.

MILFORD (*North*), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 12 miles N. Danbury, and 116 SW. Boſton.

MILFORD HAVEN, a large and ſpacious bay of the Iriſh Sea, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Wales, in Pembrokeſhire; and ſaid to be one of the moſt commodious harbours in the kingdom: in the year 1757, 10,000l. were voted by parliament to fortify it againſt the attack of an enemy.

MILHARS, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gaillac: 4½ leagues N. Gaillac.

MILHAU, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aveiron, on the Tarn. The proteſtants formerly fortified it, but Louis XIII. diſmantled it, in the year 1629. In 1744, the proteſtant inhabitants had three troops of dragoons quartered upon them, the maintenance of whom for three months, coſt them 30,000 livres, by which means the town was totally ruined: 14 leagues ENE. Alby, and 9 SE. Rhodez. *Long*. 20. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 5. N.

MILHAUD, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niſmes: 1½ league SW. Niſmes, and 7 NE. Montpellier.

MILHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles E. Graz.

MILI, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, 7 miles S. Meſſina.

MILI, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 15 leagues NE. Tchiatam.

MILIANA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 22 miles SSE. Sherſhell, and 45 SSW. Algiers.

MILIANA, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 10 miles SE. Tunis.

MILICIA, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, 10 miles ESE. Palermo.

MILILLO, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto: 8 miles SSE. Leptini.

MILITSCH, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 18 miles N. Oels, and 27 NNE. Breſlau.

MILK, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, 4 miles NW. Maccaree Bay.

MILKCOVE, a creek of Ireland, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the entrance into Roſs Bay, near Gally Head.

MILKHAVEN, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Sligo, a little to the ſouth of Donegal Bay.

MILL ISLANDS, four ſmall iſlands in Hudſon's Bay. *Long*. 78. 30. to 79. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 64. 30. N.

MILLACH, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: 10 miles N. Confolens.

MILLAS, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennees, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perpignan: 3 leagues W. Perpignan, and 4 NE. Prades.

MILLEBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Rhine, a little to the eaſt of Rheinfelden.

MILLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 2 miles NNE. Sittart.

MILLENBACH, a town of Tranſilvania: 20 miles W. Hermenſtadt, and 10 SE. Weiſenburg.

*Millençay*, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher: 2 leagues NE. Romorantin.

MILLERS, a river of United America, in the ſtate of New England, which runs into the Connecticut, a little below Deerfield.

MILLER'S BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, a little to the north of Portland Point.

MILLERY, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Camp de Lyon: 7 leagues NE. St. Etienne, and 2½ S. Lyons.

MILLESSOW, a mountain of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz.

MILLEVILLE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 25 miles S. Carlſtadt.

MILLSTREET, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, where ſome manufactures of linen have been introduced: 136 miles from Dublin.

MILLTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: 152 miles from Dublin.

MILLTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Weſtmeath.

MILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtampes: 3 leagues W. Fontainbleau, and 4 E. Eſtampes.

MILO, anciently *Melos*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. This iſland was long rich and populous, and in early antiquity enjoyed perfect freedom. The Athenians, unable to bring the people of Melos to declare in their favour, in the Peloponneſian war, made a deſcent upon their coaſts, and laid all waſte before them with fire and ſword. Twice did they fail in their enterpriſe, but returning with more numerous forces, they laid ſiege to Melos, and having reduced the beſieged to ſurrender at diſcretion, put to the ſword every man capable of bearing arms. They ſpared only the women and children, whom they carried off into captivity. Lyſander, the Lacedæmonian general, having in his turn ſubdued the Athenians, obliged them to recal the colony they had ſent to Melos, and to reſtore to the iſland the wretched remains of its inhabitants. This iſland loſt its liberty when the Romans, aſpiring to the empire of the world, conquered the whole archipelago. In the partition of that monarchy, it fell to the eaſtern emperors; was afterwards governed by its own dukes, and finally was conquered by Soliman II. Since that period it has groaned beneath Ottoman deſpotiſm, and is completely deprived of its importance. It was, in the memory of man, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, and contained upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. M. Tournefort, who viſited it in 1700, gives a delightful deſcription of this iſland. The earth, conſtantly heated by ſubterraneous fires, produces almoſt without intermiſſion, wheat, barley, cotton, exquiſite wines, and delicious melons. All the productions of the iſland are of incomparable excellence. Its partridges, quails, kids, and lambs, are in high eſtimation, yet extremely cheap. Could M. Tournefort return to Milo, he would no longer find the beauteous iſle he has deſcribed. He would ſtill ſee the feathered alum, with ſilver threads, ſuſpended from the roofs of caverns, fragments of pure ſulphur filling the crevices of the rocks, numerous mineral ſprings, hot baths, and the ſame fires which, in his time, heated the boſom of the earth, and rendered it ſo fertile. He would now find, on a ſurface of eighteen leagues in circumference, only about 700 inhabitants. He would ſigh to behold the fineſt parts of the country without cultivation, and fertile vallies changed into moraſſes. Milo has aſſumed a very different appearance within the courſe of the laſt fifty years. The plague, every where propagated by the Turks, has cut off the greateſt part of the inhabitants; and the deteſtable government of the Porte, and the oppreſſions of the captain pacha, have completed its deſtruction. *Long*. 42. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 38. N.

MILOPOTAMO, a town and fortreſs of the iſland of Candia: 28 miles WNW. Candia.

MILREGOS, a fort on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 5½ leagues N. Caſcaes, and 7 NW. Liſbon.

MILSBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which riſes about four miles S. from Breckerfeld, in the county of Mark, and runs into the Volme, 1 mile before its conflux with the Roer.

MILSTATT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, ſituated on the Milſtatter See: 40 miles N. Goritz, and 28 W. Clagenfurt.

MILSTATTER SEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 9 miles E. Saxenburg.

MILTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Mentz, on the Maine: 26 miles NE. Heidelberg, and 46 ESE. Mentz.

MILTHORP, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, on the borders of Lancaſhire: 8 miles S. Kendal, and 251 NNW. London.

MILTON, or *Milton Abby*, or *Abby Milton*, a town or England, in the county of Dorſet, ſo called on account of an abby founded here by king Athelſtan, ſaid to be on account of the murder of his brother Edwin. This abby, at the diſſolution, was preſerved entire by ſir John Tregonwell. In the year 1771, the whole, except the great hall, was taken down by lord Milton. It has a weekly market on Tueſday: 8 miles SW. Blandford, and 112 WSW. London.

MILTON, or *Milton Royal*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated on a river which runs into the Swale; once the reſidence of king Alfred, who had a place there. It is celebrated for its oyſters, and has a weekly market on Saturday: 15 miles W. Canterbury, and 42 E. London.

MILWALDE, or *Midwalde*, a town of the ſtate of Groningen: 8 miles SSE. Dam.

MIMERE, a river of England, in the county of Hertford, which joins the Beane, near Ware.

MINA, a river of Africa, which runs into the Sheliff, 12 miles E. Mutti-gannim, in Algiers.

MINA, a ſea-port town, at the entrance of the Gulf of Perſia, in an unhealthy air, at the mouth of the river Ibrahim, it is ſurrounded with walls, and defended with towers: 14 leagues W. Ormus.

MINA, a Dutch factory of Africa, in the country of Fetu, on the Gold Coaſt.

MINAES GERAES, a juriſdiction of South America, in Brazil, ſituated between the 25th and 33d degrees of longitude W. from Greenwich, and 15th and 22d of S. *Lat*. The inhabitants amount to about 35,180 whites, 26,075 Indians, and 108,400 ſlaves. The fifth part of the gold found in this juriſdiction, paid to the king of Portugal, amounts yearly to about five millions of livres.

MINCH, a channel of the Atlantic, between the Weſtern Iſlands, and the main land of Scotland.

**MINCHBACH**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Eger, 2 miles E. Nordlingen.

MINCHING HAMPTON, ſee *Hampton*.

MINCIO, a river of Italy, which riſes in Lake Garda, paſſes by Peſcheira, Monzanbano, &c. forms the lake which ſurrounds the city of Mantua, and afterwards runs into the Po, near Sachetta.

MINCKENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Trieſſing: 6 miles ENE. Baden.

MINDANAO, one of the Philippine Iſlands, and next to Luçon in point of ſize; of a triangular form, the circumference near 300 leagues, but with ſo many points running out into the ſea, and deep bays, that a man may go acroſs it any where in a day and a half. It lies ſouth-eaſt of Manilla, at the diſtance of 200 leagues. All the country, except upon the ſea-coaſt, is mountainous, yet it abounds in rice, and produces very nouriſhing roots. There are infinite numbers of that ſort of palm-trees, which are called ſago, of the pith of which, reduced to meal, they make bread and biſcuit throughout all the iſland of Mindanao. This iſland likewiſe produces all ſorts of fruits that are to be found in other iſlands of this archipelago; but the cinnamon is a tree peculiar to this of Mindanao, grows on the mountains, without any improvement, and has no owner but him that finds it. Whoever is ſo lucky as to meet firſt with ſuch a valuable tree, begins immediately to make advantage of his good fortune. With this view, he takes off the bark before it is ripe; and ſo, though at firſt it be ſtrong, like that of Ceylon, yet in a ſmall time, and at fartheſt in two years, it loſes all its taſte and virtue. The inhabitants of Mindanao find very good gold by digging deep into the ground, as alſo in the rivers, making trenches before the floods. There is ſulphur enough for all ſorts of uſes, which may be eaſily collected in the ſeveral burning mountains. In 1640, a high mountain broke out into flames, and clouded the air, land, and ſea with its aſhes. In the ſea, between this iſland and that of Xolo, there are very large pearls taken. *Long.* 141. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. N.

MINDELHEIM, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordſhip, in the circle of Swabia; this lordſhip is about eight miles ſquare, and formerly belonged to the dukes of Teck, being at that time the only remaining part of all their lands. On their extinction, it devolved to the family of Rechberg, and from them to that of Freundſberg, who alſo failing, a conteſt aroſe about it betwixt the families of Fugger and Maxelrain; but the latter transferring their right to duke Maximilian, of Bavaria, in the year 1612, he made himſelf maſter of the lordſhip, and tranſmitted it to his deſcendants. The elector of Bavaria, being put under the ban, in the year 1706, the emperor raiſed this lordſhip into a principality, conferring it as a fief on the moſt illuſtrious duke of Marlborough, who was created a prince of the empire, and inveſted alſo with a ſeat and vote, not only in the bench of princes of the circle of Swabia, but likewiſe in the imperial diet. By the peace of Raſtadt and Baaden, however, in the year 1714, Mindelheim reverted again, under its ancient title of a lordſhip, to the elector of Bavaria. In the matricula of the empire, this lordſhip is aſſeſſed at three horſe, and ten foot, or 76 florins. Its quota to the chamber of Wetzlar, 92 rixdollars 2¾ kruitzers: 22 miles SW. Augſburg, and 26 SE. Ulm. *Long.* 28. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 5. N.

MINDEN, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the counties of Diepholz and Hoya, on the eaſt by the county of Schaumburg, on the ſouth by the county of Ravenſberg, and on the weſt by the biſhopric of Oſnabruck. It is about 96 miles in circumference. This principality conſiſts, for the moſt part, of good corn land, and agriculture is carried on here with the greateſt diligence, whence alſo it is enabled to ſupply the neighbouring countries with corn and flax, and in particular with wheat and barley. Its meadows and paſtures are likewiſe good, and its breed of cattle conſiderable. They have alſo, wood, turf, coal, and an important ſalt-work, which ſupplies both the Pruſſian, and the neighbouring countries with that commodity, and plenty of fiſh. In Minden are two mediate, two immediate towns, and one borough, all ſtanding, under the amts, or offices, in which they lie, together with 121 villages and peaſantries, 46 gentleman's eſtates and ſeats, and one commandery. The three provincial ſtates here are the chapter of Minden, the prelates and knights, and the towns and boroughs. In this country alſo, as in other diſtricts of the circle of Weſtphalia, are bondſmen, who, in caſes of diſobedience and contumacy, may be puniſhed by their lords. The Roman Catholics enjoy only in the town of Minden, and the Calviniſts every quarter of a year, at the citadel of Peterſhagen, their public worſhip; but all other churches in the country belong to the Lutherans. This country was a part of Engern. Charlemagne erected a biſhopric at Minden, but the preciſe year of its foundation is not certainly known. In the year 1648, at the peace of Oſnabruck, the hitherto biſhopric of Minden was reſigned, as a principality, to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg, inſtead of the ceded countries of Pomerania. On October 15, 1649, the elector Frederic William cauſed the citadels of this principality to be poſſeſſed by his officers, and on February 12, 1650, received the homage thereof. This principality is rated for a Roman month, at ten horſe and ſixteen foot, or at 122 rixdollars. Towards the maintenance of the chamber-court, it is taxed to each term fifty-four rixdollars, twelve kruitzers. Minden is the capital.

MINDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, ſituated on the Weſer, and formerly one of the Hanſe towns. It is environed with ramparts and ditches, and about two miles in compaſs. The ſituation for navigation and trade is commodious, and ſome of the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable brewery; while others are employed in agriculture and breeding of cattle. The cathedral here is a conſiderable building, and near it is a noble chapter-houſe, conſiſting of eighteen perſons, who are partly Roman Catholic, and partly Lutheran. This town was a place of conſideration ſo early as the time of Charlemagne. In the year 1026 the emperor Conrad II. held here a diet of the empire, at which his ſon, Henry III. was elected king of the Romans. In 1547, it was beſieged by the Imperialiſts, but made up matters with the emperor, by a ſtipulation, paying down to him 6000 rixdollars. In the year 1625, it was ſurpriſed by a garriſon of Imperialiſts, which, for two years only, ſtood the town in at leaſt 600,000 rixdollars, and which, to this day, has entailed a great load of debts. In 1634, it was beſieged and taken by the Swedes, after it had been occupied for nine years and twelve weeks by the Imperialiſts. The Swedes did not quit it till September 7, 1650. In the year 1759, a battle was fought on a heath near this town, between the allies, under the command of prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, and the French, under the command of M. de Contades, in which the latter were defeated, with the loſs of 7000 men killed, wounded, and priſoners. The loſs of the allies was about 2000: 30 miles E. Oſnabruck. *Long.* 26. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

MINDORO, one of the Philippine Iſlands, ſituated about nine leagues ſouth from the iſland of Luçon; of a triangular form, and about fifty leagues in circumference. The iſland is high and mountainous, abounding in cocoa and other fruit-trees, with ſome rice. *Long.* 137. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. N.

MINEHEAD, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the north coaſt of the county of Devon, in the Briſtol Channel. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament; and has a weekly market on Wedneſday. It was a conſiderable place of trade, both for the great quantities of wool and linens it imported from Ireland, as for the conſiderable manufactures carried on in the woollen branch at home, but it is now gone much to decay; there being only a few veſſels employed in the coal-trade, and a ſmall herring fiſhery. This port is the beſt ſituated of any in the Briſtol Channel, being a ſafe and commodious harbour, and of the moſt eaſy acceſs; it was but little frequented otherwiſe till lately; but on account of the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation, and ſalubrity of the air, a number of perſons have been induced to viſit it as a bathing-place in the ſummer ſeaſon. This borough was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, with great privileges, on condition the corporation ſhould keep the quay in repair; but its trade falling off, the quay was neglected, and they loſt their privileges. A ſtatute was obtained in the reign of king William, for recovering the port and keeping it in repair, by which they were to have the profits of the quay and pier for thirty-ſix years, which have been computed at about 200l. a year: and they were at the expence of new building the quay. In purſuance of another act, confirming the former, a new head has been built to the quay, the beach cleared, &c. ſo that the largeſt ſhip may enter, and ride ſafe in the harbour. The town contains about 500 houſes, and 2000 ſouls. It was ſome years ſince nearly deſtroyed by fire: 24 miles WNW. Bridgewater, and 161 W. London. *Long.* 3. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

MINEHEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth weſt coaſt of the county of Waterford: 4 miles SSW. Helwick Head.

MINEO, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto, near a lake of the ſame name: 9 miles ENE. Calatagirone.

MINERVA *(La)*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 20 miles ESE. Matera.

MINERVINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari: 24 miles SW. Trani, and 18 N. Acerenza.

MINFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts: 6 miles ESE. Bergzabern, and 8 S. Landau.

MINFELD, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: 2½ leagues S. Landau, and 2½ ENE. Wiſſemburg.

MINGALLA, one of the ſmall weſtern iſlands of Scotland: 9 miles S. Barra.

MINGAN ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador, in the Gulf of St. Laurence; ſo called from the principal one. *Long.* 64. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

MING-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 10 miles NE. Ya.

MINGOLZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: 14 miles SE. Spire.

MINGRAY, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 15 miles E. Gerona.

MINGRELIA, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Circaſſia, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by Imeretta, on the ſouth by Trebiſond, and on the weſt by the Black Sea. The country is covered with foreſts of wood, with a ſmall proportion of arable land. Rain is frequent, which renders the air unwholeſome, eſpecially to ſtrangers, neither do the natives often live longer than ſixty years. Vines are numerous, which produce excellent wine. The paſtures are excellent, and feed a great number of horſes. The inhabitants are handſome, eſpecially the women; but are, in general, thieves, perfidious, cruel, drunken, and immodeſt. They think it an act of charity to put to death the new born infants, when they are unable to ſupport them, and ſuch as are ſick, when they have no hopes of their recovery. Their general occupation is the chaſe, and their greateſt happineſs conſiſts in the poſſeſſion of a horſe, a good dog, and a well-trained falcon. The peaſants are ſlaves to the nobility: their religion is ſaid to be that of the Greek church. The principality is hereditary; the prince takes the title of Dadian, or the chief of juſtice. The tribute exacted by the Turks is a quantity of linen cloth, made in the country. Their principal commerce is in ſlaves.

MING-TSING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 25 miles NW. Fou-tcheou.

MINHO, a river of Spain, which riſes near Mondonedo, and runs into the ſea, 15 miles SW. Tuy.

MINHOANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: 30 miles WSW. Tchen.

MINIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Malo: $2\frac{1}{4}$ leagues NE. Dinan, and 3 S. St. Malo.

MINIET EBN KASIB, a town of Egypt, and capital of a diſtrict on the weſt ſide of the Nile: 22 miles S. Abu Girge, and 14 N. Aſhmunein.

MINIET-SEMENNUD, a town of Egypt, 8 miles S. Manſora.

MINISKA, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, near Lange, in the principality of Breſlaw.

MINITOBA, a lake of Canada, 100 miles long, and from 10 to 15 wide. *Long.* 100. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

MINNIE, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Curiſch Haff, 17 miles S. Memel.

MINNIGAFF, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcudbright: 15 miles SW. New Galloway.

MINONG, an iſland of Canada, in lake Superior: 30 miles long, and 10 broad. *Long.* 89. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. N.

MINORCA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, one of thoſe anciently called *Baleares*; about 30 miles in length, and about 10 in breadth, ſituated about 8 leagues NE. from Majorca. The ſouth ſhore of this iſland is ſmooth, but, towards the north, very rugged, which is occaſioned by the violent blaſts from that quarter. The ſea has ſo withdrawn from this iſland, that near the harbour are ſeveral new flats, which are turned into garden-grounds. The air is moiſt; the heat in a Fahrenheit thermometer, placed in the ſun, riſes to 102, and, conſequently, is not very intenſe. The quickſilver, too, is ſeldom known to ſink under 41, which is ſhort of the freezing point. The ſoil cannot be extolled for its fertility. The water, alſo, is hard, whence nephretic diſorders are common here. Here is great plenty of fiſh, particularly of wilks, which are of great ſervice to the commonalty in lent. One of the moſt profitable commodities of the country is ſalt, which the ſun prepares in cavities betwixt the rocks. Here are lead-mines, but no flints; likewiſe a vaſt variety of petrified ſhells, and fine marble. Some of its wine is excellent; and the inhabitants, when they had the Engliſh for cuſtomers, were ſaid to make 27,000l. ſterling, a year of it. They have alſo a certain kind of cheeſe, of which they are extremely fond. Rabbits are in great plenty; there are plantations of olives, cotton, and capers. The palm-trees here bear no fruit. The opuntia is very common, and plentifully eaten, as are alſo the acorns. The myrtles are of great advantage to tanners. Their chief neceſſaries however, ſuch as corn, beef, brandy, tobacco, linen, ſtuffs, books, &c. they are ſupplied with from abroad; and theſe, collectively, ſtand them yearly in not leſs than 71,200l. ſterling. They live moſtly on vegetables, love dancing, and have ſuch a turn for poetry, that the very peaſants challenge each other to trials of genius that way. They are alſo very dextrous with their ſlings, and command their cattle with them; however, they want induſtry, whence they neglect many profitable occupations in farming and trade. The houſes on the iſland are computed at 3089, and the inhabitants at 27,000. The Engliſh took it from the Spaniards, in the year 1708, and kept it till 1756, when, after a very brave reſiſtance, under general Blakeney, they ſurrendered it to the French, who had inveſted Fort St. Philip, with an army of 25,000 men, well provided with all military ſtores. The iſland is divided into four quarters. Cittadella is the capital.

MINORBINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 85 miles E. Naples, and 28 WNW. Matera.

MINORI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Amalfi, ſituated near the ſea: 7 miles SW. Salerno, and 3 NE. Amalfi.

MINOT, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon ſur Seine: 6 leagues SE. Chatillon.

MINSFELDEN, or *Menſfelden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves: 25 miles E. Coblentz, and 15 ESE. Montabaur.

MINSK, a town of Ruſſian Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name: ſituated on the Swijſlocz: 250 miles NE. Warſaw, and 255 ESE. Konigſberg. *Long.* 26. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

MINSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 7 miles NE. Branau, and 11 S. Vilzhofen.

MINTON, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, a little to the ſouth of the line. *Long.* 97. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 55. S.

MINTZBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles W. Grein.

MINURT, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and province of Principato Citra: 9 miles SW. Salerno.

MIOKACK, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, 36 miles SE. Gotheborg.

MIOLANS, a town of the duchy of Savoy, at the conflux of the Arche and Iſere: 10 miles E. Chambery.

MIOLANS, a town and fortreſs of France, in the department of the Lower Alps: 3 leagues W. Barcelonetta.

MIONIKIELLE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan: 14 leagues S. Ferabat.

MIOSS, an extenſive lake of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuus, near 50 miles in length, from north to ſouth, from 2 to 16 in breadth. It contains one iſland, 8 miles in circumference: the ſouthern extremity, 30 miles NE. Chriſtiania.

MIPROVATZ, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria; the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop: 52 miles NW. Sophia.

MIQUELON, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. This iſland was ceded to the French by the peace of Paris, in 1763. In the year 1778, the Engliſh deſtroyed the ſettlement, and kept the iſland till the year 1783, when it was reſtored by the peace; and, in the year 1793, taken from them by the Engliſh, about 3 leagues W. from Cape May. *Long.* 56. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 56. N.

MIR, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: 24 miles SE. Novogrodeck.

MIRA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 44 miles SW. Birlat.

MIRA, a town of South America, in the government of Quito; ſituated to the north of Quito.

MIRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues S. Bragança Nova, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NW. Coimbra.

MIRABAT, or *Mirbat*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 260 miles SW. Maſcat.

MIRABEL, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nions: $1\frac{1}{2}$ league SSW. Nions.

MIRABEL, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: 3 leagues N. Montauban, and 6 S. Cahors.

MIRABELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: 14 miles SE. Moliſe.

MIRABELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 10 miles SE. Benevento.

MIRABOUC FORT, a fortreſs of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies, to guard the paſs from France to Piedmont: 6 miles WNW. Lucerna, and 11 W. Pinerola.

MIRADOUX, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lectoure: $2\frac{1}{4}$ leagues NE. Lectoure, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ S. Agen. *Long.* 18. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. N.

MIRAFLORES, or *Sana*, ſee *Sana*.

MIRAMBEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pons: 4 leagues S. Pons, and 5 NW. Montlieu.

MIRAMBEL, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: 32 miles NE. Teruel.

MIRAMBERCH, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 5 miles S. Vique.

MIRAMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauſun: $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues WSW. Lauſun, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NE. Marmande.

MIRANDA, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 13 miles SE. Eſtella.

MIRANDA, or *Miranda de Ebro*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Ebro: 15 miles NE. Frias.

**MIRANDA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: 11 miles W. Moliſe.

MIRANDA DE DUERO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-montes, ſituated in a barren mountainous country, on the Duero, on the frontiers of Spain; the ſee of a biſhop. It was once a fortreſs, but in the year 1762, when the Spaniards were beſieging it, the powder magazine blew up, and deſtroyed the fortifications: ſince which time, it has remained a poor mean town: 9½ leagues SE. Bragança, and NW. Salamanca, in Spain. *Long.* 12. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 24. N.

MIRANDA DO CORVO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, containing about 2700 inhabitants: 5 leagues SE. Coimbra, and 11 N. Thomar.

MIRANDA, ſee *Eo.*

MIRANDE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gers: 2½ poſts SW. Auch, and 92 SSW. Paris. *Long.* 18. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 31. N.

MIRANDELA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes: 10 leagues SW. Bragança, and 9½ NE. Lamego. *Long.* 11. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

MIRANDOL, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: 4 leagues N. Alby.

MIRANDOLA *(Duchy of)*, a ſmall principality of Italy, almoſt ſurrounded by the duchy of Modena: raiſed from a county to a duchy, in the year 1619. The former dukes were of the houſe of Pico, and vaſſals of the Roman empire. But the laſt Duke, Francis Maria, ſiding with Spain, in the war for the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, and, being, upon this account, put under the ban of the empire; the principality, a fief, was, in 1711, transferred, for a million of guilders, to the duke of Modena, and afterwards confirmed to him, by the peace of Aix-la Chapelle, in 1748.

MIRANDOLA, a city of Italy, in the duchy of the ſame name; the ſee of a biſhop. It is ſtrong, and defended by a citadel, and, beſides the cathedral, contains 15 churches and convents. In 1702, it was ſtrongly fortified by the imperialiſts; and, in 1705, taken by the French, but, in 1707, ſurrendered again. In 1734 and 1735, the imperialiſts bravely defended it, and repulſed the enemy: 22 miles SSE. Mantua, and 14 NNE. Modena. *Long.* 28. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

MIRANO, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 12 miles NE. Padua.

MIRAVALLES, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 9 miles S. Bilboa.

MIRAVEL, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, built on the ſide of a hill, and defended by a caſtle ſtrongly fortified. In the year 1705, it took the part of Charles, archduke of Auſtria; and, in the month of February, 1706. it was attacked by Mareſchal Teſſe, who commanded a body of troops for king Philip, The marſhal began to bombard the town, and declared, if the governors did not ſurrender within a certain time, he would ſhow no quarter. On the third day, the gates were opened, and the whole coutry declared in favour of king Philip: 12 miles SSW. Plaçencia.

MIRAVET, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 13 miles N. Tortoſa.

**MIRAUMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Peronne: 4½ leagues NW. Peronne.

**MIREBEAU**, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers: 4½ leagues NNW. Poitiers, and 4½ S. Loudun. *Long.* 17. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 47. N.

**MIREBEAU**, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon: 4½ leagues NE. Dijon, and 4½ NNW. Auxonne.

MIREBEL, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 10 miles N. Grenoble.

**MIRECOURT**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Voſges: 4½ leagues NW. Epinal, and 8 S. Nancy. *Long.* 23. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 18. N.

MIREFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Billom: 2 leagues SW. Billom, and 2½ SE. Clermont.

**MIREMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: 3½ leagues SW. Montignac, and 5 SE. Perigueux.

MIREMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 2½ leagues SE. Muret, and 4 NE. Rieux.

**MIREPEX**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: 3 leagues SE. Pau.

MIREPEYSSET, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: 3 leagues NW. Narbonne.

**MIREPOIX**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Arriege, before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop: 6 leagues NE. Taraſcon, and 8 WSW. Carcaſſonne. *Long.* 19. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 4. N.

**MIREVAUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 3 leagues SW. Montpellier.

MIRGA, or *Maraga*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 40 miles S. Tauris.

MIRGOROD, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiev: 100 miles ESE. Kiev. *Long.* 50. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

MIRIK, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tivy, in the county of Cardigan.

MIRIOSITO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 24 miles NE. Gallipoli.

MIRMANDE, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme: 5 leagues S. Valence, and 3 N. Montelimart.

**MIROIR**, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Chablais, on the lake of Geneva: 2 miles W. Evian, and 23 NE. Geneva.

MIROPEL, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 40 miles WNW. Berdiczow.

MIROPOLBE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: 88 miles NNW. Charkov. *Long.* 52. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

**MIROUART**, or *Mirwart*, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, on the river Homme: 5 miles WNW. St. Hubert.

MIROW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 44 miles N. Spandau.

MISAGNO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 9 miles SSE. Oſtuni.

MISANI, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 6 miles W. Cervione.

MISCANELLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 26 miles SE. Potenza.

MISCHARON, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 37 leagues SE. Amadan.

MISCHKA, a river of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, which runs into the Don, near Verchnei Tchirkovſkaia.

MISCIANO, a town of Italy, in the province of Otranto: 8 miles WSW. Brindiſi.

MISCKKIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl: 60 miles W. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 58. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 42. N.

MISCO, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala.

MISINABE HOUSE, a ſtation or factory, at the north end of Miſinabe Lake.

MISINABE LAKE, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 84. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

MISITRA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: defended by a caſtle, on a rock, which is ſaid to be impregnable. It was the ancient Sparta. The Chriſtians have ſeveral churches, one among them called Perileptos, ſaid to be one of the moſt beautiful in the world. The Jews have three ſynagogues; and the Turks have a ſuperb moſque and hoſpital. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and the reſidence of a bey, an aga, and a waywode, and contains 12,000 inhabitants: 40 miles SW. Argos, 40 ENE. Navarin, and 60 S. Corinth. *Long.* 40. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 11. N.—In the year 1770, this town was taken by the Ruſſians.

MISKOTZ, a town of Hungary: 30 miles W. Tokay.

MISLAVA, a town of Hungary: 10 miles E. Libeten.

MISNA, a river of Boſnia, which riſes near Kroſſeva, and runs into the Boſna, 8 miles SE. Serajo.

MISNIA, ſee *Meiſſen.*

MISON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Siſteron: 2 leagues NW. Siſteron.

MISPACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and lordſhip of Upper Waldeck: 30 miles E. Weilhaim, and 27 SSE. Munich.

MISQUE POCONA, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and province of Santa Cruz de la Sierra: 60 leagues from Santa Cruz.

MISS, a river of Germany, which runs into the Drave, 5 miles E. Lavamund, in the duchy of Carinthia.

MISSISIPPI, a river of North America, which is ſaid to riſe about the 47th degree of north latitude, and between the 95th and 96th degrees of longitude weſt from Greenwich. It receives a great number of rivers in its courſe, and ſome of them very large: the direction is, with conſiderable windings, ſoutherly to the Gulf of Mexico, where it empties itſelf, between the 89th and 90th degrees of longitude weſt from London, and the 29th and 30th north latitude.

MISSISAQUE, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Huron. *Long.* 83. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. N.

MISSOURI, a river of North America, which runs into the Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 91. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 28. N.

MISTEK, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: 7 miles ENE. Freyburg.

MISTELPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles W. Ziſterſtorff, and 18 N. Vienna.

MISTISSINNY, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 75. 15. to 73. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 18. to 51. N.

MISTRETTA, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, the ſee of a biſhop: 64 miles W. Meſſina, and 50 ESE. Palermo. *Long.* 32. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 55. N.

MISTY, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 30 miles S. Yurcup.

MISTYLAW, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew: 7 miles S. Port Glaſgow.

MI-TAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou, on the river Mitan: 30 miles WNW. Che-tſien.

MITCHEL'S TOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Here is a college for the ſupport of twelve decayed men, and the ſame number of women, who have 40l. yearly, and handſome apartments, and a chaplain, at 100l. per annum, with a houſe, who officiates daily in a neat chapel belonging to the college. It is 26 miles from Limerick, 23 from Cork, and 102 miles from Dublin.

MI-TCHEOU, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 875 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 5. N.

MITIUSCHOV, an iſland in the Frozen Ocean, near the Weſtern coaſt of Nova Zembla, at the entrance of the Matochik Schan. *Long.* 73. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 75. 20. N.

MITLBACH, a river of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe, which runs into the Neiſſe: 2 miles ESE. Ottmuchau.

MITOC, a lake of Aſia, in Thibet, about 12 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 111. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 50. N.

MITOMBA, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Sierra Leona, ſituated on the banks of the river Sierra Leona, which is alſo called *Mitombga.*

MITREKE, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 44 miles W. Haſſek.

MITROVATZ, a town of Sclavonia: 32 miles ENE. Gradiſca, and 76 WNW. Peter Wardein.

MITRY, a town of France: 12 miles N. Paris.

MITTAW, the capital of the duchy of Courland, the reſidence of the duke, and the regency of the country. It is ſituated on the river Aa, in that part of Courland called *Semigallia.* It is an extenſive town, but within its circuit contains a great many gardens and open places or areas. The houſes, for the moſt parts, have no particular elegance to attract the eye; and the walls and moats of the town are decayed. However, it is pretty well inhabited. Here are two Lutheran churches, a beautiful Calviniſtical church, completed in the year 1740, and a Popiſh church. This city is alſo the ſeat of the regency, and ſuperintendants of both duchies. The town ſchool, though it is the principal in the whole country, is at preſent far from being in a flouriſhing condition. The palace built by the late duke, is a great pile of buildings, containing a large and handſome ſuite of apartments, but almoſt totally without furniture. It is ſo magnificent, and upon ſo large a ſcale, for ſo little a ſovereignty, as almoſt to juſtify the witticiſm of a traveller, who affirmed that the palace was larger than the dukedom, eſtimating the country not from its ſize, but from its trivial conſequence in the ſcale of the north. The academy, inſtituted by the preſent duke at a conſiderable expence, contained, in May, 1785, almoſt as many profeſſors as ſtudents, there being eight profeſſors, and only 20 ſtudents: 140 miles N. Konigſberg, and 56 W. Riga.

MITTELBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the ſouth-eaſt part of Swabia: 2 miles S. Oberſdorf.

MITTELBUCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau-Munzenburg: 2 miles N. Hanau.

MITTE HAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: 4 miles N. Erfurt.

MITTELWALDE, or *Miedzibor,* a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 6 miles NNW. Wartenberg.

MITTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles SE. Schwanaſtat.

MITTENWALD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Freyſing: 10 miles NNW. Innſpruck, and 28 SSE. Weilhaim.

MITTENWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 8 miles SE. Teltow, and 12 S. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 19. N.

MITTER, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles E. Rotz.

MITTERAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles W. St. Polten.

MITTERBERG, a decayed town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles W. Grein.

MITTERBURG, a town of Auſtrian Iſtria, and capital of a country. It contains ſeveral churches, and a convent; it is defended by a caſtle, ſituated on a rock: 30 miles SE. Trieſte, and 15 W. St. Veit.

MITTERKIRCH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, n the Naarn: 6 miles SW. Grein.

MITTERSILL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the Salzbach: 36 miles SSW. Salzburg and 40 W. Radſtadt.

MIUIUR, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes and loſes itſelf in the deſert, its extent about 56 miles SW. and NE. *Long.* 83. 20. to 84. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 50. to 47. 24. N.

MIUS, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, which runs into the lake of Azoph, near Taganrog.

MIYUN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Petche-li: 35 miles NNE. Peking.

MIZA, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Moldaw, near Konigſall, in the circle of Beraun.

MIZAEL, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 44 miles NE. Romſdal.

MIZELL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 9 miles SE. Jung Bentzel.

MIZENHEAD, the ſouth-weſt point of Ireland, in the county of Cork: 21 miles WSW. Skibbereen. *Long.* 9. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

MIZENHEAD, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Wicklow. *Long.* 9. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 52. N.

MLADA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 4 miles SE. Benatek.

MLINSKO, a river of Sclavonia, which runs into the Drave: 6 miles N. Veronitza.

MLIOWNOWY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 40 miles SW. Czerkaſy.

MLODE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 8 miles SE. Bialacerkiew.

MNAKEB, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 12 miles W. Sana.

MNETHEL, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 34 leagues S. Suſter.

MOAB, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen, and reſidence of the prince, built in the year 1708, between Damar and Sanaa.

MOAB, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut: 84 miles W. Hadramaut.

MOAT, a town of Ireland, in the county of Weſtmeath: 52 miles from Dublin.

MOBILE, a river of North America, formed by the union of ſeveral conſiderable rivers in the Indian country, north of Weſt Florida, which empties itſelf into a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, called *Mobile Bay.*

MOBILE ISLAND, an iſland of Weſt Florida, formed by the divided ſtream of the river Mobile, about 26 miles long, and 5 wide. *Long.* 87. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. N.

MOCAUMPOUR, a town of Aſia, and capital of a country of the ſame name, ſituated to the north of the country of Bengal: 120 miles N. Patna, and 40 SSE. Catmandu. *Long.* 85. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 35. N.

MOCHA ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Chili. *Lat.* 38. 28. S.

MOCHALES, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 17 miles NNW. Molina.

MOCHAN HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 600 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 146. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 12. N.

MOCHE, a town of South America, in the Audience of Lima, and juriſdiction of Santa.

MOCHA, or *Mochha,* a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. This city ſtands in a very dry and barren ſituation. Its fortifications are the walls which ſurround it, ſome towers on the way to Muſa, which are dignified with the name of caſtles, and two other caſtles of the ſame ſort, upon the two arms of the harbour. The greateſt of theſe two caſtles is called *Kalla Tejar,* and the ſmalleſt *Kalla Abdurrab,* from the names of two ſaints, buried in theſe two places. They are provided with ſome few pieces of cannon. The houſes in the city are built of ſtone, and ſome are handſome. However, there are others, both within and without the walls, no better than the huts common through all the Tehama. In the environs of this city are abundance of date-trees, and many agreeable gardens. Mocha is not an ancient city. It was built about four centuries ſince. It, like many other cities in the Tehama, owes its origin to a ſaint, the celebrated Schech Schœdeli. Mocha was the laſt city in Yemen, of which the Turks retained poſſeſſion. It is ſaid that the Arabs did not conquer, but buy it. Since the Turks were diſpoſſeſſed, it has never had another maſter than the imam. A dola having enriched himſelf in his government, had fortified the city, and drawn a trench round it, which is now filled up. He was ſuſpected of an intention to make himſelf independent, but his views were fruſtrated, and himſelf caſt into priſon. From that time a dola has never been continued above three years in this lucrative government. A good many Jews live here, in a ſeparate village, as in the other cities of Yemen. Here are nearly 700 Banians, Rajapots, and other Indians, ſome of whom are merchants, and others earn their livelihood by exerciſing different mechanic arts. When they have made a ſmall fortune, they commonly return home to India; and on this account are always looked upon as ſtrangers. In the year 1738, Mocha was bombarded by the French, to recover a debt from the imam of 82,000 crowns. Several nations formerly traded to this port, which now frequent it no more. The Portugueſe, who were, two centuries ago, very powerful on the Arabic Gulf, have long ſince ceaſed to ſend ſhips thither. The Dutch rarely appear here; and the French never in time of war, although they ſtill continue to rent warehouſes here. The Engliſh at preſent engroſs, almoſt excluſively, the trade of this place. The Arabs have ſcarcely any article for exportation, except coffee, of which the Indians are not very fond. The Engliſh ſhips muſt return empty to India, if they did not gain conſiderably by carrying money, with which the Arabian merchants entruſt them. There is a great quantity of iron ſold in Arabia, which the Engliſh purchaſe chiefly from the Danes. *Long.* 43. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 19. N.

MOCHLING, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 6 miles E. Eberndorff.

MOCHRUM, a town of Scotland, in the county of Wigton: 9 miles W. Wigton.

MOCKELN, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 25 miles SW. Wexio.

MOCKENGRUND, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which unites with the Hennerſbach to form the Seydewitz.

MOCLIN, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 22 miles S. Loja.

MOCO, a town of South America, in the audience of Lima, and juriſdiction of Guanuco.

MOCOMOGO, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt: 30 miles SW. Indrapoura.

MOCONE, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Crate, 4 miles N. Biſignano.

MOCOS, ſeveral ſmall iſlands in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 97. 52. to 97. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 40. to 14. N.

MODANE, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne; near which are ſome mines of iron and copper: 15 miles E. St. Jean de Morienne.

MODBURY, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Thurſday. It is ſaid to have once ſent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.: 14 miles E. Plymouth, and 208 WSW. London.

MODENA *(Duchy of)*, a principality of Italy, bounded on the north by the duchy of Mantua; on the eaſt by the Bologneſe, on the ſouth by the republic of Lucca; and on the weſt by the duchy of Parma, and ſome part of Tuſcany, about 60 miles in its greateſt length, and from 20 to 36 in breadth. It abounds in corn, excellent wine, and other productions. In ſome parts, particularly near St. Polo, not far from Reggio, is found an excellent alcaline earth, ſometimes as a powder, yet more frequently as a moiſt oleaginous tophus, which being reduced to powder, is bright, ſmooth, white, and quite inſipid. It is uſed as a remedy againſt poiſon, fevers, dyſenteries and other diſorders. In a mountain called *Caſtello di monte Baronzone,* and elſewhere, wells are dug, to the depth of forty or ſixty feet, and on the water a reddiſh petroleum is ſeen to float, which abounds moſt in autumn and ſpring. Theſe wells are incloſed, and every fortnight the oil is ſkimmed off the ſurface. On the drying up of one of theſe wells, it is either digged down much deeper, or a new one is made, this oil is uſed for embalming, varniſhing, painting, and as an ingredient in ſome medicinal preparations. Amber is dug out of a ſoil impregnated with petroleum. Two Italian miles from Saſſuolo, is an aperture in the earth called *La Salſa,* which frequently, but moſt commonly in ſpring and autumn, emits ſmoke, flame, aſhes, and ſtones of a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell, and ſometimes to the height of 60 or 80 feet. Theſe eruptions are often attended with very loud noiſe: the hill alſo which contains the hiatus is quite barren, and when the ejaculation is ſtrong and briſk, the petroleous wells are obſerved to become very turbid. Some parts of the country afford ſeveral kinds of petrefactions. The chief rivers here are the Croſtolo, the Secchia and the Panaro. The preſent ducal houſe of Eſte had for the founder a perſon of the name of Azo, who was by deſcent a Saxon, and count or marquis of Eſte, which ſmall city lies in the diſtrict of Padua. Among his deſcendants was Obiſſo III. marquis of Eſte and Ferrara, who again united the city of Modena to his houſe. His grandſon, Nicholas III. acquired Reggio, Forli, and other places in Romandiola. His ſon, Borſus, in 1452, was, by the emperor Frederic III. created duke of Modena and Reggio, and count of Rovigo, and in 1470, pope Paul II. conferred on him the title of duke of Ferrara. Of the ſons of duke Alphonſus I. the moſt remarkable were Alphonſus, Hercules II. fourth duke of Ferrara and Modena; and Alphonſus I. marquis of Eſte, who was his natural ſon by a woman of mean birth, but afterwards his third wife. Hercules II. ſon of Alphonſus II. and fifth duke of Ferrara and Modena, dying without iſſue, the emperor Radolphus II. inveſted Cæſar, ſon of Alphonſus I. with Modena, Reggio, and Carpi, as fiefs; but the duchy of Ferrara being claimed by pope Clement VIII. it was accordingly aſſumed as a fief of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate. Duke Francis I. Cæſar's grandſon, received afterwards Corregio, as a fief, from the emperor Ferdinand II. His grandſon, Francis II. dying without heirs, his ſon, Rinaldo, whom he had by his third wife, reſigned his cardinal's hat, and ſucceeded his brother's ſon in the government. In 1710, he purchaſed the duchy of Mirandola, and was inveſted with it by the emperor. His ſon and ſucceſſor, Francis Maria, ſiding with Spain in the laſt wars, after the death of Charles VI. loſt his dominions. But at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was re-inſtated, purſuant to the ſame manner he had poſſeſſed them before the war. The eſtates of the duke conſiſt of the duchy of Modena Proper, the duchies of Reggio and Mirandola, and the principalities of Corregio, Carpi, and Novellara, with a few other eſtates.

MODENA, a city of Italy, and capital of the duchy of the ſame name, and uſual reſidence of the duke. It is a pretty large and populous city, but the ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes without beauty or ſymmetry. Throughout all parts it has piazzas, but the walks are both low and dark. The churches alſo have little or nothing worth notice. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Bologna. In a chamber under the cathedral tower, the Secchia rapita, ſo much talked of in travels, is ſeen hung up by an iron chain. This Secchia rapita is nothing more than a well-bucket, with iron-hoops, which was taken in a petty war, from the inhabitants of Bologna, at one of their doors, and is here preſerved as a monument of courage and victory. In the college founded by St. Borromeo, ſeventy or eighty young noblemen are maintained and inſtructed. The ducal palace is large and ſplendid. The picture gallery, including the lobby, conſiſts of ſix rooms, all filled with ſelect pieces of the moſt famous maſters. The moſt admired is Corregio's night-piece, repreſenting the birth of Chriſt, with the Virgin Mary and the Shepherds. The city is fortified, and on its ſouth ſide ſtands the citadel. The houſe of Eſte has been in poſſeſſion of the city ever ſince the year 1288: 80 miles SW. Venice, and 30 S. Mantua. *Long.* 28. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 39. N.—On the approach of the French army towards this city, the duke retired from his dominions, with a large ſum of money, to Venice. An armiſtice was, however, entered into, and the duke agreed to pay to the republic 7,500,000 livres in caſh, 2,500,000 in proviſions and military ſtores, with ſome pictures and other ſacrifices. It now forms a part of the Ciſpadane republic.

MODERN, a town of Hungary: 14 miles NNE. Preſburg.

MODERWITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 1 mile SE. Neuſtadt.

MODI, an iſland of European Turkey, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 41. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 27. N.

MODICA, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto: 8 miles W. Noto. *Long.* 32. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

MODILOWA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 36 miles NE. Zytomiers.

MODIUM, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 20 miles W. Chriſtiania.

MODLING, or *Medling*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, celebrated for its wine: 4 miles N. Baden, and 8 S. Vienna.

MODON, a ſea-port town of European Turkey, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the Morea. The harbour is large and ſafe. It is the reſidence of a pacha, and the ſee of a Greek biſhop, ſuffragan of Patras. Modon has ſeveral times changed maſters between the Venetians and the Turks, and underwent ſome ſevere ſieges: 8 miles S. Navarin, 42 WSW. Miſitra, and 20 W. Coron. *Long.* 39. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 58. N.

MODRSEW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 24 miles W. Cracow.

MODRUSCH, a town of Croatia, belonging to Auſtria; the ſee of a biſhop: 24 miles WNW. Sluin.

MODZIEN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan: 18 leagues SW. Aſtarabad.

MOECKERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: 16 miles E. Magdeburg.

MOEN, or *Mona*, an iſland of Denmark, ſituated in the Baltic, ſeparated from the ſouth end of the iſland of Zealand, and from the north-eaſt coaſt of Falſter, by a narrow ſea, about 16 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 in breadth. It contains one town, Stoege, or Stege, and ſeveral villages. *Long.* 12. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 2. N.

MOERDYCK, a village of Brabant, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Bies Boſch, the place from whence boats generally go from Brabant to Holland. John William of Naſſau, ſtadtholder of Frieſland, a prince of great hopes, was drowned here, as he was going to Holland, in the year 1711: 4 miles NE. Clundert.

MOERSBERGEN, a town of the ſtate of Utrecht: 10 miles E. Utrecht.

MOESCHE, a town of Flanders: 1 league NE. Dendermond.

MOESKIRCH, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordſhip, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the princes of Furſtenburg: 18 miles N. Conſtance, and 52 S. Stuttgart.

MOFFAT, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, containing abo about 220 families. In the neighbourhood are two mineral ſprings: 18 miles NNE. Dumfries.

MOGADOR, or *Mogodor*, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco. This place, which the Moors call, indifferently, *Suera*, or *Mogodor*, receives its name from a ſaint, held here in great veneration, by the name of Sidi Mogodoor, whoſe tomb is to be ſeen at a ſmall diſtance to the ſouth of the town. Mogador formerly had a wretched caſtle, built by the Portugueſe, to preſerve a communication with their ſettlements, to the ſouth of this coaſt. This caſtle alſo protected the entrance of a harbour, formed by a channel between the main land and a ſmall iſland. Such a ſituation appearing favourable to make it a place of trade, the preſent emperor reſolved to found a city here, and the wealthier Moors began to build houſes, to pleaſe their ſovereign. Foreign merchants were invited to do the ſame; and, to induce them, large abatements were offered in the cuſtom duties. Theſe promiſes, however, though ſolemnly made, were not ſo ſcrupulouſly obſerved. This city, which was began in 1760, is now completely finiſhed: it contains a great number of houſes, handſomely and ſolidly built. The ſtreets are all ſtraight lines, and there is no town in the empire in which we ſee ſuch a regularity of plan. It is ſurrounded with walls, and batteries are erected, not only on the ſea ſide, but toward the land, to defend it from any incurſion of the ſouthern Moors. This town ſtands on marſhy ground, and ſo low, that, at ſpring tides, it is almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea. The country about it is a melancholy deſert of accumulated ſand. The port of Mogodor is formed by a channel, between the main land and an iſland, more than a mile in length. It is ſufficiently large for ſhips of a middling ſize, but in general it has not ſufficient depth, which diſadvantage is increaſed every day by the accumulation of the ſand: 30 leagues SSW. Morocco. *Long.* 7. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 30. N.

MOGANOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 11 miles S. Namoul.

MOGARA, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 47. N.

MOGHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles W. Efferding.

MOGHOSTAN, the ſouthern part of the province of Kerman, in Perſia, ſo called.

MOGILEV, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the river Daieper. It is a handſome commercial town, where the Ruſſians carry on a conſiderable trade. Prince Uladiſlaus, ſon to Sigiſmund IV. in 1616, drew together an army of Poles in this town, and penetrated into Ruſſia. In the year 1654, Mogilev was taken by the Ruſſians; and though the Poles ſat before it in 1660, they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege and retire. However, it was taken from the Ruſſians, in the year 1662, by the inhabitants, who ſent off part of the garriſon by ſtratagem, and made the reſt priſoners of war. By the diviſion of Poland, in the year 1773, it was ceded to Ruſſia, with its territory, and erected into an archbiſhopric of the Roman church, with an aſſiſtant biſhop: 340 miles ENE. Warſaw, and 364 S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 53. N.

MOGILEVSKOE, a government of Ruſſia; bounded on the north by the government of Polotzk, on the north-eaſt by the government of Smolenſk, on the ſouth-eaſt by the government of Novgorod Sieverſkoe, on the ſouth by the government of Tchernigov, and on the weſt by Poland; about 176 miles in length, where wideſt 120 in breadth, 68 in the north part, and only 24 in the ſouth. *Long.* 47. to 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. to 55. N.

MOGILNICA, or *Moulnicza*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa: 36 miles E. Rawa.

MOGLA, or *Mulla*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, and principal place of a ſangiacat, in the province of Natolia: 100 miles SE. Smyrna. *Long.* 46. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

MOGONTUEVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China: 60 miles SSE. Doroninſk.

MOGUER, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, at the mouth of the Tinto: 43 miles W. Seville. *Long.* 9. 47. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

MOGWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 6 miles NNE. Ottmuchau.

MOGYESZO, a town of Hungary: 12 miles W. Tokay.

MOHACS, a town of Hungary, on the Danube. In the year 1526, a battle was fought here between the Hungarians, under the command of Louis, the laſt king of Hungary, and the Turks, under Soliman II. in which Louis was defeated, with the loſs of 22,600 men, and, after the rout, was ſuffocated, by the fall of his horſe, in a muddy brook. In the year 1687, another battle was fought between the Chriſtians, commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine, and the Turks, commanded by the grand viſir, in which the Turks loſt 10,000 men, their cannon, and baggage: 56 miles W. Zegedin, and 36 NW. Bacs.

MOHAWK RIVER, a river of United America, which runs into the Hudſon, 8 miles above Albany, in the ſtate of New York.

MOHEMANDO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 10 miles N. Guadalaxara.

MOHILA, one of the Comora iſlands, in the Indian Sea, between the iſland of Madagaſcar and the continent of Africa. It has the conveniency of a good road for ſhips, and is ſaid to be fertile. *Long.* 60. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 30. S.

MOHILNA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 44 miles N. Zytomirs.

MOHILOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 60 miles SW. Braclaw.

MOHL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 5 miles NNE. Pinnenberg.

MOHLENKAMP, a town of the duchy of Holſtein: 7 miles NW. Neuſtadt.

MOHR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: 5 miles W. Hoya.

MOHRAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe, near a river of the ſame name: 28 miles S. Neiſſe.

MOHRAU, a river of Sileſia, which riſes near Borckendorff, in the principality of Neiſſe, and runs into the Bilau, near the town of Mohrau.

MOHRIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 3 miles NNW. Baerwalde, and 4 NNW. Cuſtrin.

MOHRUNGEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, ſituated on a lake of the ſame name, which almoſt ſurrounds it. As this little town lies in the road to Poland, it is much frequented by ſtrangers. In the year 1697, it was entirely deſtroyed by fire; but has been ſince rebuilt, to great advantage. The old caſtle was formerly a convent, belonging to the Teutonic order, and, together with the town, muſt have ſuffered greatly in the many wars in which thoſe knights were concerned. In 1410, it was taken by the Poles, and, in 1461, it was retaken by the Teutonic knights: but, in 1520, it was burnt by the former: 56 miles SSW. Konigſberg, and 56 SE. Dantzick.

MOHURBUNGE, a province of Hindooſtan, ſouth-weſt of Bengal.

MOHYLNA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 36 miles SSW. Minſk.

MOIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 18 miles SSW. Cangiano.

MOJAN, an iſland of Sweden, in the Baltic. *Long.* 18. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

MOIDIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: 2 leagues E. Vienne.

MOIGOLSCHAR, a cape of Ruſſia, on the north-weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 70. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 40. N.

MOINE (*La*), a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland: 25 miles E. Cape Ray.

MOINGT, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: half a league S. Montbriſon, and 2 NW. Sury le Comtal.

MOINHOI DIEGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 3½ leagues SSE. Santarem, and 10 NE. Liſbon.

MOIRA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down: 15 miles S. Antrim, and 20 NW. Downpatrick.

MOIRANS, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: 11 leagues ESE. Vienne, and 5 NNE. St. Marcelin. *Long.* 23. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 19. N.

MOISDON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteaubriant: 2 leagues S. Châteaubriant.

MOISI, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 65. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

MOISTAINS, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Peronne: 1 league N. Peronne.

MOISSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauzerte, on the Tarn, near its conflux with the Garonne: 3 leagues S. Lauzerte, and 4½ NW. Montauban. *Long.* 18. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

MOKANRURIE, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, one of the Kurules. *Long.* 173. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

MOKEIA IBN AMER, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 22 miles NNE. Chamir.

MOKESSEF, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: 116 miles NW. Baſſora.

MOKO, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Calabar.

MOKRETZ, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 44 miles SSE. Viddin.

MOKSCHA, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov, which runs into the Oka, near Elatma.

MOKSCHAK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza, near the ſource of the Mokſcha: 36 miles WNW. Penza. *Long.* 62. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

**MOLA**, or *Mola di Gaeta*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, ſituated near the ſea. Here is a cuſtom-houſe, and the garriſon is relieved every week from Gaeta. According to ſome, Cicero was aſſaſſinated at this place, and the unfortunate German princes, Conradine and Frederick, taken priſoners; though others, on the contrary, affirm, that theſe particulars happened at another place. Here, anciently, ſtood the city of Formia, deſtroyed by the Saracens, of which the rudera are ſtill ſeen. The great numbers of large orange trees in the open fields between this place and Gaeta, make the road very pleaſant: 8 miles SE. Fundi, and 3 NE. Gaeta.

**MOLA DI BARI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari, on the coaſt of the Adriatic: 12 miles E. Bari.

**MOLANDS**, a town of Norway: 12 miles NNE. Chriſtianſand.

**MOLANS**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lure: 2 leagues SW. Lure.

**MOLANS**, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nions: 3 leagues SSE. Nioms.

**MOLARDIER**, a town of the duchy of Savoy, on the Seeran: 8 miles NE. Chambery.

**MOLBETZKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: 24 miles SE. Tichvin.

**MOLCHINA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk; 60 miles SE. Narim.

**MOLCZAR**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: 16 miles S. Novogrodeck.

**MOLD**, or *Mould*, a town of North Wales, in the county of Flint, formerly defended by a caſtle, taken and deſtroyed by Owen Gwynedd, in the year 1144: 13 miles WNW. Wrexham, and 188 NW. London.

**MOLDAU**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 21 miles NW. Leitmeritz.

**MOLDAVA**, a river of European Turkey, which riſes on the borders of Hungary, in Buccovina, paſſes by Niemecz, &c. and runs into the Siret, near Roman, in Moldavia.

**MOLDAVIA**, a province of European Turkey; bounded on the north and north-eaſt by Poland, from which it is ſeparated by the Dneiſter, on the eaſt by Beſſarabia, on the ſouth by Walachia, and on the weſt by Tranſilvania: about 180 miles in its greateſt length, from north to ſouth; and ſomething leſs in breadth from eaſt to weſt. The river Pruth croſſes it from north to ſouth. The country has ſome very fertile lands, but a conſiderable part of the eaſtern diviſion lies uncultivated, conſiſting chiefly of deſerts; and the weſtern is very mountainous. Its principal rivers are the Pruth and the Sereth. The inhabitants are of Walachian extraction, and profeſs the Greek church; but many of them are alſo Mahometans, Ruſſians, Poles, Raſcians, and Armenians. Towards the cloſe of the twelfth century, a Walachian colony came from Tranſilvania, and ſettled in this country. Their leader, named Bogdan, eſtabliſhed their civil and eccleſiaſtical government; and, for the ſupport of the latter, obtained an archbiſhop and other eccleſiaſtics from the patriarch of Conſtantinople. He was the firſt prince of Moldavia, and laid the foundation of the principal towns, for which reaſon the country was originally called, from him, Bogdania. The increaſe of the power of the king of Hungary, was a misfortune to this country; the inhabitants after ſevere ſtruggles being made tributary to that monarch, in the 14th century. In the year 1280, the Turks firſt made an attempt upon Moldavia. This country ha sa prince, or waywode, of its own, who is alſo ſtyled hoſpodar, and is a vaſſal of the Ottoman Porte, to which he is obliged to pay an annual tribute. Moldavia is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Moldavia reaches almoſt to Jaſſy, being bounded towards the eaſt by the river Dneiſter, to the north partly by that ſtream, and partly by Poland, and weſtward by Tranſilvania. Lower Moldavia borders, to the weſt, upon the mountains of Tranſilvania; its ſouthern boundary is the Danube; to the ſouth-eaſt it is bounded by Beſſarabia, and to the eaſt by the Dneiſter. Jaſſy is the capital.

**MOLDAVITZA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 40 miles W. Suczava.

**MOLDEBACH**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Unſtrutt, 3 miles NE. Weiſſenſee, in Thuringia.

**MOLE**, a river of England, which riſes on the borders of Suſſex, and croſſing the county of Surry, from ſouth to north, runs into the Thames, oppoſite Hampton Court. This river is ſaid to hide itſelf under ground, in its courſe; but according to the judicious continuator of Cambden, in reality the ſwallows (as they are more truly called, not in the ſingular number *ſwallow*) a tract of ſoft low ground, for near two miles, in very dry ſeaſons, abſorb the waſte water in caverns, on the ſides of the banks, but not ſo as to prevent a conſtant ſtream from taking its courſe, in an open channel above ground, winding round in the vallies from Dorking to Letherhead, except in a very dry ſummer, though not of that breadth and current, as when it croſſes the road at Mickleham, beyond which, at Burford bridge, its channel is ſometimes dry in ſuch ſeaſons. In deeds of the time of Henry VIII. it is called Emley river, and gives name to the hundred.

**MOLE ST. NICHOLAS**, ſee *Cape St. Nicholas*.

**MOLEDIN**, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Geil, near Mauten.

**MOLENES**, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, near the weſt coaſt of France: 2 leagues SE. Uſhant. *Long*. 12. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 24. N.

**MOLENES**, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of France: 4½ leagues W. the iſland of Bas. *Long* 14. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 47. N.

**MOLENPURG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 16 miles SW. Crems.

**MOLESMES**, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon-ſur-Seine: 3 leagues WNW. Châtillon.

**MOLFETTA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari, on the coaſt of the Adriatic: the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: 8 miles ESE. Trani.

**MOLIENS**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: 3½ leagues W. Amiens.

*Moliéres*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: 3½ leagues N. Montauban, and 5¼ S. Cahors.

**MOLIGT**, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Prades: 1 league NW. Prades.

**MOLINA**, a town of Spain, and capital of a lordſhip, in the province of New Caſtile, ſituated on a river of the ſame name: 100 miles NE. Madrid, and 60 N. Cuença.

**MOLINA**, a river of Spain, which runs into the Tagus, 15 miles SW. Molina.

**MOLINA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 8 miles N. Murcia.

**MOLINGES**, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Claude: 1½ league SW. St. Claude, and 3¾ SE. Orgelet.

**MOLINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 13 miles SSE. Aquila.

**MOLISE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which gives name to a county, but it is not the capital: 95 miles ESE. Rome, and 48 NNE. Naples. *Long*. 32. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. 39. N.

**MOLISE** (*Contado di*, or *County of*), a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by Abruzza Citra, on the eaſt by Capitanata, on the ſouth by the province of Lavora; and, on the weſt, by the States of the Church. It is the ſmalleſt of all the Neapolitan provinces, being only about ten leagues long, and eight wide. In the time of Grimoald, a Longobardian king, and his ſon Romuald, who was governor of the duchy of Benevento, Alzeco, a duke of the Bulgarians, came with his ſubjects into Italy, and ſoliciting the protection of Grimoald, requeſted alſo that he would grant him a ſettlement; Grimoald referred him to his ſon, who aſſigned him ſeveral places in this province; as Supino, Boiano, Iſernia, &c. but on condition that he ſhould relinquiſh the title of duke. It is fertile in corn, wine, and ſaffron, and abounds in game, and ſilk. Campo-baſſo is the capital.

**MOLIVO**, a ſea-port town, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Metelen, defended by a caſtle. The Greek Chriſtians have three churches.

**MOLK**, ſee *Melck*.

**MOLL**, a town of Brabant: 10 miles E. Herentals.

**MOLL**, a river of Germany, which riſes in the biſhopric of Saltzburg, and ſoon after enters Upper Carinthia, paſſes by the town of Welach, and runs into the Drave, near Saxenburg.

**MOLLE**, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim. *Long*. 7. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 62. 48. N.

**MOLLEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg: 22 miles NNE. Lauenburg, and 6. S. Lubeck.

**MOLLENBECK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg: 3 miles WNW. Rinteln.

**MOLLERSTORF**, a town of Germany, in the Archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles ENE. Baden.

**MOLLERUSA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 10 miles ENE. Lerida.

**MOLLEVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 4 leagues NNE. Caudebec.

**MOLLIS**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Glarus: 2 miles N. Glarus.

**MOLMASECA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 20 miles W. Aſtorga.

**MOLNPATTY**, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 18 miles NW. Trincomaly.

**MOLOCHI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 3 miles NE. Oppido.

**MOLODIVE**, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 46 miles N. Trincomaly.

**MOLOGA**, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Bezetzk, in the government of Tver, and runs into the Volga, near Mologa, in the government of Jaroſlavl.

MOLOGA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl, at the union of the river Mologa with the Volga: 60 miles NW. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 56. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. N.

MOLOGNAIA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into a lake ſituated near Molitopol, in the province of Tauris.

MOLOS, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 16 miles NNE. Jerim.

MOLSEN, or *Hohen Molſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 7 miles ESE. Weiſſenfels.

MOLSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Straſburg: 3½ leagues WSW. Straſburg, and 6½ SSW. Haguenau. *Long.* 25. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

MOLTCHANA PIATSKIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby: 80 miles SSE. Narim.

MOLTCHANOVKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby: 92 miles SSE. Narim.

MOLTIFAO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 15 miles N. Corte.

MOLUCCA ISLANDS, iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. Theſe valuable iſlands, ſtrictly ſpeaking, conſiſt of no more than five: viz. Ternate, Timor or Motir, Tydor, Machian, and Bachian; but Amboyna, Bourſo, Ceram, and ſeveral others, are now included in the name of Moluccas. The five former are not out of ſight of each other, and lie all of them within the compaſs of twenty-five leagues. They are famous for producing ſeveral ſorts of valuable ſpices, but eſpecially nutmegs and cloves, and are under the dominion of three kings. Their coaſts are rendered very dangerous by ſands and ſhelves. They were formerly ſubject to the Chineſe, fell next under the Javaneſe, were, in proceſs of time, ſubdued by the Malayans; and the Mahometans had begun to ſettle in them, and convert the inhabitants to their religion, but a very little while, before they were diſcovered by the Portugueſe. Their chief riches conſiſt in cloves: they have extraordinary parrots, which exceed in beauty thoſe of the Weſt Indies: and many birds of paradiſe. They have alſo almonds, and coarſe tobacco. During their wars with the Portugueſe, they burnt all their clove-trees, retired to the mountains and deſerts, and forbad selling any thing to that nation, on pain of death: a prohibition which reduced them to great extremity. Though they burnt the cloves out of deſpair, their aſhes ſo enriched the ſoil, that it produced cloves in greater abundance than ever, in a few years. Many of theſe iſlands had their particular kings, but all ſubject to the king of Ternate; and they ſerved under him to revenge the death of King Aerio, who was treacherouſly murdered by the Portugueſe. This great king's name was Cachil Babu, Aerio's third ſon. He allowed the Dutch to trade here; in 1599 entered into a ſtrict friendſhip with them, and they aſſiſted him to ſhake off the yoke of the Spaniards and Portugueſe.

MOLWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg, famous for a battle between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, in the year 1741: 3½ miles W. Brieg.

MOMAPANE, a lake of Canada: 56 leagues N. Quebec.

*Mombaça*, or *Mombaſo*, a kingdom of Africa, near the coaſt of the Indian Sea, ſituated to the ſouth of Melinda; the extent toward the ſouth and weſt is not well known. The ſoil is exceedingly fruitful, and produces rice, millet, and other grain, variety of fruit-trees, and other vegetables and eſculents: here are alſo bred vaſt quantities of cattle, and variety of poultry: and the country abounds with excellent ſprings of freſh water. The climate is temperate, the air healthy. The capital was on a peninſula; but hath been ſince turned into an iſland, by cutting a canal through the iſthmus, in ſuch a manner, that one part of it covers the city, ſo that it is not ſeen, till we enter the port. The houſes are built of ſtone, cemented with mortar, and embelliſhed with curious paintings, and other ornaments: the ſtreets ſtraight, though narrow: and the houſes contiguous and terraced on the tops. The city is defended by a ſtrong citadel, into which the Portugueſe afterwards retired, when they could hold the town no longer: they were afterwards driven out of this laſt retreat, in the year 1631, by an Arabian ſheyk, who made it the place of his reſidence, where the inhabitants of Mombaſo, as well as other trading merchants, applied to him for the liberty of commerce. Before the town, is formed by the ſea, a commodious bay, which opens in the form of a cockle-ſhell, into which the trading veſſels have ſufficient depth of water, and room to ſail and tack about, the channel being wide enough for the largeſt of them to enter with all their ſails diſplayed. This port carries on a great commerce with the iſlands and kingdoms adjacent. Here is great variety of inhabitants, ſome black, ſome white, olive, and ſwarthy; but moſt of them dreſs after the Arabian manner, the richer ſort very ſumptuouſly. The people are ſaid to be more affable and civil to ſtrangers than any on this coaſt, though conſiſting of ſo many nations, complexions, and religions, as Mahometans, Idolaters, and Chriſtians. The Portugueſe made a number of converts upon their ſettling in this kingdom. The far greater part afterwards either returned to their old Paganiſm, or turned Mahometans. *Long.* 58. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. 45. S.

MOMBEL, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 10 miles WNW. Chambery.

MOMDSONA, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 53 leagues S. Laſſa.

MOMEGASTRO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 12 miles E. Balbaſtro.

MOMFLOT, or *Monfalout*, a town of Egypt, on the weſt coaſt of the Nile: 13 miles NNW. Siut, and 150 S. Cairo. *Long.* 48. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 42. N.

MOMIANO, a town of Iſtria: 7½ miles S. Cape d'Iſtria.

MONA, a ſmall iſland of the Weſt Indies, between St. Domingo and Porto Rico. *Long.* 68. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

MONA, ſee *Moen*.

MONACO, a ſmall principality of Italy, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, between the county of Nice, and the Genoeſe territories. It is only four or five Italian miles in circuit. The princes of Monaco had continued for 200 years under the protection of Spain; but prince Honoratus II. on ſome diſguſt, throwing himſelf, in 1641, into the arms of France, received a French garriſon into Monaco. By this ſtep, he loſt ſome fiefs in the Spaniſh dominions, to the amount of 25,000 ſcudi per annum; but the king of France, in return, gave him the duchy of Valentinois, and the barony of Buis, in Dauphiné, the marquiſate de Beaux, and the lordſhip of St. Remi, in Provence, the barony of Calvinet, in Auvergne, and the county of Cardalez, in the government of Lyons, and likewiſe created him a duke and peer of France. The chief line of the Grimaldi, which had ruled this principality 800 years ſucceſſively, failed in 1731, in the perſon of Antony Grimaldi, whoſe eldeſt daughter, in 1715, being declared heireſs of the principality of Monaco, and its dependencies, was married to Francis Leonorus, count de Torrigny, ſon to the marquis de Matignon, marſhal of France; who afterwards took on him the title of duke of Valentinois. The fruit of this marriage was Honoratus Camillus Leonorus, who adopted the name and arms of Grimaldi. —This territory is now united to France.

MONACO, a city of Italy, and capital of the duchy to which it gives name, and reſidence of the duke, which ſtands on a rock, near the ſea. It is ſmall, and the ſtreets narrow; but, beſides its fortifications, it has a garriſon, with a good harbour, and can compel all ſhips paſſing by, to put in, and pay toll: 2 leagues NE. Nice. *Long.* 25. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 43. N.

MONADNICK, a mountain of United America, in the ſouth-weſt part of the ſtate of New Hampſhire.

MONAGHAN, a town of Ireland, and capital of the county of the ſame name. This town was fortified with a caſtle and a fort, againſt the Iriſh, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 40 miles SW. Belfaſt, and 60 NNW. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 16. N.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter: 30 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and from 11 to 20 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. It contains nineteen pariſhes, and about 21,523 houſes, and 118,000 ſouls. The ſoil is, in general, deep and fertile, in ſome places damp and wet; ſome places are hilly, but hardly can be called mountainous, except Sliebh-Baught, on the borders of Tyrone. The linen manufacture flouriſhes, eſpecially in the north and weſt parts of the county: Two members are returned for the county, and two for the town of Monaghan.

MONAMBASCHAGATT, a town of Africa, on the river Camarones.

MONASTEER, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, built by the Arabs, on a peninſula, which advances into the ſea: 15 leagues SE. Tunis.

MONASTEROLO, a town of Piedmont: 3 miles NW. Savigliano.

MONASTEREVAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. It is ſeated on the river Barrow, 19 miles from Carlow, and 30 from Dublin; where a branch of the Grand Canal is united with that river, hereby opening a paſſage between the metropolis and the province of Munſter. From its being a ſtation or ſtage of the packets, as well as a depot for lumber-boats and proviſions, it has of late been very much improved and enlarged.

MONASTIER, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en-Velay: 4 leagues NNE. Pradelles, and 3 SSE. Le Puy.

MONASTIRSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Mura: 252 miles ESE. Eniſeiſk. *Long.* 117. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 4. N.

MONBAHUS, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauſun: 1¼ league SSW. Lauſun, and 3½ NW. Villeneuve-d'Agen.

MONBAZENS, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Albin: 1 league S. Albin, and 5½ NW. Rhodez.

MONBECHIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 15 miles E. Conza.

**MONBLANC**, a town of Spain, which gives name to a viguery, in the province of Catalonia, on the river Francoli: 17 miles N. Taragon.

MONCALIER, a town of Piedmont, ſituated on an eminence near the Po, containing two churches, ſeveral convents, and a royal palace: 4 miles S. Turin.

MONCALVO, a town of Iſtria: 7 miles E. Rovigno.

MONCALVO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat: 7 miles SSW. Caſale, and 9 N. Aſti.

*Monçaon*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the Minho; it is ſmall, but fortified: 8½ leagues N. Braga, and 7½ E. Bayona, in Spain. *Long.* 10. 23. E Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 1. N.

*Monçaras*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the Guadiana, containing above 1500 inhabitants: 1¼ league NNW. Mourao, and 8½ E. Elvora.

MONCAU, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 2 leagues E. Nérac, and 2½ SW. Agen.

MONCEAU, or *Moncheau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 2 miles W. Charleroy.

MONCEAUX LE COMTE, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Corbigny: 1½ league N. Corbigny.

MONCHABOE, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Ava: 52 miles N. Ava, and 284 ENE. Aracan. *Long.* 97. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 34. N.

MONCHAMP, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu: 5 leagues SE. Montaigu, and 7½ NW. Fontenay le Comte.

MONCHAUD, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: 12 miles SE. Saintes.

MONCHBERG, or *Munchberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Mentz: 4 miles ENE. Clingenberg.

MONCHY BRETON, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pol: 1½ league NE. St. Pol.

MONCLAR, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: 3½ leagues ESE. Montauban, and 9½ S. Cahors. *Long.* 19. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

MONCLAR, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeneuve d'Agen: 2½ leagues W. Villeneuve-d'Agen, and 3 NE. Tonneins.

*Monçon*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, with a caſtle. This town was taken by the French in the year 1642, and retaken the following year. It is ſituated on the Cinca: 7 miles S. Balbaſtro, and 25 NW. Lerida.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lamballe: 3 leagues SSW. Lamballe, and 3½ SSE. St. Brieuc.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudun: 2¾ leagues SSW. Loudun, and 7½ NNW. Poitiers. *Long.* 17. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 53. N.

MONCOUTANT, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon-ſur-Sevre: 4½ leagues NW. Partenay, and 4½ SSE. Châtillon.

MONCRABEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nérac: 2 leagues S. Nérac, and 4¾ SW. Agen.

MONCUCQ, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauzerte: 2 leagues NNE. Lauzerte, and 4 SW. Cahors. *Long.* 18. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

MONDA, or *Munda*, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, near which Cæſar gained a victory over the ſons of Pompey: 7 miles N. Marbella.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which riſes near Guarda, in the province of Beira, and runs into the Atlantic, 4 leagues SW. Montemor-e-Velho.

MONDEJAR, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 25 miles E. Madrid,

MONDELLO, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: 14 miles NW. Palermo.

MONDEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: 1 league E. Caen.

MONDIM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3½ leagues SSE. Lamego, and 5 WSW. St. Joao-de-Peſqueira.

MONDONEDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtella: 62 miles NE. Compoſtella, and 90 NW. Leon. *Long.* 9. 25. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

MONDOVI, a town of Italy, and capital of a diſtrict or ſmall province in the principality of Piedmont, to which it gives name; it is ſituated at the foot of the Appenines, on a mountain, near the river Elero: the upper part of the mountain began to be inhabited in the year 1038; the date of the foundation of the city is marked on a ſtone in the cathedral 1031. The troubles of Italy increaſed the number of inhabitants; among the reſt came many of the citizens of Milan, when Frederic Barbaroſſa deſtroyed that place. Theſe new colonies obliged them to enlarge their town, and the walls encloſed the whole of the mountain, the veſtiges of which are yet viſible. They were ruined during the wars of the 16th century, partly by the French, and partly by the Imperialiſts. Nevertheleſs, in the year 1573, Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, built a citadel, to defend the place. Mondovi was at firſt a republic, till the diſſenſions among the inhabitants compelled them to ſeek a maſter. In the year 1347, they ſurrendered themſelves to the princes of Savoy, and ſucceſſively to divers other princes, till the death of Robert king of Naples, whoſe heireſs, Jane, reſtored them to their liberty, which they enjoyed not long; for freſh diſſenſions broke out, and, in 1396, they came under the power of Amadeus of Savoy, prince of Achaia, on certain conditions, partly favourable, and partly compulſory: from him it deſcended to the king of Sardinia, as duke of Savoy. It was erected into a biſhopric by pope Urban VI. in the year 1388, under the archbiſhop of Turin. Beſides the cathedral, it has 5 pariſh churches, an univerſity, 12 convents, and about 10,000 inhabitants: 18 miles SE. Saluzzo, and 30 S. Turin. *Long.* 25. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 24. N.—On the 16th of April, 1796, a battle was fought here between the Piedmonteſe and the French, in which the latter were victorious, taking 2300 priſoners, 11 ſtandards, 8 pieces of cannon, and 15 waggons.

MONDRAGON, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, in the neighbourhood of which are ſome medicinal ſprings, and a mine of iron of ſuperior quality: 24 miles SSW. St. Sebaſtian.

MONDRAGON, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: 4 leagues NNW. Caſtres, and 3¼ S. Alby.

MONDRAGONE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, near the ſea coaſt, celebrated for its medicinal baths: 13 miles NW. Capua.

MONDUKOLSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China: 132 miles WSW. Selenginſk. *Long.* 121. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

MONEDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 14 miles NW. Wexio.

**MONEGLIA**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 7½ miles W. Brugneto.

MONEINS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Oleron: 3 leagues W. Pau.

MONESTES, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: 3¼ leagues N. Alby, and 4½ NE. Gaillac.

MONESTIER DE CLERMONT (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble, celebrated for its medicinal ſprings: 5 leagues NE. Die, and 5½ S. Grenoble.

MONESTIER-D'-AMBEL, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: 3 leagues NW. Gap.

MONESTIER (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briançon: 3 leagues NW. Briançon.

MONEYMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Derry: 8 miles from Dublin.

MONFALCO, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 5 miles NE. Gervera.

MONFAUCON, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gourdon: 2¾ leagues ESE. Gourdon, and 5½ NNE. Cahors.

MONFERRAN, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of L'Iſle-en-Jourdain: 5½ leagues E. Auch, and 1½ W. L'Iſle-en-Jourdain.

MONFERRAND, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belves: 2 leagues SW. Belvez.

MONFIA, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, near the coaſt of Africa, governed by a king tributary to the Portugueſe, about 80 miles in circumference. *Long.* 38. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 30. S.

MONFLANQUIN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 6¾ leagues N. Agen, and 8 E. Marmande. *Long.* 18. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

MONFORMOSO, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: 8 miles NNW. Vercelli, and 10 NE. St. Ja.

MONFORT, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes: 2 leagues E. Chaves, and 11 W. Bragança.

MONFORTE, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 13 miles WNW. Alicant.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 2½ leagues WSW. Aronches, and 4 S. Portalegre. *Long.* 11. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 56. N.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2½ leagues NW. Rosmarilhal, and 5 SE. Castel Branco.

MONFORTE, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: 10 miles WSW. Messina.

MONFORTE, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 15 miles NNE. Orense.

MONFORTINHO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain: 3½ leagues E. Idanha a Velha, and 1 SE. Penha-Garcia.

MONG, a town of Chnia, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 15 miles SSW. Hoai-king.

MONGALLO, or *Gallo*, a kingdom of Africa, situated on the north of Monomotapa, with a capital of the same name, situated on a river called Mongallo, which runs into the Indian Ocean, in *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 5. S.

MONGAN, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 142. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

MONGAN, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 141. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 54. N.

MONG-HIR, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Bahar, on the south coast of the Ganges: 70 miles E. Patna, and 40. E. Bar.—This town was taken by the British troops, in November, 1763.

MONG-HOA, or *Mung-hoa*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, surrounded with high mountains; abounding with the animals which yield musk: 1217 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 18. N.

MONGIA, or *Mugia*, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near the sea-coast: 35 miles WNW. Compostella.

MONGIARDIA, a town of Italy, in the state of Genoa: 20 miles N. Genoa.

MONGIE, *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Issoire: 2 leagues SE. Issoire.

MONGOU KIAMEN, a post of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 143. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 46. N.

MONG-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 32 miles SSW. Sieou-tcheou.

MONG-TSE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 30 miles ESE. Ling-nan.

MONG-TSIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 12½ miles NE. Ho-nan.

MONGUILLEM, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: 2½ leagues NW. Nogaro, and 8 W. Condom. *Long.* 17. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 52. N.

MONGUYON, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lower Charente: 1 league SE. Montlieu, and 3 NW. la Roche-Chalais.

MONHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, on the Rhine, 9 miles SSE. Dusseldorp.

MONHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: 18 miles WNW. Neuburg, and 28 W. Ingolstadt. *Long.* 28. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

MONHEURET, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 1 league W. Clairac.

MONJAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: 4 leagues W. Milhaud.

MONIKEDAM, or *Monikendam*, a sea-port town of Holland, situated on the river Monick, on the borders of the Zuyder See, with a small port. It has a tenth voice among the small cities of the province, and is governed by an escout and twenty-one council, out of whom are chosen four burgomasters, seven echevins, and two secretaries. In the year 1515, the whole town was burned down, except the church of St. Nicolas After it joined the States-General, it was surprised by the Spaniards, but they soon after pillaged and abandoned it. The inhabitants took a considerable part in a sea-fight between the Spanish and Dutch fleets, in the year 1573, near Hoorn, in the Zuyder See; and they preserve in the town-house a collar of the order of the Golden Fleece, taken from the Spanish Admiral by Cornelius Direzen, a native of Monikedam, then admiral of the Dutch fleet: 3 miles S. Edam, and 9 NE. Amsterdam. *Long.* 22. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 29. N.

MONJOY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 19 miles S. Juliers. *Long.* 23. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

MONISTROL, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Loire: 6½ leagues NE. Le Puy, and 4½ SW. St. Etienne. *Long.* 21. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 17. N.

MONITOU, two islands of North America, in Lake Michigan. *Long.* 85. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

MON-KIEU-TCHIN-HOTUN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 675 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 147. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 1. N.

MONKLAND *(New)*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk: 10 miles E. Glasgow.

MONKLAND *(Old)*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk. This parish abounds with coals; and, in the year 1770, an act of parliament was obtained for making a navigable cut or canal, from the Monkland collieries to the city of Glasgow and the river Clyde. The design of the undertakers was to open an easy communication with the interior parts of the country, and, by reducing the price of coal, to be of advantage to the manufacturers of Glasgow. The number of inhabitants in the whole parish is about 4000: 8 miles E. Glasgow.

MONK-STONE, a rocky projection on the south coast of Wales: 3 miles NE Denbigh.

MONLEON EN MAGNOAC, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Barthe de Neste: 7 leagues E. Tarbes, and 4½ NNE. La Barthe de Neste.

MONLIRAS, a town of the island of Cuba: 45 miles E. Bayamo.

*Monluçon*, or *Montluçon*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Allier: 12½ leagues WSW. Moulins, aad 11 E. Gueret. *Long.* 20. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 20. N.

MONMOUTH, a town of England, in a county of the same name, situated between the rivers Munnow and Wye, with a bridge over each, and a third over the river Trothy, which comes just below the others. It is a large handsome town, and has been of note ever since the conquest, when the castle, now in ruins, was a stately edifice, and the remains of its fortifications show it was very strong. That once stately castle, which was the birth-place of our conqueror of France, Henry V. from hence called Henry of Monmouth, lies now buried in its own ruins. It was built round, and mounted upon a hill, with a high and strong tower in the midst of it, raised upon another mount. Here are two churches, though the town consists but of one parish. In the monastery here, our great antiquarian Geoffrey of Monmouth, wrote his history of Great Britain, which is, for the most part, looked upon as fabulous, though learned men have undertaken the defence of it. He was born and lived here in the 12th century, and wrote his history about the year 1152. He was at that time bishop of St. Asaph. In the year 1646, Oliver Cromwell took Monmouth Castle, together with that of Ragland; and, when Oliver was at Monmouth, a person of the name of Evans attempted to shoot him, in the parlour of a house then occupied by a Mr. Fortune, who entertained Oliver. Evans was prevented from perpetrating that act by some bye-standers, who apprehended that Oliver's soldiers would immediately burn the town and destroy the inhabitants. This borough, in conjunction with those of Uske and Newport, both in this county, sends but one member to parliament. It was first imprivileged to send members to parliament by Henry VIII. Edward VI. is said to have incorporated it, in the year 1550, but the present charter was granted by Charles I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. The chief trade of this place is with Bristol, by the Wye, which runs into the Severn, below Chepstow. It has a good and plentiful market on Saturdays, for corn and provisions of all sorts: 33 miles N. Bristol, and 128 W. London.

MONMOUTH, a town of United America, in the state of New Jersey, where the British troops, under general Clinton, were defeated by the Americans, under general Washington.

MONMOUTH ISLAND, one of the Bashee islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the north by Brecknockshire and Herefordshire, on the east by Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, from the latter of which it is separated by the river Wye, on the south by the Severn, and on the west by Glamorganshire; about 28 miles in length and 20 in breadth. It contains seven towns and 127 parishes. Before the reign of Charles II. Monmouthshire was considered as part of Wales; but being thus added to the Oxford circuit, it has, from that time, been considered as an English county. It is, in general, mountainous, but, towards the east, fertile both in corn and pasture, and tolerably well wooded; the western part is more mountainous than the east, and less favourable for the plough, but very well adapted for the breeding of sheep, and, in the vallies, for pasturing cattle. The principal rivers are the Usk, which crosses it from north to south, the Wye, and the Monnow. The towns are Monmouth, Abergavenny, Caerleon, Chepstow, Newport, Pontypool, and Usk. Three members are returned to the British parliament, viz. two for the county, and one for the town of Monmouth.

MONNOW, or *Munnow*, a river of England, which runs into the Wye, at Monmouth.

*Monnières*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Clisson: 1½ league NW. Clisson.

MONNOYE, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and

Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-Renault: 2 leagues N. Tours.

MONOCASY, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, which runs into the Patomak.

MONOEMUGI, or *Mono-Emugi*, or *Nimaama*, a kingdom of Africa, ſaid to be of vaſt extent, the internal parts reaching to Abyſſinia northward; on the eaſt it is bounded by the kingdoms of Mongalio, Mozambique, and other ſmall ſtates lying along the coaſt of the Indian Sea, on the ſouth it is bounded by Monomotapa, on the weſt by Congo and Angola; but the real limits are unknown. However, all writers agree, that this ſovereign is a powerful and rich prince, and hath ſubdued moſt of the petty kingdoms round. He is ſaid to have many rich gold, ſilver, and copper mines in his dominions, by means of which he carries on a commerce with Abyſſinia and other countries, as well as with ſome of the Eaſtern coaſters, with whom he is forced to exchange that precious metal for Indian and European commodities, for want of having ſome port of his own on either the eaſtern or weſtern ſea. Elephants being here alſo very numerous, vaſt quantities of ivory are exported by them into thoſe kingdoms; from all which that emperor reaps a conſiderable yearly profit, and his ſubjects no leſs a conveniency. All, therefore, we ſhall add with relation to this unknown empire, is, that M. de Liſle, in his Atlas, divides it into the five following kingdoms or provinces, viz. The Maracates, the Moſſagueres, the kingdom of the Bengas; of Maſty, and of Maravi; the laſt of which M. d'Anville places on the ſouthermoſt verge of the lake of that name, which is all we can find concerning them.

MONOK, a town of Hungary: 12 miles WNW. Tokay.

MONOMONIL, a town of North America, on the weſt ſide of Green Bay. *Long.* 87. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

MONOMOTAPA, an extenſive country of Africa, ſituated at ſome diſtance from the Indian Sea, between the 44th and 52d degree of longitude eaſt from Ferro, and between the 15th and 20th degrees of ſouth latitude. But if we take in all the other inferior kingdoms, which are either ſubject or tributary to it, it will extend vaſtly farther; ſouthward, almoſt as far as the Cape of Good Hope, and on the north-weſt, as far as the confines of the kingdom of Congo; for ſo far on theſe two ſides the authority of its monarchs is ſaid to prevail; though, on the weſt and part of the north-weſt, it is confined by that of Monoemugi. The climate of Monomotapa is temperate, notwithſtanding the greater part of it lies within the ſouthern tropic; the air is clear and healthy, the ſoil fertile, and ſo well watered, as to abound with paſture-grounds, on which are bred vaſt multitudes of cattle, eſpecially of the larger ſort, which the inhabitants ſet a higher value on than their gold. Their ground produces plenty of rice, millet, and other grain, though no wheat. They have great variety of excellent fruit-trees, and abundance of ſugar-cane, which grows here without any culture. Their foreſts ſwarm with wild beaſts, and various kinds of game; their rivers, of which they have a great number, abound not only with fiſh, but with gold likewiſe, which they ſweep away from the mines through which they run; yet, in ſpite of all this abundance, the country is, for the moſt part, but thinly inhabited. Except thoſe lands which are watered by the Cuamo and Sancto Spirito, and a number of others which flow into them, the reſt of the inland parts are ſandy, dry, or barren; inſomuch that the few inhabitants that live in them are forced to go a great way for water to waſh their gold duſt, whenever their ciſterns fail them for want of rain. They have neither horſes nor any other beaſts of burthen; but vaſt herds of elephants, moſtly wild, of which they deſtroy many thouſands yearly, as may be eaſily judged by the vaſt quantity of ivory which is brought out of it, and ſold to the Portugueſe. They have a kind of ſtag they call alſinge, of an extraordinary ſize and ſwiftneſs; and oſtriches of a large ſize, whoſe greaſe or oil, either outwardly applied, or taken inwardly, is reckoned a ſovereign remedy againſt pains and aches, ſprains and ſtiffneſs of the limbs. The natives are all black, with woolly hair, notwithſtanding their diſtance from the equinoctial line, and the ſnows which fall in ſuch vaſt quantities upon the mountains. In other reſpects, they are well-ſhaped, robuſt, and healthy, and more ſprightly and docile, than thoſe of Quiloa, Mombaſo, and Melinda. They delight in war, which they prefer to the dull and low way of living by traffic. As for the lower claſs, they are commonly brought up to diving; and are ſo dextrous in it, that their chief buſineſs is to fetch ſand or mud from the bottom of the rivers, ponds, and lakes, and to ſeparate the gold that is mixed with it, which they afterwards exchange with the Portugueſe for cotton cloths, and variety of other merchandizes and trinkets, which they bring thither from India and Europe. They feed on the fleſh of oxen, and elephants, ſalted and dried fiſh, and a great variety of fruits. Their bread is made of rice or millet, baked in thin cakes, and their drink ſour milk, and oil of ſeſamen, or Turkey wheat. The richer ſort have ſome ſtrong kinds of liquor, made of honey, millet, and rice. They have, among others, the palm wine, which is eſteemed a royal liquor, and drank much at court. The Monomotapans go naked almoſt as low as the girdle, but from thence downwards, are covered with a piece of cloth, of various colours, and dreſs more or leſs richly, according to their rank or circumſtances. That of the common people is of dyed cotton: but perſons of quality wear India ſilks, or cotton embroidered with gold, over which they commonly have a lion's or ſome other wild beaſt's ſkin, with the tail hanging behind, trailing on the ground. The men are allowed to marry as many wives as they can maintain; but the firſt is looked upon as the chief and miſtreſs, and her children as the father's heirs, whilſt the reſt are only deemed as ſervants. The king or emperor is ſaid to have above a thouſand wives, all of them the daughters of ſome of his vaſſal princes; but the firſt alone hath the titles and honour of a queen. He never alters his dreſs, but goes attired like his anceſtors; he neither allows himſelf, nor any of his wives or family, to wear any clothes that are manufactured out of his dominions, for fear they ſhould have ſome poiſon or charm concealed in them. The metropolis of this empire is called Benematapa, or Banamatapa; and by Le Blanc and others, Medrogan. It is a ſpacious city, ſituate about ſix days' journey from an ancient palace, named Simbaces, and about twenty miles weſt of Sofala. The houſes are neat, and more or leſs high and lofty, according to the rank of the owners. They are moſtly white-waſhed within and without, and adorned with beautiful cloths of cotton, finely wrought or dyed, which make the moſt conſiderable part of their furniture. But the greateſt ornament of the city, is the imperial palace, a large ſpacious fabric, though of wood, well flanked with towers, and with four avenues or ſtately gates, continually kept by a numerous guard.

MONONGAHELA, a river of the United States of America, which joins the Allegany, at Pittſburg, where the united ſtreams are called the Ohio.

MONOPOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari, on the coaſt of the Adriatic: the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope. It contains ſix churches, and nine convents: 144 miles E. Naples, and 22 ESE. Bari. *Long.* 35. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

MONOVAR, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 7 leagues W. Alicant.

MON-PADRE, a town of the iſland of Margaretta.

MONPAZIER, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Dordogne: 6 leagues SW. Sarlat, and 2½ SW. Belvez. *Long.* 18. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 46. N.

MONPREIS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles SE. Cilley.

MONQUEGNA, or *Monquegua*, a juriſdiction of South America, in the biſhopric of Arequipa. This juriſdiction extends at leaſt 40 leagues in length, and in a happy climate, adorned with large vineyards, from the produce of which, great quantities of wine and brandy are made: theſe conſtitute its whole commerce, ſupplying all the provinces bordering on the Cordilleras, as far as Potoſi, by land carriage; while they are exported by ſea to Callao, where they are greatly valued. Here are alſo papas and olives. The principal town, which bears the ſame name, is inhabited by Spaniards, and, among them, ſeveral noble and opulent families: 70 miles SE. Arequipa.

MONREAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: 23 miles W. Calataiud.

MONREAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: 8 miles SE. Pamplona.

MONREALE, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara, erected into an archbiſhopric in the year 1183, which has been ſuppreſſed, and the revenues appropriated to the marine, for the defence of the iſland againſt corſairs: 3 miles WSW. Palermo.

MONREJEAN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Gaudens: 2½ leagues W. St. Gaudens, and 5 SW. Rieux.

MONRICOUX, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: 4 leagues NE. Montauban.

MONROYO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, on the frontiers of Catalonia and Valencia. It was formerly a ſtrong town, but ſiding with the archduke Charles, it was taken by the troops of Philip, given up to pillage, and afterwards burned: 20 miles S. Alcaniz, and 27 W. Tortoſa.

MONS, a city of Hainaut, ſo called from its ſituation on a hill; in Latin *Montes Hannoniæ*, and by the Flemings *Berghen-in-Hanegouw*; to diſtinguiſh it from ſome other cities of the country. The river Trouide, which runs through it, and fills its ditches, joins with the river Haiſne in the fauxbourg. It had an ancient caſtle, ſaid to have been built by Julius Cæſar, who made it a place of arms; they tell us likewiſe that Ambiorix, king of the Eburons, aſſiſted the Nervii in beſieging Quintus Cicero, brother of the celebrated orator, who commanded a Roman legion in that place, and was defeated by Cæſar, fifty years before Chriſt. This caſtle was demoliſhed in the year 1618, and the materials were uſed to build the choir of the church of St. Elizabeth. Near it was a tower which could hardly be equalled for the beauty of its architecture. The magiſtracy is compoſed of a chief, and ten echevins, two penſioners, three greffiers, &c. The privileges of this city are ſo conſiderable as to be compared with Lyons and Utrecht. The town is large, the ſtreets are broad, and the great market-place very ſpacious, on which you ſee the town-houſe, the palace of the government, and that of the council of the province. The town-houſe is a venerable large old building, on which the States erected a fine ſteeple in 1716. Theſe three palaces, which are the chief ornaments of the city, are very finely adorned with ſculpture and painting. This is alſo a place of good trade, for divers commodities, eſpecially woollen ſtuffs, which are manufactured here in great quantities. The provincial council or parliament aſſembles in this city, and receives appeals from the reſt of the towns of Auſtrian Hainaut. The great church is a fine building, the ſide altars and chapel are all of marble and jaſper; and there is a marble tomb, finely embelliſhed; the ſtatues, among which the four cardinal virtues, and the reſurrection, are much eſteemed. Mons has ſeveral times ſuffered the calamities of war. In the year 1572, Louis comte of Naſſau, brother of William prince of Orange, ſurprized the city by ſending in ſome ſoldiers, diſguiſed as dealers in wine, who ſeized the gates, and admitted the comte, the 24th of May, at four o'clock in the morning. It was beſieged by the duke of Alva's ſon, the 23d of July following, and ſubmitted on the 19th of September, notwithſtanding the vigorous defence made by the comte of Naſſau, and the efforts which the prince of Orange made to ſuccour it. In the year 1677, Mons was blockaded by the French army, under the command of the mareſchal de Humières; and the blockade was continued to the following year, when the citizens began to ſuffer a famine. William prince of Orange advanced with an army of 30,000 men, to ſuccour the beſieged; the duke of Luxemburg, who then commanded the French army, was ſo confident of the good ſituation he was in, that he ſent word to the mareſchal d'Eſtrades, one of the French plenipotentiaries at Nimmegen, that he was ſo poſted, that if he had but 10,000 men, and the prince of Orange 40,000, he was certain he could not be forced, much leſs while his army was ſuperior to the enemy. However, the prince reſolved to break through all obſtacles, and began his march to attack the French, who were encamped near the Abby of St. Denis, to cover the army engaged in the blockade. The attack commenced on the 14th of Auguſt, at two o'clock in the afternoon, while the duke of Luxemburg, depending on the treaty then carrying on at Nimmegen, was at dinner, and had made no proviſion for an engagement: the battle was long and bloody, and the French were driven from the field, leaving the greater part of their wounded, and a conſiderable quantity of tents, baggage, and warlike ſtores; the ſiege of Mons was immediately raiſed, and the next day it was publicly known that the peace had been concluded at Nimmegen, of which the prince was made acquainted the day before: this is called the battle of St. Denis. In the beginning of March, 1691, Mons was again beſieged by the French king in perſon, accompanied by the dauphin, the dukes of Orleans and Chartres. The garriſon conſiſted of about 6000 men, commanded by the prince of Bergue; but the beſiegers carried on their works with ſuch rapidity, as they could not withſtand. King William no ſooner underſtood that the place was inveſted, than he ordered prince Waldeck to aſſemble the army, determined to march againſt the enemy in perſon. Fifty thouſand men were ſoon collected at Halle, near Bruſſels; but when he went thither, he found the Spaniards had neglected to provide carriages and other neceſſaries for the expedition. Meanwhile, the burghers of Mons ſeeing their town in danger of being utterly deſtroyed by the bombs and cannon of the enemy, preſſed the governor to capitulate; and even threatened to introduce the beſiegers; ſo that he was forced to comply, and obtained very honourable conditions. In the year 1709, the allies being reſolved to attempt the ſiege of Mons, prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough detached the hereditary prince of Heſſe, with 4000 men, and the reſt of the army followed; but the French army being encamped at Blangy, to obſtruct their progreſs, the allies attacked them, and brought on the battle of Malplaquet, after which the ſiege commenced; the trenches were opened on the 26th, and the city ſurrendered, by capitulation, on the 20th of October. The marquis de Ceva Grimaldi, lieutenant-general of the army of Spain, marched out, with the garriſon, on the 23d: the French were conducted to Maubeuge, and the Spaniards to Namur. The Dutch retained the military government of the place, till the year 1716, when they reſigned it to the troops of the emperor, in virtue of the barrier treaty, concluded at the latter end of the year 1715. In the year 1746, mareſchal Saxe inveſted Mons, with a large train of artillery, and made his approaches with ſuch impetuoſity, that notwithſtanding a brave defence, the garriſon was obliged to capitulate on the 27th of June, after the place had been inveſted 28 days; and, while in the hands of the French, the fortifications were demoliſhed, in which ſtate it was reſtored to the emperor, by the peace of Aix la-Chapelle. Immediately after the battle of Gemappe, Dumourier ſummoned the city of Mons, which ſurrendered the ſucceeding morning, and was taken poſſeſſion of by general Bournonville: 5½ poſts SW. Bruſſels, and 28 NNE. Paris. *Long*. 21. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 30. N.—This city, during the preſent war, was ſeveral times taken and retaken. It is now, with its territory, annexed to France.

MONSEFU, a town of South America, in the biſhopric of Truxillo: 4 leagues S. Lambayeque.

MONSEGUR, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rolle: 2½ leagues NE. Reolle.

MONSEGUR, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Monflanquin: 2¼ leagues NW. Tournon, and 1¾ SE. Monflanquin.

MONSELICE, a town of Italy, in the Paduan: 8 miles S. Padua.

MONSOL, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: 5 leagues N. Villefranche.

MONSTER, a town of Holland: 8 miles W. Delft.

MONSTIER, or *Mouſtier*, a town of Savoy, in the Tarentaiſe, near the conflux of the Iſere and Doiron. Its ancient name was *Forum Claudij*; in the ſucceeding ages, *Monaſtertum Centronum*, and then *Tarentaiſe*, which it loſt for *Mouſtiers*, or *Monſtiers*, from a monaſtery founded here. It is the ſee of the archbiſhop of Tarentaiſe. The town is now ſmall, and without walls. Beſides the metropolitan, it has two pariſh churches, and ſeveral religious houſes. The acceſs to the town is extremely difficult, by defiles, on the ſides of torrents and precipices. Near the town, between the river Iſere, and the brook Doron, is a conſiderable ſalt-work. They take the liquor from a ſpring in the neighbourhood, which, being boiled, produces good ſalt; they dig ſalt, likewiſe, from the neighbouring mountains. Mouſtier was anciently feudatory to the kings of Burgundy, but after the Saracens had been driven out, and a certain tyrant been compelled to depart from the caſtle of Briançon, the princes of Savoy became lords of Tarentaiſe: 27 miles ESE. Chambery, and 45 SSE. Geneva. *Long*. 24. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 28. N.

MONSTIER EN DER, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne: 4 leagues from St. Dizier.

MONSUZAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arcis: 3 leagues N. Troyes.

MONT, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 30 leagues NW. Zareng.

MONT, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbon-Lancy: 1 league E. Bourbon-Lancy.

MONT D' ASTARAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirande: 4½ leagues SSE. Mirande, and 2 S. Maſſeube.

MONT BENOIT, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontarlier: 2¼ leagues NNE. Pontarlier, and 4½ ESE. Ornans.

MONT BLANC, a mountain of Swiſſerland, ſuppoſed to be the higheſt in Europe; according to M. de Luc, 15,302 feet above the level of the ſea. —Savoy is now called the department of Mont Blanc.

MONT BUET, a mountain of Swiſſerland, about 10,000 feet above the level of the ſea.

MONT CAVITTA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 20 miles E. Villa del Principe.

MONT-GENEVRE, a mountain between France and Savoy.

MONT-JAVOULT, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: 1½ league SW. Chaumont.

MONT LOIS, or *Mont Louis*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tours: where a reconciliation took place between Henry II. king of England, and his ſons, by the mediation of Louis VII. king of France, in the year 1144. It is ſituated between the Loire and the Cher: 3 leagues from Tours.

MONT LOUIS, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, built in the year 1681, by order of Louis XIV. The town is well laid out, and ſtrongly fortified: with a citadel, arſenal, magazines, &c.: 5 leagues WSW. Prades, and 3½ ENE. Puycerda.

MONT DE MARSAN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Landes, founded in the year 1120. It contains about 4000 inhabitants: 17 leagues NW. Bayonne, and 13 N. Paris. *Long*. 17. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 53. N.

MONT-MORILLON, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vienne, on the Gartempe. It contains about 2000 inhabitants: 7½ leagues SE. Poitiers, and 8¼ SSE. Chatellerault. *Long*. 18. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 26. N.

MONT-D'OR, a mountain of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, about 1030 toiſes above the level of the earth: abounding in curious plants and mineral ſprings.

MONT RABIDA, a mountain of Portugal, near the ſea coaſt, between the mouth of the Tagus and Setuval.

MONT REVEL, a town of France, in the department of Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg-en-Breſſe: 2¼ leagues NNW. Bourg-en-Breſſe, and 3 SE. Pont de Vaux. *Long*. 22. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 20. N.

MONT ROTIER, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 5 leagues W. Lyons, and 5 SSW. Villefranche.

MONT ST. BERNARD, a mountain of Savoy, 8074 feet above the level of the ſea, ſituated to the ſouth of the duchy of Aoſta. On the ſummit is a convent in which travellers are lodged and fed, during three days, gratis. The convent is in the Valais, and ſituated in the road from Savoy to Italy: 12 miles N. Aoſta.

MONT ST. ELOY, a town of France, in the department of the ſtraits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arras: 2 leagues NW. Arras.

MONT ST. JEAN, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arnay-le-Duc: 4 leagues S. Semur-en-Auxois, and 4 NNW. Arnay-le-Duc.

MONT ST. MICHEL, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, about ſix miles from the ſea, with a caſtle, ſituated on a rock, about a quarter of a mile in circumference, in the midſt of a ſandy plain, which is covered by the ſea twice in twenty-four hours: and the ſand being ſhifted by the waves, form dangerous hollows, ſo that travellers are obliged to employ guides, who march before, to ſound almoſt every ſtep they go. Before the revolution, this caſtle was a Benedictine monaſtery, the prior of which was the governor of the town: and ſtood a ſiege againſt the proteſtants, aſſiſted by the Engliſh, in the religious war. This houſe alſo gave name to an order of knights, founded by Louis XI: 2 leagues SW. Avranches, and 2 N. Pontorſon. *Long.* 16. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 37. N.

*Mont St. Père*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-Thierry: 1½ league ENE. Château-Thierry, and 2 W. Dormans.

MONT ST. SULPICE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florentin: 2 leagues SW. St. Florentin.

MONT ST. VINCENT, a town of France, in the deprrtment of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles: 5 leagues NNE. Charolles, and 8½ NW. Mâcon.

MONT SALOY, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aurillac: 3½ leagues SSW. Mur-de Barres, and 5 S. Aurillac.

MONT SAUGEON, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: 4 leagues S. Langres.

MONT SEVEROUX, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: 3 leagues SE. Vienne.

MONT SOUS VAUDERY, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dôle: 2½ leagues SE. Dôle, and 2½ NW. Arbois.

MONTABAUR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves. In the bailiwic, which is extenſive, ſome ſilver mines are found: 11 miles E. Coblentz, and 7 N. Naſſau.

MONTAFIA, a town of Italy, in the county of Aſti: 11 miles NW. Aſti, and 9 ENE. Chieri.

MONTAGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergerac: 3 leagues N. Bergerac.

MONTAGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nerac: 1¾ league ENE. Nerac, and 2½ SW. Agen.

MONTAGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers: 1 league ENE. Pezenas, and 7 WSW. Montpellier.

MONTAGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Monflanquin: 1 league NE. Monflanquin.

MONTAGNANA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan: 18 miles SW. Padua, and 13 NW. Rovigo.

MONTAGNANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 10 miles S. Modena.

MONTAGRIER, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riberac: 2 leagues NE. Riberac.

MONTAGUE HILLS, hills of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina. *Long.* 81. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 40. N.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 168. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 26. S.

MONTAGUE ISLAND, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, about 50 miles long, and 10 broad, near the weſt coaſt of North America, ſituated at the weſt ſide of the entrance into Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 147. to 148. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 50. to 60. 30. N.

MONTAIGU, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vendée: 5½ leagues SSE. Nantes, and 12 NNW. Fontenay le Comte.

MONTAIGU, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: 9 leagues NNW. Clermont, and 7 NNW. Riom. *Long.* 20. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

MONTAIGU, or *Scherpenheuel*, a town of Brabant, formerly only a hamlet dependent on Sichem. In the year 1603, notwithſtanding the war, and the dangers of the road, there came ſuch crowds, from all parts of the world, to viſit a miraculous image of the virgin, which was placed in a ſmall niche before a tree at this place, that the archduke built a chapel, which was conſecrated, in the year 1609, by Hovius, archbiſhop of Malines, and gave the place the privileges of a city. The church is round, with a handſome dome, and lofty tower, furniſhed with a great number of ornaments, and lamps of gold and ſilver, preſents from princes; among others is a rich carpet, a preſent from pope Alexander VII. as a memorial of his having viſited this miraculous image. The inhabitants of Cologn, Aix-la-Chapelle, and many other cities of Brabant, Guelderland, and Liege, come every year in proceſſion to honour the virgin. Juſtus Lipſius has written an account of the miracles performed by this image: 1 league W. Dieſt, and 5 ENE. Louvain.

MONTAIGUET, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Donjon: 5 leagues E. Moulins, and 4 N. le Donjon.

MONTAIGUT, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeneuve-d'Agen: 1¼ league S. Tournon, and 6 NE. Agen. *Long.* 18. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

MONTALBAN, a fortreſs in the county of Nice, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, between Nice and Villefranche.—This fortreſs was taken by the French, in the beginning of October, 1792.

MONTALEGRE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: 7½ leagues NE. Braga, and 19 W. Bragança. *Long.* 10. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

MONTALTA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 7 miles ENE. Urgel.

MONTALTO, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Fermo: 10 miles NE. Aſcoli, and 12 SW. Fermo.

MONTALVAN, or *Montalban*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: 30 miles SE. Daroca, and 21 N. Teruel.

MONTALVAN, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 5 miles NW. Montilla.

MONTALVAO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the borders of Spain, near a ſmall river, which ſoon after runs into the Tagus. This town was taken, and the walls demoliſhed, by Philip V. in the year 1704: 4 leagues N. Caſtella-di-Vida, and 32 NE. Liſbon. *Long.* 11. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

MONTALYA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 9½ leagues SE. Setuval, and 9½ NW. Beja.

MONTANARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: 7 miles SSE. Piacenza.

MONTANBŒUF, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Rochefoucauld: 2½ leagues NE. la Rochefoucauld.

MONTANCHES, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 17 miles N. Merida.

MONTARCHER, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 4 leagues S. Montbriſon.

MONTARGIL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 9½ leagues SE. Santarem, and 11 NNW. Evora.

MONTARGIS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loiret. This town was blockaded by the Engliſh in 1418, and reduced to great extremity, till relieved by the baſtard of Orleans: 15 poſts N. Nevers, and 13½ S. Paris. *Long.* 20. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 59. N.

MONTARORO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 8½ miles N. Salerno.

MONTASTRUC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulouſe: 8 leagues NW. Revel, and 3 NE. Toulouſe.

MONTATERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe: 2 leagues NW. Senlis.

MONTAUBAN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot, on the Tarn. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop. Its principal trade conſiſts in woollen ſtuffs. This town was built in the year 1144, by Alphonſo, count of Toulouſe. In the year 1562, the inhabitants became proteſtants, and fortified the city ſo ſtrongly, that Louis XIII. beſieged it, without ſucceſs, in the year 1621; and was not able to reduce it till 1629, when its fortifications were razed: 7½ poſts S. Cahors, and 79½ SSW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 1. N.

MONTAUBAN, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nions: 5½ leagues E. Nions.

MONTAUBAN, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort : 1¼ league NW. Montfort, and 5 WNW. Rennes.

MONTAUD, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire : 3 leagues S. St. Etienne.

MONTAUDIN, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ernée : 1¾ leagues N. Ernée, and 4¼ WNW. Mayenne.

MONTAUT, a town of France, in the department of the Landes : 1¼ league WSW. St. Sever, and 3 SE. Tarbes.

MONTAUT DE CRIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege : 4 leagues NW. Mirepoix.

MONTAUT LE JEANE, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne : 2 leagues NW. Monflanquin, and 3 E. Lauzun.

MONTAUTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra : 5 miles N. Benevento.

MONTBART, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur : 11½ leagues NW. Dijon, and 3 N. Semur en Auxois. *Long.* 21. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 37. N.

MONTBAZON, a town of France, in the department of the Herault : 10 miles SW. Montpellier.

MONTBAZON, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tours : 2½ leagues S. Tours, and 5 NW. Loches.

MONTBELIARD, a principality of Germany, inſulated in France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Upper Saône and Upper Rhine, on the eaſt by the department of the Upper Rhine, on the ſouth by the department of the Doubs, and on the weſt by the department of the Upper Saône. It is about ten leagues in length, and 8 in its largeſt breadth. One part of it is an immediate principality of the empire, giving its poſſeſſor a ſeat and voice at the diet, and is ſuppoſed to make part of the circle of Swabia, though not acknowledged as ſuch. The other part belongs to France. By an agreement made at Vienna, in the year 1758, this principality was ceded to the duke of Wurtemberg.

MONTBELIARD, the capital of the principality ſo called, ſituated at the conflux of two ſmall rivers, whoſe united ſtreams ſoon after run into the Doubs. This town is ſuppoſed to have been ſpoken of by Cæſar, under the name of Amagetobria. It was formerly fortified and defended by a citadel, but the fortifications were deſtroyed by the French, in the year 1677. The ſituation of the town is pleaſant, the ſoil fertile, and the air wholeſome. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linen, leather, ſtockings, and cutlery. In the neighbourhood are ſome vineyards, and not far from the town a conſiderable iron mine : 32 miles W. Bâle, and 35 NE. Beſançon. *Long.* 24. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 31. N.

MONTBELTRAN, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile : 26 miles S. Avila.

MONTBERON, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochefoucauld : 2 leagues SE. Rochefoucauld, and 5 E. Perigueux.

MONTBOISSIER, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme : 10 miles E. Iſſoire.

MONTBOSON, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Veſoul : 3¼ leagues SSE. Veſoul, and 5¼ NNE. Beſançon.

MONTBRISON, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, celebrated for its medicinal waters, it contains about 4000 inhabitants : 6 leagues NW. St. Etienne, and 11 SW. Lyons. *Long.* 21. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 37. N.

MONTBRON, a town of France, in the department of the Charente : 5 leagues E. Angouleſme.

MONTBRUN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne : 8 leagues E. St. Gaudens, and 3 S. Rieux.

MONTBRUN, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nions : 6 leagues SE. Nions.

MONCEAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marcigny : 1½ league N. Marcigny, and 3½ SW. Charolles.

MONTCENIS, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun : 3½ leagues SSE. Autun, and 6 W. Châlons-ſur-Saône.

MONTCHEVRIER, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argenton : 4 leagues SE. Argenton.

MONTCHU, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Sanpoo, 4 leagues W. Rimbu.

MONTCORNET, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon : 3 leagues SSE. Vervins, and 6 NE. Laon.

MONTDAUPHIN, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Embrun, ſituated on a rock, almoſt ſurrounded by the Iſere. It is the reſidence of a governor, and a garriſon : 5 leagues S. Briançon, and 3 N. Embrun.

MONTDIDIER, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Somme : 6 leagues SE. Amiens, and 7½ SSW. Peronne. *Long.* 20. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

MONTDOUBLEAU, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loire and Cher : 10 leagues NNW. Blois, and 10 E. le Mans. *Long.* 18. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 58. N.

MONTDRAGON, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme : 6½ leagues S. Montelimart, and 2½ NNW. Orange.

MONTE (*Il*), a town of the iſland of Corſica : 18 miles S. Baſtia.

MONTE AGNONE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra : 9 miles NE. Salerno.

MONTE ALBANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto : 6 miles W. Oſtuni.

MONTE ALBANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata : 4 miles NNE. Turſi.

MONTE ALBANO, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona : 17 miles SW. Melazzo.

MONTE ALCINO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, the ſee of a biſhop, under the pope : 15 miles SSE. Siena.

MONTE ALFONSO, a fortreſs of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, near Carſagnano.

MONTE ALTO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the church, and marquiſate of Ancona ; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Fermo : 10 miles N. Aſcoli.

MONTE ALVERINO, a mountain of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, near the ſource of the Tiber, celebrated for a convent which is a ſanctuary : 14 miles from Florence.

MONTE ANSIDIANO, a mountain of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, near Coimbra.

MONTE APERTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra : 9 miles S. Benevento.

MONTE ARAGON, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon : 4 miles NE. Hueſca.

MONTE BALDO, a mountain of Italy, conſiſting of ſharp rocks, between the river Adige and lake Garda ; ſeparating the Veroneſe from the Trentin.—A battle was fought here in the month of Auguſt, 1796, between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the latter were victorious.

MONTE BARBARO, a mountain of Naples, on the ſea coaſt, near Puzzoli.

MONTE BARONE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata : 13 miles SSW. Vieſte.

MONTE BELLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra : 20 miles SE. Ranciano.

MONTE BELLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra : 15 miles ENE. Aquila.

MONTE BELLO, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin : 13 miles SW. Vicenza.

MONTE BRANDONE, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona : 15 miles ENE. Aſcoli.

MONTE BRAULIO, a mountain of the Rhetian Alps, between the Griſons and the Tyroleſe : 10 miles N. Bormio.

MONTE BRUNO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa : 15 miles NE. Genoa.

MONTE DE BUARCOS, ſee *Cape Mondego*.

MONTE CALVO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra : 10 miles ENE. Benevento.

MONTE CAMPELO, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia : 7 miles N. Ferrol.

MONTE DELL CASALE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata : 11 miles NW. Turſi.

MONTE CASINO, a town Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, ſituated on a mountain ſo called ; with a celebrated abby, where Benedict, the patriarch of the weſtern Monks, founded his order. This monaſtery became ſo eminent that ſeveral princes left their crowns to ſpend their latter days here : 13 miles SSE. Sora.

MONTE CATINO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany : 4 miles WSW. Volterra.

MONTE CECCE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe : 20 miles NE. Moliſe.

MONTE CENAGNONE, or *Cerognone*, a mountain of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino : 5 miles from St. Leo.

MONTE CHIARO, a town of Italy, in the Breſlan : 10 miles SE. Breſcia.—The Auſtrians were defeated here, with great loſs, by the French, in the beginning of Auguſt, 1796.

MONTE CHIARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza : 13 miles SW. Piacenza.

MONTE CHRISTO, a town of South America, in the Audience of

Quito, and juriſdiction of Guayaquil, at firſt built near the Pacific Ocean, and called *Manta*. It had then a conſiderable commerce by means of veſſels, paſſing from Panama to the ports of Peru: but having been pillaged and deſtroyed by ſome foreign adventurers, who infeſted thoſe ſeas, the inhabitants removed it to the foot of a mountain where it now ſtands, and from whence it has its name.

MONTE CORVINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, formerly the ſee of a biſhop, ſuppreſſed and united to Volturara, in the year 1433: 8½ miles E. Salerno.

MONTE FAGARIA, a mountain of Sicily, in the vally of Noto: 7 miles WNW. Caſtro Giovanni.

MONTE FALCO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on a mountain near the Clitumno: 12 miles WNW. Spoleto.

MONTE FALCONE, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia: 17 miles W. Saſſari. See *Cape Falcon.*

MONTE FALCONE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe: 18 miles NE. Moliſe.

MONTE FENERA, a mountain of Italy, in the Treviſan: 5 miles E. Ciſmone.

MONTE FIASCONE, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, belonging to the ſtate of the church, the ſee of a biſhop, under the pope: 11 miles NNW. Viterbo.

MONTE FORTE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 18 miles SSW. Benevento.

MONTE FOSCOLI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 28 miles WSW. Florence.

MONTE FUSCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 5½ miles SSE. Benevento.

MONTE GALLIZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 18 miles ESE. Benevento.

MONTE GIBILAROSTA, a mountain of Sicily: 3 miles SE. Palermo.

MONTE GIOISO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 10 miles N. Girace.

MONTE GRANARO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and province of Capitanata: 16 miles W. Manfredonia.

MONTE DELLA GUARDIA, a mountain of Italy, about a mile from Bologna.

MONTE IGNOSO, a town of Italy, in the republic of Lucca: 20 miles W. Lucca.

MONTE ILIPULA, a mountain of Spain, near Baca.

MONTE LATTARIO, a mountain of Naples, in Principato Citra: 3 miles from Caſtel-a-Mare.

MONTE LEONE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 9 miles N. Benevento.

MONTE LEONE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, ruined by an earthquake in the year 1638: 12 miles NE. Nicotera.

MONTE LEZZI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom af Naples, and province of Bari: 13 miles SSW. Monopoli.

MONTE LUGO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 11 miles S. Parma.

MONTE MAJOR, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 6 miles S. Cordova.

MONTE MANIVA, a mountain of Italy, in the Breſſan: 6 miles S. Breno.

MONTE MARANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento: 13 miles WNW. Conza.

MONTE MAVIRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 5 miles NNE. Capua.

MONTE MAURO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 7 miles from St. Severino.

MONTE DI MEZZO, a mountain of the iſland of Corſica, which extends from the centre to the weſt coaſt.

MONTE MESCOSO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 25 miles WSW. Modena.

MONTE MESSOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 7 miles NE. Taranto.

MONTE MILETO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 9 miles SSE. Benevento.

MONTE NEGRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 8 miles W. Termoli.

MONTE NEGRO, a mountainous diſtrict of Albania, inhabited by a brave people, called Monte Negrins, who profeſs the Chriſtian religion, and bear a mortal hatred to the Turks. Here is a town of the ſame name: about 8 miles E. Raguſa.

MONTE NEGRO, or *Monte Neros*, a diſtrict in the north part of Syria, towards the province of Caramania.

MONTE NERO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 17 miles ESE. Coſenza.

MONTE NOTTE, a mountain of Italy, on the borders of the ſtate of Genoa, and the duchy of Montferrat. On the 14th of April, 1796, the Auſtrians, commanded by General Beaulieu, were defeated by the French, under General Buonaparte; the Imperialiſts loſt 2000 men killed, and as many priſoners: 7 miles N. Savona, and 12 S. Acqui.

MONTE DELL' OLMO, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona: 4 miles SE. Macerata.

MONTE PATERNO, a mountain of Italy, about a league from Bologna.

MONTE PELEGRINO, a lofty mountain of Sicily, near Palermo.

MONTE PELOSO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata; the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: 15 miles E. Acerenza.

MONTE PHILIPPO, a fortreſs of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, near Porto Hercole. General Zumzungen, at the head of the imperial troops, inveſted this fortreſs, in the year 1712. The trenches were opened on the 22d of May, and the attacks made with vigour, and ſupported with extraordinary courage, and as bravely defended: at length the fort ſurrendered at diſcretion. The victory was tarniſhed by the cruelty of the conquerors, who put part of the garriſon to death, and impriſoned the remainder.

MONTE PINELLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 6 miles S. Umbriatico.

MONTE DE PLATA, a mountain, at the north coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola.

MONTE POSILIPPO, a mountain of Italy, about 3 miles from Naples.

MONTE PULCIANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany; the ſee of a biſhop, dependant on the pope. It contains four churches, and ten convents: 40 miles SSE. Florence, and 63 N. Rome.

MONTE REALE, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 18 miles SE. Oriſtagni.

MONTE ROSI, or *Monte Roſſi*, a town of Italy, in the province of Patrimonio, between Rome and Viterbo, at an equal diſtance from each.

MONTE ROSSO, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto: 14 miles N. Modica.

MONTE ROSSO, a mountain of the iſland of Corſica, near the weſt coaſt, between Calvi and Ajaccio.

MONTE ROSSO, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: 7 miles W. Spezza.

MONTE SAGRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata; 15 miles SSW. Vieſte.

MONTE ST. ANGELO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 7 miles N. Manfredonia, and 98 NE. Naples.

MONTE ST. CIRIACO, a fortreſs and promontory of Italy, on the coaſt of the Adriatic, near Ancona.

MONTE DI ST. GIULIANO, a mountain of Italy, in the centre of the iſland of Iſchia.

MONTE DI SAN GIULIANO, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: 3 miles E. Trapani.

MONTE DI ST. PELEGRINO, a mountain of Italy, in the principality of Carfagnano.

MONTE SANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 12 miles NNE. Policaſtro.

MONTE SANTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 17 miles ENE. Nicotera.

MONTE SANTO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. In the year 1704, this town was taken by Philip V. king of Spain, but retaken the following year: 2 leagues N. Idanha a Velha, aud 2 SW. Penha Macor.

MONTE SANTO, ſee *Athos.*

MONTE DE SANTONA, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 16 miles E. Santander.

MONTE SARACINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 6 miles SE. Monte St. Angelo.

MONTE SARCHIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 10 miles WSW. Benevento.

MONTE SCAGLIOSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata; 7 miles S. Matera.

MONTE LA TEGLIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: 24 miles N. Moliſe.

MONTE VALPARAISO, a mountain of Spain, near the city of Grenada.

MONTE VELINO, a mountain of Italy, ſuppoſed to be the moſt lofty part of the Apennines, more than 8397 feet above the level of the Mediterranean: 46 miles NE. Rome

MONTE VERDE, a town Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: the ſee of a biſhop, who is titular archbiſhop of Nazareth: 16 miles NE Conza.

MONTE VETERE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 6 miles S. at Mera.

MONTE VIDEO, a town of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, founded in the year 1740: 100 miles E. Buenos Ayres.

**MONTEBOURG**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valognes : 1¼ league SE. Valognes, and 4 N. Carentan.

**MONTECCHIO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena : 10 miles WNW. Modena.

**MONTECH**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Saraſin : 2½ leagues SE. Caſtel Saraſin, and 7½ WNW. Toulouſe.

**MONTECHIARO**, a town of Italy, in the county of Aſti : 8 miles NNW. Aſti, and 13 ENE. Chieri.

**MONTECHIARO**, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara : 6 miles E. Girgenti.

**MONTECHIO**, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan, on the Oglio : 5 miles SSW. Breno.

**MONTECHIO MAGGIORA**, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin : 11 miles SW. Vicenza.

**MONTEFRIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard : 4 leagues SE. Uzes, and 4 ENE. Niſmes.

**MONTEFRIO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada : 12 miles NNE. Loja.

**MONTEGO**, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into Montego Bay.

**MONTEGO BAY**, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

**MONTEGIO**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa : 12 miles N. Genoa.

**MONTEI**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont : 4 miles SSE. Verrua, and 12 ESE. Chivaſſo.

**MONTEJAN**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire : 10 miles SW. Angers.

**MONTEJICAR**, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada : 12 miles NW. Guadix.

**MONTEITH**, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the ſouth part of the county of Perth.

**MONTEL DE GELAT**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu : 6 leagues SSW. Montaigu.

**MONTELIER**, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme : 10 miles E. Valence.

**MONTELIMART**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Drôme, on the Robiou. Here are ſome manufactures of wool, ſilk, and leather. The inhabitants of Montelimart are ſaid to have been the firſt in France who embraced the doctrines of the reformation : 10½ poſts N. Avignon, and 77¼ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 33. N.

**MONTELLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra : 12 miles W. Conza.

**MONTELLIER**, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence : 2 leagues S. Romans, and 2 S. Valence.

**MONTELON**, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun : 1 league W. Autun.

**MONTEMOR O NOVO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the Canna ; containing 4 pariſhes, and above 4000 inhabitants : 5 leagues WNW. Evora, and 17 E. Liſbon.

**MONTEMOR O VELHO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Mondego : it contains 6 pariſh churches, a convent, ſeveral hoſpitals, and above 1900 inhabitants. It is the reſidence of a military commander, who has 24 companies of regular troops under him, quartered in the town and neighbourhood : 3½ leagues SW. Coimbra, and 31. N. Liſbon. *Long.* 10. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 7. N.

**MONTENAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne : 10 miles W. Mayenne.

**MONTENDRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montlieu. Here is a mineral ſpring : 2½ leagues NW. Montlieu, and 6 S. Pons.

**MONTENOTSON**, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre : 5 leagues S. Clamecy, and 5½ S. La Charité.

**MONTEREAU**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nemours, at the conflux of the Seine and Yonne. The principal commerce is in corn, cheeſe, and cloth. This town is remarkable in hiſtory for the death of John, duke of Burgundy, who was killed on the 10th of September, in the year 1419, in the preſence of the dauphin, afterwards Charles VII. king of France. Philip, duke of Burgundy, to avenge the death of his father, introduced the Engliſh into France, which coſt that country more blood than any war in which it had been engaged : 4 leagues NE. Nemours, and 5 SE. Melun.

**MONTEREY**, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia : 18 miles E. Orenſe.

**MONTESA**, a town and fortreſs of Spain, in the province of Valencia : 3 leagues SW. St. Felip.

**MONTESQUIEU**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche : 1½ league NW. Villefranche, and 5 SSE. Toulouſe.

**MONTESQUIEU DE VALUESTRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rieux : 8¼ leagues S. Toulouſe, and 1¼ SSE. Rieux.

**MONTESQUIOU**, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirande : 1¼ league NNW. Mirande, and 3¾ WSW. Auch.

**MONTET AUX MOINES**, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmarault : 2 leagues NW. Montmarault, and 4½ S. Cerilly.

**MONTEUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône : 3¼ leagues NE. Avignon, and 1 SW. Carpentras.

**MONTEY**, a town of Swiſſerland, and ſeat of a bailiff, in the Valais : 9 miles N. Martigny.

**MONTEZIA**, a town of the iſland of Cuba : 25 miles SSE. Havanna.

**MONTFAUCHE**, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteauchinon : 3 leagues N. Châteauchinon.

**MONTFAUCON**, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont-en-Argonne : 3½ leagues N. Clermont, and 1¾ NE. Varennes.

**MONTFAUCON**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moniſtrol : 3 leagues SE. Moniſtrol, and 7 NE. Le Puy.

**MONTFAUCON**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet : 3¼ leagues W. Chollet, and 5¼ S. Amiens.

**MONTFERRAND**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme : a quarter of a league N. Clermont. See *Clermont.*

**MONTFERRAT** *(Duchy of)*, a principality of Italy, bounded on the weſt and north by Piedmont, on the eaſt by Milan, and on the ſouth by the Genoeſe territories. This country abounds in every thing neceſſary to the comforts of life, particularly corn and excellent wine. It contains about 200 towns, market-towns, and caſtles. The emperor, Otho I. is ſaid, in 967, to have raiſed this country to a marquiſate, in favour of Aledran, prince of Saxony. Upon the demiſe of the laſt male heir of this houſe, in 1305, the marquiſate came to his ſiſter, Violenda, ſpouſe of the Greek emperor, Andronicus Palæologus, and the Palæologi were maſters of it till the year 1532, when the ſovereignty was extinguiſhed in John George. In 1536, it was, by the emperor Charles V. adjudged to the duke of Modena, on account of his wife, who was of the Palæologan family. Maximilian II. in 1572, raiſed it to a duchy. In 1631, 75 places of the duchy of Montferrat were transferred to the duke of Savoy, in lieu of a yearly income of 15,000 crowns, payable to him by the duke of Mantua. In 1703, the emperor gave alſo to the duke that part of Montferrat which the dukes of Mantua had held as a fief from the emperor and empire, to be held by him purſuant to the ſame tenure.

**MONTFERRIER**, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon : 3 leagues ENE. Taraſcon, and 4 S. Mirepoix.

**MONTFORT**, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont Audemer : 4½ leagues N. Beaumont le Roger, and 2½ SE. Pont Audemer.

**MONTFORT**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine : 3½ leagues W. Rennes, and 10 S. St. Malo. *Long.* 15. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 8. N.

**MONTFORT**, a town and ruinous citadel in the circle of Auſtria, where the ancient counts of Feldkirch reſided, and took the title of count from it, whence it has been ſuppoſed to form a ſeparate county : 12 miles S. Bregentz, and 70 W. Innſpruck.

**MONTFORT**, a town of Holland, ſituated on the river Iſſel. Godfrey, comte of Rhenen, being biſhop of Utrecht, in the year 1157, when the city was in a ſtate of commotion, erected ſeveral caſtles, not only to guard his territories from foreign enemies, but alſo to keep his own ſubjects quiet : Montfort was one againſt the comtes of Holland, and, as its name imports, erected on a hill ; it was the capital of a ſmall country which anciently belonged to the family of Merode, one of whom ſold it to the ſtates of Utrecht, in the year 1648. The Spaniards pillaged and burned it in the year 1574, to revenge an affront they had received before Leyden, and as a compenſation for wages which they pretended were due. The French ſeized it in 1672, but ſoon abandoned it, after having deſtroyed the caſtle. It is a well built town, with fortifications, but of no great ſtrength : 8 miles WSW. Utrecht, and 23 S. Amſterdam.

**MONTFORT**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe : 7 leagues W. Paris. *Long.* 19. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

**MONTFORT**, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dax : 2½ leagues S. Tartas, and 3 E. Dax.

MONTFORT, a town of France, in the department of the Gers : 4 miles SSE. Lectoure, and 4½ NE. Auch.

MONTFORT LE ROTROU, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Mans : 3 leagues ENE. Le Mans, and 4½ SW. la Ferte Bernard.

MONTFRIN, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaucaire ; 2 leagues N. Beaucaire, and 4 ENE. Niſmes.

MONTGISCARD, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche : 2½ leagues NW. Villefranche, and 4 SSE. Toulouſe.

MONTGOMERY, a town of North Wales, in a county of the ſame name, ſituated on a rocky hill near the Severn : it was formerly walled, and had a caſtle, built ſoon after the conqueſt, but both were deſtroyed in the civil wars of the laſt century. The town and caſtle are ſuppoſed to have been built by Baldwyn, lieutenant of the marches to William the Conqueror ; from whom it was called *Tre Faldwyn*, but took the preſent name from Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewſbury, who won the caſtle of Baldwyn. In the year 1094, it was taken by the Welch ; and many were the ſkirmiſhes at different times for the poſſeſſion of the place. In the year 1231, it was taken and burned, by Llewellin prince of Wales. In the civil wars, it was ſeized for the uſe of the parliament, by Sir Thomas Middleton, in 1644 ; who, on the appearance of the king's army, was obliged to make a ſudden retreat to Oſweſtry, and leave it ill provided, both with garriſon and proviſions. The royal forces, under lord Biron, laid ſiege to it ; but ſir Thomas being joined by ſir William Brereton, ſir John Meldrum, and ſir William Fairfax, returned, under the command of Brereton, with about 3000 men, to the relief of the place. The king's army was 5000 ſtrong, who, on the approach of the enemy, took poſſeſſion of the hill above the caſtle. The caſtle was relieved, and a moſt bloody battle enſued. The king's army deſcended from their poſt, and making a moſt vigorous attack on the forces of the parliament, at firſt gained conſiderable advantage ; but the laſt, actuated by deſpair, made the moſt violent efforts : and at length, obtained a moſt complete victory. The purſuit was continued near 20 miles. Above 500 were ſlain, and 1400 taken priſoners. The loſs on the ſide of the parliament, only 40 ſlain, and about 60 wounded. The caſtle met with the fate of all others, being diſmantled by order of the commons. The remains impend over the town. They ſtand on a projecting ridge, of a great height and ſteepneſs ; and, towards the end, quite precipitous. The reliques of this fortreſs are very ſmall. It had been divided by four foſſes, cut in the rock ; each perhaps had its draw-bridge. Between the end of the building and the precipice, is a level ſpot, the yard or parade of the place. Montgomery is governed by two bailiffs, town-clerk, &c. and ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament. It has a weekly market on Thurſday : 50 miles NW. Worceſter, and 161 WNW. London.

MONTGOMERY, a county of United America, in the ſtate of New-York.

MONTGOMERY, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland.

MONTGOMERY, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of North Wales, bounded on the north by Denbighſhire, on the eaſt by Shropſhire, on the ſouth by Radnorſhire and Cardiganſhire, and on the weſt by Merionethſhire ; about 30 miles from eaſt to weſt, 24 from north to ſouth, and 95 in circumference. It is divided into ſeven hundreds, which contain ſix market towns, and 47 pariſhes. The towns are Montgomery, Machynleth, Welchpool, Newton, Llanydlos, and Llanvillin. This country is mountainous, but fertile, and agreeably interſperſed with vallies, hills, meadows, and corn-fields. It was formerly celebrated for its breed of horſes. Two members are returned to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the town of Montgomery.

*Monthermé*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville : 3 leagues N. Charleville.

MONTHOIRON, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtelleraut : 1¾ league SSE. Châtelleraut, and 4½ NE. Poitiers.

MONTHUREUX, *ſur Saône*, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Darney : 1½ league SSW. Darney, and 2½ E. Marche.

MONTICELLO, a town of the iſland of Corſica, 10 miles ENE. Calvi.

MONTIEL, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, formerly the ſee of a biſhop. In the year 1369, Pedro the Cruel, king of Caſtile, was killed in this town, by his brother Henry : 18 miles WSW. Alcaraz.

MONTIER ST. JEAN, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur : 2 leagues NW. Semur en Auxois, and 2 SSW. Montbart.

MONTIER SUR SAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vaucouleurs : 3 leagues W. Gondrecourt, and 5 SSW. Bar-le-Duc.

MONTIERENDER, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Dizier : 4 leagues S. St. Dizier, and 9 NW. Chaumont en Baſſigny.

MONTIGNAC, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Dordogne : 7 leagues ESE. Perigueux, and 4 N. Sarlat. *Long.* 18. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 3. N.

*Montigné*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne, and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé : 2 leagues NW. Baugé, and 4 ESE. Châteauneuf.

MONTIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon : 3 leagues NE. Châtillon.

MONTIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille ; 4½ leagues NE. Is-ſur-Tille.

MONTIGNY-SUR-CANNE, a town of France, in the department of the Nyèvre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins-en-Gilbert : 2½ leagues SW. Moulins.

MONTIGNY-LE-ROI, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne : 4 leagues WNW. Bourbonne.

MONTIL, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher : 5 miles S. Blois.

MONTILLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. It contains two pariſhes, ſeven convents, and about 4000 inhabitants : 18 miles SE. Cordova, and 51 N. Grenada. *Long.* 12. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 40. N.

MONTILS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente : 5 leagues S. Saintes.

MONTJOUET, a fortreſs of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta, near the Grand Doria : 10 miles SE. Aoſta.

MONTJOUY, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, with a fortreſs, for the defence of Barcelona.

MONTJOY, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne : 4½ leagues E. Agen, and 1¾ N. Valence. *Long.* 18. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 11. N.

MONTJOY *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nerac, 2¾ leagues SE. Nerac : and 2¾ SSW. Agen. *Long.* 18. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

MONTIRAT, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby : 5 leagues N. Alby.

MONTIVILLIERS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Seine : 12 leagues W. Rouen, and 2 N. Havre. *Long.* 17. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 33. N.

MONTLAUR, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne : 3 leagues SE. Toulouſe.

MONTLHERY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Corbiel : 4½ leagues S. Paris, and 4 NE. Dourdan.

MONTLIEU, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Charente : 7½ leagues SSE. Pons, and 11 SSE. Saintes.

MONT LUEL, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ain : 3 leagues NE. Lyons, and 60½ SE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 51. N.

MONTMARAULT, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Allier : 7½ leagues SW. Moulins, and 17 S. Bourges. *Long.* 20. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

MONTMARTIN EN GRAIGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carentan : 1½ league SE. Carentan, and 3 N. St. Loo.

*Montmartin près la Mer*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coutances : 1½ league SW. Coutances, and 3 NNE. Granville.

MONTMAUR, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epernay : 3 leagues SW. Epernay.

MONTMEDY, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Stenay. It is ſituated on the river Chier, which divides it into Upper and Lower, called *Montmedy* and *Medy Bas*. This town was taken from the duchy of Luxemburg, in the year 1657 : 7 leagues N. Verdun, and 2¼ E. Stenay. *Long.* 23. 2 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 28. N.

MONTMELIAN, a town and fortreſs of the duchy of Savoy, near the Iſere ; has only one church, and two convents : the country round is very agreeably diverſified with hills and mountains, covered with vines for the ſpace of two leagues round : the wine is very good. The fortreſs is ſituated

ated on the ſummit of a mountain, inacceſſible, except towards the town. It is founded on a rock, compoſed of five good baſtions, irregularly cotered, and well flanked, with a foſſe, cut in the rock. It has two ranges of fortifications, one above the other, with a tower in the middle. The caſtle, which is large and lofty, is the reſidence of the governor. The place is of great conſequence, becauſe it is the key of the whole country, and ſuppoſed to be impregnable, on account of its ſtrong garriſon of 300 men, eſteemed ſome of the beſt troops in Europe, as well as the abundance of proviſions and warlike ſtores with which it is provided. When Francis I. king of France, invaded Savoy, in the year 1535, he took Montmelian, through the treachery of the governor, Francis Clermont, a Neapolitan, who deſerted to the French, to eſcape the puniſhment he well deſerved. Louis XIII. beſieged it, in 1630; but the comte Santena, then governor, defended it with great fidelity and courage for thirteen months, till a mine threw down a part of the rock which joined the rampart, and compelled the French to raiſe the ſiege. It was taken by the marquis de Crequi, in the reign of Henry IV. and by marechal de Catinat, in 1692, in the reign of Louis XIV. but reſtored to Savoy, by a peace concluded at Turin, in 1696: 6½ miles SSE. Chambery, and 22 NE. Grenoble.

MONTMERLE, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Trevoux: half a league SE. Belleville; and 2¾ WSW. Châtillon les Dombes.

MONTMIRAIL, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sezanne: 4 leagues NW. Sezanne, and 11 WSW. Châlons ſur Marne.

MONTMIRAIL, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Ferté Bernard: 2½ leagues SE. La Ferté Bernard, and 8 NE. Le Mans.

MONTMIRAL, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans: 2½ leagues N. Romans.

MONTMIREL, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: 3 leagues SE. Château Thierry.

*Montmirey le Château*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dôle: 2½ leagues N. Dôle, and 2 ENE. Auxonne.

MONTMOREAU, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barbezieux: 4 leagues ESE. Barbezieux, and 5 S. Angouleſme.

MONTMORENCY, a town of France, in the department of Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar ſur Aube: 5½ leagues N. Bar.

MONTMORENCY, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: 2 leagues W. Goneſſe, and 2½ N. Paris.

MONTMORIN, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Serres: 3 leagues W. Serres.

MONTOIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vendôme; 3 leagues SW. Vendôme, and 7 NW. Blois.

MONTOIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guerande: 4 leagues E. Guerande.

MONTOLIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carcaſſone: 2¾ leagues NW. Carcaſſone, and 2¼ E. Caſtelnaudary.

MONTON, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: 3 leagues NW. Iſſoire, and 2½ SSE. Clermont.

MONTONA, a town of Iſtria: 16 miles ESE. Umago.

MONTONE, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* 31. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

MONTONE, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which riſes in the Apennines, and runs into the Adriatic, below Ravenna.

MONTORIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 6 miles SSW. Teramo.

MONTORO, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 22 miles NE. Cordova.

MONTOYTO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 4½ leagues E. Evora.

MONTPELLAS, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 7 miles ENE. Chambery.

MONTPELLIER, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Herault. This city was built on a hill, near the river Lez, after Charlemagne had demoliſhed Maguelone, which ſerved as an aſylum for the Saracens in their depredations; and the biſhop's ſee, which had been removed from Maguelone to Subſtantion, was eſtabliſhed at Montpellier. In the year 1180, an univerſity was founded here, for the ſtudy of phyſic, by ſome phyſicians who were driven out of Spain. In the year 1706, an academy of ſciences was inſtituted here. Montpellier contains a great number of good houſes, but the ſtreets are narrow. It is defended by a citadel, which commands the town and neighbourhood. The principal manufacture here is verdigris, in which it carries on a very conſiderable trade, as alſo in wool, which is brought from the Mediterranean, wine, aqua vitæ, Hungary water, cinnamon water, capillaire, eſſence of Bergamot, lemons, &c. and likewiſe great quantities of woollen carpets, fuſtians, and ſilk ſtockings. Theſe commodities are ſent by the canal to Cette, which is the ſeaport of Montpellier. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 78,000: 30 poſts ENE. Toulouſe, and 95½ S. Paris. *Long.* 21. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 36. N.

MONTPENSIER, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: 3 leagues NNE. Riom.

MONTPEYROUX, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodève: 1 league NW. Ginac, and 2½ ESE. Lodève.

MONTPEZAT, a town of France, in the departmentof the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: 4 leagues S. Cahors, and 4¾ NNE. Montauban. *Long.* 19. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 14. N.

MONTPEZAT, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tanargue: 5½ leagues W. Privas, and 5 N. Joyeuſe.

MONTPEZAT, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonneins: 2¼ leagues SW. Villeneuve d'Agen, and 3 ESE. Tonneins.

MONTPEZAN, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: 7¼ leagues SE. Auch, and 4½ SSW. l'Iſle en Jourdain.

*Montpinçon*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: 2 leagues E. Coutances.

MONTPONT, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans: 2½ leagues SSW. Louhans, and 3½ E. Tournus.

MONTPONT, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Dordogne: 3¼ leagues WSW. Mucidan, and 5½ NW. Bergerac. *Long.* 17. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 59. N.

MONTPREVEIRE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: 5 miles NE. Lauſanne.

MONTQUELAI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, on the north coaſt of the Perſian Gulf: 40 leagues SSW. Schiras.

MONTREAL, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avallon: 2 leagues NE. Avallon, and 8 SE. Auxerre.

MONTREAL, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Condom: 2½ leagues W. Condom, and 8 NW. Auch. *Long.* 17. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

MONTREAL, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carcaſſonne: 3 leagues W. Carcaſſonne: and 3½ SW. Caſtelnaudary.

MONTREAL, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantua: 1½ league N. Nantua.

MONTREAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves. A fortreſs was built here by Louis XIV. on a ſharp rock, in a peninſula of the Moſelle, oppoſite Trarbach, which was demoliſhed in the year 1698, by the treaty of peace with Germany: 17 miles W. Coblentz, and 4 NE. Treves.

MONTREAL, a town of North America, in Canada. It ſtands in an iſland of the ſame name, in the river St. Laurence. It is a well peopled place, of an oblong form, the ſtreets very open, and the houſes well built. The fortifications are pretty ſtrong, being ſurrounded by a wall, flanked with redoubts, which ſerve inſtead of baſtions; the ditch is about 8 feet deep, and of a proportionable breadth, but dry; encompaſſing the town, except that part which lies towards the river. It has four gates, one of them very ſmall. It has alſo a fort or citadel, the batteries of which command the ſtreets of the town from the one end to the other; and over the river St. Peter is a bridge. The bank of the river St. Laurence, on which the town of Montreal is built, riſes inſenſibly from the water's edge to the oppoſite part of the town: which is divided into two parts, called the Lower and the Upper Town; though the aſcent in paſſing from the former to the latter is ſcarcely perceivable. The iſland of Montreal, in which the town is built, is about ten leagues long, and four broad, being very fruitful in corn, and abounding with elegant plantations. It has its name from a mountain of great height, ſituated about the middle of the iſland, which has been ſince given to the town itſelf, originally called *Ville Marie.* The river is not navigable at Montreal, on account of ſeveral cataracts and rocks, which obſtruct the paſſage. Though the lands of Montreal produce Indian corn in abundance, and all the vegetables of Europe flouriſh in it, yet the French were never able to eſtabliſh any ſtaple commodity to anſwer their demands on their mother country. Their trade with the Indians produced all their returns to that market. The furs of the beaver, with thoſe of foxes and racoons, the ſkins of deer, and all the branches of the peltry, together with what corn and lumber they could ſend to the Weſt Indies, conſtituted their whole ſtock of merchandize. And theſe were found ſufficient to render their lives agreeable. This town was taken by the Engliſh, under the command of general Amherſt, in the year 1760: 34 leagues SW. Quebec. *Long.* 73. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

MONTREAL, a river of North America, which runs into Montreal Bay, in Lake Superior.

MONTREAL BAY, a bay on the eaſt ſide of Lake Superior. *Long.* 84. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

MONTREDON, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: 1 league W. Narbonne.

MONTREGEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 2 leagues E. St. Gaudens.

MONTRESOR, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loches: 3 leagues E. Loches, and 6 S. Ambroiſe.

MONTREVAULT, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florent le Vieil: 2 leagues S. St. Florent le Vieil, and 4½ NNW. Chollet.

MONTREUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bernay: 3½ leagues S. Bernay.

MONTREUIL, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg la Reine: 1 league E. Paris.

MONTREUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes: 3 leagues SE. Troyes.

MONTREUIL BELLAY, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur: 4 leagues NW. Loudun, and 2½ S. Saumur.

MONTRUEIL BONNIN, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, in which was formerly a mint for coining money: 3 leagues SW. Poitiers.

MONTREUIL SUR MER, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſituated about ſix miles from the ſea. This town was obtained by Louis VIII. of William de Mainerijs, lord of Maintenay, in the year 1224. It is fortified, and ſituated on a conſiderable eminence. It contains ſeveral churches, and about 5000 inhabitants: 8¾ poſts S. Calais, and 27¼ NNW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 28. N.

MONTREVILL, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Château Chinon: 3 leagues NW. Château Chinon.

MONTRICHARD, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Loire and Cher, on the Cher: 5 leagues S. Blois, and 3 S. Aigen. *Long.* 18. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

MONTRIGAUD, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans: 5 leagues NNE. Tain, and 4 NNE. Romans.

MONTROSE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, ſituated on a gentle eminence, in a peninſula, formed by the South Eſk, and the German Sea. It is a royal borough, and, in union with Aberdeen, Arbroath, Bervie, and Brechin, returns one member to the Britiſh Parliament. The corporation conſiſts of a provoſt, three bailies, dean of guild, &c. The harbour is commodious, and the trade has, for a long time, been conſiderable. In the begining of this century, and till about the year 1744, Montroſe was diſtinguiſhed by its ſhipping. It was alſo famous for a market for linen yarn, which was brought from all parts of the counties of Angus and Mearns, and ſold here, whence it was ſent to London and Mancheſter. The firſt manufacture of any conſequence, that of canvas, was erected here, by a company, in 1745, but this was ſo much overdone, at the peace of 1783, that all the great companies here, and moſt of the ſmaller ones, gave up, turned their working-houſes into dwelling houſes, and ſold off their machinery and utenſils, &c. Little, therefore, is now attempted in that line, compared with what was done before. During this period, two different companies ſet up a large manufacture of coloured and white thread, and were followed by others, on a ſmaller ſcale. It is at preſent the moſt conſiderable article of manufacture in the town. Some brown ſheetings and Oſnaburghs, are alſo made here, and a pretty conſiderable trade is carried on in the commiſſion line, in Oſnaburghs and yarn ſent to Glaſgow. The cotton manufactures have been lately attempted, and various ſmaller articles, as ſtockings, &c. are manufactured. There is a good tannery and rope works, belonging to different companies. This town has been long diſtinguiſhed for making and exporting excellent malt, and for making good malt-liquor of all kinds. To Montroſe there belong, commonly, about ſixteen or eighteen fiſhermen, but many of them are old, and, for ſome years paſt, they have had very indifferent ſucceſs. At the harbour of Montroſe there is a good wet dock, where ſhips are built and repaired, not only for this but for other ports. The principal articles imported from foreign parts are pearl-aſhes, wood-aſhes, flax, hemp, iron, clover-ſeed, whale-blubber, whale-fins, alias whalebone, fir-timber, battens, deals, lintſeed, ſpruce-beer, tar, barley and beer, malt, ſail-cloth, and ſalmon. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, was 6194: 23 miles NE. Dundee, and 47 NE. Perth. *Long.* 0. 45. E. Edinburg. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

MONTROSIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: 10 miles NE. Rhodez.

MONTROUGE, a town of France, in the department of Paris: half a league S. Paris.

MONTS, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudun: 1½ league SSE. Loudun, and 2½ N. Mirebeau.

MONTSENNY, a mountain of Spain, and one of the higheſt in Catalonia, always covered with ſnow: 2 leagues from Vique.

MONTSERRAT, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, diſcovered by Columbus, in the year 1493, about three leagues long, and nearly as much wide, of an oval form. In the year 1632, Sir Thomas Warner, governor of St. Chriſtopher's, ſent hither a ſmall colony of Engliſh. Lord Willoughby afterwards ſent a reinforcement of hands to ſettle it in a regular manner; and their induſtry turned to ſuch good account, that for ſeveral years this iſland proſpered more than that of Antigua, and exported ſugar, ginger, cotton, and indigo. The iſland is divided into two pariſhes, and the number of militia which, at this time, it can raiſe, excluſive of negroes, is ſaid to amount to above 500 men. In 1668, after the French had made themſelves maſters of Antigua, M. de la Barre made a deſcent upon Montſerrat, which he reduced. In the year 1712, the French took and burnt all the ſhipping in the road, excepting one veſſel, which made its eſcape, and then they returned to Guadaloupe. Theſe hoſtilities happening at a time when the negociations for peace were in dependence, the Britiſh plenipotentiaries, at the treaty of Utrecht, inſiſted upon an indemnification; and ſome ſtipulations of that kind were inſerted in the eleventh article of that treaty; but the ſufferers never received any ſatisfaction, but what they afterwards obtained from the Britiſh parliament. The iſland of Montſerrat, as to its climate, ſoil, animals, and commerce, is pretty much the ſame with the other Engliſh Caribbee iſlands. The mountains produce cedars, cypreſs-trees, the iron-tree, with other woods, and ſome odoriferous ſhrubs. It is well watered and fruitful; and the planters here, formerly, raiſed a great deal of indigo. The ſeas abound with fiſh. *Long.* 61. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 45. N.

MONTSERRAT, a mountain of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, celebrated for its height and hermitage, to which pilgrims aſſemble from divers parts, to implore the protection of the virgin, before a miraculous image: 20 miles NW. Barcelona.

MONTSESTIN, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 3 miles SE. Creſcentio, and 3 E. Verrua.

MONTSOREAU, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 2 leagues SE. Saumur, and three quarters N. Fontevrauld.

MONTSURS, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laval: 3 leagues ENE. Laval, and 3¾ S. Mayenne.

MONTVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen: 4½ leagues E. Caudebec, and 2¼ N. Rouen.

MONTVILLE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 10 miles SW. Norwich.

MONTWILISZKI, a town of Samogitia: 14 miles ESE. Roſienne.

MONTZBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 9 miles N. Dreſden.

MONTZEN, a town of the duchy of Limburg: 7 miles N. Limburg.

MONUMENT ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, which appeared to be a rock in the form of a pyramid, inacceſſible to every animal but birds; ſituate to the north of Montague Iſland.

MONUMENT POINT, a cape of United America, in the ſtate of Maſ- ſachuſetts, in Cape Cod Bay. *Long.* 70. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

MONUSCAT, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan: 50 miles W. Betlis.

MONZA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the river Lambro, the chief curioſity of which is the treaſury of St. John the Baptiſt, wher among other things, is the iron crown with which the ancient Italia kings, and afterwards the emperors of Germany, were crowned, whenever they were diſpoſed to aſſert their rights, as kings of Lombardy. I is ſo called from an iron ring on the inſide, though the crown itſelf is gold, and enriched with jewels. It is by much too ſmall for the head a grown perſon. Its height is about three fingers, and it has neith points nor rays, nor ornaments of any kind: 8 miles NNE. Milan.

MONZAMBANO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 14 miles NNW. Mantua.

MONZEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Meu and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont-en-Argonne: leagues NE. Clermont-en-Argonne.

MONZING

**MONZINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim : 12 miles W. Creutznach, and 42 E. Treves Long. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 50. N.

**MONZKGUTH**, a diſtrict of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, forming a peninſula, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland of Rugen.

**MOO**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 26 miles NNW. Uddevalla.

**MOOLILLY**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore Country : 28 miles WNW. Allumbaddy.

**MOON** *(Mountains of)*, mountains in the interior parts of Africa, which extend from Negroland, through Abyſſinia, to the Indian Sea.

**MOOR**, a county of United America, in North Carolina.

**MOORE BAY**, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Clare. *Long.* 9. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

**MOORE TOWN**, a town of the iſland of Jamaica : 22 miles ENE. Kingſton.

**MOORING POINT**, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher : 1½ mile SE. Baſſeterre.

**MOOR'S TOWN**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey : 8 miles S. Burlington.

**MOORSHEDABAD**, a city of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, about 10 miles from the Ganges. It was formerly the capital of the Bengal provinces, until the eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh power, and even long after ; it was the ſeat of the collector-general of the revenues, being a more centrical ſituation than Calcutta. It is very large, but ill built ; and, in its plan, ſo very irregular, that it is difficult to eſtimate the quantity of ground it ſtands on. It is a modern city, and does not contain any magnificent buildings, either public or private ; nor was it ever fortified, except by an occaſional rampart thrown up round it, on the Mahratta invaſion, in 1742. This city is now decaying, eſpecially ſince the removal of the board of revenue to Calcutta, in 1771 : 100 miles N. Calcutta, and 188 SE. Patna. *Long.* 88. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 11. N.

**MOOSE LAKE**, a lake of North America. *Long.* 93. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

**MOOSE FORT**, a fort ſituated at the ſouth-end of St. James's Bay, Hudſon's Bay, at the mouth of the Mooſe river.

**MOOSE RIVER**, a river of Canada, which runs into James's Bay, Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 80. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 16. N.

**MOOTA GONGA**, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Gonga, or Bairr Gonga, in the country of Berar.

**MOOTAPILLY**, or *Medipilli*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor, on the coaſt of Coromandel, ſituated at the mouth of a river, which runs into the Bay of Bengal : 75 miles SW. Maſulipatam, and 150 N. Madras. *Long.* 80. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 35. N.

**MOPENDA**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Anziko.

**MOR**, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedjas : 32 miles NW. Hagiaz.

**MOR**, an iſland of Denmark, in the Gulf of Linfurt, 16 miles long, and 6 wide. It contains a town, and ſeveral villages.

**MORA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo : 7 leagues NW. Evora.

**MORA**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile : 16 miles SE. Toledo.

**MORABEL**, a town of the iſland of Ceylon : 28 miles N. Trincomaly.

**MORACA**, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Lake of Scutari : 10 miles N. Antivari, in the province of Albania.

**MORALEDA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada : 10 miles E. Loja.

**MORALES**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon : 3 miles S. Zamora.

**MORANNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteauneuf, on the Sarte : 5 miles N. Châteauneuf.

**MORANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra : 10 miles W. Caſſano.

**MORANT**, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into Morant Bay.

**MORANT BAY**, a bay of the iſland of Jamaica, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 76. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 54. N.

**MORANT POINT**, or *Eaſt Point*, a cape of the iſland of Jamaica, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 75. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 56. N.

**MORAS**, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin : 4 leagues NW. La Tour du Pin.

**MORAS**, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans : 5 leagues N. Romans, and 5 NE. Tain.

**MORASTEEN**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland : 8 miles SE. Upſal.

**MORAT**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Vaudois, ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of a lake, to which it gives name. Near it is a chapel, filled with the bones of the Burgundians who periſhed in the ſiege of this town, in a battle with the Swiſs, in the year 1476. It is the capital of a diſtrict : 12 miles W. Berne, and 22 SSW. Soleure.

**MORATALAZ**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile : 22 miles E. Civdad Real.

**MORATALLA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia : 34 miles SSW. Chinchilla.

**MORAVA**, a town of Servia, on a river of the ſame name : 6 miles NW. Parakin.

**MORAVA**, a river which riſes in the north part of Bulgaria, paſſes through Servia, and runs into the Danube, 8 miles E. Semendria.

**MORAVIA** *(Marquiſate of)*, a country of Germany, bounded on the north by Bohemia and Sileſia, on the eaſt by Sileſia and Hungary, on the ſouth by Auſtria, and on the weſt by Bohemia ; containing about 1400 ſquare miles. Towards Hungary, Bohemia, and Sileſia, it is partly environed by mountains, and partly by woods. Above one half of it is mountainous and woody, and many of the former are ſo rough, as to be almoſt deſolate. In the more champaign circles, tracts, and parts, are many moraſſes, bogs, and lakes. In the mountainous regions, the air, indeed, is rough and cold, ſo that, in many places, for near the whole ſummer, the inhabitants muſt uſe a ſtove ; but theſe parts, notwithſtanding, are wholeſomer than the above-mentioned champaign territories. More corn grows here than the inhabitants conſume. In it is alſo plenty of hemp and flax ; nor are table fruit-trees or vegetables wanting. It produces, likewiſe, good ſaffron. Some white and red wine is made in thoſe tracts lying towards Hungary and Auſtria, which are in no reſpect inferior to the Auſtrian territories. The paſturage is good, and maintains all ſorts of cattle. It is remarkable, that in ſome places they alſo dig frankincenſe and myrrh out of the earth. Game is plentiful. There is no want of veniſon here ; there are likewiſe wolves, bears, and a ſpecies of leopards, of the ſize of dogs, but thicker, which are called Ryſowe, with ſome beavers. In the circle of Brunn, are quarries of marble, baſtard diamonds, amethyſts, and other minerals, alum, iron mines and works. In the circle of Znaym, were formerly mines of gold ; and, at this day, are ſome of iron, ſulphur, ſalt-petre, and vitriol. Here and there are ſome mineral ſprings, which are impregnated with ſulphur, alum, vitriol, and ſalt-petre ; and there are likewiſe acid ſprings, but ſalt they want. The number of towns, villages, and market towns in Moravia, has been eſtimated at 2550. The language of the inhabitants is a dialect of the Sclavonic, and little differing from the Bohemian. The German language, too, is very common in Moravia. The ſtates of the country conſiſt of the clergy, lords, knights, and burgeſſes. Chriſtianity was introduced ſo early as the 8th century. The whole country is of the Roman Catholic church, and ſubject to the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction of the biſhop of Olmutz. The principal articles of commerce conſiſt in their manufactures of cloth, iron, glaſs, paper, gunpowder, &c. which, on the whole, are conſiderable. Moravia was anciently inhabited by the Quadi, who were driven out by the Sclavi. While belonging to the latter, it was of greater extent than at preſent. The kings of this country were, till the ninth century, powerful and independent ; but afterwards the emperor Charlemagne not only vanquiſhed king Lech, but his ſon and ſucceſſor Louis, made king Mogemir alſo his vaſſal. A part of it, which, to this day, alone bears the name of Moravia, the Bohemian dukes Brzetiſlaw and Ulrich, in 1026, reduced by force of arms ; and the former, on his death, was reckoned among the princes thereof. From that time, this country having, in the year 1086, been declared a marquiſate by the German king, Henry IV. and united with Bohemia, has been frequently reſigned as a fief, by the dukes and kings of Bohemia to their ſons, brothers, or relations, and ſometimes even divided. Since the time of king Matthias, Moravia has enjoyed no peculiar marggrave of its own, but has conſtantly remained annexed to the crown of Bohemia. Moravia contributes about one-third part to the exactions which Bohemia pays. Towards the maintenance of the military ſtate of the whole Auſtrian hereditary countries, it contributes yearly 1,856,490 florins. Seven regiments of foot, one of cuiraſſiers, and one of dragoons, are at preſent quartered in Moravia. The whole marquiſate is divided into ſix circles, each of which has its circle-captain, whoſe authority extends to the quartering, marching, and maintenance of the ſoldiers. Olmutz is the capital.

**MORAWEN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 6 miles NE. Chrudim.

**MORAWICA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 18 miles SE. Lucko.

**MORBEGNO**, a town of the Griſons, and capital of a diſtrict, in the Valteline, on the ſouth ſide of the Adda. It is the reſidence of a bailiff, who has the title of Podeſta : 25 miles N. Bergamo, and 12 SE. Chiavenna.

**MORBEN**, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth : 12 miles WSW. Crieff.

**MORBEYA**, a river of Morocco, which runs into the Atlantic, near Azamor.

**MORBIHAN**, a river or canal of France, which communicates with the ſea, from Vannes, and gives name to a department.

**MORBIHAN**, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the North Coaſts, on the eaſt by the department of the Ille and Vilaine, on the ſouth-eaſt by the department of the Lower Loire, on the ſouth-weſt by the ſea, and on the weſt by the department of Finiſterre: 72 miles in length, and about 35 in breadth. Vannes is the capital.

MORCIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 4 miles S. Aleſſano.

MORCONE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: 19 miles SSE. Moliſe.

MORDINGTON, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick: 5 miles S. Eyemouth.

MORDOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov: 32 miles SE. Tambov.

MOREA, a country of European Turkey, forming a peninſula united to the reſt of Greece, by a narrow neck of land, called the *Iſthmus of Corinth*, ſo famed for the Iſthmian games, celebrated there, in honour of Neptune. It was anciently called *Peloponneſus*, and, in more remote times *Ægialca* and *Apia*. It once conſiſted of the following ſmall kingdoms: Sicyon, Argos, and Mycene, Corinth, Achaia Proper, Arcadia, and Laconia. Its preſent name of the *Morea*, is ſaid to be derived from Morus, a mulberry-tree, either from its reſembling the leaf of that tree in ſhape, or from the great number of mulberry-trees it produces. It has not only ſeveral rivers, lakes, and mountains, but alſo many fertile and delightful plains. At the treaty of Carlowitz, the Turks ceded all the Morea to the Venetians, but, in the year 1715, again diſpoſſeſſed them of it. It is divided into four diſtricts.

MORECAMBE BAY, a bay of England, in the Iriſh Sea, at the mouths of the Dudden and the Leven; on the coaſt of the county of Lancaſter.

MORELLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, with a caſtle, which ſurrendered to Philip V. in the year 1707: 26 miles WSW. Tortoſa, and 50 NNE. Segorbe.

MORENGO, a town of Italy, in the Bergamaſco: 10 miles SSE. Bergamo.

MORES, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 23 miles E. Algeri.

MORESBY, a village and harbour on the weſt coaſt of England, and county of Cumberland: 2 miles N. Whitehaven.

MORET, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nemours, on a canal of Orleans, near the Seine: 3 leagues NE. Nemours, and 4 SE. Melun.

MORETEL, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La-Tour-du-Pin: 2½ leagues N. La-Tour-du-Pin, and 9 E. Lyons.

MORETON HAMPSTED, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a conſiderable woollen manufacture, and a weekly market on Saturday: 12 miles WSW. Exeter, and 185 WSW. London.

MORETON IN THE MARSH, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, had once a weekly market on Tueſday, which is diſcontinued: 29 miles E. Worceſter, and 82 W. London.

MORETON'S BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland.

MORETTA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on a ſmall river, which runs into the Po: 16 miles S. Turin, and 9 SW. Pinerola.

MOREUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdidier: 3 leagues NW. Montdidier, and 4 SE. Amiens.

MOREY, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saint Claude: 3¼ leagues NNE. Saint Claude, and 5 S. Nozeroy.

MOREY VIEILLE EGLISE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Juſſey: 3 leagues SW. Juſſey.

MORGA, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Sihon, on the borders of Bukharia.

MORGAN, a town of United America, in the north-weſt part of Virginia, on the Mononghela river: 220 miles WSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 79. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 39. N.

MORGAN'S TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 10 miles S. Reading.

MORGARTEM, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schweitz, where the archduke Leopold was defeated by the three cantons: 10 miles SE. Zug.

MORGEAZ, or *Morges*, a town in the duchy of Aoſta: 12 miles W. Aoſta.

MORGEMOULIN, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtain: three quarters of a league NW. Eſtain, and 3 ENE. Verdun.

MORGENE, a mountain of Savoy, in the barony of Faucigny, ſituated to the eaſt of St. Jaire.

MORGES, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Vaudois, the capital of a bailiwic, and ſituated on the north ſide of the lake of Geneva, with a port and quay. It contains about 2500 inhabitants: 6 miles W. Lauſanne, and 23 NE. Geneva.

MORGES, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 7 leagues S. Grenoble.

MORGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: 5 miles E. Lyons.

MORGO, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* 31. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 44. N.

MORHANGE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Moſelle: 7 leagues SW. Sarguemene, and 7 ESE. Metz. *Long.* 24. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 56. N.

MORI, a village of the Tyroleſe, where the Auſtrians had a camp, attacked by the French on the 14th of September, 1796, when the Auſtrians were defeated; the French general, Dubois, was killed: 5 miles SW. Roveredo.

MORIA KIS, a town of Hungary: 18 miles SSE. Debreczin.

MORIAMME, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur: 10 miles SE. Charles-ſur-Sambre.

MORIENVAL, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſpy: 1½ league N. Creſpy.

MORIN (*La*), a river of France, which runs into the Marne, near Meaux.

MORINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Furſtenburg: 26 miles NW. Conſtance, and 14 NNE. Schaffhauſen.

MORINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, ſituated on the Mohr, which ſoon after runs into the Leine. It contains two churches: 12 miles NNW. Gottingen, and 5 W. Nordheim.

MORINGEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 4 miles S. Friedberg, and 13 NNE. Landſberg.

MORIS'S BAY, or *Morris's Bay*, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua: 4 miles W. Falmouth Harbour.

MORKASTORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles S. Laab.

MORLAAS, or *Morlas*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pau: 2½ leagues ENE. Pau, and 5½ WNW. Tarbe.

MORLACHIA, a name given to the north part of Dalmatia, which belongs to the emperor.

MORLAIX, or *Morlais*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Finiſterre, ſituated on a navigable river, with the tide of the Engliſh Channel coming up to it; which renders it a place of trade. The harbour is defended by a fort, which ſtands on an iſland. It contains three churches: 7 poſts ENE. Breſt, and 67½ W. Paris. *Long.* 13. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

MORLANE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées: 4 leagues E. Orthez, and 4 N. Pau.

MORLENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 7 miles SE. Heppenheim.

MORLUNDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 41 miles N. Calmar.

MORMANDO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 16 miles NW. Caſſano.

MORMANT, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melun: 3½ leagues NE. Melun.

MORMORA (*La*), a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, on the Maira: 14 miles SW. Saluzzo.

MORNANT, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Camp-de-Lyon: 3½ leagues SSW. Lyons, and 5½ NE. St. Etienne.

MORNBACHLIN, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Nagold, 2 miles N. Liebenzell, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

MORNE AU DIABLE, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 72. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 12. N.

MORNE PAGOUA, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 39. N.

MORNE ST. NICHOLAS, ſee *Cape St. Nicholas*.

MORO, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Chumbul, about 10 miles NE. from Suiſopour, in the Circar of Rantampour.

MORO, a mountain of Piedmont: 14 miles W. Domo d'Oſcella.

MOROCCO (*Empire of*), a country of Africa, including Fez, bounded on the north by the ſtraits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, on the eaſt by Algiers and Biledulgerid, on the ſouth by Sahara, and on the weſt by the Atlantic Ocean, about 150 leagues in length, and 130 in its greateſt breadth. The territories of Morocco are formed by the union of ſeveral ſmall kingdoms, anciently limited to a ſingle province, and perpetually at variance among themſelves, till at length they were ſubdued, and united under one ſovereign by the ſherifs. The ſouthern part of the empir contai contains the kingdoms of Suz, Tarudant, Morocco, Tafilet, and Segilmeſſa, and the northern thoſe of Fez, Mequinez, and Tremecen; the latter, which was formerly ſubject to Morocco, having been conquered by the Turks of Algiers, is now a part of the territories of that regency. The kingdom of Morocco comprehends at preſent the provinces of Morocco, Eſcura, Ramna, Duquella, Ada, Sherma, Hea, Suz, Dra, and Geſula. Beſides the provinces which compoſe the Empire of Morocco, the ſherifs claim the ſovereignty of the deſert of Sahara, an Arabic word, ſignifying deſert; but *their* authority over theſe princes is very precarious, as it depends on the pleaſure of their ſubjects and temporary circumſtances. They retain for the emperor of Morocco that reſpect and veneration which his power, and the idea they have of his ſupremacy, as head of the church, inſpire; but they pay or refuſe tribute as they think fit. The whole empire of Morocco is ſurrounded to the eaſt, north, and ſouth, by a chain of vallies and mountains, which are diſtinguiſhed according to the number and names of the tribes by whom they are inhabited: the weſtern part of it forms a ſort of plain, which, in many places, is 15 or 20 leagues in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. The climate of the empire of Morocco is, in general, ſufficiently temperate, healthy, and not ſo hot as its ſituation might lead us to ſuppoſe. The chain of mountains which forms the Atlas, on the eaſtern ſide, defends it from the eaſt winds, that would ſcorch up the earth where they frequent. The ſummit of theſe mountains is always covered with ſnow, which falls ſo heavily in winter, as often to bury the Brebes, who inhabit theſe vallies. The rains are tolerably regular, in winter, in the climate of Morocco, and are even abundant, though the atmoſphere is not loaded with clouds as in northern latitudes. Thoſe rains which fall by intervals are favourable to the earth, and increaſe its fecundity. In January, the country is covered with verdure, and enamelled with flowers. Barley is cut in March, but the wheat harveſt is in June. All fruits are early in this climate; in forward years the vintage is over in the beginning of September. Locuſts, which have ſo often laid deſolate hot countries, ſometimes commit the moſt dreadful ravages in the empire of Morocco. The devaſtations of locuſts increaſe the price of proviſions, and often occaſion famines; but the Moors find a kind of compenſation in making food of theſe inſects; prodigious quantities are brought to market ſalted and dried, like red herrings. They have an oily and rancid taſte, which habit only can render agreeable; they are eaten here, however, with pleaſure. The winters in Morocco are not ſevere, nor is there an abſolute need of fire. In the coldeſt weather the thermometer ſeldom ſinks to more than five degrees above the freezing point. The ſoil of Morocco is exceedingly fertile; the land, light and ſandy on the weſtern coaſt, contains in itſelf ſalts ſufficient to make it fruitful. To theſe ſalts, and to the abundant dews muſt we attribute a humidity almoſt corroſive, which, without making any ſenſible impreſſion on bodies, quickly covers with ruſt, iron, ſteel, metals, and even the keys and ſciſſars carried in the pocket. The increaſe of corn in Morocco is often as ſixty to one, and thirty is held to be but an indifferent harveſt. The property of land is entirely precarious, ſo that each individual grows little more than ſufficient for his own wants. Hence it happens, when the harveſt fails, from the ravages of locuſts, or the intemperance of ſeaſons, theſe people are expoſed to miſery, ſuch as Europeans have no conception of, who enjoy a ſtable adminiſtration, which obviates and provides for all their wants. Oranges, lemons, and thick-ſkinned fruits, the trees of which require little nurture, grow in the open fields, and there are very large plantations of them found, which they take the trouble to water to increaſe their product. Their vines yield excellent grapes. Figs, melons, water melons, apricots, apples, and pears, are in tolerable plenty. The tree called the prickly pear, or the Barbary fig, is plentifully found in the empire of Morocco. The olive is every where found along the coaſt, but particularly to the ſouth. In the province of Suz, between the 25th and 30th degrees, the inhabitants have an almond harveſt, which varies little, becauſe of the mildneſs of the climate. The palm-tree is common in the ſouthern provinces of Morocco; but dates ripen there with difficulty, and few are good, except in the province of Suz, and toward Tafilet, where they are ſtill better, becauſe of its diſtance from the ſea. On the coaſt of Salee and Mamora, there are foreſts of oak, which produce acorns near two inches long. They taſte like cheſtnuts, and are eaten raw and roaſted. The empire of Morocco alſo produces much wax; but, ſince it has been ſubjected by the emperor to the payment of additional duties, the country people have very much neglected the care of their hives. Salt abounds in the empire, and in ſome places on the coaſt requires only the trouble of gathering. The Moors cultivate their lands only in proportion to their wants; hence two-thirds of the empire, at leaſt, lie waſte. The inhabitants of the empire of Morocco, known by the name of Moors, are a mixture of Arabian and African nations, formed into tribes; with the origin of whom we are but imperfectly acquainted. Theſe tribes, each ſtrangers to the other, and ever divided by traditional hatred or prejudice, ſeldom mingle. The empire of Morocco under the ſherifs, began about the end of the 13th century. This title is applied to a deſcendant of Mahomet, and is equal to that of emir or prince; oſe of Morocco ſprung from the northern parts of Lybia.

**MOROCCO**, a city of Africa, and capital of the empire ſo called, ſituated in a pleaſant plain, planted with palm-trees, having Mount Atlas to the eaſt. The city of Morocco itſelf, expoſed to the devaſtations of different conquerors, has preſerved nothing but its form. The extent of the walls, which ſtill exiſt entire, except in ſome few places, ſuppoſes a city which might contain 300,000 ſouls: at preſent this capital is little better than a deſert. The ruins of houſes, heaped one upon another, ſerve only to harbour thieves, who lurk among them to rob the paſſengers. The quarters which have been rebuilt, are conſiderably diſtant from each other; and the houſes are low, dirty, and extremely inconvenient. Mr. Chenier doubts whether it contains 30,000 inhabitants, even when the court is there. Morocco poſſeſſes ſeveral large moſques, but they have no pretenſions to magnificence. Within the walls are a number of large incloſed ſpaces, almoſt entirely detached, containing gardens of orange-trees, and pavilions, in which the princes lodge. Among the number of the public edifices at Morocco we muſt not forget to mention the Elcaiſſeria, a place where ſtuffs and other valuable commodities are expoſed to ſale. At the extremity of the city of Morocco, and very near the palace, is the quarter of the Jews, incloſed by walls near two miles round, where the Jews reſide, under the guard of an alcaid, to protect them from inſult. This ſame quarter was formerly the reſidence of the Spaniſh nobles, or others of that nation, who, from diſcontent, or other motives, entered into the ſervice of the kings of Morocco; and there is ſtill a part of the city, called the quarter of Andaluſia. Not leſs than 3000 Jewiſh families formerly reſided here, as may be eſtimated by the ruins of houſes and ſynagogues. Of this great number there at preſent ſcarcely remain 200 families, expoſed to tyranny and poverty. The emperor's palace, at the extremity of the city of Morocco, fronting Mount Atlas, is a very extenſive and ſolid building. The principal gates are Gothic arches of cut ſtone, embelliſhed with ornaments in the Arabian taſte. Within the walls are various courts and gardens, elegantly laid out by European gardeners. *Long.* 9. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 57. N.

**MORON**, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ploermel: 3 leagues NNE. Ploermel, and 10 NE. Vannes.

**MORON**, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: 23 miles ESE. Seville.

**MOROTINNEE**, or *Morokinnee*, one of the ſmaller Sandwich Iſlands. *Long.* 203. 33. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 39. N.

**MOROTOI**, or *Morokoi*, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean; containing, as is ſuppoſed, 36,000 inhabitants. *Long.* 202. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 10. N.

**MOROZZO**, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni: 8½ miles E. Coni.

**MORPETH**, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Wanſbeck, though the pariſh is on the ſouth ſide. It has a weekly market on Wedneſday, ſaid to be the largeſt in England for cattle, except Smithfield. It is governed by two bailiffs, aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. In the reign of king John, the town was burned by the inhabitants, out of hatred to that monarch. It had anciently a caſtle, now in ruins: 91 miles S. Edinburgh, and 287 N. London.

**MORRA** *(La)*, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 2½ miles E. Cheraſco.

**MORRIS**, a county of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey.

**MORRISON**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 40 miles N. Charlotteſburg.

**MORRISTOWN**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey: 57 miles NNE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

**MORRO** (*La*), a fort of the iſland of Cuba: 2 miles N. Havanna.

**MORRON**, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 40 miles NW. Villa del Principe.

**MORRONE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 8 miles E. Capua.

**MORROPE**, a town of South America, near the coaſt of the Atlantic, in the biſhopric of Truxillo, and juriſdiction of Santa: 105 miles NW. Truxillo, near the Pacific Ocean.

**MORS**, ſee *Meurs*.

**MORSCHANSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the governmens of Tambov, on the Tzia: 55 miles N. Tambov. *Long.* 59. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

**MORSELE**, a town of Flanders: 8 miles E. Ypres.

**MORSIGLIA**, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 21 miles NNW. Baſtia.

**MORSONA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe: 14 miles NE. Moliſe.

**MORTA**, a lake of Italy, in the Treviſan: 5 miles N. Ceneda.

**MORTAGNE**, a town of France, in the department of the North, at the conflux of the Scarpe and the Scheldt: 8 miles NNW. Condé, and 8 SE. Tournay.

**MORTAGNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu: 9 leagues ESE.

Nantes, and 11 NNE. Luçon.—In the battle fought near this town, in the year 1793, between the royaliſts and the French republicans, the former loſt 20,000 men.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saintes : 4 leagues SSW. Saintes, and 4 W. Pons.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Orne. It has ſeveral fauxbourgs, and contains about 5000 inhabitants : 5 leagues ESE. Sees, and 6 ENE. Alençon. *Long*. 18. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 32. N.

MORTAIN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Channel : 10 leagues SSE. Coutances, and 5½ E. Avranches. *Long*. 16. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 37. N.

MORTARA, a town of Italy, in the Lumelline, near which Didier, king of the Lombards, was defeated by Charlemagne : 7 miles N. Lumello.

MORTE, a lake of Germany, in the county of Tyrol : 10 miles E. Trent.

MORTE POINT, a cape of England, on the weſt coaſt of Devonſhire, at the entrance of the Briſtol Channel. *Long*. 4. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 10. N.

MORTEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontarlier : 4 leagues NE. Pontarlier, and 8 ESE. Beſançon.

MORTEMART, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bellac : 2 leagues SSW. Bellac.

MORTEROL, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and ccief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Dorat : 4 leagues ESE. le Dorat.

MORTIER BANK, a fiſhing bank, near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long*. 54. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 47. 5. N.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, a place of England, in the north-weſt part of the county of Hereford. In the year 1461, the Lancaſtrians, under the conduct of the earl of Pembroke, were defeated by the Yorkiſts, under the earl of March, with the loſs of near 4000 men killed : a little to the SE. of Ludlow.

MORTINSPERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 10 miles SSW. Zwetl.

MORTON'S BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Nevis : 2½ miles N. Charleſtown.

MORTORP, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland : 10 miles WSW. Calmar.

MORTREE *(Grand)*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne ; 2½ leagues SSE. Argentan, and 4½ N. Alençon.

MORUGLIENGO, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli : 20 miles NNW. Vercelli.

MORVEN, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the county of Argyle.

MORVIEDRO, or *Murviedro*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Saguntum, deſtroyed by Hannibal, and which fell a victim to its fidelity to the Romans. The inhabitants made a reſiſtance of eight months, and, not receiving the ſuccours they expected from their allies, fed upon the fleſh and blood of their children, and afterwards turned their rage againſt themſelves ; they erected an immenſe pile of wood, and, after ſetting fire to it, precipitated themſelves, their women, ſlaves, and treaſures, into the flames ; ſo that inſtead of a lucrative conqueſt, Hannibal found nothing but a heap of aſhes. The city of Morviedro is full of the remains of its antiquity ; the walls of the houſes, the city gates, and doors of the churches and inns, are covered with Roman inſcriptions. The moſt curious ornaments in Morviedro are the caſtle and the theatre ; the former contains heaps of ruins, which belonged to the monuments of ſeveral centuries, and are at preſent upwards of a quarter of a league in extent. Moſt of the towers and edifices, of which the remain only are now ſeen, appear to have been conſtructed by the Moors, with the materials left them by the Romans ; all the works of the latter, except a few arcades, in good preſervation, towards the ſouth of the caſtle, have totally diſappeared : 25 miles SSE. Segorbe, and 13 NNE. Valencia.

MORVIEDRO, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, below the town ſo called.

MORVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont à Mouſſon : 1½ league ESE. Pont à Mouſſon, and 1 NW. Nomeny.

MORVILLE SUR NIED, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Château Salins : 2½ leagues N. Château Salins, and 2½ W. Morhange.

MORVILLIER, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchateau : 1¾ league SW. Neufchâteau, and 1¼ N. Bourmont.

MORUNG, a country of Aſia, in Thibet, on the banks of the Coſa, a little to the north of the country of Bengal, and ſouth-weſt from Bootan.

MORUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld : 4 miles SW. Wippra.

MORUP, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland : 23 miles NNW. Halmſtod.

MORZEGORSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the weſt ſide of the Dwina : 100 miles SE. Archangel.

MORZOVETZ, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the ſtraits between the Frozen and White Sea. *Long*. 59. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 66. 40. N.

MOSACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which runs into the Iſer, 2 miles E. Freſingen.

MOSALSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of of Kaluga : 48 miles W. Kaluga. *Long*. 50. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 20. N.

MOSBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate : 12 miles NNE. Nabburg, and 20 E. Amberg.

MOSBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine. It contains three churches, and ſome manufactures of cloth, ſalt, &c. : 18 miles E. Heidelberg, and 28 E. Spire.

MOSBRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 8 miles S. Vienna.

MOSBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, : 6 miles NW. Clagenfurt.

MOSBURG, or *Moſpurg*, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria. Near this town prince Louis of Bavaria, obtained a ſignal victory over the Auſtrians, in the year 1313 : and, in the year 1632, it was taken by the Swedes : 24 miles NE. Munich, and 9 SW. Landſhut. *Long*. 29. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 23. N.

MOSCHEL OBER, or *Ober Mouſchel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts : 10 miles NE. Weiſſemburg, and 32 NNE. Deux Ponts. *Long*. 25. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 46. N.

MOSCHLITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reus : 2 miles SW. Schleitz.

MOSCHO, or *Moſho*, a town of Africa, in Nubia, on the Nile : 210 miles SSW. Syene. *Long*. 45. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 21. 20. N.

MOSCHONT, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia : 22 miles S. Arzingen.

MOSCOW, or *Moſkva*, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on a river of the ſame name. It derives its name from the river Moſkva, which runs on the ſouth ſide of it. Moſcow was founded in the year 1156; at leaſt it appears to have been a city in 1175. It lies in a round ſituation, formed by the winding of the river, and the compaſs of the curve is about thirty-ſix werts, or twenty-four Engliſh miles ; but its circuit is ſaid to have been formerly twice as large. The number of churches in this city is computed at 1600, among which are eleven cathedrals, and 271 pariſh churches : the reſt either belong to convents, or may be looked on as private chapels. Near the churches are hung up ſeveral large bells which are kept continually chiming. Many of the churches have gilt ſteeples, and are magnificently decorated within : the veſtments of the prieſts are alſo very rich. The number of public edifices and areas, or places at Moſcow, amount to forty-three. The mean houſes, indeed, are much more numerous than thoſe that are well built : but the latter are daily increaſing. The ſtreets are broad, and well laid out, but as only a part of them is paved, they are very dirty. This city is divided into four circles, which lie one within another. The interior circle, or the Kremlin, which ſignifies a fortreſs, contains ſeveral buildings ; namely, the old imperial palace, pleaſure-houſe, and ſtables, a victualling houſe, the palace which formerly belonged to the patriarch, nine cathedrals, five convents, four pariſh churches, the public colleges and other offices, and the arſenal. The ſecond circle of the city is called *Kitaigorod*, or *the Chineſe Town* : in this circle are five ſtreets, two cathedrals, eighteen pariſh churches, four convents, thirteen noblemen's houſes, and nine public edifices. The third circle, which ſurrounds the former, is *Belgorod*, or *the White Town*, ſo called, from a white wall with which it is encompaſſed : it is alſo called *the Czar's Town*. The Neglina runs through this part of the city from ſouth to north. In this circle ſeveral Knees, Boiars, merchants, and tradeſmen reſide ; but there are alſo many dirty ſpots in this quarter, and the houſes for the moſt part, are very mean. It includes eleven convents, ſeven abbies, ſeventy-ſix pariſh churches, and nine public edifices and areas ; namely, two palaces, a cannon foundery, two market-places, one brewhouſe, one magazine of proviſions, the ſalt fiſh harbour, and the Baſil Garden. At the timber-market are ſold new wooden houſes, which may be taken to pieces, and put together again where the purchaſer pleaſes. The fourth circle is called *Semlanoigorod*, i. e. a town ſurrounded with ramparts of earth. This circle incloſes the three preceding parts : and its ramparts include an area of eighteen or nineteen werſts. The entrance through theſe ramparts was formerly by thirty-four gates of timber, and two of ſtone. But of theſe only the two laſt are ſtanding at preſent. Over one of theſe gates is a mathematical ſchool and an obſervatory. This circle contains two convents, 103 pariſh churches, an imperial ſtable, a cloth manufacture, an artillery arſenal, a magazine for proviſions, and a mint. Round theſe principal parts of the city lie the vaſt ſuburbs belonging to it, in which are ten convents, and ſixty pariſh churches. Theſe all look like the villages in other parts of this country, except the German quarter, called *Inaſemſka Sloboda*, or *Nemetſka Sloboda*; which is both the largeſt and handſomeſt, and contains two Lutheran churches, a grammar ſchool, a Calviniſt church, and a Popiſh church. The whole number of the inhabitants of this vaſt city are ſuppoſed to be about 300,000, including ſtateſmen, noble families, and their ſervants, ſoldiers, merchants, mechanics, ſledge-drivers and carriers, prieſts, monks, and ſervants belonging to the churches, labourers, &c. The police of this city is on very laudable footing. Since the building of Peterſburg, and its being made the ſeat of the empire, Moſcow has greatly declined. In the year 1755, an univerſity, and two gymnaſia, or ſeminaries, were founded here. Moſcow has often ſuffered by fires; and, in the years 1737, 1748, and 1752, a conſiderable part of it was reduced to aſhes, eſpecially by the laſt fire, which conſumed above half the city, together with a noble diſpenſary mentioned above, and the czarina's ſtables. But the houſes have always been ſoon rebuilt after ſuch a calamity, as they are, for the moſt part, of very mean materials. The gardens hereabouts yield variety of fruit, and are famous for the tranſparent apple, called by the Ruſſians naliwi: 348 miles SE. Peterſburg, 600 ENE. Warſaw, and 700 NE. Cracow. *Long.* 55. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 42. N.

MOSE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 3 leagues S. Angers.

MOSELLE, a river of France, which riſes in the mountains of the Voſges, paſſes by or near to Remiremont, Epinal, Châtel ſur Moſelle, Charmes, Toul, Pont a Mouſſon, Metz, Thionville, Gravenmacheren, Treves, Traarbach, &c. and joins the Rhine, at Coblentz.

MOSELLE, a department of France, bounded on the north by the duchy of Luxemburg, on the north-eaſt by the electorate of Treves, on the eaſt by the principality of Naſſau Sarbruck and duchy of Deux Ponts, on the ſouth-eaſt by the department of the Lower Rhine, and on the ſouth and weſt by the department of the Meuſe. This was heretofore principally the country of Meſſin. Metz is the capital.

MOSENIA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 7 leagues SW. Suſter.

MOSHAK, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 20 miles NW. Doran.

MOSIGKAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Deſſau: 4 miles SW. Deſſau.

MOSIO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: 3 miles S. Orebro.

MOSKANITZ, a town of Imperial Iſtria: 10 miles E. Pedena.

MOSKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles ESE. Woitſberg.

MOSKITO ISLAND, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, near the north coaſt of Virgin Gorda.

MOSKITO, or *Muſkito*, a name given to a tract of country in North America, bounded on the north and eaſt by the ſea, on the ſouth by Nicaragua, and on the weſt by Honduras. The Spaniards, indeed, reckon this a part of the province of Honduras, though they have no ſettlements in the Moſkito country. When the Spaniards firſt invaded this part of Mexico, they barbarouſly maſſacred moſt of the natives, whence proceeds the inſuperable averſion of ſuch of them as eſcaped into the inacceſſible mountains, againſt the Spaniards: and for that reaſon they have always readily joined with any Europeans that come upon their coaſt in enterpriſes againſt the Spaniards, particularly with the Engliſh, who frequently come among them. The Moſkito Indians being excellent markſmen, are employed by the Engliſh to ſtrike the manatee fiſh; and many of them ſail in Engliſh veſſels to Jamaica. When the duke of Albemarle was governor of the laſt-mentioned iſland, theſe people put themſelves under the protection of the crown of England, and their king received a commiſſion from him. Since which time, when their king dies, the next male heir goes to Jamaica, and receives a commiſſion accordingly; but before that he is not acknowledged as ſuch by his countrymen. Some time ago, offers were ſent from England to the Moſkito country, in order to have colonies ſettled among them.

MOSKOE, an iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway, ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of the Maelſtram. *Lat.* 68. 8. N.

MOSKOVSKAIA, a government of Ruſſia, ſo called from Moſcow, or Moſkva, the capital. It is bounded on the north and north-weſt by Tverſkoe, on the weſt by Smolenſkoe, on the ſouth by the governments of Kaluga and Tula, and on the eaſt by Vladimirſkoe; about 100 miles long, and 92 broad. *Long.* 53. 20. to 56. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 50. to 56. 40. N.

MOSKOVSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: 104 miles WNW. Ekaterinograd. *Long.* 59. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 12. N.

MOSKVA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Ruza, paſſes by Moſcow, and runs into the Oka, near Kolomna.

MOSLY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: 8 miles S. Belcz.

MOSONGO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Anziko.

MOSPONY, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 24 miles E. Candi.

MOSQUITO, ſee *Moſkito*.

MOSQUITO BAY, a bay of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, on the eaſt coaſt.

MOSQUITOS, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 27 miles W. Havanna.

MOSS, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, on the eaſt ſide of Chriſtiania Bay: 28 miles S. Chriſtiania, and 15 N. Frederickſtadt.

MOSS, a river of Norway, which runs into the ſea, near the town of Moſs.

MOSSA, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz: 5 miles SW. Goritz.

MOSSA, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: 23 miles NNW. Vercelli.

MOSSALE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 19 miles S. Parma.

MOSSAR, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 28 miles SE. Breſlaw.

MOSSELPATTY, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 65 miles WNW. Trincomaly.

MOSSET, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées: 8 leagues W. Perpignan, and 2 NW. Prades.

MOSSING, or *Maſſing*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 12 miles S. Dingelfingen, and 8 NNW. New Oetting.

MOSSULA, or *Marſoulu*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo

MOST, or *Briex*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the Bila. It is a royal town, and contains three cloiſters: 12 miles N. Saatz, and 38 NW. Prague.

MOSTAGAN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 50 miles ENE. Oran.

MOSTAR, a ſea-port town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia, on the Narent; the harbour was the work of the Romans: 60 miles N. Raguſa, and 60 E. Spalatro. *Long.* 35. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. N.

MOSTIL, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Penzinſkoe Sea. *Long.* 173. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 21. N.

MOSTOLOS, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 8 miles WSW. Madrid.

MOSTY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 40 miles W. Novogrodek.

MOSUL, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, ſituated in a plain, on the weſt bank of the Tigris, ſurrounded with walls and ditches, and defended with a caſtle. Almoſt all the houſes are built of ſtone; the Tigris is deep and rapid, and is croſſed by a bridge of boats. The air is healthy in ſpring, hot in ſummer, feveriſh in autumn, and inconveniently cold in winter. The inhabitants conſiſt of Arabians, Turks, Perſians, and Curds, all which languages are ſpoken. The Mahometans pay great reſpect to the tomb of one Dſcherdſchis, or George, whom they call a prophet. The Neſtorian patriarch of Syria reſides at Elkaſch, near the town, where alſo are found many Chriſtians, Armenians, Greeks, and Maronites. This city is not ſo flouriſhing as it has been; however, the inhabitants carry on conſiderable manufactures of cotton. Merchandize from India is brought hither by the way of Baſſora, and European goods by the way of Aleppo: 240 miles E. Aleppo, and 480 WNW. Iſpahan. *Long.* 59. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

MOSZBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 4 miles SSW. Auma.

MOSZLICKZKO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 32 miles W. Lemberg.

MOSZOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw; 70 miles E. Braclaw.

MOTA (*La*), a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 35 miles S. Huete.

MOTA (*La*), a town of Spain, in the province of Leon; 20 miles WSW. Valladolid.

MOTALA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 21 miles NW. Linkioping.

MOTALA, a river of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, which runs from the Wetter Lake to the Baltic, 22 miles E. Nordkioping.

MOTCHANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 6 leagues SW. Yang-tchen.

MO-TCHOU, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles W. Long Kouang.

MOTE, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 9 miles S. Tyrol.

MOTERANA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 6 miles SW. Lecce.

MOTHE-MONT RAVEL (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mucidan: 6 leagues SW. Mucidan.

MOTHE ST. HERAYE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maixent: 1½ league SE. St. Maixent, and 4½ W. Niort.

MOTHIR, ſee *Timor*.

**MOTIERS**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the principality of Neufchatel; the ſeat of a court of juſtice: 13 miles SW. Neufchatel.

**MOTIKLEI**, a gulf of Ruſſia, in the Sea of Ochotſkoi, between Cape Duginſkoi and the continent; about 40 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad. *Long.* 165. 20. to 167. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 20. to 59. 36. N.

**MOTLAU**, a river of Pruſſia, which joins the Rodaun, at Dantzig, near which the united ſtreams join the Viſtula.

**MOTODZIESNO**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 64 miles ESE. Wilna.

**MOTOL**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 60 miles E. Brzeſc.

**MOTOLA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

**MOTOLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tarento: 59 miles WNW. Lecce, and 134 E. Naples.

**MOTOUA**, one of the ſmall Kurule Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 171. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

**MOTOVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel 12 miles NNE. Kola.

**MOTRICO**, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, in the Bay of Biſcay: 6 leagues W. St. Sebaſtian.

**MOTRIL**, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 4 miles E. Malaga, and 32 S. Grenada. *Long.* 13. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

**MOTTA**, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, at the union of the Mottigano and Livenza: 18 miles ENE. Trevigio

**MOTTA** *(La)*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 2½ miles ESE. Volturara.

**MOTTA DI REINA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 6 miles S. Serviero.

**MOTTA ST. GIO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 6 miles SSE. Reggio.

**MOTTA SIDERONI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabia Ultra: 4½ miles NE. Girace.

**MOTTAHHEN**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 10 miles NNE. Beit el Fakih.

**MOTTE**, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde: 1½ league E. La Reolle, and 2 NW. Marmande.

**MOTTE** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire: 1 league NE. Brioude, and 2 SE. Agen.

**MOTTE** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, ſituated on an eminence, not far from the Mouzon. It belonged to the duchy of Bar, and was taken by the marſhal de la Force, for Louis XIV. in the year 1645, when the fortifications were deſtroyed: 6 miles NE. Bourmont, and 8 S. Neufchatel ſur Meuſe.

**MOTTE ACHARI** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sables d'Olonne: 3 leagues NNE. Sables d'Olonne, and 3¼ WSW. La Roche ſur Yon.

**MOTTE DU CAIRE** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Siſteron: 3 leagues N. Siſteron.

**MOTTE CHALENSON** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Die: 5½ leagues S. Die, and 4 NE. Nions.

**MOTTE ST. JEAN** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbon Lancy: 2 leagues WNW. Paray le Monial, and 3½ SE. Bourbon Lancy.

**MOTTEGANO**, a river of Italy, in the Treviſan, which runs into the Livenza, at Motta.

**MOTTENE**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 8 miles SW. Sana.

**MOTTER**, or *Mottern*, a river of France, which riſes in the mountains of the Voſges, paſſes by Pfaffenhofen, Haguenau, &c. and runs into the Rhine, at Druzenheim.

**MOTTEVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caudebec: 3 leagues NE. Caudebec.

**MOTTLING**, or *Metling*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola. This town was taken by the Turks, in the year 1451, and again in the year 1578: 10 miles SSW. Landſtraſs, and 52 S. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 57. N.

**MOTUARA**, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, between the iſlands of New Zealand, in Queen Charlotte's Sound. *Long.* 184. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 4. S.

**MOTYSIN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 20 miles WNW. Kiov.

**MOUCHOU**, a river of China, which runs into the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 139. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 56. N.

**MOUCHY**, a town of France, in the departnent of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Compiegne: 2 leagues NW. Compiegne.

**MOUDON**, a town of Swiſſerland, which gives name to a bailiwick, in the canton of Berne: 11 miles NNE. Lauſanne. *Long.* 24. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 42. N.

**MOUG-DEN**, ſee *Chen-yang*.

**MOUGINS**, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Graſſe: 1½ league SE. Graſſe.

**MOUGON**, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maixent: 2½ leagues SSW. St. Maixent, and 2½ ESE. Niort.

**MOUILLERON**, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Chataigneraye: 2 leagues NW. Chataigneraye.

**MOUKI**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 60 miles SW. Mecca.

**MOUL** *(The)*, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 59. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 24. N.

**MOUL HEAD**, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Papa Weſtra.

**MOULAMKENG**, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 117. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 46. N.

**MOULAR** *(Le)*, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 3 miles SW. Suſa.

**MOULE** *(Le)*, a town of the Iſland of Guadaloupe, on the north coaſt. *Long.* 43. 41. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

**MOULIHERNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: 2 leagues SE. Baugé.

**MOULIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz, on the Moſelle: 1 league SW. Metz, and 1½ NNE. Gorze.

**MOULIN BAY**, a bay of the iſland of St. Vincent, on the weſt coaſt. *Long.* 61. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

**MOULINS**, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Allier. Before the revolution, it was the capital of the Bourbonnois, and is eſteemed one of the pleaſanteſt towns in France; it is ſituated on the Allier; the ſtreets are broad and clean. The principal trade is cutlery. Near it is a medicinal ſpring: 35¾ poſts SSE. Paris. *Long.* 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 34. N.

**MOULINS EN GILBERT**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Nyevre: 2½ leagues SW. Château Chinon, and 9 E. Nevers.

**MOULINS LA MARCHE**, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of L'Aigle: 3 leagues SW. L'Aigle, and 6 NE. Alençon.

**MOULS**, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of the county of Cornwall, a little to the north of the mouth of the river Alan.

**MOULTAN**, a country of Hindooſtan, principally lying on the eaſt ſide of the Indus; bounded on the north by Lahore, on the eaſt by Delhi, on the ſouth by ſandy deſerts, which ſeparate it from Agimere, and on the weſt by Perſia. It at preſent belongs to the dominions of the Seiks of Candahar. The principal productions are cotton, ſugar, opium, ſulphur, &c.

**MOULTAN**, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of the country ſo called, on the Chunaub. One of the moſt ancient towns of Hindooſtan, and celebrated for a pagoda, much reverenced by the Hindoos. It was formerly a place of great trade, with large manufactures, particularly of cotton. The king of Candahar keeps a garriſon here: 375 miles WNW. Delhi. *Long.* 70. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 52. N.

**MOUNESSNESS**, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Unſt, one of the Shetland iſlands. *Long.* 2. 10. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 61. 3. N.

**MOUNT BATTOCK**, a mountain of Scotland, in the weſt part of the county of Kincardine: 16 miles NW. Bervie.

**MOUNT EDGECOMB**, a round mountain, on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 176. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. S.

**MOUNT EDGECOMB**, a mountain of England, on the weſt coaſt of the entrance into Plymouth Harbour, on the coaſt of Devonſhire.

**MOUNT GABRIEL**, a conical hill of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 300 yards higher than the ſurface of the ſea. On its ſummit there is a deep lough or well; and from it a proſpect of vaſt extent, over a rude uncultivated country, from the Mizen-Head to Roſs, comprehending a great number of iſlands, bays, creeks, and harbours.

**MOUNT HILLARY**, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Cork: 7 miles W. Mallow.

**MOUNT HOLY**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey: 7 miles SE. Burlington.

**MOUNT LEINSTER**, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, on the borders of Wexford: 12 miles SSE. Carlow.

MOUNT MISERY, a mountain of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, near the weſt end.

MOUNT MISERY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Conneсticut: 8 miles NE. Norwich.

MOUNT ORGUEIL CASTLE, or *Goury Caſtle*, a caſtle on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey. This was formerly a place of great ſtrength, and withſtood an attack of the French troops, in the year 1374. The celebrated Prynne was impriſoned here for the ſpace of three years. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, it was put into repair, but ſince that time has been neglected: 5 miles W. St. Helier.

MOUNT VERNON, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 10 miles S. Waſhington.

MOUNTAIN SPRING BAY, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long*. 77. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 18. 31. N.

MOUNTMELLICK, a town of Ireland, in Queen's County, ſituated on a ſmall river, which ſoon after runs into the Barrow: 5 miles N. Maryborough, and 42 WSW. Dublin.

MOUNTRATH, a town of Ireland, in Queen's County. Iron forges and furnaces have been long erected in the neighbourhood of this town, but from the ſcarcity of charcoal have not been in regular uſe; the woollen manufacture is carried on, and forms the principal trade: 6 miles WSW. Maryborough, and 23 N. Kilkenny.

MOUNT'S BAY, a bay in the Engliſh Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Devon, between the Land's End and Lizard Point.

MOUNTSOREL, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, with a weekly market on Monday: 7 miles N. Leiceſter, and 105 N. London.

MOUR, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, ſo called from a ſpring of bitter water: 180 miles W. Syene.

MOURA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It contains two pariſh churches, an hoſpital, ſeveral convents, and about 4000 inhabitants: 9 leagues SSE. Evora, and 27½ ESE. Liſbon. *Long*. 11. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 7. N.

MOURAO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the Guadiana. It is defended by a caſtle, and contains about 1400 inhabitants: 30 leagues ESE. Liſbon, and 9½ E. Evora. *Long*. 11. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 20. N.

MOURNAND, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 4 leagues SW. Lyons.

MOURNE, a river of Ireland, which runs from a lake of the ſame name, in the county of Donegal, and runs into the Foyle, at Lifford.

MOURON, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: 1 league W. Coulommiers.

MOURON, a mountain of Aſia, in Thibet. *Long*. 101. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 30. 20. N.

MOUROU-CONGHE, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 26 leagues ENE. Laſſa.

MOURZOUK, a city of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Fezzan, ſituated on the banks of a ſmall river, and well ſupplied with water by a multitude of wells and ſprings. It is ſurrounded by a high wall, which not only furniſhes the means of defence, but affords to the government an opportunity of collecting, at its three gates, a tax on all goods (though proviſions are exempted) that are brought for the ſupply of its people. Being formerly built with ſtone, it ſtill retains the appellation of a Chriſtian town, and the medley which it preſents to the eye, of the vaſt ruins of ancient buildings, and of the humble cottages of earth and ſand, that form the dwellings of its preſent Arab inhabitants, is ſingularly groteſque and ſtrange: 262 miles S. Meſurata, and 940 NE. Tombucto. *Long*. 32. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 27. 20. N.

MOUSE (*Eaſt*), a ſmall iſland on the north coaſt of the iſland of Angleſea: 3 miles W. Hilary Point.

MOUSE (*Middle*), a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of the iſland of Angleſea: 7 miles W. Hilary Point.

MOUSE (*Weſt*), a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of the iſland of Angleſea: 12 miles W. Hilary Point.

MOUSSY, a river of Hindooſtan, which croſſes the country of Golconda, and runs into the Kiſtnah, on the borders of the circar of Palnaud.

MOUSTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: 5 leagues S. Digne, and 4 W. Caſtellane.

MOUSTIERS, ſee *Monſtiers*.

MOUTHE, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontarlier: 6 leagues SE. Salins, and 4½ SW. Pontarlier.

MOUTIER D' HUN, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe: 3 leagues SE. Gueret, and 3 NW. Aubuſſon.

MOUTIER ST. JEAN, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or: 1 league N. Semur-en-Auxois.

MOUTIERS, or *Munſter*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Bâle: 20 miles SSW. Bâle, and 14 SE. Porrentrui.

MOUTIERS (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sables d'Olonne: 3½ leagues W. Luçon, and 4½ E. Sables d'Olonne.

MOUTIERS LES BAINS, a town of France, in the department of the Allier: half a league W. Cuſſet, and 3½ E. Gannat.

MOUY, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: 2 leagues SSW. Clermont, and 4 SE. Beauvais.

MOUZANBANO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 14 miles SW. Verona.

MOUZON, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sedan, on the Meuſe. This town was the capital of a ſmall territory, belonging to the archbiſhop of Reims, who alienated it to the French king, Charles V. in the year 1379. It has often been taken and retaken in the wars with France and the empire, and continued fortified till the year 1671, when Louis XIV. ordered the fortifications to be deſtroyed. Here is a manufacture of ſerges: 3 leagues SE. Sedan, and 4 NW. Montmedy.

MOUZON, a river of France, which runs into the Meuſe, at Neufchâtel, in the department of the Voſges.

MOW, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad: 6 miles NW. Chatterpour, and 60 ENE. Chanderee.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich iſlands, about 140 miles in circumference, containing upwards of 65,000 inhabitants: 8 leagues NNW. Owhyee. *Long*. 203. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 20. 48. N.

MOWILGANGA, a river of Ceylon, which runs into the ſea, near Trincomaly.

MOWTOHORO, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about 6 leagues from the northern iſland of New Zealand.

MOXES, a province of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, ſituated to the eaſt of the river Plata.

MOY, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Quentin, on the Oiſe: 3 leagues SE. St. Quentin.

MOY, a river of Ireland, which runs into Killaloe Bay, about 2 miles to the weſt of Killaloe.

MOY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs: 9 miles SE. Inverneſs.

MOYA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 37 miles E. Cuença.

MOYA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 8 miles ENE. Manreſa.

MO-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 30 miles SW. Hai-tcheou.

MOYATTA, a river of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which runs into Bantry Bay, 1½ mile N. Bantry.

MOYAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lizieux: 1½ league NE. Lizieux, and 2½ SE. Pont-l'Evêque.

MOYE (*La*), a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: 4 miles W. Noirmont Point.

MOYEN-VIC, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. Here is a conſiderable ſalt ſpring, from whence the water is conveyed by ſubterraneous channels to Dieuze: half a league E. Vic, and 1 SE. Château-Salins.

MOYENNEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville: 1½ league SSW. Abbeville.

MOYLE, a river of Ireland, which joins the Mourne, 5 miles S. Strabane.

MOYNE, a river of Ireland, in the county of Galway, which joins the river Clare, 6 miles S. Tuam.

MOYOWLA, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Neagh, 2 miles E. from Magherafelt, in the county of Londonderry.

MOYRANS, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Claude: 2 leagues NW. St. Claude.

MOYRAZES, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: 3 leagues W. Rhodez.

MOYSICIEWICZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 60 miles NE. Minſk.

MOZAISK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow: 56 miles W. Moſcow. *Long*. 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 56. 36. N.

MOZAMBIQUE, or *Moſambico*, a kingdom of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt, and in that part of the Indian Sea which paſſes between the continent and the iſland of Madagaſcar. It takes its name from the capital, ſituated on an iſland, chief of three iſlands which form a part of the kingdom. The celebrated Vaſco de Gama was the firſt European we know of, who diſcovered and came to an anchor near it, after his doubling the Cape of Good Hope: here it was that he informed himſelf about the main deſign of his voyage, the finding out a way into India by ſea, and concerning the people who lived on this coaſt; and here he was apprized of the vaſt commerce

merce carried on by them from one kingdom and ſeaport to another. Among other particulars, he learned, that this iſland, ſubject to the king of Quiloa, was one of the moſt conſiderable marts on all the eaſtern coaſt; that it ſent ſhips into Arabia, and many other parts of the world, and was reſorted to by merchants from thence, who imported a variety of the richeſt commodities in great quantities. The iſland of Moſambico, though the largeſt of the three, is nevertheleſs very ſmall, not being above two bowſhots in breadth, and about ſix in length, about two miles from the continent. The bay is about three miles in circuit, ſo that the points of land on each ſide advance into the ſea. The other two, of St. George and St. James, lie on each ſide of it, facing the continent, in a direct line with it. Over againſt that of St. George, and about a mile from it, is the cape called by the Portugueſe *Cabo Cetra*, which is a peninſula, joined to the continent by a ſmall neck of land, covered with the ſea at high, but fordable at low water. The city of Moſambico is ſaid to be very handſome, the houſes well built, eſpecially the churches and convents, and the fort or caſtle is about a muſquet ſhot from the town. The fort is likewiſe one of the ſtrongeſt and beſt contrived the Portugueſe have on this coaſt. It is of a ſquare form, and each corner is flanked by a bulwark, with ſome pieces of artillery, which are a ſufficient fence both to the town and the haven. The ſoil of the iſland is nothing elſe but a white barren ſand, yet have the richer ſort found means to procure an artificial mould in ſeveral parts of the iſland, on which grow very fine citrons, oranges, ananas, figs, and other fruits, notwithſtanding their great ſcarcity of water; but the far greater part of their pulſe, roots, and other eſculents, are brought hither from the continent. It is far otherwiſe at land, where the ground is fat, and fertile in rice, millet, variety of roots, pulſe, fruits, and plants. They likewiſe breed vaſt quantities of cattle, large and ſmall, particularly ſheep with large tails. They ſwarm with wild beaſts of various kinds, as ſtags and wild boars, but eſpecially elephants, which are ſo fierce and deſtructive, that the inhabitants are obliged to kindle large fires round their ſown fields, to prevent their being devoured by them. Neither dare they ſtir far from their homes without lighted torches or firebrands in their hands to frighten them away; and even with theſe they have much ado to ſave themſelves from being deſtroyed, eſpecially by thoſe of the females which have young. The country hath likewiſe rich mines of gold, which is waſhed down by their rivers in great quantities, and makes a chief part of its commerce. Ivory, ebony, ſlaves, and cattle, are likewiſe exchanged for European goods, ſuch as little bells, knives, ſciſſars, and razors. Theſe laſt were ſo valued among them, that they would give fifteen cows for one of them. The Portugueſe, of whom they ſtand in awe, are the only Europeans admitted into ſome of their ſeaports, whence they export, beſides the commodities already mentioned, ſilver, copper, wax, rice, and other proviſions; but to all other Europeans they refuſe every kind of acceſs on any pretence. The kings of Portugal have ſpared no coſt to fortify and garriſon Mozambico, and to provide it with a noble hoſpital for the ſick, and a well ſtored magazine, with all neceſſaries for the ſhipping, though the charge of keeping them up often exceeds the revenues it affords. *Long*. 56. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 15. 5. S.

MOZAMBIQUE *(Straits of)*, that part of the Indian Ocean which divides the iſland of Madagaſcar from the continent of Africa.

MOZDOZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Malka: 8 miles E. Ekaterinograd.

*Mozé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: 5 leagues WSW. Angers, and 3½ E. Ancenis.

MOZUN, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Billom: 1½ league ESE. Billom.

MOZYR, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 112 miles SSE. Minſk, and 196 SSE. Wilna.

MOZZANICA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 12 miles NNE. Lodi, and 22 E. Milan.

MRZEC, a river of Poland, which runs into the Niemen: 4 miles NW. Grodno.

MSCHNO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 10 miles W. Jung Buntzel.

MSTA, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, which runs into the Ilmen Lake, near Lipinſkoi.

MSTISLAVL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev, on the Sem, formerly the capital of a palatinate of Lithuania, incorporated with Ruſſia, in the year 1773: 60 miles E. Mogilev. *Long*. 49. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 54. N.

MSTOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 44 miles NNW. Cracow.

MTZENSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orel: 24 miles N. Orel.

MUASSEM, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 20 miles S. Abu Ariſch.

MUCARE, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 80 miles SW. Mecca.

MUCATO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 6 miles S. St. Ufemia, in the province of Calabria Ultra.

MUCHAWIEC, a river of Poland, which runs into the Bug, at Brzeſc.

MUCHELN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. In the year 1621, this town was burned by the Imperialiſts, under the command of count Tilly: 6 miles N. Freiburg, and 8 SW. Merſburg. *Long*. 29. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 15. N.

MUCHIETO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 1 mile N. Cervione.

MUCHODER, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, between Taas and Jerim.

MUCHUNDRUM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore Country: 12 miles E. Bangalore.

MUCIDAN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Dordogne: 6 leagues SW. Perigueux, and 4 NNW. Bergerac. *Long*. 18. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 2. N.

MUCIUR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 24 miles SSE. Kir-ſhehr.

MUCK, a ſmall iſland, near the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, in the North Channel. *Long*. 5. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 51. N.

MUCKEARN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle: 14 miles N. Inverary.

MUCKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggravate of Meiſſen: 28 miles N. Dreſden, and 22 NE. Meiſſen.

MUCKISH, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: 16 miles N. Donegal.

MUCKLE WATER OF GROINARD, a river of Scotland, which runs from Loch Strathnaſkelly to Loch Groinard.

MUCKRIS POINT, a cape of Ireland, on the north coaſt of Donegal Bay: 6 miles WSW. Killybais.

MUCULLAGH, rocks in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in Tralee Bay: 3 miles NNW. from Fenet Iſland.

MUD ISLAND, a ſmall fortified iſland of United America, in the river Delaware, taken by the Britiſh troops, in the year 1777.

MUDANIA, or *Montagna*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated in a gulf, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the Sea of Marmora. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks or Jews, with ſome Turks. The archbiſhop of Burſa has a palace here. The commerce is very conſiderable in grain, ſilk, ſaltpetre, white wine, variety of fruits, and the manufactures of Burſa, which are brought here for exportation: 15 miles NNW. Burſa. *Long*. 46. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 14. N.

MUDAU, or *Mudech*, a town of Germany in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Mentz: 10 miles S. Miltenberg.

MUDEN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 36 leagues NW. Zareng.

MUDERNI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 24 miles SW. Boli.

MUDNISKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 92 miles NE. Kirenſk.

MUDT, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Maine, near Miltenberg, in the electorate of Mentz.

MUEHRAU, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Muehr, which divides it in two parts. It is defended by a citadel, ſituated on an eminence: 32 miles W. Judenburg, and 116 SW. Vienna. *Long*. 31. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 6. N.—This town was taken by the French, in the month of March, 1797.

MUEHR, or *Mer*, a river of Germany, which riſes in a lake in the archbiſhopric of Salzburg, and paſſes by Muehrau, Gratz, &c. in the duchy of Stiria, and joins the Drave, about 6 miles S. Caniſcha, in Hungary.

MUEL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 12 miles SSW. Saragoſſa.

MUERTZENSCHLAG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 23 miles E. Pruck, and 12 WNW. Fridberg.

MUGA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 21 miles N. Gerona.

MUGELN, or *New Mugeln*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Wurzen: 15 miles ESE. Wurzen.

MUGKOVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, on the river Mezen: 192 miles E. Archangel.

MUGLIA, a town of Iſtria: 2 miles N. Capo d'Iſtria.

MUGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 8 leagues NW. Sienna.

MUGLITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: 14 miles NNW. Olmutz, and 104 E. Prague.

MUGRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 80 miles S. Algiers.

MUGRON, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Séver: 2 leagues S. Tartas, and 2 W. St. Séver.

MUGUE, a town of Aſia, in the country of Sennaar: 50 miles S. Sennaar.

MUHL, or *Mihl*, a quarter or diviſion of the archduchy of Auſtria.

MUHLBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe: 1 mile SE. Belgern, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

MUHLBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Neckar, 2 miles N. Sultz.

MUHLBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden: 2 leagues W. Durlach.

MUHLBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Erfurt: 12 miles SW. Erfurt.

MUHLBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, ſituated on the Elbe: it contains 5 churches, a caſtle, and a college: 19 miles NW. Meiſſen, and 32 NW. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 25. N.

MUHLBOCK, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau: 4 miles SW. Schwibuſin.

MUHLDENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 3 miles N. Bitterfeld.

MUHLDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 8 miles WNW. Plauen, and 74 WSW. Dreſden.

MUHLENDONCK, or *Mylendonck*, or *Millendonck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia: 16 miles N. Juliers.

MUHLHAUSEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 46 miles SW. Konigſberg.

MUHLHAUSEN, or *Mulhauſen*, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituated in Thuringia, on the Unſtrutt. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town, and contains two Lutheran churches, and a Roman Catholic foundation of Auguſtine nuns. In the year 1180, it was burnt down by Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria. In the matricula of the empire, it is aſſeſſed at 160 florins, and contributes to the chamber of Wetzlar 135 rix-dollars, 23 kruitzers: 50 miles S. Goſlar, and 24 NNW. Erfurt. *Long.* 28. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

MUHLHAUSEN, a town in alliance with Swiſſerland, ſituated in the Sundgau, on the river Ill, inſulated by the French department of the Upper Rhine. In the eleventh century, Muhlhauſen was erected into an imperial town, but, ſiding with the emperor Frederic II. though excommunicated by the pope, the biſhop of Straſzburg, in 1246, made himſelf maſter of it, and under his ſevere yoke it continued 15 years, till delivered by Adolphus, count of Habſburg. This prince, when afterwards created king of Germany, conferred ſeveral important privileges on it, among which, in 1275, he added an exemption from the judicature of any foreign court. Theſe ſeveral privileges were confirmed to it, and augmented by the ſucceeding kings and emperors of Germany, particularly by king Adolphus, and the emperor Charles IV. the former of whom enacted, that its imperial ſchultheiſz or judge ſhould be elected from among its own fifteen; and the latter not only permitted them to have a burgo-maſter of their own appointing, but alſo agreed, that the town ſhould for ever be inalienable from the empire. In 1515, it entered into a perpetual alliance with the Helvetic body, but, in 1580, this alliance was revoked by the popiſh cantons; the deputies they ſent thither on occaſion of the inteſtine commotions, not ſucceeding in their negociations; but the Calviniſts continued their union with it, and even admitted it into the community of rights, inſtituted in 1529. By virtue of this laſt union it is, indeed, an aſſociate town, but ſince its excluſion by the popiſh cantons, ſends no repreſentative to the general diet of the Helvetic body. Its regency conſiſts of the little and great council, the former of which is compoſed of three burgo-maſters, nine counſellors, and twelve maſters of companies: but the members of the latter, beſides thoſe 24 perſons, are alſo the ſix ſechſters, choſen out of each of the ſix companies into which the town is divided, with three burghers from each of the ſaid ſix companies, making in all 78 perſons. Muhlhauſen has likewiſe its own particular court and conſiſtory: 16 miles NW. Bâle, and 20 S. Colmar.

MUHLROSE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and middle mark of Brandenburg, on a navigable canal, which forms a communication, by water, from Hamburg to Breſlau: 9 miles SW. Francfort on the Oder, and 8 NE. Beſkow.

MUHOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 13 miles W. Leitmeritz.

MUHR, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Neckar, a little below Marpach, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

MUHRA, ſee *Muehr*.

MUHRECK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Muhr: 12 miles N. Pettau, and 9 W. Rackeſburg.

MUJACO, a kingdom in the interior parts of Africa, ſituated to the north of Anziko.

MUJAXAR, or *Muxacra*, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, ſituated on a ſmall bay of the Mediterranean. This town is ſuppoſed to be the ancient Murgis: 35 miles NE. Almeria, and 80 E. Grenada. *Long.* 14. 44. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

MUIR KIRK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: 20 miles E. Ayr.

MUKATERA, a fortreſs of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 28 miles SE. Taas.

MULA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, celebrated for its baths: 20 miles W. Murcia.

MULATAS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in that part of the Atlantic called the Spaniſh Main, near the iſthmus of Darien. *Long.* 78. 5. to 78. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 20. to 9. 35. N.

MULATRE POINT, a cape of the iſland of Dominica, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 61. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 25. N.

MULAZZO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 15 miles N. Spezza.

MULCOM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 13 miles NE. Carlſtadt.

MULDA, or *Freyberg Mulda*, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes near Moldau, in Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, paſſes by Freyberg, Noſſen, Roſzwein, Dobeln, &c. and joins the Muldau, 2 miles N. Colditz.

MULDA, or *Weiſſe Mulda*, a river of Germany, which riſes near Shonech, eight miles from Oelnitz, in the Vogtland, in the circle of Upper Saxony, paſſes by Zwickau, Glaucau, Penig, Colditz, Wartzen, Eulenburg, &c. and runs into the Elbe, near Deſſau.

MULDA, a town of Germany, and circle of Upper-Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 8 miles SSE. Freyburg.

MULDAU, ſee *Moldau*.

MULDAU, or *Moldau*, a river of Germany, which riſes near the mountains which ſeparate Bohemia from the duchy of Bavaria, to the ſouth-weſt of Pracharitz, paſſes by Budweiſs, Teyn, Prague, &c. and joins the Elbe, a little above Melnik.

MULDENHAMMER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 6 miles W. Schwarzenberg.

MULDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, on the Inn: 36 miles NW. Saltzburg, and 40 E. Munich. *Long.* 30. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

MULDSCHEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 16 miles SW. Inſterburg.

MULETA *(La)*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 16 miles ESE. Scalea.

MULEVO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, on the Kama: 16 miles S. Sarapul.

MULFINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurtzburg: 6 miles S. Mergentheim, and 31 S. Wurzburg.

MULHAUSEN, ſee *Muhlhauſen*.

MULHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, on the Ruhr: 14 miles N. Duſſeldorp.

MULHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine: 3 miles N. Cologn.

MULINGEN *(Groſs)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Zerbſt. In the year 1632, this town was taken by the imperial troops, commanded by count Papenheim, and given up to plunder, and the women to the brutality of the ſoldiers: 14 miles W. Zerbſt.

MULINGEN *(Klein)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Zerbſt: 12 miles W. Zerbſt.

MULL, one of the Hebrides, or Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, ſeparated from the county of Argyle, by a narrow paſſage, called the *Sound of Mull*. The ſhape is very irregular; towards the eaſt, the ſhape tends towards a round; on the weſt, hollow, and indented with conſiderable lochs and bays, which contain ſeveral ſmall iſlands. From north to ſouth, it is about 22 miles; from eaſt to weſt, at the ſouthern extremity, it is as much, but, towards the north, not more than eight; nor is any part of the iſland ſix miles from the ſea. The bays form ſome good harbours. On the iſland there are no villages, except Tobermorey, near the northern point, where a fiſhing ſtation has lately been erected. The ſoil is unfavourable for corn, being, for the moſt part, rocky and barren. The mountains, however, abound with ſprings, and are covered with cattle, of which a great number are annually exported. Theſe, with the fiſhings, and a conſiderable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce. The ruins of ſeveral ancient caſtles are ſeen on this iſland. In 1588, on this coaſt, a ſhip of the line, belonging to the Spaniſh armada, was blown up; ſome ſay by accident, others, by the deſperate reſolution of a Scotchman. *Long.* 3. W. Edinburg. *Lat.* 56. 26. N.

MULL OF GALLOWAY, ſee *Galloway*.

MULL SOUND, a narrow ſea of Scotland, between the iſland of Mull, and the continent.

MULLAGHCARN, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone: 12 miles SSE. Strabane.

MULLAHA, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim: 4 miles E. Manorhamilton.

MULLAVILLY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore Country: 22 miles E. Seringapatam.

MULLET, a peninſula of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, about 9 miles long, and, in general, about two wide. A large bay, called *Black-ſod Bay*, almoſt dividing it from the reſt of the country. This peninſula is, contrary to the neighbouring coaſt of Mayo, ſaid to be fertile and populous.

MULLICAS, a river of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, which runs into the Atlantic, a little to the ſouth of Little Egg harbour.

MULLINGAR, a town of Ireland, and county town of Weſtmeath, and a borough, which ſends two members to parliament: 44 miles SW. Dundalk, and 39 WNW. Dublin. *Long.* 7. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 31. N.

MULLOOIA, a fortreſs of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and province of Garet, furniſhed with a garriſon.

MULLREA, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: 23 miles SW. Caſtlebar.

MULLUVIA, or *Mullocrah*, a river of Africa, which divides the empire of Morocco from Algiers, and runs into the Mediterranean, 15 leagues SE. Melilla.

MULNITZA, a town of Croatia: 10 miles N. Bihacs.

MULOSLAVSKICH, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Angara: 36 miles N. Balaganſkoi.

MULROY BAY, a bay on the north coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal: 6 miles W. Lough-Swilly.

MULTENEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 4 miles SE. Gerdawen.

MULTZIG, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: 1 league W. Molſheim.

MUTUL, a river of Africa, which paſſes through the kingdom of Fez, and runs into the Mediterranean, 15 leagues SE. Melilla.

MUMBLE'S POINT, a rock in the Briſtol Channel, near the ſouth coaſt of Wales, and weſt of the entrance of Swanſea Bay: 4 miles S. Swanſea.

MUNCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 6 miles S. Hoff.

MUNCHENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 19 miles W. Cuſtrin, and 29 E. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 33. N.

MUNCHENBERNSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Newſtadt: 7 miles NW. Weyda.

MUNCHENSTEIN, a village and caſtle of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle, at which is a paſs over Mount Jura.

MUNCHRODT, or *Roth*, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded in the year 1126, and put under the protection of the empire, by Charles IV. The Roman month is 15 florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 54 rix-dollars 12 kruitzers: 18 miles S. Ulm, and 38 WSW. Augſburg.

MUNDA, ſee *Monda*.

MUNDELLA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Gurry Mundella: 40 miles SE. Gurrah, and 95 WNW. Ruttunpour.

MUNDEN, or *Gemunden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, at the conflux of the Werra and the Fulda, where they join, to form the Weſer. It contains two Lutheran churches and an hoſpital. The Calviniſts perform their worſhip in an elegant building, in which is an organ; but this ſtructure is reckoned as a taxable houſe. In the town is a double garriſon: namely, one of four companies maintained by the town, and a regiment of the ſovereign's which quarters in barracks. The various goods brought hither by land and water from Heſſe, Thuringia, Saxony, Francfort, and Franconia, but more particularly from Nurenberg, Bavaria, &c. after a very ſhort ſtay here, are ſent down the Weſer, and what comes up it hither, is, for the moſt part, alſo forwarded in the above-mentioned countries. No foreigner, that is, no one who is not a freeman of Munden, is to trade beyond this town, but conſign his goods to a factor here; and whatever is brought in a veſſel, muſt, by virtue of the ſtaple right granted and confirmed to the town, be unladen and laden again. The Werra may be navigated by Munden and Heſſian veſſels, but the latter, on coming off Munden, are not to proceed, without a licence, and even then to have a Munden maſter, and pay a duty to the town, which being done, a licence in writing is granted. In 1626, it was beſieged and taken by ſtorm, by the imperialists, under count Tilly, by which ſtorm, excluſive of the number of townſmen who were killed, its loſs is eſtimated at 350,000 rix-dollars, and, on borrowing only 50 rix-dollars, of an inhabitant of Caſſel, to redeem one of their records out of the ſoldiers' hands, to raiſe ſo ſmall a ſum, the corporation was obliged to mortgage all its revenues. In 1757 and 1758, it was, for ſome time, poſſeſſed by the French: 13 miles SW. Gottingen, and 10 NNE. Caſſel.

MUNDEN, ſee *Minden*.

MUNDER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, on the Hammel. In the year 1483, this town was beſieged by the troops of Paderburn, Minden, Oſnabruck, and Lippe, united, but without ſucceſs. It ſuffered very much by the war which preceded the peace of Weſtphalia. Near the town is a ſalt-work: 18 miles ESE. Munden. *Long.* 26. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 16. N.

MUNDERAR, a province of Aſia, in the northern parts of the country of Cabul.

MUNDERKINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, ſituated on the Danube. This town ſuffered extremely during the long war in Germany. Within ſight of this place, in the year 1703, a battle was fought between a body of German horſe, amounting to 5000, under the command of the count de la Tour, and 3000 French horſe, under the command of M. de Legal, detached from the main army, encamped by the ſide of the Danube, for the defence of the dominions of the duke of Bavaria. The Imperialiſts had 1500 men killed and wounded; among the latter was prince Chriſtian of Hanover: 9 miles N. Buchau, and 36 SSW. Stuttgart.

MUNDSEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, near Angermunde, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg.

MUNDU, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Malwa, of which it was formerly the capital: 32 miles SW. Indore, and 90 N. Burhanpour. *Long.* 75. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

MUNGALOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the union of the rivers Ona and Uda, 88 miles from Verchnei Udinſk.

MUNGATZKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Tom: 180 miles E. Kolivan, and 640 ESE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 104. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 52. N.

MUNGLORE, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul: 125 miles E. Cachemire, and 135 E. Cabul. *Long.* 71. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 15. N.

MUNICH, a city of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſituated on the Iſer, the capital and reſidence of the elector. The ſtraight and broad ſtreets of this place, and the great number of fine buildings in it, both eccleſiaſtical and ſecular, render it one of the handſomeſt cities in all Germany, and even in Europe; and it is ſaid to contain 40,000 inhabitants. The palace here, which was firſt erected by the emperor Maximilian I. is an elegant ſtructure, containing four courts. The things the moſt worthy of notice in this palace, are, the large and beautiful Kaiſerſaal, a chapel of the Virgin Mary, with a rich treaſury in it; the antiquarium, or chamber of antiquities, in which are 200 marble ſtatues and buſts of Roman emperors, and ſome hundreds of other antiques, the greateſt part of which were brought from Italy; the chamber of rich curioſities; the muſæum, and the elector's library. In the year 1729, the palace, and particularly the chamber of rich curioſities here, ſuffered greatly by fire, and, in 1750, a whole wing of it was burned down. Towards the eaſt ſtands the elector's arſenal, and northward lie the park and pleaſure gardens, and near theſe is the Thurnierhaus, or large edifice for tournaments. In the largeſt market-place, ſtands a high marble pillar, with a braſs ſtatue of the Virgin Mary upon it, and two large fountains, and on the ſides is the town-houſe, in which the ſtates hold their meetings, together with ſeveral lofty houſes, ornamented with decorations of paintings on the front. The principal eccleſiaſtical buildings here, are the collegiate church, and ſeveral rich convents. In Munich, are manufactures of velvet, ſilk, wool, and tapeſtry. It is probable, that the ancient city of Campodunum, or Campidonum, ſtood in this neighbourhood. About the year 1175, duke Henry the Lion built the city of Munich on a ſpot belonging to the convent of Schoftlar. In 1327, it was greatly damaged by fire, and, in 1448, almoſt entirely deſtroyed. In 1632, it was taken by the Swedes, and, in 1704, 1742, and 1743, by the Auſtrians, who, in the laſt mentioned year, eſtabliſhed a commiſſion of regency at this place: 200 miles W. Vienna, and 29 SE. Augſburg. *Long.* 29. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

MUNILLA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 8 miles S. Calahorra.

MUNKACS, a town of Hungary: the caſtle is almoſt impregnable, ſeated on a high and ſteep rock, in a ſpacious plain, the natural ſtrength of which is increaſed by art and labour. It is the capital of a lordſhip, formerly bearing the title of a duchy. Beneath it, on the river Latortza is a town, which is the reſidence of a Greek biſhop, united with the Roman church, and a convent of the order of St. Baſil. In 1688, after a blockade of three years, this famous caſtle ſurrendered to the Imperialiſts; count Tekely's lady, who had conducted this long defence, being carried to Vienna; and beſides the Tekely family, vaſt treaſures in money were found here. In 1703, this was the place of rendezvous to the Rakotzy party, but, by ſuppreſſion of that revolt, this caſtle eſcheated to the crown: 52 miles ESE. Caſkau, and 128 SSE. Cracow. *Long.* 39. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

MUNKENGRATZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 7 miles NNE. Jung Buntzel.

MUNKHOLM, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 1 miles N. Drontheim.

MUNTKORP, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 7 miles W. Stroemſholm.

MUNNERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Lauer: 9 miles N. Schweinfurt, 28 NNE. Wurzburg, and 31 NW. Bamberg. *Long*. 27. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 7. N.

MUNNOW, ſee *Monnow*.

MUNNYPOUR, a town of Aſia, in the country of Meckley: 264 miles NNE. Aracan, and 530 E. Patna. *Long*. 95. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 24. 40. N.

MUNRY, a river of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, which runs into Tullaghan Bay.

MUNSESKIRCHEN, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sar Louis: 1½ league W. Bouzonville, and 4 E. Thionville.

MUNSHOLM, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Greater Belt: 10 miles NNW. Corſoer.

MUNSINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 26 miles SSE. Stuttgart, and 20 W. Ulm. *Long*. 27. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 23. N.

MUNSTER, a biſhopric of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia; bounded on the north by Eaſt Frieſeland and Oldenburg, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Oſnabruck and counties of Diepholz, Tecklenburg, Lingen, and Ravenſberg, on the ſouth by the duchy of Weſtphalia, the counties of Mark and Recklinghauſen, and duchy of Cleves, and on the weſt by the United States and county of Bentheim. This country is level, with ſome agreeable heights, but no mountains. The extenſive heaths here ſerve for the breeding of cattle. In it are alſo fruitful plains, fine woods and turf, together with good quarries of ſtone, and rivers abounding in fiſh. The moſt remarkable are the Embs, the Lippe, the Vecht, and the Berkel. The Dummer Lake, which is one German mile in length, and half a one broad, lies between the biſhopric and the county of Diepholz, and in part belongs thereto. At the time of the reformation, the Lutheran doctrine found here, indeed, many adherents; but it was afterwards ſuppreſſed, and the exerciſe of the Lutheran religion, which had been permitted in the quarter of Embſland, in the years 1613 and 1614, was again put down. In the year 802, the emperor, Charlemagne, created Ludgern, of Frieſeland, firſt biſhop of Mimigernford, inſtead of which name was afterwards uſed that of Munſter. Biſhop Louis I. ſet this biſhopric free from the hereditary right of protection of the counts of Tecklenburg. Biſhop Hermann II. who governed in the 12th century, was, by the emperor Otto IV. made a prince of the empire. Biſhop Otto, a count of Bentheim, was the firſt prelate who was elected by the chapter, on whom the emperor, Frederick II. conferred a power for this purpoſe. Biſhop Louis II. a landgrave of Heſſe, was the firſt who was confirmed by the pope. Biſhop Chriſtopher Bernhard, a baron of Galen, who died in the year 1678, is celebrated as a great warrior. The Roman month is 832 florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 434 rixdollars. The epiſcopal domains are more conſiderable than thoſe of Oſnabruck. The chapter maintains ſeven regiments. Munſter is the capital.

MUNSTER, a city of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of the biſhopric of the ſame name, ſituated in a very fruitful and pleaſant ſpot, on the rivulet Aa, not far from the Embs. This town was at firſt called *Mimigernford*, *Mimigard*, &c. but in the 11th century, obtained the name of Munſter, from the collegiate church founded there by Charlemagne. Munſter is environed with double ditches and ramparts, and contains alſo in it a citadel, which is called the *Brille*, and was erected by biſhop Chriſtopher Bernhard, of Galen, in order to curb the town. Among others, is the pariſh church of St. Lambert, on the tower of which John of Leyden, king of the Anabaptiſts, together with both his princes, were hung up in iron baſkets. The town itſelf has undergone many calamities, among which that is in particular worthy of notice which it underwent in the time of the Anabaptiſts, in 1535 and 1536. In the year 1648, the famous peace concluded between Germany and France was ſettled here. But in the year 1660, this place refuſing to acknowledge ſubjection to the ſupreme power of the biſhop, it was beſieged, and ſurrendered in 1661. Biſhop Ferdinand wanted to erect an univerſity here, in 1631, and alſo obtained of the emperor, Ferdinand II. the confirmation thereof, but his deſign was never put in execution. This city is remarkable for a famous treaty of a general peace, which was ſettled in the year 1648. It is ſometimes called the treaty of Munſter, and ſometimes the treaty of Weſtphalia, becauſe the plenipotentiaries were divided, and laboured in two places at the ſame time: the Swedes at Oſnabruck, and the French at Munſter. Thus, from the two treaties of Munſter and Oſnabruck, they have given it the general term of the treaty of Weſtphalia: 65 miles NNE. Cologn. *Long*. 25. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 49. N.—In the year 1759, this city was taken by the allies under general Imhoff.

MUNSTER, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 2 miles SW. Rattenburg.

MUNSTER, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Lucerne: 12 miles NNW. Lucerne.

MUNSTER, a town of the Griſons, which gives name to a valley, called *Munſterthal*, in the league of God's Houſe: 15 miles N. Bormio.

MUNSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in the Rhingrave: 1 mile SW. Creutznach.

MUNSTER, a village of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and duchy of Neuburg, where the allies were encamped before the battle of Blenheim: 7 miles NE. Hochſtatt.

MUNSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland; bounded on the north by Leinſter and Connaught, and on the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt, by the ocean. It is about 135 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. The chief rivers are the Suir, the Audluffe, the Lee, the Bande, the Leane, and the Caſhon. There are a great many bays and harbours and many rich towns, and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the vallies are embelliſhed with corn fields. The moſt general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fiſh. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. The principal town is Cork.

MUNSTER, or *Munſterroth*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: 4 miles SSW. Butzbach, and 14 N. Francfort on the Maine.

MUNSTER, or *Maſmunſter*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar. This town was formerly imperial. It was taken by count Montecuculi, and fortified in the year 1633; but the Swedes taking it ſoon after, deſtroyed the fortifications, and put it in the hands of the French: 2½ leagues NW. Ruffach, and 3 WSW. Colmar.

MUNSTER BILSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 1 mile N. Bilſen.

MUNSTER EYFFEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 34 miles WNW. Coblentz. *Long*. 24. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 38. N.

MUNSTER MEINFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves: 11 miles WSW. Coblentz, and 42 NE. Treves. *Long*. 24. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 21. N.

MUNSTERBERG, a principality of Sileſia, environed by the principalities of Schweidnitz, Brieg and Neiſſe, and the county of Glatz. It is a good ſoil, and beſides flax, hemp, and wood, produces all ſorts of grain, and the neighbourhood of Munſterberg yields great quantities of hops. Here are likewiſe, large breeds of good horned cattle and ſheep. To the weſt and ſouth, or near the county of Glatz, it is very mountainous, the Bohemian chain ending in thoſe parts, and the Moravian chain of mountains beginning there. In this principality are three boroughs, and one market town. Its firſt princes were of the line of the dukes of Schweidnitz. At the partition between Boleſlaus I. and his brother, Henry V. or the Fat, ſons to Boleſlaus II. or Bald, the former obtained Munſterberg, and founded a diſtinct line there. His youngeſt ſon, Boleſlaus, reſided at the aforeſaid town, and, in 1341, mortgaged Frankenſtein to Charles, ſon to the king of Bohemia. He was ſucceeded by his ſon, Nicholas the Little, who made an abſolute ſale of Frankenſtein to the emperor, Charles IV. His ſucceſſor again was his ſon, Boleſlaus IV. to whoſe lands ſucceeded his two ſons, John and Henry. In 1653, the principality of Munſterburg, with the diſtrict of Frankenſtein, was by the emperor, Ferdinand, conferred as a fief on John Weichard, of Auerſberg, whoſe deſcendants ſtill enjoy it.

MUNSTERBERG, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, ſituated on the Ohlau. The principal employment of the inhabitants is the culture of hops: 15 miles NW. Neiſſe, and 19 SW. Glatz.

MUNSTERDORF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 2 miles ESE. Itzehoa.

MUNSTERLINGEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Turgau: 3 miles SE. Conſtance.

MUNSTERLONEY, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone: 10 miles SE. Strabane.

MUNZENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg: 19 miles SE. Wetzlar, and 17 N. Hanau.

MUODGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole: 18 miles NNW. Ganjam.

MUR, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudeac: 3 leagues W. Loudeac, and 7¼ S. Guingamp.

MUR DE BARRES, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aveiron: 10 leagues N. Rhodez, and 10 NE. Figeac.

MURA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tunguſka, nearly oppoſite Mureka.

**MURACH**, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 7 miles E. Nabburg.

**MURADAL**, a paſs of Spain, in the Morena Mountains, between New Caſtile and Andaluſia, where the Spaniards obtained a victory over the Moors, in the year 1202.

**MURAKWA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 28 miles W. Braclaw.

**MURANO**, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Venice, with a town of the ſame name, which is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains 15 churches: a little to the N. of Venice.

**MURANY**, a fortreſs of Hungary: 18 miles SW. Kapſdorf.

**MURARUT**, a mountain of Tranſilvania, on the borders of Servia: 48 miles S. Hunyad.

**MURASSON**, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: 4½ leagues SSW. St. Affrique, and 10 ESE. Albin.

**MURASZERDA**, a town of Hungary, on the river Muhra: 8 miles NNE. Cſakatthurn.

**MURAT**, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Caune: 3 leagues E. La Caune.

**MURAT**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Cantal: 2¾ leagues WNW. St. Flour, and 7 NE. Aurillac. *Long.* 20. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 7. N.

**MURCA DE PANEYA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes: 4 leagues SSW. Mirandela, and 6 NE. Lamego.

**MURCIA**, a province of Spain, or, as it is called, a kingdom, is bounded on the north by New Caſtile, on the eaſt by Valencia, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, and on the weſt by Grenada and Jaen; the greateſt length is about 115 miles from north to ſouth, and 100 from eaſt to weſt. The principal rivers are the Segura and Guadalentin. The air is healthy and pure, and the country produces wine and corn, which are both good, but being very mountainous, not in any great quantity, ſo that its chief commodities are fine fruits, ſuch as oranges, lemons, &c. ſugar, honey, ſilk, and grain, ſuch as rice, peas, &c. The kingdom of Murcia produces a great quantity of ſilk. The Moors when they conquered Spain, are ſaid to have brought thither the mulberry-tree, and to have taught the Spaniards the manner of cultivating it, as alſo how to prepare and weave the ſilk. The ſoil of Murcia is ſo favourable to this tree, that it more eaſily grows there than in any other part of Spain. The little kingdom of Murcia is ſaid to contain 355,500 mulberry-trees, and to produce annually 40,000 ounces of the grain of the ſilk-worm, the reſult of which is 250,000 pounds of ſilk. Every kind of fruit produced in Spain is found in Murcia; it furniſhes Caſtile, England, and France, with oranges, lemons, figs, &c. The mountains are covered with ſhrubs, reeds, and odoriferous and medicinal plants.

**MURCIA**, a city of Spain, and capital of a province of the ſame name. Murcia was only a village till the time of the Romans, who, delighted with its ſituation, dedicated it to Venus Myrtia. It was in the fields of Murcia that Scipio, returned from his conqueſt, celebrated the obſequies of his father and uncle. Murcia remained 616 years under the dominion of the Romans. It was taken, diſmantled, and ſacked, by the Goths, who poſſeſſed it 310 years. The Moors, in their turn, came to beſiege it, after having conquered Cordova, Malaga, Grenada, and Jaen; and the inhabitants went to meet and fight them. The two armies met in a plain, ſtill called *Sangonera*, on account of the bloody battle that followed, in which the Murcians behaved ſo gallantly, that moſt of them remained upon the field. In this extremity the governor of the city ordered all the women to be clad in armour, and drawn up on the rampart, whilſt, in the character of an ambaſſador, he went to the Mooriſh general to capitulate. The Moors, believing the city to be ſtill ſtrong and full of ſoldiers, granted him very advantageous terms; but what what was their aſtoniſhment, when, upon entering the gates, they found only an army of women! The ſame circumſtance is related of the taking of Orihuela. At length, after 527 years' poſſeſſion, the Moors loſt it, in 1241, to Don Ferdinand, ſon of Alphonſo the Wiſe, and it has ever ſince remained under the dominion of Spain. Murcia contains ſix pariſh churches endowed by Alphonſo the Wiſe, ten convents of monks and ſix nunneries. A late traveller ſays, this city, although conſiderable and well peopled, has not one inn; the only lodging to be had in it is as wretched as thoſe found upon moſt of the great roads of Spain, in the places called inns, generally kept by Gitanos, or Gipſies: 56 miles SW. Valencia, and 115 ENE. Grenada. *Long.* 15. 25. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

**MURE**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Corſica: 13 miles SSW. Ajazzo.

**MURE** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 6 leagues S. Grenoble, and 6½ NE. Die.

**MUREKA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Tunguſka: 192 miles E. Eniſeiſk. *Long.* 116. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 30. N.

**MURENZKOI**, *Stanitz*, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena. *Long.* 132. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 31. N.

**MURET**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Garonne, on the Garonne. Peter of Aragon, having taken the part of the Albigeois, in the year 1213, aſſiſted by the counts of Toulouſe, Foix, and Comminges, laid ſiege to this town, with an army of 100,000 men. The biſhop of Toulouſe called to his aſſiſtance the count of Montfort, who entered Muret with his forces, and making a ſortie with 14,000 men, entirely defeated the beſieging army, with the loſs of the king, who was found dead in the field, and lies interred in a ſmall chapel near the town: 3¼ leagues S. Toulouſe, and 4½ N. Rieux. *Long.* 18. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

**MURG**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes about two miles ſouth eaſt Oppenau, runs ſouth-ſouth-eaſt about 6 miles to Lake Elp, near which it is joined by the Lorbach, when it changes its courſe, and runs northward to Gerſpach; after paſſing this town, it runs north-weſt by Kuppenheim, Raſtadt, &c. into the Rhine.

**MURGENTHAL**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: 15 miles E. Soleure.

**MURHARD**, or *Murhart*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg, on the Muhr: 22 miles NE. Stuttgart, and 62 SE. Worms. *Long* 27. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 56. N.

**MURJATTA**, a river of Hindooſtan, oue of the mouths of the Ganges.

**MURILLO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: 16 miles S. Jaca.

**MURITZ**, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Mecklenburg, a little to the ſouth of Wahren.

**MURLAVADDY**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 21 miles S. Bangalore.

**MURMANSKOI BEREG**, the north-eaſt coaſt of Ruſſian Lapland, in the government of Archangel, between *Lat.* 68. and 69. N.

**MURNAU**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 10 miles S. Weilham, and 14 SE. Schongau.

**MURNIG SEE**, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 10 miles WN. Welach.

**MURO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 6 miles NNE. Aleſſano.

**MURO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Conza, 11 miles SE. Conza, and 59 E. Naples.

**MURO**, a mountain of Portugal, which forms a weſtern boundary of the province of Tra los Montes.

**MUROL**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſſe: 1 league N. Beſſe.

**MUROS**, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, at the mouth of the Tambro: 25 miles W. Compoſtella.

**MUROS**, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: 17 miles NNW. Oviedo.

**MURR ISLANDS**, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 59. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

**MURRA**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 10 miles NW. Zebid.

**MURRAY FRITH**, a large bay of the German Sea, on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, and north of the county of Murray, whence its name.

**MURRAY HARBOUR**, a harbour on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 62. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. N.

**MURRAY'S ISLANDS**, ſeveral ſmall iſlands on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Kircudbright, at the mouth of Fleet bay: 11 or 12 miles NNE. Burrow Head.

**MURRAYSHIRE**, or *Elginſhire*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by an arm of the Sea, called the *Frith of Murray*, on the eaſt by Banffſhire, on the ſouth by Aberdeenſhire and Inverneſsſhire, and on the weſt by Inverneſsſhire and Nairnſhire; being thirty miles from eaſt to weſt, and nearly the ſame from north to ſouth. Its air is ſalutary, and the winter milder than any other part in the north of the kingdom. The ſouth ſide is mountainous, but abounds with paſture, as the low country does with corn. Here are ſeveral woods of firs and oaks. The ſoil is generally fruitful, and produces the fruits ripe ſoon. Its principal rivers are the Spey, the Loſſie, Nairn, and Findhorn; all of which produce vaſt quantities of ſalmon. The chief towns are Elgin and Forres.

**MURSANGE**, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune: 1½ league E. Beaune.

**MURSCHNITZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: 9 miles NE. Coburg.

**MURTEZABAD**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 12 miles NE. Angura.

**MURU**, a ſea-port town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon. The harbour is narrow but ſafe, and ſcreened by a mountain: 25 leagues SW. Meaco.

MURVIEDRO, ſee *Morviedro*.

MURVIEL, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers : 2¼ leagues NNW. Beziers, and 3½ S. Bedarrieux.

MURZINEI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch : 40 miles NNW. from Tara.

MUS, a town of the iſland of Sardinia : 5 miles W. Cagliari.

MUSA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. This town is a kind of market for fruit and fowls to Mocha. It is populous, and ſurrounded with walls : 18 miles E. Mocha.

MUSACCHIA, a town of European Turkey, in Albania : 36 miles SSE. Albaſano.

MUSAGATA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira ; 3 leagues SE. St. Joao de Peſqueira, and 3 SSW. Torre de Moncorvo.

MUSAY, a town of Hungary : 10 miles S. Munkacz.

MUSCHUOF, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen : eight miles NW. Damar.

MUSCKA, a town of Luſatia, on the river Neiſſe ; the chief place of a lordſhip, about 10 leagues in circumference : 24 miles W. Sagan, and 52 NE. Dreſden.

MUSCOVY, ſee *Ruſſia*.

MUSKETO ISLANDS, ſmall iſlands of United America, on the coaſt of Main. *Long*. 69. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 43. 55. N.

MUSKETTO COVE, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long*. 61. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 12. N.

MUSKINGUM, a river of North America, which runs into the Ohio. *Long*. 81. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 39. 15. N.

MUSNIKI, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 14 miles S. Wilkomierz.

MUSNOU, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia : 7 miles SW. Materra.

MUSOLENTE, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan : 9 miles SE. Ciſmone.

MYSONE, a river of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, which runs into the Adriatic, a little to the north-eaſt of Loretto.

MUSQUABASTON LAKE, a lake of Canada. *Long*. 87. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 40. N.

MUSQUITO COVE, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long*. 78. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 28. N.

MUSSAXO COSA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir : 40 miles SW. Tecrit.

MUSSELBURGH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh. Near this town, at a village called *Pinkie*, in the year 1547, a bloody battle was fought, between an army of 18,000 Engliſh, under the command of the duke of Somerſet, aſſiſted by a numerous fleet ; and the Scots, commanded by the earl of Arran, in numbers far ſuperior to the invaders. The duke of Somerſet, previous to the battle, it is ſaid, made an overture for peace, on fair and reaſonable conditions, which were not accepted. The Engliſh were ſupported by the ſhips, and the Scots were completely defeated; with the loſs of 10,000 men : the number of the ſlain among the Engliſh was very inconſiderable : 4 miles N. Dalkeith, and 5 W. Edinburgh.

*Muſſy l' Evêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-ſur-Seine : 3 leagues SSE. Bar-ſur-Seine, and 5 SE. Chaource.

MUSTAFA PACHA KUPRI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, on the Mantz, over which is a celebrated ſtone bridge, built near Muſtapha Pacha : 18 miles NW. Adrianopoli.

MUSTAPHA PACHA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria : 56 miles WNW. Sofia.

MUSTAPHINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha : 12 miles S. Sterlitamaſk.

MUSTER, a town of the duchy of Courland : 56 miles SE. Sielburg.

MUSTERFIELD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina : 10 miles E. Kingſton.

MUSTIOGANNIM, or *Moſtagran*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers : ſo called from the ſweetneſs of the mutton fed near it. It is built in the form of a theatre, with a full proſpect of the ſea behind, incloſed with mountains, defended by a citadel. The harbour is bad : 36 miles NE. Oran. *Long*. 1. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 36. 6. N.

MUSUELA, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, on the left ſide of the Guadalquiver : 7 miles NE. Jaen, and 50 N. Grenada.

MUT-BEDR, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile : 4 miles SW. Manſora.

MUT KAMAR, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile : 23 miles N. Cairo, and 26 S. Manſora.

MUTEL KOLI, a town of Egypt : 12 miles S. Damietta.

MUTHILL, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, containing about 140 houſes, and, in the whole pariſh, 2948 ſouls : 2 miles S. Crieff.

MUTIUSCHICHA, a bay or gulf in the Frozen Sea, on the north-weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long*. 75. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 75. 50. N.

MUTSCHEN, or *Mutzſchen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic. In the neighbourhood is found a ſpecies of cryſtal, to which they give the name of Mutſchen diamond : 6 miles E. Grimma, and 20 E. Leipſic. *Long*. 30. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 14. N.

MUTTAMUSKEET, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina, 20 miles long, and five wide : 3 miles N. Pamlico Sound.

MUTTON BAY, a bay on the north ſide of the river St. Lawrence, on the coaſt of Canada. *Long*. 69. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 48. 25. N.

MUXACAR, or *Muxacra*, ſee *Mujaxar*.

MUY *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan : 2 leagues SSE. Draguignan.

MUYDEN, a town of Holland, ſituated on the river Vecht, near the Zuyder See ; there is a ſluice here, by means of which, all the adjacent country can be laid under water. The chief trade carried on is making of ſalt : 6 miles W. Naarden, and 6 E. Amſterdam.

MUYDERBERG, a town of Holland : 1 league E. Muyden.

MUZILLAC, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Roche Bernard : 2½ leagues NW. La Roche Bernard, and 4 SE. Vannes.

MYAS, a town of Africa, in the country of Sennaar : 80 miles SSE. Sennaar.

MYCONI, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about ſeven leagues in circumference. The ſoil is dry and mountainous, but the mountains are not very high. It produces little wheat, but plenty of barley, raiſins, and figs, with ſome olives. Partridges, quails, turtle doves, beccaficos, and rabbits, are in the greateſt plenty. The number of inhabitants is about 3000, they are chiefly Greek Chriſtians, and governed by a cadi. *Long*. 43. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 25. N.

MYDAN, a town of Aſia, which gives name to a diſtrict in the country of Cabul ; 20 miles SW. Cabul.

MYDRECHT, a town of the ſtate of Utrecht : 4 leagues WSW. Utrecht.

MYEDZYRZCE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 42 miles N. Conſtantinow.

MYERS TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania : 17 miles W. Reading.

MYLAU, or *Muhlau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, on the Golſch : 3 miles SE. Greitz, and 2 W. Reichenbach.

MYNOW, ſee *Monnow*.

MYSA, a river of Germany, which runs into the Muldau, a little above Prague.

MYSA, a river of Germany, which riſes in Bohemia, on the confines of Bavaria, and runs into the Muldau, near Prague.

MYSLOWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor, on the Brzemſa : 5 miles S. Bendſin, 13 N. Oſwienczin, and 10 N. Beron.

MYSORE, a province of Hindooſtan, which takes its name from a town ſituated about ten miles ſouth from the river Cauvery, formerly governed by an Hindoo prince. What is called the kingdom of Myſore, includes, beſides the Myſore Proper, the countries of Bednore, Coimbetore, Canara, and Dindigul, with ſome others, the whole forming an extent near 500 miles, from north to ſouth, and near 300, where broadeſt, from eaſt to weſt, though in ſome places it is hardly 100, and, towards the ſouth, narrowed almoſt to a point. Myſore, on the north, is bounded by the countries of Viſiapour and Golconda, on the eaſt by the Carnatic, on the ſouth by Madura, Travancore, and Cochin, and, on the weſt, by the Indian Sea. On the death of the laſt Hindoo king, Hyder Ally, a ſoldier of fortune, declared himſelf regent, and impriſoned the young prince, who was to have ſucceeded his father. Hyder had riſen from a low rank, to the ſupreme command of the army. On a complaint that the Engliſh had not kept their treaties with him, he made an irruption into the Carnatic. The war continued with various ſucceſs, during the years 1767, 1768, and part of 1769 ; when Hyder, with a ſtrong detachment of choſen troops, chiefly horſe, giving the Britiſh army the ſlip, came within ſeven miles of Madraſs, and dictated a peace to the government of that place. Some years afterwards, hoſtilities were again commenced, and ſucceſſively renewed, till the death of Hyder Ally, and even after his death, by his ſon Tippoo ; till, in the year 1792, after ſeveral defeats, Tippoo was compelled to make peace, on the humiliating terms of ſurrendering great part of his dominions to the Engliſh and their friends, and the payment of thirty lacks of rupees ; and for the due performance of the articles of the treaty, two of the Sultan's eldeſt ſons were ſent as hoſtages to Lord Cornwallis, the commander of the Britiſh army. The groſs revenue of Tippoo has been ſtated at four crores of rupees, or as many millions ſterling. His military eſtabliſhment is very great, being no leſs than 72,800 regulars, including 740

Europeans, under the command of French officers ; beſides troops in the frontier garriſons, to the amount of 49,000. The remainder of his force conſiſts of irregulars of various deſcriptions, and amounts to 33,000, and upwards ; ſo that the whole force of Tippoo is reckoned at 155,000, of which near 73,000 are of a claſs much ſuperior to any troops that have ever been raiſed and diſciplined by a native of India.

MYSORE, a fortified town of Hindooſtan, anciently the capital of the country ſo called : 10 miles S. Seringapatam.

MYSTIC, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, which runs into Boſton Harbour.

MYSZ, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck : 36 miles S. Novogrodeck.

# N.

NAARDEN, or *Narden*, a ſea-port town of Holland, ſituated at the ſouth part of the Zuyder See ; the capital of a ſmall country called Goyland, which includes Naarden, Muyden, and Weſep, with ſixteen villages. This city has undergone many misfortunes ; it has been ſacked, burned, pillaged, and, at length, drowned by the ſea. It was firſt built in 996, and the remains of the ancient town may ſometimes be diſcovered when the ſea retires to a more than ordinary diſtance. It was rebuilt in the year 1355, by William duke of Bavaria, who beſtowed on it many privileges. It is of very great importance, being ſituated at the head of the canals of the province of Holland, of which it is conſidered the key, particularly of Amſterdam ; the fortifications are handſome and regular, with double ditches. David de Burgoyne, biſhop of Utrecht, having obtained a great victory over the Hollanders, in 1481, ſurpriſed Naarden, by means of ſome ſoldiers diſguiſed like market women ; but, in a ſhort time afterwards, being beat in his turn, it was retaken ; five years after that, it was burned down by a ſudden fire. In the year 1572, Frederick de Toledo, ſon of the duke of Alva, took it from the Prince of Orange, and, to puniſh the inhabitants for their revolt, commanded them to aſſemble in the market-place, and after allowing them ſome time to prepare for death, he ordered them all to be maſſacred, without regard to age or ſex, contrary to his word given to the citizens : only a very few were ſpared, among whom was the learned Lambert Hortenſius ; all the houſes were burned, the walls were raſed, and the dead bodies left expoſed without burial for three weeks. The cities of Malines and Zutphen were ſerved the ſame, which ſo enraged the people againſt the Spaniards, that it produced a general revolt. In the year 1672, Naarden was taken by the French, but retaken by the Prince of Orange the following year : 14 miles N. Utrecht, and 11 E. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

NAARN, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, 4 miles above Grein, in the archduchy of Auſtria.

NAAS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, at which the aſſizes are held alternately with Athy ; formerly the reſidence of the kings of Leinſter, where, on account of the Engliſh, caſtles were built and a parliament held : it was made a fortreſs during the civil wars. Naas ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament : 26 miles NW. Wicklow, and 15 SW. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 42. W. Greenwich *Lat.* 53. 13. N.

NAAS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia : 34 miles SW. Fahlun.

NAB, a river of Germany, which riſes about 4 miles W. Wonſidel, in the circle of Franconia, on the borders of Bavaria, and runs into the Danube, 4 miles W. Ratiſbon.

NABAL, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the ſea : ſuppoſed to have been anciently called Neapolis. Near it are found ſeveral remains of antiquity. The preſent town is celebrated for its potteries : 32 miles SSE. Tunis. *Long.* 28. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

NABALIA, a ſmall iſland of Egypt, in the lake of Tennis : 3 miles S. Tennis.

NABAN, a town of Egypt : 5 miles S. Beniſuef.

NABAN, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman : 168 miles W. Julfar.

NABBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate, ſituated on the Nab. In the year 1431, this town was pillaged by the Bohemians : 10 miles E. Amberg, and 29 N. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 29. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.

NABLOUS, a town of Aſia, and capital of a country, anciently called *Samaria.* This town, ſituated near Sichem, and on the ruins of the Neapolis of the Greeks, is the reſidence of a ſchieck, who farms the tribute, for which he is accountable to the pacha of Damaſcus, when he makes his circuit. The inhabitants are ſuch zealous Mahometans, as not, willingly, to ſuffer any Chriſtians among them. They are diſperſed in villages among the mountains, the ſoil of which is tolerably fertile, and produces a great deal of corn, cotton, olives, and ſome ſilk. Their diſtance from Damaſcus, and the difficulty of invading their country, by preſerving them to a certain degree from the oppreſſions of the government, enables them to live in more peace and happineſs, than is to be found elſewhere. They are at preſent even ſuppoſed the richeſt people in Syria ; which advantage they owe to their political conduct, during the late troubles in Galilee and Paleſtine ; when the tranquillity in which they lived, induced many perſons to take refuge there : 30 leagues SSW. Damaſcus, and 8 N. Jeruſalem.

NABTE, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas : 100 miles WNW. Medina.

NACHOD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 11 miles SSE. Trautenau.

NACHSHAH, or *Naſaph*, a town of Aſia : 25 miles SW. Samarcand.

NACO, or *Puerto di Cavallos*, a town of North America, in the province of Honduras.

NACOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen : 12½ miles SW. Tche-li leou.

NACSIVAN, or *Naxivan*, or *Nacchivan*, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia, ſuppoſed to have been the ancient Artaxata, and one of the largeſt cities of the Eaſt. It was ruined by Abbas I. who removed the inhabitants into the interior parts of Perſia : it began inſenſibly to recover, and, in the laſt century, contained 2000 houſes : it once contained 40,000 houſes. In it are ſome conſiderable bazars, caravanſeras, public baths, and other buildings, more uſeful than magnificent : 30 leagues SE. Erivan, and 86 E. Erzerum.

NACZ, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 20 miles NW. Lidda.

NACZIKOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw : 36 miles W. Braclaw.

NADAN-FOERE HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 144. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 50. N.

NADAST, a town of Hungary : 18 miles E. Ziget.

NADDER, a river of England, which riſes in Dorſetſhire, and joins the Willy, at Wilton, in Wiltſhire.

NADEM, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 48 leagues S. Kin.

NADERBAR, a town of Hindooſtan, which gives name to a diſtrict, or circar, in the country of Guzerat : 152 miles NW. Arungabad, and 55 E. Surat.

NADERSPACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Bielach, about 3 miles NE. Frankenfels, in the archduchy of Auſtria.

NADIM, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Lake Toromlar, and runs into the Gulf of Obſkaia. *Long.* 91. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 25. N.

NADIMSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the Gulf of Obſkaia, and government of Tobolſk : 148 miles E. Obdorſkoi, and 524 NNE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 86. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. N.

NADIN, a fortreſs of Venetian Dalmatia, ſituated on a mountain. The Turks were never able to make themſelves maſters of this place, till the year 1539. In 1682, they loſt it ; and, in the year 1684, it fell into the hands of the Venetians.

NADIR, a town of Egypt, ſituated on the weſt branch of the Nile : 18 miles NNW. Cairo.

NADONE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore : 30 miles SE. Nagorkote.

NADOR, a town of Africa, ſituated in the ſouth-weſt part of Algiers, inhabited by Arabians : 80 miles SE. Oran.

NADRAMA, a town of Africa, in the country of Biledulgerid : 45 miles S. Beni Mezrab.

NADSAR, a mountain of Aſia, in Thibet. *Long.* 105. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 26. N.

NAEFELS, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Glaris. In the year 1388, a celebrated victory was gained near this place, by the inhabitants of this canton, over the Auſtrians. Only about 350 troops of Glaris, aſſiſted by fewer than fifty Switzers, withſtood 15,000 Auſtrians, and, after a terrible ſlaughter, compelled them to retire. In memory of which glorious tranſaction, a chapel was built on the ſpot, which was rebuilt in the year 1779. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics : miles N. Glaris.

NAFFOY LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway, miles S. Caſtlebar.

NAFTA, a town of Africa, in the country of Biledulgerid.

NAFWELSIO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 33 miles SE. Jonkioping.

NAGAIBATZKAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ik: 32 miles NE. Bugulma.

NAGAMUNGALUM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 23 miles N. Seringapatam.

NAGARITZ, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 17 leagues S. Laſſa.

NAGAVSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſſacks, on the Don: 148 miles ENE. Azoph.

NAGAZ, or *Nugbz*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Candahar, near the north coaſt of the river Cowmull: 58 miles ESE. Ghizni, and 85 SE. Cabul. *Long.* 69. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 16. N.

NAGED, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 10 leagues SSW. Schiras.

NAGELSTADT, or *Negelſtett*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 3 miles E. Langen Salza.

NAGERA, ſee *Najera*.

NAGERAN, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 10 miles NW. Saade.

NAGERILLA, or *Laglera*, or *Aglera*, a river of Spain, in Old Caſtile, which runs into the Ebro, 6 miles N. Calzada.

NAGIAH, a fortreſs of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut: 180 miles SW. Amanzirifdin.

NAGLES, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Cork: 13 miles N. Cork.

NAGLIAN, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 4 miles N. Alba, and 13 E. Carmagnola.

NAGOLD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtenberg, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, in the Black Foreſt. This place anciently belonged to the counts of Hohenberg, who are now extinct. In the year 1736, a medicinal ſpring was diſcovered here: 22 miles SW. Stuttgart, and 16 NE. Freudenſtatt. *Long.* 26. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

NAGORCOTE, or *Kote Kangrah*, a fortreſs, and celebrated temple of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore: 86 miles NE. Lahore, and 250 NW. Delhi. *Long.* 74. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 35. N.

NAGORE, a town of Hindooſtan, which gives name to a circar, in the country of Agimere: 40 miles NW. Agimere, and 92 W. Jyepour. *Long.* 74. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 8. N.

NAGORSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby: 92 miles SSE. Berezov.

NAGPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a Mahratta prince, in the country of Berar. It is a city of modern date, large and populous, but meanly built, and only defended by a citadel. The country round is fertile, and well cultivated: 465 miles S. Deihi, and 488 W. Calcutta. *Long.* 79. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 10. N.

NAGRAGINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Konda: 176 miles N. Tobolſk.

NAG'S HEAD, a cape on the ſouth end of the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 63. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 20. N.

NAGYBANJA, a town of Hungary. This is a metal town, and one of the royal free towns. The gold and ſilver mine-works are of great produce, and the money coined here is diſtinguiſhed by the mark N.B.: 30 miles NE. Zatmar.

NAGY-CAROLY, a town of Hungary, with a caſtle: 12 miles SW. Zatmar.

NAGYFALU, a town of Hungary, near the Theyſs: 3 miles ESE. Tokay.

NAGYFALU, a town of Hungary: 16 miles ENE. St. Job.

NAGYMYHALA, a town of Hungary: 18 miles WSW. Ungvar.

NAGYKETSKY, a town of Hungary: 8 miles NE. Groz Wardein.

NAGYSCOLOS, a town of Hungary: 12 miles ESE Munkacz.

NAHANT, a bay of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, 3 miles N. Boſton Harbour.

NAHANTIK, a bay of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, 3 miles W. of the mouth of the Thames.

NAHARLYK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 24 miles E. Bialacerkiew.

NAHAR MALEK, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irac, near the Euphrates. *Long.* 63. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 20. N.

NAHE, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine, at Bingen, in the electorate of Mentz.

NAHIAM, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman, of great antiquity. It is now almoſt ruined: 37 leagues S. Sirgian.

NAHR EL ANTAR, a town of Arabia Deſerta, the ſummer reſidence of an Arabian ſchieck, on the banks of the Euphrates.

NAHR EL KELB, a river of Syria, which ſeparates the pachalic of Tripoli, from the pachalic of Acre, and runs into the Mediterranean, 36 miles S. Tripoli.

NAJAC, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ville Franche, on the Aveiron. In the year 1672, a copper mine was diſcovered in the neighbourhood: 3 leagues S. Ville Franche, and 5 W. Sauve Terre.

NAJERA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, containing three churches, and three convents: 36 miles E. Burgos, and 32 W. Calahorra. *Long.* 14. 1. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

NAILLERS, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: 3 leagues W. Fontenay le Comte.

NAILLOUX, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ville Franche: 2 leagues SW. Ville Franche, and 6 SSE. Toulouſe.

NAIM, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 80 miles NW. Haſſek.

NAIN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli.

NAIN, a Moravian ſettlement, on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 61. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. N.

NAINSOOK, a river of Aſia, which runs into the Behut, 20 miles E. Puckholi.

NAINTRE, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: 3 leagues SW. Chatellerault.

NAIRN, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the ſame name. The town originally being ſituated in a different place, probably, from where it now ſtands, was defended by a caſtle. As far back as the time of king Malmcolm I. Buchanan informs us, that this caſtle was taken by the Danes, and that by them, the keepers thereof were cruelly uſed. Since that period, however, the ſea has made great encroachments, and the courſe of the river is greatly altered. Where the caſtle then ſtood, is entirely covered with water, and the river, which then run hard by the caſtle, now flows into the Murray Frith, nearly half an Engliſh mile to the eaſt of that place. The town is a royal burgh. In conjunction with Inverneſs, Forres, and Fortroſe, it returns a member to ſerve in parliament. At what period it was erected into a royal burgh, is uncertain. The number of ſouls in this town and pariſh is eſtimated at 2400. There are ſix fiſhing-boats in the town, and two in the country part of the pariſh, in each of which ſeven men are employed. The trade is not conſiderable; the chief exports ate fiſh, corn, and yarn: 13 miles ENE. Inverneſs. *Long.* 0. 36. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 33. N.

NAIRN, a river of Scotland, which ſeparates the county of Murray from Inverneſs, croſſes Nairnſhire, and runs into the Frith of Murray near Nairn. The houſe of Calder ſtands on this river, where ſtrangers are ſhown the bed, in which tradition ſays, Duncan was murdered by Macbeth. The draw-bridge too, which is entire, exhibits a curious ſpecimen of antique architecture.

NAIRNSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the Frith of Murray, on the eaſt and ſouth by the county of Murray, and on the weſt by the county of Inverneſs, and the Frith of Murray. The greateſt length about 12 miles, and the breadth 10. It is populous and fertile, containing ſeveral lakes, which abound in fiſh, and ſome foreſts of firs. Nairn is the capital.

NAKELO, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman, ſituated near a bay of the Perſian Gulf: 160 leagues S. Schiras. *Long.* 53. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. N.

NAKLO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: 36 miles NNW. Gneſna.

NAKRA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 30 leagues NE. Herat.

NAKVAY, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani.

NALA SUNKRA, a branch of the Indus, which divides from the main ſtream, 14 miles SW. Nuſſerpour, and runs into the ſea, 30 miles W. Boogebooge.

NALDA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 3 miles S. Logrono.

NALDOUROUK, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Amednagur: 120 miles W. Hydrabad, and 76 E. Viſiapour.

NALIKAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 32 miles E. Eſki-Shehr.

NALLENROE LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 19 miles W. Killaloe.

NALLIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: 2 leagues E. Luçon.

NALON, a river of Spain, which runs into the Pravia, 2 miles S. Oviedo.

NAMACUL, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Barramaul country: 42 miles SE. Darempoury, and 62 ENE. Coimbetore.

NAMBIOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 20 miles W. Erroad.

NAMCUL, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 40 miles NW. Tritchinopoly, and 51 N. Dindigul.

NAMDO, an iſland in the Baltic, near the eaſt coaſt of Sweden. *Long.* 18. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 10. N.

**NAMETZKY**, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: 8 miles NNE. Saar.

**NAMMESTA**, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: 28 miles ESE. Chriſtiania.

**NAMPHIO**, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about five leagues in circumference, without harbour or town, containing a few villages, and ſome ruins, amongſt which are diſtinguiſhed the remains of a temple of Apollo. It is mountainous, and contains few plants, but ſome excellent ſprings of freſh water; plenty of honey and wax is collected, and partridges are numerous. *Long*. 43. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 27. N.

**NAMPTWICK**, or *Nantwich*, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated on the river Weaver, which divides it in two parts, and by the Cheſter canal, which is finiſhed here with a broad baſon, forming a kind of harbour. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in ſalt and cheeſe; for both of which, this town and environs are celebrated. A cotton manufacture has lately been eſtabliſhed; that of ſhoes has been of ſome continuance. The town is governed by a conſtable, &c. who are guardians of the ſalt ſprings. Here is a large weekly market for corn and cattle, held on Saturday: 19½ miles SE. Cheſter, and 162 NW. London.

**NAMSEN**, a river of Norway, which runs into a bay of the North Sea, to which it gives name. *Long*. 11. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 64. 35. N.

**NAMSLAW**, a town of Sileſia, in tha principality of Breſlaw, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſituated among moraſſes, on the river Weyda. This town once belonged to the dukes of Breſlau, next to thoſe of Glogau, and afterwards to the dukes of Lignitz, till, in 1348, duke Wenceſlaus ſold it to the emperor Charles IV. who, in 1350, walled it in. The emperor, Wenceſlaus, included it under the ſame government with the principality of Breſlau. In 1619, it was deſtroyed by fire; and, in 1741, after a cannonade of three days, taken by the Pruſſians: 12 miles SE. Oels, and 23 ESE. Breſlaw.

**NAMUR** *(County of)*, one of the ten catholic provinces of the Netherlands. The County of Namur conſtituted, in the tenth century, a part of the county of Lomme, as alſo of the county of Ainau; the former lay between the Meuſe and the Sambre, the latter extended from the Sambre to the other ſide of Gemblours, along the Ornau. The firſt count of Namur, concerning whom we have a certain knowledge, is Robert, ſon to Beringer, count of Lomme, to whom ſucceeded his ſon, Albrecht, who died in the year 998. In 1189, the emperor, Henry, declared Baldwin, count of Hainaut, who was ſiſter's ſon to Henry, count of Namur, and his appointed ſucceſſor, marggrave of the empire. Count John III. who had no legitimate children, ſold the county of Namur, in 1421, to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, for 132,000 crowns, and died in 1429.

**NAMUR**, a city of the Netherlands, and capital of the county of Namur, ſituated in a vally, at the conflux of the Meuſe and the Sambre; the greater part on the right ſide of the Sambre, between two hills. It is ſaid to take its name from an idol called *Nam*, ſuppoſed to be Neptune. The city was defended by a very ſtrong caſtle, ſituated on a ſharp rock on the oppoſite ſide of the Sambre; this caſtle was defended by Fort William, and many other very conſiderable forts, ſo as to make it ſuppoſed impregnable. In the year 1692, Louis XIV. being mortified at the defeat of his fleet off la Hogue, determined to lay ſiege to Namur, and having reviewed his army which amounted to 120,000 men, he inveſted it on both ſides the Sambre, with one half of his army, while the other covered the ſiege, under the command of the duke of Luxemburg. The prince of Brabançon commanded the garriſon, which conſiſted of 9000 men. The place was well ſupplied, and the governor knew that king William would make ſtrong efforts for its relief: notwithſtanding which the aſſailants carried on their attacks with ſuch vigour, that, in ſeven days after the trenches were opened, the town capitulated, and the garriſon retired into the citadel. King William being joined by the troops of Brandenburg and Liege, advanced to the Mehaigne, at the head of 100,000 effective men, and encamped within cannon-ſhot of Luxemburg's army, which lay on the other ſide of the river. That general, however, had taken ſuch precautions, that the king of England could not interrupt the ſiege, nor attack the French lines, without great diſadvantage. The beſiegers, encouraged by the preſence of their monarch, and aſſiſted by Vauban, their engineer, repeated their attacks with ſuch impetuoſity, that the fort of Coehorn was ſurrendered after an obſtinate defence, in which Coehorn himſelf had been dangerouſly wounded. It was a noble ſpectacle to behold the two greateſt engineers Europe had ever bred, Vauban and Coehorn, exhauſt the whole ſcience of attack and defence. Several ſallies and aſſaults were made; the beſieged performed wonders, but the fortune of the beſiegers prevailed, and the citadel ſurrendered, in ſight of king William's army. Namur remained in the poſſeſſion of the French, till the year 1695, when king William was determined, if poſſible, to retake it. On the 11th of July, the trenches were opened, and the next day the batteries began to play with incredible fury, and the garriſon defended the place with equal ſpirit and perſeverance. On the 18th, major-general Ramſay and the lord Cutts, at the head of five battalions Engliſh, Scots, and Dutch, attacked the enemy's advanced works on the right of the counterſcarp. They were ſuſtained by ſix Engliſh battalions, commanded by brigadier-general Fitzpatrick, while eight foreign regiments, with 9000 pioneers, advanced on the left, under major-general Saliſch. The aſſault was deſperate and bloody, the enemy maintaining their ground for two hours with undaunted courage; but, at laſt they were obliged to give way, and were purſued to the very gates of the town, though not before they had killed or wounded 1200 of the confederate army. The king was ſo well pleaſed with the behaviour of the Britiſh troops, that, during the action, he laid his hand upon the ſhoulder of the elector of Bavaria, and exclaimed with emotion, "See, my brave Engliſh!" Count Guiſcard, the governor, capitulated for the town on the 4th of Auguſt; and the French retired into the citadel, againſt which twelve batteries played upon the 13th. On the firſt day of September, the beſieged having obtained a ceſſation of arms, that their dead might be buried, the comte de Guiſcard appearing on the breach, deſired to ſpeak with the elector of Bavaria, his highneſs immediately mounting the breach, the French governor offered to ſurrender the fort of Coehorn, but was given to underſtand, if he meant to capitulate, he muſt treat for the whole. This reply being communicated to Boufflers, he agreed to the propoſal: the ceſſation was prolonged, and that very evening the capitulation was finiſhed. It was obſerved, that the French king had ſo much confidence in the ſtrength of this place, that he cauſed this inſcription to be put up over one of the gates:

*Reddi, non vinci poteſt.*

It may be ſurrendered, but cannot be conquered.

After the death of Charles II. of Spain, the French ſeized Namur, with the reſt of the Netherlands. In the year 1704, the Dutch army, under general Ouwerkercke, or Overkirk, bombarded it, from the 26th, of July, to the 29th, and deſtroyed great part of the city; but the French kept poſſeſſion of it, till the treaty of Utrecht, when the comté, town, and caſtle, were given up to the States General, to ſerve as a barrier againſt France; the elector of Bavaria being to enjoy the ſovereignty and revenues, and the town to contribute its quota to the maintenance of the Dutch troops and fortifications. In the year 1746, after the French had taken Huy, and cut off the communication of the allies with Maeſtricht, prince Charles of Lorrain abandoned the defence of Namur, and it was immediately inveſted by the enemy. The trenches were opened on the 2d day of September, and the garriſon, conſiſting of 7000 Auſtrians, defended themſelves with equal ſkill and reſolution; but the cannonading and bombardment were ſo terrible, that, in a few days, the place was converted into a heap of rubbiſh; and on the 23d day of the month, the French monarch took poſſeſſion of this ſtrong fortreſs, which had formerly ſuſtained ſuch dreadful attacks. By the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, it was ceded to the emperor, and, ſince that time, the fortifications have been demoliſhed, except the citadel, of which general Valence, with a detachment of the French army, made himſelf maſter, the ſecond of December, 1792. The French, however, evacuated it the following year. In the year 1794, after the defeat of general Clairfait, near Louvain, on the 15th of July, the Netherlands were found untenable by the allies. It was, at firſt, the intention of the commanders of the combined armies, to defend Namur, and to form a line of defence from that city, to Antwerp; but the ſucceſſes of the republicans, and their rapid movements, totally diſconcerted this plan. Namur was abandoned by general Beaulieu, on the night of the ſixteenth, leaving behind him only 200 men, who ſurrendered both the city and citadel on the firſt ſummons. A large quantity of artillery was found at Namur. On the 20th, the keys of the city were preſented at the bar of the national convention. Namur is the ſee of a biſhop, erected in the year 1559, by pope Paul IV. It had, before the reformation begun by the late emperor, Joſeph, four abbies of Benedictines, 14 of Ciſtertians, one of the order of Premontré, one abby, and two priories of canons regular, ſeven chapters of canons, three chapters of noble canoneſſes, with a great number of other religious houſes both for men and women, and many hoſpitals: 25 miles SW. Liege. *Long*. 22. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 26. N.—This city and country are now united to France.

**NANAS**, a town of Hungary: 4 miles S. Tokay, and 25 N. Debreczin.

**NANAS**, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, between Wipach and St. Veit.

*Nançay*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher: 6 leagues N. Bourges.

**NANCHE**, a town of the iſland of Formoſa, on the weſt coaſt. *Long*. 137. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 23. 52. N.

**NAN-COM**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 15 miles SSW. Khi.

**NANCY**, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, near the river Meurte, alternately capital with Luneville, formerly the capital of Lorraine, and ancient reſidence of the dukes. It is ſituated in a beautiful and fertile plain, near the Meurte, and divided into Old and New Town. The firſt ſmall and ill built. The latter is larger and better built; the ſtreets wider, and in a ſtraight line. Before the revolution, it contained three collegiate, three pariſh churches, ſeventeen convents, an univerſity, an academy of ſciences, a medical college, an hoſpital, and a commandery of Malta. This city was formerly fortified, but by an article in the peace of Ryſwick, the fortifications of the New Town were deſtroyed. Nancy is ſuppoſed to contain 6000 families: 41½ poſts E. Paris, and 18 W. Straſburg. *Long.* 23. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

NANDELSTETT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 9 miles NW. Moſburg, and 15 W. Landſhut.

NANDER, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad: 132 miles NNW. Hydrabad, and 104 ENE. Perinda.

NANDRANY, an ancient Roman fortification of Hungary: 14 miles W. Arad.

NAN-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 45 miles SSW. Kien-tchang.

NANGANJEE, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Ambraverry, 11 miles SW. Carroor.

NANGAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1192 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 119. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 58. N.

NANGASAKI, or *Nagaſeki*, a ſeaport of Japan, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ximo, ſituated in a barren country, and ſurrounded with ſharp rocks and mountains. It is the only port of Japan open to ſtrangers. The Dutch factors reſide in an iſland near, and are never ſuffered to come within the city, except on the arrival of their ſhips; at which time, they are obliged to deliver up their guns, rudders, ſails, and rigging, as pledges of their good behaviour. *Long.* 151. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 36. N.

NAN-GE-SU, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of China. *Long.* 137. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 6. N.

NANGIS, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Provins: 4½ leagues E. Melun, and 4 W. Provins.

NANHO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 10 miles ESE. Chun-te.

NAN-HOANG-TCHIN-TAO, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 138. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 18. N.

NAN-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Petche-li: 12½ miles SSE. Tay-ming.

NANIJAR, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Burſali.

NANIMAN, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 75 miles WSW. Havannah.

NAN-KANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi, on the lake Po-yang: 637 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 33. N.

NAN-KANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 17½ miles SW. Kan-cheou.

NAN-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 30 miles N. Pa.

NAN-KING, or *Kiang-nin*, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-nan, ſaid to have been formerly one of the moſt beautiful and flouriſhing cities in the world. When the Chineſe ſpeak of its extent, they ſay, if two horſemen ſhould go out in the morning by the ſame gate, and ride round it on full ſpeed, taking different directions, they would not meet before night. This account is evidently exaggerated: but it is certain, that Nan-king ſurpaſſes in extent all the other cities of China. We are aſſured, that its walls are five leagues and a half in circumference. This city is ſituated at the diſtance of a league from the river Yang-tſe-kiang; it is of an irregular figure; the mountains which are within its circumference, having prevented its being built on a regular plan. It was formerly the imperial city; for this reaſon, it was called *Nan-king*, which ſignifies, *The Southern Court*; but ſince the ſix grand tribunals have been transferred from hence to Pe-king, it is called *Kiang-ning*, in all the public acts. Nan-king has loſt much of its ancient ſplendour; it had formerly a magnificent palace, no veſtige of which is now to be ſeen; an obſervatory, at preſent neglected, temples, tombs of the emperors, and other ſuperb monuments, of which nothing remains but the remembrance. A third of the city is deſerted, but the reſt is well inhabited. Some quarters of it are extremely populous and full of buſineſs. The ſtreets are not ſo broad as thoſe of Pe-king, they are, however, very beautiful, well paved, and bordered with rich ſhops. Here are no public edifices correſponding to the reputation of ſo celebrated a city, excepting its gates, which are very beautiful, and ſome temples; among which is the famous porcelain tower. It is two hundred feet high, and divided into nine ſtories, by plain boards within and without, by cornices and ſmall projections covered with green-varniſhed tiles. There is an aſcent of forty ſteps to the firſt ſtory; between each of the others, there are twenty-one: 500 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 4. N.

NAN-LIU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 20 miles W. Nhing-koue.

NAN-NGAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 895 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 131. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 29. N.

NAN-NGAO, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China. *Long.* 134. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 28. N.

NAN-NGAO-TCHING, an iſland near the coaſt of China, about 22 miles in circumference. *Long.* 134. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

NAN-NING, or *Nan-ngin*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1145 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 44. N.

NANNUCKTOO, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

NANNY TOWN (*Old*), a deſerted town of the iſland of Jamaica: 16 miles ENE. Kingſton.

NANOVA, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Danube.

NAN-PI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 27 miles NNE. King.

NAN-POU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kialing river: 25 miles NW. Pan.

NANS, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maximin: 7 miles SSW. St. Maximin.

NANSA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: 18 miles SW. Santi Uana.

NAN-SA-CHE, a town of China, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Formoſa. *Long.* 138. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 2. N.

NAN-SAN, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 137. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 50. N.

NANSEMOND, a county of the State of Virginia.

NANSEMOND, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, which runs into James river, near its mouth.

NANT, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Milhau: 3½ leagues SE. Milhau, and 6 N. Lodeve.

NAN-TA-KI, a town of China, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Formoſa. *Long.* 138. 6. E. Ferro *Lat.* 24. 50. N.

NAN-TAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1037 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. N.

NAN-TCHANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, and capital of the province of Kiang-ſi. This city has no trade but that of porcelain, which is made in the neighbourhood of Jao-tcheou. It is the reſidence of a viceroy, and comprehends in its diſtrict, eight towns, ſeven of which are of the third claſs, and only one of the ſecond. So much of the country is cultivated, that the paſtures left are ſcarcely ſufficient for the flocks: 695 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 16. E. Ferro *Lat.* 28. 36. N.

NAN-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 27 miles SW. Siang-yang.

NAN-TCHOUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 40 miles NNW. Tchi-ngan.

NAN-TERRE, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Denis: 5 miles W. Paris.

NANTES, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Lower Loire, heretofore capital of a diſtrict, called Nantois, in Bretagne. It is ſituated on the Loire, and one of the greateſt trading cities in the kingdom; being pretty large, populous, well ſituated, and containing four ſuburbs. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, the ſeat of an intendancy, a collection, a chamber of accounts, a board of finances, a mint office, a conntry-court, a bailiwick, a prévôté, an admiralty, a foreſt-court, and a conſulate: excluſive of the cathedral, and a collegiate church, in it were eleven pariſh-churches, fourteen convents, two hoſpitals, one college, and an univerſity, founded about the year 1460, a ſociety of agriculture and arts, a ſchool of anatomy and ſurgery, and a large rope manufacture. This city carries on a very large trade to the French colonies, to America, to Spain, Portugal, and other parts, though ſhips of burden can come no farther up the Loire than to Paimboeuf, a market town where the cargoes are put into ſmaller veſſels, and carried to Nantes. The city is famous in hiſtory, for the edict iſſued here in the year 1598, by Henry the Great, for granting to the proteſtants the public exerciſe of their religion; but this edict Louis XIV. revoked, in 1685. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 80,000: 42 poſts N. Bourdeaux, and 47 SW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 13. N.

NANTEUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, between Meaux and Château-Thierry.

NANTEUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Marne: 2 leagues N. Epernay.

NANTEUIL LE HAUDOUIN, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſpy: 3 leagues ESE. Senlis, and 2½ S. Creſpy.

*Nanteuil en Vallée*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ruffec: 2 leagues SE. Ruffec.

NANTICOKE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: 85 miles S. Philadelphia.

NANTICOKE, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, which runs into the Cheſapeak. *Long.* 76. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

**NAN-TING-SU**, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of China. *Long*. 135. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 24. 10. N.

NAN-TSIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fokien : 17½ miles NE. Tchang-tcheou.

NANTUA, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ain : 12 leagues W. Geneva, and 6 E. Bourg-en-Breſſe. *Long*. 23. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 9. N.

NANTUCKET, an iſland of North America, ſituated in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of the Maſſachuſetts, about ten miles E. from Martha's vineyard; it contains about 23,000 acres. The iſland is low, ſandy, and unproductive. The inhabitants chiefly ſubſiſt by fiſhing. *Long*. 70. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 41. 15. N.

NANTZ, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron : 4 leagues E. Milhau.

NANUI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac : 18 leagues NE. Iſpahan.

NAN-YANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Ho-nan. The city is ſituated on the banks of a ſmall river, but neither large, rich, nor populous, and is ſurrounded with mountains ; in ſome of which lapis lazuli is found. The juriſdiction is great, and comprehends two towns of the ſecond order, and ſix of the third : 462 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 130. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 33. 6. N.

NAN-YONG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-tong. This is a large trading city, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, which ſeparates the province of Quang-tong from that of Kiang-ſi, from which run two great rivers, one towards the ſouth, and the other towards the north ; this city has but two towns, of the third order, under its juriſdiction : 902 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 131. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 25. 10. N.

NAOURS, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Doulens : 3 leagues N. Amiens.

NAP OF GRAYLAND, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Yell. *Long*. 1. 42. E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 60. 56. N.

NAPACAR, a town of the iſland of Calpenteen. *Long*. 79. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 7. 56. N.

NAPASHISH, a lake of North America. *Long*. 99. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 62. 10. N.

NAPATA, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, near the eaſt coaſt of the Nile : 210 miles ESE. Dungala, and 160 WNW. Suakem.

NAPAUL, a country or kingdom of Aſia, tributary to Thibet, between the north-weſt part of Bengal and the Himmaleh mountains, to the north of Mocaumpour.

NAPLES, a country of Italy, bounded on the north-weſt by the province of Campagna di Roma, Umbria, and Marquiſate of Ancona ; on the north-eaſt by the Adriatic, and every where elſe by the Mediterranean. The form has generally been likened to the lower part of a leg and foot, the length, from the moſt northerly to the moſt ſoutherly points, upwards of 300 miles, the breadth is various, in ſome places 90 miles, in others conſiderably leſs ; in ſome parts of Calabria ſcarcely 30. This country is extremely hot, which diſorders foreigners, unleſs they take great care of themſelves. In the lower part of the kingdom, little of winter is felt, and in the plains it is very extraordinary to ſee ice, or even ſnow. The ſnow that ſometimes falls in the mountainous parts, is gathered and kept for cooling liquors in ſummer-time, inſtead of ice. Even ſo early as April, the ſun darts a very great heat ; but the nights are cold. The fertility of the ſoil of this country is very extraordinary, being productive to an exuberance of all kind of grain, and the fineſt fruits and culinary vegetables, which may be cultivated and raiſed in any time of the year. Oil, wines, rice, and flax, are equal to the fineſt of other countries. Calabria affords great quantities of manna, and, both there, and in other parts of the kingdom, ſaffron grows, and is deemed as good as that brought from the Eaſt. Here, alſo, are alum, vitriol, ſulphur, rock cryſtal, marble quarries, and a variety of minerals. Glaſs works make a very beneficial branch of trade, as do alſo the Neapolitan horſes, which are much eſteemed. The wool of the ſheep is fine and good, and ſilk is exported to a conſiderable value. Of the filaments, or a kind of hair, or wool, of an olive green, growing on ſome ſhell-fiſh (which are alſo to be met with at Malta, Corſica, Sardinia, and in the Gulf of Venice) are made waiſtcoats, caps, ſtockings, and gloves, much warmer than wool, and, though not ſo fine and ſoft as ſilk, yet always retaining a peculiar gloſs. Among the natural curioſities of this country, the Phrygian ſtone, or the pietra fungifera, as it is called, may alſo be claſſed. It has neither the hardneſs of ſtone, nor the properties of earth, but conſiſts of an indurated mixture of earth, rotten beech-wood, and fibres of ſeveral plants. From this ſtone, laid in a ſhady and damp place, muſhrooms grow in a few days. The ſeed lies in the ſubſtance of the ſtone, and is diſtinguiſhable only by a good microſcope, from duſt. The Appennine mountains extend throughout the whole length of the country, and terminate at the Straits of Sicily. Earthquakes, no ſmall detriment to this kingdom, are chiefly felt in its lower parts, where are ſeen, with a kind of conſternation, the ruins of many celebrated cities, of which now ſcarcely the name is preſerved. Another inconveniency, but common to all Italy, are the ſwarms of lizards, whereof great numbers of the green kind are every where to be met with, but rather troubleſome than hurtful, as they creep up and down the walls, and if a door or window be left open, make their way into the chambers. A much greater nuiſance are the ſcorpions, but the tarantulas are moſt talked of. Theſe are a ſpecies of ſpiders, ſo called from the city of Tarento, in which diſtrict they are in greater number, and alſo more venomous, than elſewhere ; but the poiſon of them is a matter of doubt. The Jews who came here about the year 1200, but in 1540 were expelled, in the year 1740 obtained here and in Sicily exemptions and privileges beyond what they enjoyed in any part for many centuries paſt. The Neapolitan nobility are very numerous, as may appear by a liſt of the king's vaſſals, taken ſeveral years ago ; at which time they amounted to 935. In this kingdom are only two ſtates, conſiſting of nobles and commons, the clergy not making a diſtinct claſs, but being intermingled with the other two. The parliament, or general aſſembly of the ſtates, is ſummoned every two years, to meet at the capital, where the ſeſſions are held in the Minorite convent, near St. Laurence's church. The chief buſineſs is to deliberate on the cuſtomary free-gift to the king, which has often amounted to upwards of 1,500,000 crowns. The Neapolitans have always reſolutely oppoſed the introducing of the inquiſition, beſides which, no papal mandates, or bulls, can be acknowledged and made public, without the king's exequatur. The number of monaſteries and convents is aſtoniſhing, and the clergy may be ſaid to be all wealthy, but the laity poor. In this kingdom are 21 archbiſhoprics and 123 biſhoprics. The ſilk, woollen, and other manufactures, together with the improvement of arts, owe their firſt eſtabliſhment to Ferdinand of Aragon, who patronized them in a very liberal manner. Theſe manufactures, joined to the native produce, are a ſource of conſiderable trade to this kingdom. The provinces of which the kingdom of Naples conſiſts, were formerly a part of the dominions of the Roman republic, and afterwards of the emperors. During the long and bloody war for his ſucceſſion, count Daun, in the year 1707, conquered this kingdom for Charles III. afterwards emperor, by the title of Charles VI. who, in 1720, alſo acquired Sicily. In the year 1734, the Spaniards made themſelves maſters of both kingdoms, for the Infant Don Carlos : and, in 1736, the emperor, by a formal inſtrument, ceded the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily to him and his heirs, male, and female ; and, in default thereof, to his younger brothers and ſiſters. The title of king of both Sicilies, which has lately been revived, was firſt uſed in the 12th century, when Roger II. earl of Sicily, was alſo king of Naples. The king, in acknowledgment of the pope's feudal right, ſends every year to him a white palfrey, and a purſe of 6000 ducats. The king's eldeſt ſon is ſtyled prince of Calabria. The diviſion of the kingdom into twelve provinces, called *guiſtizierati*, juriſdictions, which ſtill ſubſiſts, is commonly attributed to the emperor Frederick II. Theſe provinces are Terra di Lavora, Principato Citra, Principato Ultra, Capitinata, Moliſe, Abruzzo Citra, Abruzzo Ultra, Bari, Otranto, Baſilicata, Calabria Citra, and Calabria Ultra.

NAPLES, a city of Italy, and capital of the kingdom of Naples, ſituated in the country of Lavora, partly on a mountain, and partly towards the ſea. It is large, its walls being nine Italian miles round ; but, including the ſuburbs, the entire circumference cannot be leſs than 18 or 20 Italian miles. Moſt of the ſtreets are admirably well paved, and that of the greateſt length and breadth, and in every reſpect the handſomeſt, is the Strada di Toledo. The houſes, in general, are lofty, and of ſtone, with paved flat roofs, and a baluſtrade on them. The great number of ſtalls whereon eatables are expoſed to ſale, and of balconies with lattice windows, are a great impediment to the ſtreets' appearing to advantage ; beſides, they are left deſtitute of the conveniency and ornament of being illuminated at night. This city does not, indeed, rival either Rome or Genoa in ſtately palaces, yet it may juſtly boaſt of very fine ones, as alſo of the delightful embelliſhment of a conſiderable number of fountains, though the water in moſt of them is but indifferent. Water is alſo conveyed to the city from the foot of Mount Veſuvius, by a very grand aqueduct. Here are ſwarms of princes, dukes, marquiſes, and other nobility, to whom are appropriated five large piazzas. The commonalty have alſo their peculiar piazza. Each of theſe ſix piazzas chooſes its deputies, who ſuperintend the police of the city, and hold a court for the examination of ſuch public concerns as fall under their cognizance. Of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the moſt auguſt, but alſo of the neweſt architecture. The monaſteries and convents, of both ſexes, are computed at 149, beſides which, are 34 houſes for poor boys, girls, and women ; 11 hoſpitals, 5 ſeminaries for eccleſiaſtics, 4 capital churches, 32 pariſh churches, 70 other churches and chapels, and upwards of 130 oratories or chapels of religious fraternities. Moſt of the churches are deficient in good paintings and a fine front, and their marble monuments are not of thoſe magnificent large dimenſions which ſtrike the eye with ſuch ſurpriſe as the far greater part do in Rome ; but every thing elſe, in beauty and richneſs, ſurpaſſes all of the kind in other Catholic countries ; the value of the jewels and altar utenſils being alone eſtimated at ſeveral millions of dollars. Naples is the ſee of an archbiſhop, whoſe cathedral, called Il Duomo, is a fine Gothic building. The greateſt curioſity in it is the magnificent chapel, called Il Teſoro, where St. Januarius's head, and ſome of his blood, are kept; but his body lies under the altar. This dried blood is preſerved in two ſmall glaſs or cryſtal vials, and every year, on the firſt Sunday in May, is with great ſolemnity brought near, or made to touch the head of St. Januarius, when, by a ſuppoſed miracle, it liquifies, and thereby is imagined to be a happy preſage both to the country and government; but if the blood retains its dryneſs, the people are ſtruck with terror, and make diſmal lamentations. For the defence of the city, and at the ſame time to keep it in ſubjection, are five caſtles, but, according to the old method, conſiſting only of very ſtrong walls. The Caſtello Nuovo has a communication by a covered way with the king's palace, and on one ſide is contiguous to the ſea. Its ſubterraneous works and mines are admirable. At its entrance ſtands a triumphal arch, of very curious ſculpture. The arſenal is ſaid to contain complete ſets of arms for 50,000 men. The Caſtello del Uovo, ſo called from its oval figure, is of ſome ſtrength, and ſtands on a rock, in the ſea. St. Elmo, or St. Eramo, is ſituated on a mountain, towards the weſt, and reſembles a ſtar of ſix rays, which are hewn out of a rock; its ſubterraneous works are wide, lofty, and bomb-proof. It has eight reſervoirs for water. The harbour is ſpacious, and for its greater ſecurity has a canal and a mole near 500 paces in length; but is by far leſs commodious and ſecure than that of Gaeta, eſpecially in a hard gale at ſouth-weſt. The city has good ſilk manufactures, and no inconſiderable trade, for the advancement of which the Jews were re-admitted in the year 1740. Its exports are ſilk and ſilk-ſtuffs, oil, ſulphur, manna, roſemary, anniſeed, reſin, tartar, figs, ſoap, eſſences, ſilk waiſtcoats, &c. Since the canal was made by Don Pedro de Toledo, viceroy under Charles V. for draining the ſea water out of the adjacent fens, the air is much altered for the better. This city is of Greek origin, but the foundation of the grandeur to which it has gradually riſen was laid by the emperor Frederick II. In the 13th century, Charles I. of Anjou, embelliſhed it with a new palace, ſome ſtately churches and convents, and made it his uſual place of reſidence. In the year 1300, it was enlarged by Charles II. in 1425, by queen Joanna II. and afterwards by king Ferdinand; but by none more than the public ſpirited Don Pedro de Toledo, to whom it is ſignally obliged for having made it twice as large, beſides much handſomer and ſtronger, and even more healthy. This city, till a very few years ſince, had neither watchmen nor lamps; but of late years, darkneſs has been diſpelled in many ſtreets, by the piety of father Rocco, a Dominican, who has perſuaded the people to ſubſcribe oil for lamps, to burn before images; he fixes them up in the moſt convenient places, and thus turns their devotion to public account. Proviſions are plentiful, and cheap: poultry, game, and fiſh, are abundant; fruit and vegetables are to be had all winter in ſo favourable a climate. The wants of nature are ſo eaſily ſatisfied here, that the lower claſs of people work but little; their great pleaſure is, to baſk in the ſun, and do nothing. Many of the ſtreets are more crowded than even thoſe of London or Paris: the people doing little or nothing, and having no public walks or gardens to reſort to. In the midſt of all this idleneſs, fewer riots or outrages happen than might be expected. This is owing partly to the national character of the Italians; and partly to the common people here being univerſally ſober. Their great luxury is iced water; and nothing would be ſo likely to raiſe a mutiny in Naples as a ſcarcity of ice. The king grants the monopoly of this commodity to certain perſons, who are obliged to furniſh the city all the year, at a certain price, which is about three farthings a pound. There is not, perhaps, a city in Europe, in which ſo few of the inhabitants contribute to the wealth of the community, by uſeful or productive labour, as Naples. The number of nobility, prieſts, monks, lawyers, muſicians, footmen, and lazzaronis, ſurpaſſes all reaſonable proportion. The religious are ſaid to be about 10,000, the lawyers 8000, and the lazzaronis 40,000. The whole number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 350,000; 100 miles SE. Rome. *Long.* 31.48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 52. N.

NAPLOUSE, ſee *Nablous.*

NAPO, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the river of the Amazons: 200 miles SE. Quito.

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, anciently *Nauplia,* a ſea-port town of European Turkey, in the Morea, ſituated on a peninſula, in a bay of the Mediterranean, called, from the town, *the Gulf of Napoli.* The harbour is good and ſpacious, but the entrance narrow, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. The inhabitants are Turks, Jews and Chriſtians, who all follow their devotions as they like, without controul. This town was taken by the Turks, in the year 1715: 8 miles S. Argos, 28 S. Corinth, and 60 S. Livadia. *Long.* 40. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 39. N.

NAPOLI DI MALVASIA, ſee *Malvaſia.*

NAR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: 80 miles E. Warſaw.

NARA, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon: 8 leagues from Meaco.

NARAGANSETT BAY, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of United America, which contains Rhode Iſland, and ſeveral ſmaller.

NARANJAT, a town of South America, in the province of Quito, and juriſdiction of Guayaquil, near the Pacific Ocean.

NARBETH, a town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 22½ miles W. Caermarthen, and 229 W. London.

NARBIMSKOI, a lake of Ruſſia, about 36 miles in circumference: 220 miles NNE. Turuchanſk.

NARBONNE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aude, ſituated on a canal, which communicates with the Aude. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of an archbiſhop, the ſeat of an admiralty, and reſidence of a governor: it contained two collegiate churches, beſides the cathedral, a college, two ſeminaries, thirteen convents, and ſeveral hoſpitals. It was formerly the capital of a vicomté, whoſe lords were powerful and ſtrongly fortified, but at preſent a wall, flanked with baſtions, is its only defence. It is not populous in proportion to its extent, neither is it a rich or commercial town. The number of inhabitants is about 10,000: 3 poſts SW. Beziers, and 104½ S. Paris. *Long.* 20. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 11. N.

NARBOROUGH ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Chili; diſcovered by ſir John Narborough. It affords wood and water, but is without inhabitants. *Long.* 76. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 12. S.

NARCEA, a river of Spain, in the province of Aſturias, which runs into the Pravia, about a mile above the town of Pravia.

NARCONDAM, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, about 20 miles in circumference, and 25 leagues S. from the Great Andaman. *Long.* 94. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 25. N.

NARDO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Brindiſi, but exempt from his juriſdiction: 22 miles W. Otranto, and 184 ESE. Naples. *Long.* 36. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 23. N.

NAREA, a country of Africa, ſituated in the ſouthern part of Abyſſinia, and ſubject to that empire, but governed by its own princes.

NARENTA, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, on a river of the ſame name, formerly the capital of Dalmatia, and one of its principal forteſſes. It was governed by a Roman pro-conſul and council, and under its juriſdiction were comprehended many diſtant places. In ſucceeding times, the Sclavonians ſeated themſelves here, and, under the title of Narentani, moleſted the navigation of theſe parts till the year 987, when the Venetians made themſelves maſters of the town. They had their own chiefs for a long time, but in the year 1479, became ſubject to the Turkiſh yoke. Of the ancient town, not the leaſt trace is ſaid to remain, but in this neighbourhood is another, called *Narenza,* from the river of the ſame name, which the Venetians fortified, but diſmantled again, in the year 1716: 68 miles SE. Spalatro, and 36 NNW. Raguſa. *Long.* 35. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 34. N.

NAREW, a river of Poland, which riſes on the borders of Lithuania, and runs into the Bug, near Serolzeck, in Maſovia.

NAREW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk: 12 miles NE. Bielſk.

NARGHIS, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 31 leagues SW. Schiras.

NARIGA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the coaſt of the Frozen Ocean, near the mouth of the Petchora: 168 miles NE. Mezen.

NARIM, a town of Ruſſia, at the conflux of the Ob and Ket, in the government of Tobolſk; defended with palliſadoes and wooden towers: 400 miles E. Tobolſk, and 1520 E. Peterſburg. *Long.* 99. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 5. N.

NARIZ, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 30 leagues SSW. Tauris.

NARNALLA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar: 33 miles WNW. Ellichpour, and 72 E. Burhanpour. *Long.* 77. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 25. N.

NARNI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, the ſee of a biſhop, under the pope; on the Nera. It contains ſeven pariſh churches, and twelve convents: 16 miles SSW. Spoleto, and 38 N. Rome. *Long.* 30. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

NARNOOL, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Mewat country: 80 miles SW. Delhi, and 25 NW. Cotputly.

NARO, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: 11 miles E. Girgenti, and 46 S. Termini.

NAROCZ, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 48 miles E. Wilna.

NARODICZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 60 miles NNE. Zytomiers.

NAROVTCHAT, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza: 84 miles W. Penza. *Long.* 61. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

**NARP**, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Piſſa, near Gumbinnen

NARSAPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ellore, on the Godavery: 40 miles ESE. Ellore.

NARSAPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ellore: 25 miles NW. Ellore.

NARSAPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda: 10 miles SSE. Damapetta.

NARSAPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 22 miles N. Bangalore.

NARSINGAPATAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Cattack, near the coaſt of the Bay of Bengal: 45 miles S. Cattack.

NARSINGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 44 miles W. Midnapour.

NARSYZSK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 64 miles NNE. Zytomiers.

NARVA, a ſea-port town of Ruſſia, in the government of Revel, on a river of the ſame name, near the Gulf of Finland, and on the borders of the government of Peterſburg, ſuppoſed to have been built by the governor of Eſthonia, in the year 1224; on the river is a cataract, of about 20 feet, on which account goods muſt be carried by land during that ſpace. The principal exports are hemp, flax, timber, and corn; and the principal imports are ſalt, tobacco, wine, ſalted herrings, ſpices, tea, ſugar, and grocery in general. Near Narva is the ſpot celebrated for the victory which Charles XII. in the nineteenth year of his age, gained over the Ruſſian army, in 1700. Six thouſand Ruſſians, including thoſe who were drowned in attempting to paſs the Narva, fell in this engagement; but the conſequences were ſtill more fatal to the Ruſſian arms, as the whole artillery was loſt, and the greateſt part of the infantry ſurrendered to the conqueror. It then belonged to Sweden; but about five years after, it was taken by the Ruſſians, by ſtorm, under the command of Peter the Great, who gave a great proof of his humanity: the Ruſſian ſoldiers were beginning to pillage, and to commit all the diſorders uſual when a town is taken by ſtorm; Peter traverſed the ſtreets on horſeback, with his drawn ſword in his hand, reſtrained his troops from pillage, killed two who refuſed to deſiſt, placed guards at the doors of the principal houſes, and before the churches, and repaired to the Hôtel de Ville, where the magiſtrates, and principal citizens had taken refuge, and throwing his ſword upon the table, exclaimed, "It is not ſtained with the blood of the natives, but with that of my own ſoldiers, whom I killed in order to ſave your lives:" 100 miles E. Revel, and 68 SW. Peterſburg. *Long.* 45. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 16. N.

NARVA, or *Narova*, a river of Ruſſia, which runs from the Tchudſkoi Lake, to the Gulf of Finland, below Narva.

NARWA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra: 98 miles S. Agra, and 92 SE. Rantanpour.

NAS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 21 miles S. Upſal.

NAS, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 60 miles N. Chriſtiania.

NASADKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 16 miles SE. Perm.

NASAS, a river of North America, in the country of New Biſcay, which joins the Sauceda, in *Long.* 84. 45. W. Ferro; *Lat.* 25. 10. N. and with it forms the Rio Palmas, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, *Long.* 81. W. Ferro; *Lat.* 25. N.

NASBINALS, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marvejols: 4 leagues NW. Marvejols.

NASCA, a ſea-port of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Lima, and juriſdiction of Ica Piſco and Naſca; the territory is fertile in wine and ſugar; the harbour is good, but the town is in a ſtate of decay.

NASE, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 96 miles N. Chriſtiania.

NASE, a river of North America, which runs into the Miſſiſippi, *Long.* 85. 14. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

NASEARO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Squillace, 6 miles SE. Balcaſtro.

NASEBY, or *Navelſby*, a village of England, in the county of Northampton; near which, in the year 1645, the royal army, under the conduct of the king in perſon, prince Rupert, lord Aſtley, and ſir Marmaduke Langdale, was defeated by the parliament forces, commanded by Cromwell, Ireton, Fairfax, and Skippon, who took all the king's cannon, baggage, and above 5000 priſoners. Among other things that fell into the hands of the enemy, was a caſket, containing the king's private letters to the queen, ſome of which the two houſes printed and publiſhed, as proofs of his inſincerity with regard to the treaty of Uxbridge: 12 miles N. Northampton, and 78 NNW. London.

**NASH**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 42 miles WSW. Richmond.

**NASH POINT**, a cape in the Britiſh Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of Wales, and county of Glamorgan. *Long.* 4. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

NASHUAY, a river of United America, which runs into the Merrimack, 3 miles N. Dunſtable, in New Hampſhire.

NASHVILLE, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee country, on the ſouth ſide of Cumberland River. *Long.* 84. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

NASILOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 50 miles SE. Wilna.

NASKOW, a town of Denmark, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Laland, of which it is the capital; it was anciently well fortified; but is now only encompaſſed with a wall. It is a town of the middling ſize, and handſomely built. The inhabitants are wealthy, and trade in the produce of the country, which is very fertile. The Jews are allowed the public exerciſe of their religion, and have a ſynagogue. In this town are an hoſpital, and a grammar-ſchool, both well endowed. Here is, alſo, a pretty good harbour. In 1420, Naſkow ſuffered extremely by fire; in 1570, it was plundered by the Lubeckers; and, in 1659, it ſurrendered to the Swedes, after a vigorous reſiſtance of thirteen weeks. *Long.* 11. 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

NASO, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: 9 miles W. Patti.

NASONOVA, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk, on the Eniſei: 320 miles NNW. Turuchanſk.

NASOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: 8 miles NE. Corling.

NASSAU, a fortreſs on the north coaſt of the iſland of Timor, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

NASSAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Naſſau Dietz, on the Lahn, the church of which is uſed in common, both by the Lutherans and Calviniſts. On the other ſide of the river, facing the town, and on a high mountain, formerly ſtood Naſſauberg, a place of very great antiquity, and the original houſe of the Naſſau family, but now a fief of Treves: 22 miles NW. Mentz, and 12 SE. Coblentz.

NASSAU, a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſituated in the Weterau, about forty-eight miles in length, and twenty-eight in breadth. Though it is for the moſt part woody and mountainous, yet it is not without fine arable and meadow lands. The houſe of Naſſau is deſcended from Otho, lord of Lamenberg, who lived in the 10th century. The founder of the preſent princes of Naſſau was count Henry I. ſurnamed the Wealthy, who equally left to his two ſons, Walram and Otho I. the whole county of Naſſau, with its feudal, patrimonial, and hereditary lands. In a compact of partition, made in the year 1255, they held the patrimonial houſe and prefecturate of Naſſau, with other family privileges, in an indiviſible community; but the other part of the county they divided. Weilburg, Wiſbaden, and Idſtein, became Walram's part; and Otho I. had Siegen, Dillenburg, Herborn, Beilſtein, Hadamar, and Ems, all which gave diſtinctive titles to each family. The preſent reigning princes are Naſſau Weilburg, Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen, and Naſſau Saarbruck Saarbruck; all the branches are named from the principal towns in the ſeveral diſtricts.

NASSAU DIETZ. This country is ſituated according to Buſching, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; Berenger places it in the circle of Weſtphalia; it lies on the river Lahn, and was formerly called *the Golden County*, on account of its fertility. It is a fief of Treves, having been granted to the archbiſhop of that city by the emperor Frederick III. in ſo abſolute a manner, that the poſſeſſor of this county was to hold it as a fief of the elector of Treves, as it had before been held of the emperor and empire. This county conſtitutes a part of the ſtyle of the landgraves of Heſſe; but whether they have any ſhare at all in it, or whether Ems, Reichenberg, Nahſtede, Hohenſtein, and other places, in reality belong to it, is ſtill matter of debate. Dietz is the capital.

NASSAU, a river of Eaſt Florida, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 81. 42. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 30. 44. N.

NASSAU, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, ſituated to the weſt of Sumatra; about 50 miles in circumference. *Long.* 100. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 25. S.

NASSAU, a mountain of the iſland of Jamaica: 50 miles WNW. Kingſton.

NASSAU BAY, or *Spirito Santo*, a large bay on the weſt coaſt of Eaſt Florida, in which are ſeveral iſlands. *Long.* 82. 35. to 83. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 45. to 28. 10. N.

NASSAU BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Fuego, or Terra del Fuego.

**NASSAU FORT**, a fort in the iſland of Cadſand.

NASSENFUESS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 5 miles N. Rudolfswerth.

NASSIA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 18 miles ESE. Jonkioping.

NASSITZA, a town of Sclavonia : 17 miles N. Brod, and 25 W. Eſzek.

NASSUCK, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat : 128 miles W. Aurungabad, and 95 SSW. Surat. *Long.* 73. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

NASTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Katzenelnbogen : 18 miles SE. Coblentz, and 22 NW. Mentz. *Long.* 25. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

NASTISTAK, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the mouth of the Lena, about 80 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. *Long.* 133. 26. to 137. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 44. to 72. 50. N.

NATA, or *St. Jago de Nata de los Cavalleros*, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and province of Panama, founded in the year 1517, by Gaſpard d'Eſpinoſa. The inhabitants are a mixture of Spaniards and Indians. The town is ſituated on the bay of Panama : 25 leagues SW. Panama.

NATAL, a country of Africa, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Caffraria, ſeveral capes or promontories of this country are called *Point Natal*, the principal of which is ſituated *Long.* 45. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. S.

NATAL, a river of Africa, which forms the northern boundary of the country of Natal, and runs into the Indian Sea. *Long.* 46. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 30. S.

NATANGEN, or *Old Natangen*, a province of Pruſſia, bounded on the north and eaſt by the Pregel, on the ſouth by Ermeland, and on the weſt by the Friſche Haff. This country is populous and well cultivated, and conſiſts partly of arable, and partly of meadow land ; ſo that agriculture and grazing turn to good account. Though the ſoil is in ſome parts, very ſtony, yet it produces better corn than Samland or Little Lithuania. It is alſo well wooded, and yields all ſorts of game, and plenty of fiſh. Brandenburg is the capital.

NATASKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov : 14 miles S. Bialacerkiew.

NATCHING-TONG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 6 leagues WNW. Han.

NATCHETOCHES, a town of Louiſiana, in North America, about 100 leagues, by water, from New Orleans, ſeated on the Red River, which falls into the Miſſiſippi. It is a French ſettlement ; at preſent governed by the Spaniards. The land is extremely fertile, and cheap, and produces abundant crops of indigo and tobacco. *Long.* 93. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 11. N.

NATCHITOCHES, or *Red River*, a river of North America, in Louiſiana, which runs into the Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 91. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 13. N.

NATCHUS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia. *Long.* 86. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 27. N.

NATERNBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 8 miles WNW. Efferding.

NATERNBERG, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, near the Danube : 2 miles W. Deckendorf, and 9 NNW. Oſterhofen.

NATERS, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais : 29 miles E. Sion.

NATEW, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol : 6 miles WSW. Inſpruck.

NATI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi.

NATIVIDAD, a ſeaport of North America, in Mexico, and province of New Galicia : 60 leagues SW. Mechoacan. *Long.* 88. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

NATIZONE, a river of Italy, which runs into the Lizonſo : 4 miles N. Palma Nuova.

NATOLIA, or *Anatolia*, or *Anadoli*, a province of Aſiatic Turkey, bounded on the north by the Black Sea, on the eaſt by Caramania, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, and on the weſt by the Archipelago, and the Sea of Marmora, about 400 miles in its greateſt extent, from eaſt to weſt, and 350 from north to ſouth. This country was anciently called *Aſia Minor*, and contains the ancient Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Phrygia, Myſia, Eolia, Ionia, Lydia, Caria, Doris, Piſidia, Lycia, and Pamphylia. It is now governed by a beglerbeg, who reſides at Kiutaja, under whom are ſeveral ſangiacs. The ſoil is, in general, fertile, producing corn, tobacco, and fruits of various kinds, cotton, and ſilk ; and, notwithſtanding the indolence of the Turks, the commerce is conſiderable, particularly in carpets, leather, drugs, cotton, ſilk, and other articles of manufacture and produce. The greater part of the inhabitants are Mahometans ; but there are many Chriſtians, principally of the Greek church, governed by patriarchs, archbiſhops, and biſhops, who are tolerated by the Porte. There are, likewiſe, many Armenians and ſome Roman Catholics. Natolia, in a more extenſive ſenſe, is underſtood to include alſo Aladulia and Caramania.

NATOLICA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Greece. *Long.* 39. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 39. N.

NATTAL, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, where the Engliſh have a factory.

NATTAM, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Madura : 45 miles SSW. Trichinopoly, and 18 N. Madura. *Long.* 78. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 10. N.

NATTAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic : 28 miles WNW. Trichinopoly.

NATTORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal : 40 miles NE. Moorſhedabad, and 90 NW. Decca.

NATUNA ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea : 20 leagues weſt from the coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 124. 15. to 125. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. to 3. 36. N.

NAVA (*La*), a town of Spain, in the province of Leon : 22 miles SW. Valladolid.

NAVACELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzés : 4½ leagues NW. Uzés.

NAVAL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon : 8 miles S. Ainſa.

NAVALCARNERO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile : 42 miles S. Segovia.

NAVAMORQUENDA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile : 37 miles S. Arila.

NAVAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, ſituated at the conflux of the Blackwater and the Boyne. Here was formerly an abby of regular canons, on the ſite of which horſe-barracks are now erected. It ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament : 7 miles NE. Trim, and 23 NW. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 41. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 38. N.

NAVARDUN, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon : 27 miles W. Jaca.

NAVAREDONDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon : 50 miles ESE. Civdad Rodrigo.

NAVAREDONDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon : 21 miles E. Civdad Rodrigo.

NAVARETTA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſituated on a mountain, where a battle was fought, in the year 1366, between Don Pedro and Henry de Tranſtamare : 3 leagues W. Logrogno.

NAVARIN, a ſea-port town of European Turkey, on the weſt coaſt of the Morea, ſituated on the Gulph of Zonchio. The harbour is large and the moſt frequented in the Morea. It is fortified and defended with a citadel : 72 miles SW. Argos, and 88 SW. Corinth. *Long.* 39. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

NAVARRE, a province of Spain, and anciently a kingdom : bounded on the north-eaſt by France, on the eaſt by Aragon, on the ſouth by Old Caſtile, and on the weſt by Guipuſcoa and Alava. The form is that of a lozenge. Its extent from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt about 54 miles, and from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, about 45. The climate is as pure and healthy, and withal as temperate and as pleaſant, as can be deſired, which may compenſate for ſome defects in the ſoil ; that, generally ſpeaking, is none of the moſt fertile. In ſome of the vallies, however, they have very good corn, excellent wine, both white and red ; the former equal to any in France, the latter very little inferior to Burgundy. It abounds in good paſtures, exceedingly well ſtocked with ſheep and goats. They have likewiſe tolerable black cattle, and a very good breed of horſes. The mountains are covered with timber ; and very few countries have veniſon and wild-fowl in greater plenty. It can ſcarce boaſt of any great river, except the Ebro, and this ſerves only for its frontier. The north-eaſt ſide is bounded by the Pyrennean mountains, through which there are ten paſſes into France, ſeven or eight of which are difficult and dangerous. The valley of Roncevaux lies to the north-eaſt of Pampeluna, and leads through a village called Burguet, which is the laſt in Navarre, to St. Juan Pie de Port, in France. This is the eaſieſt and moſt frequented paſs, and is famous for the defeat of the emperor Charlemagne. The king of Spain receives no revenue from this country, all the impoſts and duties being, by compact, to be employed in the public ſervices. Navarre, from the year 718 to 1512, had its peculiar kings, of different families : but in the laſt mentioned year, was reduced by king Ferdinand the Catholic, under the frivolous pretence that John d'Albert, its king, as ally of Louis XII. of France, with whom pope Julius II. was at variance, had been declared an enemy to the church, and excommunicated by that pope. This province is divided into five merindades or juriſdictions. Pamplona is the capital.

NAVARRE, or *Lower Navarre.* This country was originally one of the ſix merindads or bailiwicks which formerly compoſed the kingdom of Navarre, and, by the Spaniards, was called *Merindada de Ultra Puertos*, it being to them beyond the Pyrennées, and the road which leads over them, in their language called *Puertos*, i. e. *the Gates.* Ferdinand, king of Aragon and Caſtile, having, in having, in 1512, poſſeſſed himſelf of the kingdom of Navarre ; all that Catherine, the lawful heireſs, and her huſband John Albert, could procure to be reſtored to them, was this little ſpot. John, their ſon, had no better ſucceſs : his ſovereignty being confined to this ſcanty remnant of Navarre, though with the title of a kingdom. Johanna, his daughter, by his ſpouſe Margaret, in 1548, was married to Antony of Bourbon, to whom ſhe brought the above-mentioned remnant as a dowery, together with the juſteſt pretenſions againſt the king of Caſtile. Their ſon Henry IV. arrived to be king of France, and his ſon Louis XIII. in 1620, annexed Lower Navarre and Bearn to the crown of France. St. Jean Pie de Port was the capital. It now forms the department of the Lower Pyrennées.

NAVARRE *(New)*, a province of North America, in New Mexico, bounded on the north by a country unknown, on the eaſt by New Mexico Proper, and New Biſcay, on the ſouth by Culiacan, and on the weſt by the Gulph of California. This country was conquered by the Spaniards, in the year 1552. The inhabitants conſiſted of divers tribes of Indians. St. Juan de Cinaloa, is the chief Spaniſh town.

NAVARREINS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Oléron : 3½ leagues NW. Oléron, and 6 W. Pau.

NAVAS DE TOLOSA, a town of Spain, to the eaſt of the Sierra Morena, where the Chriſtians obtained a victory over the Moors, in the year 1212.

NAVASQUE, a town of Spain, in the province of Navare: 22 miles SE. Pamplona.

NAVAZZA, a ſmall iſland of the Weſt Indies, between Cuba and Hiſpaniola, chiefly noted for guanas.

NAUCELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sauveterre : half a league SE. Sauveterre.

NAVEILS, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher : 1 league SW. Vendôme.

NAUEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and middle mark of Brandenburg, anciently called *Fettport* : 18 miles W. Berlin, and 14 N. Potzdam. *Long.* 30. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 37. N.

NAUENHOF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic : 7 miles W. Grimma, and 8 E. Leipſic.

NAVES, a town of France, in the department of the Correze : 1 league N. Tulle.

NAUGARDTEN, or *Neugarten*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania : 50 miles W. New Stettin. *Long.* 32. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 39. N.

NAUGATAK, one of the branches of the Stratford river, in the ſtate of Connecticut, in United America.

NAUGHTON, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife : 6 miles N. Cupar.

NAUHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg, with ſalt-works : 13 miles N. Hanau, and 1 N. Fridberg.

NAVIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias, near the ſea : 36 miles NW. Oviedo.

NAVIA DE SUARNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia : 20 miles SSE. Mondonedo.

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 169. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 20. S.

NAUMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Eder : 14 miles WSW. Caſſel, and 36 SW. Gottingen. *Long.* 26. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

NAUMBURG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, at the conflux of the rivers Ivenitz and Queis : 7 miles SW. Buntzlau, and 8 NW. from Lowenberg.

NAUMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name. The foundation or biſhopric is ſituated partly on the Saale and partly on the Elſter, the former part of it being wholly ſurrounded by the circle of Thuringia, and the latter by Thuringia and the circle of Leipſig, the principality of Altenburg, and county of Reuſs. The emperor Otto I. founded this biſhopric, in the year 968, at Zeitz : and though, in 1029, it is true, that the cathedral church was removed to Naumburg, yet all the canons did not quit Zeitz, but there ſtill remained there a collegiate church. Julius Pflug, famous for his learning and prudence, who died in the year 1564, was the laſt biſhop hereof, and after him duke Alexander of Saxony, was poſtulated to he adminiſtrator of the biſhopric, who died the year following; upon that his father, the elector Auguſtus, aſſumed the adminiſtration of it, which the following electors have alſo filled up. The biſhopric of Naumburg, as well as thoſe of Meiſſen and Merſeburg, is united to the electoral houſe, by virtue of a perpetual capitulation. Naumburg, the head town of the biſhopric, lies in a fertile and pleaſant tract, not far from the Saale, which in theſe parts receives into it the Unſtrut. Naumburg conſiſts of the town itſelf, which ſtands under the juriſdiction of its council, and contains a ſmall citadel, with three churches, and a town-ſchool. This place has many times ſuſtained great damage by fire : 20 miles S. Halle, and 80 W. Dreſden. *Long.* 29. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

NAUMBURG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Sagan : 3 leagues N. Sagan.

NAUMS, a lake of Norway, in the province of Drontheim : 114 miles NNE. Drontheim.

NAUNA, a town of the iſland of Cuba : 15 miles SW. Spirito Santo.

NOVOLOK, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 73. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 76. 20. N.

NAUR, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Malka : 32 miles E. Ekaterinograd.

NAURZIM, a lake of Ruſſia, about 48 miles in circumference. *Long.* 82. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

NAUS, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol : 16 miles W. Bolzano.

NAUSTEDAL, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen : 70 miles N. Bergen.

NAVY HALL, a ſettlement of North America, on the river Niagar, at its union with the lake Ontario, oppoſite Niagar Fort.

NAVY ISLAND, a ſmall iſland, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 13. N.

NAXIA, or *Naxos*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, forty-eight miles in circumference. It is the moſt fertile iſland in all the Archipelago, and its wine ſtill maintains its former excellence. Beſides this, its plains are covered with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, apple, mulberry, and fig-trees. It was alſo famed for a kind of marble, which the Greeks called Ophites, being green, ſpeckled with white, like a ſnake. Some mountains on the weſtern coaſt, afford emery of ſo much virtue, that the adjoining cape is by the Italians called *Capo Smeriglio* or *Cape Emery*. The people on the whole iſland do not exceed 8000, Greeks and Latins, who have each an archbiſhop here. The inhabitants, like moſt of theſe iſlands, have the choice of their own magiſtrates, but ſometimes a cadi takes a circuit among them, and to him appeals lie. It contains betwixt 40 or 50 villages, and but one town, which ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, and is defended by a caſtle. About a muſquet-ſhot from it, on a rock, near the ſea, ſtands a beautiful marble portal, amidſt a heap of fragments of marble and granite, ſuppoſed to have been a temple of Bacchus. *Long.* 43. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

NAXIA, a town of the iſland of the ſame name, and one of the moſt beautiful places in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 3. N.

NAY, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pau : 3 leagues SSE. Pau, and 5 E. Oleron.

NAY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire : 4 leagues SE. Brioude.

NAY, a river of France, which runs into the Charente, between Saintes and Cognac.

NAYLAND, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Stour, which divides it from Eſſex. The principal manufacture of the town is ſoap. It has a weekly market on Friday : 6 miles N. Colcheſter, and 56 NE. London.

NAYRES *(Country of the)*, Calicut ſo called. The Nayres are nobles and ſoldiers of the country, whoſe daughters are ſaid to have the privilege of marrying ſeven or twelve huſbands, on the condition only that they belong to the ſame tribe or caſt. The huſbands are repreſented to agree very well, and cohabit with the lady each in their turn. See *Calicut*.

NAYS, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, on the Ornain : 1 league S. Ligny.

NAZARETH, a river of Africa, in Lower Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Lopez Gonſalvo.

NAZARETH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania : 47 miles N. Philadelphia.

NAZARETH, or *Naſra*, a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine, remarkable for having been the uſual reſidence of Chriſt, for the firſt 33 years of his life, once the ſee of an archbiſhop, removed to Monte Verde, in Italy. Nazareth is at this time but a ſmall village.

NAZE, ſee *Lindeſneſs*.

NAZE POINT, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of England, in the county of Eſſex, ſituated to the ſouth of Harwich, and is a mark for entrance into that port.

NAZELLES, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, 1 league N. Amboiſe.

NAZIMOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Enisei : 68 miles N. Eniſeiſk.

NAZIN, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby. *Long.* 86. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 20. N.

NAZZARETH, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac : 43 leagues SSW. Amadan.

NEA, a river of Norway, which runs into Sœlbo lake, in the province of Drontheim.

NEAGH, a river of Wales, in the county of Denbigh, which runs into the Conway: 6 miles below Llanroſt.

NEAGH LOUGH, a large lake of Ireland, 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, ſituated between the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry. The river Ban, is the only outlet of this lake. The water is ſaid to poſſeſs a petrifying quality.

NEAHOSNOS, a town of Croatia: 4 miles N. Carlſtadt.

NEANT, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ploermel: 1¾ league NNE. Ploermel, and 1½ SSW. Moron.

NEATES, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 23 miles SW. Exeter.

NEATH, a ſea-port town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, a little way from the Briſtol Channel. It has a good harbour, and is a large and populous corporation town, governed by a portreeve, aldermen, &c. It had formerly a caſtle, ſmall remains of which are now to be ſeen. It has two markets, weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. This town exports annually from 60,000 to 70,000 chaldrons of coals, to Somerſet, Devon, Cornwall, and other parts. Here are two extenſive copper-works; alſo iron-furnaces at Neath abby; at Yniſygerwn, three miles above the town, there are extenſive tin-works. A navigable canal has lately been cut from Neath to the county of Brecon: the length of which is twelve miles, but will, in all probability, be extended farther, and open a communication with the north-weſt part of Glamorgan and Brecon. There are two conſtant traders from hence to London, and one to Briſtol: 9 miles NE. Swanſea, and 200 W. London. *Long.* 3. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

NEATH, a river of South Wales, which runs into the ſea, a little below Swanſea.

*Neauphle le Château*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: 1½ league NE. Montfort.

NEB, a river of the Iſle of Man, which runs into the ſea, at Peel Town.

NEBAM, a cape of the north coaſt of the Gulf of Perſia, 66 leagues E. Ormus.

NEBBIO, or *Nebio*, a town of the iſland of Corſica, in ruins: 9 miles SW. Baſtia.

NEBDANSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Sola: 24 miles S. Uſt Siſolſk.

NEBERYBIS, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 60 miles S. Bialacerkiew.

NEBITAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: 5 miles S. Teuſing.

NEBOUSAN, before the revolution, a province of France, of which St. Gaudens was the capital: now the department of the Upper Garonne.

NEBRA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. In the year 1641, this town was ſet on fire by the Swedes: 11 miles NW. Naumburg, and 4 S. Querfurt. *Long.* 29. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 13. N.

NEBSTICH, a town of Moravia; 3 leagues NE. Brunn.

NEBUSCHEL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 6 miles NE. Melnik.

NECAU, a town of Africa, in the country of Biledulgerid: 150 miles SE. Beni Mezzab.

NECAUS, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers: 100 miles SW. Conſtantina.

NECHANETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingrätz: 8 miles W. Konigingratz.

NECHERS, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoire: 2 leagues NW. Iſſoire.

NECHIN, a village of Flanders, where the French were worſted in an attack they made on the duke of York, on the 28th of November, 1793: 7 miles ENE. Courtray.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which riſes in the Black Foreſt, and runs into the Rhine, a little below Manheim.

NECKAR'S GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine. In the year 1622, Count Tilly took this place by ſtorm, plundered it, and put the inhabitants to the ſword: 5 miles E. Heidelberg, and 42 N. Stuttgart. *Long.* 25. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 1[illegible]. N.

NECKAR'S ULM, or *Neckarſulm*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, on the eaſt ſide of the Neckar, belonging to the grand maſter of the Teutonic order: 3 miles N. Heilbron, and 23 SE. Heidelberg.

NECKER'S ISLAND, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, near the north coaſt of Virgin Gorda.

NEDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 5 miles E. Ferrol.

NEDA, or *Longarola*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the ſea, 20 miles N. Navarin.

NEDE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Leonard: 6 leagues SE. St. Leonard.

NEDENES, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand: 24 miles NNE. Chriſtianſand.

NEDOSTRELOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 32 miles NNE. Vitimſkoi.

NEDRIGAILO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: 80 miles NW. Charkov. *Long.* 52. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 54. N.

NEDROMA, or *Ned Roma*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, ſituated near a ſmall river, at the foot of a hill, in a charming country, ſurrounded with magnificent ruins: 50 miles WSW. Oran.

NEDSJED, a province of Arabia. This province is of vaſt extent, comprehending all the interior parts of Arabia; bounded on the north by the deſert of Syria, on the eaſt by Lachſa, on the ſouth by Hadramaut and Yemen, and on the weſt by Hedſjas. The ſoil is various; among the hills fertile, and bearing abundance of fruits, eſpecially dates; but being bounded by arid tracts of country, its rivers are only ſhort ſtreams, which, after paſſing through the vallies, have their waters abſorbed in the ſandy plains, before they can reach the ocean. Upon this account, the inhabitants are in many places obliged to dig deep wells; and cultivation is there difficult, or almoſt impoſſible. The Bedouins inhabit a great part of this province. The remainder is mountainous, full of cities and villages, and parcelled out among ſo many petty ſovereigns, that almoſt every little town has its own ſchiech. Formerly, when the power of the ſherifs was at its height, many of theſe ſchiechs, who were ſituated in the vicinity of Hedſjas, were obliged to pay tribute to the ſherif of Mecca. At preſent they pay nothing. The inhabitants of this vaſt country reſemble the other Arabs in their moral qualities; they are at once robbers and hoſpitable. As thoſe petty ſovereigns are ſo numerous in Nedſjed, it is impoſſible for any traveller to paſs ſafely through this country; the firſt ſchiech whoſe territory he enters, will be ſure to rob him, if it were only to prevent a neighbour, with whom he is at war, from profiting by this act of rapacity, if he himſelf ſhould abſtain from it. The caravan, indeed, travels ſafe between Oman and Mecca, becauſe it conſiſts of beggars, from whom nothing is to be gained. But the ſchiechs of Nedſjed levy a contribution upon the caravan from Bagdad on its way to Mecca; in the ſame manner as the ſchiechs of Hedſjas levy contribution upon thoſe from Syria and Egypt. The people appear to be of a very warlike character, and are almoſt conſtantly in arms. It is ſaid, that none of their young men are ſuffered to marry till after they have performed ſome gallant action.

NEDSJERA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 14 miles NW. Sana.

NEDSJERAN, a principality of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, three days' journey north-eaſt from Saade; founded in the middle of the preſent century, by a ſchiech, named Mecrami. This narrow territory is fertile in corn and fruits, eſpecially in dates. It affords excellent paſturage; and its horſes and camels are in high requeſt through all Arabia. The capital of this ſmall kingdom is Nedſjeran, an ancient city famous in Arabian hiſtory. The other towns in it are places of little conſequence.

NEDWESTA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 16 miles WNW. Jung Buntzel.

NEEDHAM, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 9½ miles NW. Ipſwich, and 73 NNE. London.

NEEDHAM'S POINT, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes, to the ſouth of Carliſle Bay.

NEEDLES (*The*), rocks in the Engliſh Channel, near the weſtern extremity of the Iſle of Wight. *Long.* 1. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

NEEDSORE POINT, a cape of England, on the ſouth coaſt of Hampſhire: 4 miles WNW. Cowes, in the Iſle of Wight.

NEEHEEHOW, or *Oneehow*, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, containing about 10,000 inhabitants: 5 leagues W. Atooi. The anchoring place is laid down in *Long.* 160. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 50. N.

NEERMUL, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad: 70 miles N. Warangole, and 35 SE. Mahur.

NEERWINDE, or *Neerwinden*, a village of Brabant, near which a battle was fought on the 18th of March, 1793, between the French, under general Dumourier, and the Auſtrians, under the prince of Saxe Coburg, in which the Auſtrians loſt near 1500 men, and the French 4000, with 30 pieces of cannon: 16 miles E. Louvain.

NEETA, a town of Imperial Iſtria: 12½ miles E. Pedena.

NEFTA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. *Long.* 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. N.

NEGANOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Coimbetore: 20 miles SE. Coimbetore.

NEGAPATAM, a ſea-port town of Hindooſtan, in the kingdom of Tanjore, on the coaſt of Coromandel. This town was firſt ſettled by the

Portugueſe, who were driven away by the Dutch, in the year 1658. The latter fortified it, and kept it till the year 1782, when it was taken from them by the Engliſh. The ſtreets are broad, and the houſes convenient, but ancient; the churches are handſome, and in the environs are a great number of pagodas, ſome of which are ornamented with taſte, and rich, others mean and dirty: 42 miles E. Tanjore, and 150 S. Madras. *Long.* 79. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 46. N.

NEGARA, a town of the iſland of Borneo, and capital of the kingdom of Banjar Maſſim, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of a large river, which runs into the ſea: 100 miles from the ſea, and 60 N. from the town of Banjar Maſſim.

NEGAU, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles SSW. Rackeſburg.

NEGELSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Thuringia: 10 miles SE. Muhlhauſen.

NEGOMBO, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, built by the Portugueſe, and taken from them by the Dutch: 12 miles N. Columbo, and 60 SSW. Candi. *Long.* 79. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 12. N.

NEGRAIS, an iſland near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Ava, in the mouth of the Perſaim River. *Long.* 95. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. N.

NEGREPELISSE, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban, on the Aveiron; formerly fortified by the Proteſtants, but in the year 1621, the fortifications were deſtroyed: 2¾ leagues NE. Montauban, and 7¼ S. Cahors. *Long.* 19. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

NEGRIL HARBOUR *(North)*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 22. N.

NEGRIL POINT *(North)*, a cape on the weſt ſide of Orange Bay, in the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 23. N.

NEGRIL POINT *(South)*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 17. N.

NEGROES *(Iſland of)*, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea; about 80 leagues in circumference. The inhabitants, which are black, are of two races, one inhabiting the mountains, the other chiefly dwelling near the rivers. About 3000 are tributary to the Spaniards. The chief produce of the iſland is rice and cacao. *Long.* 139. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 10. N.

NEGROLAND, or *Nigritia*, a name given to a vaſt extent of country, in the interior parts of Africa, and comprehending many great and populous kingdoms, extending from the 10th to the 45th degree of eaſt longitude from Ferro, and from the 10th to the 25th north latitude; being bounded on the north by Sahara and the mountains which ſeparate it from the ſtates of Barbary, on the eaſt by Nubia and Abyſſinia, on the ſouth by Guinea and countries unknown, and on the weſt by Guinea. The country to which the geographers of Europe have given the name Nigritia, is called by the Arabs *Soudân*, and by the natives *Aafnou*; two words of ſimilar import, that, like the European appellation, expreſs the Land of the Blacks, and like that too are applied to a part only of the region to which their meaning ſo obviouſly belongs; yet, even in this limited ſenſe, the word Soudân is often variouſly employed: for while ſome of the Africans reſtrict it to the empire of Caſhna, which is ſituated to the north of the Niger, others extend it, with indefinite comprehenſion, to the negro ſtates on the ſouth of the river. Of this vaſt country, little is known more than the names of ſome of the towns and kingdoms of which it is compoſed. Some parts, particularly on the river Niger, are repreſented as exceedingly fertile; other parts are repreſented as ſandy and deſert. That it is exceedingly populous, is evident, from the great ſupply of ſlaves it affords to the European traders.

NEGROPONT, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago; ninety-ſix miles long, and from eight to ſixteen broad. This iſland was anciently called *Eubœa*, afterwards, from its capital, *Egrippos*, whence the word Negropont ſeems to be derived. In the moſt ancient times, it was called *Chalcodotis*, or *Calus Macra*, or *Macris*. It is divided from the continent by a ſtrait, formerly called *Euripus*, but now ſo narrow at the capital, that a gally can hardly paſs through; and is joined to the continent by a bridge, being thought to have been once ſo by an iſthmus. The Euripus was anciently much celebrated for the ſtated irregularities of its motions. The learned Jeſuit Babin obſerves, that, in the firſt eight days of the month, and from the 14th to the 20th, incluſively, and alſo in the three laſt days, it is regular both in its ebb and flood; but, on the other days of the lunar month, very irregular; the ebb and flood returning ſometimes eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen times within twenty-four or twenty-five hours. This irregularity, which has baffled the reſearches both of ancients and moderns, gave riſe to a proverb among the Greeks. Such is the fertility of the level parts of this iſland, that it abounds in a very extraordinary manner in grain, wine, oil, and all kinds of excellent fruits. It has alſo ſeveral mountains, which, for a conſiderable part of the year, are covered with ſnow. Of theſe, the higheſt is Oche. Among the capes, the moſt remarkable are Capo d'Oro, called Capo Chimi, Capo Figara, the ancient name of which was Caphareus, and Capo Liter, formerly Cenæum. In the firſt ages, when navigation was in its infancy, ſailing round the firſt of theſe capes was reckoned dangerous, by reaſon of the many rocks and whirlpools along the coaſt. This iſland had formerly a great number of conſiderable cities, but the only places now worth notice are Negropont and Caſtel Roſſo. *Long.* 40. 56. to 42. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. to 32. 10. N.

NEGROPONT, a ſea-port town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of the ſame name, in the Grecian Archipelago, probably, ſituated on the ruins of Chalcis, the ancient capital of the iſland. The admiral of Turkey, who is alſo governor of the iſland and the adjacent parts of Greece, reſides here; and the harbour is ſeldom without a fleet of gallies. It is alſo the ſeat of a Greek biſhop. *Long.* 41. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

NEHAVEND, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, celebrated for a battle between the caliph Omar and Jezdegird, king of Perſia, in the year 638, in which the latter loſt his life and kingdom. Some ſuppoſe this town to have been built by Noah, and that it was firſt called *Nouhavend*: 21 leagues S. Amadan, and 70 NW. Iſpahan.

NEHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 7 miles NNW. Arenſberg, and 48 NE. Cologn.

NEHEIM, or *Neme*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 12 miles NE. Paderborn.

NEHRINGEN, a town of Anterior Pomerania: 5 miles SSE. Tribſee.

NEIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 8 miles SW. Biſignano.

NEIDAW, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 9 miles SE. Hardeburg.

NEIDEGG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles WSW. Sonneberg.

NEIDENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Jaxt: 9 miles N. Heilbronn, and 23 ESE. Heidelberg.

NEIDENBURG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 80 miles S. Konigſberg.

NEIDENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and palatinate of Heſſe: 9 miles SE. Caſſel, and 6 E. Naumburg. *Long.* 26. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 3. N.

NEIFELDN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles SSE. Aigen.

NEIFFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 17 miles SSE. Stuttgart, and 30 E. Altenſtatt. *Long.* 26. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

NEINDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein; 2 miles NE. Lutkenburg.

NEIRA, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, and the principal of the Banda iſlands: it ſupplies annually about 8000 pounds of nutmegs, and 2000 of mace. Here are two towns, one called the ſame as the iſland, the other Labetacka.

NEISCHLOT, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viburg, on the lake Saima: 40 miles N. Viburg. *Long.* 46. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60 15. N.

NEISIDEL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles NNE. Sitterſdorff.

NEISS, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Emmer, 4 miles SSE. Blomberg, in the county of Lippe.

NEISSE, or *Neyſſe*, a principality of Sileſia, ſometimes, but improperly, called *the Principality of Grotkau*. The dignity of a prince, which it had been in poſſeſſion of long before being annexed to it, the circle of Grotkau was, by purchaſe, added to its territories. This principality, which is environed by thoſe of Munſterberg, Brieg, Oppeln, and Jagerndorf, as alſo of Moravia and the county of Glatz, is one of the largeſt in all Sileſia, and, among the mediate principalities, the firſt. The ſouthern half of it is very hilly; but the northern half, as being leſs mountainous, is more fertile. The Neiſſe and Grotkau circles breed good horſes. The latter alſo yields tobacco, and in the former is made a great number of iron-mills. Its largeſt river is the Neiſſe. The whole principality of Neiſſe contains under it eleven cities. It belongs to the biſhopric of Breſlau. At the peace of Berlin, in 1742, as well as at that of Dreſden, in 1745, the part of this principality lying contiguous to Moravia was continued annexed to the crown of Bohemia. Though the Grotkau diſtrict of itſelf forms no duchy, nor any diſtrict principality, yet is the biſhop of Breſlau uſually ſtyled prince of Neiſſe and duke of Grotkau; and by virtue of this principality takes place of all the other places in Sileſia.

NEISSE, or *Neyſze*, a city of Sileſia, and capital of the principality of the ſame name. It is a place of great ſtrength, and ſituated on the ſide of the river Neiſſe, on the oppoſite ſide of which, on a hill, where Frederick II. at the ſiege of this city, in 1741, raiſed his firſt battery, is a Pruſſian fort, erected in 1743, by order of the ſaid prince, who himſelf laid the firſt ſtone of it. The king appoints a governor and commandant here; but the prince and biſhop is poſſeſſed of the palace, with a treaſury, a court of juſtice, a demeſne and conſiſtorial office. This town was pillaged and deſtroyed, in 1284, by duke Henry IV. In 1525, one half of it was demoliſhed by fire. In 1642, it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1741, by the Pruſſians. In 1758, the Auſtrians having laid ſiege to it, it was fortunately relieved by the king of Pruſſia. In 1741, the Auſtrian commandant cauſed the ſuburbs to be ſet on fire, but after the peace of Dreſden they were rebuilt, and a new ſuburb added, by the name of the Friedrichſtadt, lying between Pruſſia Fort and the Neiſſe, in which is held a court, in his majeſty's name: 42 miles S. Breſlau, and 115 E. Prague. *Long.* 35. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 19. N.

NEISSE, a river which riſes in the north part of Bohemia, ſoon after enters Luſatia, and paſſes by Hirſhfield, Goritz, Rothenburg, Priebus, Forſte, Guben, &c. and enters the Oder, about 12 miles NE. from the latter town.

NEISTIFT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 16 miles SE. Steyr.

NEISTRIFFT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SW. Sonneberg.

NEITRA, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube, 5 miles above Comorn.

NEITRA, a town of Hungary, on a river of the ſame name; the capital of a country, and the ſee of a biſhop. The water is unwholeſome, and the houſes low: it contains two convents and a college, and is defended by a caſtle. In the year 1619, the town and caſtle were taken by Bethlengabor; and in the year 1623, they were given up to the Turks, but recovered the following year: 11 miles E. Serat, and 34 N. Gran.

NEITSERSOAK, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Greenland. *Long.* 49. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 22. N.

NEIVA, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, which runs into the Rez: 16 miles W. Irbit.

NEKADDI, or *Nequada*, a town of Egypt, on the weſt bank of the Nile, inhabited partly by Chriſtians; the ſee of a biſhop: 4 miles SW. Kous. *Long.* 49. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 38. N.

NEKAVIKHAN, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: 35 miles SE. Erivan.

NEKSHAB, or *Karſhi*, a town of Aſia, in Bukharia: 100 miles E. Bukharia. *Long.* 81. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

NEKOUBAU, a lake of North America, in Canada: 8 leagues NW. Quebec.

NELISURAM, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a ſmall country on the weſt coaſt, to the ſouth of Canara: 33 miles NE. Mangalore, and 40 NNW. Tellicherry. *Long.* 74. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 10. N.

NELLEMBI, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 14 miles S. Candi.

NELLENBURG, a landgraviate of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, purchaſed by the Auſtrian archduke, Sigiſmund, in the year 1465, of John count of Thengen, for 37,905 Rheniſh florins; and by the emperor, Charles V. in 1542, of count Chriſtopher of Thengen, together with the ſeigniory of Thengen, for 8310 florins. The whole landgraviate conſiſted formerly of the towns and prefecturates named from it, *viz.* Stockach, Aach, and Thengen, and contained about thirty boroughs, villages, and a diſtrict of thirty-two miles in circuit. But after Thengen had been diſmembered from it, and raiſed to a particular county, inveſted with princely dignity, the landgraviate became remarkably leſs; and it ſtill wants, in particular, the land-court, which is held at Stockach, to be poſſeſſed of an extenſive juriſdiction over the whole Hegau. The foreſts extend quite to Schaffhauſen, Sigmaringen, and Tutlingen, on the Danube. The landgraviate is governed by a landvogt. It takes its name from Nellenburg, a town and citadel ſituated on a mountain: 16 miles NW. Conſtance, and 15 NE. Schaffhauſen.

NELLORE, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, near the Pennar river: 85 miles N. Madras, and 98 N. Arcot. *Long.* 79. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 26. N.

NELSON'S FORT, a fort and ſettlement of North America, in the county of Labrador, at the mouth of Nelſon's River; originally built by ſome French adventurers, but now belonging to the Engliſh Hudſon's Bay company; for the purpoſe of trading with the Indians for furs.

NELSON'S RIVER, a river of North America, which runs into Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 92. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 2. N.

NEMA, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, which runs into the Vitchegda, at Utnemſkoi.

NEMBS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 6 miles N. Segeberg.

NEMEA, a village of European Turkey, in the Morea; anciently celebrated for its games: 20 miles SW. Corinth.

NEMESKO, a town of Hungary: 6 miles W. Ziget.

NEMET, a town of Hungary: 2 miles SW. Corpona.

NEMETH-UJAVAR, or *Gluſſingen*, a town of Hungary, on the borders of Stiria; a populous walled town with a caſtle ſtanding on a very high rock, which is wholly detached from all the other mountains. This place formerly belonged to Laurence duke of Sirmia, whoſe large poſſeſſions, upon his deceaſe, devolving to the crown, king Louis, about the year 1523, conferred it on Francis Boltiani, then ban of Dalmatia and Illyria; in whoſe family it ſtill remains. It is moſt delightfully ſituated among woods, corn-fields, and riſing grounds, which are covered with veins: 45 miles SW. Raab, and 26 S. Edenburg.

NEMETI, a town of Tranſilvania, on the river Maros: 12 miles WNW. Hunyad.

NEMETY, a town of Hungary: 14 miles S. Caſſovia.

NEMOROW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Mecklenburg: 2 leagues SW. Stargard.

NEMOURS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Marne: 2 poſts S. Fontainbleau, and 9¼ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 16. N.

NEMOURT, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles S. Adramiti.

NEMR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 40 leagues S. Meſchid.

NEN, or *Nine*, a river of England, which croſſes the county of Northampton, and in part ſeparates it from Cambridgeſhire; and runs into the German ſea, 10 miles N. Wiſbeach.

NENAGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, where is an ancient caſtle, which held out againſt general Jenkyll, at the head of 1500 men, 24 hours: 23 miles N. Caſhel, and 19 NE. Limerick.

NENEEVA, one of the Friendly Iſlands; a ſmall low iſland, in the South Pacific Ocean: 29 miles NE. Anamooka.

NENSLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 26 miles SE. Anſpach.

NENUSAR, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the ſea of Marmora: 6 miles E. Mikalidi, in the province of Natolia.

NEOCASTRO, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 32 miles N. Navarin.

NEOCASTRO, a town and fortreſs of European Turkey, in the province of Romania; where is a ſtrong garriſon, and whither Chriſtian priſoners of conſequence are ſent: 4 leagues N. Conſtantinople.

NEONE, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly: 28 miles N. Zeiton.

NEOPATRA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly: 20 miles W. Zeiton.

NEPEAN ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the ſouth coaſt of Norfolk Iſland.

NEPEAN SOUND, a bay on the weſt coaſt of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 127. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 32. N.

NEPHIN, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: 10 miles N. Caſtlebar.

NEPI, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio; the ſee of a biſhop united to Sutri. It contains ſix churches and five convents: 20 miles N. Rome.

NEPOLIS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 3 miles S. New Biezow.

NEPOTSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the coaſt of the White Sea: 24 miles W. Archangel.

NERA, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tiber: 7 miles SW. Narni.

NERA, a valley of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 8 miles S. Roman.

NERAC, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Blaiſe, which here becomes navigable. It is divided into Great and Little Nerac. The kings of Navarre, as dukes of Albret, had once a palace here. In the 16th century, moſt of the inhabitants became proteſtants; but in the year 1621, they were forced to ſurrender to Louis XIII.: 4 leagues WSW. Agen, and 3½ N. Condom. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

NERAINSKOI SEREBRENOI ZAVOID, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Argun, near the borders of China: 128 miles ESE. Nertchinſk. *Long.* 137. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

NERBA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Thuringia, on the Unſtrutt: 5 leagues NW. Naumburg.

NERBUDDAH, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes from a lake in the ſouthern part of the province of Allahabad, and, after a courſe of 550 miles, almoſt due weſt, runs into the Gulf of Cambay, 31 miles N. Surat.

NERCHAN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: 3 miles NNE. Grimma, and 16 E. Leipſic.

NERECHTA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtroma: 16 miles SW. Koſtroma.

NERENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: 26 miles W. Coblentz, and 32 S. Cologn.

NERESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Oettingen. Near it is a princely abby, of the ſame name, which is rated fourteen florins, ſix kruitzers to the Roman month, and is taxed to the imperial chamber at nine florins: 12 miles SSW. Oettingen, and 6 SSW. Nordlingen.

NERESI, a town of the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Brazza, in the Adriatic, and reſidence of the governor,

**NERESTABLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 4 leagues SW. Roanne.

**NERHELBENO**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 48 miles WNW. Kiov.

**NERICIA**, or *Neriké*, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Weſtmanland, on the eaſt by Sudermanland, on the ſouth by Eaſt and Weſt Gothland, and on the weſt by Warmeland. This province is about 60 miles in length, and 48 in breadth. In moſt parts of it the ſoil is fertile, and produces corn and paſturage. This country yields iron and ſulphur mines, quarries of load-ſtone, alum, lime-ſtone, &c. Conſequently, it has iron founderies, with ſulphur and lead-works. Here are large woods, ſeveral high mountains, conſiderable rivers, and twenty-three lakes, which abound in fiſh. Nericia is famous for ſeveral flouriſhing manufactures of all kinds of hard ware; and it has always been remarkable for forging arms, &c. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, working in the mines and forges, hunting, and fiſhing. Orebro is the principal town.

**NERILKERY**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 12 miles E. Seringapatam.

**NERINGJIPETTY**, a pagoda of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 8 miles SSE. Coveriporum.

**NERIS**, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montluçon, with a medicinal ſpring: 1 league SE. Montluçon.

**NERON**, or *Neronde*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 8½ leagues W. Lyons, and 5 NNE. Montbriſon. *Long.* 21. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 5. N.

**NERONDOS**, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sancoins: 5¾ leagues ESE. Bourges, and 3½ N. Sancoins.

**NERSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhina, and palatinate of the Rhine: 1 mile N. Oppenheim.

**NERSTIN**, a town of the duchy of Courland: 18 miles SSW. Seelburg.

**NERTCHA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Amur, near Nertchinſk.

**NERTCHINSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Nertcha, near its union with the Amur, built in the year 1658, on the borders of China. On the fort, which was the firſt beginning of the town, are thirty-two braſs guns, and one of iron. The town, beſides ſome public edifices, contains one hundred and fifty houſes, moſt of which are very meanly built. The Chineſe caravans formerly paſſed through this place, but now they take another road. However, the Ruſſian envoys are received, and handſomely entertained by the Chineſe, and the like compliment is paid to thoſe of China, by the Ruſſians, in this town. A treaty of peace was concluded at Nertchinſk, between Ruſſia and China, in the year 1689. This town ſeems to derive its name from the two ſmall rivers called *Nertcha* and *Shinke*, between which it lies. The adjacent country is, indeed, very mountainous, but yields excellent paſture for cattle. In this province are ſome conſiderable ſilver-mines, which yield annually about 16,000 pound weight. The ſilver contains, in 40,000 pounds, nearly 500 of gold, which is ſeparated at Peterſburgh. The ores being generally very rich in lead, and extremely poor in ſilver, the latter is eaſily extracted. Many millions of pounds of lead remain uſeleſs upon the ſpot, only about 14,000 or 18,000 being annually required for the ſeparation of the ſilver from the copper, at the founderies of Kolyvan; the carriage into the inner parts of the empire being too expenſive; and the export of China being prohibited: 440 miles E. Irkutſk. *Long.* 134. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

**NEROI**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 5 miles ESE. Genoa.

**NERVIEUX & GRENIER**, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 10 miles N. Montbriſon.

**NERVIO**, a river of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, called by the natives *Ybai-çabal*, which paſſes by Bilbao, and runs into the ſea two miles below that town.

**NES**, a river of Denmark, and the iſland of Zealand, which runs into the Baltic, four miles S. Neſtved.

**NESA**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 80 leagues N. Herat.

**NESCOPEK**, a mountain of North America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, to the coaſt of the Suſquehannah river.

**NESIGODA**, a lake of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 8 miles W. Militſch.

**NESIRBAD**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 23 leagues SSE. Schiras.

**NESLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Peronne: 3½ leagues S. Peronne, and 8½ E. Amiens. *Long.* 20. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

**NESLE**, a town of Egypt, on the ſide of a canal, in a country remarkable for the forwardneſs of the harveſt.

**NESLOUR**, a ſmall iſland in the Perſian Gulf: 43 leagues WSW. Ormus.

**NESMIEL**, a town of Hungary: 6 miles SE. Comorn.

**NESPEREIRA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 12 miles N. Tuy.

**NESS**, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: 36 miles NNW. Chriſtiania.

**NESS**, a river of Scotland, which runs from Loch Neſs, to the Frith of Murray, a little below Inverneſs.

**NESSE**, a ſmall iſland of Germany, in the river Ems, belonging to Eaſt Frieſland: 1 mile NE. Ort.

**NESSELROD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 3 miles S. Solingen.

**NESTE**, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, at Monreal.

**NESTES**, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, now in the department of the Higher Pyrennées. Le Barthe was the capital.

**NESTIER**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Barthe: 4 miles E. La Barthe.

**NESTOSA** (*La*), a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 25 miles WSW. Bilbao.

**NESTVED**, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, on the river Nes, near the ſouth coaſt. The river divides the town into two unequal parts, which are called *Great* and *Little Neſtved*, and then runs into the Baltic. This gives the inhabitants an opportunity of carrying on ſome little trade. Here are two pariſh churches. There were formerly ſeveral convents in this town; and there is a piece of money ſtill extant, which was coined here. In the year 1259, a bloody and deciſive battle was fought near Neſtved; and, in 1271, the town was much damaged by fire: 22 miles ESE. Corſoer, and 38 SW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 51. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

**NETHE**, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Dyle, about 6 miles NW. Malines.

**NETHERLANDS** (*The*), or *The Seventeen Provinces.* This country is bounded on the north by the German Sea, on the eaſt by Eaſt Frieſland, the biſhopric of Munſter, county of Bentheim, duchy of Cleves, archbiſhopric of Cologn, and duchy of Juliers; on the ſouth by the biſhopric of Liege, and by France; and on the weſt by the German Sea, and part of France. It extends from *Long.* 2. 30. to *Long* 7. 20. E. from London, and from 49. 25. to 53. 30. N. The name given to this country by the Romans, was Belgium; by the Spaniards, it is called, Pays-baxo; by the French, Pays bas; by the Germans, Niederlande; and, by the Engliſh, Netherlands, or Low Countries. The modern name, it owes to its ſituation with reſpect to High Germany. Some authors have called it Lower Germany, but improperly, as it never made a part of that country. In the time of the Romans, the inhabitants were Pagans, and worſhipped ſeveral idols. Hiſtorians are not agreed, when Chriſtianity was firſt introduced into this country. At the latter end of the third century, Pope Marcellin ſent many eccleſiaſtics into France and this country, and many converts were made. In the beginning of the fifth century, the Vandals over-ran the country, and committed great enormities. In the year 445, Clodio, king of France, rendered himſelf maſter of Cambray and Tournay, and ſubdued the country to the Meuſe. In the year 451, Attila, king of the Huns, with an army of 600,000 men, over-ran the country, and burnt moſt of the towns. During the latter end of this century, a biſhopric was erected at Tournay, and, as Chriſtianity began to flouriſh, churches were built at Cambray, Arras, Terouane, Maeſtricht, and many other towns. In the year 608, St. Amand preached at Ghent; and, in the latter end of the ſeventh century, St. Willebrord, with his companions, preached the goſpel in Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht. The Romans became maſters of this country with conſiderable difficulty, as the people were the moſt warlike of all the Gauls. They were afterwards treated as friends, aſſociates, and brothers. After the decline of the Roman power, it came under the power of the Franks, and gradually was divided into provinces, forming ſo many different ſtates: the number of provinces are generally reckoned ſeventeen; viz. the duchies of Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Gueldres, the marquiſate of the empire, Antwerp; the comtes of Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Namur, Zutphen, Holland, and Zealand; and lordſhips of Malines, Utrecht, Overiſſel, Frieſland, and Groningen; to theſe is added, Cambreſis; ſo, that, in fact, there would then be eighteen; but Guelderland and Zutphen being politically united by the Dutch States, they were called ſeventeen; and the United States are always called the Seven, altho' actually, according to the above ſtatement, eight. The diviſion of the Netherlands into ſo many ſtates, is derived from the earls or counts of Ardenne, deſcended from the ſons of Clodio, king of France. Philip, ſurnamed the Hardy, or Bold, duke of Burgundy, and ſon of John, king of France, married Margaret, the only daughter of Louis de Male, or Malain, earl of Flanders and Artois, and ſucceeded to theſe two earldoms after the death of Louis, who died in the year 1383. Antony of Burgundy, the ſecond ſon of Philip, got the duchies of Braban bant and Limburg, the marquiſate of the Holy Empire, and the lordſhip of Mechlin, or Malines, in the year 1406, as heir to Jane, his aunt, by the father's ſide, the daughter of John III. duke of Brabant, and ſiſter to Margaret, the wife of Louis de Male. He left two ſons, John IV. who died April the 17th, 1426, and Philip, who died Auguſt the 4th, 1430. As they both died childleſs, Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, their firſt couſin, ſucceeded to thoſe duchies, to the marquiſate, and to the lordſhip of Mechlin: he had bought, in the year 1429, the county of Namur, of Thierry, the laſt earl, leaving him, however, the titles and profit of it till his death. John, the ſon of Philip the Good, had married Margaret, the daughter of Albert, of Bavaria, earl of Holland, and ſiſter to William, the father of Joan of Bavaria, counteſs of Hainault, Holland, and Zealand, and lady of Frieſland. This counteſs had four huſbands, but no children by any of them; ſo, that Philip the Good, who was her firſt couſin, inherited all her eſtates, the adminiſtration and government of which ſhe had been obliged to give up to him ſome years before ſhe died. The ſame Philip, in the year 1443, ſeized upon the duchy of Luxemburg, having driven out of it William, duke of Brunſwick, who had uſurped it from Elizabeth, the widow of Antony, duke of Brabant, and daughter of John of Luxemburg, duke of Gorlitz, who was brother to the emperors Wenceſlaus and Sigiſmund. Charles, the ſon of Philip the Good, bought, in the year 1472, the duchy of Guelderland, and the county of Zutphen, of Arnold, of Egmond, the father of Adolphus, who was a priſoner at Courtray; but Charles being killed in the year 1476, Catharine, the ſiſter of Adolphus, retook Guelderland for her nephew, Charles of Egmond. Mary, the only daughter and heireſs of Charles, duke of Burgundy, juſt now mentioned, married Maximilian, of Auſtria, ſon of the emperor, Ferdinand III. and brought him in marriage, the duchies of Brabant, Limburg, and Luxemburg; the counties of Flanders, Burgundy, Hainaut, Holland, Zealand, and Namur; and the lordſhips of Frieſland. Philip, of Auſtria, ſon to Maximilian and Mary, married Jane, the daughter of Ferdinand, king of Aragon, and of Iſabella, queen of Caſtile, by which means, their ſon, Charles, inherited not only almoſt all Spain, and the great countries then lately diſcovered in America, but alſo thoſe noble provinces of the Netherlands; and was choſen emperor, under the name of Charles V. Towards the latter end of the year 1527, he added to his dominions the temporalities of the biſhopric of Utrecht, on both ſides of the Yſſel; and, Henry of Bavaria, being diſtreſſed, through war with the duke of Guelderland, and tired with the continued rebellion of his own ſubjects, ſurrendered to the emperor the temporalities of his dioceſe, which was confirmed by the Pope, and the ſtates of the country. In 1536, Charles V. bought of Charles of Egmond, the reverſion of the duchy of Guelderland, and of the county of Zutphen, in caſe that prince ſhould die without iſſue. The ſame year, the city of Groningen took the oath of allegiance, and ſubmitted to Charles V.; and, in 1543, he put a garriſon into the city of Cambray, and built a citadel there. Having thus united the ſeventeen provinces, as it were, in one body, he ordered that they ſhould continue for ever under the ſame prince, without being ever ſeparated, or diſmembered; for which purpoſe, he publiſhed in November, 1549, with the conſent, and at the requeſt of all the ſtates of the provinces, a perpetual and irrevocable edict, or law, by which it was enacted, that, in order to keep all thoſe provinces together, under one and the ſame prince, the right of repreſentation, with regard to the ſucceſſion of a prince, or princeſs, ſhould take place for ever, both in a direct and collateral line, notwithſtanding the common laws of ſome provinces to the contrary. Charles had even a mind to incorporate theſe provinces with the Germanic body, and to make of them a circle of the empire, under the title of the circle of Burgundy, in order thereby to engage princes of the empire to concern themſelves for the preſervation of thoſe provinces. But, the Netherlanders, always jealous of their liberty, did not ſeem to like that incorporation; and, when they were demanded to pay their ſhare towards the expences of the empire, they refuſed it; whereupon the princes of Germany refuſed, in their turn, to take any part in the wars in Flanders, and looked upon thoſe provinces as by no means belonging to the Germanic body. Philip of Auſtria, and his ſon, Charles, who were born in the Netherlands, had for theſe provinces that natural affection which men uſed to have for their native country, and knowing how jealous the inhabitants were of their liberty, and of the privileges granted to them by their former princes, they took great care to preſerve them, and ſuffered willingly that the ſtates, who were the guardians of the people's liberty and privileges, ſhould, in a manner, ſhare the ſupreme authority with them. Philip II. ſon to the emperor, Charles V. had not the ſame affection for the Netherlands, nor thoſe generous ſentiments which his father had endeavoured to inſpire him with. Being born in Spain, of a Portugueſe woman, he had no regard but for his native country; and, when he removed out of the Netherlands, he left them to the weak government of a woman, to the proud and haughty ſpirit of cardinal de Granville, and to the wild ambition of ſome lords of theſe provinces, who, availing themſelves of the imprudent conduct, and continual blunders of the council of Spain, found their private intereſt in the diſturbances they could not fail to produce. Philip II. alſo, inſtead of the mild and moderate meaſures which his predeceſſors had ſucceſsfully employed, on many occaſions, as beſt ſuiting the genius and temper of the people, had recourſe to the moſt violent and cruel proceedings; which, far from curing the evil, ſerved only to exaſperate it the more, and render it incurable. The Spaniards, whom he ſent thither, being born and educated in an abſolute monarchy, jealous of the liberties, and envious of the riches of the people, broke through all their privileges, and uſed them almoſt after the ſame manner as they had done the inhabitants of their new and ill-gotten dominions in America. This treatment occaſioned a general inſurrection. The counts Hoorn, Egmont, and the prince of Orange, appearing at the head of it, and Luther's reformation gaining ground about the ſame time in the Netherlands, his diſciples joined the malecontents: whereupon, king Philip introduced a kind of inquiſition, in order to ſuppreſs them, and many thouſands were put to death by that court, beſides thoſe that periſhed by the ſword; for theſe perſecutions and encroachments had occaſioned a civil war, in which ſeveral battles were fought. The counts Hoorn and Egmont were taken and beheaded; but the prince of Orange retiring into Holland, did, by the aſſiſtance of England and France, preſerve Holland, and ſome of the adjacent provinces, which entered into a treaty, for their mutual defence, at Utrecht, in 1579, and they have ever ſince been ſtyled the United Provinces. The ſeven united provinces are, Holland, Zealand, Frieſland, Groningen, Overiſſel, Guelderland united with Zutphen, and Utrecht. The Spaniards continued poſſeſſed of almoſt eight of theſe provinces, until the duke of Marlborough, general of the allies, gained the memorable victory of Ramillies. After which, Bruſſels, the capital, and great part of theſe provinces, acknowledged Charles VI. (afterwards emperor) their ſovereign; and his daughter, the late empreſs queen, remained poſſeſſed of them, till the war that followed the death of her father, when the French made an entire conqueſt of them, except part of the province of Luxemburg; but they were reſtored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, the French retaining only Artois, the Cambreſis, part of Flanders, part of Hainaut, and part of Luxemburg. The ſoil is generally fruitful, but differs in the ſeveral parts. The climate, alſo, differs in the ſeveral provinces; in thoſe towards the ſouth, it does not differ much from that of England, though the ſeaſons are more regular. In the northern provinces, the winter is generally very ſharp, and the ſummer ſultry hot; but the extreme cold, and exceſſive heat, ſeldom continue above five or ſix weeks. The air is reckoned very wholeſome, but is ſubject to thick fogs in winter, through the moiſtneſs of the country, which would be very noxious, were it not for the dry eaſterly winds, which, blowing off a long continent for two or three months in a year, clear the air, and cauſe very ſharp froſts in January and February; during which, the ports, rivers, and canals, are commonly ſhut up. The face of the country is low and flat, for, except ſome ſmall hills, and a few riſing grounds in the provinces of Utrecht and Guelderland, and in the parts lying towards Germany, there is no hill to be ſeen in the whole ſeventeen provinces. The provinces towards the ſea lie ſo very low, that large parts of them have been many times overflowed by the eruptions of the ſea, notwithſtanding the ſtrong banks, which the inhabitants keep up, at a great expence, almoſt all along the coaſt of Groningen, Frieſland, North Holland, Zealand, &c. Theſe banks and dykes are commonly 17 ells thick, and yet have not been found ſufficient to reſiſt the violence of the ſea, and land floods. The Netherlands were once the centre of the woollen manufactures, the materials for which, particularly the wool and the fuller's earth, they had from England. The Flemings being deprived of their fund of wool, were obliged to turn their hands to other things; which brought them to the making of lace and linen, to ſilk weaving, and to other buſineſs of various kinds; ſo that the manufactures carried on in theſe provinces at preſent, are lace, of which the fineſt and beſt of the kind in Europe, is ſaid to be made at Bruſſels; fine thread, linen, conſiſting chiefly of cambrics and lawns; woollen, which includes the tapeſtry made at Arras, and the adjacent country, and ſilk. In regard to induſtry, the Netherlanders are an example to the whole world. Nothing can live where they ſtarve, and nothing is idle among them, that can ſuſtain any degree of labour. The univerſal navigation of the rivers and canals paſſing through innumerable cities and populous towns, implies, that there muſt be a great inland traffic; and this, indeed, in proportion to the extent of territory, is prodigious. The trade of the French and Dutch Netherlands, is much the ſame with that of the Auſtrian; and, in regard to the Dutch, particularly, it may be ſaid, that there is not a manufacture in Europe, but is managed to advantage among them, nor a place in the world but they viſit with their fleets. They have alſo ſome advantages in their traffic, which the reſt of the world cannot rival them in, particularly in the ſale of the fine ſpices, which they have long monopolized; and in the herring and whale fiſheries, by which they acquire immenſe wealth. The great trade of Holland, aroſe chiefly from the deſtruction of Antwerp, which, when the civil wars in the Netherlands broke out, was, and had long been the centre of traffic in Europe. The troubles in France, the wars in Germany, and the religious perſecutions ſet on foot in other parts of Europe, continued to fill the United provinces with people, merely becauſe here they might enjoy a liberty of conſcience, and the fruits of their induſtry, in peace. Thoſe who reſorted thither, were ſuch as had wherewithal to live upon, or were acquainted with ſome manufacture or myſtery, by which a living might be obtained. Both were welcome, and both ſorts of people were very ſoon at their eaſe; new manufactures were every day ſet on foot, and trades, too big even for a wealthy purſe, were managed with facility, and to great advantage, by joint ſtocks; the fiſheries were annually improved; new branches of commerce were continually opened; and, in the compaſs of twenty years, their villages ſwelled into fair towns, and thoſe that were good towns before, roſe into rich cities. At firſt, the inhabitants of thoſe provinces carried on a large trade to Portugal, from whence they received great quantities of Indian goods; but when Philip II. became maſter of Portugal, he put an end to that trade, which inſtead of proving a misfortune, was, in reality, of high advantage to the Dutch, by forcing them to attempt opening a trade to the Eaſt Indies, which in the compaſs of a few years, they did with ſucceſs beyond their hopes; and this commerce being managed by a company, with great prudence, frugality, and induſtry, ſoon produced prodigious advantages. This encouraged them to ſet up a Weſt India company, and that, too, became not leſs flouriſhing in a very ſhort ſpace of time. The ſubjects of the ſtate, likewiſe, by the recommendation, and under the protection of Henry IV. of France, obtained leave to trade in all the ports within the dominions of the grand ſignior; ſo that their commerce in the Levant became alſo very conſiderable. Taking, therefore, their fiſheries, manufactories, and foreign trade together, we may eaſily account for the growth of their naval power, the increaſe of their wealth, and the poſſibility of their ſuſtaining that infinite variety of taxes, cuſtoms and exciſes, which were neceſſary to ſupport ſo long and ſo expenſive a war, as that by which their liberties were eſtabliſhed and ſecured. Each province or ſtate is deſcribed more particularly under its reſpective head.

NETIESS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan: 11 miles NE. Schlan.

NETO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, about ſeven miles NNW. from Cotrona, between the provinces of Calabria Citra, and Calabria Ultra.

NETPHE *(Lower)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Siegen: 4 miles E. Siegen.

NETPHE *(Upper)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Siegen: 5 miles E. Siegen.

NETSBUCKTOKE, or *Sandwich Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 57. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

NETSCHKAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, ſituated on the Golſch: 3 miles SSE. Greitz, and 12 SW. Zwickau.

NETTE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 4 miles NE. Oſnabruck.

NETTUNO, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, on a bay of the Mediterranean, near the ruins of the ancient Antium: 12 miles SW. Veletri, and 25 SSE. Rome. *Long.* 30. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 31. N.

NETZE, a river of Germany, which runs into the Ilmenau, 2 miles SW. Butlingen, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

NEVA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs from the Ladoga Lake, and paſſing by Peterſburg, where it divides into ſeveral branches, it afterwards empties itſelf into the Gulf of Finland.

NEUBEGAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles SE. Vienna.

NEUBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, 20 miles NE. Pruck.

NEUBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 4 miles N. Crainburg.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate, on the Schwarza: 19 miles SE. Amberg, and 24 NNE. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 30. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 4 . 16.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of the principality of the ſame name. The principalities of Neuburg and Saltzbach were all that Robert count Palatine, recovered of the eſtates of George duke of Bavaria, after an unfortunate war, which ended in the year 1507. They were afterwards divided, but are now united. Neuburg has a voice at the diet, in the college of princes. The Roman month is eighty-eight florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 340 rix-dollars ſeventy kruitzers. It enjoys a government of its own, together with a chamber of juſtice, and prefecturate-office. In it, indeed are ſtill ſome Lutheran fieſs, but the prevailing religion here is the Roman Catholic. Neuberg, the capital of the whole duchy, and ſeat of the government, tribunal, and prefecturate, ſtands on a good ſituation, on a hill, on the Danube, well built and fortified, with a palace in it. At this place likewiſe is held a court, under the direction of the great huntſman of the duchy. In the years 1632, and 1633, Neuberg was taken by the Swedes and Bavarians; in 1703, by the Bavarians, and, in 1744, by the Auſtrians: 24 miles NNE. Augſburg, and 15 W. Ingoldſtadt. *Long.* 28. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 40. N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Rhine: 16 miles N. Bâle. *Long.* 21. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the left ſide of the Inn: 4 miles S. Paſſau.

NEUBURG, or *Neuenburg*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia, on the Viſtula: 32 miles S. Dantzig.

*Neuchâtel*, or *Neufchâtel (County of)*, an eſtate in alliance with the cantons of Swiſſerland, bounded on the north-weſt by France, on the north-eaſt by the biſhopric of Bâle and canton of Bern, on the ſouth eaſt by the lake of Neuchâtel, and on the ſouth by the bailiwick of Granſon. The county of Neuchâtel, and lordſhip of Valengin, united about two centuries ago, form a country about ten leagues in length and four in breadth. It is every where hilly, and along its northern and weſtern borders, runs the Jura chain. This mountainous part producing very little, except herbage for cattle. The inhabitants are moſtly artificers, and procure themſelves a comfortable ſubſiſtence by their labours. But the other eminences here, with the vales and levels, abound in a fine red and white wine, fruits, corn, hemp, and flax. In the whole principality are four towns and ſixty-four villages. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Proteſtants, but in the bailiwick of Landeron, Popery is the prevailing religion. Anciently, this country belonged to the laſt kingdom of Burgundy, with which in 1032, it devolved to the German empire. In 1034, Ulrich I. count of Phœnix, or Fenis, was lord of Neufchâtel, but appears to have held it as a fief from Rodolphus III. His male deſcendants continued in poſſeſſion of it till the year 1373, afterwards it paſſed into ſeveral different families, and, among the reſt, to the houſe of Châlons. In 1694, William III. king of Great Britain, as heir to the lordſhip of the Châlons family, ſolemnly made over to Frederick, elector of Brandenburg, afterwards king of Pruſſia, all his right of Neufchâtel and Valengin, which, in 1703, was notified by the latter, to the ſtates thereof. Mary, ducheſs of Nemours, who had hitherto enjoyed theſe territories, dying in 1707, ſeveral illuſtrious families put in their claims to them. The high tribunal, however, of the three ſtates of Neufchâtel, after a mature and impartial examination of the ſeveral allegations of the reſpective parties, on the third of November, 1707, paſſed a decree in favour of Frederick I. king of Pruſſia, who immediately took poſſeſſion of it, and the uſual homage was performed to him: he, on his part, likewiſe, confirming to them all the liberties and privileges of the ſtate, as alſo its alliances, and communities of rights with the neighbouring powers. At the peace of Utrecht, concluded in 1713, between France and Pruſſia, the French monarch acknowledged the king of Pruſſia, as ſovereign lord of Neufchâtel and Valengin, and farther promiſed not to moleſt him, either publicly or privately, in the poſſeſſion of theſe countries; nor to permit his ſubjects to attempt any ſuch moleſtation. The inhabitants alſo, in all parts of France, are entitled to the ſame rights and freedoms which are indulged to the natives of the Swiſs cantons, or were granted to them, before the king of Pruſſia became their ſovereign.

*Neuchâtel*, or *Neufchâtel*, or *Neuenburg*, a town and capital of the principality ſo called. This town ſtands on two eminences adjoining to the lake of the ſame name, which, at this place, receives into it the river Seyon. It conſiſts of four large ſtreets, and an old caſtle, which ſerves as the governor's reſidence, with two churches, in one of which divine ſervice is performed in the German language, and a gymnaſium. Around the town, on all ſides, are vineyards, gardens, and ſeats. Its regency conſiſts of the leſſer and the greater council; the former of which is compoſed of twenty-four members, and the latter of forty. Theſe attend to the police and other public concerns. Their preſident is the firſt amtſhurgher maſter, though the town meyer is alſo preſent at their meetings, by virtue of a mandate from the ſovereign, and even gives his vote covered. The leſſer council is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction, in the firſt inſtance, throughout all the meyery. Criminal caſes are tried by the miniſtraux, a court compoſed of four burghermaſters, aſſiſted by the verner, the town-clerk, and the four ſchluſſelmeiſters. In the year 1530, this town declared for the reformation. In 1406, it entered into a perpetual community of rights with the city of Berne, which it renewed again in 1550, 1570, and 1616; and is exempt from all impoſts and tythes. The town itſelf is ſaid to have been built by the emperor Conrad, about the year 1034, and to have ſtood within the territories of the old county of Burgen: 50 miles SSE. Bâle. *Long.* 24. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 2. N.

*Neuchâtel*, a lake of a conſiderable ſize, which ſeparates the county of Neuchâtel, from the cantons of Berne and Friburg, 7 leagues in length, and 1½ in breadth. It is well furniſhed with fiſh, excellent, and in variety.

NEU CLOSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Schwerin: 10 miles E. Wiſmar.

NEUDOMA, a river of Norway, which runs into the North Sea, 20 miles SW. Wardhuys.

NEUDORF, a town of Hungary, formerly fortified. Part of the inhabitants are farmers, and part miners: 6 miles ENE. Kapdorf, and 27 NNW. Caſſovia.

NEUDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles S. Vienna.

NEUDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 12 miles NNE. Chrudim.

NEUDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 9 miles SE. Militſch.

NEVE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ila: 4 miles NE. Tonvore.

NEVEL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk: 64 miles NE. Polotſk. *Long.* 47. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

NEUENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 1 mile S. Hagenbach.

NEUENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg. In ſome old pits in the neighbourhood of this town, are found great quantities of thoſe excellent iron ſtones, called glaſs-heads or blood-ſtones, and from their ſize and figure, bohn-erze, or bean-ore: 16 miles E. Raſtatt, and 22 W. Stuttgart.

NEVENBURG, a town of the duchy of Courland: 18 miles WNW. Mittaw.

NEUENDAMME, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 9 miles N. Cuſtrin.

NEUENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg: 4 miles E. Gardeleben.

NEUENKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe Lauenburg: 3 miles S. Ottendorf.

NEUENKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Rietberg: 3 miles N. Rietberg.

NEUENKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 14 miles ESE. Rotenburg.

NEUENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe, which gives a title of diſtinction to a branch of the houſe of Hohenlohe: 3 miles E. Ohringen, and 10 SE. Mechmuhl.

NEVERDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 2 miles N. Lutkenburg.

NEVERN, a river of Wales, which runs into the ſea, about two miles below Newport, in the county of Pembroke.

NEVERS, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Nyevre: formerly the capital of the Nivernois, ſituated on the Loire, where it is joined by the Nyevre, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, the ſeat of an election, a marechauſſee, and ſalt-office. It contained, beſides the cathedral, 11 pariſh churches, and ſeveral religious houſes. The principal manufactures are china, glaſs, and works of enamel. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at about 8000: 29 poſts NNW. Lyons, and 23¾ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 59. N.

NEVERZIN, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia: 8 miles NNW. Moſtar.

NEUFBOURG, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louviers; 4 leagues SW. Louviers, and 4 NW. Evreux.

*Neufchâteau*, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, in the Ardennes: 12 miles NW. Arlon.

*Neufchâteau*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Voſges, on the Meuſe: 5½ leagues W. Mirecourt, and 10 W. Epinal. *Long.* 23. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

*Neufchâtel*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: 3¾ leagues ESE. Laon, and 3½ N. Rheims.

*Neufchâtel*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Seine: 7½ leagues NE. Rouen, and 6 SE. Dieppe. *Long.* 19. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 44. N.

*Neufchâtel*, ſee *Neuchâtel.*

NEUFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe: 6 miles NE. Ohringen.

NEUFFEN, ſee *Neiffen.*

NEUFMANIL, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: 1 league NE. Charleville.

*Neufmarché*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: 3 leagues N. Giſors.

NEUFRAICH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes near Walkenhofen, and runs into the Schmutter: 1 mile W. Augſburg.

NEUGARTEN, or *Neugarden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, with a ſtrong caſtle, near Golnow.

NEUGRABEN, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, at Brieg.

NEUHAUS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, taken by the Swedes, in the year 1645: 8 miles N. Fiſtritz.

NEUHAUS, or *Nienhaus*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn, at the conflux of the Alme and Lippe. The uſual reſidence of the biſhop: 2 miles NNE. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

NEUHAUS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Worms: 11 miles SE. Worms.

NEUHAUS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 18 miles N. Straubing.

NEUHAUSEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: 3 miles N. Konigſberg.

NEUHAUSEN, a town of the duchy of Courland: 18 miles S. Goldingen.

NEUHAUSZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, ſituated near the mouth of the Oſte. It has a ſafe harbour, and once drove ſo great a trade, that the number of foreign ſhips which came to it annually exceeded a hundred: but a ſand-bank ariſing in it, at the iſſue of the Oſte into the Elbe, renders the entrance dangerous. It is viſited, therefore, at preſent, by few foreign ſhips, notwithſtanding buoys have been laid with the greateſt exactneſs for pointing out the bank: 19 miles NW. Stade. *Long.* 26. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

NEUHAUSZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: 10 miles E. Coburg.

NEUHEUSEL, a town of Hungary, on the Neitra. This town was taken by the Turks, in the year 1663, and retaken by the Imperialiſts, in the year 1685. In the year 1704, it was blockaded by the malecontents, but ſoon relieved by general Heiſter; and, in the year 1724, it was diſmantled: 32 miles ESE. Preſburg, and 64 E. Vienna. *Long.* 35. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

NEUHEUSL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 5 miles WSW. Lavamund.

NEUHOF, a caſtle of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer: half a mile N. Schmiedeberg.

NEUHOF, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: 6 miles SSW. Fulda.

NEUHOF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth: 12 miles N. Anſpach.

NEUHOF, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 3 miles W. Raſtenburg.

NEUHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 16 miles E. Steyr, and 14 SW. Ips.

NEVIAN, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Narbonne: 1½ league W. Narbonne, and 3½ ESE. Azille.

NEVIL'S BAY, a bay on the weſt ſhore of Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 94. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 58. N.

NEVILL'S CROSS, a place of England, in the county of Durham, where David Bruce, king of Scotland, was defeated by the Engliſh, led by queen Philippa, and commanded by lord Percy. Fifteen thouſand Scots were ſlain, and the king taken priſoner, with many of the nobility: near Durham.

NEUILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortagne: 4½ leagues E. Mortagne.

NEUILLY, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 1 league NW. Paris.

NEUILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joigny: 3 leagues NNW. Auxerre.

*Neuilly l'Evêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: 2 leagues NE. Langres.

NEUILLY LE REAL, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins: 3 leagues SSE. Moulins.

NEUILLY ST. FRONT, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Château Thierry: 3 leagues NNW. Château Thierry, and 4½ S. Laon.

NEVIN, or *Newin*, or *Neſyn*, a town of North Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, with a weekly market on Saturday. Here Edward I. in 1284, held his triumph on the conqueſt of Wales; and, perhaps to conciliate the affections of his new ſubjects, in imitation of our hero Arthur, held a round table, and celebrated it with a dance and tournament. The concourſe was prodigious, for not only the chief nobility of England, but numbers from foreign parts, graced the feſtival with their preſence: 6 miles W. Pulhely, and 249 NW. London.

NEVIS, or *Nieves*, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, ſaid to have received its name from Columbus, who diſcovered it, from an opinion that the top of it was covered with ſnow. It is a beautiful ſpot, and little more than a ſingle mountain, whoſe baſe is about 23 miles in circumference. That the iſland was the production of a volcano, is very evident, a crater being viſible on the ſummit, and ſulphur frequently diſcovered in the cavities of the earth. It is well watered, and, in general, fertile, producing, on an average, one hogſhead of ſugar per acre, and about 4000 hogſheads in the whole; which quantity, when the iſland belonged to the French, was fixed on for the regulation of the taxes. The Engliſh firſt ſettled here in the year 1628, by a colony from St. Chriſtopher's; and by the wiſe management of the firſt governors, the iſland flouriſhed wonderfully, ſo that in the year 1640, there were 4000 whites. In the year 1706, it was taken by the French, but reſtored by the peace of Utrecht. In the year 1782, it was again taken by the French, but reſtored by the peace in the year 1783. Nevis is divided into five pariſhes, and contains one town, Charles Town, which is fortified. The number of white inhabitants is reckoned to be above 6000; of negroes 10,000. *Long.* 62. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 14. N.

NEUKALDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 30 miles SE. Roſtock.

NEUKIRCH, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppau: 5 miles E. Jagerndorf, and 10 N. Troppau.

NEUKIRCHEN, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Schaffhauſen, purchaſed in the year 1520, of the biſhop of Conſtance: 5 miles W. Schaffhauſen.

NEUKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 13 miles SSE. Nabburg, and 22 NNE. Ratiſbon.

NEUKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SSE. Engelhartzel.

NEUKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: 20 miles ENE. Marburg, and 28 S. Caſſel. *Long.* 27. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

NEUKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 5 miles SSE. Furt, and 10 E. Cham.

NEUKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 5 miles S. Chemnitz.

NEUKIRCHEN, or *Mark Neukirchen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 10 miles SE. Oelnitz.

NEUMAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the ſouth ſide of the Moſelle: 11 miles ENE. Treves, and 42 SW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

NEUMARK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 6 miles SW. Zwickau.

NEUMARCK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 26 miles SW. Judenburg, and 56 W. Gratz.—This town was taken by the French in the beginning of April, 1797, after a battle, in which the Auſtrians were defeated, loſing many men killed, and 500 priſoners.

NEUMARCK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 10 miles N. Crainburg.

NEUMARCK, a town of the Tyroleſe, taken by the French on the 22d of March, 1797: 21 miles N. Trent.

NEUMARK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: 2 miles W. Colbatch.

NEUMARK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 12 miles NNE. Salzburg, and 11 E. Lauffen.

NEUMARK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 22 miles SW. Amberg, and 31 NW. Ratiſbon.—In the year 1703, this town was taken by the Imperialiſts, with a garriſon of 1400 men.

NEUMARK, or *Navemiaſtre*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: 44 miles E. Culm.

NEUMARCKT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg; cloſe to Halle.

NEUMARCKT, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlau: 19 miles W. Breſlau, and 22 N. Schweidnitz.

NEUMARKT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Both: 41 miles ENE. Munich, and 22 E. Aerding.

NEUMUNSTER, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 18 miles SW. Kiel, and 28 N. Hamburg.

NEUNDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 1 mile SW. Plauen.

NEUNKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 8 miles S. Forcheim, and 12 N. Nuremberg.

NEVONSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 92 miles NNW. Ilimſk.

NEUPEURN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 38 miles W. Salzburg, and 19 S. Waſſerburg.

NEURODE, a town of Sileſia, in the circle of Glatz: 10 miles N. Glatz.

NEUSE, a river of North Carolina, which empties itſelf into Pimlico Sound, 30 miles below Newbern.

NEUSALTZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau: 4 leagues NW. Glogau.

NEUSATZ, a town of Hungary, formerly called *Peter Wardein Schanz*, peopled by Raſcians, and fortified. It is the ſee of a Greek biſhop, and was made a royal and free town, in the year 1751. The Danube ſeparates it from Peter Wardein, in Sclavonia.

NEUSCHLOSS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 3 miles S. Leypa.

NEUSCHLOSS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniginggratz: 9 miles WSW. Trautenau.

NEUSCHLOS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: 6 miles E. Saatz.

NEUSIDL, a town of Hungary, on a lake of the ſame name: 16 miles NW. Altenburg, and 24 SW. Preſburg.

NEUSIDL SEE, a lake of Hungary; thirteen miles long, and three wide: 20 miles SE. Vienna.

NEUSOL, a town of Hungary. It is a royal free town, and the beſt of the mine-towns, ſituated on the river Gran. It is built much in the Saxon manner, has ſix churches, and a ſchool; it is noted for its weekly market, and the copper ore in the adjacent mountains. The ſmelting works give the air an unhealthy taint: 48 miles ENE. Leopoldſtadt, and 104 E. Vienna.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, formerly the ſee of a biſhop, ſuppreſſed in the year 1784. This town was taken by Matthias Corvin, king of Hungary, in the year 1485, and retaken the following year. Here is a manufacture of china, and a military ſchool: 10 miles SSE. Baden, and 20 S. Vienna. *Long.* 34. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 53. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggingratz: 12 miles NE. Koniggingratz.

NEUSTADT, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: 10 miles N. Olmutz.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 12 miles E. Marpurg, and 54 NE. Mentz.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, on the Hart. In the year 1579, this town was taken by John Caſimir, by ſtratagem: 14 miles W. Spire, and 30 E. Deux Ponts. *Long.* 25. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 16. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Finland, near the Gulf of Bothnia, where the treaty of peace was concluded in the year 1721, between Denmark, Sweden, and Ruſſia: 8 leagues N. Abo.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Saal: 13 miles N. Schweinfurt, and 32 NNE. Wurzburg.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 6 miles ESE. Stolpen, and 11 NNE. Konigſtein. *Long.* 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the circle of the ſame name, on the Orla. The circle, which is annexed to the electorate of Saxony, is bounded by the territories of Erzgeburg, Altenburg, Saalfeld, and Reuſz; and includes 9 towns, and above 220 villages; in the town of Neuſtadt is a citadel, two churches, with a court of judicature for the circle, and a mine office: 44 miles SSW. Leipſic, and 80 WSW. Dreſden. *Long.* 29. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

NEUSTADT, or *Neuſtadtel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 6 miles NW. Schwarzenberg.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 6 leagues S. Schwerin.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Daſſe, celebrated for its manufacture of plate-glaſs: 3 miles SSW. Wuſterhauſen, and 36 NW. Berlin.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel: 24 miles SE. Goſlar.

NEUSTADT, a ſea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, with a ſpacious harbour, on the coaſt of the Baltic. The caſtle has of late been uſed as a place for ſtate priſoners. In the year 1293, count John II. confirmed this town in the enjoyments of the Lubeck rights. In the year 1644, it was taken by the Swedes: 17 miles NNE. Lubeck. *Long.* 28. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, united in the ſame lordſhip with Gimborn, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, on which formerly ſtood a citadel. Both the town and citadel were begun to be built in the year 1301, and finiſhed in 1353. The magiſtracy of this place is changed yearly. Formerly it enjoyed a good trade, particularly in iron, but at preſent the burghers ſubſiſt for the greateſt part by agriculture and the breeding of cattle. In the year 1595, in 1717, and in 1742, Neuſtadt was almoſt conſumed by fire: 26 miles ESE. Bonn, and 25 E. Cologn.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Danube: 16 miles E. Ingoldſtadt, and 40 N. Munich. *Long.* 29. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

NEUSTADT, or *Prudnik*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln. Next to Oppeln this is the beſt town in the whole principality. In 1474, it was deſtroyed by fire; and, in 1749, ſome ſmart ſkirmiſhes happened in its neighbourhood, between the Pruſſians and the Hungarian inſurgents: 14 miles SE. Neiſſe, and 25 SSW. Oppeln.

NEUSTADT AM CULMEN, or *Am Rauben Culmen*, or *Neuſtadt between the Culmen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach. It takes its name from two mountains, between which it is ſituated. The citadel of Culmen, and ſome other villages, were mortgaged by the landgrave, Frederick of Leuchtenberg, and his ſon, Frederick, in the year 1281, to the burggrave, Frederick II. or III. for the ſum of 400 marks of ſilver, who afterwards diveſted themſelves of it; upon which, in 1282, the burggrave obtained the inveſtiture of it of king Rudolph. In the year 1730, the emperor, Charles IV. granted the burggrave, Frederick V. the liberty of building a town between the two fortreſſes of the rough and ſlight Culm: 12 miles SE. Bayreuth, and 12 SW. Wonſiedel.

NEUSTADT EBERSWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Finow canal, which forms a communication between the Havel and the Oder: 36 miles NW. Franckfort on the Oder, and 28 NE. Berlin.

NEUSTADT AN DER HEYDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: 6 miles NE. Coburg.

NEUSTADT IN DER ROSENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim: 18 miles SSE. Franckfort on the Maine.

NEUSTADT AM RUBENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, ſituated on the Leina: 12 miles WNW. Hanover. *Long.* 21. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 33. N.

NEUSTADTEL, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau: 4½ miles SSW. Beuthen, and 6 SE. Freyſtadt.

NEUSTADTEN, ſee *Fridrichſtadt.*

NEUSTADTL, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: 6 miles E. Saar.

NEUSTADTL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 14 miles ENE. Krottau.

NEUSTAEDTER TOEPLITZ, a celebrated warm bath, in the duchy of Carniola: 2 leagues from Rudolfswerd.

NEUSTATT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg: 22 miles NNE. Stuttgart, and 6 NE. Heilbron. *Long.* 26. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 9. N.

NEUSTATT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg: 6 miles WSW. Dillenburg.

NEUSTIFFT, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 13 miles SW. Inſpruck.

NEUTEICH, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: 6 miles N. Culm.

NEUTEICH, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 2 miles E. Militich.

NEUVE LIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verneuil: 3½ leagues S. Beaumont le Roger, and 5 NNW. Verneuil.

NEUVIC, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mucidan: 4 leagues SW. Perigueux.

NEUVIC, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſſel: 3½ leagues S. Uſſel, and 7½ ENE. Tulle.

NEUVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers: 2½ leagues NNW. Poitiers, and 2 S. Mirebeau.

NEUVILLE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Dizier, on the Marne: 2½ leagues E. St. Dizier.

NEUVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne, on the Canche, oppoſite Montreuil.

NEUVILLE (*La*), a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle. This town, in 1367, held out a very vigorous ſiege of ten days againſt the forces of the city of Bern, who made divers aſſaults upon it; but, in 1388, the times being critical and troubleſome, with the conſent of the biſhop's meyer, it entered into a community of rights and defenſive alliance with that city; which league, till the year 1615, was never oppoſed by its prelates. On the contrary, in 1633, it was acknowledged by them, and even ſtill ſubſiſts, though ſome years ſince it has occaſioned long and vehement conteſts between the town and the biſhop, its ſovereign. In 1758, by the mediation of the city of Bern, theſe differences were fully accommodated. Its government is compoſed of two burgher-maſters, and a ſmall and great council, each conſiſting of twenty-four perſons. In 1530, the inhabitants declared for the reformation, and have ever ſince firmly adhered to its tenets: 7 miles SSW. Bienne, and 9 NE. Neufchâtel.

NEUVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Camp de Lyons: 2 leagues N. Lyons.

NEUVILLE AUX BOIS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loiret: 4 leagues N. Orleans, and 3½ SW. Pithiviers. *Long.* 19. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

NEUVILLE AU PONT (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Menehould: 1 league NW. St. Menehould.

NEUVILLE LE ROI (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: 3 leagues NNE. Clermont.

NEUVILLE SUR SEINE, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar ſur Seine: 1½ league S. Bar ſur Seine, and 4 E. Chaource.

NEUVILLER, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vezelize: 2½ leagues E. Vezelize, and 3 SW. Luneville.

NEUVILLER, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: 1½ league N. Saverne, and 5 W. Haguenau.

NEUVY, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coſne: 2¼ leagues N. Coſne, and 3½ SW. St. Fargeau.

NEUVY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florentin: 1 league NE. St. Florentin, and 6½ SW. Troyes.

NEUVY, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Châtre: 3 leagues W. La Châtre.

NEUVY, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vierzon: 5½ leagues NNW. Bourges.

NEUVY PAILLOU, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoudun: 2¼ leagues SW. Iſſoudun, and 2½ NE. Châteauroux.

NEUVY LE ROI, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Château Regnault: 4½ leagues N. Tours.

NEUWALDE, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 2½ miles NNE. Ziegenhals.

NEUWIED, or *New Wied*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Wied Runkel, on the Rhine. A late traveller, who viſited this town in the year 1794, ſays, that the general report, that it is one of the moſt commercial places on the Rhine, appeared to be true from the cheerful neatneſs of the principal ſtreets, which face towards the water. There were alſo about twenty ſmall veſſels lying before it, and the quay ſeemed to be wide enough to ſerve as a ſpacious terrace to the houſes. The prince's palace, an extenſive ſtone building, with a lofty orangery along the ſhore, is at the end of this ſtreet, which, as well as the greateſt part of the town, was built or improved under the auſpices of his father; a wiſe prince, diſtinguiſhed by having negotiated, in 1735, a peace between the empire and France, when the continuation of the war ſeemed to be inevitable. The ſame benevolence led him to a voluntary ſurrender of many oppreſſive privileges over his ſubjects, as well as to the moſt careful protection of commerce and manufactures. Accordingly, the town of Neuwied has been continually increaſing in proſperity and ſize for the laſt fifty years, and the inhabitants of the whole principality are ſaid to be as much more qualified in their characters as they are happier in their conditions than thoſe of the neighbouring ſtates: 4 miles below Cobleutz. *Long.* 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.—On the 21ſt of October, 1796, the Auſtrians were defeated by the French, at the bridge of this town, with the loſs of 4000 men.

NEW BANK, one of the banks called *The Banks of Newfoundland*: 2 leagues S. Cape Ballard.

NEW FOREST, a large tract of England, in the county of Hants, about 40 miles in circumference, which contained many populous towns and villages, and 36 mother-churches, till it was deſtroyed and turned into a foreſt, by William the Conqueror. King Henry VIII. built ſome caſtles in it, and it has now ſeveral towns and villages. It is ſituated in that part of Hampſhire which is bounded on the eaſt by Southampton river, and on the ſouth by the Britiſh Channel. It poſſeſſes advantages of ſituation, with reſpect to the convenience of water carriage and nearneſs to the dock-yards, ſuperior to every other foreſt, having in its neighbourhood ſeveral ports and places of ſhelter for ſhipping timber, among which Lymington is at the diſtance of only two miles, Bewley about half a mile, and Redbridge three or four miles from the foreſt; and the navigation to Portſmouth, the moſt conſiderable dock-yard in the kingdom, is only about 30 miles from the neareſt of thoſe places. This is the only foreſt belonging to the crown, of which the origin is known.

NEW HAVEN, or *Newhaven*, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, ſituated on the Engliſh Channel, having a ſmall, but convenient harbour, at the mouth of the river Ouſe. There is a ſmall fort at the entrance, and above that is the town. It is a good haven for ſhips to run into when they are overtaken by tempeſtuous weather, as it poſſeſſes a good depth of water. This branch of the channel is navigable for ſmall craft up to the town of Lewes, by means of the river Ouſe, and the haven is generally made the ſtation of a ſmall ſloop of war, to intercept the ſmuggling trade, which ſome years ago was carried on to a very great extent on this coaſt: 7 miles S. Lewes, and 56 S. London.

NEW ISLAND, an iſland near the ſouthern extremity of South America: 7 leagues NE. Evout's Iſlands.

NEW RIVER, a river of United America, which riſes in the iron mountains, in the weſt part of North Carolina, and running to the Laurel Mountains, is then called *The Kanhawa*.

NEW RIVER, an artificial river or canal of England, which riſes from a reſervoir, near Ware, in the county of Hertford, and by means of embankments, arches, and other contrivances, is continued to another large reſervoir at Iſlington, for the purpoſe of ſupplying great part of the city of London with water.

NEW YEAR HARBOUR, a good harbour on the north coaſt of the iſland of Staten Land. *Long.* 64. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. S.

NEW YEAR'S ISLANDS, ſome ſmall iſlands near New Year's Harbour, on the coaſt of Staten Land Iſland.

NEW YORK, ſee *York*.

NEWARK, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, ſituated on the Trent, whoſe ſtream divides and forms it into an iſland, uniting again below the town. The chief trade is making malt. It is a corporation and a borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. The market is on Wedneſday. A magnificent caſtle was built here, in the reign of king Stephen, which held out in the barons' wars for king John, who died here October 19, 1216; it alſo ſtood out for king Charles I. to the laſt; but after he put himſelf into the hands of the Scots' army, then before it, the governor, by his order, ſurrendered it, after which it was demoliſhed. Lime-ſtones abound within one mile of the town, from an eminence called *Bacon Hill*; and at the depth of twenty feet from its ſurface, is collected a curious ſtone, which is burned upon the brick-kilns, and afterwards ground into a very fine powder, and put into tubs and barrels, and ſent to the moſt diſtant parts, being a fine compoſition for ſtucco-works, ornaments for ceilings, &c. The town-hall is a magnificent ſtone building, built of the money left, by will, in eſtates, for the improvement of the town, &c. and coſt upwards of 10,000l.: 17½ miles SW. Lincoln, and 124 N. London.—On the 21ſt of March, 1644, a battle was fought near this town, between the royaliſts, under prince Rupert, and the parliament troops, commanded by ſir John Meldrum: the latter were compelled to capitulate and leave their baggage, fire-arms, ordnance, and ammunition, only marching away with their ſwords, drums, and colours.

NEWARK, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: 63 miles NNE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 32. N.

NEWBATTLE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh; where is an abby, formerly belonging to Ciſtertian monks, now the ſeat of the marquis of Lothian: 1 mile S. Dalkeith.

NEWBERN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina, on the ſouth ſide of the Neuſe. *Long.* 77. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 17. N.

NEWBIGGIN, a fiſhing town of England, in the county of Northumberland, with a bay for ſhipping, ſecured from the ſtormy quarter by high rocks, capable of receiving veſſels of ſixty tons; the church ſtands on a point of land projecting a conſiderable diſtance into the ſea, and is a mark for ſeamen coming from the North and Baltic Seas, the depth of water in the bay is ſix or ſeven fathoms: 8 miles E. Morpeth, and 295 N. London. *Lat.* 55. 14. N.

NEWBORN, a village of Northumberland, once a place of note: in the year 1640, lord Conway, with an army of 3000 foot, and 1500 horſe, oppoſed the Scotch army, led by Leſley, but was defeated, with the loſs of 300 men: 6 miles W. Newcaſtle, and 272 N. London.

NEWBOROUGH, or *Newburg*, a town of the iſland of Angleſea with a weekly market on Tueſday. This town was anciently called *Rhosvair*, and was once the reſidence of the princes of Wales; and after it was conquered by the Engliſh, ſent repreſentatives to parliament, after changed to Beaumaris. It now is principally ſupported by making mats and ropes of ſea reed-graſs: 18½ miles SSE. Holyhead, and 257 NW. London.

NEWBOROUGH, or *Gorey*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 21 miles N. Wexford, and 39 S. Dublin.

NEWBURGH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Tay, containing about 1550 ſouls: 6 miles N. Falkland, and 8 SE. Perth.

NEWBURN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife: 8 miles SSW. St. Andrews.

NEWBURY, a town of England, in the county of Berks; ſituated on the river Kennet, which is made navigable to Reading; and a little below it joins the Thames. Newburgh is ſaid to have flouriſhed on the decay of Speen, which now appears as a ſuburb. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was greatly celebrated for its manufacture of cloth. Orman John Winchcomb, called Jack of Newbury, employed 100 looms in his own houſe; and in the expedition of Flodden-field, marched againſt the Scots, with his men, armed and clothed at his own expence. Newbury is a town of conſiderable trade, with a large weekly market on Thurſday. Near this town were two obſtinate battles fought, at different times, between the royaliſts and the forces of the parliament, king Charles being preſent at them both; and both were fought almoſt upon the ſame ſpot of ground: the firſt on the 20th of September, 1643, and the other on the 27th of October, 1644. In the firſt of theſe battles the ſucceſs was doubtful, and both ſides claimed the advantage; in the laſt the king's army had apparently the worſt of it: 51 miles E. Bath, and 56 W. London.

NEWBURY, a county of the ſtate of South Carolina.

NEWBURY PORT, a ſeaport of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts. The commerce with the Weſt India Iſlands is very conſiderable. Some veſſels are employed in the freighting buſineſs, and a few in the fiſhery. In November, 1790, there were owned in this port 6 ſhips, 45 brigantines, 39 ſchooners, and 28 ſloops; in the whole 11,870 tons. A term of the courts of common pleas and general ſeſſions is held here on the laſt Tueſday in September: 30 miles N. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 48. N.

NEWCASTLE, a county of the ſtate of Delaware, in United America.

NEWCASTLE, or *Newcaſtle's Emlyn*, a town of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, on the Towy; with a weekly market on Friday: 15 miles NW. Caermarthen, and 219 W. London.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 10 miles WSW. Dublin.

NEWCASTLE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware, on the weſt bank of the Delaware river. It was firſt ſettled by the Swedes, about the year 1627, and called Stockholm. It was afterwards taken by the Dutch, and called New Amſterdam. When it fell into the hands of the Engliſh, it was called by its preſent name. It was formerly the ſeat of government. This is the firſt town that was ſettled on Delaware river: 30 miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 42. N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, on the York River: 18 miles N. Richmond.

NEWCASTLE, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Nevis: 6 miles NNE. Charleſtown.

NEWCASTLE BAY, a large open bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, in which are ſome ſmall low iſlands and ſhoals: ſouth of York Cape.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, ſituated on a branch of the Trent; firſt incorporated by Henry I. and laſt by king Charles II. under whoſe charter it is governed by a mayor, two juſtices, &c. Here is a conſiderable manufacture of cloth; but hat-making is the chief buſineſs. Here is a weekly market on Monday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. In the neighbourhohd are abundance of coal-pits, and many manufactures of ſtone-ware, ſo that it is ſuppoſed the quantity annually ſold amounts, on an average, to the ſum of 100,000l.: 35 miles SE. Cheſter, and 149 NNW. London.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Northumberland, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Tyne, with an excellent harbour, to which ſhips of 400 tons may come up with ſafety; larger veſſels generally ſtop at Shields. It is a very ancient town, ſuppoſed by Camden to have been called *Gabroſentum* by the Romans. It was begun to be fortified in the reign of Edward I. and completed in the reign of Edward III; the wall is rather more than two miles in circumference, and was defended by towers: it had ſeven gates. The caſtle was built by Robert Carthouſe, ſon of William the conqueror. It was repaired by king John, who added a ditch to the fortifications. In the year 1737, the ſite and demeſnes of the caſtle were granted to George Lyddel, eſq. for fifty years, rent 100 chaldron of coals, for Greenwich Hoſpital. The town has four pariſhes, and is governed by a mayor, ſheriff, and twelve aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament, being one of the firſt boroughs ſummoned to ſend repreſentatives, in the 10th year of Edward I. 1283. The trade of this town is very great: the exports principally coals, wrought iron, lead, glaſs, ſalt, bacon, corn, ſalmon, butter, tallow, and grindſtones. This town was taken by David I. king of Scotland, in 1135, but ſoon after reſtored to king Stephen. In the year 1209, a conference was held here between king John of England, and William the Lion, king of Scotland; and another, in 1235 or 1236, between the king of England, and Alexander, king of Scotland. In 1292, Baliol did homage here to Edward I. In 1346, Newcaſtle furniſhed ſeventeen ſhips and 314 mariners for the ſiege of Calais. In the year 1643, the Scotch laid ſiege to it, under the command of Leſley, and was the year following, taken by ſtorm. Sir

John Marley, the mayor, retired to the caſtle, with 500 men, and held out till terms of capitulation were obtained. The inhabitants ſaved the town by paying a ſum of money. The parliament disfranchiſed the corporation, and ordered the mayor to be tried by a court martial. In the reign of Henry III. 1249, the town ſuffered very much by a fire. In the year 1553, an act of parliament decreed, that there ſhould be no more than four taverns or wine-ſellers to ſell wine by retail in Newcaſtle. A battle is ſaid, by Froiſart, to have been fought here between the Scotch, under the earl of Douglas, and the Engliſh, under the two ſons of the earl of Northumberland, in which the latter were victorious. The exports from Newcaſtle, in 1776, were 27,814 chaldrons of coals, 24,960 cwt. of lead, 171 cwt. of lead ſhot, 4619 cwt. of white glaſs, 8982 cwt. 2 qrs. green glaſs, 160 cwt. bar iron, 32$\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. wrought iron, 47$\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. ſteel, 6 cwt. rice, 900lb. gunpowder, 1760lb. haberdaſhery, 657 gallons of ale, 34,850 pieces of earthen-ware, 60 reams of paper, 100 muſquets, 10,000 gunflints, 144 looking-glaſſes, 1681 grindſtones, 138 cwt. of tow, 2354lb. of worſted ſtuffs, 4166lbs. of flour-muſtard, 251 dozen rubſtones, 200 yards of ſilk gauze, 881 yards velverets, 3980 yards coloured woollen cloths, 42,000 bricks, 25,000 pantiles, 1466 cwt. litharge, 2149$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. copperas, 60l. value ſadler's ware, 80l. ditto houſehold furniture, 4 flagſtones, 1238 quarters of wheat, 244 quarters of foreign ditto, 529 quarters wheat flour, 38 tons 10 cwt. biſcuit bread, 46$\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. cordage, 20$\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. butter, 147 fireſtones, 16 cwt. hams, 139 tons of ſalt, and ſundry other articles, all in Britiſh bottoms: from the year 1785 to 1791, the coals ſent from this port amounted to 448,000 chaldrons. Here are two markets, weekly, on Tueſday and Saturday: 14 miles N. Durham, 107 S. Edinburgh, and 271 N. London. *Long.* 1. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

NEWELL, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 24 miles SW. Pinſk.

NEWENBERG, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch: 3 miles NW. Feldkirch.

NEWENT, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, ſituated in the foreſt of Dean, on a river which runs into the Severn, navigable for boats. In this pariſh ſome valuable mines of coal have been lately diſcovered, and an act of parliament has been recently obtained for making a navigable canal from hence to Hereford, &c. The beds of coal appear to be of great magnitude, and the ore of excellent quality. Here is a market on Friday: 9 miles NW. Glouceſter, and 114 W. London.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean, ſeparated from the continent of North America by the Straits of Belliſle and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, of a triangular form, and, without including the bendings of the coaſt, about 900 miles in circumference; firſt diſcovered by Sebaſtian Cabot, in the year 1497. In the reign of Henry VIII two Engliſhmen, of the name of Elliot and Thorn, traded thither, with leave from the crown, and to ſuch advantage, that Mr. Hare, a gentleman of eminence in the mercantile way, propoſed the ſcheme of making a ſettlement, and perſuaded ſeveral of his friends to aſſiſt him in the execution. The expedition was extremely unfortunate; the adventurers were reduced to ſuch wretchedneſs, through famine, that they are reported to have devoured each other. For ſome years all thoughts of proſecuting the diſcovery were relinquiſhed by the Engliſh, in conſequence of which intermiſſion the French and Portugueſe contrived to gain a footing on the iſland, and to carry on a profitable trade in fiſh and furs. In 1579, Mr. Cotton, a merchant of Southampton, employed captain Whitburn, in a ſhip of 300 tons, to fiſh for cod on the great bank, but the exceſs of cold obliged him to put into Trinity Harbour, where he exerted himſelf ſo diligently, that with fiſh and other commodities, he cleared the expences of the voyage. The ſame officer was again employed by Mr. Crook, a merchant of Southampton, to repeat the voyage; and during his reſidence in Newfoundland, ir Humphry Gilbert arrived, with a ſmall ſquadron of two ſhips and a innace, with a commiſſion from queen Elizabeth, to take poſſeſſion of the ſland for the crown; though he was afterwards obliged to evacuate it, nd ſail for England in the following year; but did not reach it, periſhing n a ſtorm. In the year 1622, the Engliſh again returned to ſettle in this ſland, under the conduct of Mr. George Calvert, who, with more foreght than his predeceſſor, brought with him all kinds of ſeeds, grain, and ulſe, and immediately ſet his followers to work in clearing thoſe parts hich ſeemed beſt adapted to culture: and, accordingly, the produce of is ſeeds contributed greatly to the comfortable ſubſiſtence of theſe new dventurers, beſides affording a ſtock for the enſuing years. The French ad for a long time been in poſſeſſion of Placentia, and with it of the rincipal part of this iſland; but without any moleſtation to the ſettleents of the Engliſh on the eaſtern coaſts of it; and the veſſels of both ations quietly fiſhed together. The Engliſh, however, long entertained a eſire of making themſelves maſters of Placentia, as the only fortified wn in the iſland, as alſo of the whole ſouthern part held by the French. They had tried force and negociations to compaſs their ends; but all their ndeavours ended in diſappointment, till the peace of Utrecht, concluded twixt that nation and Louis XIV. of France; when they took advantage the low ſtate to which that monarch was reduced, and inſiſted on the tire and abſolute ceſſion of Newfoundland; and ever ſince that time no other nation has ſettled there; though with a reſerve of the right of cod-fiſhing both to the French and Spaniards. The country is very unequal, and covered with hills and mountains, which appear more lofty in the interior parts than near the coaſt. They are every where overgrown with pines, ſo as to be practicable only in thoſe parts where the inhabitants have cut roads. This ſpecies of pine ſeldom exceeds the height of 12 or 18 feet in the open parts; but in vallies, where they are ſheltered from the froſt and the piercing winds, they riſe to a much greater height. In winter, the cold is exceſſive here, nothing but ſnow and ice being ſeen, and the bays and harbours entirely frozen. The whole circuit of the iſland is full of bays and harbours, all ſo ſpacious and ſheltered on all ſides by the mountains, except their entrance, that the veſſels lie in perfect ſecurity; they all grow gradually narrower from their entrance, that at the end of them there is ſcarce room for a ſingle veſſel to anchor. Some of theſe harbours are a league and a half or two leagues in length, and their greateſt breadth about half a league. But there are alſo others much larger, and ſome leſs: into them run ſeveral rivers and brooks, which, beſides the fineneſs of their water, afford great quantities of trouts and other kinds of freſh-water fiſh; ſeeming to vie with the ſea in fecundity. Theſe harbours are complete anchoring places, being clear, and having a good bottom, that they may be ſafely ſailed into without a pilot. Some there are with reefs of rocks, but theſe are generally viſible; and thoſe that are covered, are uſually about the capes or points at the entrance of the harbours: and, therefore, by keeping in the middle, all the danger is avoided. Theſe harbours are ſo near each other, as to be only ſeparated by a point of land, which ſeldom forms a diſtance of above two leagues, ſo that the whole coaſt of the iſland is a ſucceſſion of harbours. But it is not in all that the Engliſh have any town or village; and theſe, which are to be found only on the larger bays, and where the nature and diſpoſition of the country are moſt convenient for a ſettlement, are ſmall, and the inhabitants but few. Cod-fiſhing is the univerſal buſineſs, and beſides their dwellings, they have offices and ſtorehouſes for preparing and laying up their fiſh, till the time arrives for ſending it into Europe, on their own account, or ſelling it to veſſels which come there to purchaſe it in exchange for European goods. None of theſe villages are without a fort or battery for their ſecurity in time of war; but theſe are ſo inſignificant, that the moſt they could do would be to drive away ſome petty privateer. But the ſettlements of the Engliſh are only about the harbours, and in the country near Placentia, and along its bays eaſtward towards Cape Raze, and from thence to Cape Buena Viſta: all the remainder, both up the country and along the coaſt, northwards towards the ſtraits, and from thence weſtward, is entirely deſert. This muſt, however, be imputed to the rigour of the climate, and the badneſs of the ſoil, more than to any neglect of the proprietors, who ſeldom are wanting in induſtry, when they have a probability of ſuitable advantages. The inhabitants relate, that it was formerly peopled by a race of ſavage Indians, who ſince have retired to the continent; nor do they often viſit the iſland, and even when they do, they ſtay but a very ſmall time, returning to the continent from whence they came. This was, indeed, their cuſtom, before ever the names of the French or Engliſh were known in the iſland. They are not without ſome horned cattle; but theſe are preſerved with great care and difficulty. The inhabitants have alſo their little kitchen gardens for ſummer herbs; but all other ſpecies of proviſions, as flour, ſalt-meat, &c. they are ſupplied with from England and the continent of America. With regard to the goods of other kinds, they are brought from England. In the year 1785, 292 Britiſh fiſhing veſſels and 85 Britiſh trading ſhips carried off 591,276 quintals of fiſh for foreign markets: and 14,000 ſeamen were ſaid to be employed in theſe fiſheries, in the year 1787. The principal towns are Placentia, St. John's, and Bonaviſta. *Long.* 52. to 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 40. to 51. 40. N.

NEWHAVEN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont: 145 miles NNW. Boſton, and 75 N. Bennington. *Long.* 73. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

NEWHAVEN, a ſea-port town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, ſituated at the bottom of a bay, in Long Iſland Sound, called, *Newhaven Harbour*. Two ſmall rivers bound it eaſt and weſt. The town was originally laid out in ſquares of 60 rods. Many of the ſquares have been divided by croſs ſtreets. It carries on a conſiderable trade with New York and the Weſt India iſlands, has ſeveral kinds of manufactures, and is flouriſhing: 100 miles SW. Boſton, and 62 NE. New York. *Long.* 72. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 6. N.

NEWHAVEN, a river of United America, which runs into the Otter Creek: 5 miles S. Newhaven, in the ſtate of Vermont.

NEWINGTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 5 miles NW. Savanna.

NEWLAND, a ſmall iſland, near the north-weſt coaſt of the county of Cornwall, at the mouth of the river Alan: 4 miles below Padſtow.

NEWMAN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: 41 miles NNE. Charleſtown.

NEWMARKET, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, on the borders of Norfolk, chiefly celebrated for horſe-races, being the firſt meeting in the kingdom. It has two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Thurſday: 13 miles NE. Cambridge, and 60 N. London.

NEWMARKET, a town of North Wales, in the county of Flint: 4 miles NE. St. Aſaph.

NEWNHAM, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, on the Severn; with a weekly market on Friday. Here is ſaid to have been the firſt fortification erected againſt the Welch: 12 miles SW. Glouceſter, and 112 W. London.

NEWPORT, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Saturday: 41 miles SE. Cheſter, and 140 NW. London.

NEWPORT, a borough of England, in the county of Cornwall. This is only a ſmall village, and was formerly a part of Launceſton, to which it joins, but ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament.

NEWPORT, a town of England, in the Iſle of Wight, and county of Hants. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. In the year 1648, a treaty was entered into here, between king Charles I. and the commiſſioners from the parliament: 6 miles S. Cowes, and 92 SSW. London.

NEWPORT, a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, on the river Uſk: about four miles from its mouth. It is walled round, and was formerly defended by a caſtle; conſiderable remains of which are yet in being. Near it are the veſtiges of a camp: 12 miles NE. Cardiff, and 152 W. London.

NEWPORT, a town of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, with a weekly market on Saturday: 23 miles E. St. David's, and 235. W. London.

NEWPORT, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: 123 miles from Dublin.

NEWPORT, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary: 86 miles from Dublin.

NEWPORT, a ſea-port town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland. This town was firſt ſettled by Mr. William Coddington, afterwards governor and the father of Rhode Iſland, with ſeventeen others, in 1639. Its harbour, which is one of the fineſt in the world, ſpreads weſtward before the town. The entrance is eaſy and ſafe, and a large fleet may anchor in it, and ride in perfect ſecurity. The town lies north and ſouth, upon a gradual aſcent, as you proceed eaſtward from the water, and exhibits a beautiful view from the harbour, and from the neighbouring hills, which lies weſtward upon the Main. Weſt of the town is Goat Iſland, on which is a fort. Between this iſland and the town is the harbour. Newport contained, in the year 1790, about 1000 houſes, but chiefly of wood, and 5530 inhabitants. It has nine houſes for public worſhip; three for Baptiſts, two for Congregationaliſts, one for Epiſcopalians, one for Quakers, one for Moravians, and a ſynagogue for the Jews. The other public buildings are, a ſtate-houſe, and an edifice for the public library. The ſituation, form, and architecture of the ſtate-houſe, gives it the preference to moſt public buildings in America. It ſtands ſufficiently elevated, and a long wharf, and paved parade lead up to it from the harbour. The building for the library conſiſts of one large room, thirty-ſix feet long, twenty-ſix feet broad, and nineteen feet high, where the books are kept, with two ſmall offices adjoining. In the year 1747, Abraham Redwood, eſq. gave 1294 volumes, valued at 500l. ſterling, as the foundation of a library. This elegant building is now much out of repair, and one-third of the books in the library, were either carried off, or deſtroyed by the Britiſh, during the war: 20 miles SSW. Providence. *Long*. 71. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 41. 25 N.

NEWPORT PAGNEL, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, on a ſmall river which ſoon after runs into the Ouſe: conſiderable for its manufacture of lace, for the ſale of which here is a market weekly on Wedneſday, beſides another on Saturday for corn and proviſions: 15 miles SSE. Northampton, and 51 NNW. London.

NEWPORT PRATT, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, ſituated on a river, which runs into Clew Bay, near its mouth: 8 miles W. Caſtlebar. *Long*. 9. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 53. N.

NEWRY, a ſea-port town of Ireland, on a river of the ſame name, which runs into Carlingford Bay; veſſels carrying 200 tons can come up to the town, and by means of a canal from Newry to the river Ban, an inland navigation is open for veſſels of 70 tons' burthen. Here is a very conſiderable linen manufacture, and conſiderable trade in ſhipping. In the year 1689, this town was burned by the duke of Berwick. It ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 30 miles SSW. Belfaſt, and 49 N. Dublin. *Long*. 6. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 9. N.

NEWTON, a town of England, in the county o Lancaſter, with a weekly market on Saturday. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 5½ miles N. Warrington, and 189 NNW. London.

NEWTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 5 miles S. Norfolk.

NEWTON, or *Newtown*, a ſea-port town of England, ſituated on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſle of Wight. The harbour, at high-water, is capable of receiving veſſels of 500 tons, and affords the beſt ſhelter for veſſels of any in the iſland, but is little frequented. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 14 miles from Southampton, and 193 WSW. London.

NEWTON BUSHEL, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 15 miles SSW. Exeter, and 188 WSW. London.

NEWTON STEWART, a town of Scotland, in the county of Wigton, on the weſt ſide of the river Cree, near the borders of Kircudbright: 6 miles N. Wigton, and 32 W. Dumfries.

NEWTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſituated at the northern extremity of Strangford Lough. It is a borough town and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 9 miles E. Belfaſt, and 17 N. Downpatrick.

NEWTOWN, a town of North Wales, in the county of Montgomery, on the Severn, with a weekly market on Tueſday. The chief trade is in flannel: 8 miles SW. Montgomery, and 169 WNW. London.

NEWTOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 6 miles E. Danbury.

NEWTOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 18 miles NW. Philadelphia. *Long*. 75. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 40. 12. N.

NEWTOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 5 miles S. Wincheſter.

NEWTOWN LIMAVADDY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, ſituated on the river Roe, with a conſiderable linen manufacture: 11 miles SW. Coleraine, and 14 NE. Londonderry.

NEWTOWN MOUNT KENNEDY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 17 miles from Dublin.

NEXOE, a ſea-port town of Denmark, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Bornholm, with a harbour for ſmall ſhips.

NEXON, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Yriex: 5 leagues SSW. Limoges.

NEYBA, or *Neyva*, a river of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, which runs into the ſea, 25 miles W. St. Domingo.

NEYDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles WNW. Falkenſtein.

NEYERING, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, which runs into the Save, 2 miles N. Ruckenſtein.

NEYHAUS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SSE. Pulzeinſtorf.

NEY-HOAM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 15 miles N. Cay.

NEYKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SW. Newſtatt.

NEYKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles N. Schwannaſtatt.

NEYLAND, ſee *Nayland*.

NEYLEAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 8 miles W. Hoff.

NEYMARCK, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles S. Ips.

NEYMARKT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Efferding.

NEYMARKT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles S. Freiſtatt.

NEYPERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 2 miles W. Hardeberg.

NEYRAC, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Genies: 6 leagues N. Rhodez.

NEYSIDEL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles S. Vienna.

NEYSTADT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles W. Ips.

NEYSTISST, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles S. Pettau.

NEYVA, or *Neyba*, a town of South America, and capital of a mountainous diſtrict in Popayan.

NEZ DE JOBOURG, a cape on the weſt coaſt of France, in the Engliſh Channel, about a league S. from Cape Anderville. *Long*. 15. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 40. N.

NEZ DE QUERQUEVILLE, a cape on the weſt coaſt of France, in the Engliſh Channel: 1 league NW. Cherburg.

NEZIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov: 28 miles SE. Tchernigov. *Long*. 49. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 3. N.

NEZINSKOI, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the north ſide of the Ural, in ruins: 20 miles E. Orenburg.

NEZITZA, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, which runs into the Frozen Ocean, 28 miles S. Ponoi.

NEZLET EL GINDI, a town of Egypt: 7 miles N. Atfieh.

NGAN-CHAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou. The territory of this city is very mountainous, and contains three cities of the ſecond order, and five of the third, with ſeven garriſons garriſoned forts, to keep in awe the neighbouring inhabitants, who are independant, and live on the mountains. The vallies and plains are well watered, and would be very fruitful, if the people were induſtrious: 1005 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 12. N.

**NGAN-COU**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 10 miles NW. Pin-leang.

**NGAN-FOU**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 30 miles SSE. Yuen-tcheou.

**NGAN-HOA**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 48 miles S. Tchang-te.

**NGAN-KI**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 597 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

**NGAN-KI**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 3 miles NW. Siuen.

**NGAN-KIANG-SE**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 38 miles ESE. Yuen-tcheou.

**NGAN-KIEOU**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 40 miles SW. Ping-tou.

**NGAN-KING**, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 575 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 37. N.

**NGAN-LO**, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang. This city ſtands upon the bank of the river Han, in a vaſt plain, equally pleaſant and fruitful; its trade contributes greatly to the riches and welfare of its inhabitants. It has in its diſtrict, two towns of the ſecond order, and five of the third: 575 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 14. N.

**NGAN-NGIN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 38 miles S. Yao-tcheou.

**NGAN-PIN-TCHING**, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Formoſa. *Long.* 137. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. N.

**NGAN-SAI**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the Yen river: 7½ miles NW. Yen-ngan.

**NGAN-SU**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 12½ miles NW. Pao-ting.

**NGAN-TIN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Tſin-kien: 35 miles NNE. Yen-ngan.

**NGAN-TIN**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1087 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 49. N.

**NGAN-TING**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 40 miles NE. Ling-tao.

**NGAN-TONG**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the river Hoang: 17½ miles NNE. Hoai-ngan.

**NGAN-Y**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 20 miles NW. Nan-tchang.

**NGAN-YANG**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 22½ miles SE. Fong.

**NGAN-YUEN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 40 miles SSE. Kan-cheou.

**NGEN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 20 miles S. Te.

**NGEN-PING**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong; 62½ miles SSW. Tchao-king.

**NGIN-HAI**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong, near the ſea: 307 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 139. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 25. N.

**NGIN-YANG**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 12½ miles N. Yen-tcheou.

**NGI-TCHEOU**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 32½ miles ENE. Fou.

**NGUIANQUE**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Hoval, and ſometimes called the capital.

**NHING**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 675 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 131. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. N.

**NHING-HOA**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 32 miles NNE. Ting-tcheou.

**NHING-KOUE**, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, ſituated on a river, which runs into the Yang-tſe. The country about it is very uneven, being ſurrounded by mountains; but its hills are very pleaſant, and the mountains, covered with woods, produce excellent medicinal plants. Here are many manufactures of paper, which they make of a ſort of reed; it has ſix towns of the third order under its juriſdiction: 537 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 2. N.

**NHING-LOU**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 17 miles W. Koue-te.

**NHING-TE**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 40 miles N. Fou-tcheou.

**NHING-TOU**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 60 miles SE. Ki-ngan.

**NHING-YANG**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 58 miles E. Ting-tcheou.

**NHING-YUEN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 15 miles E. Tao-tcheou.

**NIAB**, a town of Arabia, near the coaſt of the Red Sea: 72 miles WSW. Saade, and 58 N. Abu Ariſch.

**NIAGARA**, a fort of United America, in the ſtate of New York, on the ſouth ſide of Lake Ontario. This fort was built by the French, and was taken by the Engliſh, under ſir William Johnſon, in the year 1759. *Long.* 79. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 14. N.

**NIAGARA**, a river of United America, which riſes from Lake Erie, and runs into Lake Ontario, at Fort Niagara. About the middle of the river, are the celebrated falls of Niagara, which are reckoned one of the greateſt natural curioſities in the world. The waters which ſupply the river Niagara, riſe near 2000 miles to the north-weſt, and, paſſing through the lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, receiving in their courſe, conſtant accumulations, at length, with aſtoniſhing grandeur, ruſh down a ſtupendous precipice, of 150 feet perpendicular; and, in a ſtrong rapid current, that extends to the diſtance of 8 or 9 miles below, fall near as much more: the river then loſes itſelf in Lake Ontario.

**NIAKDELSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 62 miles NNW. Kola.

**NIALMA**, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 76 miles N. Catmandu. *Long.* 85. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 23. N.

**NIARAN KENTCHIAN**, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 101. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 25. N.

**NIAS**, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, remarkable for the beauty of the women, who are purchaſed as ſlaves, by the Dutch and Portugueſe reſiding in Batavia, and other places. *Long.* 97. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. N.

**NIBE**, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland: 9 miles WSW. Aalbourg.

**NIBIANO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: 16 miles SW. Piacenza.

**NIBROECK**, a town of the duchy of Guelderland: 2 leagues S. Deventer.

**NIBS-AAE**, a river of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, which runs into the North Sea, below Ripen.

**NICARAGUA**, a province of North America, in Mexico, bounded on the north by Honduras, on the eaſt by the North Sea, on the ſouth by Coſta Rica, and the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by Guatimala, and the Pacific Ocean. The winter in this province is rainy, and tempeſtuous; the ſummer exceſſively hot, but healthy. It is reckoned the moſt woody part of New Spain. It produces good flax and hemp, together with the wood uſed by the dyers in Europe, called Nicaragua-wood; but little wheat. It abounds with black cattle and hogs, but ſheep are ſcarce. Balm, cotton, ſugar, American pepper, liquid amber, and turpentine, are here produced in very great plenty; with which, and the produce of their ſilver mines, the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade with Panama, and Nombre de Dios. It abounds in turkeys; and parrots were ſo numerous, that they became a nuiſance. The country itſelf is ſo pleaſant, as well as fruitful, that it is conſidered as the garden of America; the hills and ſands of the rivers abound with gold, and the fields and woods are perfumed with odoriferous plants and flowers; ſo that when the Spaniards firſt viſited it, they called it *Mahomet's Paradiſe.*

**NICARAGUA**, a town of North America, in the province of the ſame name, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the lake ſo called, not far from the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 68. 16. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 22. N.

**NICARAGUA**, a lake of North America, in Mexico, and province of the ſame name, 100 leagues in circumference. The water in it flows and ebbs like the ſea, is interſperſed with ſeveral iſlands, and full of fiſh, but infeſted with crocodiles. The weſt end of it is only a few leagues from the South Sea, and it falls into the North Sea, at the port of St. Juan, by a pretty broad channel, called alſo Nicaragua.

**NICARIA**, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, 18 miles long, and 3 wide, anciently called *Icaria*, and the ſea between it and Mycone, the *Icarian Sea*, from Icarus, the ſon of Dedalus: about 9 leagues ENE. Mycone. *Long.* 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 45. N.

**NICASTRO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio: 18 miles WSW. Coſenza, and 66 NNE. Reggio.

**NICAUAR**, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 50 miles SW. Trinkomaly.

**NICCA**, a town of the iſland of Cherſo, in the Adriatic: 20 miles W. Cherſo.

**NICE** *(County of)*, a county ſituated on the frontiers of Italy and France. It made, anciently, a part of Narbonne Gaul, and, in after times, a part of the county of Provence; from which it was ſeparated, and united to the county of Savoy, in 1388; which was farther confirmed and ratified by Louis III. king of Naples, as count of Provence, in the year

1419. Moſt geographers place it in Italy; but, ſurely if the Alps be the boundary of ſeparation between Gaul and Italy, that cannot be juſt, as the county of Nice is ſituated on the contrary ſide of the Alps, from Italy; the county, including the counties of Tenda, and Beuil, and principality of Barcelonetta, extends ninety miles from north to ſouth; and is bounded on the north by the marquiſate of Saluzzo, on the eaſt by Piedmont, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, and on the weſt by Provence. The immediate county of Nice is bounded by the marquiſate of Saluzzo, the county of Tenda, the eſtates of Genoa, the Mediterranean, Provence, and county of Beuil, and includes two towns, viz. Nice, and Ville Franche.

NICE, a city, ſeaport, and capital of a county, of the ſame name, ſituated on a ſharp rock, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Paglion, or Paulon, and about half a league from the mouth of the Var; founded by the Phocians, after they had built Marſeilles, about 500 years before Chriſt, on their return from an expedition againſt the Salij, and the Ligurians: and, named *Nicea, i. e.* victory. At this time, it is much declined from its ancient ſplendour, having ſuffered greatly by war, being in the paſſage of the armies from France to Italy. It ſuffered exceedingly in the year 1543, when the army of Francis I. beſieged it by land, and the Turkiſh fleet, under Barbaroſſa, preſſed on it by ſea. It was taken, pillaged, and nearly reduced to aſhes. It is defended by a ſtrong citadel, built on a rock, and fortified with a wall and ditch towards the weſt. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Embrun. Nice was anciently ſubject to the counts of Provence, kings of Naples. In the quarrel between Ladiſlaus, and Louis II. the inhabitants took part with the houſe of Duras, againſt the duke of Anjou: after about ſix years, Ladiſlaus permitted them to place themſelves under the protection of what prince they choſe, except only the duke of Anjou. In conſequence of this liberty, they took the oath of fidelity to Amadeus VII. count of Savoy, in 1388. The government is a ſpecies of democracy; the inhabitants are divided into four claſſes, the nobles, the merchants, the artiſans, and the huſbandmen, each claſs electing yearly a conſul, and ten counſellors. It had formerly large ſuburbs, but only ruins now remain. Beſides the cathedral, there are three parochial, and ſeveral other churches, and monaſteries. In the year 1792, the French general Anſelm croſſed the Var; and on the 29th of September, being ſupported by admiral Truguet with nine ſail of the line, took poſſeſſion of Nice, which was evacuated by the Piedmonteſe garriſon, on the appearance of the French, and the inhabitants appeared diſpoſed, in every reſpect, cordially to unite with the French Republic; for, in the month of September, 1793, when an Engliſh veſſel arrived at Nice with a flag of truce, and a proclamation to the inhabitants, exhorting them to accept the royal conſtitution of 1789; the magiſtrates of Nice replied, "that French republicans would never become ſlaves, and that no farther anſwer would be made to royaliſts, except from the mouths of cannon:" 125¾ poſts SSE. Paris. *Long.* 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 41. N.—This city and territory are now united to France.

NICE, ſee *Nizza de la Paglia.*

NICEA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 18 miles ENE. Miſitra.

NICEY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 5 leagues E. Tonnerre.

NICHABURG, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan, famous for a mine of turquoiſe ſtones in its neighbourhood: 30 miles S. Meſched.

NICHOLAS ISLAND, a ſmall iſland on the north coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 15. N.

NICKAGACK, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia, on the Tennaſee river. *Long.* 85. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

NICKENICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves: 12 miles W. Coblentz.

NICKOWSE, or *Benkowſe*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, where the dey keeps a ſmall garriſon. Near it are the remains of a large city, walls, columns, ciſterns, aqueducts, &c. It is defended by a rampart of earth, and three pieces of cannon: 60 miles SW. Conſtantina.

NICKIOEING, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Mors, with a good harbour in the Lymford Gulf: 38 miles NNW. Wiborg. *Long.* 8. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 54. N.

NICOBAR, a number of iſlands in the Eaſtern Sea, ſituated to the north-weſt of Sumatra, the largeſt, which gives name to the whole, is about twenty five leagues in circumference. *Long.* 94. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. N.

NICOLAU, or *Nikolowice*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor: 10 miles SW. Myſlowitz, and 27 E. Ratibor.

NICOLAYKEN, or *St. Nicholas*, a town of Pruſſia: 68 miles SSE. Konigſberg.

NICOLSBURG, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, often taken during the wars of Bohemia: 22 miles S. Brunn, and 118 SE. Prague.

NICOLSTADT, a town of Sileſia, in the province of Lignitz: 3 leagues SE. Lignitz.

NICOP, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 32 miles NNW. Ternova.

NICOPOLI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria. In the year 1396, a battle was fought here between Sigiſmund, king of Hungary, with the marquis of Brandenburg, and Bajazet, in which the latter remained victor: the Chriſtians loſt 20,000 men, and the Turks 60,000. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Sophia, and the reſidence of a Sangiac: 164 miles NW. Adrianople, and 276 NW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 41. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

NICOPOLI, or *Gianich*, a town of Aſia, in Armenia, built by Pompey: 5 leagues S. Erzerum.

NICOSIA, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: 12 miles S. Cefalu.

NICOSIA, a town and capital of the iſland of Cyprus, ſituated in the centre of the iſland, in the middle of a vaſt plain; and ſurrounded by hills and mountains, which bound it on all ſides, at the diſtance of ten miles. From the time of Conſtantine the Great, till 1567, the circumference of this city was nine miles, but the Venetians found it too extenſive; and reduced it to three, becauſe they thought that this would render the conqueſt of it leſs eaſy. They fortified it alſo with eleven baſtions, and three gates; all the reſt they razed to the foundation, nothing was reſpected; they even demoliſhed temples, palaces, and the moſt beautiful monuments; and the gloomy policy of theſe people ſoon reduced it to a heap of ruins. There are ſtill to be ſeen here, the foundations of a citadel, erected by king James, the firſt of the Luſignans; and the remains of a convential church, dedicated to St. Dominic, in which are buried ſeveral ſovereigns; and, among others, Hugo IV. to whom Boccace dedicated his book on the genealogy of the gods. The city of Nicoſia, under the family of the Luſignans, was the reſidence of the kings, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected by Innocent III. in the year 1212, at the requeſt of Aliſia, wife to Hugo, firſt king of Cyprus. It contained a great many monaſteries, three hundred churches, Greek and Latin, and a number of palaces and public buildings. The city of Nicoſia, and a great part of the kingdom, was, in the fifteenth century, in the hands of the Saracens. The king of Cyprus was carried priſoner to Egypt, and though his liberty and his crown were both reſtored to him, he remained tributary to the conqueror. The Porte having afterwards triumphed over the ſultan, the kings of Cyprus ceaſed to pay tribute to the ſovereign of Egypt, only to make the ſame acknowledgment to the grand ſignior; and this he continued to do, till the iſland was taken by the Venetians. The year 1570, was fatal to the city of Nicoſia, and to the whole iſland. Selim II. who then ruled the Ottoman empire, projected the conqueſt of Cyprus. In the month of June, of the ſame year, Muſtapha, the Turkiſh general, entered it at the head of 100,000 infantry, and 10,000 horſe. The neighbourhood of Nicoſia was laid waſte with fire and ſword; and on the 26th of July, a memorable ſiege was commenced, which continued forty-five days: at length reduced to the greateſt extremity, the city was taken by a general aſſault, on Sunday, the 9th of September. Of 50,000 people, who had retired within the walls for ſhelter, 20,000 were maſſacred, and the reſt put in irons. On the ramparts, there are different pieces of ordnance ornamented with the arms of the republic of Venice. When the city was taken, they found in it 250 cannons; they likewiſe brought ſome along with them; and the reſt were formed of the bells of the churches. This numerous artillery, however is far from being formidable, as it is in very bad order. The moſt beautiful edifice here, is the church of St. Sophia, where the kings of Cyprus were formerly crowned. The church of St. Nicholas is at preſent the beſiſten, a kind of hall where all ſorts of proviſions are ſold. The principal Turkiſh, Greek, and Armenian merchants, aſſemble here to tranſact commercial buſineſs. The bazar, or market-place, is extenſive and lively, well ſupplied with proviſions, and remarkably clean. *Long.* 51. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 12. N.

NICOTERA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 32 miles NNE. Reggio. *Long.* 33. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 34 N.

NICOYA, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Coſta Rica, near the Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants ſend from hence to Panama, ſalt, honey, maize, wheat, fowls, and the purple juice of a ſhell-fiſh found in the bay of Salinas: about 30 miles E. of the town. The Spaniards have alſo a pearl-fiſhery here. *Long.* 68. 7. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 42. N.

NICSARA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, the ſee of an archbiſhop: 10 miles N. Tocat. *Long.* 53. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

NID, a river of England, in the county of York, which paſſes by Ripley, Knareſborough, &c. and runs into the Ouſe, about 7 miles above York.

NIDAU, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Berne: 2 miles SSE. Bienne.

NIDDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 38 miles ENE. Mentz, and 20 NE. Franckfort on the Maine. *Long.* 26. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 17. N.

NIDDEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: 40 miles N. Konigſberg.

NIDECKEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers, ſituated on a rock, and ſurrounded by rocks: 13 miles SSE. Juliers. *Long.* 24. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

NIDEREHNHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: 4 leagues SW. Straſburg.

NIDERNDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles NNW. Grein.

NIDER-VILLER, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarrebourg: three quarters of a league E. Sarrebourg, and 2½ SW. Phalſbourg.

NIDERWASER, a ſmall river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which runs into the Eutach.

NIDERWOLTZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles NE. Muehrau.

NIDJIBABAD, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude: 80 miles NNE. Delhi, and 96 NW. Bereilly. *Long.* 78. 41. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 35. N.

NIDOISAU, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire: 1 league NW. Segré.

NIEBLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the river Tinta, containing three pariſhes and a convent, with about 3000 inhabitants: 11 miles NNE. Moguer.

NIEBOLOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: 32 miles SW. Halitſch.

NIEBUDSCHEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 5 miles NNE. Gumbinnen.

NIECHOROSSCZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 56 miles WSW. Kiov.

NIECHOROZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 64 miles SW. Kiov.

NIED, a river of Norway, which runs into Drontheim Bay, near Drontheim.

NIED, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Maine, near Hochſt, in the electorate of Mentz.

NIEDERBRONN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Wiſſemburg: 2¼ leagues NNW. Haguenau, and 4 SW. Wiſſemburg.

NIEDERNHALL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe: 7 miles NE. Ohringen, and 12 ESE. Mechmuhl.

NIEDERNHALL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Mentz, on the Kocher: 8 miles ESE. Meckmuhl, and 10 SSW. Mergentheim.

NIEDERWANGER, or *Schonwengern*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 4 miles E. Blankenſtein.

NIEDZWIEDTOZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 26 miles WSW. Sluck.

NIELECOHOLO, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 142. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 1. N.

NIEHUS, or *Neubauſz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe Lauenburg: 8 miles N. Thommdamm.

NIEMANOWICZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 48 miles N. Grodno.

NIEMECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 4 miles SE. Belzig, and 18 N. Wittemberg.

NIEMECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 2 miles SE. Bitterfeld.

NIEMECZ, or *Nimiec*, a ſtrong town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, ſituated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs a river, of the ſame name, which joins the Molda: 76 miles WNW. Jaſſi, and 284 NE. Belgrade. *Long.* 43. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 23. N.

NIEMECZYN, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 12 miles NE. Wilna.

NIEMEN, a river which riſes in the palatinate of Minſk, in Lithuania, and empties itſelf into the Curiſch Haff.

NIEMUROW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: 36 miles SW. Belcz.

NIEN-BECKEN, or *Neuen Beiken*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 2 miles SE. Lipſpring.

NIENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and ducny of Berg: 6 miles SSE. Wipperfurt.

NIENBORG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, on the Dinckel: 21 miles NW. Munſter. *Long.* 24. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 9. N.

NIENBURG, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya, on the Weſer: 12 miles SSE. Hoya. *Long.* 26. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

NIENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Cothen, ſeated on the Saale, containing a palace, belonging to the prince, erected out of a convent of monks, and having a particular church of its own. In this place formerly ſtood a caſtle, mentioned ſo early as in a record of the year 975. In 1577, a ſynod was held here, conſiſting of the Anhalt clergy, relative to a concordate: 8 miles NW. Cothen, and 3 NE. Bernburg.

NIENDBROK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 2 miles NNE. Krempe.

NIENDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 5 miles ESE. Gluckſtad.

NIENHOFF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 11 miles NNW. Arenſboeke.

NIENHUS, or *Nuenhaus*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim, ſituated on the Dinckel, which, not far from this place, falls into the Vechte. The ſtrong citadel which formerly ſtood here, is at preſent quite fallen to ruin. Count John II. firſt founded a citadel, at the cloſe of the 13th century, which gave occaſion to the erecting of many houſes, out of which, at length, a town aroſe, which obtained its firſt town-privileges from count Bernhard, in the year 1376. The citadel here was taken in 1417, by biſhop Frederick of Utrecht, with the aſſiſtance of the towns of Deventer, Campen, and Zwoll; and, on its being reſtored again, the count was obliged to acknowledge it as a fief of Utrecht; in lieu of which, the whole country was afterwards wanted to be given up: 17 miles SE. Covorden, and 16 NW. Bentheim.

NIENHUFE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 10 miles SE. Rendſburg.

NIENKERCHEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 3 miles NW. Krempe.

NIENKERCHEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 4 miles NE. Oldeburg.

NIENKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 4 miles ENE. Weſlingburen.

NIENRADE, or *Drechroide*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 1 mile NE. Werdohl.

NIEOU-TCHUANG, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 300 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 140. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. N.

NIEPA, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Cuba: 55 miles N. St. Yago.

NIEPER, ſee *Dnieper*.

NIEPOLOMICE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 10 miles E. Cracow.

NIER, a river of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which runs into the Suire, 5 miles SW. Clonmell.

NIEREDOWA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 10 miles N. Birza.

NIERS, a river of Germany, which riſes near Erkelens, in the duchy of Juliers, and runs into the Meuſe, about 5 miles above Cuyck.

NIESOLONE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 34 miles NW. Zytomiers.

NIESOVIA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan, with a harbour, on the weſt coaſt of the Caſpian Sea: 15 leagues SSE. Derbend, and 18 E. Schamachie.

NIESTER, ſee *Dnieſter*.

NIESUCHWIESCHOWZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 33 miles NW. Lucko.

NIESWIEZ, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. A palace in this town was deſtroyed by the Swedes, in the year 1706: 24 miles NW. Sluck.

NIESYCE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 44 miles NE. Minſk.

NIEUL, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: 1 league N. Rochelle.

NIEUL, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoges: 2½ leagues NW. Limoges.

NIEUPORT, a ſea-port town of Flanders, whoſe ancient name was *Santhooſt*, but changed it when Philip comte of Flanders, built a new harbour, in the year 1168: it lies near the ſea-ſhore, on a branch of the river Yperlee, which, joining with the river Colme, forms a canal, which runs into the ſea. The harbour is dry at low water. The principal defence of the place conſiſts in its ſluices, by which they can lay all the country under water. In the year 1383, the town was burned by the rebels of Ghent. In 1488, it ſuſtained a ſiege againſt Philip, duke of Cleves, in which the women ſhowed a wonderful degree of courage. It took part in the revolt of the Netherlands, but was reduced in the year 1583, by the prince of Parma. On the 22d of July, in the year 1600, a famous battle was fought here between the archduke Albert, and prince Maurice of Naſſau, who commanded the army of the States, then beſieging the place; the Spaniards loſt 130 ſtandards and colours, 600 priſoners, and 2000 men killed in the field of battle. The prince of Orange, at the commencement of the battle, ordered his fleet to ſtand out to ſea, to ſhow his ſoldiers that their ſafety depended on their courage; he alſo commanded his brother, prince Frederick, to retire on board the fleet, that he might not at one time expoſe two perſons of ſo much conſequence to the States-General, but this the young prince obſtinately refuſed, being reſolved to ſhare with his brother the glory and the danger. In the year 1706, field-mareſchal Owerkercke, general of the Dutch troops, preſented himſelf before this city, on the 17th of June, with an intent to beſiege it, but finding the enterprize too difficult, he decamped on the 19th, and went to attack Oſtend. After the peace was concluded at Utrecht, in the year 1713, between France and England, the French ceded Nieuport to the Engliſh, who, in the year 1715, ſurrendered it to his imperial and catholic majeſty, Charles VI. It was again taken by the French, in the year 1745, and reſtored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Before the French revolution, here was a convent of Engliſh Chartreux, founded in the year 1415, at Shene, by Henry V. and, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, removed, firſt to Malines, and at laſt eſtabliſhed at Nieuport, in the year 1626. The inhabitants are principally fiſhermen, and the chief trade making nets, and cordage for veſſels: 9 miles SW. Oſtend, and 20 NW. Ypres. *Long.* 20. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

**NIEWRIDGE**, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the branches which form the Chumbul.

**NIF**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 16 miles E. Smyrna.

***Niſan***, or ***Niban***, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 80 miles SW. Haſſek.

**NIFFO**, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt.

**NIG**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, ſituated near the mouth of the Dee, in a bay to which it gives name: 1 mile S. Aberdeen, and 12 NNE. Stonehaven.

**NIGANISH**, a town or valley on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

**NIGDEH**, or *Nikde*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle: 44 miles SE. Akſerai.

**NIGEMOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: 14 miles ESE. Halicz.

**NIGER**, a river of Africa, the ſource of which is not yet aſcertained, neither is its courſe. The Senegal and Gambia are ſuppoſed to be branches of this great river, which ſeparate in the interior parts of Negroland: it is ſaid to loſe itſelf in the ſands on the ſouth of the county of Tombuctou.

**NIGER**, a river of England, which runs into the German Sea, a little below Clay, in the county of Norfolk.

**NIGONO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 22 miles SW. Modena.

**NIG-TSING**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 25 miles E. King.

**NIJAR**, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 12 miles NE. Almeria.

**NIKALINZIN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: 44 miles S. Halicz.

**NIKIA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 16 miles SE. Akrida.

**NIKITINSKAIA**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: 60 miles SSE. Ekaterinoſlav.

**NIKIOPING**, or *Nykoping*, i. e. *New Mart*, a ſea-port town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Sudermanland, ſituated at the mouth of a river, near the Baltic. It is a well-built ſtaple town, and one of the moſt ancient cities in the kingdom of Sweden, and was formerly the reſidence of the kings and princes of Sudermanland. The air is ſo temperate and ſalubrious, that in times of a contagion, the royal family, and the ſeveral boards and offices have frequently removed from Stockholm to this place. Its inhabitants are above 1200 ſouls; and the city is divided into two (nearly equal) parts; by a large river, over which a ſtone bridge was built, in the year 1728. Nikioping was almoſt conſumed by fire, in 1661, and ſuffered extremely by the ravages of the Ruſſians, in 1719. Here was formerly a very ancient caſtle, demoliſhed in 1665. The kings of Sudermanland reſided in it, and it was ſo ſtrongly fortified, that it was accounted little inferior to thoſe of Stockholm and Calmar. It has two handſome churches, a commodious harbour, ſeveral manufactories of cloth and Morocco leather, a braſs hammer-mill, and drives a conſiderable trade by ſea. Its chief magiſtrates are, two burgo-maſters. The governor of Sudermanland alſo reſides in a palace in this city. The Swediſh language is ſuppoſed to be ſpoken in its greateſt purity at Nikioping, and its environs. Without this town is a royal incloſure; and the adjacent country is extremely fertile: 50 miles SW. Stockholm. *Long.* 16. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 45. N.

**NIKITSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſkow: 20 miles SE. Moſkow.

**NIKOLAEVSKAIA**, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 68 miles W. Omſk.

**NIKOLAEVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda: 36 miles SE. Totma.

**NIKOLAEVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Undebs: 60 miles ESE. Tomſk.

**NIKOLAEVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 72 miles SE. Eniſeiſk.

**NIKOLSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, and province of Uſtiug, on the Jug: 6 miles S. Uſtiug. *Long.* 63. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 55. N.

**NIKOLSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 52 miles WSW. Archangel.

**NIKOLSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Onega: 72 miles SE. Oneg.

**NIKOLSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 52 miles S. Mezen.

**NIKOLSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda: 24 miles SSE. Vologda.

**NIKOLSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 80 miles ESE. Orenburg.

**NIKOTSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 40 miles N. Tomſk.

**NILAB**, a name given to the river Indus or Sinde.

**NILE**, a river of Africa, which riſes in the mountains of Abyſſinia, called the *Mountains of the Moon*, near the village of Geeſh, in *Long.* 36. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 59. N. After a variety of turnings and windings, it paſſes through the lake of Dembea, leaves Abyſſinia, croſſes the country of Nubia, and enters Egypt at Syene; waſhing the walls of many cities and towns, and being joined by innumerable rivers, great and ſmall, in its courſe. After paſſing through Egypt, which country it divides in two parts, it empties itſelf by ſeven mouths into the Mediterranean, in *Lat.* 31. 25. N. To the overflowing of this river, Egypt is indebted for its fertility: the Nile's increaſe, occaſioned by the torrents of rain which fall yearly in Abyſſinia, is not much perceived till the ſummer ſolſtice; when the waters become troubled, of a reddiſh tincture, and are thought unwholeſome. They muſt be purified before drank; which is done by mixing bitter almonds, pounded to duſt, in a jar full of water, and kept turning, with the arm, for ſome minutes: it is then left to ſettle; and in five or ſix hours, the heterogeneous particles ſubſide to the bottom of the veſſel, and the water becomes limpid and excellent. The Nile continues increaſing, till near the end of Auguſt, and often even in September. The Nilometer, at Elephantina, formerly denoted to what degree the inundation would riſe. The experience of ages had afforded marks known to thoſe whoſe truſt it was to watch. The governors of the provinces were inſtantly informed, and the neceſſary labours for the good of agriculture, were regulated accordingly. When the Arabs conquered Egypt, the Nilometer was at the ſmall town of Halovan, facing Memphis. Amrou deſtroyed that ſtately capital. Some ages after, the mekias or Nilometer, was built at one extremity of the iſland of Raouda, and the column to meaſure the water was erected in the centre of a low chamber, the walls of which are exceedingly ſolid, and the bottom on a level with the bed of the Nile. The mekias has never ſince been changed, and officers are now appointed to examine the progreſs of the inundations, which is daily proclaimed in the ſtreets of Cairo, by the public criers, to whom the people intereſted in the event, give ſome ſlight reward, and it becomes the news of the day. As Egypt pays no tribute to the grand ſeignior, if the waters do not riſe to ſixteen cubits, the Egyptians often diſguiſe the truth, and do not proclaim they have riſen to that height till they have ſurpaſſed it. The day of this proclamation is a day of rejoicing, and a ſolemn feaſt among the Egyptians.

**NIMBURG**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw, near the Elbe. In the year 1634, the Saxon troops took this town by aſſault: 14 miles SSE. Jung Buntzel, 70 SE. Dreſden, and 26 ENE. Prague.

**NIMECK**, a town of Germany, in the circle and electorate of Saxony: 20 miles NE. Wittemburg.

**NIMEGUEN**, or *Nimmegen*, a very ancient, rich, ſtrong, and populous city, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Wahal. It is ſaid to have taken its name from Magus, king of the Gauls. It is the capital of the Lower Guelderland, and was anciently the capital of the whole duchy; it is alſo the chief town of Betuwe, or Batavia, the country of the ancient Batavi, ſo frequently mentioned in the Roman hiſtory. It has thirteen gates, and is defended by an ancient fortreſs called Vlack-Hof, ſuppoſed to have been built about the time of Julius Cæſar; and ſeveral other fortifications. It was anciently a free city. The emperor Charlemagne having rebuilt the caſtle in the year 775, made Nimmegen the ſecond imperial city of Lower Germany: Aix-la-Chapelle being the firſt, and Thionville the third. William III. king of the Romans, ſeparated it from the empire, and united it to the comté of Holland, in the year 1248; but being in want of money, he ſold it, in 1270, with its territory, for twenty-one thouſand marks of ſilver, to Otho III. comte of Gueldres, whoſe ſucceſſors remained maſters till the States of Holland revolted againſt the king of Spain. Notwithſtanding it is ſeparated from the empire, it pays a ſmall tribute, which is, according to Guicciardin, to ſend yearly to Aix-la-Chapelle a glove filled with pepper; but Frederic Sanders reports it in another manner, and aſſerts the inhabitants of Nimmegen are free from all cuſtoms on the Meuſe, particularly at Liege, on condition that they ſend, on the firſt Sunday after Eaſter, a pair of buckſkin gloves, with two pounds of pepper; this was neglected for ſeveral years, and was renewed under Arnold de Horn, biſhop of Liege, who died in the year 1388. In the year 1585, the citizens took arms againſt the garriſon of Hollanders, and drove them away from the town, being reſolved to defend themſelves: but the ſame year, the Chevalier Martin Schenck attempted to ſurpriſe it. He had entered the city with his troops in the night of the 11th of Auguſt, and had nearly become maſters of the place, when the inhabitants, recovering from their conſternation, repulſed them, with the loſs of 500 men: the reſt retired in ſuch confuſion that they were moſt of them driven into the river, and drowned; the inhabitants drew the bodies out of the water, cut them in pieces, and publicly expoſed them, until the marquis de Varambon, governor of Guelderland, for the king of Spain, ordered them to be removed, and kept in the tower. Their remains, after the city was taken, were depoſited in a ſepulchre of the ancient dukes of Guelderland, with great pomp, at which prince Maurice, the nobility, magiſtrates, and principal officers of the army attended. The inhabitants were beſieged by prince Maurice of Naſſau, and compelled to ſurrender the 21ſt of October, in the year 1591; the prince, the more readily to maſter the place, and hinder the navigation upon the Wahal, had, the year before conſtructed a fort oppoſite the city, which was called Knotſembourg, ſcarcely was this finiſhed, when the duke of Parma beſieged it, the 13th of July, 1591, but the garriſon made ſo ſtout a reſiſtance, that prince Maurice had time to come to its ſuccour; after this a part of the army of the duke of Parma was defeated by the troops of the ſtates, the 24th of July: this check haſtened the taking of the city. Nimmegen followed the fate of the other cities of Guelderland, being taken by the French in the year 1672, in whoſe hands it remained two years, when they abandoned it. In the year 1702, the duke of Burgundy, and mareſchal Boufflers, commanders of the French army, made an attempt to take it again; but were defeated by a party of Dutch troops, under the command of the earl of Athlone. The churches of Nimmegen are, in general, handſome ſtructures; the town-houſe is remarkable for its beauty and magnificence. The magiſtracy is compoſed of twenty-four, of whom two are burgo-maſters, changed yearly, on the firſt of January, and twelve echevins; the other ten form the common council. In this city was held the celebrated congreſs of plenipotentiaries of almoſt all the powers of Europe, who concluded a treaty of peace, the 30th of July, 1678, between Spain and France, on the 6th of September, between France and the United Provinces; and between the Emperor and France, and between the Emperor and Sweden, in the month of January, 1679: 58 miles SE. Amſterdam. *Long*. 23. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 50. N.—This town was taken by the French, on the 8th of November, 1794, after having defeated the Britiſh outpoſts a few days before.

NIMES, *Nems*, or *Mibomic*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 44 miles SE. Dreſden, and 38 N. Prague.

NIMGOUTA, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the government of Kirin: 640 miles ENE. Peking. *Long*. 147. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 23. N.

NIMMIZSCH, or *Nimptſchen*, or *Nimptſche*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: 2 miles NNE. Grimma.

NIMPTSCH, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg, near the Lohe, with a caſtle on an eminence. The Lutherans and Roman Catholics have each a church: 8 miles N. Franckenſtein, and 20 W. Grottgau.

NIMRITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 4 miles SW. Neuſtadt.

NINETY-SIX, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina, near which the Britiſh troops were defeated by the Americans, in the month of January, 1781: 60 miles SW. Camden, and 115 NW. Charleſtown.

NING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Cheng-ſi, on the Ma lien river: 500 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 125. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. 36. N.

NING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1182 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 120. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 24. 20. N.

NING-HIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 12½ miles S. Yung-Hing.

NING-HIA-OUEI, a fortreſs of China, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the borders of Tartary: 500 miles WSW. Peking. *Long*. 123. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 32. N.

NING-KOUE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 25 miles SE. Nhing-koue.

NING-KIANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, 665 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 123. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 32. 45. N.

NINGO, or *Allampi*, a diſtrict or kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, with a town of the ſame name: 15 leagues WSW. from the river Volta.

NING-PO, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tchekiang. This city, which Europeans have called *Liam-po*, is a very good port, on the eaſtern ſea of China, over againſt Japan: it is a city of the firſt order, and has four towns of the third, under its juriſdiction: it is ſituated on the confluence of two ſmall rivers, which after their union form a channel reaching to the ſea, and is deep enough to bear veſſels of 200 tons. One of theſe rivers which the Chineſe call Kin, comes from the ſouth; the other named Yao, from weſt-north-weſt. Theſe rivers water a plain, ſurrounded almoſt on all ſides, with mountains, and form a ſort of an oval baſon, whoſe diameter from eaſt to weſt (drawing a line acroſs the city) may be about twenty miles; that from north to ſouth, is much greater. The plain which reſembles a garden, for its levelneſs and cultivation, is full of towns and houſes, and divided by a great number of canals, made by the waters which fall from the mountains: 662 miles SSE. Peking. *Long*. 138. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 29. 54. N.

NING-YUEN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near the Gulf of Leao-tong: 20 miles ENE. Peking.

NING-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 20 miles SSE. Kong-tchang.

NING-YUEN, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which runs into the Gulf of Leao-tong, a little below Ning-yuen.

NINOVE, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the Dender, with only one pariſh church, which is a handſome ſtructure, rebuilt in the year 1718. It was anciently independent of Flanders, and governed by its own lords: it was firſt ſurrounded with walls in 1194, had five gates and a caſtle, now demoliſhed. Ninove ſuffered much during former wars, having been ſeveral times ſacked and pillaged: 18 miles SE. Ghent, and 13 W. Bruſſels.

NIO, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about twelve leagues in circumference, anciently called *Ino*, *Ios*, and *Dios*. This iſland has ſome good harbours; the chief product is corn. *Long*. 43. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 45. N.

NION, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of an extenſive bailiwick, in the canton of Berne, near the Lake of Geneva: 11 miles N. Geneva. *Long*. 23. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 24. N.

NIONS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Drôme: 6½ leagues NE. Orange, and 7 SE. Montelimart. *Long*. 22. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 22. N.

NIORT, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Two Sevres, on the river Sevre Niortoiſe: 3½ poſts ESE. Fontenay le Comté, and 9½ SW. Poitiers. *Long*. 17. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 19. N.

NIPASHE, a lake of North America. *Long*. 101. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 62. 10. N.

NIPHON, or *Hiphon*, the principal iſland of Japan, in the North Pacific Ocean. Its form is very irregular, not unlike that of a jaw-bone, with a vaſt number of windings, ſo that it is not eaſy to aſcertain its true circumference, only it is computed to be about 1500 miles at leaſt. Its length from eaſt to weſt is about 660 miles, and breadth from north to ſouth, where broadeſt, about 400; but in other parts only between 150 and 200. It was divided, in the times of the dairos, into fifty-three or fifty-five kingdoms, all tributary to them; but ſince the cubos deprived theſe monarchs of their ſecular power, thoſe diviſions have not only undergone very great changes, but have been ſince in a ſtate of continual fluctuation. Each of theſe hath its capital, beſides a number of other conſiderable towns. The five principal cities in this iſland are Meaco, Jeddo, Oſacca, Gurunga, and Saccai. *Long*. 148. 20. to 158. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 33. 45. to 40. N.

NIPPISSING, a lake of Upper Canada. *Long*. 80. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 46. 12. N.

NIRNOVA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, in the province of Moldavia.

NISARI, an iſland in the Mediterranean: 10 miles NW. Rhodes. *Long*. 44. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 35. N.

NISCHLITZ, a lake of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau: 4 miles WSW. Schwibuſin.

NISDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 10 miles N. Kamnitz.

NISI, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, 15 miles S. Meſſina.

NISIBIN, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, on the Tigris: 78 miles SSE. Diarbek.

NISIDA, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Naples, which lies not a great way from the main land, is a kind of large garden, laid out in ſlopes and terraces, and brings its proprietors a conſiderable yearly income. Towards the ſouth it has a ſmall harbour, called *Porto Pavone*, and on a neighbouring rock ſtands a lazaretta, where ſhips bound for Naples are obliged to perform quarantine: 5 miles WSW. Naples.

NISITA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Terra di Lavora: 7 miles WSW. Cuma.

NISMA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and biſhopric of Naumburg: 6 miles E. Zeitz.

NISMES, or *Nimes,* a city of France, and capital of the department of the Gard. It is large, and pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of a hill, covered with vineyards and orchards of fruit, at ſome diſtance from a ſmall river, called *the Viſtre.* Before the revolution, it was the ſeat of a particular government, a court of conventions, a conſular juriſdiction &c. It contained a ſeminary, a college, an academy of ancient hiſtory, and belles lettres, ſeveral hoſpitals, a citadel, and about 40,000 inhabitants, a third of them ſuppoſed to be Proteſtants. The manufactures are various; thoſe of cloth and ſilk are very large: 20,000 pair of ſtockings are ſaid to be made annually. The city is ancient, and was formerly very large and magnificent, before it was taken and ſacked by the Goths. Conſiderable veſtiges of Roman magnificence yet remain, and are ſpoken of by travellers with admiration: among others, are an amphitheatre, a temple of Diana, a grand tower, ſuppoſed to have been a mauſoleum, a public fountain, and a maiſon quarrée, which laſt is a temple of the Corinthian order, in exquiſite taſte, raiſed by the inhabitants of Niſmes, in the year of Rome 754, to the memory of Caius and Lucius, ſons of Agrippa: 5¾ poſts NE. Montpellier, and 90 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

NISSA, a river of European Turkey, in Servia, which joins the Ibar: 30 miles NNW. Niſſa.

NISSA, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, conſiſting of Upper and Lower Fortreſs, and ſurrounded with walls and ramparts: it contains ſeveral moſques, baths, and fountains: the houſes are of clay and wood. In the year 1737, this town was taken by the Hungarians, but retaken by the Turks the year following: 245 miles NW. Adrianople, and 150 ENE. Raguſa. *Long.* 39. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 31. N.

NISSA, or *Nizza,* a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 4 leagues NW. Caſtello de Vide, and 7 E. Abrantes.

NISSER, a lake of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: 35 miles W. Skeen.

NISTER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Sieg, near Schonitz.

NITCHOU, a river of Aſia, which riſes in a mountain of the ſame name, in Thibet, and runs into the Burampooter, at Ghergong.

NITCHOU KON KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 124. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 16. N.

NITCUDY, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Manzorat, 35 miles E. Oudighir.

NITH, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Ayrſhire, and paſſing through Dumfriesſhire, enters Solway Frith, about 10 miles below Dumfries.

NITTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate, on the Regin: 15 miles NNE. Ratiſbon.

NIVE, a river of France, which riſes in the Pyrennées, and runs into the ſea, at Bayonne.

NIVELLE, a town of Brabant, and heretofore capital of Wallon Brabant, which had anciently the privilege of coining money: 5 leagues S. Bruſſels, and 25 WNW. Namur.

NIVERNOIS, before the revolution, a province of France, of which Nevers was the capital. It now is chiefly in the department of the Yonne.

NIUKCHEVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Sula: 24 miles S. Uſt Siſolſk.

NIXABOER, or *Niſchapour,* or *Iran,* a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan, near which is a celebrated mine of turquoiſes. The town is celebrated for the manufacture of ſword-blades, eſteemed the beſt in Perſia; and in the neighbourhood is collected manna, remarkable for its purity: 46 leagues NW. Herat, and 115 NNE. Iſpahan.

NIXAPA, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaxaca: 20 leagues SE. Guaxaca.

NIZAMPATAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor, at one of the mouths of the river Kiſtnah, on the coaſt of the Bay of Bengal: 34 miles SW. Maſulipatam. *Long.* 80. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat* 15. 55. N.

NIZAO, a river of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, which runs into the ſea, 3 miles E. Cape Nizao.

NIZEGORODSKOE, a province of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by Koſtromſkoi, on the weſt by the governments of Vladimir and Tambov, on the ſouth by Penzenſkoe, and on the eaſt by the governments of Kazan and Simbirſk; about 160 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. Niznei Novogorod is the capital, *Long.* 60. to 64 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 10. to 57. N.

NIZNOTOSMANSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Dwina: 48 miles E. Schenkurſk.

NIZZA DE LA PAGLIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, on the river Belbo: 7 miles NW. Acqui, and 14 SE. Aſti.

NOAILLES, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers: 2 leagues SSE. Poitiers.

NOAILLES, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais: 7 miles SE. Beauvais.

NOANAGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Guzerat, near the Gulf of Cutch: 178 miles WSW. Amedabad, and 108 SSW. Janagur. *Long.* 69. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 22. N.

NOAN-PIN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1177 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 47. N.

NOCARIO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 12 miles NE. Corte.

NOCE, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which runs into the Adige, 10 miles N. Trent.

*Nocé,* a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belleſme: 1½ league E. Belleſme.

NOCERA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and duchy of Spoleto; the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: 16 miles NE. Spoleto. *Long.* 30. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 7. N.

NOCERA DELLI PAGANI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno. It contains twelve pariſh churches, and ſix convents: 14 miles SSW. Coſenza.

NODAR, or *Noudar,* a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 7 leagues SE. Mourao, and 8 E. Moura.

NODHA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mecran: 21 leagues SW. Kidge.

NODHEA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kirman: 25 leagues NNE. Sirgian.

NODINGEN, an iſland of Sweden, near the weſt coaſt, in the North Sea. *Long.* 11. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 16. N.

NODINGEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 12 miles N. Gothenborg.

NODZ, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ornans: 2½ leagues E. Ornans.

*Noë,* a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Muret, on the Garonne: 5½ leagues S. Toulouſe, and 2½ S. Muret.

NOEL, two iſlands in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 96. 30. to 96. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 33. to 10. 47. N.

NŒRINGBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 16 miles N. Arenſwalde.

NOEWE, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee government: 21 miles S. Knoxville.

NOFUENTES, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 6 miles N. Frias.

NOGALES, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 10 miles SSE. Badajoz.

NOGARA, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe; 13 miles W. Legnano.

NOGARA, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 9 miles NE. Trent.

NOGARCOT, a town of Aſia, in the country of Napoul, with a celebrated pagoda: 50 miles NE. Catmandu, and 75 SW. Tankia.

NOGARA, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gers: 7 leagues SW. Condom, and 9 WNW. Auch. *Long.* 17. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

NOGARUOLA, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 19 miles SSE. Verona.

NOGELN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: 52 miles N. Konigſberg.

NOGENT LE BERNHARD, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Ferté Bernard: 6 leagues NNE. Le Mans.

NOGENT SUR MARNE, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 2 leagues ESE. Paris.

NOGENT LE ROI, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: 3 leagues SE. Chaumont en Baſſigny, and 3½ N. Langres.

NOGENT LE ROI, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dreux, near the Eure: 4 leagues N. Chartres, and 4 SE. Dreux.

NOGENT LE ROTROU, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure and Loire, on the Huiſne: 9 leagues SW. Chartres, and 8½ NW. Châteaudun. *Long.* 18. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

NOGENT EN SEINE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aube: 9½ leagues NW. Troyes, and 3 ESE. Provins. *Long.* 21. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

NOGENT SUR VERNISSON, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montargis: 3 leagues S. Montargis.

NOGUERA PALLERESA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Segré, 4 miles N. Balaguer, in the province of Catalonia.

*Noguera Ribagorçana*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Segré, 10 miles S. Balaguer.

NOHN, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sar Louis : 4½ leagues NW. Sar Louis, and 5½ NE. Thionville.

NOHOTHA, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Sanpoo, 7 leagues WSW. Tankia.

NOIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto : 5 miles SE. Nardo.

NOIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata : 12 miles SSW. Turſi.

NOIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari : 6 miles WSW. Converſano.

NOIERA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra : 7 miles WNW. Salerno.

NOILSBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 18 miles NW. Leitmeritz.

NOIREAU, a river of France, which runs into the Orne, about 4 miles NNE. Clecy, in the department of the Calvados.

NOIRETABLE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montbriſon : 6 leagues SSW. Roanne.

NOIRMOUNT POINT, a cape at the entrance of St. Aubin's Bay, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey.

NOIRMOUTIER, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Challans, with an harbour, and bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Noirmoutier, and defended with a fort, called *Fort St. Pierre*. *Long*. 15. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. N.

NOIRMOUTIER, an iſland, ſeparated from the continent of France by a ſtrait, of about a quarter of a league in width, three leagues long, and from a quarter to one league wide. *Long*. 15. 20. to 15. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46 53. to 47. 2. N.—This iſland being a celebrated place of reſort for the French royaliſts of La Vendée, was taken on the 2d of January, 1794, by the republicans ; 800 royaliſts were killed, and 1200 made priſoners.

NOISY LE SEC, a town of France, in the department of Paris : 1½ league E. Paris.

NOIZAI, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire : 2 leagues NW. Amboiſe.

NOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, ſaid to have been built by the Etrurians, before Rome. It was once a Roman colony, rich and flouriſhing, and is yet a handſome town ; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Naples : the ſilk ſpun in the neighbourhood is much eſteemed. Bells are ſaid to have been firſt made here, and here Auguſtus died : 13½ miles ENE. Naples.

NOLAY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune : 3½ SW. Beaune, and 4½ SE. Arnay le Duc.

NOLI, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa. The harbour is defended by a fort : the inhabitants are chiefly fiſhermen ; yet it is the ſee of a biſhop : 7½ miles SSW. Savona, and 29 SW. Genoa.

NOLINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka : 40 miles S. Viatka. *Long*. 68. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 57. 44. N.

NOLLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg : 3 miles SSW. Zoſſen.

NOM DE JESUS, a town of the iſland of Zebu, one of the Philippine Iſlands ; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Manilla.

NOMAES, or *Nomao*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira : 2 leagues SE. St. Joao de Peſqueira, and 4 SW. Torre de Moncorvo.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and province of Darien, at the bottom of a bay, to which it gave name : this town was deſtroyed in its infancy by the Indians of Darien. Some years after, however, it was rebuilt, and the inhabitants maintained their ground till the year 1584, when orders arrived from Philip II. for their removing to Porto Bello, as being much better ſituated for the commerce of that country : 10 leagues E. Porto Bello.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Zacatecas. The Spaniſh general who ſubdued it, having granted the property of ſome of the ſilver mines to the natives, it drew ſo many people hither, that it ſoon became the moſt populous town in the province : 170 miles N. Guadalajara. *Long*. 86. 36. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 24. N.

NOMENY, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont a Mouſſon, on the Seille : 2 leagues E. Pont a Mouſſon, and 4 WNW. Château Salins.

NONA, a ſea-port town of Venetian Dalmatia ; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Spalatro. It is ancient, and ſtrongly fortified, with a good harbour, and almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea : 28 miles NW. Scardona.

NONANCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verneuil : 2½ leagues W. Dreux, and 4 E. Verneuil.

NONANT, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan : 6 leagues N. Argentan.

NONANTOLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena : 10 miles NE. Modena.

NONASPE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon : 18 miles E. Alcaniz.

NONDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 6 miles NW. Sonneberg.

NONE, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Riotorto, at the town of None.

NONE, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, at the conflux of the rivers None and Riotorto : 8 miles NW. Carmagnola, and 7 SSW. Turin.

NONERSTORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles NW. Egenburg.

NONNETTE, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme : 1½ league SSE. Iſſoire, and 4 NNW. Brioude.

NONSUCH, one of the ſmaller Bermuda Iſlands.

NONSUCH HARBOUR, an harbour on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long*. 61. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 13. N.

NONTRON, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Dordogne : 7 leagues N. Perigueux, and 10 SSW. Limoges. *Long*. 18. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 32. N.

NONZA, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 8 miles NW. Baſtia.

NOOPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat : 55 miles E. Surat, and 142 W. Burhanpour. *Long*. 73. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 21. 11. N.

NOOTKA, or *King George's Iſland*, an iſland in Nootka Sound. *Long*. 126. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 49. 35. N.

NOOTKA SOUND, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America, diſcovered by captain Cook, in the year 1778. He ſays, we enter this ſound between two rocky points, that lie eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, and weſt-north-weſt from each other, diſtant between three and four miles. In the middle of the ſound are a number of iſlands, of various ſizes. The depth of water in the middle of the ſound, and even cloſe home to ſome parts of its ſhore, is from forty-ſeven to ninety fathoms, and perhaps more. The harbours and anchoring places within its circuit, are numerous. The land bordering upon the ſea coaſt is of a middling height and level ; but within the ſound, it riſes almoſt every where into ſteep hills, which agree in their general formation, ending in round or blunted tops, with ſome ſharp, though not very prominent, ridges on their ſides. Some of theſe hills may be reckoned high, while others of them are of a very moderate height ; but even the higheſt are entirely covered to their tops with the thickeſt woods ; as well as every flat part towards the ſea. All the coves are furniſhed with a great quantity of fallen wood lying in them, which is carried in by the tide ; and with rills of freſh water, ſufficient for the uſe of a ſhip, which ſeem to be ſupplied entirely from the rains and fogs that hover about the tops of the hills. The water of theſe rills is perfectly clear, and diſſolves ſoap eaſily. The climate, as far as we had any experience of it, is infinitely milder than that on the eaſt coaſt of America, under the ſame parallel of latitude. The trees which chiefly compoſe the woods, are the Canadian pine, white cypreſs, the wild pine, with two or three other ſorts of pine leſs common. The two firſt make up almoſt two-thirds of the whole. The trees, in general, grow with great vigour, and are all of a large ſize. About the rocks, and verge of the woods, we found ſtrawberry-plants, ſome raſberry, currant, and gooſeberry-buſhes, which were all in a moſt flouriſhing ſtate, with a few ſmall black alder-trees. There are, likewiſe, a ſpecies of ſow-thiſtle, gooſe-graſs, ſome crow's-foot, which has a very fine crimſon flower, and two ſorts of anthericum, one with a large orange flower, and the other with a blue one. We alſo found, in theſe ſituations, ſome wild roſe buſhes, which were juſt budding, a great quantity of young leeks, with triangular leaves, a ſmall ſort of graſs, and ſome water-creſſes, which grow about the ſides of the rills, beſides great abundance of Andromeda. Within the woods, beſides two ſorts of underwood ſhrubs unknown to us, are moſſes and ferns. The account that we can give of the quadrupeds, is taken from the ſkins which the natives brought to ſell ; of theſe the moſt common were bears, deer, foxes, and wolves. The bear ſkins were in great numbers ; few of them very large ; but, in general, of a ſhining black colour. The deer ſkins were ſcarcer. The foxes are in great plenty, and of ſeveral varieties ; ſome of their ſkins being quite yellow, with a black tip to the tail ; others of a deer or reddiſh yellow, intermixed with black ; and a third ſort of a whitiſh grey or aſh colour, alſo intermixed with black. Beſides the common ſort of martin, the pine-martin is alſo here. The ermine is alſo found at this place : but is rare and ſmall ; nor is the hair remarkably fine. The racoons and ſquirrels are of the common ſort ; but the latter is rather ſmaller than our's, and has a deeper ruſty colour running along the back. The ſea animals ſeen off the coaſt, were whales, porpoiſes, ſeals, and ſea otters. Birds, in general, are not only rare as to the different ſpecies, but very ſcarce as to numbers. Thoſe which frequent the woods, are crows, and ravens, not at all different from our Engliſh ones, a blueiſh jay or magpie, common wrens, which are the only ſinging birds that we heard, the Canadian or migrating thruſh, and a conſiderable number of brown eagles, with white heads and tails. Fiſh are more plentiful in quantity than birds, though the variety is not very great; and yet, from ſeveral circumſtances, it is probable, that even the variety is conſiderably increaſed at certain ſeaſons. The principal ſorts, which we found in great numbers, are the common herring, but ſcarcely exceeding ſeven inches in length; a ſmaller ſort, which is the ſame with the anchovy, or ſardine, though rather larger; a white, or ſilver-coloured bream, and another of a gold brown colour, with many narrow longitudinal blue ſtripes. The only animals of the reptile kind obſerved here, and found in the woods, were brown ſnakes, two feet long, with whitiſh ſtripes on the back and ſides, which are harmleſs, as we often ſaw the natives carry them alive in their hands, and browniſh water-lizards. The perſons of the natives are, in general, under the common ſtature; but not ſlender in proportion, being commonly pretty full or plump, though not muſcular. The viſage of moſt of them is round and full; and ſometimes, alſo, broad, with high prominent cheeks; and, above theſe, the face is frequently much depreſſed, or ſeems fallen in quite acroſs between the temples; the noſe alſo flattening at its baſe, with pretty wide noſtrils, and a rounded point. The forehead rather low; the eyes ſmall, black, and rather languiſhing than ſparkling; the mouth round, with large round thickiſh lips; the teeth tolerably equal and well ſet, but not remarkably white. They have either no beards at all, which was moſt commonly the caſe, or a ſmall thin one upon the point of the chin; which does not ariſe from any natural defect of hair on that part, but from plucking it out, more or leſs; for ſome of them and particularly the old men, have not only conſiderable beards all over the chin, but whiſkers, or muſtachios; both on the upper lip; and running from thence toward the lower jaw obliquely downward. Their colour we never could poſitively determine, as their bodies were incruſted with paint and dirt; though, in particular caſes, when theſe were well rubbed off, the whiteneſs of the ſkin appeared almoſt to equal that of Europeans; though rather of that pale effete caſt which diſtinguiſhes thoſe of our ſouthern nations. The women are nearly of the ſame ſize, colour, and form, with the men; from whom it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh them, as they poſſeſs no natural delicacies ſufficient to render their perſons agreeable. Their common dreſs is a flaxen garment, or mantle, ornamented on the upper edge by a narrow ſtrip of fur, and, at the lower edge by fringes or taſſels. Beſides the above dreſs, which is common to both ſexes, the men frequently throw over their other garments the ſkin of a bear, wolf, or ſea-otter, with the hair outward, and tie it, as a cloak, near the upper part, wearing it ſometimes before and ſometimes behind. The ears of many of them are perforated in the lobe, where they make a pretty large hole; and two others higher up on the outer edge. In theſe holes they hang bits of bone, quills fixed upon a leathern thong, ſmall ſhells, bunches of woollen taſſels; or pieces of thin copper, which our beads could never ſupplant. The ſeptum of the noſe, in many, is alſo perforated, through which they draw a piece of ſoft cord, and others wear, at the ſame place, ſmall thin pieces of iron, braſs, or copper, ſhaped almoſt like a horſe-ſhoe, the narrow opening of which receives the ſeptum, ſo as that the two points may gently pinch it, and the ornament thus hangs over the upper lip. The rings of our braſs buttons, which they eagerly purchaſed, were appropriated to this uſe. About their wriſts they wear bracelets, or bunches of white bugle heads, made of a conic ſhelly ſubſtance; bunches of thongs, with taſſels, or a broad black ſhining horny ſubſtance of one piece. And about their ancles they alſo frequently wear many folds of leathern thongs, or the ſinews of animals twiſted to a conſiderable thickneſs. In trafficking with us, ſome of them would betray a knaviſh diſpoſition, and carry off our goods without making any return. But, in general, it was otherwiſe; and we had abundant reaſon to commend the fairneſs of their conduct. However, their eagerneſs to poſſeſs iron and braſs, and, indeed, any kind of metal, was ſo great, that few of them could reſiſt the temptation to ſteal it, whenever an opportunity offered. The towns or villages ſeem to be the only inhabited parts of the Sound. The number of inhabitants in both might be 2000 in the whole. The houſes are diſpoſed in three ranges or rows, riſing gradually behind each other; the largeſt being that in front, and the others leſs, beſides a few ſtraggling or ſingle ones, at each end. Their furniture conſiſts chiefly of a great number of cheſts and boxes of all ſizes, which are generally piled upon each other, cloſe to the ſides or ends of the houſe, and contain their ſpare garments, ſkins, maſts, and other things which they ſet a value upon. Their other domeſtic utenſils are moſtly ſquare and oblong pails or buckets to hold water and other things, round wooden cups and bowls, and ſmall ſhallow wooden troughs, about two feet long, out of which they eat their food, and baſkets of twigs, bags of matting, &c. Their fiſhing implements, and othee things alſo, lie and hang up in different parts of the houſe, but without the leaſt order, ſo that the whole is a complete ſcene of confuſion. The naſtineſs and ſtench of their houſes are, however at leaſt equal to the confuſion. For, as they dry their fiſh within doors, they alſo gut them there, which with their bones and fragments thrown down at meals, and the addition of other ſorts of filth, lie every where in heaps, and are, I believe, never carried away, till it becomes troubleſome, from their ſize, to walk over them. In a word, their houſes are as filthy as hog-ſties; every thing in and about them ſtinking of fiſh, train oil, and ſmoke. The chief employment of the men ſeems to be that of fiſhing, and killing land or ſea animals, for the ſuſtenance of their families, for we ſaw few of them doing any thing in the houſes; whereas the women were occupied in manufacturing their flaxen or woollen garments, and in preparing the ſardines for drying, which they alſo carry up from the beach in twig baſkets, after the men have brought them in their canoes. The women are alſo ſent in the ſmall canoes to gather muſcles and other ſhell-fiſh; and, perhaps on ſome other occaſions. Though their food, ſtrictly ſpeaking, may be ſaid to conſiſt of every thing animal or vegetable that they can procure, the quantity of the latter bears an exceedingly ſmall proportion to that of the former. Their greateſt reliance ſeems to be upon the ſea, as affording fiſh, muſcles, and ſmaller ſhell fiſh, and ſea animals. Of the firſt, the principal are herrings and ſardines, two ſpecies of bream, and ſmall cod. But the herrings and ſardines are not only eaten freſh, in their ſeaſon, but likewiſe ſerve as ſtores, which, after being dried and ſmoked, are preſerved by being ſewed up in mats, ſo as to form large bales, three or four feet ſquare. Of the ſea animals, the moſt common that we ſaw in uſe amongſt them, as food, is the porpoiſe; the far or rind of which, as well as the fleſh, they cut in large pieces, and having dried them, as they do the herrings, eat them without any farther preparation. The oil which they procure from theſe and other ſea animals, is alſo uſed by them in very great quantities; ſupping it alone with a large ſcoop or ſpoon, made of horn, or mixing it with other food, as ſauce. Their weapons are bows and arrows, ſlings, ſpears, ſhort truncheons of bone, ſomewhat like the patoo patoo of New Zealand, and a ſmall pick-axe, not unlike the common American tomahawk. The ſpear has generally a long point, made of bone. Some of the arrows are pointed with iron, but moſt commonly the points were of indented bone. The tomahawk is a ſtone, ſix or eight inches long, pointed at one end, and the other end fixed into a handle of wood. Their canoes are of a ſimple ſtructure; but to appearance, well calculated for every uſeful purpoſe. Even the largeſt, which carry twenty people or more, are formed of one tree. Many of them are forty feet long, ſeven broad, and about three deep. Their implements for fiſhing and hunting, which are both ingeniouſly contrived, and well made, are nets, hooks, and lines, harpoons, gigs, and an inſtrument like an oar. In the year 1786, a ſmall aſſociation of Britiſh merchants reſiding in the Eaſt Indies, was entered into, and a ſmall ſettlement was formed here, for the purpoſe of obtaining furs; but the ſettlement was ſeized by the Spaniards, in the year 1789, and two veſſels ſent to Mexico, where they were ſet at liberty by the viceroy; on the ſuppoſition, as he declared, that nothing but ignorance of the rights of Spain, could have induced other nations to attempt an eſtabliſhment on that coaſt. The entrance, according to obſervation, is ſituated *Long*. 133. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 49. 33.

NOOVILLA, a town of Eaſt Florida: 54 miles ESE. St. Mark.

NOPELN, or *Chriſtianopel*, a town of Denmark, in the province of Blekingen; it is fortified, and almoſt ſurrounded by the Baltic, in the manner of a peninſula. In 1603, Chriſtian IV. king of Denmark, gave it a charter of privileges, and called it by his name. But it loſt thoſe privileges in the year 1610, when it was taken by Guſtavus Adolphus, who was at that time hereditary prince, or heir apparent to the crown: 25 miles NE. Carlſcron.

NOQUET'S BAY, a bay of Canada, on the north-weſt coaſt of Lake Michigan: 15 leagues long, and 6 wide. *Long*. 86. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 45. 25. N.

NORA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 28 miles NNW. Upſal.

NORBARKE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: 35 miles S. Fahlun.

NORBEKITTEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, on the left bank of the Pregel. In the year 1757, the Ruſſian army, which was encamped here, was attacked by the Pruſſians; according to the account of the Pruſſians, they loſt 2000 men, and killed 14,000 of the enemy. The Ruſſian acconnt differs very materially, and ſtates their own loſs at 7000, and that of their opponents at not leſs than 10,000: 48 miles E. Konigſberg.

NORBERG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland, near which are the beſt iron mines in the province: 34 miles N. Stroemſholm.

NORDBORG, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Aſſen. *Long*. 9. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 3. N.

NORCIA, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Pope. This city is governed by its own magiſtrates: 18 miles SE. Spoleto, and 48 NE. Rome. *Long*. 30. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 35. N.

NORDEN, a ſea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland, ſituated about three miles from the German Sea, and is the oldeſt town in Eaſt Frieſland; open, but large, and commercial, containing a good harbour. Its juriſdiction is managed by the prince's adminiſtrator, the burgher-maſter, and council: 15 miles N. Emden. *Long*. 24. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 37. N.

NORDERNAY, an iſland in the German Ocean, near the coaſt of Eaſt Frieſland, about 4 miles long, and 2 where broadeſt. *Long*. 24. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 45. N.

NORDI OE, a lake of Norway, 32 miles in circumference, 50 miles W. Chriſtiania.

NORDHAUSEN, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſituated on the Zorge, between the county of Hohenſtein, and the lordſhip of Klettenberg, and divided into Old and New. In it are ſeven Lutheran churches, and a well-built orphan-houſe. This city carries on a good corn trade to the Upper Hartz, and diſtils great quantities for brandy, with manufactures of marble and alabaſter, the materials of which are brought from Stollberg and Hohenſtein. In the year 1180, it was burnt by Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony. It has been a free imperial city ever ſince its firſt foundation: in it reſide an imperial vogt and judge. The former of theſe offices, or that called the penal judicature, was held by the ancient counts of Hohenſtein, at leaſt in the 15th century; but, on their failure, the emperor Rodolphus II. in 1600, conferred it on the electoral houſe of Saxony, which, in 1697, made an abſolute and perpetual ceſſion of it to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg. The juſticiary was anciently a landgrave of Thuringia; from him this dignity paſſed to the dukes and electors of Saxony, who, in 1697, likewiſe ceded it to the elector of Brandenburg; but, in 1717, that houſe, in conſideration of the ſum of 50,000 rix-dollars transferred to the city of Nordhauſen, and its magiſtracy, the two aforementioned offices of vogt and juſticiary, with all rights, prerogatives, and emoluments. The matricular aſſeſſment of Nordhauſen is 80 florins; and to the chamber of Wetzlar, it pays 94 rix-dollars, 62½ kruitzers: 38 miles N. Erfurt. *Long*. 28. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 26. N.

NORDHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, on the Ruhme, which, at this place, divides itſelf into two branches. Over each of them, is a bridge of ſtone, and the whole river runs into the Leine. Nordheim is the third in order of the great towns, of the principality of Calenberg. It has only one pariſh church, but contains likewiſe, a grammar-ſchool, and ſome manufactures. It was erected into a town, in 1252, by Albert the Great. The governor of the town holds the court, examines cauſes, and manages trials, but the ſentence is pronounced by the burghermaſter and council, without any concurrence of his. The ancient counts of Nordheim, and lords of Bomeneburg were deſcended from count Hermann, who lived towards the cloſe of the 10th century. Richenza, daughter to count Henry the Thick, in the beginning of the 12th century, married Lothario, of Querfurt, count of Supplingburg, and afterwards duke of Saxony and emperor, by which marriage he acquired the large countries of Nordheim and Brunſwick, or the *Duchy on the Weſer*, which, by Gertrude, their daughter, came to her huſband, Henry the Magnanimous, and thus to Welpho's family: 10 miles N. Gottingen. *Long*. 27. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 34. N.

NORDKIOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, on the river Motala. It is a ſtaple town, next to Stockholm in extent, and was formerly fortified. In the year 1719, this city was deſtroyed by the Ruſſians. It contains five churches, and about 10,000 inhabitants; carries on a conſiderable trade; and has a new and commodious quay. Here are alſo, two copper-mills, a hammer-mill for braſs, ſeveral paper-mills, 50 corn-mills, woollen manufactures, &c. Here is, likewiſe, a ſalmon-fiſhery: 76 miles SW. Stockholm. *Long*. 15. 59. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 58. 35. N.

NORDKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 6 miles N. Werne.

NORDLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Lapland, on the eaſt by the Gulf of Bothnia, on the ſouth by Upland, and Dalecarlia, and on the weſt by Norway, Dalecarlia, and Lapland. Nordland, in the times of paganiſm, was a diſtinct monarchy, to which ſeveral vaſſal-kings were tributary. This country has the advantage of all the other parts of the kingdom, in the plenty of timber and veniſon it affords; but its rocks and mountains leave but a ſmall extent of land, fit for tillage. Here are, however, ſome fertile ſpots and verdant paſtures, which are agreeably interſperſed with lakes, rivers, and woods. This province, beſides the timber it yields, has ſeveral rich mines, forges, or hammer-mills, and other works for metal. Its lakes and rivers abound in fiſh; and great numbers of cattle are bred in the country. Here are greater flights of wild geeſe, than in any other part of the kingdom. Birch-trees and oak do not grow wild beyond Upland, ſo that thoſe trees are very ſcarce here. Some ſcattered tracts of land in this country are inhabited by the Finlanders. Nordland has nine towns, and comprehends ſeven provinces.

NORDLEDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Saxe Lauenburg: 4 miles SSW. Ottendorff.

NORDLINGEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Eger, in a fertile country, particularly abounding in paſturage, and, till the year 1238, ſtood on the adjacent hill of Emerantberg, but was that year conſumed by fire, upon which it was built on its preſent ſite. The burghers here, are almoſt all of them Lutherans, and thoſe of that religion, excluſive of the parochial church, are poſſeſſed of two others, one of which ſtands near the hoſpital, and a Latin ſchool; but the Roman Catholics in this city, celebrate public worſhip in the church near the German houſe, which belongs to the land commanders of Ellingen, in Franconia, and which, in the year 1387, fell to the Teutonic order. The magiſtracy, alſo, are Lutheran. Formerly, the town was under the biſhopric of Ratiſbon, but obtained the freedom of the empire, in the year 1251. The emperors, Charles IV. and Wenceſlaus, promiſed, that this town ſhould be maintained in its immediate dependency on the empire. Nordlingen was formerly aſſeſſed to the matricula of the empire and circle, at 260 florins, but, in the year 1683, this aſſeſſment was reduced to 150. Its contingent to the chamber of Wetzlar is ſaid to be 219 rix-dollars, 72 kruitzers. The emperor, Charles IV. granted it the privilege of holding a court, but it has made no uſe of it. Near it, in the year 1634, the Swedes were defeated by the Imperialiſts. In 1647, it was beſieged by the army of the empire, for 17 weeks, during which, it ſuffered greatly by an accidental fire. In the year 1702, a famous compact was entered into here between the five circles, and the town better fortified, as being a bulwark to the circle of Franconia, againſt Bavaria. The princes and counts of the houſe of Oettingen, have, for a long time paſt, endeavoured to acquire the juriſdiction over its territories, which has given riſe to many, and even bloody conteſts: 54 miles E. Stuttgard, and 30 NNW. Augſburg. *Long*. 28. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 46. N.—On the 11th of Auguſt, 1796, this town was taken by the French.

NORDMARSCH, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the North Sea: 3 miles NW. Nordſtrand.

NORDON, or *Nordebourg*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 40 miles SE. Konigſberg.

NORDORF, or *Nordtorp*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 15 miles SW. Kiel, and 35 N. Hamburg.

NORDSTRAND, an iſland of Denmark, in the North Sea, ſituated near the coaſt of Sleſwick, about 12 leagues long, and 5 wide. *Long*. 8. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 35. N.

NORE, a river of Ireland, which paſſes by Kilkenny, and runs into the Barrow, 2 miles N. New Roſs.

NORE, a noted place in the river Thames, at the point of a ſand, which runs off from the iſland of Grain, to the eaſtward from it, on which was formerly a buoy, and a light is now fixed on a floating veſſel. *Long*. 0. 44. E. Greenwich.

NORE *(Black)*, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Somerſetſhire, in the mouth of the Severn: 5 miles SW. from the mouth of the Avon.

NOREGNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: 8 miles NNE. Oviedo.

NORFOLK, a county of England, bounded on the north and eaſt by the German Sea; on the ſouth by Suffolk, and on the weſt by Cambridgeſhire; about 59 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and 38 in its greateſt breadth from north to ſouth, in the centre of the county, but conſiderably leſs at each extremity: according to a ſurvey made a few years ſince, out of 1,094,400 acres, ſuppoſed to be the ſuperficial contents of the county, the ſpace occupied by the towns is eſtimated at 1500, the public and private roads are calculated at 16,416, lakes and rivers 2000, ſedgy and ſwampy ground 1500, unimproved commons 80,000, woods and plantations 10,000, arable land 729,600, meadows, parks, and upland paſture 126,692, marſh lands 63,346, warrens and ſheepwalks 63,346. It is divided into 33 hundred, which contain one city (Norwich), 34 towns, and about 220,000 inhabitants. No county is more conveniently ſituated, or has a greater ſhare of river and ſea navigation, ſo eſſential to trade, and advantageous to agriculture: for, beſides the ſea, which waſhes the coaſt about 80 miles, there are ſeveral navigable rivers, as the Nene, Yare, Waveny, Ouſe, &c. The greater part of the arable land is ſandy. The prime parts of the country lie north and north-eaſt of Norwich, great part of which may be denominated a true ſandy loam, equal in value to the beſt parts of the Netherlands, to which it is ſimilar. It is highly fruitful, and ſo temperate and pleaſant to work, that it is rarely injured by wet or drought, ſo that the occupier is ſeldom put out of his rotation of cropping. The diſtricts ſouth and ſouth-eaſt of Norwich, though chiefly ſand, have an occaſional mixture of clay, and are, in many parts, wet and full of ſprings; but yet theſe parts are fruitful, though to a leſs degree than the former; they are likewiſe leſs pleaſant, and more expenſive to work. The largeſt proportion of the county lies weſt and north-weſt of Norwich; there is ſome very good land in different parts of this diſtrict; but, upon the whole, it is a very inferior country to the two preceding diſtricts. It runs, in general, light, and its beſt dependence is upon the fold. It is here, that great farms are to be found, with a thin population; and, if it were not for the occaſional aſſiſtance derived from the eaſtern part of the county, there would often be a want of hands in the harveſt, and other buſy ſeaſons. The diſtricts which lie ſouth-weſt of Norwich, run upon a ſtill lighter ſand; ſo light, that ſometimes the ſand in a high wind drifts from one pariſh to another. This is the part where the great rabbit warrens are found, which, upon this ſoil, pay better than any other thing the land could be appropriated to. Marſh land may be conſidered as a diſtrict by itſelf. The ſoil is a rich ooze, evidently a depoſit from the ſea: the north part is highly productive; but the ſouth part very much injured for want of better drainage. Ploughing is certainly done with much greater eaſe in this county than any other, and much cheaper. There is no inſtance of more than two horſes being put to a plough: the ſame perſon who holds the plough, drives the horſe alſo with reins, a cuſtom moſt probably introduced from the Netherlands. There are ſome parts of Norfolk which will produce ſix quarters of wheat, and ten of oats, upon an acre; but in very light parts of the county, the farmer is glad to get two quarters of wheat, and three of barley. However, the general average crops of the whole county, one year with another, may be eſtimated as high as three quarters of wheat, and four of barley, and other articles in proportion. The face of the country is univerſally flat; not a hill is to be ſeen in its whole extent; but, in moſt parts, the ſurface is broken by ſmall riſings and declivities. The wood land of an old ſtanding, is not conſiderable; a ſingle wood, or coppice, is found here and there, but no great tract together; nor are they remarkable for any particular application of the underwood. Of late years, however, large plantations of timber have been made of oaks, Spaniſh cheſnut, and other foreſt-trees, by ſome of the principal landholders of the county. In a good corn year, when there is a free exportation, it has been ſaid that the four Norfolk parts export as much corn as all the reſt of England, which may probably be true, for it is ſeldom leſs than a million ſterling in value, and often more. In the year 1792, there were actually 20,594 fat bullocks brought from Norfolk to Smithfield and Iſlington, and about 3000 to St. Ive's, and other places; but this is conſidered rather as a larger ſupply than uſual; but they may be ſafely taken at 20,000, as a yearly average, about one quarter of which are home-bred beaſts, and the remainder Scotch and Iriſh. The ſheep are ſuppoſed to be upwards of 30,000; at leaſt, they may be ſafely taken at that number. The towns are Lynn, Yarmouth, Thetford, Caſtle Riſing, Aleſham, Attleborough, Buckenham, Burnham, Caſton, Clay, Coomer, Dereham, Diſs, Downham, Fakenham, Foulſham, Harleſton, Harling, Hingham, Holt, Loddon, Methwold, Reepham, Secking, Snetſham, Swaffham, North Walſham, South Walſham, Walſingham, Watton, Wells, Windham, and Worſted. The four firſt, with the city of Norwich and the county, each return two members to the Britiſh parliament. Norwich is the capital.

NORFOLK, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

NORFOLK, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, on the Elizabeth river, oppoſite Suffolk: 64 miles SE. Richmond.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about 5 leagues in circumference, diſcovered by Captain Cook in the year 1774, who ſays, "We found it uninhabited, and were undoubtedly the firſt that ever ſet foot on it. We obſerved many trees and plants common at New Zealand; and, in particular, the flax plant, which is rather more luxuriant here, than in any part of that country; but the chief produce is a ſort of ſpruce pine, which grows in great abundance, and to a large ſize, many of the trees being as thick, breaſt high, as two men could fathom, and exceedingly ſtraight and tall. For about 200 yards from the ſhore, the ground is covered ſo thick with ſhrubs and plants, as hardly to be penetrated farther inland. The woods were perfectly clear and free from underwood, and the ſoil ſeemed rich and deep. We found the ſame kind of pigeons, parrots, and parroquets, as in New Zealand, rails, and ſome ſmall birds. The ſea fowl, are, white boobies, gulls, tern, &c. which breed undiſturbed on the ſhores, and in the cliffs of the rocks. On the iſle is freſh water, and cabbage-palm, wood-ſorrel, ſow-thiſtle, and ſamphire, abounding in ſome places on the ſhores, we brought on board as much of each ſort, as the time we had to gather them would admit. Theſe cabbage-trees, or palms, were not thicker than a man's leg, and from ten to twenty feet high. They are of the ſame genus with the cocoa-nut tree; like it, they have large pinnated leaves, and are the ſame as the ſecond ſort found in the Northern parts of New South Wales. The cabbage is, properly ſpeaking, the bud of the tree; each tree producing but one cabbage, which is at the crown, where the leaves ſpring out, and is incloſed in the ſtem. The cutting off the cabbage effectually deſtroys the tree; ſo that no more than one can be had from the ſame ſtem. The cocoa-nut tree, and ſome others of the palm kind, produce cabbage as well as theſe. This vegetable is not only wholeſome, but exceedingly palatable, and proved the moſt agreeable repaſt we had for ſome time. The coaſt does not want fiſh. While we were on ſhore, the people in the boats caught ſome which were excellent. I judged that it was high water at the full and change, about one o'clock; and that the tide riſes and falls, upon a perpendicular, about four or five feet." *Long.* 168. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 30. S.

NORFOLK SOUND, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 135. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 5. N.

NORHAM, a village of England, in the county of Durham, inſulated in the county of Northumberland, giving name to a tract of country, called *Norhamſhire*: it is a place of antiquity, and ſaid to have been anciently called *Ubbanford*, and built in the year 830, by Egfrid, biſhop of Lindisfarn, the remains of king Ceolwulf were removed from Lindisfarn, and interred here. The church had formerly the privilege of a ſanctuary: the caſtle of Norham was built in the year 1121, by Ralph Flambert, biſhop of Durham, on the edge of a rock, above the Tweed: in 1138, it was taken by the Scots, and deſtroyed; in 1174, it was reſtored by Hugh Pudſey, biſhop of Durham, and ſurrendered by him to the crown. In 1215, it was beſieged, but not taken, by Alexander, king of Scotland. In the year 1290, a convention was held here, previous to king Edward's arbitration between Bruce and Baliol, competitors for the crown of Scotland. In 1318, it was again beſieged, without ſucceſs, by the Scots, who took it in 1322, but held it only ten days, being then retaken by king Edward. In 1326, an unſucceſsful attempt was made; but, in 1327, the Scots took it by ſtorm, and deſtroyed a great part of the caſtle and town. It was afterwards repaired by Fox, biſhop of Durham; and before the battle of Flodden Field, the Scots again attempted to take it, and deſtroyed part of the outworks: 6 miles SW. Berwick, and 330 N. London.

NORHOLM, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand: 16 miles NNE. Chriſtianſand.

NORIE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 16 miles NNE. Chriſtianſtadt.

NORING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles NNE. Wels.

NORMANDY, before the revolution, a conſiderable province of France, ſo called, bounded on the north by the Engliſh Channel, on the eaſt by Picardy and the Iſle of France, on the ſouth by Beauce, Perche, and Maine, and on the weſt by Bretagne, about 50 leagues from eaſt to weſt, and 25 from north to ſouth. It was divided into Upper and Lower, and contained many conſiderable cities and towns. The two principal were Rouen and Caen. It is now divided into the departments of the Channel, the Calvados, the Lower Seine, the Eure, the Orne, with a ſmall part of the Eure and Loire. It was one of the moſt fruitful provinces in the whole kingdom, as alſo one of the moſt profitable to the king. It abounds in grain, flax, hemp, and vegetables for dying, &c. It yields great quantities of apples and pears, of which the natives make cyder and perry for their uſual drink. It is alſo a fine country for cattle, being full of excellent paſtures. The ſea ſupplies it with plenty of fiſh, and of its water are made great quantities of ſalt. The many iron works in it are alſo of no ſmall advantage to the county. It has likewiſe ſome mines of copper, and ſome medicinal ſprings. This country, under the Roman emperors, was the ſecond Provincia Lugdunenſis, and under the kings of the Franks, conſtituted a part of the kingdom of Neuſtria. Under Charles the Bold, it was over-run by ſwarms of piratical Normans, who ſeated themſelves in Neuſtria, and, in the year 912, obliged Charles the Simple to cede it to them as a fief of France. Their duke and leader, Rollo, having been baptized, the laſt-mentioned Charles gave him his daughter, Giſle, in marriage. The ſucceeding dukes roſe to great power, both here and beyond ſea; and William, in the year 1066, became king of England. In the year 1135. the male line of this king and duke became extinct, in the perſon of Henry I. and his daughter Matilda, married Godfrey, count of Anjou. The firſt fruit of this marriage was, Henry II. king of England, duke of Normandy, lord of Guienne, Poitou, and Saintonge. He left three ſons, Richard, Godfrey, and John, the laſt of whom ſeized on the dominions of both his brothers, and even had Arthur, the ſon of Godfrey, taken off; for which, in the year 1202, Philip Auguſtus, with the conſent of the Peers, deprived him of moſt of his territories in France; and, in the year 1203, Normandy was annexed to the crown. Henry III. of England, ceded to Louis the Pious, and his ſucceſſors, all his claim to this province, which afterwards, to the end of the fourteenth century, ſome kings beſtowed on their eldeſt ſons, with the title of duke of Normandy, till that of Dauphin was inſtituted. The animoſities betwixt the houſes of Orleans and Burgundy gave the Engliſh an opportunity of over-running not only Normandy, but a great part of France. This province they held about thirty years, when they were driven out by Charles VII.

NORMAN'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of United America, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Martha's Vineyard. *Long.* 70. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 13. N.

NORMAN'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies: 18 miles E. from St. John, one of the Virgin iſlands.

NORMIER, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur: 3 leagues SSE. Semur.

NORNDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the lordſhip of Fugger, on the Schmutter : 12 miles S. Augſburg, and 36 ENE. Ulm.

*Noroy l'Archévêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Veſoul : 2 leagues E. Veſoul, and 3 SW. Lure.

NOROY LE SEC, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briey : 2 leagues W. Briey, and 5 SW. Thionville.

NORRIS TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the Schuylkill : 13 miles NW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 7. N.

NORS, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Wenner lake, 4 miles NE. Galſtra, in the province of Weſt Gothland.

NORT, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Gulf of Finland : 44 miles W. Revel. *Long.* 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

NORT, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantes : 5 leagues N. Nantes, and 6 S. Châteaubriant.

NORTSEE GROTE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 8 leagues E. Rendſburg.

NORTELGA, or *Nor Telge*, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, built by king Guſtavus Adolphus, and, in the year 1622, endowed with the ſtaple and other privileges : however, the inhabitants enjoyed theſe advantages but for a ſhort time, namely, till the year 1637. They now ſubſiſt by navigation, and fiſhing. This town ſuffered much from the ravages committed here by the Ruſſians, in the year 1719. Near it is a forge for making fire-arms : 30 miles NE. Stockholm. *Long.* 10. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 44. N.

NORTGAU, a country of Germany, otherwiſe called the *Upper Palatinate*, or *Palatinate of Bavaria*, of which Amberg is the capital. See *Palatinate.*

NORTH, *(Department of)*, one of the new diviſions of France, bounded on the north by the ſea, on the north-eaſt by Flanders and Auſtrian Hainaut, on the ſouth by the department of the Aiſne, and on the weſt by the department of the Straits of Calais : 90 miles in length, from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and from 12 to 24 in breadth, though in one part of the diſtrict of Lille, at Armentières, joining the diſtrict of Hazebrouck, it is hardly 2. This department is compoſed of what was before called *French Flanders, French Hainaut, and Cambreſis.* Douay is the capital.

NORTH COASTS *(Department of)*, one of the new diviſions of France; bounded on the north by the Engliſh Channel, on the eaſt by the department of the Ile and Vilaine, on the ſouth by the department of the Morbihan, and on the weſt by the department of the Finiſterre : about 67 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from 25 to 47 from north to ſouth. This department is a part of Bretagne. St. Brieuc is the capital.

NORTH CURRY, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, it had formerly a market, but this has been long neglected : 7 miles E. Taunton, and 134 W. London.

NORTH-EAST-POINT, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 11. N.

NORTH FORELAND, ſee *Foreland.*

NORTH ISLAND, a ſmall iſland, in the North Pacific Ocean, in Dixon's Entrance. *Long.* 133. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

NORTH ISLAND, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of United America, at the mouth of the Great Pedee river, near the coaſt of South Carolina. *Long.* 79. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 20. N.

NORTH RIVER, a river of the iſland of St. Vincent, which runs into the ſea, one mile N. Young Point.

NORTH RIVER, ſee *Bravo.*

NORTH RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utwas, 43 leagues W. Montreal.

NORTH SEA, a name given to that part of the Atlantic ſituated to the north of England and Ireland, ſometimes applied to the German Ocean, or that part of the Atlantic which is north of the Downs, and mouth of the Thames.

NORTH SOUND POINT, a cape of the iſland of Antigua, at the eaſt ſide of the entrance into Parham harbour. *Long.* 61. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 16. N.

NORTH WALES, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia : 10 miles NW. Hanover.

NORTHADSTEDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 8 miles NE. Meldorp.

NORTHALBEN, or *Nordheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg : 10 miles NE. Cronach.

NORTHALLERTON, a town of England, in the north riding of the county of York, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. It is a borough town, though not incorporated, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. About two miles from this town, a battle was fought here, between the Scotch, commanded by the king in perſon, attended by his ſon, and the Engliſh, under the earl of Albemarle, in which the former were defeated. It was called the battle of the Standard, from the circumſtance of a croſs on the top of a large pole being erected on a wheel carriage, in the midſt of the Engliſh army : 34 miles S. Durham, and 223 N. London.

NORTHAMPTON, a town of England, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated on an eminence, by the ſide of the river Nen or Nine, which bounds it on the ſouth-weſt, and over which are two bridges. It is an ancient town, and was formerly ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle, built by Simon St. Liz, the firſt earl. At one time it contained ſeven churches within the walls, and two without : at preſent it contains only four. Beſides the parochial churches, it had before the reformation, ſeveral religious houſes. In the year 1010, it was pillaged and burnt by the Danes, under their leader Swain. It was garriſoned by king John, in the baron's wars, and held out againſt the attacks of the oppoſite party : in the reign of Henry III. it was poſſeſſed by the barons, but was compelled to yield, and was taken by the king by ſtorm. In the year 1263, ſome ſcholars from Cambridge, on a difference with the townſmen, retired hither, and obtained licenſe of the king to ſettle an univerſity here, which was ſoon diſannulled, on account of its vicinity to Oxford. A like ſeceſſion had happened juſt before from that univerſity hither, on a riot againſt the pope's legate, who had laid them under interdict, and by other diſturbances; which being aſcribed to the great number of ſtudents, the king granted leave to found ſchools here, and ſo many ſcholars ſoon reſorted from Oxford, that after the taking of the town, by the king's forces, it was found neceſſary to oblige them to go back, and forbid them ever to return again. In the year 1460, a battle was fought near the town between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians, in which the latter were completely routed, and king Henry, who was there in perſon, taken priſoner by the earl of Warwick, and carried to London, in triumph. In the year 1642, it was fortified for the parliament, by lord Brook, and a foſſe and baſtion are ſtill to be ſeen, at the north end. In the year 1675, almoſt the whole town was burned down, with Allhallows church, but with 25,000l. raiſed by brief it was ſoon rebuilt, in a handſomer manner than before. The ſtreets are, in general, ſtraight and handſomely built, of a reddiſh kind of ſtone, and the market place is eſteemed the moſt ſpacious, elegant, and complete in the kingdom. Of the caſtle, but little remains but a wide wall. The number of houſes is 1083, and the inhabitants are eſtimated at 5000. The horſe market is reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom, it being deemed the centre of all its horſe-markets and horſe-fairs, both for ſaddle and harneſs, and the chief rendezvous of the dealers both from York and London. Its principal manufacture is ſhoes, of which great numbets are ſent beyond ſea; and next to that ſtockings and lace. It is the richer and more populous by being a thoroughfare, both in the north and north-weſt roads. Here is a handſome ſeſſions-houſe, and a public infirmary. Several parliaments have at different times, been held here, probably on account of its centrical ſituation. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, burgeſſes, recorder, &c.; and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. It has three markets weekly, on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday : 43 miles NE. Oxford, 32 miles S. Leiceſter, and 66 NNW. London.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

NORTHAMPTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, on the Connecticut : 12 miles N. Springfield, and 72 W. Boſton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the north by Lincolnſhire; on the eaſt by Cambridgeſhire, Huntingdonſhire, and Bedfordſhire; on the ſouth by Buckinghamſhire and Oxfordſhire, on the weſt by Oxfordſhire and Warwickſhire, and on the north-weſt by Leiceſterſhire and Rutland : about 60 miles in length, from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and from 14 to 24 in breadth. It is divided into 20 hundreds, which contain one city, Peterborough, 13 towns, 336 pariſhes, 550,000 acres, and 24,808 houſes. Towards the north-eaſt, the land is interſected and ſurrounded by rivers, and ſubject to inundations, forming the beginning of the fenny tract, which extends through the Iſle of Ely, to the Lincolnſhire waſhes. Elſewhere, Northamptonſhire is conſidered proverbially as a fine and pleaſant county, which opinion is confirmed by the number of noblemen's and gentlemen's ſeats contained in it. Its greateſt defect is the ſcarcity of wood; yet it ſtill poſſeſſes ſome not inconſiderable remains of its old foreſts, particularly thoſe of Rockingham, in the north-weſt, and of Salcey and Whittlebury, in the ſouth. In this laſt, that fierceſt of Britiſh animals of prey, the wild cat, is ſtill found. Many ſmaller woods are interſperſed throughout the county. The higheſt ground in Northamptonſhire, is in the neighbourhood of Daventry, where the Nen and Cherwell, which flow into the eaſtern ſea, and the Leam, which flows into the weſtern, riſe within a ſmall compaſs. A little farther northwards, the Avon and Welland, running into oppoſite ſeas, ſpring near each other. About Toweeſter, in the ſouth, the country is alſo hilly, and the ſoil intermixed with clay, and a ſort of coarſe grit. The products of Northamptonſhire are, in general, the ſame with thoſe of other farming countries. It is, indeed, peculiarly celebrated for grazing land; that tract eſpecially, lying from Northampton,

ton, northwards, to the Leiceſterſhire border. Horned cattle, and other animals, are here fed to extraordinary ſizes, and many horſes of the large black breed are reared. Woad for the dyers is cultivated in this part. Much of the arable, in this county, is ſtill open field land; and many ſheep are fed on the high grounds. It was larger at the conqueſt than at preſent; for the north part of Rutland is reckoned into it in Doomſday. The inhabitants are maintained and employed by agriculture: the clothing manufacture was once attempted, without ſucceſs; but there is, at preſent, a conſiderable return from Northampton, and other towns, by ſtockings, and in Kettering and others, ſerges and ſhalloons employ many hands. The towns are, Northampton, Brackley, Higham Ferrers, Cliffe, Daventry, Kettering, Oundle, Rockingham, Rothwell, Thrapſton, Towceſter, Weedon, and Wellingborough. The two firſt, with Peterborough and the county, ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament, and Higham Ferrers one, nine members being returned in the whole. Northampton is the county town.

NORTHFIELD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 13 miles N. Springfield.

NORTHLEACH, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 20 miles E. Glouceſter, and 80 W. London.

NORTHLINED, a large lake of North America. *Long.* 98. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 40. N.

NORTHORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim, on the Vechte: 8 miles N. Bentheim.

NORTHORP, a town of North Wales, in the county of Flint, near which are large potteries of coarſe earthenware, fire-bricks, &c. In the year 1157, the troops of Henry II. were defeated here by the Welch, under the command of the ſons of Owen Gwynedd; the attack was ſudden, and the ſlaughter dreadful: 11½ miles WNW. Cheſter, and 193 NW. London.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the north ſide of the Suſquahana river, oppoſite Sunbury.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, bounded on the north-weſt and north by Scotland, on the eaſt by the German Sea, on the ſouth by Durham, and on the weſt by Cumberland; of a triangular form; its greateſt length 64 miles, and greateſt breadth 48, and about 232 miles in circumference. It is divided into ſix wards, which contain thirteen towns, 460 pariſhes, and about 100,000 inhabitants. Under the heptarchy, it was part of the kingdom of Northumbria, which comprehended all the country between the two ſeas, north of the Humber, to the Edinburgh frith. It was governed by earls, till ſoon after the conqueſt, when it had a diſtinct ſheriff, and was divided into baronies, and thoſe again into ſix wards. The ſoil is various. On the rivers and ſea-coaſt remarkably fertile; to the north-weſt and ſouth-weſt, very mountainous; to the weſt full of heaths, fens, and lakes, ſome of the former abounding with mines of ore and coal, and others cultivated, and the mountains feed large quantities of ſheep. The climate, in regard to temperature, is ſubject to great variation; upon the mountains, ſnow will often continue for ſeveral months (and may frequently be ſeen there of a conſiderable depth) when there is none in the lower diſtricts. The weather is very inconſtant, but moſtly runs in extremes. In the ſpring months, the cold, piercing, eaſterly winds, are moſt prevalent: and the longeſt droughts are always accompanied by them. In ſome places they have acquired the name of ſea-pines, from the ſlow progreſs vegetation makes, whenever they continue for a few weeks. Rain is of little uſe while they prevail, from the great cold which always attends them. The mild weſtern and ſouthern breezes rarely take place before June: they are certain harbingers of rain and vigorous vegetation; and are the moſt prevailing winds through the ſummer and autumn. In the latter ſeaſon, they often blow with tempeſtuous fury; daſh out the corn, and diſappoint the hopes of the farmer. A late ſurvey ſuppoſes that 817,200 acres of land are proper for the plough, and 450,000 are mountainous and improper for tillage, making, in the whole, 1,267,200. There are but few conſiderable woods. The principal rivers are the Tyne, the Tweed, the Coquet, and the Alne, which abound with fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon and trout, the coaſts are rich in cod, ling, turbot, ſoles, plaice, whitings, &c.; but the greateſt produce of Northumberland is coal, of which upwards of 650,000 chaldrons are ſuppoſed to be ſent annually to London. The towns are Berwick, Newcaſtle, Morpeth, Alnwick, Belford, Billingham, Blythe, Haltweſel, Hexham, Rothbury, Shields, Tinmouth, Wooler. The three firſt and the county, ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament.

NORTHUMBERLAND ISLANDS, a chain of iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 149. to 150. 20 E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 28. to 22. 26. S.

NORTHWICH, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, at the union of the Weaver and the Dan. Here is a large cotton manufacture, and conſiderable ſalt-works. Large mines of rock-ſalt were diſcovered here, in the beginning of the preſent century, on the ſouth ſide of Northwich, which they dig and ſend to the ſea-ſhore, where it is prepared for uſe. The ſalt-quarries here, with the pillars and cryſtal roof, extending ſeveral acres, afford a pleaſing and pictureſque appearance. The ſtratum of ſalt lies about forty yards deep; above it is a bed of whitiſh clay. The church here has a ſemicircular choir, and the roof of the nave is adorned with many wicker baſkets, ſuch as the ſalt ſettles in. Here is a weekly market on Friday: 18 miles E. Cheſter, and 173 NW. London.

NORTON, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: 22 miles SSE. Columbia.

NORTON SOUND, a large bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 161. to 164. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. N.

NORVENICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 7 miles E. Dueren.

NORVI, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 16 miles NE. Saſſari.

NORUM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 20 miles S. Uddevalla.

NORWALK, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 12 miles SW. Fairfield.

NORWICH, a city of England, capital of the county of Norfolk, and the ſee of a biſhop, on the Yare. This city is one of the moſt populous in England, and long took the lead in point of conſequence among the inland towns. For this it was indebted to its great manufacture of crapes, bombazins, and ſtuffs of various kinds, which is ſtill conſiderable, though ſomewhat declined, on account of the rivalſhip of the cotton branches, and in conſequence of prohibition in foreign countries. The manufacture is confined to the city; but the operations of ſpinning and preparing the wool, employ the poor of moſt of the ſmall towns and villages in the county. The wool uſed is brought from the counties of Lincoln, Leiceſter, and Northampton. The goods are ſent to various parts of the world, particularly Holland, Germany, and the Mediterranean. Many of them are ſhipped at Yarmouth, and many are ſent to London, and other places, by land. Norwich contains many opulent inhabitants, and good buildings, but its ſtreets are narrow, and ill-diſpoſed. The firſt mention of Norwich in hiſtory, is in the Saxon Chronicle, in the year 1004, when Swain and his Danes deſtroyed it, and left it in ruins for ſeven years, when they returned and took poſſeſſion of the country, and probably refortified the caſtle, the works of which are circular, in their manner. Under them it flouriſhed ſo much as to make a conſiderable figure in the Confeſſor's time, being a hundred within itſelf, and ſecond to no city but York. It had then 25 churches, in the Conqueror's time 43, afterwards 50, and now 36, in uſe. The caſtle, now the gaol, is of great antiquity, for here was a caſtle, in the Saxon times, held by Waner, earl of Norwich, againſt the Conqueror; but he was at laſt obliged to quit the realm, and went to Jeruſalem with his wife. This caſtle is part of the county of Norfolk, and not of the city, and had all along governors thereof. It has been anciently, and ſtill is the gaol for the county, and the aſſizes, &c. are held there. Mr. Bloomfield is of opinion that the manufacture of worſted ſtuffs was introduced by the Flemings, ſo early as Henry I. firſt at Worſted, in this county, whence its name. The citizens of Norwich, however, obtained of Richard II. that the worſted made there might be tranſported; and by act of parliament, 11 Henry IV. it was enacted, that the mayor of Norwich ſhould have the meaſuring and ſealing of the worſteds. This falling to decay, the city invited, in 1563, a number of manufacturers from the Low Countries, who came over to the number of 300, and ſoon after amounted to as many as 1000. They ſet up the making of bayes, ſayes, arras, and mochades, caungeantries, tufted mochades, currelles, and all other works mingled with ſilk, ſaittie, and linen-yarn; and they firſt made bombazeens in 1575. Theſe have been ſo much improved of late years, in making damaſks, camlets, black and white crapes, &c. that it is computed that ſtuffs to the amount of 700,000l. have ſometimes been manufactured here in a year. The art of printing was introduced here at this time by Anthony Solmpne, one of theſe ſtrangers. The cathedral, built by Herbert de Loſinga, 1096 (whoſe ſtatue is over the north tranſept door, and his tomb below the high altar, modernized in repairing) was damaged by fire, 1171, and repaired and completed 1180, by biſhop John of Oxford. Norwich is governed by a mayor, aldermen, council, recorder, &c. and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday: 160 miles ENE. Oxford, and 109 NNE. London.

NORWICH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont: 100 miles NNW. Boſton, and 182 N. New York. *Long.* 72. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

NORWICH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, in a ſituation near the head of the river Thames, very convenient for mills. Here are ſeveral conſiderable manufactures eſtabliſhed, ſuch as paper, ſtockings, clocks, watches, earthenware, &c. the number of houſes about 500: 66 miles SW. Boſton, and 110 NE. New York.

NOSCHALSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug: 68 miles SE. Laiſk.

NOSOVSKOI, a cape on the north coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 82. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 77. 15. N.

NOSS HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Caithneſs. *Long.* 0. 17. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 23. N.

NOSSA SENHORA DA ENCARNACAOM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, ſituated near Cape Carvoeiro, on the ſouth coaſt: 1½ league S. Villa Nova de Portimao.

NOSSANO, a town of Italy, in the republic of Lucca: 6 miles W. Lucca.

NOSSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, on the Muldau: 12 miles SW. Meiſſen, and 18 W. Dreſden. *Long* 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

NOSSONCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ramberviller: 1 league NE. Ramberviller, and 4½ NW. St. Diey.

NOTCHENGONG, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar: 47 miles SSW. Nagpour, and 75 SW. Ellichpour. *Long.* 79. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 32. N.

NOTEBACH, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 43 miles NW. Calmar.

NOTIA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 39 miles SW. Wexio.

NOTO (*Vally of*), a diviſion of Sicily, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of the iſland.

NOTO, or *Noto Nuova*, a town of Sicily, in a vally of the ſame name, built after the deſtruction of Noto Antico, by an earth-quake, in the year 1693: 14 miles SW. Syracuſe, and 78 ESE. Girgenti. *Long.* 32. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 47. N.

NOTO, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel; about 36 miles in length, and 8 in breadth: 36 miles SW. Kola.

NOTRE DAME DE CLERY, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaugency: 2 leagues NE. Beaugency, and 3 SW. Orleans.

NOTRE DAME DE COUDUN, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Compiegne: 1 league N. Compiegne.

NOTRE DAME DE COURSON, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Liſieux: 2¼ S. Liſieux, and 6 ENE. Falaiſe.

*Notre Dame de Délivrance*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, 2¼ leagues N. Caen, and 4 E. Bayeux.

NOTRE DAME DE FRENAY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Liſieux: 3½ leagues ENE. Falaiſe, and 4½ SSW. Liſieux.

NOTRE DAME DE LIESSE, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: 3 leagues ENE. Laon.

*Notre Dame de Nèves*, a town of South America, in Brazil, and juriſdiction of Fernambuco.

NOTRE DAME DE PORT, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 10 miles W. Agen.

*Notre Dame de Roche Servière*, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu: 2½ leagues W. Montaigu, and 5 N La Roche-ſur-Yonne.

NOTSCHOW, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 6 miles S. Segeberg, and 2 NW. Oldeſlohe.

NOTTELEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 7 miles W. Munſter.

NOTTINGHAM, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on an eminence, by the ſide of the river Trent. It is large, populous, and handſome, containing three pariſhes, and conſidered as one of the principal ſeats of the ſtocking manufacture. The goods made here are chiefly of the finer kinds, as thoſe of ſilk and cotton; and the trade is extended to the neighbourhood round, and ſome of the more diſtant towns. As the articles of the Nottinghamſhire manufactures are valuable in proportion to their bulk, they are chiefly conveyed to the different ports and places of conſumption by land. A conſiderable ſhare of them is exported to various parts of Europe, America, and the Weſt Indies. The cotton for this manufacture is ſpun by machinery, worked by water. Nottingham has alſo a manufacture of coarſe earthenware. The malting buſineſs is likewiſe conſiderable. In the reign of King John, a charter was granted, wherein all perſons within ten miles round Nottingham are forbidden to work dyed cloth, but in the borough. This manufacture continued in a proſperous ſtate, till the reign of Queen Mary, then it gradually went off, till at laſt it entirely left this place. The tanners were once very numerous here, and their habitations as well as their pits, were formerly diſperſed all over the town. The maſters of this trade, were, in 1641, thirty-ſix in number, in the year 1654, they were forty-ſeven, and in 1707, there were twenty-one; ſince which time, they are dwindled entirely away. The caſtle was built by William the Conqueror, to keep the Engliſh in awe, and was ſo ſtrong by nature and art, as to bid defiance to any force which at that time could be brought againſt it. Afterwards, Edward IV. was at great expence to repair and embelliſh it with handſome buildings, to which Richard III. made additions. Nor did it in the ſeveral revolutions of time, undergo the common fate of great caſtles; having never been taken by ſtorm. It was once in vain beſieged by Henry of Anjou, at which time the garriſon burnt down the adjoining houſes. It was once alſo ſurpriſed in the barons' war, by Robert earl Ferrars, who ſtripped the citizens of their goods. David king of Scots was kept a priſoner in this caſtle; the celebrated Roger Mortimer, earl of March, who reſided here, was ſeized by Edward III. and his friends; and afterwards tried and executed. Charles I. ſet up his ſtandard Auguſt 22, 1642, in a cloſe, ſince called Nevil's cloſe, without the caſtle, to the north. Shortly after, it became a garriſon for thr parliament, who, at the end of the war, gave orders to pull down the caſtle. At the reſtoration, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, whoſe mother was only daughter and heir to Francis earl of Rutland, ſold it to William Cavendiſh, marquis, and afterwards duke of Newcaſtle, who, in his eighty-ſecond year, 1674, began, and his ſon and ſucceſſor finiſhed, a noble houſe, at the expence of 14,000l. which is the ſeat of his ſucceſſors, dukes of Newcaſtle. Nottingham is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, council, &c. and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here are three markets weekly, on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday: 14 miles NE. Derby, and 123 NNW. London.

NOTTINGHAM, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: 5 miles NE. Baltimore.

NOTTINGHAM ISLAND, an iſland in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 78. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 30. N.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the north by Yorkſhire, on the eaſt by Lincolnſhire, on the ſouth by Leiceſterſhire, and on the weſt by Derbyſhire: about 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is divided into eight hundreds, which contain 13 towns, 168 pariſhes, and about 150,300 inhabitants. Being happily ſituated between the mountainous country of Derbyſhire, on the one hand, and the flat of Lincolnſhire on the other, it enjoys ſuch a temperature of ſoil and climate, as to render it one of the moſt fertile and agreeable counties in England. The glory of this country is its noble river, the Trent; which after croſſing the counties of Stafford and Derby, enters Nottinghamſhire, at its ſouth-weſtern extremity; and thence, croſſing obliquely to the eaſt, coaſts along its whole eaſtern ſide, becoming, towards the northern part, the boundary betwixt this county and that of Lincoln. During this whole courſe, the Trent is a large navigable river, imparting fertility to the wide tract of meadows through which it flows, and affording a ready conveyance for the corn and other products of the country. Its chief inconvenience is that of being ſubject to frequent and great floods. The vale of Belvoir or Bever, one of the richeſt and moſt beautiful tracts of cultivation in the kingdom, lies chiefly in the ſouth-eaſtern part of Nottinghamſhire, ſtretching towards the Trent. Almoſt the whole of the middle and weſtern part of the county was formerly occupied by the famous foreſt of Sherwood, or Shirewood, popularly known throughout the kingdom as the ſcene of many fabulous adventures of that noted outlaw Robin Hood, and his companions. By incloſure and cultivation, the bounds of this woody tract are now much contracted; and great part of what was formerly thronged with trees, is now a naked heath; a fate common to many of the Engliſh foreſts. New plantations, however, of great extent, have of late years been formed on the hills of the foreſt land, which may afford materials for future navies, when the improvident waſte of timber in other parts, may have rendered ſuch a ſupply peculiarly fortunate. From the middle and north-weſtern parts of this county, ſeveral ſtreams unite to form the Idle, a river which joins the Trent, at the north-eaſtern angle of Nottinghamſhire. To the eaſtward of this river, the ſoil, quite to the Trent, is a ſtrong clay, which is expreſſed in the names of two diſtricts in this quarter, the North and South Clay Diviſions. Nottinghamſhire has of old been famous for its bread and beer; and to this day, its chief products and exports are corn and malt. It is alſo of no ſmall conſequence as a manufacturing county; and its fabrics are at preſent in a thriving and increaſing ſtate. Near Mansfield is found a good freeſtone, proper for building or paving, ſtaddles, &c. Lime-ſtone is found near Newark, and ſeveral other places; and gypſum or plaſter is dug likewiſe near Newark, and at Red Hill, a few miles to the ſouth-weſt of Nottingham, and great quantities ſent to London. Other commodities are wool, liquorice, woad, fiſh, and fowl. The towns in the county are Nottingham, Newark, Eaſt Retford, Bingham, Blythe, Mansfield, Southwell, Tuxford, Workſop. The three firſt, and the county, each ſend two members to the Britiſh parliament.

NOVA SCOTIA, in its moſt extenſive meaning, a province of Britiſh America, bounded on the north-weſt by Canada, on the north-eaſt by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Atlantic, and on the ſouth by the Atlantic Ocean and the United States of America; about 400 miles from eaſt to weſt, but of very different breadths: in ſome places 150, in others not more than 40 from north to ſouth. It was in the year 1784 divided into two provinces, viz. New Brunſwick and Nova Scotia Proper. Nova Scotia, in this limited ſenſe, is a peninſula, joined to the continent by a narrow iſthmus, at the north-eaſt extremity of the bay of Fundy, and is about 240 miles in length from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt, and from 30 to 60 in breadth, and lies to the weſt of New Brunſwick. Though ſituated between the 44th and 50th degrees of north latitude, and in a favourable part of the temperate zone, yet is the winter here of an almoſt inſupportable length and ſeverity, continuing at leaſt ſeven months in the year; to this immediately ſucceeds, without the intervention of any thing that may be called ſpring, a ſummer, when the heat is as violent as the cold was in the winter months; the heat indeed is of no long continuance, the country being wrapt in the gloom of a perpetual fog, long after the ſummer ſeaſon has commenced. The ſoil in moſt parts is thin and barren, the corn it produces of a ſhrivelled kind, like rye, and the graſs intermixed with a cold ſpongy moſs. It is not, indeed, uniformly bad, there being tracts in Nova Scotia, not inferior to the beſt land in New England. But however unpromiſing this country may be, ſome of the firſt Europeans, neglecting all the delightful tracts to the ſouthward, here formed their ſettlements. The French ſeated themſelves here before they made any eſtabliſhment in Canada, and increaſed largely with very little aſſiſtance from Europe. The firſt grant of lands was made to ſir William Alexander, by James I. from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia; by the French it was called *Acadia*. Since its firſt ſettlement, it has more than once changed rulers and proprietors, nor was it confirmed to England, till the peace of Utrecht, in the year 1713. In the year 1749, 3000 families were conveyed thither, at the charge of the Engliſh government, and the town of Halifax, the preſent capital, was then founded. Since that time ſeveral towns have been founded, eſpecially during the American war, many royaliſts retiring thither, and the towns then were flouriſhing, ſince the peace they are ſaid to be rather on the decline. The country round Halifax has the appearance of cultivation and a flouriſhing ſtate, but the ſuperior advantages to be obtained in the American ſtates will moſt probably cauſe moſt of the ſettlers to emigrate.

NOVA ZEMBLA, an iſland in the Frozen Ocean, ſeparated from the continent of Ruſſia, by the ſtraits of Vaigatſkoi, about 500 miles in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth. It is more properly two iſlands, as a ſtrait or channel of the North Sea nearly in the centre, divides it into two parts, North and South. This country was firſt diſcovered by the Engliſh, in the year 1553. It has ſince been viſited by ſhips attempting to diſcover a north-eaſt paſſage, and in the year 1596, a Dutch veſſel being wrecked on the coaſt, the ſeamen paſſed the winter in this unhappy country, but were with great difficulty preſerved alive. Since that, ſome Ruſſians have paſſed a winter there without ſuffering ſo much. The country is repreſented as deſolate in the extreme, producing no trees, nor any vegetable but moſs and ſome few arctic plants. Some human beings have been ſeen there at times, but they are not ſuppoſed to be inhabitants, but Samoeids who have ventured acroſs, either in canoes, or on the ice, for fiſh or game. The animals ſeen there are white bears, white foxes, elks, reindeer, and rabbits; ſea-cows abound on the coaſts, and ſea-fowl, to lay their eggs. *Long*. 68, to 95. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 70. 30. to 78. N.

NOVAC, a town of Iſtria: 15 miles NE. Rovigno.

NOVAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 100 miles ESE. Tobolſk.

NOVALE, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan: 10 miles S. Trevigio.

NOVALESE, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Suſa, ſituated on the river Doria: 5 miles N. Suſa.

NOVALESE, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 6 miles WNW. Chambery.

NOVALLERA, a town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall principality, held as a fief of the empire, by the duke of Modena. Beſides this town, the principality contains only a few villages: 9 miles N. Reggio.

NOVARA, a town of Italy, and capital of a country called *Novareſe*, in the duchy of Milan, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Milan. Beſides the cathedral, it contains 17 pariſh churches, and 18 convents. The biſhop exerciſes temporal juriſdiction over a great part of the country, and wears a ſword when he mounts his horſe: 8 miles NE. Vercelli, and 23 WSW. Milan.

NOUART, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandpré: 3 leagues NNE. Grandpré.

NOVAVOL, a town of Samogitia: 40 miles S. Roſienne.

NOUCONGUE, a mountain of Thibet. *Long*. 112. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 30. 54. N.

*Nouée (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joſſelin: 1 league NNW. Joſſelin.

NOVELDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 15 miles W. Alicant.

NOVEMASTO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 40 miles WSW. Lemberg.

NOVEMIASECZKO, a town of Samogitia: 26 miles NE. Medniki.

NOVES, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 16 miles NNW. Toledo.

NOVES, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon, on the Durance: 2 leagues SE. Avignon.

NOVGOROD, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the river Volchova, at the north end of the lake Ilmen. The ſee of an archbiſhop. It is one of the moſt ancient towns in Ruſſia, and was formerly called *Novgorod Veliki*, or *Grand Novgorod*. In the ninth century, it was taken by Ruric, great duke of Ruſſia, who made it the capital of his dominions. At his death, the ſeat of government was removed to Kiev, and Novgorod continued for above a century under the juriſdiction of governors nominated by the great duke. Afterwards, Novgorod was for a long time governed by its own dukes; theſe ſovereigns were at firſt ſubordinate to the great dukes, who reſided at Kiev and Vladimir, but afterwards, as the town increaſed in population and wealth, they gradually uſurped an abſolute independency. As the dukes were elected by the inhabitants, they gradually bartered away, as the price of their nomination, all their moſt valuable prerogatives; and, in effect, Novgorod was a republic under the juriſdiction of a nominal ſovereign. The privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants, however unfavourable to the power of the dukes, proved extremely beneficial to the real intereſts of the town; it became the great mart of trade between Ruſſia and the Hanſeatic cities, and made the moſt rapid advances in opulence and population. At this period its dominions were ſo extenſive, its power ſo great, and its ſituation ſo impregnable, as to give riſe to a proverb, "Who can reſiſt the Gods and Great Novgorod?" It continued in this flouriſhing ſtate until the middle of the 15th century, when the great dukes of Ruſſia laid claim to its feudal ſovereignty; a demand which the inhabitants ſometimes evaded by compoſition, ſometimes by reſiſtance, but were ſometimes compelled to acknowledge. At length, in 1471, Ivan Vaſſilievitch I. ventured to aſſert his right to the ſovereignty of Novgorod, and enforced his pretenſions by a formidable army; he vanquiſhed the troops of the republic, oppoſed to him in the field; and having forced the citizens to acknowledge his claims, appointed a governor, who was permitted to reſide in the town, and exerciſe the authority formerly veſted in their own dukes. Ivan, however, by no means contented with this limited ſpecies of government, watched a favourable opportunity of extending his authority; and as a pretence is never wanting to a powerful aggreſſor, he, in 1477, laid ſiege to the town. His deſigns being abetted by the internal feuds and diſſenſions which had long prevailed in this independent republic, the inhabitants were conſtrained to ſubſcribe to all the conditions impoſed by the haughty conqueror. The gates were thrown open; the great duke entered the place in the character of a ſovereign: and the whole body of people, tendering the oath of allegiance, delivered into his hands the charter of their liberties, which unanimity would ſtill have preſerved inviolate. An idea of its populouſneſs, when compared with its preſent declined ſtate, is manifeſt from the fact, that, in 1508, above 15,000 perſons died of an epidemical diſorder; more than double the number of its preſent inhabitants. In its moſt flouriſhing condition, it contained at leaſt 400,000 ſouls. Under the reign of Ivan Vaſſilievitch II. the proſperity of Novgorod experienced a moſt fatal downfall from which it never recovered; that monarch having, in 1570, diſcovered a ſecret correſpondence between ſome of the principal inhabitants and Sigiſmund Auguſtus, king of Poland, relative to a ſurrender of that city into his hands, inflicted the moſt exemplary and inhuman vengeance upon them. He repaired in perſon to Novgorod; and appointed a court of enquiry, juſtly denominated the tribunal of blood. Contemporary hiſtorians relate, that its proceedings continued during the ſpace of five weeks; and that on each day of this fatal period, more than 500 inhabitants fell victims to the vengeance of incenſed deſpotiſm. According to ſome authors, 25,000, according to others, more than 30,000 perſons periſhed in this dreadful carnage. The preſent town is ſurrounded by a rampart of earth, with a range of old towers at regular diſtances, forming a circumference of ſcarcely a mile and a half; and even this inconſiderable circle includes much open ſpace, and many houſes which are not inhabited. The cathedral of St. Sophia is probably one of the moſt ancient churches in Ruſſia: it was begun in 1044, by Vladimir Yaroſlavitch, duke of Novgorod, and completed in 1051. Several princes of the ducal family of Ruſſia are interred in this cathedral: 92 miles SSE. Peterſburg, and 260 NW. Moſkow. *Long*. 48. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 58. 35. N.

NOVGOROD (*Niznei*), a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, ſituated at the conflux of the Oka and Volga. It was built in the year 1222, by the great duke Jurii, or George Wſewoloditſh, and as it was the appenage and place of reſidence of the petty Ruſſian princes, many of them lie buried here. In this city are two cathedrals, 28 pariſh churches, and moſt of them are built with ſtone, and five convents. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and has a caſtle, ſurrounded with ſtone walls. The trade of this place is ſo conſiderable, that the ſhops make a very handſome appearance, being richly furniſhed with all kinds of foreign and home goods. In the great fire that broke out here in 1715, ſome thouſands of the inhabitants loſt their lives: 492 miles ESE. Peterſburg, and 220 E. Moſcow. *Long.* 61. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 18. N.

**NOVGOROD** (*Sieverſkoe*), a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by the governments of Smolenſk and Mogilev, on the north-weſt by Mogilev, on the ſouth-weſt and ſouth by Tchernigovſkoi, and on the eaſt by the governments of Orlov, Kurſk, and Charkov: about 160 miles in length, and from 60 to 72 in breadth. *Long.* 49. 10, to 52. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 50. to 53. 25. N.

**NOVGOROD** (*Sieverſkoi*), a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government: 496 miles SSE. Peterſburg, and 264 SSW. Moſcow. *Long.* 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. N.

**NOVGORODSKOI**, a government of Ruſſia, ſo called from Novgorod, the capital: bounded on the north by the government of Olenetz, on the north-weſt by the government of Peterſburg, on the ſouth-weſt by the government of Pſkov, on the ſouth-eaſt by that of Tver, and on the eaſt by the government of Vologda; its length about 320 miles, its mean breadth about 160. *Long.* 47. to 57. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 10. to 61. 10. N.

**NOVI**, a fortified town of Croatia, on the left bank of the Unna: 45 miles SE. Carlſtadt, and 70 NW. Seraja.

**NOVI**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 25 miles N. Genoa, and 43 ESE. Turin.

**NOVI**, *Alt*, a town of Croatia, on the right ſide of the Unna, oppoſite Novi.

**NOVIBASAR**, ſee *Jeni baſar*.

**NOVIGRAD**, a town of Hungary, with a caſtle; it gives name to a county, but is of no great conſequence: 12 miles N. Waitzen, and 14 E. Gran.

**NOVIGRAD**, a town of Sclavonia: 45 miles N. Kraliovavelika.

**NOVIGRADT**, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, ſituated on a bay, to which it gives name. In the year 1646, this town was taken by the Turks, but the Venetians recovered it, and razed the caſtle the following year: 16 miles N. Scardona. *Long.* 17. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

**NOVION**, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: 2 leagues N. Rethel.

**NOVISELLO**, a town of Hungary, on the Danube: 4 miles SW. Bacs.

**NOVITO**, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 6 miles N. Girace.

**NOU-KIANG**. The Chineſe name given to the river Ava.

**NOVLENSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, near the Lake Kubenſkoe: 32 miles NW. Vologda.

**NOVO MIRGOROD**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: 136 miles WNW. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 49. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 40. N.

**NOVO SERGIEVSKAIA**, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Samara: 60 miles NW. Orenburg.

**NOVODVAR**, a town of Hungary: 4 miles N. Clakathurn.

**NOVOGRIGOREVSKOE**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: 72 miles NW. Cherſon.

**NOVOGRODEK**, a town of Ruſſian Lithuania, in the palatinate of the ſame name, otherwiſe called *Black Ruſſia*, ſituated on a hill. It is not very large; but includes ſeveral Popiſh and Ruſſian convents. Beſides a provincial diet, and inferior court of judicature, a high tribunal, after the model of that of Wilna, is held alternately here and at Minſk, which continues ſitting for five months every year. This town was demoliſhed in 1314 and 1390: 200 miles ESE. Konigſberg, 200 ENE. Warſaw, and 68 E. Grodno.

**NOVOI**, a ſmall iſland in the Caſpian Sea. *Long.* 69. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

**NOVOI LEBIAZEI**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch: 220 miles SW. Kolivan. *Long.* 96. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 25. N.

**NOVOMOSKOVSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Dnieper: 16 miles N. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 52. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

**NOVOMST**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverſkoi: 60 miles NW. Novgorod Sieverſkoi. *Long.* 49. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

**NOVORZEV**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov, on the river Uda: 64 miles SSE. Pſkov. *Long.* 47. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

**NOVOSEL**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, on the Mariza: 26 miles W. Filipopopoli.

**NOVOSIL**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula: 44 miles SSW. Tula. *Long.* 54. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 5. N.

**NOVOSLOVO**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 72 miles SSW. Kraſnoiarſk, and 64 NNW. Abakanſk.

**NOVOTALETZKOI**, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſk: 48 miles E. Semipolatnoi.

**NOVOTZURUCHATUEVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Argun: 152 miles SE. Nertchinſk.

**NOVOUSOLE**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, on the Kama: 8 miles S. Solikamſk.

**NOUPRA**, a mountain of Thibet: 17 leagues SW. Laſſa.

**NOURDYA**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 36 leagues S. Meſchid.

**NOUS SHEHR**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 40 miles SE. Kir-ſhehr.

**NOUTRA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, on the frontiers of Hungary, near which are mines of gold and ſilver: 30 miles S. Cracow.

**NOUVELLE EGLISE**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Calais: 1½ league E. Calais.

**NOUVION**, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vervins: 4½ leagues NW. Vervins.

**NOW**, a river of England, which runs into the Derwent, about 9 miles N. Bakewell, in the county of Derby.

**NOWA GRODLA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 36 miles N. Braclaw.

**NOWAG**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 4½ miles NW. Neiſſe.

**NOWECZEITLY**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 28 miles E. Lemberg.

**NOWECZELKO**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 64 miles NW. Kaminiecz.

**NOWELZAELO**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: 44 miles SSE. Halicz.

**NOWIDWOR**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 68 miles SW. Novogrodek.

**NOWOSICKLI**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm: 8 miles W. Chelm.

**NOWOGROD**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 24 miles S. Braclaw.

**NOWYTARG**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 40 miles S. Cracow.

**NOXAM**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware: 18 miles SSW. Wilmington.

**NOYA**, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, at the mouth of the Tambro, ſituated in a bay of the Atlantic. The principal trade is building of ſhips: 19 miles WSW. Compoſtella. *Long.* 7. 49. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 49. N.

**NOYA**, a river of Spain, which runs into the Llobregat, near Martorell, in the province of Catalonia.

**NOYAL MUZILLAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan: 2 leagues NW. Roche Bernard.

**NOYAL PONTIVY**, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontivy: 1 league E. Pontivy, and 1¼ W. Rohan.

**NOYAL SUR VILAINE**, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rennes: 2 leagues E. Rennes, and 4 W. Vitré.

**NOYANT**, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: 1½ league SE. le Lude, and 3 E. Baugé.

**NOYEL**, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the mountains, about ten miles W. Coimbetore, and runs into the Cauvery, 10 miles NW. Carroor.

**NOYEN HOTUN**, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 560 miles ENE. Peking.

**NOYENT**, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 5 miles SW. Le Mans, and 3 ENE. Sablé.

**NOYERS**, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonnerre: 3½ leagues S. Tonnerre, and 6 ESE. Auxerre.

**NOYERS**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Siſteron: 1½ league W. Siſteron.

**NOYERS**, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: 3 leagues NW. Bar-le-Duc, and 4¼ E. Clermont en Argonne.

**NOYLAND POINT**, a cape of England, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Thanet: 1 mile W. Margate.

**NOYON**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe, on the Oiſe. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, the capital of an election, and reſidence of a governor, and containing

taining ten pariſh churches. This city was the native place of John Calvin, the celebrated reformer. Noyon has been ſeveral times deſtroyed by fire, and ſuffered much during the French league. In the year 1516, a treaty was concluded here between Francis I. and Charles duke of Auſtria, afterwards emperor: 10¼ poſts S. Cambray, and 12½ NNE. Paris. *Long*. 20. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 35. N.

NOZAY, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blain: 3 leagues NNE. Blain.

NOZDRICE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 64 miles NE. Zytomiers.

NOZEROY, or *Nozeret*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arbois: 4 leagues SE. Salins, and 9 S. Beſançon.

NOZLI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 44 miles W. Degnizlu.

NUBIA, or *Nuabia*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, on the Nile, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Meroe: 300 miles NE. Sennaar, and 380 S. Syene. *Long*. 52. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 18. 10. N.

NUBIA, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Egypt, on the eaſt by the Red Sea, on the ſouth by Abyſſinia, and on the weſt by countries of Africa, of which hardly the names are known. Nubia is compoſed of ſeveral kingdoms, among which, Sennaar and Dungala appear to be the moſt powerful, at leaſt, they are beſt known; great part of the coaſt is under the power of the Turks, as well as the country between Egypt and Dungala. Great part of the country is compoſed of ſandy deſerts, but, on the other hand, many diſtricts, particularly near the rivers, are uncommonly fertile. Merchants trade here for the purchaſe of ſandal-wood, gold, civet, and ivory. The inhabitants are ſaid to be acquainted with a poiſon of ſo ſubtle a nature, that a grain is ſufficient to deſtroy ten perſons. Millet grows in great abundance; the ſugar-cane is cultivated, but for want of knowing well how to prepare it, the ſugar is black.

NUCASSE, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee government: 45 miles S. Knoxville.

NUCHAN, a town of Ruſſia, near the ſea, which ſeparates the continent of Aſia from America. *Long*. 207. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 66. N.

NUCI (*La*), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari 12 miles SW. Monopoli.

NUEI-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 47 miles NNW. Tche li-leou.

NUESTRA SENNORA DE BUENOS AYRES, ſee *Buenos Ayres*.

NUESTRA SENNORA DE LUZ, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Quiros, in the year 1506. *Long*. 188. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 14. 30. S.

NUESTRA SENNORA DE LA VITTORIA, a town of North America, in the audience of Mexico, and province of *Tabaico*, ſituated on the coaſt of the bay of Campechy: this town was taken, and ſacked by Juan Cortez, in the year 1519, and, in conſequence, received the name it now bears.

NUESTRA SENNORA DE LA PAZ, a town of South America, in Peru, and audience of Charcas, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Lima.

NUESTRA SENORA DEL SOCORO, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Chili. *Lat*. 45. S.

NUESTRA SENORA DE TALAVERA, a town of South America, in the province of Tucuman.

NUEZ, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the borders of Portugal: 42 miles W. Zarmora.

NUGHZ, ſee *Nagaz*

NUI-HANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 32 miles W. Nan-yang.

NUILLE ET VANDIN, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: 5 leagues NE. Mayenne.

NUILLA SUR VICOIN, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laval: 2 leagues S. Laval, and 3 N. Chateau-Gontier.

NUIS SUR ARMANCE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 9 leagues E. Auxerre, and 4 SE. Tonnerre.

NUITS, or *Nuys*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon, celebrated for the excellent wines made in its environs: 4 leagues S. Dijon, and 6 WSW. Auxonne.

NUIZIA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Olekma, *Long*. 137. 20. E. Ferro; *Lat*. 57. 15. N.

NUK, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, about 40 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, *Long*. 48. 20. to 49. 20. E. Ferro; *Lat*. 64. 20. to 64. 40. N.

NULES, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 25 miles NNE. Valencia.

NUMAGA, a river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which runs into the Rhine, 6 miles above Briſach.

NUN, or *Vled de Nun*, a province of Africa, to the ſouth of Sus, from which it is ſeparated by ſandy deſerts. The emperor of Morocco arrogates to himſelf the ſovereignty of this country, but his real authority is here extremely feeble. This vaſt, but deſert province, affords not a ſingle harbour, or anchoring place along a coaſt of 60 leagues, that is, quite to Cape Bojador. It is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, whoſe camps are ſcattered over ſuch parts of the interior country as are capable of cultivation. The ſide next the ſea is a ſandy ſhore, lined with rocks under water, over which the waves break violently. Ships are often driven on this coaſt, by rapid currents, formed between the continent and the Canary Iſlands; and Spaniſh, Engliſh, and French veſſels are frequently ſhipwrecked. When ſuch a misfortune happens, the fate of the unhappy mariners is moſt deplorable; they are immediately ſeized and ſtripped by the Arabs, who, notwithſtanding the laws obſerved among themſelves in their robberies, take from each other their ſlaves and booty, by open force. Their wretched priſoners are expoſed to hunger, thirſt, the caprices of their maſters, and every humiliation of miſery. To the ſhame of humanity, they are bought and ſold, and frequently exchanged for camels, or other beaſts, in the markets of the deſerts. The emperor of Morocco uſes all his influence to procure theſe unfortunate ſufferers to be delivered up to him; but the ſlowneſs of the negociations, and the obſtacles met with at every ſtep, render their iſſue very uncertain; and ſhould they even be ſurrendered to this prince, his juſtice and generoſity muſt again be long and patiently ſolicited, before they are finally ſet at liberty. The ſeamen of a ſhip from Nantz, in the Guinea trade, which was ſhipwrecked on this coaſt, about the end of the year 1775, were two years before they returned to France. The province of Vled de Nun has a conſiderable trade. After having paſſed the deſerts, that ſeparate it from Morocco, we find many tracts of land capable of cultivation, and which produce gums and excellent wax. As theſe people are ſo far removed from the reach of tyranny, as to live in a kind of independence, luxuries are more indulged among them; and they make uſe of many European commodities, eſpecially linen. Several of theſe Arab tribes are more affable and honeſt, than the other Moors. They trade to Mogador, and it is probable they have a more immediate communication with the factories of Senegal.

NUNDYDROOG, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, and capital of a conſiderable diſtrict, built on the ſummit of a mountain, 1700 feet in height, the greater part inacceſſible, beſieged and taken by the Britiſh, in the year 1792. From the 22d of September to the 18th of October, the brave garriſon reſiſted with heroic firmneſs. On that day, the breaches being rendered practicable, lord Cornwallis, with a view to intimidate the garriſon, encamped within four miles of the fort; and it was determined to make the aſſault at midnight, in hopes of taking the garriſon by ſurprize. The vigilance of the enemy, however, ſoon diſcovered the aſſailants, but their fire was not ſufficiently well directed, to prevent the Britiſh ſoldiery from mounting the breach. The carnage which muſt have enſued was prevented, partly by a number of the garriſon eſcaping by ladders over a low part of the wall, but chiefly, by the laudable exertions of captain Robertſon, who commanded the ſtorming party, and who with a humanity which reflects the utmoſt honour on his character, from the moment he entered the fort, directed his whole attention to preſerving order, and preventing the effuſion of blood.

NUNEATON a town of England, in the county of Warwick: 8 miles N. Coventry, and 9, NW. London.

NUNEZ, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 7 miles NNW. Montilla.

NUNEZ, or *Nuno*, a river of Africa, which ſeparates the Nalos from the Sierra Leona, and runs into the Atlantic. *Long*. 13. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 9. 34. N.

NUNIC MOUNTAINS, mountains of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina. *Long*. 83. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 35. N.

NUR, a town of Aſia, in the country of Bukharia, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of a mountain of the ſame name: 100 miles NNE. Bukharia.

NURA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kargaldzin Lake. *Long*. 86. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 44. N.

NURA, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po: 6 miles NE. Piacenza.

NUREMBERG, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It is a large and well built town, but not populous, ſituated in ſandy ſpot, is well cultivated and fruitful, and on account of the man pleaſure-ſeats near it, as alſo the beautiful and large villages round i extremely pleaſant. It ſtands on the Pregnitz, which runs through t middle of the town, and over it, excluſive of divers wooden bridges, a laid alſo ſix others of ſtone. This town is environed with double wall which are fortified with ſeveral ſmall and large towers, and theſe again wi cannon, and a broad and deep ditch, in circuit about a ſhort German mil The number of its ſtreets amounts to about 500, and that of its houſes 8000, which latter are alſo, for the moſt part, large and built of ſtone but yet the number of its inhabitants is by no means proportionable the largeneſs of the town. The magiſtrates and almoſt all the inhabitants, are Lutherans, but on account of their having formerly received the interim, ſeveral Roman Catholic cuſtoms are ſtill retained in their divine ſervice. Excluſive of two pariſh churches, Nuremburg contains fifteen others, including chapels. The town of Nuremberg is divided into eight parts or quarters, and 131 captainſhips. In one quarter lies the imperial fortreſs, being an old faſhioned citadel, ſtanding on a mountain, in which the firſt counſellor, as imperial bailiff always has his reſidence, and is ſtyled the caſtellan. Not far from the imperial fortreſs here ſtood the old citadel of the Burggraves of Nuremberg, which was burnt down in 1420, and in 1427 was diſpoſed of by the Burggrave, and elector Frederick to the town. At preſent it contains a granary, a pentagonal tower, and a priſon. The council-houſe is one of the moſt magnificent in all Germany, and in its apartments are to be ſeen ſome excellent paintings. The patriciate here took its riſe in 1198, the emperor Henry VI. aſſiſting here at a tournament, at which time he alſo raiſed thirty-eight burghers' families to the degree of nobility. In its carefulneſs to maintain its nobility, it has greatly the ſuperiority over almoſt all other degrees of nobility in Germany. The council of Nuremberg conſiſts of thirty-four noble, and eight handicraft counſellors. The military force of this town conſiſts of ſeven companies of foot, each of which in time of peace contains 100 men, but in time of war is 185 ſtrong; of two companies of cuiraſſiers, each conſiſting of eighty-five men, and two of invalids, amounting to 226. Out of the burgherſhip twenty-five ſtandards are always kept in arms, each of which conſiſts of between 300 and 400 men, excluſive of 200 gunners, and two companies of the town cavalry. Divers Nurembergers have for a long time paſt acquired conſiderable reputation in the arts of painting and engraving, a great number of its artiſts and handicrafts people execute in ivory, wood, and metal, numberleſs ingenious things at a very low price, which are exported all over the world. Thoſe toys do not bring in ſo much money to the town at preſent, as they did formerly, but this article is even yet conſiderable, Nuremberg being one of the greateſt trading towns in Germany. Geography is much indebted to the celebrated ſhop for land-charts eſtabliſhed here, by John Bapt. Homann. In the imperial matricular, this town is rated to one Roman month, at 980 florins. To each chamber-term it contributes 812 rixdollars. The tract next adjoining round the town is environed with lines. The territory called the circle of Nuremberg, is conſiderable: 102 miles E. Heidelberg, and 78 ESE. Mentz. *Long.* 28. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 24. N.

NURTINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar. The hoſpital here, founded in 1481, is ſaid to be the richeſt foundation in the whole duchy. In the years 1473, and 1751, this town ſuffered by fire: and in 1634, it ſuffered conſiderably from the imperialiſts: 14 miles SE. Stuttgart, and 60 E. Straſburg. *Long.* 26. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

NURMS, a town of the duchy of Courland: 28 miles E. Goldingen.

NUS, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: 6 miles SE. Aoſta.

NUSBACH, a ſmall river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which runs into the Gutach, near Friberg.

NUSCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra. The ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno: 8 miles N. Conza.

NUSDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles NW. Vienna.

NUSE, ſee *Neus.*

NUSSERPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a country of the ſame name, on the Sinde: 30 miles SSW. Moultan, and 47 NE. Tatta. *Long.* 68. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 20. N.

NUTTER MOHR, or *Utter*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland: 9 miles SE. Emden.

NUYS, or *Nueſz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn, ſituated on the Erfft, near its conflux with the Rhine. In this town is a college of regular canons of the order of St. Auguſtine. It carries on a briſk trade in deal-boards and coal. In the year 1474, this place was beſieged, in vain, by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy; but in the year 1586, taken by Adolphus, count of Meurs, and ſoon after laid waſte by the Spaniards: 3 miles W. Duſſeldorf, and 22 NNW. Cologn. *Long.* 24. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 13. N.

NY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 36 miles NW. Carlſtadt.

NY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 53 miles N. Carlſtadt.

NYBELLED, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 43 miles NNW. Calmar.

NYBORG, or *Nyeborg*, a ſea-port town of Denmark, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Funen, in a bay of the great Belt, ſurrounded with a rampart and ditch. The harbour is large, but neither deep enough nor ſheltered from ſome winds. The inhabitants ſubſiſt partly by accommodating the paſſengers, who daily croſs from hence to Corſoer, in Zealand, or return hither from thence; and partly by commerce. The ſhips that paſs through the Great Belt are obliged to pay toll here; for which purpoſe a man of war is always ſtationed in the Belt. All that remains of the ancient royal palace, where Chriſtian II. was born, in 1481, and when an infant carried to the top of it by a monkey, and brought down again without receiving any hurt, is only a large wing with a flat tower, a little higher than the roof. It ſerves, at preſent, for a magazine and arſenal. This city was firſt built in 1175, and in the thirteenth and fourteenth century, moſt of the aſſemblies of the ſtates and courts of judicature, particularly the remarkable diet in 1256, were held here. In 1659, the Swedes were totally defeated almoſt under the guns of its caſtle: 16 miles W. Corſoer. *Long.* 10. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 22. N.

NYBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 28 miles W. Linkioping.

NYD, a river of Norway, which runs into the North Sea, in the bay of Drontheim.

NYDALA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 26 miles S. Jonkioping.

NYED, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 18 miles NNE. Carlſtadt.

NYEKIOBING, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Falſter, on a narrow channel, oppoſite Laland. This is one of the moſt ancient towns of the kingdom. It is ſituated on the ſtraits called *Guldborgſund*, which divide Falſter from Moen, and is a pretty large well built town. On the land ſide it is fortified with a wall and a ditch; and carries on a conſiderable trade. Here is a free grammar-ſchool of four claſſes, and an hoſpital, which is one of the beſt endowed in the whole kingdom. The royal palace is a great ornament to the town. Queen Sophia reſided in this palace, from 1558 till 1631, as did alſo her grandſon, prince Chriſtian, his conſort Magdalena Sybilla, and the dowager of Chriſtian V. Charlotta Amelia, who died here in 1714. Since that time the caſtle has been neglected, and ſome of the apartments are unfurniſhed and uninhabited. In 1288, Nyekiobing was plundered; and in 1507, a remarkable congreſs was held here, between king John and thoſe Hanſe towns which lie on the Baltic. *Long.* 11. 51. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

NYEKIOBING, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated near the Gulf of Iſefiord, with conſiderable commerce and a good harbour. *Long.* 11. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 57. N.

NYEVRE, a river of France, which riſes near Champlemy, in the department to which it gives name, and runs into the Loire, at Nevers.

NYEVRE, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Yonne, on the eaſt by the departments of the Côte-d'Or, and Saône and Loire, on the ſouth by the departments of the Saône and Loire, and the Allier, and on the weſt by the department of the Cher. Nevers is the capital.

NY-KARLEBY, ſee *Karleby.*

NYKIRKE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 24 miles NW. Linkioping.

NYKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 49 miles SW. Stockholm. *Long.* 16. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 45. N.

NYKYL, a town of Sweden, in Eaſt Gothland: 10 miles SSW. Linkioping.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in the ſouthern part of Finnland, ſituated in a bay of the Gulf of Finnland, and bounded on the eaſt by Ruſſia, formerly inhabited by Finns. It is now inhabited by ſome of the natives of Sweden, properly ſo called, and Halſingland, by whom it was called *Nyland.* It is near 130 miles in length, and, except in a few places, only 30 in breadth. This is a level, fertile, pleaſant country, and is better peopled and cultivated than the neighbouring provinces. It conſiſts of good arable land and meadows, excellent paſtures, fine woods, rivers and lakes, abounding with fiſh, and is well ſtored with game of all ſorts. Here are alſo ſome ſawing-mills, and iron-founderies, which are ſupplied with iron ore from Sudermanland. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture, grazing, and fiſhing; and they trade in corn, planks, linen, and dried fiſh. The ſee of Borgo, which is the ninth biſhopric in rank, and conſiſts of ſeven provoſtſhips, is in this province. Nyland is divided into three diſtricts, which are comprehended in the government of Tawaſtland. Helſingfors is the principal place.

NYLEN, a town of Brabant: 2 leagues WSW. Herentals.

NYLODESE, or *Newlodeſe*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, formerly a very flouriſhing town, being ſituated on the North Sea, and governed by its own laws. This town was built in the year 1545. The burghers of Gamla, or Old Lodeſe, obtained leave to remove hither, and live in New Lodeſe, for the conveniency of trade, as it ſtands near the ſea. But the town being entirely burnt by the Danes, in 1611, the inhabitants withdrew to Alingſahs.

NYMPHEA, a ſmall iſland, in the Mediterranean, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia: 13 miles W. from the iſland of Roſſa.

NYM, a river of the duchy of Luxemburg, which runs into the Sour, about a league below Echternach.

NYNE, ſee *Neu.*

**NYQUAM**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland : 10 miles E. Wœſteros, or Weſtern Aroſia.

**NYSLOT**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg, on the Lake Saima, built in 1475. Its caſtle, which ſtands on a rock in a river, near the town, and from which the latter derives its name, is extremely well fortified both by art and nature. In the year 1495, it baffled the attempts of Ruſſia; but in 1714, was obliged to ſubmit to their arms. It was reſtored to the Swedes, at the peace of Nyſtadt; but they were obliged to give it up to the Ruſſians by the treaty of Abo : 50 miles NW. Viborg.

**NYSTADT**, a ſea-port town of Sweden, ſituated on the coaſt of the Gulf of Bothnia, in Finnland, built in the year 1616, and pleaſantly ſituated. It has a commodious harbour, and a conſiderable trade in all kinds of wooden veſſels. In the year 1721, a treaty of peace was concluded in this town, between Sweden and Ruſſia : 22 miles NW. Abo.

**NYSTED**, or *Nyeſted*, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Laland. This town is not large but flouriſhing. It was formerly of a much larger extent; but in 1560, and 1700, it ſuffered greatly by fire. This town carries on a conſiderable trade to the duchy of Mecklenburg, and other provinces of Germany. Here are ſtill ſome remains of a ſtately monaſtery, built in the year 1286 : 19 miles SE. Naſkow. *Long.* 11. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 45. N.

**NYWICHWANNOK**, one of the branches of the river Piſcataqua, in United America.

# O.

**O**, or *St. Martin d'O*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan : 5 miles S. Argentan.

**OACCO**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benguela : it is the capital of a province of the ſame name.

**OACHATE**, an harbour near the ſouth point of the iſland of Ulietea. *Long.* 151. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 55. S.

**OAHOO**, ſee *Woahoo.*

**OAITIPEHA**, or *O Aitepeha Bay*, a bay of the iſland of Otaheite. *Long.* 149. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 46. N.

**OAKCHEYS**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia : 12 miles NNE. Oakfuſkee.

**OAKFUSKEE**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia : 195 miles W. Auguſta. *Long.* 85. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. N.

**OAKFUSKEE**, or *Tallapooſee*, a river of United America, which runs into Mobile Bay, near Fort Condé, in the ſtate of Georgia.

**OAKHAM**, ſee *Okeham.*

**OAKHAMSTON HEAD**, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Caithneſs : 11 miles S. Wick.

**OAKINGHAM**, ſee *Wokingham.*

**OATARA**, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of Ulietea.

**OBA**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, on the weſt coaſt of the Caſpian Sea : 53 leagues NE. Tauris.

**OBAMA**, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo.

**OBAMENE**, an harbour on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Otaha, in the South Pacific Ocean.

**OBAN**, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, near the weſt coaſt : 20 miles WNW. Inverary.

**OBASINE**, a town of France, in the department of the Correze : 2 leagues NE. Brive.

**OBBES** *(L')*, or *Lobbes*, an abby and village of Hainau, near which the allies were defeated by the French, with the loſs of 1500 men, on the 24th of May, 1794 : 2 miles NW. Thuin.

**OBDORSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby, near its mouth. Here the Samoiedes bring their tribute : 508 miles N. Tobolſk, 680 E. Archangel, and 1040 ENE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 85. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 10. N.

**OBEDACH**, or *Obdach*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 9 miles SW. Judenburg.

**OBENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 6 miles ENE. Steyregg.

**OBERBERG**, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, belonging to the abby of St. Gall.

**OBERBERCKHEIM**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine : 1½ league SW. Schlettſtatt, and 2½ N. Colmar.

**OBERDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg : 10 miles NE. Kempten, and 32 S. Augſburg.

**OBEREHNHEIM**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Benfelden : 4 leagues SW. Straſburg, and 4 N. Schlettſtatt.

**OBERNDORFF**, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, and principality of Hohenberg, on the Neckar : 8 miles E. Schramberg.

**OBERGESTLEN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais : 48 miles E. Sion.

**OBER HASBERGEN**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Straſburg : 1 league NW. Straſburg, and 4 S. Haguenau.

**OBERKIRCH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Straſburg : 12 miles E. Straſburg, and 44 W. Stuttgart. *Long.* 25. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

**OBERLAND**, a province of Pruſſia. This country is fertile, rich, and well cultivated; and was formerly called *Hockerland.* Before the knights of the Teutonic order invaded Pruſſia, Hockerland was ſo populous, that it could bring into the field an army of 10,000 effective men, conſiſting of horſe and foot. But the Hockerlanders having, on ſeveral occaſions, exerciſed great cruelties towards the Chriſtians, the Teutonic knights, in the year 1273, attacked the country, laid it waſte, and made themſelves maſters of it.

**OBERLAND**, a tract of land, in the duchy of Courland, ſituated between the town of Seelburg and Lithuania.

**OBERNKIRCHEN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 8 miles W. Freiſtatt.

**OBERNKIRCHEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg : 5 miles E. Rinteln.

**OBERNBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Inn : 12 miles SSW. Paſſau, and 7 SSW. Scherding.

**OBERNBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Maine : 6 miles S. Aſchaffanburg, and 16 E. Darmſtadt.

**OBERNHAU**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg : 6 miles W. Lauterſtein.

**OBERSCHLEMMA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgeburg : 5 miles SW. Rinteln.

**OBERSDORF**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 14 miles ENE. Leutmiſchl.

**OBERSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg : 24 miles S. Kempten, and 62 S. Augſburg.

**OBERSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia : 3 miles N. Sangerſhauſen.

**OBER SEA**, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and provoſtſhip of Berchteſgaden : 1 mile S. Konigſee.

**OBERSER**, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia : 11 miles W. Welach.

**OBERSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Nahe : 32 miles ESE. Treves, and 33 N. Deux Ponts.

**OBERSTENFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg : 9 miles SE. Heilbronn.

**OBERVALD**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais : 50 miles E. Sion.

**OBERWEIDEN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles ESE. Weikendorff.

**OBERWEISS**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : miles N. Gmunden.

**OBER WESEL**, in the electorate of Treves, ſee *Weſel.*

**OBERWOLTZ**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 24 miles W. Judenburg, and 116 SW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 18. N.

**OBIDOS**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on a river which runs into the Atlantic, and forms a bay at its mouth, called the *Lagoa de Obidos.* It is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, on a rock : 13 miles E. Peniche, and 38 N. Liſbon.

**OBILA**, a province of the interior parts of Africa.

**OBITEREA**, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 209. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 40. S.

**OBLEY**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna : 32 miles S. Braſlau.

**OBODOWKA**, a town and fortreſs of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw; 28 miles S. Braclaw.

**OBOIAN**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk. *Long.* 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

**OBOLLAH**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, on the Tigr

It is not large, but ſtrong and well peopled, and the ſituation is eſteemed one of the moſt charming in Perſia. Near Baſſora.

OBONA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: 24 miles W. Oviedo.

OBORKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielcz: 12 miles NNW. Belcz.

OBORNOI, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Ruſſian Lapland, in the government of Archangel, in the Frozen Sea: 200 miles SE. Kola. *Long.* 58. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 50. N.

OBRA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: 26 miles S. Poſen.

OBRECKHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 19 miles E. Heidelberg, and 10 N. Wimpfen.

OBRITZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Taya: 6 miles W. Sonneberg.

OBSERVATORY ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Caledonia.

OBSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, on the Aller: 20 miles SE. Giffhorn.

OBSKAIA, a gulf or bay of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean, about 360 miles long, and from 44 to 60 in breadth. *Long.* 90. to 94. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 40. to 72. 15. N.

OBVA, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, which runs into the Kama, near Obvinſk.

OBVINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, on the Kama: 60 miles N. Perm. *Long.* 74. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 44. N.

OBY, or *Ob*, a river of Ruſſia, formed by the union of the Bija and Katunija, near Bijſk, paſſes by Kolivan, Narim, Surgut, &c. and enters the Obſkaia Lake, 60 miles beyond Obdorſkoi. Its name ſignifies *Great*, and accordingly, in Ruſſia, it is often called the *Great River*. The Kalmucks and Tartars generally give it the name of *Umar*. It is a very large ſmooth ſtream, its current being generally ſlow, and is between two or three hundred fathoms in breadth; but in many places it is much broader, eſpecially in great floods. It abounds in fiſh, and is navigable almoſt to the lake in which it ſprings. The bottom of this river, for a conſiderable way from its ſource, is ſtony; but from the influx of the river Ket, it is clayey. In its courſe, eſpecially towards the town of Berezov, it forms a great many iſlands. The ſprings where this river riſes are not very copious; but it receives ſeveral large rivers in its courſe. The mouth is ſituated; *Long.* 87. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 55. N.

OBYE, a town of Hainaut: 2 leagues NW. Condé.

OCANA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. It contains three pariſhes, ten convents, and about 2000 inhabitants. In the year 1106, this town was taken from the Moors, by Alphonſo VI.: 23 miles ENE. Toledo.

OCANNA, or *St. Anne*, a town of North America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of St. Martha.

OCCA, a range of mountains of Spain, which extend from the neighbourhood of Tortoſa in Catalonia, to Burgos in Old Caſtile.

OCCA, or *Oca*, a river of Spain, which riſes near Burgos, and runs into the Ebro, near Frias.

OCCACOKE, an iſland of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of North Carolina: 10 miles long, and from 1½ to 3 wide. *Long.* 76. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. N.

OCCOA, a river of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, which runs into the ſea, and forms a bay, on the ſouth coaſt, to which it gives name, a little to the weſt of Point Salinas.

OCCONEE MOUNTAINS, mountains of United America, in the north-eaſt part of the ſtate of Georgia. *Long.* 83. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.

OCDA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 50 leagues ESE. Iſpahan.

OCHAN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, on the Kama: 20 miles SSW. Perm. *Long.* 72. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 28. N.

OCHO RIOS, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 26. N.

OCHOTA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the ſea, at the town of Ochotſk.

OCHOTSK, a ſea-port town of Ruſſia, on the river Ochota. It gives name to a province which is part of the government of Irkutſk. From this port veſſels ſail to Kamtchatcha. The ſoil of the environs produces little or no graſs; and proviſions are brought hither from Yakutſk, both by land and water. The laſt method of conveyance is very tedious, and attended with ſome danger: nor is the land-carriage free from difficulties; for the diſtance is 919 werſts, and the road lies over mountains and through moraſſes, and thick woods of larch and birch-trees; ſo that the journey takes up near ſix weeks. Beſides, every thing muſt be carried this way on horſes or rein-deer, and the latter are furniſhed by the Tunguſians, who live in the neighbourhood of Ochotſk, near the ſea to which it gives name: 1320 miles NE. Irkutſk, and 2220 E. Tobolſk. *Long.* 160. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 28. N.

OCHOTSKOE SEA, a large bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the eaſt coaſt of the Ruſſian dominions, ſo called from the ſea-port of Ochotſk. *Long.* 155. to 165. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. to 59. N.

OCHSENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 12 miles W. Heilbronn.

OCHSENFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 8 miles SSE. Wurzburg, and 18 NNW. Anſpach.

OCHSENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, near which is a princely abby, founded as a priory, in the year 1100, but raiſed to an abby, in the year 1391. The aſſeſſment, in the matricula of the empire and circle, is 100 florins, and taxed to the chamber of Wetzlar 139 rixdollars 69 kruitzers: 14 miles S. Ulm, and 40 WSW. Augſburg.

OCHTEE, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weſer, about 8 miles below Bremen.

OCHTROP, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 21 miles NNW. Munſter.

OCIER, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 28 miles ESE. Saſſari.

OCIVAS, a town of South America, in Brazil, and government of Marannon.

OCK, a river of England, in the county of Berks, which runs into the Thames at Abingdon.

OCKER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which riſes in the Hartz Foreſt, by ſeveral ſprings, about 8 miles SE. from Goſlar, paſſes by Wolfenbuttle, Brunſwick, &c. and runs into the Aller, 5 miles W. Gifhorn.

OCOCINGO, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Chiapa: 70 miles E. Chiapa.

OCOL, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 80 miles WNW. Ccha-tcheou.

OCOPA, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Atun Xauxa.

OCRZKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 26 miles NW. Lublin.

OCTEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 1 league W. Montvilliers.

OCTON, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve: 2¼ leagues NE. Bedarrieux, and 1½ S. Lodeve.

OCUNNOLUSTE, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee government: 21 miles SSW. Tellico.

OCZE, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 44 miles WNW. Birlat.

ODALENGA *(Grande)*, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 6 miles ESE. Creſcentio, and 6 E. Verrua.

ODDENA, a town of Africa, in the county of Fetu, on the Gold Coaſt, containing 300 houſes, built of ſtone: the ſtreets are irregular, and, in the rainy ſeaſon, very dirty.

ODDENA, a town of Arabia, formerly a ſplendid city, now in ruins, near Taas.

ODDER, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 12 miles S. Wadeij.

ODEGNO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montſerrat: 14 miles E. Ceva.

ODEIDA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 80 miles NE. Aden.

ODEMIRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 8 leagues SW. Ourique, and 4½ SE. Sines.

ODENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts: 1 mile S. Meiſſenheim.

ODENHEIM, a princely priory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, founded in the year 1122, near a village of that name. In the year 1507, Philip, biſhop of Spire, permitted the college to be removed from Odenheim to Bruchſal; at the ſame time granting to the prior, dean, and chapter, the church of Our Lady, in that town. This convent, therefore, though removed to Bruchſal, a town in the dioceſe of Spire, is yet commonly called *Odenheim* from the primary place of its foundation. The prior of Odenheim, who is generally the biſhop of Spire, ſits and votes in that quality at the diet, among the prelates of the empire. His matricular aſſeſſment is ſeven foot-ſoldiers, or, inſtead thereof, 40 florins per month; and to the chamber of Wetzlar, 81 rixdollars 14½ kruitzers. By virtue of an ancient cuſtom, the chapter levies the contributions on the ſubjects, and the prior receives a yearly penſion. The chapter has, indeed, found means to get the whole management of the priory into their own hands, excluding the prior from any part of it; and in the year 1729, he made a complaint, that having advanced out of the treaſury at Spire, the imperial, circular, and Wetzlar aſſeſſments for the priory of Odenheim, he had not been able even to recover his own money; and therefore, as biſhop of Spire, renounced the payment of the ſeveral taxations with which the ſaid priory was charged : 14 miles S. Heidelberg.

ODEN HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, 425 miles E. Peking. *Long*. 142. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 13. N.

ODENSALA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland : 14 miles SE. Upſal.

ODENSEE, a town of Denmark, and capital of the iſland of Funen, ſituated on a river which runs into a large bay, about a mile from the town. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains three churches, beſides the cathedral. It has upwards of thirty large ſhips, beſides ſmaller ones, belonging to it, and as many foreign veſſels trade here. The king has a palace, but not magnificent. In the year 1621, Chriſtian IV. erected a college, and endowed it liberally for four profeſſors. Odenſee ſupplies the greateſt part of the army, and eſpecially the cavalry, with all their leather accoutrements, and is particularly famous for gloves. Here is a conſiderable cloth manufacture, a ſugar-houſe, and a manufacture for ſoap. The Daniſh language is, by many, thought to be ſpoken here in its greateſt purity. The ſee of Odenſee was erected by king Harold Blaatand, before the year 980. And after it had been aboliſhed, during the perſecution of Sueno, it was reſtored by Knut the Great, in 1020. A ſynod or aſſembly of the clergy was held here in 1205, and a diet in 1527. At another diet held here, in 1538, a ſolid foundation was laid for the reformation of the whole kingdom, and the hierarchy and diſcipline of the Daniſh church ſettled. In 1701, a ſubſidy-treaty was concluded here betwixt the king of Denmark, England, and Holland. In 1724, a trading company was eſtabliſhed at Odenſee, by a very favourable royal charter. The number of inhabitants is about 5200. *Long*. 10. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 28. N.

ODENSWI, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland : 72 miles N. Calmar.

ODER, a river which riſes in Moravia, about ſix leagues NE. from Olmutz, paſſes by Oltrau, Oppau, ſoon after enters Sileſia, paſſes by Oderberg, Ratibor, Koſel, Krappitz, Oppelen, Brieg, Ohlau, Breſlau, Leubus, Gros Glogau, Beuthen, then enters the New Mark of Brandenburg, paſſes by Croſſen, Franckfort, Cuſtrin, Schwedt, Stettin, Damm, &c. it then forms a large lake, called the *Friſch Haff*, and dividing into ſeveral branches, empties itſelf into the Baltic. Two conſiderable iſlands, Uſedom, and Wollin, are formed at its mouth. It is navigable beyond Ratibor.

ODER, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, three leagues below Quimper, in the department of the Finiſterre.

ODER (*Alt*), a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, 1 mile NW. Breſlau.

ODERBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Oder : 25 miles NW. Cuſtrin, and 35 NE. Berlin.

ODERBERG, or *Bogumin*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Teſchen, on the Oder : 15 miles NW. Teſchen, and 12 SSW. Ratibor.

ODERLIUNGA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen : 19 miles E. Engelholm.

ODERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, formerly imperial : 13 miles NW. Worms, and 14 S. Mentz. *Long*. 25. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 45. N.

ODERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts : 4 miles N. Weiſſenheim, and 8 WSW. Creutznach.

ODERQUAT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen : 15 miles N. Stade.

ODER SEIFF, a lake of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlaw : 2 miles S. Dyherrenfurth.

ODERZO, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, formerly epiſcopal, but the ſee was removed to Ceneda : 13 miles SE. Ceneda, and 13 NE. Trevigio.

ODESTUGU, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland : 13 miles SSE. Jonkioping.

ODEYPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa : 32 miles S. Surgooja, and 190 NW. Cattack.

ODIEL, a river of Spain, which joins the Tinto, near its mouth.

ODIHAM, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Friday, ſituated on a navigable canal from the Wye and Thames to Baſingſtoke. It is a corporate town, and was formerly a free borough of the biſhop of Wincheſter. Here was a palace and a caſtle, which was bravely defended by thirteen Engliſh ſoldiers againſt the troops of the dauphin of France, in the reign of king John : in the reign of Edward III. David II. king of Scotland, was kept here in priſon : 25 miles NE. Wincheſter, and 42 WSW. London.

ODNESS, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Stronſa. *Long*. 0. 47. E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 58. 59. N.

ODOEV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula, on the Upha : 52 miles W. Tula. *Long*. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 50. N.

ODOLI HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary : 552 miles ENE. Pekin. *Long*. 145. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 32. N.

ODONCK, a fort of Flanders, on the Lys : 2 leagues below Ghent.

ODOVARA, a ſea-port town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon : 110 miles ENE. Meaco.

ODRAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppau, near the Oder : 32 miles WSW. Teſchen, and 17 S. Troppau.

ODYCK, a town of the ſtate of Utrecht : 3 leagues SE. Utrecht.

OE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, ſituated a little to the north of Laland. *Long*. 11. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 58. N.

OEBSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg : 38 miles NW. Magdeburg.

OEDERAN, or *Oedern*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg : 9 miles ENE. Chemnitz, and 26 WSW. Dreſden.

OEI, a river of China, which runs into the grand canal, in the province of Chan-tong, at Li-tchin.

OEI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi : 630 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 123. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 33. 48. N.

OEI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chantong : 32 miles E. Tcin-tcheou.

OELAND, an iſland in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, directly oppoſite to Calmar ; about 70 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It is divided into the north and ſouth parts. In the former are ſeveral fine foreſts, and a great many ſtone quarries ; but in the latter the ground is more level, and fit both for tillage and paſture. The iſland, in general, yields plenty of butter, honey, wax, and nuts. The Oeland horſes, or kleppers, as they are called, are ſmall, but ſtrong, and full of mettle. The king's foreſt extends over the whole iſland. Here are alſo numbers of deer, of ſeveral kinds, with hares and wild boars. Both parts of the iſland abound in alum-mines. The Oeland Sandſtein, or free-ſtone, comes from this iſland, which is much harder than that of Gottland ; and alſo black marble, or touch-ſtone. The ſea-weed is uſed here for manure. The inhabitants, who are ſaid to exceed 7000 ſouls, have various occupations ; being employed in agriculture, working in the quarries, cutting ſtones, burning lime, fiſhing, and navigation. The ſailors belonging to the crown are generally quartered in this iſland. The four provoſtſhips, into which Oeland is divided, are in the dioceſe of Colmar. *Long*. 16. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 56. 45. N.

OELPE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg : 4 miles S. Wipperfurt.

OELS, a city of Sileſia, and capital of a principality ſo called. In this town is a reſidentiary palace of the prince, with two Lutheran parochial churches, to one of which belongs the ſuperintendent of the principality, a free ſchool, with ſalaries for a maſter of languages, a fencing and a writing-maſter, and a popiſh church. In the year 1559, a great part of this place was deſtroyed by fire. In 1634, it was burnt by the Imperialiſts ; and in 1730, the greater part of it was again demoliſhed by fire. The principality is bounded on the north and eaſt by Poland, on the ſouth by the principalities of Oppeln, Brieg, and Breſlau, and on the weſt by the principality of Wohlau. The ſoil is ſandy, and not very fertile ; 14 miles ENE. Breſlau, and 22 N. Brieg. *Long*. 39. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 4. N.

OELSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen : 6 miles NE. Lauenſtein.

OELSNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland : 72 miles SW. Dreſden, and 20 SSW. Zwickau. *Long*. 29. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 19. N.

OEPEN, or *Eupen*, a town of the duchy of Limburg, on the Weze, where they carry on conſiderable manufactures of cloth, particularly blue and black, ſaid to be equal in goodneſs to that made in England : 4 leagues S. Aix la Chapelle.

OERL, a town of Guelderland : 10 miles NW. Venloo.

OERNETZ, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, where Guſtavus Vaſa took refuge in the houſe of one Paterſon, who would have betrayed him, if he had not been prevented by his wife : 5 miles S. Fahlun.

OERTZ, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Allier, 4 miles W. Zelle.

OESCH, or *Oex*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne : 19 miles S. Friburg.

OEZEL, ſee *Ezel*.

OESTRINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire : 14 miles E. Spire.

OETTINGEN, or *Oetting*, a county of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated to the north of the Danube, bounded on the eaſt by the duchy of Neuburg, and on the weſt by the provoſtſhip of Elwagen ; about t leagues long, and ſix broad. The counts are deſcended from Otho, w lived in the twelfth century. Leopold granted the rank of prince to t eldeſt of the family, which divided itſelf into two, Oettingen Oettingen, a

Oettingen Wallerſtein, the former of which became extinct in the year 1731. The remaining is ſubdivided into ſeveral collateral branches who individually poſſeſs the principality, but the eldeſt of the family has the ſovereignty. The branches which proceeded from the Wallerſtein line are Oettingen Spielberg and Oettingen Baldern. The aſſeſſment for the Roman month, for the whole houſe, is 276 florins, and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar 107 rixdollars. The Roman Catholic and Lutheran religion are equally profeſſed in the country.

OETTINGEN, a city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Wernitz, capital of the county ſo called, the reſidence of the prince of Oettingen Spielberg, and ſeat of the regency and treaſury: it contains a ſociety of arts, a grammar-ſchool, and an orphan-houſe: 14 miles S. Anſpach, and 16 NNW. Donauwert.

OETTING (*New*), a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 8 miles NW. Burkhauſen, and 46 E. Munich. *Long.* 30. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

OETSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 40 miles N. Irkutſk.

OEUIL, a river of France, which runs into the Cher, in the department of the Allier.

OEYRAS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the Tagus: 2¾ leagues W. Liſbon, and 2 E. Caſcaes.

OEYRAS (*New*), a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola.

OFANTO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which riſes in the province of Principato Ultra, not far from Conza, and runs into the Adriatic, 10 miles W. Trani.

OFESCA, a town of Servia, on the north ſide of the Danube, oppoſite Belgrade.

OFFA'S DIKE, an entrenchment of England, caſt up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England from the incurſion of the Welſh, extending from Herefordſhire to Holywell in Flintſhire.

OFFELING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 16 miles SW. Freyſtadt.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg, on the Maine, containing two Proteſtant churches, a ſynagogue, and quay, and ſeveral manufactures: 3 miles E. Frankfort on the Maine, and 12 NNE. Darmſtadt.

OFFEN SEE, a lake of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 16 miles E. St. Wolfgang.

OFFEN, ſee *Buda.*

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm, on the Glan: 4 miles NE. Lautereck, and 33 WNW. Worms.

OFFENBURG, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Kinzig, in the Ortenau. This town was originally imperial, but by the empire mortgaged to Baden, which, in the year 1330, made over the ſame mortgage to the biſhopric of Straſburg, by which biſhopric one half of it was transferred to the elector palatine. From the former of theſe the town redeemed itſelf ſomewhat before the 16th century, and from the latter it became diſcharged in the year 1504, on that prince falling under the ban of the empire. In 1635, its charter as an imperial and circular town was renewed. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula of the circle and empire was, in the year 1683, reduced from 120 to 34 florins, and, in 1728, to 33. To the chamber at Wetzlar it pays 22 rixdollars 88½ kruitzers. Offenburg is under the protection of Auſtria, and the reſidence of an Auſtrian prefect. In the year 1688, its fortifications were blown up by the French. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics: 24 miles SSW. Raſtatt, and 16 NW. Freudenſtatt. *Long.* 25. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

OFFIDA, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona: 6 miles NE. Aſcoli, and 42 SSE. Ancona.

OFFRA, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt, where the Engliſh and Dutch have a factory.

OFFRANVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 1 league S. Dieppe.

OFORO KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 144. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

OGBUCKTOE, a ſettlement on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 55. N.

OGERSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 52 miles W. Perm.

OGEVILLER, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blamont: 1¼ league SW. Blamont, and 3 E. Luneville.

OGGERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated on the Rhine, in a country remarkable for its fertility in fruit and vegetables, with a chateau, belonging to the elector. This town was deſtroyed by the French, in the reign of Louis XIV.: 4 miles WNW. Manheim, and 4 SSE. Frankendal.

OGHAO, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, to the weſt of Anamooka.

OGLIASTRO, a town of the iſland of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: 9 miles SSE. Palermo.

OGLIO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the biſhopric of Trent, paſſes by Breno, Palazzuolo, Orzi, Nuova, Uſtiano, Caneto, &c. and joins the Po, at Borgo Forte.

OGMORE, a river of South Wales, which riſes on the borders of Brecknockſhire, and runs into the Severn: 4 miles SW. from Bridgend, in Glamorganſhire.

OGNATA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: 3 miles SW. Segura, and 20 SW. St. Sebaſtian.

OGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz: 1¼ league NE. Gorze, and 1 S. Metz.

OGOLETZ, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Straits of Vaigatſkoi. *Long.* 69. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

OGOR, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Duna, 12 miles SE. Riga.

OGOST, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube, near Rakova, in the province of Bulgaria.

OGOUA, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, and containing between 200 and 300 houſes, built of clay, but clean, and well furniſhed. In the centre is a ſquare, ſurrounded with ſhops, and whither they bring all kinds of proviſions, gold, wax, ſugar, &c. The inhabitants are ſociable, but cunning; they are good fiſhermen, and warlike, and are governed by regular magiſtrates.

OGRAM LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Clare: 8 miles NW. Killaloe

OGRAN, a town of Hungary: 15 miles NNW. Preſburg.

OHAMANENO, an harbour in the iſland of Ulietea, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 151. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 45. S.

OHANG JAVA, a cluſter of iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Taſman; one of them is of conſiderable length, the reſt little better than large rocks. *Lat.* 4. 36. N.

OHERURUA, an harbour of the Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Otaha. *Long.* 151. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 38. S.

OHETEROA, an iſland, about four leagues in circumference, in the South Pacific Ocean, without either harbour or anchorage, and only a bay on the weſt coaſt, which is foul and rocky. The inhabitants are active, and well made, of a dark brown complexion; they form circles round their arms and legs, but have no figures on the other parts of their body: their clothing is made of the bark of a tree, and curiouſly coloured; ſome wear bonnets, adorned with the feathers of birds, others wear white ſtuff like a turban; their arms are lances, made of very hard wood, called etoa, and long pikes. The fertility ſeemed to be not very great, nor did the inhabitants appear to be numerous. *Long.* 150. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 27. S.

OHEVAHOA, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 139. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 42. S.

OHIO, a river of North America, which takes that name at Pittſburg, in the weſtern part of Pennſylvania, being before called *Allegany*, after which it runs weſterly, inclining to the ſouth, a courſe of near 1200 miles, till it joins the Miſſiſippi, about ten miles above New Madrid, forming the north boundary of the ſtate of Kentucky; nagivable for boats almoſt the whole diſtance, and generally conſidered as one of the moſt beautiful rivers in the world.

OHIOPIOMINGO, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky, on the ſouth ſide of the Ohio: 60 miles WSW. Franckfort.

OHITAHOO, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 139. 62 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 54. S.

OHLA, a river of Sileſia, which riſes four miles S. Munſterberg, and runs into the Oder, at Breſlau.

OHLAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg, on the river Ohla, ſituated in the midſt of marſhes, ſurrounded with walls and ramparts. The caſtle is large, and contains a church for the uſe of the Roman Catholics, another church in the town belongs to the Proteſtants. Beſides theſe, here is alſo a Poliſh church and a copper flatting-mill. Ohlau has ſuffered much by war, and, in 1502 and 1641, one-half of it was deſtroyed by fire. In 1741, it was taken by the Pruſſians. Great quantities of tobacco are produced in the neighbourhood: 8 miles NW. Brieg, and 14 SE. Breſlau.

OHLENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles N. Schwanaſtadt.

OHLM, or *Ulm*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Selz: 6 miles SW. Mentz.

OHM, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Lahn, near Marpurg, in the principality of Heſſe.

OHOULANG, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 107 miles S. Haratoube.

**OHRA**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Unſtrutt, 6 miles N. Erfurt.

**OHRDRUF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha, and capital of the county of Gleichen. This town has ſeveral times been deſtroyed by fire, but at preſent is in a flouriſhing ſtate, from its numerous manufactures: 8 miles SSE. Gotha, and 15 SW. Erfurt.

**OHRENBAU**, or *Ohrnbau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtat: 6 miles SSE. Anſpach, and 27 NW. Aichſtat.

**OHRINGEN**, or *Oringawe*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe, on the Ohrn, which divides it into Old and New Town. It contains two churches, and an hoſpital: 34 miles ESE. Heidelberg, and 33 S. Wertheim.

**OHRLE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: 3 miles SW. Bremervord.

**OHRN**, a river of Germany, which runs into the Cocher: about 1½ mile SW. Sinderingen, in the circle of Franconia.

**OI**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſei. *Long.* 109. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

**OIA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Obſkaia Gulf. *Long.* 90. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. N.

**OJA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 21 miles SSE. Lund.

**OJA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 9 miles SW. Wexio.

**OIBO**, or *Maoibo*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, near the coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 39. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 52. S.

**OICHILL**, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 12 miles SW. Perth.

**OJECK**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 12 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

**OJEN**, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 3 miles N. Marbella.

**OJEREN**, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 24 miles long, and two wide: 10 miles E. Chriſtiania.

**OIESTADS**, a town of Norway: 24 miles NNE. Chriſtianſand.

**OIGNON**, a river of France, which runs into the Saône: 3 leagues S. Gray.

**OIGNY**, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or: 4 leagues S. Châtillon ſur Seine.

**OINGT**, or *Yoingt*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 7 miles WSW. Villefranche, and 15 NW. Lyons.

**OIRA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tarento: 20 miles NE. Tarento, and 20 SW. Brindiſi.

**OIRON**, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thouars: 2 leagues E. Thouars, and 2½ SW. Loudun.

**OIRSCHOT**, a town of Brabant, 10 miles SE. Bois le Duc.

**OISE**, a river of France, which riſes on the confines of Hainaut, paſſes by La Fere, Chauny, Noyon, Compiegne, Pontoiſe, &c. and joins the Seine, 5 miles S. Pontoiſe.

**OISE**, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Somme, on the eaſt by the department of the Aiſne, on the ſouth by the departments of the Seine and Marne and Seine and Oiſe, and on the weſt by the department of the Eure and the Lower Seine; about 55 leagues in length, and 30 in breadth. It is compoſed of part of what was heretofore called *Beauvois*, *Noyonnois*, and *Valois*: Beauvais and Compiegne are alternately capitals.

**OISSEAU**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mayenne: 1 league SSW. Ambrieres, and 1½ N. Mayenne.

**OISEDE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 6 miles SSE. Oſnabruck.

**OISEMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: 7 leagues W. Amiens, and 3 S. Abbeville.

**OISTIN'S TOWN**, a town of the iſland of Barbadoes, on the ſouth coaſt: 4 miles ESE. Bridge Town.

**OISY**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bapaume: 2½ leagues S. Douay, and 4½ NE. Bapaume.

**OITONG**, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 18 leagues SE. Laſſa.

**OKA**, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes about 40 miles S. from Orel, paſſes by that town, Kaluga, Riazan, &c. and joins the Volga, at Niznei Novgorod.

**OKA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Angara, near Bratſkoi. *Long.* 119. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

**OKAKEE**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 10 miles SW. Dumfries.

**OKAMUNDEL**, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the county of Guzerat.

**OKE**, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Towridge, 2 miles N. Hatherleigh.

**OKEHAM**, a town of England, in the county of Rutland, with a weekly market on Saturday. Here is an ancient caſtle, in the hall of which the aſſizes for the county are held. The firſt time a peer of the kingdom paſſes through this town, a ſhoe is forfeited from his horſe, to be nailed on the caſtle gate, or a ſum of money given to buy one: 11 miles W. Stamford, and 98 N. London.

**OKEHAMPTON**, or *Ockington*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday. Near it are the remains of a caſtle: here is a manufacture of Serges, and two members are returned to the Britiſh parliament: 22 miles W. Exeter, and 195 W. London.

**OKI**, or *Insju*, an iſland of Japan, about 20 leagues in circumference.

**OKLANDBEIG**, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, on the Glomme: 8 miles S. Chriſtiania.

**OKLANSK**, a town of Ruſſia, near the Gulf of Penzinſkaia: 1888 miles ENE. Irkutſk, 2720 ENE. Tobolſk, and 3200 E. Peterſburg. *Long.* 181. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 30. N.

**OKMIANY**, a town of Samogitia: 28 miles N. Medniki.

**OKNA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 44 miles S. Niemecz.

**OKRINIA**, a river of Boſnia, which runs into the Save.

**OKRISTEL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg, on the Maine: 11 miles E. Mentz, and 3 WSW. Hochſt.

**OKSOR**, a town of Egypt, celebrated for its pottery, the manufacture of which is of great antiquity: 20 miles N. Aſna.

**OKULOKA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Pinega: 180 miles SE. Archangel.

**OKUNEVO**, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Eniſei: 220 miles N. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 105. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 25. N.

**OKUNEVSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Mijas: 200 miles SW. Tobolſk, and 136 SE. Ekaterinograd. *Long.* 81. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

**OLAN**, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the kingdom of Thibet. *Long.* 115. 3.; *Lat.* 37. 58.; and entering into the province of Chen-ſi, in China, it changes its name to *Tai-tong*, and finally loſes itſelf in the Hoang. *Long.* 120. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 10. N.

**OLAND**, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the North Sea: 8 miles N. Nordſtrand.

**OLANOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 28 miles SW. Berdiczow.

**OLAN-POULAC**, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 75 miles N. Haral ope-pai.

**OLARGUES**, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pons: 2½ leagues NE. St. Pons, and 5¾ NW. Beziers. *Long.* 20. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

**OLBEGO**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 20 miles E. Soria.

**OLBERSDORF**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jagerndorf: 10 miles WSW. Leobſchutz, and 7 NW. Jagerndorf.

**OLBERSLEBEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: 3 miles W. Buttſtadt.

**OLBROM**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 28 miles NNW. Cracow.

**OLBY**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: 3 leagues WSW. Clermont.

**OLCON**, a river of England, in the county of Hereford, which runs into the Munnow.

**OLD CASTLE**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, 41 miles from Dublin.

**OLD FORT BAY**, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Canada, in the riv St. Lawrence. *Long.* 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

**OLD FORT BAY**, a bay at the ſouth end of the iſland of St. Lucia.

**OLD FORT ISLANDS**, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Gulf of S Lawrence. *Long.* 57. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

**OLD HEAD**, a cape on the ſouth eaſt coaſt of Ronaldſha, one of t Orkney Iſlands. *Long.* 0. 26. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 38. N.

**OLD HEAD OF KINSALE**, a cape on the ſouthern coaſt of Irelan in the county of Cork: 6 miles S. Kinſale. *Long.* 8. 30. W. Greenwic *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

**OLD NABB**, a cape of England, on the north coaſt of the county York: 9 miles NW. Whitby.

**OLD PEAK**, a cape of England, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the coun of York: 9 miles NNW. Scarborough.

**OLDRIDGE**, a village of Ireland, in the county of Louth. A v handſome obeliſk is erected here, on a rock, on the banks of the Boy in commemoration of the victory of William III. over his father-in-la 2 miles from Drogheda.

**OLD ROAD TOWN**, a town of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher: 5 miles W. Baſſe Terre. *Long.* 62. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 25. N.

**OLD TOWN**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 16 miles SSE. Louiſville.

**OLDE**, or *Hold*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 2 miles NW. Stromberg.

**OLDEN**, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 95 miles NNE. Bergen.

**OLDENBURG**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the lordſhip of Jever, on the eaſt by the county of Delmenhorſt and the Weſer, on the ſouth by the biſhopric of Munſter, and on the weſt by Eaſt Frieſland. This county belongs to the king of Denmark, and meaſures 40 miles in length, and rather more than 30 in breadth. The ſoil is, in general, fertile, producing, in particular, excellent paſturage, and a good breed of horned cattle and horſes. In it, however, is much moor-land, but on this good turf is dug, which is uſed for burning. Againſt inundations this country is ſecured by large and expenſive dikes and dams. At Varel and other places amber has been found. On account of Oldenburg, the king of Denmark is poſſeſſed both of ſeat and voice as well in the Weſtphalian college of the counts of the empire, as alſo at the diets of the circle of Weſtphalia. The taxation of the empire on this county is eight horſe, and thirty foot, or 260 florins; and for each chamber-term, on account of Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt, are given 113 rix-dollars 55 kruitzers.

**OLDENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, on the Hunte. The town is regularly fortified, and contains two churches. The citadel was rebuilt in the beginning of the 17th century, and is the reſidence of a governor: it obtained municipal rights in the year 1345: 39 miles ESE. Emden. *Long.* 25. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 7. N.

**OLDENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn, with a fortified caſtle: 16 miles ENE. Paderborn.

**OLDENBORG**, ſee *Altenborg*.

**OLDENBROECK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: 26 miles NNE. Carlſburg.

**OLDENDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg, on the Weſer: 5 miles E. Rinteln.

**OLDENSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: 1 mile NE. Ultzen, and 20 SSE. Luneburg.

**OLDENSWORT**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick: 5 miles WSW. Frederickſtadt.

**OLDENZEEL**, a town of Overiſſel, the capital of the country of Twente. The emperor, Louis the Pious, gave it, in the year 821, to Baldwin, comte of Cleves, one of whoſe deſcendants, St. Balderic, becoming biſhop of Utrecht, built walls round it, and annexed it to that ſee, in the year 970. It has twice been deſtroyed, firſt by the fire in 1492, and the ſecond by the troops of Charles d'Egmont, duke of Guelders. Prince Maurice of Naſſau ſeized it in 1596, but it was retaken, in the year 1605, by general Ambroſe Spinola, who made 300 men priſoners of war. It was again taken by the Dutch, in 1626, under the command of prince Frederick Henry of Naſſau, when the fortifications were demoliſhed. Some authors pretend that the ancient Salii originally were the inhabitants of this place, on account of its name Oldenzeel, Oldeſalia, or Salia Vetus, and produce, as a farther teſtimony, Sallant, or Zallant, the neighbouring country or diſtrict, and which they underſtood to mean the country of the Saliens, or Salii: 40 miles NW. Munſter, and 45 NE. Arnheim.

**OLDESLOHE**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein. This town ſuffered ſo much by war and fire in the 15th century, that it has never recovered: it has ſalt works: 15 miles W. Lubeck, and 23 NE. Hamburg.

**OLDMAN'S BAY**, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland: 80 miles E. Cape Rey.

**OLEGGIO**, a village of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on the Teſino. In the year 1704, a French garriſon was ſurpriſed and taken priſoners by the Imperialiſts and Savoyards: 9 miles NNE. Novara, and 23 W. Milan.

**OLEGON**, a cape of Ruſſia, in the ſea of Ochotſk: 252 miles E. Ochotſk. *Long.* 169. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

**OLEKMA**, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the mountains on the frontiers of China, in *Lat.* 49. and running due north, enters the Lena, oppoſite Olekminſk.

**OLEKMINSK**, a town of Ruſſia, on the Lena, where it is joined by the Olekma, in the government of Irkutſk: 300 miles WSW. Yakutſk, and 692 NE. Irkutſk. *Long.* 137. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 25. N.

**OLENEI**, a cape of Ruſſia, at the weſt ſide of the mouth of the Obſkaia Gulf, in the Karſkoi Sea: 340 miles N. Nadimſkoi. *Long.* 90. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 15. N.

**OLENEI NOS**, a cape of Ruſſia, in the White Sea: 60 miles N. Archangel.

**OLENEK**, a town of Ruſſia, near the mouth of the river Olenek, near the Frozen Ocean: 360 miles NNW. Ziganſk. *Long.* 122. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 24. N.

**OLENEK**, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in *Lat.* 67. 20. and runs into the Icy Sea. *Long.* 122. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 30. N.

**OLENI**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 52 miles NW. Braclaw.

**OLENKA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tungunſka. *Long.* 113. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 6. N

**OLENKA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Vitim. *Long.* 133. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 30 N.

**OLENSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Vokſcha: 120 miles E. Archangel.

**OLERON**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marennes, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Oleron: 5¼ leagues S. la Rochelle, and 3¼ WSW. Rochfort. *Long.* 16. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

**OLERON**, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of France, 5½ leagues long, and from 1 to 2 wide. It is ſeparated from the continent by a narrow channel, called *Pertuis de Maubuiſſon*, and from the iſland of Ré by the Pertuis de Antioche. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at near 12,000, who are diſtributed in the town of Oleron and ſeveral villages. The ſoil is fertile; but the principal part of the inhabitants are ſeamen. This iſland was formerly in the poſſeſſion of the crown of England, and king Richard I. compoſed ſome maritime laws, which were called the laws of Oleron, and are the principal foundation of the maritime laws of moſt ſtates of Europe.

**OLERON**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, who had the title of premier baron of Bearn: 4 leagues SW. Pau, and 10 W. Tarbe. *Long.* 17. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 11. N.

**OLES**, a town of Imperial Iſtria: 16 miles NW. Pedena.

**OLESA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 16 miles NW. Barcelona.

**OLESKO**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: 36 miles SE. Belcz.

**OLESNICK**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 28 miles W. Sandomirz.

**OLETTA**, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 2 leagues SW. Baſtia, and 13 NNE. Corte. *Long.* 27. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 33. N.

**OLETTE**, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Prades, celebrated for its warm baths: 2½ leagues SW. Prades, and 5 N. Compredon.

**OLETZKO**, a caſtle of Pruſſia, near Marggrabowa.

**OLEVITO** (*La*), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 23 miles E. Salerno.

**OLEWSKO**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 88 miles ESE. Pinſk.

**OLGSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, on the Latcha Lake: 12 miles S. Kargopol.

**OLHOB**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 60 miles SSE. Mecca.

**OLIANA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 7 miles NW. Solſona.

**OLIARA**, or *Algaria*, a river of Spain, which joins the Cabriel, a little before its conflux with the Xucar.

**OLIBATO**, or *Libatta*, a river of Africa, which runs into the ſea, to the eaſt of Cape Lopez Gonſalvo, forming a bay at its mouth.

**OLIBATO**, a town of Africa, in Lower Guinea, on a river of the ſame name, containing about 300 houſes: 12 leagues E. Cape Lopez Gonſalvo.

**OLIKA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. This town was beſieged by the Coſacs, but without ſucceſs, in the year 1651: 23 miles NE. Lucko.

**OLIKAN**, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Penzinſkoi ſea. *Long.* 173. 22. E. Ferro *Lat.* 60. 16. N.

**OLIMPIA**, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 32 miles SSE. Chiarenza.

**OLIMPO**, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly: 10 miles N. Lariſſa.

**OLIMPO**, a mountain of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 50 miles NW. Kiutaja.

**OLINDA**, ſee *Fernambuc*.

**OLIOULES**, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulon. On the 8th of September, 1793, the allies were defeated by the French, under the command of general Cartaux, near this town: 1¼ league W. Toulon, and 10 SSE. Aix.

**OLIPHANTS**, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 20 miles W. Saliſbury.

**OLITA**, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Xaliſco.

**OLITA**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 28 miles SW. Troki.

**OLITE**, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre. It was formerly the reſidence of the kings of Navarre, but is at preſent much reduced. It contains four churches, and two convents: 20 miles S. Pamplona, and 13 W. Sangueſa. *Long.* 15. 3. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

**OLIVA**, a ſea-port town of Pomerania, ſituated on a bay in the Baltic: at a convent in this place, a peace was concluded, between the emperor and the kings of Sweden and Poland, in the year 1660: 10 miles W. Dantzick. *Long.* 18. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 26. N.

**OLIVA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean. In the neighbourhood of which the inhabitants cultivate ſugar-canes: 5 miles E. Gandia, and 40 N. Alicant.

**OLIVARES**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 6 leagues SE. Valadolid.

**OLIVAS**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2 leagues SW. Viſeu.

**OLIVEIRA DO BAIRRO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2½ leagues SE. Bragança Nova, and 7 N. Coimbra.

**OLIVEIRA DO CONDE**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4 leagues SW. Viſeu, and 10 ENE. Coimbra.

*Olivença*, a town and fortreſs of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the borders of Spain. This town was taken by the Spaniards, in the year 1658, and ten years after reſtored, by the treaty of Liſbon: 4½ leagues S. Elvas, and 14 E. Evora. *Long.* 11. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

**OLIVERO**, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, between Patti and Milazzo.

**OLIVET**, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Loire: 1 league S. Orleans.

**OLIZAROWSTOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 14 miles E. Brzeſk.

**OLKUSZ**, or *Ilkuſh*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, formerly famous for its mines of lead and ſilver: 16 miles NW. Cracow.

**OLLBRUCKEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and lordſhip of Ollbruck. This lordſhip is ſituated in the electorate of Cologn without rank in the ſtates of the empire, but is aſſeſſed for the Roman month, at 16 florins, and taxed to the imperial chamber at 17 rixdollars 45 kruitzers. The family is Roman Catholic: 10 miles NW. Andernach, and 18 NW. Coblentz.

**OLLERIA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 5 miles S. St. Felipe.

**OLLIERGUE**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ambert: 3 leagues NNW. Ambert, and 8 ESE. Clermont.

**OLME**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: 10 miles S. Thiers.

**OLMEDA**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, containing ſeven churches, and ſeveral convents. This city, which was formerly ſtrong, is ſtill partly incloſed by thick walls, three quarters of a league in extent. It has very few inhabitants or manufactures, and its whole internal appearance announces decay. A few bricks are made in or near the town, and the inhabitants feed hogs and turkeys. There are ſome vineyards in the neighbourhood, and a few kitchen gardens under the ancient walls. Theſe conſtitute all the riches of Olmedo: 16 miles S. Cuença.

**OLMEDILLA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 16 miles SSW. Salamanca.

**OLMETA**, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 7 miles W. Tallano.

**OLMETTA**, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 1½ mile SW. Oletta.

**OLMESSA**, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 5 miles NE. Corte.

**OLMUTZ**, a city and capital of the marquiſate of Moravia, and of a circle of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Morawa, the firſt royal borough, and the ſee of a biſhop, being wholly ſurrounded by the river. This town is fortified, well built, and populous; and divided into the Old and New. It contains twenty-ſix churches, five chapels, ſeven cloiſters of monks, and two of nuns, ſeveral hoſpitals, one correction and orphan-houſe, one college and ſeminary, an univerſity, founded in the year 1567, a riding academy, and a learned ſociety. The town itſelf has been frequently beſieged and damaged by fires. In the year 1741, it was blocked up for ſome months by the Pruſſians. The caſtle of Olmutz is ſtrong, and often ſerves as a ſtate-priſon: 162 miles SE. Dreſden, 116 ESE. Prague, and 80 NNE. Vienna. *Long.* 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 27. N.

**OLON**, or *Olona*, a river of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, which runs into the Po, 12 miles W. Piacenza.

**OLONEI**, an iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Nova Zembla, in the ſtraits of Vaigatſkoi. *Long.* 76. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 30. N.

**OLONETZ**, a town of Ruſſia, which gives name to a government, built by Peter I. Here is an iron forge, and in the neighbourhood are mines of copper and iron, and a mineral ſpring: 104 miles NE. Peterſburg, and 364 NNW. Moſkow. *Long.* 50. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 10. N.

**OLONETZSKOI**, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by the government of Archangel, on the eaſt by the government of Archangel and the White Sea, on the ſouth by the government of Novgorod and Vologda, and on the weſt by the government of Viburg and Finnland, about 340 miles from north to ſouth, and where wideſt 240 in breadth from eaſt to weſt, but conſiderably leſs along the coaſt of the White Sea, where its mean breadth is about 100. Olonetz is the capital. *Long.* 46. to 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 40. to 66. 40. N.

**OLONNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sables d'Olonne: 1 league N. Sables d'Olonne.

**OLONSKA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 4 miles SE. Balaganſkoi.

**OLONZAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pons: 5 leagues S. St. Pons, and 7 W. Beziers.

**OLOSOTAI**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Hami: 20 mile NNW. Tche-tcheou-Hotun.

**OLOST**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 9 mile WNW. Vique.

**OLOSTELESEK**, a town of Tranſilvania: 22 miles NNW. Cronſtadt

**OLOT**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 17 miles NW Gerona.

**OLOU-HOCHO**, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 38 miles SSW. Sou barkan.

**OLPE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 37 miles E. Cologn, and 50 ESE. Duſſeldorp. *Long* 25. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

**OLPHEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 17 miles SSW. Munſter.

**OLRICK**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs: 7 mil ESE. Thurſo.

**OLSCHANKA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav 40 miles SW. Novo Mirgorod.

**OLSCHWIZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 3 mil NW. Aycha.

**OLSDORP**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 5 mil E. Itzehoa.

**OLSZTYN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 40 mil NW. Cracow.

**OLTEN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Soleure, ſituated the Aar. The principal town of a bailiwick. It formerly belonged the biſhops of Bâle, and was purchaſed by the canton of Soleure, in t year 1532: 17 miles ENE. Soleure.

**OLTERSPACH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: miles SE. Voitſberg.

**OLTRI**, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 24 miles E. Cador and 38 NW. Friuli.

**OLU JACHSEB**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut 136 miles SW. Amanzirifdin.

**OLUTOR**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the North Pacific Ocea *Long.* 185. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 10. N.

**OLUTOROVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, on the river Olutor, on t coaſt of the Pacific Ocean: 164 miles E. Oklanſk. *Long.* 185. 40. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 30. N.

**OLUTOROVSKOI**, a cape of Ruſſia, in the North Pacific Ocea 100 miles S. Olutorovſkoi Town. *Long.* 186. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 50.

**OLWYE**, a river of England, in the county of Monmouth, which ru into the Uſk, near the town of Uſk.

**OLYKA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 22 mi NE. Lucko.

**OLYMPUS**, ſee *Olimpo.*

**OM**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irtiſch, at Omſk.

**OMA**, one of the Molucca iſlands, about 3 leagues long, and 2 wi containing eleven villages, and about 5000 inhabitants; the principal v lage goes by the ſame name.

**OMACHIS**, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake St. Peter: leagues WSW. Quebec.

**OMAGH**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone: 14 miles Strabane, and 20 NE. Enniſkillen.

**OMAN**, a town of Arabia Felix, and capital of a province of the ſa name: 60 miles NW. Maſcat. *Long.* 57. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14.

**OMAN**, a province of Arabia, bounded on the north by the Per Gulf, on the eaſt by the Ocean, on the ſouth and weſt by extenſive deſe It is poſſeſſed by a number of petty ſovereigns, the moſt conſiderabl whom is the imam of Oman or Maſkat. Several have the title of ſchi The whole weſtern ſide of Oman is a ſandy plain, a day's journey length. The imam's territories are mountainous to the very brink o ſhore. The rivers all continue to flow throughout the year, except that near which Sohar ſtands, which, traverſing an arid plain, loſes itſelf among the ſands, and reaches the ſea only in the rainy ſeaſon. The country affords plenty of cheeſe, barley, lentiles, with ſeveral different ſorts of grapes. Of dates ſuch abundance is here produced, as to yield an annual exportation of ſeveral ſhips' lading; and there is a variety of other fruits and pulſe. Here are alſo lead and copper mines. Fiſhes are ſo plentiful on the coaſt, and ſo eaſily caught, as to be uſed not only for feeding cows, aſſes, and other domeſtic animals, but even as a manure to the fields. The inhabitants are of different ſects of religion, and mutually regard one another as heretics. The ſubjects of the imam follow one Muſſulman doctor; thoſe of the ſchiechs another. The territory poſſeſſed by the imam of Oman is pretty extenſive, and contains a good many towns, moſt of which are but little known. The principal are Oman and Maſcat.

OMARK, a town of Norway: 38 miles NE. Frederickſtadt.

OMASUIOS, a juriſdiction of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and dioceſe of La Paz, on the banks of the lake Titicaca. The air of this juriſdiction is ſomewhat cold, ſo that it produces little grain; but that deficiency is abundantly compenſated by the great number of cattle fed in its paſtures; beſides a very advantageous trade carried on in another juriſdiction, by the Indians living on the borders of the lake, who are remarkably induſtrious in improving that advantage.

OMBA, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of European Turkey. *Long.* 35. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

OMBLA, a river of Dalmatia, which runs into the Adriatic, a little to the north of Raguſa, forming a conſiderable gulf at its mouth.

OMBO, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt coaſt of the Nile: 26 miles N. Syene.

OMBRAS, ſee *Ambras*.

OMBRONE, a river of Italy, which runs into the Mediterranean: 5 miles S. Groſſetto, in the Sienneſe.

OMBRONE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Sienna, at the mouth of the Ombrone: 5 miles S. Groſſetto.

OMEGNA, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on the north coaſt of Lake Orta: 15 miles SSE. Domo D'Oſcello, and 25 NNW. Novara.

OMELOVAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Dnieper: 60 miles NE. Cherſon.

OMERA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 16 miles N. Aden.

OMESSA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 4 miles NE. Corte.

OMEY, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 31. N.

OMLI, a town of Norway: 40 miles NNE. Chriſtianſand.

OMMAGANG, a town of Norway: 48 miles E. Porſanger.

OMMEN, a town of the ſtate of Overiſſel, on the Vecht: 6 leagues SE. Coverden.

OMMIRABIH, a river of Africa, ſee *Morbeya*.

OMOA, a ſea-port town of North America, in the country of Honduras, defended by a fort. *Long.* 89. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.—On the 17th of October, 1779, this town and fort were taken by the Britiſh forces, but on the 25th of November following, they were obliged to evacuate it.

OMOE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Great Belt: 10 miles S. Corſoer.

OMOLON, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kolima: 20 miles ESE. Niznei Novimſkoi.

OMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: 10 miles S. Charleville.

OMRAUTTY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar: 20 miles SSE. Ellichpour, and 142 NE. Aurungabad. *Long.* 78. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 55. N.

OMSK, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the river Om, at its union with the Irtiſch, built in the year 1716, and ſupplied with a conſiderable garriſon: 260 miles SE. Tobolſk, and 324 SW. Narim. *Long.* 92. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 4. N.

OMTCHOU, a river of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, which runs into the Nitchon, near Tarengdſong.

OMIRA, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo.

ONA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Uda, at Mundalona, in the government of Irkutſk.

ONANCOCK, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 45. N.

ONANG-SIUEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 40 miles SSW. Kang.

ONANO, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio: 5 miles S. Aquapendente, and 48 NW. Rome.

ONANS, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baume-les-Dame: 4½ leagues NE. Baume-les-Dames, and 4 NW. Blamont.

ONATIAYO, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 138. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 58. S.

ONEEHEW, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about 40 miles in circumference. It contains about 10,000 inhabitants. The eaſtern coaſt is high, and riſes abruptly from the ſea, but the reſt of the iſland conſiſts of low ground, except a round bluff head on the ſoutheaſt point. It produces abundance of yams, and a ſweet root called Tee, but captain Cook and captain King obtained no other proviſions. *Long.* 199. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 50. N.

ONEG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Onega, near the White Sea: 80 miles SSW. Archangel, and 260 NNW. Vologda. *Long.* 55. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 35. N.

ONEGA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the north-weſt part of the government of Vologda, and runs into the White Sea, near Oneg, in the government of Archangel.

ONEGLIA, or *Oneille*, a ſeaport of Italy, and capital of a principality, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, which carries on a conſiderable trade in olive-oil. It is well built, and had formerly a large and good citadel, which was deſtroyed in the wars between the duke of Savoy and the Genoeſe. Towards the eaſt is a mountain which advances into the ſea, and forms a promontory called *Cape Oneglia*. Towards the ſea it is defended by walls and ſome ſmall forts. In the year 1692, it was bombarded by the French. On the 23d of October, 1792, the French admiral arrived in the harbour of Oneglia, and having prepared a proclamation, inviting the inhabitants to an union with the French nation, he ſent it by captain Duchayla, under a flag of truce, to be preſented to the magiſtrates. The admiral followed the boat, which proceeded with the flag of truce, alone, and ordered the other veſſels to keep ſtudiouſly at a diſtance from the ſhore. The people, at firſt, appeared to receive the boat with demonſtrations of friendſhip, but at the moment captain Duchayla was preparing to addreſs them at a ſmall diſtance, they aſſailed it with a ſhower of muſquetry, by which the aid de camp of marſhal Lahouliere, who accompanied captain Duchayla, two midſhipmen, and four ſeamen, were killed, and the captain himſelf, and adjutant-general Lacouverſiene wounded. The magiſtrates affected to excuſe themſelves; but their apology not proving ſatisfactory to the admiral, he prepared to take an ample, and indeed a cruel revenge. As ſoon as the boat was out of danger, he ordered his ſquadron to drop their anchors, and cannonade the town. At the ſame time it was attacked by land, by marſhal Lahouliere, and being taken by ſtorm, was ſurrendered to a general plunder, and afterwards ſet on fire in different places: 30 miles NE. Nice, and 50 SW. Genoa. *Long.* 25. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 55. N.

ONEGLIA, a principality of Italy, ſurrounded on all ſides, except towards the ſea, by the territories of the Genoeſe. It is divided into three vallies, viz. of Oneglia, Maro, and Prela. The firſt is covered with fruit-trees, intermixed with houſes, ſo as to have the appearance of a continued orchard. The valley of Maro or Mairo extends from the village of St. Lazara to the Col of S. Bernard, where it joins the vally of Pieve, which is in the juriſdiction of the Genoeſe. The third, or vally of Pierrelata or Prela, lies to the weſt of the other two. All theſe vallies extend 15 miles from the ſea: and in them they reckon 53 towns or villages, 3000 families, 14,000 ſouls, and 2000 men fit to bear arms. The firſt owner of the vally of Oneglia, known, was the biſhop of Albenga, who, not able to reſiſt the power of the Genoeſe and other troubleſome neighbours, in the year 1292, ſurrendered it to the family of Doria, from whoſe deſcendants, in the year 1576, it was transferred to the duke of Savoy. This country produces wine, fruits, and excellent olive-oil. Oneglia is the capital.

ONEIDA, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York, 20 miles long, and 3 wide. *Long.* 76. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

ONEKOTAN, one of the Kurile iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about 60 miles in circumference. *Long.* 173. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

ONEMENSKAIA, a lake of Ruſſia, in the river Anadir, 208 miles below Anadirſkoi, communicating with the gulf of Anadir.

ONEVY, one of the ſmaller Friendly Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean.

ONEY, a river of England, in the county of Hereford, which runs into the Lug, at Leominſter.

ONEYDA CASTLE, a fort of United America, in the ſtate of New York, on the Geneſſe river: 25 miles S. Lake Ontario.

ONEZSKOE, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, 120 miles in length, and about 40 in its mean breadth; it contains ſeveral iſlands. *Long.* 47. to 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. to 63. N.

ONGAR, or *Chipping Ongar*, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a weekly market on Saturday: 19 miles SSW. Dunmow, and 21 NE. London.

ONG-KIN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 58 miles SW. Hoang.

ONGOLE, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict, to which it gives name, in the northern part of the Carnatic: 65 miles N. Nellore, and 90 NNE. Cuddapa.

**ONGO-MANCAN**, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 139. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

ONGS, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey : 13 miles ESE. Burlington.

ONION, a river of United America, which runs into Lake Champlain : 21 miles N. Newhaven, in the ſtate of Vermont.

ONJON, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes : 10 miles NE. Troyes.

ONNA, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet : 5 leagues NNW. Morou Conghé.

ONNEY, a river of England, in the county of Salop, which runs into the Temd : 2 miles NW. Ludlow.

ONOLSBACH, ſee *Anſpach*.

ONONDAGO, a river of North America, which runs from Lake Oneida to Lake Ontario, which it enters at Oſwego.

ONONDAGO CASTLE, an Indian town of America, in the ſtate of New York. This town was ſurprized by general J. Clinton, in the year 1779, who killed 12 Indians, and made 33 priſoners, without the loſs of a man : 155 miles NNW. New York. *Long.* 75. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 58. N.

ONONGHOUAGO, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, on the Suſquehana : 13 miles E. Chenengo.

ONORE, a ſea-port on the weſt coaſt of Hindooſtan, in the country of Canara : 46 miles NW. Bedanore, and 80 SSE. Goa. *Long.* 74. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 13. N.

ONOVA, a town of Hungary, 4 miles N. Pancſowa.

ONRUST, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of Java, in the harbour of Batavia.

ONS, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Spain. *Long.* 7. 52. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 23. N.

ONS-EN-BRAYE, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais : 7 miles W. Beauvais.

ONSALD, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland : 4 miles SSW. Kongſback.

ONSLOW, a county of the ſtate of North Carolina.

ONSLOW, a town of Nova Scotia : 42 miles N. Halifax.

ONTARIO, a lake of North America, fifty leagues in length, and from ſeven to fourteen in breadth. This lake diſcharges itſelf through the river St. Lawrence, into the North Atlantic Ocean.

ONTES, a town of the duchy of Savoy : 14 miles S. Seiſſel.

ONTORIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias, near the ſea : 45 miles ENE. Oviedo.

ONTS, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias : 41 miles E. Oviedo.

ONUM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 36 miles E. Uddevalla.

ONZAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher : 10 miles SW. Blois.

ONZELLA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Aragon, at Sangueſa.

OOD, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 41 miles NE. Gotheborg.

OODAH-OOTATE, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Taptee : 18 miles SSW. Burhampour, in the Candeiſh.

OODEADURGAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, which gives name to a paſs : 31 miles SE. Bangalore, and 73 S. Seringapatam.

OODIMALLICOTTA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Coimbetore territory : 17 miles ESE. Animally.

OOISCONSIN, a river of North America, which runs into the Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 92. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 32. N.

OONALASHKA, or *Unalaſhka*, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, ſeparated from the continent of North America, by a channel in the direction of north weſt by north. Captain Cook and captain King viſited this iſland in the year 1778 : a few of the inhabitants now and then came off to the ſhips, and bartered a few trifling things with the ſeamen ; but never remained above a quarter of an hour at a time : on the contrary, they rather ſeemed ſhy ; and yet they appeared to be no ſtranger to veſſels in ſome degree like their's. They behaved with a degree of politeneſs uncommon to ſavage tribes. While they lay here, ſeveral of the natives came and bartered a few fiſhing implements for tobacco. One of them, a young man, overſet his canoe, while alongſide of their boats. The youth, by this accident was obliged to come into the ſhip, and he went down into Captain Cook's cabin, upon the firſt invitation, without expreſſing the leaſt reluctance or uneaſineſs. His dreſs was an upper garment, like a ſhirt, made of the large gut of ſome ſea animal, probably the whale ; and an under garment of the ſame ſhape, made of the ſkins of birds, dreſſed with the feathers on, and neatly ſowed together ; the feathered ſide being worn next the ſkin. It was mended or patched with pieces of ſilk-ſtuff ; and his cap was ornamented with two or three ſorts of glaſs beads. His own clothes being wet, they gave him others, in which he dreſſed himſelf very readily From his behaviour, and that of ſome others, theſe people were no ſtranger to Europeans, and to ſome of their cuſtoms. But there was ſomething the ſhips that greatly excited their curioſity ; for ſuch as could not come in canoes, aſſembled on the neighbouring hills, to look at them. The were obſerved to eat raw fiſh. *Long.* 191. 20. to 192. E. Greenwich. *Lat* 53. 45. to 54. N.

OONAMAK, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, between the iſlan of Oonalaſhka, and the peninſula of Alaſhka. *Long.* 192. 30. E. Green wich. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

OONELLA, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, about 7 leagues i circumference, near the mouth of Samgonooda harbour, in the iſland o Oonalaſhka.

OOSTBORCH, a town and fort in the iſland of Cadſand : 4 miles NE Sluys.

OOSTERADE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 7 mile ENE. Itzehoa.

OOSTERHOUT, a town of Brabant : 2 leagues NE. Breda.

OOSTERWYCK, a town of Brabant : 7 miles SW. Bois-le-Duc.

OOSUMI, a town of Japan, and capital of a diſtrict, in the iſland o Xima.

OOTAGAMIS, *(Upper)*, a town of North America, on the rive Ooiſconſin, about 40 miles from the Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 91. 8. W.Greenwich *Lat.* 42. 42. N.

OOTAGAMIS *(Lower)*, a town of North America, at the conflux o the Ooiſconſin and Miſſiſippi.

OOTAMA SCHOLAPERAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Miſor country : 9 miles SE. Wombinellore.

OOTAMPALIAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dindigul 50 miles SSW. Dindigul, and 68 NNW. Palamcotta.

OOTAMPALIAM, a vally of Hindooſtan, between the mountai called the *Gauts*, on the weſtern ſide of the peninſula, reaching from Panian to Coimbetore.

OOTATORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic : 22 miles NW Tanjore, and 80 SW. Pondicherry.

OPATCHIN, a town of Kamtchatka : 30 miles from Bolchoretſk.

OPATOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz : 1 miles WNW. Sandomirz.

OPDAELSCHOW, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim 8 miles SW. Drontheim.

OPDAL, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim : 54 miles S Drontheim.

OPEGINSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod on the river Mſta : 60 miles E. Novgorod.

OPETOPEC, or *Mumbacho*, a beautiful and fertile iſland, with a tow of the ſame name, ſituated in the ſouthern part of the Lake Nicaragua : leagues E. Nicaragua.

OPHEIM, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen : 45 mile NNE. Bergen.

OPI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province o Abruzzo Citra : 5 miles SSW. Solmona.

OPLADEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg : 5 miles S. Solingen.

OPOCZNO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirs : 44 mile N. Malogocz.

OPOGKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov, on the Velika *Long.* 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 40. N.

OPORTO or *O Porto*, a city and ſea-port of Portugal, in the provinc of Entre Duero e Minho, ſituated on the Duero, about a league from i mouth. It owes its origin to a town called *Cale* or *Gaya*, which lay on rugged mountain on the other ſide of the river, being built by part of it inhabitants as a much more convenient ſituation ; and therefore calle *Portucale* or *Porto de Cale*. It was afterwards, on account of its wealt and flouriſhing commerce, erected into a biſhop's ſee. The whole kingdo has received its name from hence. It was formerly ſubject to particula lords, but at preſent belongs to the crown, and is built on the declivity o a ſteep mountain. The river forms a barred harbour, the entrance o which is difficult and dangerous, and requires a pilot and great care t navigate a veſſel, on account of ſome ſand-banks and rocks ; and is, on thi account, ſo ſecure from approaches of an enemy by ſea, that the Portu gueſe government has not thought proper to fortify it in any degree com plete, having only an old wall, five or ſix feet thick, flanked with, here an there, a mean tower ; the other fortifications are, a ſmall fort, with fou baſtions and a half moon. The road is ſpacious, and will contain a larg fleet ; that from Brazil ſometimes rides here. The town, as to its ſitu tion, is uneven, but is, in general, handſome : next to Liſbon, it is th richeſt, moſt populous, and moſt commercial town in the kingdom ; an without any exception, is accounted the cleaneſt, and is well paved. I commerce encreaſed after the earthquake at Liſbon : before that time, th population was eſtimated at 20,000, it is now ſaid to be near 40,00

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Here are ſeven churches, ſeveral hoſpitals, and twelve convents. The principal trade is in wine, of which upwards of 80,000 pipes are exported annually. Here are ſeveral academies, and an arſenal for the fitting out ſhips of war, which are built in the docks belonging to the towns; and the quay extends from one end of the city to the other: 19 leagues N. Coimbra, and 50 N. Liſbon. *Long.* 10. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 11. N.

OPOTSCHKA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 15 miles NE. Konigingratz.

OPPA, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, 14 miles SE. Troppau.

OPPAU, ſee *Troppau.*

OPPEDE, a town of France, in the county of Venaiſſin: 2 leagues E. Cavaillon.

OPPELN, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by Poland, and the principalities of Breſlau, Oels, and Brieg, on the eaſt by Poland, on the ſouth by the principalities of Ratibor, Jagerndorf, and Troppau, and on the weſt by the principalities of Neiſſe and Brieg. The ſoil is, for the moſt part, ſandy, and many parts covered with large heaths and foreſts. It contains 27 towns, and but few villages.

OPPELN, a city of Sileſia, and capital of the principality of the ſame name, on the Oder. The ſee of a biſhop. It is fortified after the ancient manner, and contains two convents, a collegiate church, and a college, which formerly belonged to the Jeſuits. The principal part of the houſes are only wood, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics: 26 miles NE. Neiſſe, and 21 E. Grottkau.

OPPENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and dioceſe of Straſburg: 13 miles E. Straſburg, and 8 ENE. Offenburg.

OPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine. Formerly imperial. In the years 1688 and 1689, this place was ſtripped of its walls, and miſerably laid waſte by the French, but has again recovered itſelf. The great pariſh-church here, belongs to the Calviniſts, but the Lutherans and Roman Catholics have each their churches. The foundations of St. Catherine and St. Sebaſtian were ſuppreſſed in the year 1568. At this place is a good growth of wine. The citadel adjoining to it was the greateſt part deſtroyed by the French: 9 miles SE. Mentz, and 36 NNW. Heidelberg. *Long.* 25. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 51. N.

OPPENITZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles S. Bavarian Waidhoven.

OPPIDO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra; the ſee of a biſhop. This town was deſtroyed by an earthquake, in the year 1785: 27 miles NE. Reggio, and 11 WNW. Girace.

OPPIDO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 5 miles SSE. Acerenza.

OPPIETO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 8 miles NNE. Ajazzo.

OPPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 4 miles WSW. Neuſtadt, and 9 W. Auma.

OPSA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 12 miles SSW. Braſlau.

OPSAL, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 40 miles N. Konſwinger.

OPSIUKOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the Tchagodo: 80 miles ENE. Novgorod.

OPSLO, ſe *Chriſtiania.*

OPSO, a town of Iſtria: 7 miles ENE. Capo d'Iſtria.

OPTO-KILTEKAI, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 110. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

OQUENDO, a town of Spain, in the province of Alava: 5 miles SE. Orduna.

OR, or *Ore*, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 36 miles N. Chriſtiania.

OR, a river of England, in the county of Suffolk, which runs into the German Sea, a little below Orford.

ORABY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 32 miles S. Chriſtianſtadt.

ORACH, a town of Boſnia: the capital of a ſangiacat: 72 miles SE. Serajo, and 96 SSW. Belgrade.

ORACHAU, a lake of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau: 4½ miles NNE. Kontop.

ORADOUR, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Junien: 6 leagues SW. Limoges.

ORADOUR, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: 3½ leagues SSW. St. Flour, and 7 E. Aurillac.

ORADOUR-FANOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: 2 leagues N. Conſolent.

ORAHOVITZA, a town of Sclavonia: 16 miles W. Valpo.

ORAISON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne, on the Durance: 6 leagues SW. Digne.

ORAMANE, a river of Canada, which runs into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 61. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

ORAMTCHI-HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 58 miles WNW. Tourſan. *Long.* 106. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 2. N.

ORAN, or *Warran*, a town of Africa, in the province of Tremecen or Tlemſan. It is built on the declivity and near the foot of a high mountain, which overlooks it from the north and north-weſt; and upon the ridge of this mountain there are two caſtles, that command the city on the one ſide, and the Mers' el Kebeer on the other. To the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, there are two other caſtles, erected upon the ſame level with the lower part of the city, but are ſeparated from it by a deep winding vally, which ſerves it as a natural trench on the ſouth ſide; where likewiſe, at a little diſtance, there is a very plentiful ſpring of excellent water. The rivulet formed by this fountain, conforms its courſe to the ſeveral windings of the vally; and paſſing afterwards under the walls of the city, liberally ſupplies it with water. In the year 1509, it was taken by the Spaniards, under the command of Cardinal Ximenes, then prime miniſter, and remained in their poſſeſſion, till the diſturbances brought into Spain by the ſucceſſion war, in 1708, when the Algerines took advantage of the occaſion, and retook it; neither did they ſpare any coſt or pains to preſerve it: being always furniſhed with a large garriſon, and a number of other choice troops. Nevertheleſs, in the year 1732, it was recovered by the Spaniards, in whoſe poſſeſſion it has ſtill continued. Oran muſt undoubtedly be a place of great ſtrength, as well by nature as art, much more tenable than Algiers; neither could it have been ſo eaſily taken the firſt time, if an unaccountable panic had not ſeized upon the bey, otherwiſe a very valiant man, in abandoning it upon the firſt landing of the Spaniards, without ſhutting the gates, or ſhowing the leaſt preparation to oppoſe them. The Spaniards, when they were firſt maſters of the place, built ſeveral beautiful churches, and other edifices, in the manner and ſtyle of the Roman architecture, though of leſs ſtrength and ſolidity. They have imitated the Romans farther, in carving upon the friezes, and other convenient places of them, ſeveral inſcriptions, in large characters, and in their own language. Dr. Shaw met with no Roman antiquities at Oran. In the year 1790, this place was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake, little beſides the outer walls remaining. The number of perſons who periſhed was eſtimated at upwards of 2000, including 22 officers, and 304 private ſoldiers, belonging to the garriſon: 170 miles SW. Algiers. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. N.

ORANGE, a county of United America, in the ſtate of New York.

ORANGE, a county of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

ORANGE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône: before the revolution, the capital of a principality, and the ſee of a biſhop. It once had an univerſity, founded in the year 1365, by the emperor Charles IV. In 1622, Maurice of Naſſau, prince of Orange, cauſed the caſtle, which ſtood on an eminence, to be well fortified; but, in the year 1660, the fortifications, and, in 1673, the caſtle itſelf, were razed, by order of Louis XIV. Some councils were held here, in the years 441, 529, and 1228. Among other remains of Roman antiquities to be ſeen in this place, a fine triumphal arch, and an amphitheatre, are both very remarkable. The principality extends about 10 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. The annual revenue was about 50,000 livres. In the ninth century, this territory was under the dominion of the kings of Burgundy and Arles. In the eleventh it had counts of its own, and ſoon acquired the title of a principality. The ſovereignty of this principality, was, in the year 1598, confirmed to the houſe of Naſſau, by the treaty of Vervins, and in 1678, by that of Nimeguen; and in the year 1697, by that of Ryſwick. William Henry, prince of Orange, was ſtadtholder of Holland, in the year 1672, and created, in 1689, king of England. After his death many heirs ſtarted up, among whom the king of Pruſſia was the moſt powerful; but in the year 1713, king Frederick William, by the treaty of Utrecht, ceded this principality to the houſe of Bourbon. At the cloſe of the year 1714, it was annexed to the government of Dauphiny, the generality and intendency of Grenoble, and the election of Montelimart. In the year 1722, Louis XV. gave it to the prince of Conty. It contained one city, two ſmall towns, and about nine villages, and was exempt from all the uſual taxes in France: 2½ poſts N. Avignon, and 84¼ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

ORANGE BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 22. N.

ORANGE BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

ORANGE RIVER, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, 4 miles E. Montego Bay.

ORANGE TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 23 miles N. New York. *Long.* 73. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 4. N.

**ORANGE TOWN**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: 17 miles WSW. Fredericksburg.

**ORANIENBAUM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Deſſau, founded in the year 1688, by Henrietta of Orange, widow of John George II.: 6 miles SE. Deſſau, and 10 WSW. Wittenberg.

**ORANIENBAUM**, a town of Ruſſia, in the Gulf of Finland. Here is a royal palace, firſt built by prince Menzikoff, afrerwards converted into an hoſpital; but much uſed as a reſidence by the laſt emperor, Peter III: 20 miles W. Peterſburg. *Long*. 47. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 59. 52. N.

**ORANIENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, anciently called *Boetzow*, ſituated on the Havel. It owes its preſent name to a château built by the elector. It contains two churches. In the year 1699, a colony of the Vaudois was eſtabliſhed here, after being driven from their country on account of their religion. In the year 1671, this place was deſtroyed by fire: 18 miles N. Berlin, and 28 NNE. Potzdam.

**ORANSA**, or *Oronſa*, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland, ſituated to the ſouth of Colonſa, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow ſtrait.

**ORATAVIA**, a ſea-port town, on the weſt ſide of the iſland of Teneriffe, and the chief place of trade: but the harbour is unſafe in a north-weſt wind. It contains one church and ſeveral convents.

**ORAWITZA**, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Waag, 9 miles N. Arva.

**ORAYOI**, a town of North America, in New Mexico: 50 leagues SW. Santa Fé.

**ORB**, a river of France, which riſes in the north part of the department of the Allier, 8 miles NW. Lodève, and runs into the Mediterranean, 8 miles below Beziers.

**ORBAIS**, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Château Thiery: 4¼ leagues SE. Château Thiery, and 2½ S. Dormans.

**ORBASSAN**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 6 miles SW. Turin.

**ORBE**, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in Mount Jura, paſſes the Lake of Neuchâtel and Bienne, and runs into the Aar, 3 miles W. Buren, in the canton of Berne.

**ORBE**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, on a river of the ſame name. In this town is an infirmary, for the reception of Patients, who have diſtorted limbs: 5 miles SW. Yverdun, and 13 N. Lauſanne.

**ORBE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, celebrated for its ſalt works: 26 miles E. Franckfort.

**ORBEC**, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Liſieux: 10 leagues ESE. Caen, and 3¼ leagues SE. Liſieux.

**ORBEGA**, a river of Spain, which runs into the Duero, near Zamora.

**ORBIEU**, a river of France, which riſes in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, and runs into the Aude, 5 miles NW. Narbonne.

**ORBION**, a lake of the iſland of Corſica, near the ſea, on the eaſt coaſt: 27 miles SE. Corte.

**ORBITELLO**, a town of Italy, in the Siennesse, but belonging to Naples. It is ſituated on the ſide of a lake, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, with a good harbour and well fortified: 50 miles NW. Rome, and 78 S. Florence. *Long*. 28. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 28. N.

**ORBY**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 28 miles ESE. Gotheborg.

**ORCHAMPS**, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dôle: 3 leagues W. Quingey, and 2½ NE. Dôle.

**ORCHAMPS EN VENNES**, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ornans: 5 leagues E. Ornans, and 4¾ NNE. Pontarlier.

**ORCHIES**, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Douay: 4 leagues SSE. Lille, and 3 SW. Tournay.

**ORCHILLA**, or *Horchilla*, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies, near the coaſt of South America; or rather a cluſter of iſlands, the greateſt of which, being almoſt all low land, is in the form of a creſcent or half moon. They are all ſeparated from each other, by very ſhallow canals. On the eaſt and weſt capes are ſome hills, and on theſe the goats chiefly feed. On the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland the water is very deep, and the ſhore perpendicular, like a wall, for which reaſon ſhips may come very near it. The north-weſt ſide has hardly any trees or graſs; but on the eaſt and north are plenty of both. The ſoil, from its flatneſs, is ſalt, and, conſequently, produces few plants. There is very little freſh water on the iſland, and the only animals found there are goats and lizards. *Long*. 65. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 12. N.

**ORCHIMONT**, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, on the Semoy: 10 miles N. Sedan.

**ORCI NUOVO**, a fortreſs of Italy, in the Breſſan, on the Oglio, bu by the Venetians, to defend their territories from the Spaniards, who were at that time, in poſſeſſion of the Milaneſe: 15 miles SW. Breſcia.

**ORCI VECCHIO**, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: 14 miles SW. Breſcia

**ORCIER**, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Embrun: 3 leagues NW. Embrun

**ORCO**, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Po, near Chivazzo.

**ORD OF CAITHNESS**, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt o the county of Caithneſs. *Long*. 0. 16. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 58. 4. N.

**ORDAVAR**, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: 44 leagues SE Erivan.

**ORDIK**, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia: 8 miles N. Iſmael

**ORDINGEN**, or *Urdingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of th Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn, taken by the French, unde the command of Marechal Guebriant, in the year 1642; who had defeated the Heſſians near the town, the year before: 11 miles N. Duſſeldorp, and 32 NNW. Cologn.

**ORDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, an province of Thuringia: 10 miles S. Gotha.

**ORDUNA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 42 mile SW. St. Sebaſtian, and 50 NE. Burgos. *Long*. 13. 49. E. Peak of Tene riffe. *Lat*. 42. 56. N.

**OREBRO**, or *Oerebro*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia ſituated on the Hielmar Lake. It is a long narrow town, with a caſtl quite ſurrounded by water, fortified by Guſtavus I. and farther improve ſince that time. In the times of Popery, here was a Carmelite convent Oerebro has at preſent two churches, a grammar-ſchool, and manufactur of fire-arms, cloth, and tapeſtry. It has alſo a harbour on the Hielma Lake, which has a communication with the Maler, by means of the rive and canal of Arboga; and conſequently there is a paſſage by water fro hence to Stockholm. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade; an this town is celebrated for the exactneſs of its weights and meaſures: miles W. Stockholm. *Long*. 15. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 59. 15. N.

**OREBY POINT**, or *Butt of Lewis*, a cape on the north coaſt of th iſland of Lewis, in the North Sea. *Long*. 2. 51. W. Edinburgh. *L* 58. 33. N.

**OREBY-HUS**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland 20 miles N. Upſal.

**ORECHOVITZ**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 28 mil WSW. Nicopoli.

**OREDESCH**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Luga, 16 mil N. Luga.

**OREEHOUA**, one of the ſmaller Sandwich Iſlands, and only con dered as a ſingle high hummock, joined by a reef of coral rocks to th northern extremity of Oneeheow. The number of inhabitants is eſti mated at 4000.

**OREGRUND**, or *Oeregrund*, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the pro vine of Upland; built in the year 1491, on the ſea-coaſt, by ſome of th inhabitants of Oeſthammar; who left that town becauſe of the great de creaſe of the water in the harbour, which entirely ruined its trade. Oer grund was a ſtaple town till the year 1630, and has been three times bur and quite demoliſhed, by the Ruſſians. The harbour is defended fro the violence of the ſea by a mole: 34 miles NNE. Upſal, and 88 W Stockholm. *Long*. 15. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 59. 16. N.

**OREL**, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government of Orlovſko on the Oka: 176 miles SSW. Moſcow, and 464 SSE. Peterſburg. *Lo* 53. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 56. N.

**OREL**, a mountain of France, in the department of the Drôme, ne Die.

**ORENBURG**, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a province to which gives name, in the government of Upha, on the Ural. The town an fortreſs of Orenburg was built in 1738, by order of the empreſs An at the conflux of the Or and Ural; but that ſituation being found inco venient, the inhabitants were removed, and the town built lower down the Ural, in 1740. This town was deſigned to protect the new ſubje who, from time to time, put themſelves under the protection of the R ſians, and to promote the trade with the people that live more towa the ſouth. Since the eſtabliſhment of a conſiderable commerce here, Ruſſian and Aſiatic merchants are permitted, on paying a certain duty, ſell their goods by wholeſale or retail; and all European foreign mercha are allowed to bring their goods from the harbours and frontier towns Orenburg: 180 miles S. Upha, and 972 SE. Peterſburg. *Long*. 73. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 42. N.

**ORENSE**, a city of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the Min The ſee of a biſhop, which contains four pariſhes, two convents, and hoſpital. One part of the city ſtands at the foot of a mountain, and cold is of long continuance; while the other, which lies on the ſide plain, enjoys all the pleaſures of ſpring, and the fruits of autumn, occ oned by ſprings, which warm the air with their exhalations. Som theſe fountains are ſo moderately warm that a perſon may bathe in the water of others, on the contrary, is ſo hot that eggs may be dreſſed in them; but they are both ſalutary in ſeveral diſtempers: 72 miles W. Aſtorga, and 37 SE. Compoſtella. *Long.* 8. 52. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

ORES, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 10 miles SSE. Oriſtagni.

ORESA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 18 miles ENE. Sluck.

ORESMAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 8 miles S. Amiens.

ORFER, a town of Scotland, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Pamona: 7 miles SW. Kirkwall.

ORFO, a town of Africa, in the diſtrict of Labadde, on the Gold Coaſt.

ORFORD, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, ſituated near the German Sea, on the river Or. It was formerly a ſeaport, and, in the year 1359, ſent veſſels and troops to the ſiege of Calais, but the ſea has retired from it for many years: here are ſtill the ruins of a caſtle and of a nunnery. The towers of the caſtle and the church are a ſea-mark. It has a weekly market on Monday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 19 miles E. Ipſwich, and 88 NNE. London.

ORFORD NESS, a cape of England, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Suſſex, in the German Sea, where a light-houſe is erected for the direction of ſhips. *Long.* 1. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 4. N.

ORGABRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Magadoxa.

ORGANGA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 18 miles N. Solſona.

ORGAS, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 12 miles SSE. Toleda.

ORGE (*L'*), a river of France, which runs into the Seine, 10 leagues S. Paris.

ORGELET, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Jura: 3 leagues E. Lons le Saunier, and 6½ S. Poligny.

ORGERES, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Janville: 3 leagues SW. Janville.

ORGON, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which riſes *Long.* 119. 6.; *Lat.* 46. 56.; and runs into the Selingue, *Long.* 124. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 50. N. Near this river, in *Long.* 122. 21.; *Lat.* 48. 57. an aſſembly of the Kalkas Tartars was held, in 1698.

ORGON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon, on the Durance: 5½ leagues E. Taraſcon, and 3 N. Salon.

ORGNES, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps: 3½ leagues S. Siſteron, and 2 N. Forcalquier.

ORHEI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Reus: 84 miles ENE. Jaſſi.

ORI, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 8 miles SE. Saſſari.

ORIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 19 miles S. Hueſca.

ORIA, or *Oira*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto; the ſee of a biſhop, united to Uritano: 45 miles NW. Otranto, and 165 E. Naples.

ORIENT (*L'*), a ſea-port town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Morbihan, ſituated at the bottom of a bay, at the mouth of the river Ponſcroff; built in the year 1720. The harbour is good, but not capable of receiving many ſhips of war. The number of inhabitants are about 15,000: 18 poſts SW. Rennes, and 36¾ W. Paris. *Long.* 14. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 45. N.—In the year 1646, an unſucceſsful attempt was made upon this town by the Britiſh forces, under the command of general Sinclair and admiral Leſtock.

ORIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: 2½ leagues E. St. Quentin.

ORIHUELA, or *Origuela*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, ſurrounded by high mountains, and ſituated in a country ſo fertile, that it has given riſe to a proverb, which ſays, whether it rains or not, there is always corn in Orihuela. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and an univerſity, founded in the year 1555: 26 miles SW. Alicant, and 31 N. Carthagena. *Long.* 15. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

ORIHUELA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 18 miles NW. Albarracin.

ORJIVA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 12 miles N. Motril.

ORING, a lake of Aſia, in Thibet, 21 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 115. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 47. N.

ORINGA, a ſeaport of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon.

ORINXA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 16 leagues E. Iſpahan.

ORIO, a town of the iſland of Negroponte, in the Grecian Archipelago: 44 miles NNW. Negroponte.

ORIO, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. It is ſurrounded with walls: 4 miles W. St. Sebaſtian, and 25 ENE. Bilbao.

ORISSA, a country of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north by Bahar and Bengal, on the eaſt by the northern circars and the Bay of Bengal, on the ſouth by Golconda, and on the weſt by Berar. It was formerly a kingdom, and extended from the Bay of Bengal to the coaſt of Coromandel; it is now not ſo extenſive. The ſoil is flat, moiſt, and fertile, and the heat exceſſive. A ſmall part of Oriſſa belongs to the Engliſh, and is included in the government of Bengal; the remainder belongs to the Berar Mahrattas.

ORISTAGNI, or *Oriſtano*, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, ſituated on the weſt coaſt, on a gulf, to which it gives name. The ſee of an archbiſhop. It is fortified, but thinly inhabited: 38 miles NW. Cagliari. *Long.* 26. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 53. N.

ORKEDAL, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 18 miles SW. Drontheim.

ORKEL, a river of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, which runs into the Bay of Drontheim, 14 miles SW. Drontheim.

ORKENED, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 24 miles N. Chriſtianſtadt.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the North Sea, ſeparated from the north coaſt of Scotland by the Pentland Frith, about ſix miles wide. Their number has generally been reckoned 30, of which 26 are inhabited: the reſt are called *Holms*, and uſed only for paſturage; they are ſeparated from each other by narrow ſtraits; ſome are ſandy, others marſhy; ſome abound in moſs, which others want; ſome are mountainous, others are plain: throughout the whole of theſe iſlands, the tides are extremely ſwift and violent, which, perhaps, may be occaſioned by the narrowneſs of the paſſages or channels; ſo that when all the reſt of the ſea is ſmooth, theſe tides roll with vehement billows, and run ſo impetuouſly, as to produce a contrary motion in the ſea adjoining to the land. This is called by the inhabitants Eaſter Birth, or Weſter Birth, according to its courſe. After ſuch an account of the violence of the tides at theſe iſlands, it would ſeem incredible, if it were not fully atteſted, that there ſhould be any communication with the neighbouring iſlands; but it is certain, that the inhabitants almoſt daily ſail from iſland to iſland in ſmall boats, called yoals, and meet but with few accidents, in compariſon to the danger. In ſome places the currents run like the torrents of rapid rivers, and in other places there are ſmooth ſpots on the water's ſurface, ſurrounded with very rough billows. The climate of theſe iſlands is far from being agreeable; for the weather is cold and moiſt, the winter rainy, with but little froſt and ſnow, and the wind will ſometimes blow very boiſterouſly, and the rain come down in torrents rather than drops. In the year 1680, it has been recorded as a matter of a very unuſual and extraordinary nature, that, after a violent thunder-ſtorm, pieces of ice fell there of nearly a foot in thickneſs. Hiſtorians agree in making the firſt inhabitants of theſe iſles Picts, and call Orkney the ancient kingdom of the Picts. Many of the preſent inhabitants uſe the Norſe language, which differs but little from the Teutonic or Pictiſh language, and was in general uſe to the laſt century; but, except in Foula, where a few words are ſtill known by the aged people, it is quite loſt. The Engliſh tongue, with a Norwegian accent, is that of theſe iſlands. Others think they did not ſettle here till the time of Reuther, king of Scotland, when the Picts, joining with a party of the Scots, were repulſed, with the loſs of their king Gethus, and many of the Picts and Scottiſh nobility, with great ſlaughter: but the invaſion of the Britains at the ſame time conſtrained the Picts to fly to Orkney, where they choſe for king, Gothus, their deceaſed ſovereign's brother, till they were able to return to Lothian, and drive out the Britains. After this, they flouriſhed here, and were governed by kings of their own. This government probably ſubſiſted till the ſubverſion of the Pictiſh kingdom in Scotland, in the year 839, by Kenneth II. king of Scotland. They continued ſubject to that crown till the uſurpation of Donald Bane, who is ſaid to have ceded theſe iſlands and the Hebrides to Magnus, king of Norway, for his aſſiſtance, in the year 1099. The Norwegians thus got poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands, and held them for 164 years, and loſt them in the year 1263, by the battle of Largis, between Alexander III. king of Scotland, and Haquin, king of Norway, who died the year after, and was buried in the cathedral of Orkney. While Alexander meditated the reduction of Orkney, as he had before recovered Man and the Weſtern Iſles, Magnus, who ſucceeded his father on the throne of Norway, entered into a treaty with him, to ſurrender all his right to them for 4000 marks, and 400 marks a year; and for the better confirmation thereof, a marriage was ſet on foot between his ſon and Alexander's daughter, to be completed when the parties came to age. This Magnus was for his piety reputed a ſaint, and the patron of this country, where he built the cathedral church of Kirkwall, which is dedicated to him. Alexander gave Orkney to Spiere, earl of Caithneſs, whoſe ſon was alſo earl of Orkney and Shetland, and his daughter brought it by marriage to the Sinclairs, ſucceſſively earls thereof. The Orkneys contain about 23,000 inhabitants, and are divided into three preſbyteries and eighteen miniſtries, ſome containing three and ſome four pariſhes, in all thirty-ſix pariſhes, and twelve inhabited iſles, making parts of pariſhes.

riſhes. The principal iſland is called *Pomona*, or *Mainland*, which is ſituated nearly in the centre of the reſt. The Orkney Iſlands and Shetland form a county under the name of Orkney. *Long.* 0. 2. W. to 1. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 37. to 59. 16. N.

ORLA, a river of Germany, which joins Saal, at Orlamunda, in the principality of Altenburg.

ORLAMUNDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, at the conflux of the Orla and Saal : 40 miles WSW. Altenburg, and 24 ESE. Erfurt.

ORLEANNOIS, before the revolution, a fertile province of France, bouned on the eaſt by Gâtinois, on the ſouth by Sologne, on the weſt by Dunois and Vendomois, and on the north by Beace. The principal river, the Loire, paſſes through and divides it in two. Orleans, which gives name to the province, is the capital. The foreſt of Orleans, in this province, contains 94,000 acres. It is now divided, with the Blaiſois and Chartrain, into the three departments of Loire and Cher, the Loiret, and the Eure and Loire.

ORLEANS, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Loiret, on the Loire; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, and capital of the Orleannois. It is now conſidered as one of the largeſt and moſt agreeable cities in France. It contains ſix principal gates, and 22 pariſhes : the houſes are generally ill built. It was taken by Julius Cæſar : in the year 451, it was beſieged by Attila, king of the Huns. The Normans took it twice, in the years 855 and 865. It was afterwards beſieged by the Engliſh, in the year 1429, but the ſiege was raiſed by the conduct of Jeanne d'Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans. During the religious war, it ſuffered very much. In the month of April, 1562, it was ſurpriſed by the prince of Condé, and in February following it was beſieged by the duke of Guiſe, who had nearly carried his point, when he was aſſaſſinated. After this a negotiation was ſet on foot, and peace concluded, in the month of March ; which, however, did not continue, for Le Noue ſeized on Orleans in the year 1567, which was followed by peace in 1568. Several councils have been held here ; the firſt in the reign of Clovis. The principal trade is in ſtockings, ſheep-ſkins, brandy, corn, and wine. The number of inhabitants is about 35,000 : 14½ poſts SSW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 53. N.

ORLEANS, an iſland of Canada, ſituated in the middle of the river St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec.

ORLEANS (*New*), a town of North America, and capital of Louiſiania, on the coaſt of the Miſſiſippi, 18 leagues from the ſea. The ſoil about it is rich and fertile, and the climate excellent. It was originally deſigned to be the metropolis of this country, and the reſidence of the governor, grand council, and courts of juſtice, as well as the grand emporium of Louiſiania ; but this deſign proved abortive. It never contained above 1600 inhabitants : the houſes are chiefly of wood, on foundations of brick. Here are two convents, a pariſh church, magazines, forges, and ſome public buildings. *Long.* 90. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 58. N.

ORLENGA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena : 232 miles N. Irkutſk. *Long.* 123. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. N.

ORLIAC, a town of Croatia : 20 miles S. Sluin.

ORLOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, on the Viatka. *Long.* 67. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

ORLOV, an iſland in the Caſpian Sea. *Long.* 71. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

ORLOV, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tchernaia. *Long.* 186. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 20. N.

ORLOVKA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irtiſch. *Long.* 93. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

ORLOVKA, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, which runs into the Frozen Ocean, 28 miles N. Ponoi.

ORLOVOGORODITSCHE, a town of Ruſſia, on the river Iſchim : 120 miles SE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 88. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 32. N.

ORLOVSKAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural : 124 miles E. Orenburg.

ORLOVSKOE, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by the governments of Smolenſk and Kaluga, on the weſt by Smolenſk and Novgorod Sieverſkoi, on the ſouth-weſt by Novgorod Sieverſkoi, on the ſouth-eaſt by Kurſkoi and Voronezſkoi, and on the eaſt by Tambovſkoe and Tulſkoe. Its length from eaſt to weſt 208 miles ; its breadth various, from 20 to 100. *Long.* 51. to 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. to 54. N.

ORLUCE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz : 8 miles NW. Kreminiek.

ORLY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſk : 44 miles E. Pinſk.

ORLY, a town of France, in the department of Paris : 2½ leagues SSE. Paris.

ORMEA, a town of Italy, in the county of Aſti, on the Tanaro. This town was taken by the French, in the month of April, 1794 : 6 miles WSW. Garreſio, and 10 S. Ceva.

ORME'S HEAD (*Great*), a cape on the north coaſt of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon. *Long.* 2. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 24. N.

ORME'S HEAD (*Little*), a cape on the north coaſt of Wales, a
county of Caernarvon : 5 miles SE. from Great Orme's Head.

ORMES (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Indre an
Loire : 10 miles S. Richelieu.

ORMSKIRK, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, ſitu
ated near the grand canal, with a weekly market on Tueſday : 41 miles
Lancaſter, and 217 NNW. London.

ORMUS, an iſland of Aſia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Perſi
about ten miles in circumference. It is, ſtrictly ſpeaking, no better tha
a rock of ſalt, the very duſt of the country within-land being white an
pure, as well as very pungent to the taſte. Springs there are none, an
the ſmall lakes of freſh water are no more than cavities filled with rai
which, however, falls but ſeldom in that climate. In this iſland is a goo
city, and a ſtrong fortreſs, in which the kings of Ormus formerly reſided
who had likewiſe ſome dominions, though not of any large extent, upo
the continent of Perſia. It was from its commodious ſituation that
became the greateſt mart in the eaſt, to which ſhipping repaired from a
parts of the Indies, from the coaſts of Africa, Egypt, and Arabia, be
ſides a regular trade carried on by caravans acroſs the country. Th
made the ſovereigns of Ormus rich and reſpected, if not great and pote
monarchs ; and at proper ſeaſons of the year, there was a prodigious reſo
of merchants from all countries, beſides factors that reſided conſtantl
there, particularly the Venetians, who drove a great trade in jewe
tranſported from thence to Baſſora, and by caravans to Aleppo, or to Su
by ſea, then over land, by the Nile, to Alexandria, where they were d
livered to the merchants to whom they were conſigned. It was the know
wealth and prodigious commerce of this place which excited the Portu
gueſe to attempt the conqueſt of it, which they atchieved. As it was n
for their intereſt, they did not deprive the king either of his title or of h
dominions ; but were content he ſhould retain the one, and pay a tribu
for the other. They were, however, abſolute maſters of the town and cit
del. The former ſtood upon the ſea coaſt, and conſiſted of about
houſes. The ſettled inhabitants were, for the moſt part, Arabians, M
hometans, and ſubjects to the ſovereign, a few Indians, who were P
gans, and about 100 families of Jews ; ſo that, in all, they were comput
at 40,000 ſouls. The fortreſs, or citadel, built on a point of land, exten
ing towards the Perſian coaſt, was regular, beautiful, and very ſtrong
furniſhed, by degrees, with no leſs than 300 pieces of cannon. Carava
from Aleppo ſet out twice a year, in the months of April and Septemb
for Baſſora, with a vaſt number of camels, eſcorted by Janiſſaries, a
from thence themſelves and their merchandize were eaſily tranſported,
ſea, to Ormus. Theſe caravans conſiſted of from two or three to five
ſix thouſand perſons, and the wealth they brought was prodigious.
the other hand, the regular trade from Malacca, private ſhips from all pa
of the Indies, and the caravans that paſſed through the provinces of Per
brought likewiſe the richeſt and moſt valuable commodities in vaſt quant
ties. The famous Perſian monarch, Shâh Abbas, had long med
tated the conqueſt of this important place ; but, for want of a naval forc
found it altogether impracticable. The Portugueſe, now under t
dominion of Spain, ſupplied him with a fleet, by their indiſcretio
which all the power of his monarchy could not have raiſed, or his poli
obtained : in ſhort, they quarrelled with, and inſulted, the Engliſh, w
were become lately conſiderable in the Indies. Theſe entered into a trea
with the Perſians, furniſhed a ſquadron of nine ſail, with which th
blocked up, and battered, the city and caſtle, and landed an army
three thouſand Perſians on the iſland. The beſieged had a great ſtrengt
and a good fleet, but all was ill managed. The city ſurrendered ſoo
ſome writers ſuggeſt through treachery, but it ſeems to have been r
ther through indiſcretion and folly : the fleet was for the moſt pa
burnt and deſtroyed. After all, the citadel made a good defence, a
might have been preſerved, if the governor had not been obſtinate,
refuſing to let the ſea through the peninſula which joined the point of la
upon which the fortreſs ſtood to the iſland, becauſe it was an expedient th
did not occur firſt to himſelf. In fine, after about two months diſpu
the garriſon of that important place capitulated with the Engliſh, and th
after remaining in their hands almoſt 120 years, Ormus was loſt by t
Poruguеſe. It was computed that, excluſive of jewels and rich mercha
diſe, the plunder and ready money amounted to above two millions. T
articles of the capitulation were but ill obſerved, and the Perſian was n
very ſcrupulous in executing the treaty ; ſo that the Engliſh were far fr
having their full ſhare of booty ; and of what they did receive the grea
part periſhed at ſea. The Portugueſe made an attempt for the recovery
Ormus, in which they might have been ſucceſsful, if the viceroy at G
had not, through want of capacity, indolence, or pique to the offi
who commanded in that expedition, failed in his duty. After
once fell into the hands of the Perſians, the place was quickly ruin
and the trade transferred to Bander Abbaſſi, or Gambron. *Long.*
30. N.

ORMYAH, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan : 40 leag
SW. Tauris,

ORNACIE

ORNACIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 5 leagues E. Vienne.

ORNAIN, a river of France, which runs into the Marne, near Vitry le François.

ORNANO, a town of France, in the department of Corſica, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ajaccio: 10 miles SSE. Ajaccio.

ORNANS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Doubs: 3 leagues SSE. Beſançon, and 4¾ NNW. Pontarlier. *Long.* 23. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 7. N.

ORNE, a river of France, which riſes about 5 miles eaſt from Sees, in the department to which it gives name, paſſes by Sees, Argentan, Clecy, Caen, &c. and runs into the Engliſh Channel, about 3 leagues below Caen. It gives name to a department.

ORNE, a river of France, which runs into the Sarte, in the department of the Sarte.

ORNE, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Calvados, on the north-eaſt by the department of the Eure, on the eaſt by the department of the Eure and Loire, on the ſouth by the departments of the Sarte and the Mayenne, and on the weſt by the department of the Channel; about 70 miles in length, and from 18 to 30 in breadth. This department is compoſed of part of Normandy and part of Perche. Alençon is the capital.

ORNEAU, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Sambre, 2 leagues below Chaſtelet.

ORNES, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: 2 leagues NNE. Verdun, and 4 NW. Eſtain.

ORNON, an iſland of Sweden, near the eaſt coaſt, in the Baltic. *Long.* 18. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 3. N.

ORO, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons: 13 miles W. Bormio.

OROE, an iſland of Denmark, at the ſouth end of the Little Belt, about 12 miles long, and 2 wide: 8 miles SW. from the iſland of Funen, and 6 W. from Langeland. *Long.* 10. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 59. N.

OROESKIOBING, a ſeaport of Denmark, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the iſland of Oroe. *Long.* 10. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

OROMTCHI, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 48 miles E. Manas-Hotun. *Long.* 104. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 58. N.

ORON, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: 6 miles N. Vevai.

ORONHI, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 38 miles W. Yoloton Hotun.

ORONSAY ISLE, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland. It is a ſmall iſland only at high water, on the north coaſt of North Viſt, of which at low water it makes a part.

ORONTES, a river of Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, at Antioch.

OROONOKO, or *Orenoko*, or *Orinoko*, a river of South America, formed of two large ſtreams, the moſt conſiderable of which has its ſource in the mountains of Popayan, and at the foot of theſe mountains waters a town, called by the Spaniards *San Juan de las Lanos*. Afterwards it continues its courſe a great way eaſtward, with many windings, and then directs its courſe to the north-eaſt, till joined by the river San Pedro, which has its ſource much farther to the northward. At their junction they form a conſiderable iſland, and to the eaſtward of the northern part of it a large lake. From thence they continue their courſe in one large ſtream, to the Atlantic Ocean. Its whole courſe, conſidering its turning and windings, is about 1380 miles, riſing within 160 miles of the South Sea. This river increaſes in depth from the annual rains on the Andes, which fall in April, and continues riſing for the ſpace of five months, and in the narroweſt part of the ſtream, it is ſaid to increaſe to the height of 120 feet. The mouth or main channel is laid down in *Long.* 59. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 30. N.

OROPESA, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of La Plata, ſituated in a vally, on a ſmall river. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade with their corn and fruits, great quantities of both being produced in the vally of Cochabamba, where the town is ſituated: 60 leagues NW. La Plata.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 52 miles W. Toledo.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 32 miles ENE. Segorba. *Long.* 16. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 8. N.

OROPPA, a mountain of Piedmont: 6 miles N. Biella.

OROSA, a town of Sardinia, on the eaſt coaſt: 58 miles E. Algeri, and 73 NNE. Cagliari.

OROSA, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in Loch Lunart, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Argyle.

OROSPEDA, a mountain of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the borders of Seville.

OROSWEG, a town of Hungary, the ſee of a biſhop: 8 miles N. Munkacz.

OROSZLANKO, a caſtle of Hungary: 8 miles W. Boleſko.

OROUST, an iſland in the North Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Sweden, 40 miles in circumference. *Long.* 11. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

ORPHA, or *Urpha*, ſee *Ourfa*.

ORPIERRES, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Serres: 6 leagues E. le Buis, and 2½ S. Serres.

ORR, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 24 miles WSW. Sana.

ORR WATER, a river of Scotland, which runs into Solway Frith, 10 miles E. Kircudbright.

ORRA, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 20 miles NE. Abu Ariſch.

ORRIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 9 miles N. Teruel.

ORRIO *(El)*, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 15 miles SE. Bilbao.

ORSCHA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev, on the Dnieper: 40 miles N. Mogilev. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

ORSERA, a town of Iſtria: 4 miles N. Rovigno.

ORSIO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 20 miles W. Calmar.

ORSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 132 miles E. Orenburg.

ORSOGNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 9 miles SE. Civita di Chieti.

ORSOKO, or *Orſaki*, a town of Africa, in the diſtrict of Acra, on the Gold coaſt.

ORSOVA, or *Orſchowa*, a fortreſs of European Turkey, in the province of Servia, built on both ſides of the Danube. In the year 1790, this fortreſs was beſieged by the Auſtrians, but without ſucceſs: 75 miles E. Belgrade, and 60 SE. Temeſvar.

ORSOY, or *Orſaw*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, on the Rhine. In the year 1634, it was taken by the prince of Orange, and in the year 1672, it was taken by the duke of Orleans, who demoliſhed the fortifications: 24 miles SE. Cleves. *Long.* 24. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

ORT, or *Leer Ort*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland: 11 miles SSE. Emden. *Long.* 24. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 13. N.

ORTA, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio. The ſee of a biſhop. It contains 7 convents: 12 miles ENE. Viterbo.

ORTA, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on a lake of the ſame name: 21 miles NNW. Novara, and 36 WNW. Milan.

ORTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 11 miles NNE. Aſcoli.

ORTAKI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 36 miles NW. Mogla.

OR TCHELOSCHVEI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 16 miles SE. Mungatzkoi.

ORTEGAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near Cape Ortegal.

ORTELSBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Oberland: 68 miles N. Konigſberg, and 100 ESE. Dantzick.

ORTENAU, a tract of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated between the Briſgau, the marquiſate of Baden, the Black Foreſt, and the Rhine, diſmembered from the duchy of Swabia, in the time of the emperor Henry IV. and annexed to the eſtates of the dukes of Zahringen; on the extinction of whom it came by marriage to the count of Habſburg.

ORTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenburg, on the Nidder: 17 miles NE. Franckfort on the Maine, and 17 SE. Gieſſen.

ORTENBURG, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, in a county of the ſame name, in Lower Bavaria. The aſſeſſment for the county is 24 florins for the Roman month, and the tax to the imperial chamber 16 rixdollars 23 kruitzers. The count and the inhabitants are Lutherans: 3 miles S. Vilzhofen, and 10 W. Paſſau.

ORTENBURG, a town and citadel of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the Drave: 6 miles ESE. Saxenburg, and 32 W. Clagenfurt.

ORTH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles E. Entzerſtorff.

ORTHES, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, on the gave of Pau: 20 miles NW. Pau, and 30 E. Bayonne. *Long.* 16. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

ORTHMANSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 4 miles ESE. Zwickau.

ORTI, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, the ſee of a biſhop, united to Caſtellana: 30 miles NW. Rome, and 12 E. Viterbo.

ORTIBARIO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 12 miles S. Pellegrino.

ORTO, a town of Aſia, in the country of Hami: 50 miles W. Hami. *Long.* 110. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

**ORTON**, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 14 miles NNE. Kendal, and 271 NNW. London.

**ORTONA-A-MARE**, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra. The ſee of a biſhop, united with Campli: 13 miles E. Civita-di-Chieti.

**ORTOSTA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 5 miles N. Lund.

**ORTRAND**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 11 miles NE. Groſſen Hayn, and 22 N. Dreſden.

**ORVAL**, a town and abby in the duchy of Luxemburg: 5 miles N. Montmedy.

**ORUBA**, ſee *Aruba.*

**ORVIETO**, a city of Italy, and capital of a province called the *Orvietan*, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope, ſituated at the conflux of the Paglia and the Chiana. The cathedral is eſteemed as a fine Gothic building, and contains ſome good ſculpture and paintings. The country of Orvietan is about 20 miles long, and from 10 to 15 wide: 73 miles SSE. Florence, and 50 NNW. Rome. *Long.* 29. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 42. N.

**ORUM**, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland: 11 miles SW. Tyſted.

**ORURO**, a juriſdiction of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and archbiſhopric of La Plata. The greateſt part of this juriſdiction is ſo cold, that no eſculent vegetables will flouriſh there; but it abounds with numerous flocks and herds, beſides the cattle peculiar to the country. Here are alſo many gold and ſilver mines; the former, though known even in the time of the yncas, have been very little worked; but the latter have greatly enriched the inhabitants of the province. At preſent, however, they ſeem to be inevitably loſt, being overflowed, and all the attempts hitherto made to drain them having proved abortive; ſo that thoſe at preſent of any value are in the mountains of Popo, about 12 leagues from the town, which is large and populous from the trade carried on there. It has a revenue-office for collecting the fifths belonging to the crown. Its capital is called *San Phelipe de Auſtria de Oruro*, and ſtands 30 leagues diſtant from the city of La Plata.

**ORWELL**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kinroſs: 2 miles N. Kinroſs.

**ORWELL**, a river of North America, which runs into Lake Erie. *Long.* 80. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. N.

**ORWELL**, or *Ipſwich Water*, a river of England, in the county of Suffolk, which paſſes by Stow, Needham, Ipſwich, &c. and joining the Stour, forms the harbour of Harwich, and is called *Orwell Haven*, ſoon after paſſing into the German Sea.

**OSA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, on the Kama: 80 miles SW. Perm. *Long.* 71. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 56. N.

**OS**, or *Oſs*, a town of Brabant: 10 miles NE. Bois-le-Duc.

**OSA DE LA VEGA**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 36 miles S. Huete.

**OSACA**, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, defended by a large and magnificent citadel.

**OSCARI**, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 23 miles SE. Caſtello Aragoneſe.

**OSCHA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irtiſch, oppoſite Malanova, in the government of Tobolſk.

**OSCHATZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, containing three churches, a college, and ſome manufactures of cloth: 16 miles NW. Meiſſen, and 30 NW. Dreſden.

**OSCHERSLEBEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt: 10 miles NNE. Halberſtadt, and 20 W. Magdeburg.

**OSEN**, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 56 miles N. Drontheim.

**OSENOKA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kolima, *Long.* 166. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. 15. N.

**OSER**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oka, 20 miles NNW. Riazan.

**OSERO**, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Dalmatia, ſeparated by a narrow ſtrait from the ſouth-weſt end of the iſland of Cherſo, about 15 miles in length, and from 2 to 5 in breadth. It contains a town of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Zara. The air is eſteemed unwholeſome, for which reaſon it is but thinly inhabited. The coaſt abounds with ſardines and mackrel. *Long.* 32. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

**OSEY**, ſee *St. Oſith.*

**OSICA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 8 miles SW. Lucko.

**OSIMO**, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: 11 miles SSW. Ancona, and 103 NNE. Rome.

**OSIO**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 32 miles WSW. Linkioping.

**OSKOL**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Donetz, near Izium, in the government of Charkov.

**OSKOL**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk, on the river Oſkol: 60 miles SE. Kurſk. *Long.* 55. E. Ferro *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

**OSKOVA**, a mountain of Boſnia: 20 miles SE. Serajo.

**OSMA**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Duero, the ſee of a biſhop. This town is almoſt ruined, the cathedral is ſituated in Burg d'Oſma: 40 miles SE. Burgos, and 52 NNE. Madrid.

**OSMANZUK**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 70 miles E. Tocat.

**OSMORZSKOI**, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, o the Irtiſch: 200 miles WSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 94. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

**OSNABRUCK**, or *Oſnaburg (Biſhopric of)*, a principality of Germany, bounded on the north and weſt by the biſhopric of Munſter, on the eaſt by the counties of Ravenſberg and Diepholz, and principality of Minden, and on the ſouth by the county of Ravenſberg; about 40 miles long, and from 16 to 24 wide. Almoſt half of this biſhopric conſiſts of heath-lands, which yield ſeveral ſorts of turf and paſturage. The beſt ſpot in it lie about Quackenbruck, and is called *Artland.* This country produces a much rye as ſupplies the neceſſities of the inhabitants, and 500 ſtills. Conſiderable quantities of buck-wheat, ſmall wheat, oats, and almoſt al the barley uſed here are imported from the principality of Minden, and th county of Schauenburg. The breeding of cattle is but ſmall. Out o Eaſt Frieſland, during harveſt-time in particular, large numbers of cattle are brought hither. In this county too is little wood, but, beſides turf, it produces coal. Biſhop Erneſt Auguſtus II. eſtabliſhed a ſalt-work a Diſſen, which belongs at preſent to the electoral houſe of Brunſwick Luneburg. Marble is alſo found here, in plenty; and biſhop Erneſt Auguſtus opened a ſilver mine, but this was afterwards dropped. In th whole country are four principal towns, and three ſmaller, and abo 20,000 fire places or hearths, all which are rated in the regiſter, and i each of theſe two families frequently reſide. The noble and free are no reckoned in this account. The land-ſtates here are the chapter, th knights, and the four principal towns. The land-diets are appointed b the biſhop, and held in the town of Oſnabruck. The inhabitants here ar diligent and induſtrious. Of the peaſants, about the number of 6000 g yearly to Holland, where they mow, till, cut turf, and do other work for hire. The meaneſt of them, notwithſtanding, brings home twenty and the beſt workmen full ſeventy florins. This country is partly addicted to the Roman catholic, and partly to the Lutheran church. Neither the proteſtant, nor the Roman catholic biſhops have a right of reformation; but every thing muſt remain as it ſtood here, on January 1 1624. The pariſhes in it are partly Roman catholic, partly Lutheran and partly mixed. In the whole country no Jews are tolerated. Th greateſt and moſt beneficial occupation of the inhabitants of this countr conſiſts of ſpinning of yarn, and the manufacturing a coarſe kind o linen, which is conveyed by the Hollanders, Engliſh, and Spaniards, t Guinea and America, and annually brings into this country abov 1,000,000 of rixdollars. Other manufactures are wanting. The biſhopric of Oſnabruck is the firſt and oldeſt in all Weſtphalia, being founded by the emperor Charlemagne. At the peace of Oſnabruck, i 1648, it was ſettled that this biſhopric ſhould alternately have a Roma catholic and a Lutheran biſhop; and that the chapter might chooſe an ſelect the former, either from among themſelves or elſewhere; but tha they ſhould always ſelect the latter out of the houſe of Brunſwick Luneburg, and therein, out of the poſterity of duke George, and on the ful extinction of theſe, out of the poſterity of duke Auguſtus. The biſho himſelf is a prince of the empire, and has a ſeat at the diet of the empir in the council of the princes. He is charged in the matricular of the empire, at 216 florins monthly, and to the maintenance of the chamb court, he contributes each term eighty-one rixdollars fourteen kruitze and a half. At the yearly land diet a voluntary donation out of the ca belonging to the foundation, is granted to the biſhop by the three ſtate which ever ſince the year 1729, has amounted at the loweſt to 60,000, a the higheſt ſum to 145,000, and generally to above 100,000 rixdollar The revenues of the chapter are rated at betwixt 90 and 100,000.

**OSNABRUCK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphali and biſhopric of the ſame name, on the Haſe, fortified in the ancie manner. This place conſiſts of the Old and New Town, which ev ſince the year 1306, have been united, and governed by a common magiſtracy. The manner of building here, is antique, and the number its houſes, excluſive of the public and bye buildings, amounts to 120 This town is not populous, not above 500 children being baptized here a year. Its magiſtracy is Lutheran, and re-choſen yearly, on the ſeco of January. Oſnabruck denies the power of the biſhop in matters relating to the church and police, and is alſo poſſeſſed of the criminal juriſdiction, together with the right of fortification, and has a conſiſtory of own, as alſo the exciſe, the collecting of the rates of its burghers, and

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revenue of about 8000 or 9000 rixdollars yearly. The town-toll was ceded by the town, in the year 1431, to the biſhop, with a reſerve of exemption from toll to the burgherſhip, in order to be rid of the Jews, who this year were accordingly baniſhed. By virtue of the receſs at that time made, the military accoutrements alſo were aboliſhed, and conſequently, all burghers' eſtates declared free. The town is poſſeſſed of the right of coining copper, which in the year 1740, it exerciſed for the laſt time. The epiſcopal palace here, was built by biſhop Erneſt Auguſtus, and belongs to the electoral houſe of Brunſwick Luneburg, who uſually reſigns it to the catholic biſhop for his maintenance. The chancery is no conſiderable building. In the hall of the council-houſe, where the celebrated peace of 1648 was concluded, are ſeen the pictures of divers of the ambaſſadors who aſſiſted at it. In it alſo is ſhown, in a thin folio, the portraits of the biſhops of Oſnabruck, which George Berger drew with his pen; as alſo ſeveral vouchers of the council of Bâle, and three of thoſe large golden coins which were diſperſed by the anabaptiſts, in the year 1534, in order to gain adherents here. The Roman catholics and the Lutherans have each two pariſh churches. Oſnabruck was formerly one of the Hanſe towns, the Hanſeatick vouchers of that time being ſtill kept here in the council-houſe. Its principal ſubſiſtence depends upon its linen trade, which is manufactured in the country, and in the foreign manufactures, which are retailed here. In the year 1665, this town, for the firſt time, received ſoldiers; but it is always ſtipulated between the new biſhop, when he enters on the government of it, and the town magiſtracy, how many hundred men the town is to receive. Oſnabruck, ſo early as the time of Charlemagne, was a conſiderable borough, and in 1082, was environed with walls, and the ſame year, as alſo in 1553, and 1626, beſieged, but not taken; whereas in 1633, it was taken by the Swedes. In the year 1613, the greateſt part of it was deſtroyed by fire. In 1630, biſhop Francis William erected an academy here, conſiſting of thirteen ſeminaries, which were alſo confirmed by the emperor Ferdinand II. and pope Urban VIII. but the capture by the Swedes put an end to it. In the year 1634, the crown of Sweden created count Guſtavus Waſaburg lord of the biſhopric of Oſnabruck, who had alſo a reſidence in the town of Oſnabruck; but, at the peace of Oſnabruck, he renounced all his right obtained over this country during the war, in conſideration of which he was promiſed 80,000 rixdollars, at four ſeveral payments. Oſnabruck was the firſt town in Weſtphalia which received the Lutheran doctrine: 24 miles NNE. Munſter. *Long*. 25. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 20. N.

**OSNABURG HOUSE**, a ſtation of Canada. *Long*. 87. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. N.

**OSNABURG ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Wallis, in June, 1767. The form is nearly circular, and the land elevated, but no anchoring place was found. In ſome parts it appeared covered with cocoa-nut and other trees, and in others nothing but a naked rock; the inhabitants were well clothed, and ſeemed to be of a humane diſpoſition: they made uſe of canoes to viſit the neighbouring iſlands: ſome hogs were ſeen. Captain Cook viſited this iſland in the year 1769. *Long*. 147. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 51. S.

**OSNABURG ISLAND**, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Carteret, in the year 1767. *Long*. 141. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 22. S.

**OSOKOLSKG**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Mezen: 104 miles ENE. Archangel.

**OSOLA**, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 14 miles NNE. Saſſari.

**OSONALA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 10 miles ESE. Aquila.

**OSORNO**, a town of South America, in the kingdom of Chili, ſituated in a country abounding in gold mines: 40 miles SE. Valdivia.

**OSSABAW**, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the eaſt coaſt of Georgia, 20 miles in circumference. *Long*. 81. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 31. 42. N.

**OSSABAW SOUND**, a channel of the Atlantic, between the iſlands of Great Waſſaw and Oſſabaw.

**OSSEGG**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 18 miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

**OSSERBACH**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Wichra, near Frohburg, in the principality of Meiſſen.

**OSSIACH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the lake Oſſiacher, 4 miles SW. Feltkirchen.

**OSSIACHER SEE**, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, 4 miles long, and 2 wide: 4 miles NE. Villach.

**OSSIG**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 3 miles ENE. Grotkau.

**OSSIPEE**, mountains of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: 40 miles N. Concord.

**OSSOLA**, or *Oſcella*, a diſtrict of Piedmont, between the Valais and Lake Maggiora, about 35 miles in length, and from 15 to 25 in breadth; the country is compoſed of mountains and vallies, but is notwithſtanding fertile and populous. Domo d'Oſcella is the capital.

**OSSOLIN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 20 miles W. Sandomirz.

**OSSORY**, a biſhopric of Ireland, originally founded at Saigair, and afterwards at Aghavoe, the cathedral is ſituated at Saint Canice, in the county of Kilkenny.

**OSSUN**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tarbe: 2 leagues SSW. Tarbe, and 4 N. Argellez.

**OSSUNA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, ancient and well peopled. It is ſaid to have been formerly ſtrong, leſs by its ramparts than by a fountain in the middle of it, which furniſhes water to the inhabitants, whilſt the whole country, for eight miles round, is totally deprived of that neceſſary article. Cæſar beſieged Oſſuna, and was obliged to bring his proviſions, water in particular, from a great diſtance: 12 miles SSW. Ecija, and 45 NE. Seville.

**OSTABAT**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées: 2 leagues S. St. Palais, and 3 W. Mauleon.

**OSTAKRE**, a town of Flanders: 4 miles N. Ghent.

**OSTALRIC**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the Tordera: 22 miles SW. Gerona, and 20 SE. Vique.

**OSTASCHKOV**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver, near the Lake Seliger: 88 miles W. Tver. *Long*. 51. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 56. 50. N.

**OSTEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and the duchy of Bremen: 11 miles NW. Stade.

**OSTEND**, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Flanders, with a good harbour, which takes its name from its eaſtern ſituation, it is ſurrounded by a great number of forts, ten baſtions, and has four gates. Gobert de Steenlande having taken the habit in the abby of Berlin, at St. Omer's, in 814, gave Oſtend to that monaſtery, then only a ſmall village, with thirty-eight others. It became a town in 1072, when Robert de Friſe built a church, dedicated to St. Peter. In the year 1372, the fiſhermen and other inhabitants built round it a ſimple paliſade. In 1445, Philip the Good ſurrounded it with walls, erected gates, enlarged the town, and made the harbour more commodious. In the year 1583, it was regularly fortified by the prince of Orange, after he had taken Ghent and Bruges. The prince of Parma came to attack it the ſame year, but was compelled to retire, without effecting his purpoſe. In the year 1601, the archduke Albert reſolved to beſiege it, as thinking if he was maſter of that city, he could eaſily overawe the trade of Zealand; and made the moſt vigorous efforts for that purpoſe. Sir Francis Vere, with eight companies of Engliſh troops, had been detached from prince Maurice, who was then beſieging Rhinberg, and had thrown himſelf into the town. Little progreſs was made for ſome months, yet the ſiege went on without intermiſſion, neither the inclemency of winter, the diſcontent of the ſoldiers, nor the intrepid behaviour of the garriſon, could oblige the archduke to give up the enterprize. Both the army without and the garriſon within, ſuffered extremely by ſickneſs and fatigue, the Engliſh in particular; ſo that the garriſon, which at firſt amounted to 7000 men, was, in the ſpace of a few months, reduced to 3000. The outworks were greatly damaged by the enemy, and the unuſual inundations of the ſea, to repair and defend which required the utmoſt exertion and diligence; at laſt, when the beſieged were quite ſpent with fatigue, ſir Francis Vere was informed that the Archduke had appointed the next day for a general aſſault; to avoid the danger, he ſet on foot a capitulation, by which he gained time to reinforce his garriſon, with four companies of foot. Irritated at the ſtratagem of the Engliſh governor, Albert reſolved upon revenge, by ſtorming a breach; the attack was made on the 17th of January, with the utmoſt vigour under Mexia, an experienced Spaniſh officer, and ſupported for three hours; but was at laſt repelled by the beſieged, after the Spaniards had loſt 1000 men. After this the archduke was adviſed to raiſe the ſiege, which the ſeverity of the ſeaſon rendered almoſt intolerable to the troops, but to this he would not aſſent. He ordered barracks to be erected for the accommodation of the ſoldiers; committed the direction of the ſiege to Don Juan de Rivas, and ſet out for Ghent, to concert meaſures for puſhing his operations with ſtill more vigour. The States-General embraced this occaſion to change the garriſon of Oſtend, which was worn out and emaciated with perpetual fatigue and watching. As the enemy had conſiderably relaxed in their diligence, and the communication of the ſea was preſerved open, the ſcheme was executed without difficulty. A freſh garriſon, ſupplied with every neceſſary, accordingly, took charge of the town, under the conduct of colonel Dorp, colonel Edmonds, a Scotchman, and Hertain, a Frenchman. Sir Francis Vere, with the former garriſon, joined the army, under prince Maurice. Rivas practiſed every expedient to prove himſelf worthy of the truſt; but, he was repeatedly baffled by the diligence of Vander Noot, the new governor. At laſt he ſucceeded in reducing three out-forts, which he joined to the quarter commanded by fort Albert, by means of a great platform, mounted with heavy cannon, and ſurrounded with gabions full of earth. The garriſon erected a battery to fruſtrate the effects of this platform, and threw bombs ſo ſucceſsfully as to deſtroy the whole attempt, and coſt the enemy infinite labour and expence. They ſeconded the fire of their battery with a vigorous ſally, in which 700 Spaniards were killed, and an equal number made priſoners. Diſappointed in this deſign, Rivas applied his mind to cutting off the communication between the garriſon and the ſea. Pompey Torgu, the beſt engineer in the ſervice, contrived a kind of floating battery, which would have prevented the entrance of ſhips, provided it could be ſecured from the fury of the waves, by dykes and other defences. To raiſe theſe, above half the army was aſſiduouſly employed for ſeveral days, and when the work was almoſt perfected, Rivas had the mortification to ſee the whole deſtroyed by a ſtorm of wind, [and an inceſſant ſhower of bullets poured out from the heavy artillery of the garriſon. Upon the whole, though no officer ever laboured with more diligence than Rivas, he made but little progreſs, a circumſtance which ſo chagrined the archduke, that he reſolved to commit the conduct of the whole to the marquis Spinola. Before the marquis would accept that honour, he deſired leave to examine the ſtate of the ſiege; for which purpoſe he ſent experienced officers to view the works. Some of theſe diſſuaded him from hazarding his reputation in an undertaking which muſt neceſſarily prove unſucceſsful, from the impoſſibility of cutting off the communication of the garriſon with the ſea. Others were of a contrary opinion; they believed the town muſt infallibly ſurrender in time, and that perſeverance would ſurmount every difficulty. The love of glory ſtimulated Spinola to embrace this laſt opinion. In the month of October, he took charge of the army, and ſoon diſtinguiſhed his capacity. Before the ſpring of the ſucceeding year he advanced his works ſo far, that the States-General plainly percieved that Oſtend could only be ſaved by hazarding a battle, or at leaſt making ſuch a diverſion as would probably oblige the archduke to withdraw his army. The latter was thought the moſt expedient, and the ſiege of Sluys reſolved on by the ſtates. Spinola was called away on this account, but finding it out of his power to reſiſt the ſucceſs of prince Maurice, he returned to the ſiege, and demonſtrated the poſſibility of reducing the ſtrongeſt ſituations. He blew up mines every where, he made violent aſſaults, and hemmed the beſieged within ſo narrow a circle, as determined the fate of Oſtend. Several governors ſince Noot's departure had been killed, and a multitude of inferior officers either ſlain or grievouſly wounded. Almoſt every ſhot from the enemy's batteries now did execution, as the balls fell within a ſmall compaſs, wholly occupied by the troops. At laſt a ſtrong wind from the ſouth-weſt, at high water, gave the finiſhing blow to the works of the beſieged, which being newly erected in the room of others that were demoliſhed, could not withſtand the fury of the waves. They were all overturned, and it was afterwards in vain for the garriſon to reſiſt; however, they refuſed to ſurrender before the ſentiments of the States and prince Maurice were known. A council was immediately called at Sluys, to deliberate whether the relief of the garriſon was to be attempted, or the place immediately ſurrendered. The latter opinion prevailed, and orders were accordingly diſpatched to the governor. The capitulation, in which the garriſon and inhabitants obtained the moſt honourable terms, was ſigned the 20th day of September, 1604, above three years after the town had been firſt inveſted, and it had coſt the lives of 100,000 brave ſoldiers. Some accounts ſay, that the loſs of the Spaniards amounted to 80,000, and that of the beſieged to 50,000. In the year 1658, cardinal Mazarin thought to have taken the city by ſtratagem, and for that purpoſe ſent marechal d'Aumont with ſome ſhips of war, but, he himſelf was taken, with his veſſels, and ſeveral hundred men killed and drowned. In the year 1706, it was beſieged by ſome troops of the allied army, under the command of field-marechal Owerkercke, or Overkirk; the trenches were opened the 23d of June, and 49 pieces of cannon and 26 mortars were employed; the fire was ſo terrible that the marquis de Covarouvias, governor of the place, and the comte de la Motthe Houdencourt, lieutenant-general of France, who commanded in the city, beat the chamade the 6th of July, and on the eighth the garriſon, which conſiſted of ſix battalions of French, two of Spaniards, and one ſquadron of dragoons, ſurrendered on capitulation. The allies, to facilitate the conqueſt of the town, had ſent a fleet commanded by the Engliſh admiral Fairborn, which conſiſted of 12 ſhips of war, two bomb-gallies, and 28 privateers, with proviſions and ammunition, to beſiege the city by ſea, and to prevent its being relieved. The ſtates put in a garriſon of their own troops, and kept it till the year 1715, when, in conſequence of the barrier treaty, they yielded it up to the troops of the empreſs. In the year 1722, the court of Vienna formed an Eaſt India Company, at Oſtend, upon a ſcheme of an Engliſh merchant, named Colebrook, which was repreſented as ſo detrimental to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, that the houſe of commons immediately reſolved it to be a high crime and miſdemeanour for any Engliſh ſubject to be any ways concerned therein: in the year 1727, by an article of a treaty made at Paris, it was agreed that the charter ſhould be ſuſpended for ſeven years, and in the year 1731, the company was totally diſſolved. It was taken by the French, in the year 1745, after a ſiege of ten days, and reſtored to the empire at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. At the latter end of the year 1792, it was taken by the French republic, but evacuated by them on the 30th of March following. During the ſiege in the year 1706, the town-houſe was deſtroyed; and in 1711, the preſe town-houſe, which is a magnificent and handſome ſtructure, was beg and finiſhed in the ſame year. The magiſtracy is compoſed of a bailiff, burgo-maſter, ſeven echevins, and a treaſurer; the office of bailiff is f life, the others are changed uſually every year, in the month of Septemb They have no freſh water at Oſtend, but what is brought in boats fro Bruges, and preſerved in a great reſervoir near the harbour. Oſtend w evacuated by the troops of the allies, in the month of July, 1794: 9½ po NNW. Lille, and 5½ N. Ypres. *Long.* 20. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 13.

**OSTER**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Deſna, near Kozeltz, the government of Kiev.

**OSTER**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiev, at the union the rivers Oſter and Deſna: 24 miles N. Kiev. *Long.* 49. E. Ferro. *L* 50. 58. N.

**OSTER CAPPELN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphali and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 10 miles ENE. Vorden.

**OSTER OEN**, an iſland near the coaſt of Norway: 20 miles NW Bergen.

**OSTERBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxon and Old Mark of Brandenburg: 36 miles NW. Brandenburg, and WNW. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

**OSTERBY**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 24 mil N. Upſal.

**OSTERFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, Thuringia: 2 miles S. Stoffen.

**OSTERFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Sa ony, and biſhopric of Naumburg: 8 miles W. Zeitz, and 7 SE. N umburg.

**OSTERHOFEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on t Danube: 9 miles NW. Vilzhofen, and 20 NW. Paſſau.

**OSTERHOLZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, a duchy of Bremen. The principal trade of the inhabitants is digging p or turf, of which they ſell to the amount of 18,000 rix-dollars yearly, the inhabitants of Bremen: 7 miles E. Bremen.

**OSTEROD**, a town of Norway: 28 miles NNW. Drontheim.

**OSTERODE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, a principality of Grubenhagen, on the Saal. It contains about 800 houſ and a magazine for corn, which is delivered out to the miners of the H foreſt, always at a fixed price. Here is a manufacture of woollen ſtuff 16 miles SW. Goſlar, and 18 ESE. Einbeck.

**OSTERRODE**, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, on t river Dribentz, defended by a caſtle, built in the 13th or beginning of t 14th century: 65 miles SE. Dantzick, and 70 SSW. Konigſberg.

**OSTERTZ**, a town of Croatia: 14 miles SW. Varaſdin.

**OSTERWIECK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxon and principality of Halberſtadt, on the Ilſe, containing ſeveral wooll manufactures: 13 miles W. Halberſtadt, and 15 NE. Goſlar.

**OSTERWITZ**, a citadel of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: miles E. St. Veit.

**OSTERZELE**, a town of Flanders: 3 leagues SSE. Ghent.

**OSTHAMMAR**, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Upland It was formerly a ſtaple town: 30 miles NE. Upſal.

**OSTHAN**, or *Oſtein*, a river of France, which runs into the Chier about a league above Montmedy.

**OSTHEIM VOR DE RHŒNE**, a town of Germany, in the circ of Franconia, and county of Henneberg: 6 miles SW. Meinungen.

**OSTHOFEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhin and palatinate of the Rhine: 2 miles NNW. Manheim, and 5 N. Worm

**OSTIA**, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the popes dominions, and ſee of biſhop, ſituated at the mouth of the Tiber, ſaid to have been ſurround with walls by Ancus Martius. When Rome was in its glory, this was magnificent port, but its harbour is ruined by becoming almoſt dry, very ſhallow, eſpecially ſince the river took its courſe into the ſea, throug another arm. The old town was deſtroyed by the Saracens, and the n one conſiſts only of the cathedral and a few mean houſes built round i The air here is but very indifferent. The cardinal dean holds the biſhopr of Oſtia, united with Veletri, but without reſidence, keeping a prieſt officiate in the cathedral: 12 miles SW. Rome, and 15 W. Alba *Long.* 29. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 47. N.

**OSTIANY**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 40 mi SE. Wilna.

**OSTIGLIA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the north of the Po: 19 miles ESE. Mantua.

**OSTINGHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, and ſeat of a prefectur in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia, on the A 8 miles W. Lippſtadt, and 4 NE. Werl.

**OSTISCO**, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York: miles SW. Onondago Caſtle.

**OSTRA**, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, on a river of ſame name, on the borders of Sileſia: 20 miles SE. Troppau.

OSTRICONI, a river of the iſland of Corſica, which runs into the ſea, near the town of Oſtriconi.

OSTRICONI, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 22 miles WSW. Baſtia.

OSTRITZ, a town of the marquiſate of Luſatia: 8 miles S. Gorlitz.

OSTROE, one of the Faroe iſlands, in the North Sea.

OSTROG, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, once the capital of a duchy ceded to Poland, in the year 1609: 38 miles NNW. Conſtantinov.

OSTROGOTHIA, ſee *Gothland*.

OSTROGOZSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez: 40 miles S. Voronez. *Long*. 56. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. N.

OSTROGZEK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 18 miles SW. Berdiczow.

OSTROKOLLA, a town of Pruſſia: 80 miles SE. Konigſberg.

OSTROLENKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: 48 miles NE. Warſaw.

OSTROSINA, a town of Croatia: 12 miles SE. Carlſtadt.

OSTROV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov, on the river Velika. *Long*. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 57. 20. N.

OSTROUCHOVSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacks, on the Choper: 44 miles WSW. Arkadinſkaia.

OSTROVITZ, a town of Croatia: 12 miles S. Bihacs.

OSTROVNOE, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 120 miles S. Kolivan. *Long*. 98. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 24. N.

OSTROVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom: 45 miles NNE. Vetluga.

OSTROW, a town of Poland, in the province of Maſovia: 60 miles ENE. Warſaw.

OSTROW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 22 miles S. Lucko.

OSTROW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: 44 miles S. Novogrodeck.

OSTROWIEC, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 3 miles E. Wilna.

OSTROZECK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 42 miles WNW. Zytomiers.

OSTRYNIA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 20 miles WSW. Lidda.

OSTUALLA, a town of Norway: 50 miles N. Frederickſtadt.

OSTUNI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto. The ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Brindiſi: it contains two churches, and five monaſteries: 51 miles NW. Otranto, and 164 E. Naples.

OSWANSIO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia: 17 miles WSW. Geffle.

OSWEGATCHY, a river of United America, which runs into the river St. Laurence. *Long*. 75. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 44. 43. N.

OSWEGATCHY, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York. *Long*. 75. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 44. 7. N.

OSWEGO, a fort on the ſouth coaſt of Lake Ontario: 30 leagues E. Niagara. *Long*. 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 44. 43. N.—This fort was taken by the French, on the 14th of Auguſt, 1756, and the garriſon made priſoners of war.

OSWEGO, a river which runs from Lake Oneida, to Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, a town and fort of United America, in the ſtate of New York, on the eaſt coaſt of Lake Ontario. *Long*. 76. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 43. 22. N.

OSWESTRY, a town of England, in the county of Salop; formerly walled and defended by a caſtle. It is ſaid to derive its name from Oſwald, king of Northumberland, who was killed here in a battle with Penda, king of Mercia. It has a weekly market on Wedneſday. The number of the houſes in the town is 510, in the whole pariſh 1000: the whole number of inhabitants 4600, of which 2200 are in the town. In the year 1216, the town was burned by king John; and in the year 1233, again deſtroyed by Llewellin, prince of Wales. The grand canal, which forms a communication between the Severn and the Dee and Merſey, paſſes near this town: 18 miles NW. Shrewſbury, and 172 NW. London.

OSWIECZIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, on the Viſtula: 32 miles W. Cracow.

OSZMIANA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 28 miles SE. Wilna.

OTABALO, a juriſdiction of South America, in the audience of Quito. The lands are laid out in plantations, and produce great quantities of ſugar. Here are alſo very conſiderable manufactures carried on by Indians reſiding in its villages, who ſeem to have an innate inclination to weaving; for beſides the ſtuffs made at the common manufactures, ſuch Indians as are independent, make, on their own account, a variety of goods, as cottons, carpets, pavilions for beds, quilts in damaſk work wholly of cotton, either white, blue, or variegated with different colours; all which are highly valued, both in the province of Quito and Peru, where they are diſpoſed of to great advantage. The method of ſowing wheat and barley in this juriſdiction is different from that uſed in other parts: for inſtead of ſcattering the ſeeds, as is commonly practiſed, they divide the ground, after it is ploughed, into ſeveral parts by furrows, and make little holes at the ſides of them, a foot diſtant from one another, putting five or ſix corns into each. However tedious this method may appear, it is abundantly repaid by the increaſe. This juriſdiction abounds with horſes and black cattle; and from the milk of the latter, large quantities of cheeſe are made. This country is happily ſituated for paſture, having an infinite number of rivulets, whoſe waters render the plains remarkably fertile. It has alſo large flocks of ſheep, though theſe ſeem to be neglected by the inhabitants. Otabalo is the principal place, and ſo large and populous, that it is ſaid to contain 18,000 or 20,000 ſouls, and among them a conſiderable number of Spaniards.

OTAHA, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, ſituated to the north of Ulietea, and ſurrounded with a reef of rocks, with a good harbour, on the eaſt coaſt, called *Obamene*, and another on the weſt called *Oherura*. It was conquered by the king of Bolabola. *Long*. 151. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 16. 33. S.

OTAHEITE, or *King George the Third's Iſland*, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about thirty leagues in circumference, ſuppoſed to have been firſt ſeen by Quiros, in the year 1606, and by him called *Sagittaria*. Captain Wallis was the firſt Engliſhman who diſcovered it in the year 1767. The year following it was viſited by monſieur Bougainville, a French commander: and again by captain Cook, in the years 1769, 1773, and 1774, from whom, as drawn up by Dr. Hawkeſworth, the following account is taken: "The iſland is ſurrounded by a reef of coral rock, which forms ſeveral excellent bays and harbours, where there is room and depth of water for any number of the largeſt ſhips. The face of the country, except that part of it which borders upon the ſea, is very uneven; it riſes in ridges that run up into the middle of the iſland, and there form mountains, which may be ſeen at the diſtance of ſixty miles: between the foot of theſe ridges and the ſea, is a border of low land, ſurrounding the whole iſland, except in a few places where the ridges riſe directly from the ſea: the border of low land is in different parts of different breadths, but no where more than a mile and a half. The ſoil, except on the very tops of the ridges, is extremely rich and fertile, watered by a great number of rivulets of excellent water, and covered with fruit-trees of various kinds. The low land that lies between the foot of the ridges and the ſea, and ſome of the vallies, are the only parts of the iſland that are inhabited, and here it is populous: the houſes do not form villages or towns, but are ranged along the whole border, at the diſtance of about fifty yards from each other, with little plantations of plantains, the tree which furniſhes them with cloth. The whole iſland, according to the beſt information, could furniſh 6780 fighting men, from which, the number of inhabitants may eaſily be computed. The produce of this iſland is bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, bannanas of thirteen ſorts, plantains, a fruit not unlike an apple, which, when ripe, is very pleaſant; ſweet potatoes, yams, cocoas, a kind of arum; a fruit known here by the name of jambu, and reckoned moſt delicious; ſugar-cane, which the inhabitants eat raw; a root of the ſalop kind, which the inhabitants call pea: a plant called ethee, of which the root only is eaten; a fruit that grows in a pod, like that of a large kidney bean, which, when it is roaſted, eats very much like a cheſtnut, by the natives called ahea; a tree called wharra, called in the Eaſt Indies pandanes, which produces fruit ſomething like the pine-apple; a ſhrub called nono; the morinda, which alſo produces fruit; a ſpecies of fern, of which the root is eaten, and ſometimes the leaves: and a plant called Theve, of which the root alſo is eaten: but the fruits of the Nono, the fern, and the Theve, are eaten only by the inferior people, and in times of ſcarcity. All theſe, which ſerve the inhabitants for food, the earth produces ſpontaneouſly, or with little culture. They had no European fruit, garden-ſtuff, pulſe, or legumes, nor grain of any kind. Of tame animals, they have only hogs, dogs, and poultry; neither is there a wild animal in the iſland, except ducks, pigeons, parroquets, with a few other birds, and rats, there being no other quadruped, nor any ſerpent. But the ſea ſupplies them with great variety of moſt excellent fiſh to eat, which is their chief luxury, and to catch it their principal labour. As to the people, they are of the largeſt ſize of Europeans. The men are tall, ſtrong, well limbed, and finely ſhaped. The women of the ſuperior rank are alſo, in general, above our middle ſtature, but thoſe of the inferior claſs are rather below it, and ſome of them are very ſmall. This defect in ſize probably proceeds from their early commerce with men, the only thing in which they differ from their ſuperiors, that could poſſibly affect their growth. Their natural complexion is that kind of clear olive or Brunette, which many people in Europe prefer to the fineſt white and red. The hair is almoſt univerſally black, and rather coarſe. The men have beards, which they wear in many faſhions, always, however, plucking out great part of them, and keeping the reſt perfectly clean and neat. In their motions there is at once vigour and eaſe; their walk is graceful, their deportment liberal, and their behaviour to ſtrangers and to each other, affable and courteous. In their diſpoſitions, alſo, they

ſeemed to be brave, open, and candid, without either ſuſpicion or treachery, cruelty or revenge. They were, however, all thieves; and when that is allowed, they need not much fear a competition with the people of any other nation upon earth. The women always cut their hair ſhort round their ears, and the men, except the fiſhers, who are almoſt continually in the water, ſuffer it to flow in large waves over their ſhoulders, or tie it up in a bunch on the top of their heads. They have a cuſtom alſo of anointing their heads, with what they call monoe, an oil expreſſed from the cocoa-nut, in which ſome ſweet herbs or flowers have been infuſed: as the oil is generally rancid, the ſmell is at firſt very diſagreeable to an European; and as they live in a hot country, and have no ſuch thing as a comb, they are not able to keep their heads free from lice, which the children and common people ſometimes pick out and eat; a hateful cuſtom, wholly diſferent from their manners in every other particular: for they are delicate and cleanly almoſt without example; and thoſe to whom captain Cook diſtributed combs, ſoon delivered themſelves from vermin, with a diligence which ſhowed that they were not more odious to us than to them. They have a cuſtom of ſtaining their bodies, nearly in the ſame manner as is practiſed in many other parts of the world, which they call tattowing. They prick the ſkin, ſo as juſt not to fetch blood, with a ſmall inſtrument, ſomething in the form of a hoe; that part which anſwers to the blade is made of a bone or ſhell, ſcraped very thin, and is from a quarter of an inch, to an inch and a half wide; the edge is cut into ſharp teeth, as points, from the number of three to twenty, according to its ſize: when this is to be uſed, they dip the teeth into a mixture of a kind of lamp-black, formed of the ſmoke that riſes from an oily nut, which they burn inſtead of candles, and water: the teeth thus prepared, are placed upon the ſkin, and the handle to which they are faſtened being ſtruck, by quick ſmart blows, with a ſtick fitted to the purpoſe, they pierce it, and at the ſame time carry into the puncture the black compoſition, which leaves an indelible ſtain. The operation is painful, and it is ſome days before the wounds are healed. It is performed upon the youth of both ſexes, when they are about twelve or fourteen years of age, on ſeveral parts of the body, and in various figures, according to the fancy of the parent, or perhaps the rank of the party. The women are generally marked with this ſtain, in the form of a Z, on every joint of their fingers and toes, and frequently round the outſide of their feet: the men are alſo marked with the ſame figure, and both men and women have ſquares, circles, and creſcents, and ill-deſigned repreſentations of men, birds, or dogs, and various other devices, impreſſed upon their legs and arms, ſome of which we were told had ſignifications, though we never could learn what they were. But the part on which theſe ornaments are laviſhed with the greateſt profuſion, is the breech: this, in both ſexes, is covered with a deep black; above which, arches are drawn one over another as high as the ſhort ribs. Their clothing conſiſts of cloth or matting of different kinds. The cloth, which will not bear wetting, they wear in dry weather, and the matting when it rains; they are put on in many different ways, juſt as their fancy leads them; for in their garments nothing is cut into ſhapes, nor any two pieces ſewed together. The dreſs of the better ſort of women conſiſts of three or four pieces: one piece, about two yards wide, and eleven yards long, they wrap ſeveral times round their waiſt, ſo as to hang down like a petticoat, as low as the middle of the leg, and this they call parou: two or three other pieces, about two yards and a half long, and one wide, each having a hole cut in the middle, they place one upon another, and then putting the head through the holes, they bring the long ends down before and behind; the others remain open at the ſides, and give liberty to the arms: this, which they call the tebuta, is gathered round the waiſt, and confined with a girdle or ſaſh, of thinner cloth, which is long enough to go many times round them, and exactly reſembles the garment worn by the inhabitants of Peru and Chili, which the Spaniards call poncho. The dreſs of the men is the ſame, except that inſtead of ſuffering the cloth that is wound about the hips to hang down like a petticoat, they bring it between their legs, ſo as to have ſome reſemblance to breeches, and it is then called Maro. Upon their legs and feet they wear no covering, but they ſhade their faces from the ſun with little bonnets, either of matting or of cocoa-nut leaves, which they make occaſionally in a few minutes. This, however, is not all their head-dreſs; the women ſometimes wear little turbans, and ſometimes a dreſs which they value much more, and which, indeed, is much more becoming, called tomou: the tomou conſiſts of human hair, plaited in threads, ſcarcely thicker than ſowing ſilk. Sir Joſeph Banks has pieces of it above a mile in length, without a knot. Their perſonal ornaments, beſides flowers, are few; both ſexes wear ear-rings, but they are placed only on one ſide: when we came, they conſiſted of ſmall pieces of ſhell, ſtones, berries, red peas, or ſome ſmall pearls, three in a ſtring; but the beads brought by captain Cook very ſoon ſupplanted them all. The children go quite naked; the girls till they are three or four years old, and the boys till they are ſix or ſeven. The houſes, or rather dwellings of theſe people, are all built in the woods, between the ſea and the mountains, and no more ground is cleared for each houſe, than juſt ſufficient to prevent the dropping of the branches from rotting the thatch with which they are covered; from the houſe,
therefore, the inhabitants ſtep immediately under the ſhade, which is t
moſt delightful that can be imagined. It conſiſts of groves of bread-fru
and cocoa-nuts, without underwood, which are interſected in all direction
by the paths that lead from one houſe to the other. The ground on whic
the houſe is built is an oblong ſquare, 24 feet long, and 11 wide; ov
this a roof is raiſed, upon three rows of pillars or poſts, parallel to eac
other, one on each ſide, and the other in the middle. The utmoſt heig
within is about nine feet, and the eaves on each ſide reach to within abo
three feet and a half of the ground: below this, and through the who
height at each end, it is open, no part of it being incloſed with a wal
The roof is thatched with palm-leaves, and the floor is covered, ſom
inches deep, with ſoft hay, over this are laid mats, ſo that the whole
one cuſhion, upon which they ſit in the day, and ſleep in the night. I
ſome houſes, however, there is one ſtool, which is wholly appropriated
the maſter of the family; beſides this, they have no furniture, except
few little blocks of wood, the upper ſide of which is hollowed into
curve, and which ſerve them for pillows. The houſe is, indeed, princ
pally uſed as a dormitory; for, except it rains, they eat in the open ai
under the ſhade of the next tree. The clothes that they wear in the da
ſerve them for covering in the night; the floor is the common bed of t
whole houſhold, and is not divided by any partition. The maſter of t
houſe and his wife ſleep in the middle, next to them the married peopl
next to them the unmarried women, and next to them, at a little diſtanc
the unmarried men; the ſervants, or toutous, as they are called, ſleep i
the open air, except it rains, and in that caſe they come juſt within t
ſhed. There are, however, houſes of another kind, belonging to the chief
in which there is ſome degree of privacy. Theſe are much ſmaller, a
ſo conſtructed, as to be carried about from place to place, and ſet up occ
ſionally, like a tent; they are incloſed on the ſides with cocoa-nut leave
but not ſo cloſe as to exclude the air, and the chief and his wife ſleep i
them alone. There are houſes alſo of a much larger ſize, not built eith
for the accommodation of a ſingle chief, or a ſingle family; but as com
mon receptacles for all the people of a diſtrict. Some of them are 2
feet long, 30 broad, and, under the ridge, 20 feet high; theſe are bui
and maintained at the common expence of the diſtrict, for the accomm
dation of which they are intended. Of the food eaten here, the greater p
is vegetable. Of the only animals, hogs, dogs, and poultry, there are by
means plenty. When a chief kills a hog, it is almoſt equally divide
among his dependants; and as they are very numerous, the ſhare of ea
individual at theſe feaſts, which are not frequent, muſt neceſſarily be ſmal
Dogs and fowl fall ſomewhat more frequently to the ſhare of the comm
people. Captain Cook could not much commend the flavour of their fowl
but thought a South Sea dog was little inferior to an Engliſh lamb; the
excellence is probably owing to their being kept up, and fed wholly up
vegetables. The ſea affords them a great variety of fiſh. The ſmall
fiſh, when they catch any, are generally eaten raw, as we eat oyſters; a
nothing that the ſea produces comes amiſs to them: they are fond of lo
ſters, crabs, and other ſhell fiſh, which are found upon the coaſt; and th
will eat not only ſea inſects, but what the ſeamen call blubbers, thoug
ſome of them are ſo tough, that they are obliged to ſuffer them to beco
putrid, before they can be chewed. Of their vegetables, the principal
the bread-fruit, to procure which coſts them no trouble or labour b
climbing a tree: the tree which produces it does not, indeed, ſhoot
ſpontaneouſly; but if a man plant ten of them in his lifetime, which
may do in about an hour, he will as completely fulfil his duty to his o
and future generations, as the native of our leſs temperate climate can
by ploughing in the cold of winter, and reaping in the ſummer's heat,
often as theſe ſeaſons return; even if, after he has procured bread for h
preſent houſehold, he ſhould convert a ſurplus into money, and lay it
for his children. It is true, indeed, that the bread-fruit is not always
ſeaſon; but cocoa-nuts, bananas, plantains, and a great variety of oth
fruits, ſupply the deficiency. Salt-water is the univerſal ſauce, no m
being eaten without it: thoſe who live near the ſea have it fetched as it
wanted; thoſe who live at ſome diſtance keep it in large bamboos, wh
are ſet up in their houſes for uſe. For drink they have in general nothi
but water, or the juice of the cocoa-nut; the art of producing liquors t
intoxicate, by fermentation, being happily unknown by them; neit
have they any narcotic which they chew, as the natives of ſome other cou
tries do opium, beetle-root, and tobacco. Their only muſical inſtrume
are flutes and drums; the flutes are made of a hollow bamboo, abou
foot long, and have only two ſtops, and conſequently but four notes. T
drum is made of a hollow block of wood, of a cylindrical form, ſolid
one end, and covered at the other with ſhark's ſkin: theſe they beat
with ſticks, but their hands; and they know how to tune two drums
different notes into concord. Among other diverſions, there is a dan
called timorodee, which is performed by young girls, whenever eight
ten of them can be collected together, conſiſting of motions and geſtu
beyond imagination wanton, in the practice of which they are brought
from their earlieſt childhood, accompanied by words, which, if it w
poſſible, would more explicitly convey the ſame ideas. In theſe dan
t

they keep time with an exactneſs which is ſcarcely excelled by the beſt performers upon the ſtages of Europe. But the practice which is allowed to the virgin, is prohibited to the married woman. Their principal manufacture is their cloth, which is of three kinds; and it is made of the bark of three different trees: the Chineſe paper-mulberry, the bread-fruit-tree, and the tree which reſembles the wild fig-tree of the Weſt Indies. The colours with which they dye this cloth are principally red and yellow. The red is exceedingly beautiful, and of a brighter and more delicate colour than any we have in Europe. Another conſiderable manufacture is matting of various kinds; ſome of which is finer, and better in every reſpect, than any we have in Europe: the coarſer ſort ſerves them to ſleep upon, and the finer to wear in wet weather. They are alſo very dexterous in making baſket and wicker work; their baſkets are of a thouſand different patterns, many of them exceedingly neat; and the making them is an art that every one practiſes, both men and women. The women make little bonnets of the cocoa-nut leaf, to ſhade their faces, at ſo ſmall an expence of time and trouble, that, when the ſun is again low in the evening, they throw them away. Theſe bonnets, however, do not cover the head, but conſiſt only of a band that goes round it, and a ſhade that projects from the forehead. Of the bark of a tree, called poerou, they make ropes and lines, from the thickneſs of an inch to the ſize of a ſmall pack-thread: with theſe they make nets for fiſhing: of the fibres of the cocoa-nut they make thread, for faſtening together the ſeveral parts of their canoes, and belts, either round or flat, twiſted or plaited; and of the bark of the erowa, a kind of nettle, which grows in the mountains, and is, therefore, rather ſcarce, they make the beſt fiſhing-lines in the world: with theſe they hold the ſtrongeſt and moſt active fiſh, ſuch as bonetas and albicores, which would ſnap our ſtrongeſt ſilk lines in a minute, though they are twice as thick. They make alſo a kind of ſeine, of a coarſe broad graſs, the blades of which are like flags; theſe they twiſt and tie together in a looſe manner, till the net, which is about as wide as a large ſack, is from 60 to 80 fathom long: this they haul in ſhoal ſmooth water, and its own weight keeps it ſo cloſe to the ground that ſcarcely a ſingle fiſh can eſcape. In every expedient, indeed, for taking fiſh, they are exceedingly ingenious; they make harpoons of cane, and point them with hard wood, which in their hands ſtrike fiſh more effectually than thoſe which are headed with iron can do in our's, ſetting aſide the advantage of our's being faſtened to a line, ſo that the fiſh is ſecured if the hook takes place, though it does not mortally wound him. They have an adze of ſtone; a chiſſel, or gouge, of bone, generally that of a man's arm between the wriſt and elbow, a raſp of coral, and the ſkin of a ſting-ray, with coral ſand, as a file or poliſher. This is a complete catalogue of their tools, and with theſe they build houſes, conſtruct canoes, hew ſtone, and fell, cleave, carve, and poliſh timber. The canoes, or boats, which are uſed by the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring iſlands may be divided into two general claſſes; one of which they call ivahahs, the other pahies. The ivahah is uſed for ſhort excurſions to ſea, and is well ſided and flat bottomed; the pahie for longer voyages, and is bow ſided, and ſharp bottomed. The ivahahs are all of the ſame figure, but of different ſizes, and uſed for different purpoſes; their length is from 72 feet to ten, but the breadth is by no means in proportion; for thoſe of ten feet are about a foot wide, and thoſe of more than ſeventy are ſcarcely two. The pahie is alſo of different ſizes, from ſixty to thirty feet long, and, like the ivaha, is very narrow. Their language is ſoft and melodious; it abounds with vowels, and captain Cook's company eaſily learnt to pronounce it: but found it exceedingly difficult to teach them to pronounce a ſingle word of Engliſh; probably not only from its abounding in conſonants, but from ſome peculiarity in its ſtructure; for Spaniſh and Italian words, if ending in a vowel, they pronounced with great facility. As to their religion, they believe the immortality of the ſoul, at leaſt its exiſtence in a ſeparate ſtate, and that there are two ſituations of different degrees of happineſs, ſomewhat analogous to our heaven and hell: the ſuperior ſituation they call *tavirua l'erai*, the other tiahoboo. They do not, however, conſider them as places of reward and puniſhment, but as receptacles for different claſſes; the firſt, for their chiefs and principal people; the other for thoſe of inferior rank, for they do not ſuppoſe that their actions here in the leaſt influence their future ſtate, or indeed that they come under the cognizance of their deities at all. The character of the prieſt, or tahowa, is hereditary: the claſs is numerous, and conſiſts of all ranks of people; the chief, however, is generally the younger brother of a good family, and is reſpected in a degree next to their kings. Marriage in this iſland, as appeared to us, is nothing more than an agreement between the man and woman, with which the prieſt has no concern. Where it is contracted, it appears to be pretty well kept, though ſometimes the parties ſeparate by mutual conſent, and in that caſe a divorce takes place with as little trouble as the marriage. The morai is at once a burying-ground and place of worſhip. Their weapons are flings, which they uſe with great dexterity, pikes headed with the ſtings of the ſting-rays, and clubs, of about ſix or ſeven feet long, made of a very hard heavy wood. Though this, and the neighbouring iſlands lie within the tropic of capricorn, yet the heat is not troubleſome, nor did the winds blow conſtantly from the eaſt. The tides about theſe iſlands are, perhaps, as inconſiderable as in any part of the world. A ſouth or ſouth-by-weſt moon, makes high water in the Bay of Matavai, at Otaheite; but the water very ſeldom riſes perpendicularly above 10 or 12 inches." *Long.* 149. 15. to 150. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 30. to 17. 48. S.

OTAKOOTAIA, or *Wenooaette*, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about three miles in circumference, diſcovered by capt. Cook in the year 1777. The beach, within the reef, is compoſed of a white coral ſand; the land within does not riſe above ſix or ſeven feet, and is covered with a light reddiſh ſoil; but is entirely deſtitute of water. The only common trees found there were cocoa-palms, of which there were ſeveral cluſters; and vaſt numbers of the wharra. The only bird ſeen amongſt the trees, was a beautiful cuckoo, of a cheſtnut brown, variegated with black. But, upon the ſhore, were ſome egg-birds, a ſmall ſort of curlew, blue and white herons, and great numbers of noddies. Though there were, at this time, no fixed inhabitants upon the iſland, indubitable marks remained of its being, at leaſt occaſionally, frequented. In particular, a few empty huts were found. There were alſo ſeveral large ſtones erected, like monuments, under the ſhade of ſome trees; and ſeveral ſpaces incloſed with ſmaller ones; where, probably, the dead had been buried. And, in one place, a great many cockle ſhells, of a particular ſort, finely grooved, and larger than the fiſt, were to be ſeen. *Long.* 201. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 15. S.

OTCHAKOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, at the mouth of the Dnieper, on the Black Sea. This town was of conſiderable importance to the Turks, and afforded a harbour for their gallies againſt corſairs; and enabled them occaſionally to act againſt the Ruſſians, for which reaſon it was always furniſhed with a numerous garriſon, and was ſtrongly fortified. It was founded by a colony of Mileſians, who gave it the name of *Olbis*. In the year 1737, it was beſieged by the Ruſſians, under the command of count Munich; the fortifications were in excellent order, and its garriſon conſiſted of a large body of choſen Turkiſh forces; but the count, compelled by the want of fodder for the horſes and other cattle, riſqued an aſſault, and carried it the third day after opening the trenches. The Ruſſians held the place till the following year, when they evacuated it, after having demoliſhed the works. In the year 1789, it was again beſieged by the Ruſſians, under the command of prince Potemkin: the capitan pacha, who commanded an army in the neighbourhood, was unable to afford any relief. It was, however, defended with the ſame perſeverance that the Turks had diſplayed in the other parts of the frontier, and the beſiegers and the beſieged were crowned with alternate ſucceſs. Prince Potemkin was repulſed in an endeavour to reduce the garriſon by ſtorm, on the firſt of September, and he opened the trenches for a regular ſiege four days after his repulſe. After an obſtinate conteſt, in which the Ruſſians at length became expoſed to the rigours of a winter's campaign, the city was taken by ſtorm on the 17th of December. The aſſault was given in conſequence of the powder magazine of the fortreſs being blown up by a ſhell. Six thouſand Turks were killed, and 3000 taken priſoners. The loſs of the Ruſſians amounted to 4000 men. Since that time it has been kept by the Ruſſians, and united to that empire: 200 miles E. Jaſſi, and 376 NNE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 50. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 44. N.

OTCHI HOTUN, a town of Aſia, 150 miles NE. Caſhgar. *Long.* 102. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 46. N.

OTEAVANOOA HARBOUR, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Bolabola.

OTHUMA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 80 miles NNE. Mocha. *Long.* 43. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 32. N.

OTIBAR, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 12 miles WNW. Motril.

OTLEY, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Friday: 10 miles NW. Leeds, and 202 NNW. London.

OTMARSCH, a town of Overiſſel, ſituated on the river Dinckel: 3 leagues N. Oldenzeel.

OTOORACITE, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of Otaheita.

OTOROWA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: 16 miles W. Poſen.

OTOULINGOU, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 146. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 54. N.

OTRANTO, a city and ſeaport of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſituated on a rocky iſland, joined to another iſland by a bridge, which by another bridge communicates with the continent, ſurounded by walls and ramparts, and defended by a citadel on a rock. The harbour is good, and the trade conſiderable. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop: 94 miles SE. Bari, and 205 E. Naples.

OTRANTO, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. The country of Otranto is bounded on all ſides by the ſea, except towards the weſt, where it is joined to Bari, about 60 miles in length, and from 20 to 25 in breadth. The principal productions are olives, figs, and grapes.

To prevent the incurſion of the Turkiſh corſairs, towers are erected at ſmall diſtances all along the coaſt. Some authors call it *The Country of Lecce*, from a town of that name, where the governor reſides. Beſides Lecce and Otranto, the principal towns are Tarento, Brindiſi, Matera, Caſtro, Gallipoli, Motala, Santa Maria de Leuca, Aleſſano, Ugento, Nardo, Oſtuni, and Caſtellaneta.

OTRAU, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau : 20 miles NE. Prerau, and 28 ENE. Olmutz.

OTRICOLI, a town of Italy, in the Sabina, near the Tiber, formerly the ſee of a biſhop. Here are the ruins of a theatre and other magnificent buildings : 24 miles SW. Spoleto, and 33 N. Rome.

OTTA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura : 8 leagues NNE. Liſbon.

OTTACANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora : 11 miles E. Capua.

OTTATI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra : 10 miles SW. Cangiano.

OTTAVA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari : 11 miles SSE. Monopoli.

OTTAWA, a river which riſes in the ſouth part of Bohemia, and runs into the Muldau, 12 miles E. Blatna.

OTTENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe Lauenburg, on the river Meden : 24 miles N. Stade. *Long.* 26. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 53. N.

OTTENDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 2 miles SE. Branau.

OTTENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles SW. Ehrnſprunn.

OTTENGRUN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland : 6 miles SW. Oelſnitz.

OTTENSCHLAG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 7 miles S. Zwetl.

OTTENSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the north ſide of the Danube : 5 miles WNW. Lintz, and 16 SW. Freyſtatt.

OTTENSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 8 miles E. Zwetl.

OTTENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter : 25 miles WNW. Munſter.

OTTER, an iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway, at the mouth of Romſdal bay. *Long.* 7. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 45. N.

OTTER, a river of England, which runs into the ſea, about 5 miles E. Exmouth, in the county of Devon.

OTTERBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine : 5 miles N. Kayſerſlautern, and 42 WNW. Heidelberg.

OTTERBURN, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, celebrated for a battle fought here in 1388, between the Engliſh, under the conduct of the earl of Northumberland and his two ſons, Henry and Ralph Percy, and the Scots, under the command of ſir William Douglas : the Scots in the beginning had the worſe, and ſir William Douglas was ſlain, by Henry Percy, ſurnamed Hotſpur : but in the moment of victory, when they were going to fly, the earl of Dunbar came up with a reinforcement, and turned the fortune of the day : 1800 Engliſh were ſlain, the two Percies, with ſeveral other gentlemen, were taken priſoners : 21 miles W. Morpeth.

OTTER CREEK, a river of United America, which runs into Lake Champlain, in the ſtate of Vermont : 5 miles NW. Newhaven.

OTTER PEAKS, mountains of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia : 100 miles W. Richmond.

OTTERSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen : 34 miles S. Slade, and 16 E. Bremen.

OTTERSEE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen : 2 miles from Otterſberg.

OTTERY ST. MARY, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Tueſday, on the river Otter : 11 miles E. Exeter, and 156 W. London.

OTTLINGEN, or *Ettingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden, ſituated on the Alb : 6 miles SSW. Durlach, and 33 WSW. Heilbron. *Long.* 25. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 56. N.

OTTMUCHAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe, on the river Neiſſe : 6 miles W. Neiſſe, and 10 SE. Munſterberg.

OTTOBEUREN, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, firſt founded in the year 764, under the cathedral of Augſburg, but at preſent exempt from all ſubordination, having, in the year 1626, paid to that cathedral the ſum of 100,000 florins, in conſideration of which it renounced all ſupremacy, juriſdiction, and authority, together with the power of impoſing taxes over it ; which agreement was confirmed by the emperor. The convent is immediately under the empire, and as ſuch formerly uſed to be ſummoned to the imperial diet ; but this privilege has for a long time been diſcontinued. It is likewiſe aſſeſſed in the quota of the circle of Swabia. Near it is a market-town, over which it is poſſeſſed of criminal juriſdiction, as a fief of the empire, granted to it in the year 1521, by Charles V. : 25 miles SSE. Ulm, and 32 SW. Augſburg.

OTTOK, a town of Croatia : 28 miles SSW. Carlſtadt.

OTTONE, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa : 21 miles NE. Genoa.

OTTSBERG, *Otzberg*, or *Utzberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine : 26 miles N. Heidelberg, and 6 SE. Darmſtadt.

OTTWEILER, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau-Saarbruck, ſituated among mountains, and containing a caſtle, a Proteſtant and a Roman Catholic church : 13 miles N. Saarbruck, and 40 SE. Treves.

OTUBUE, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Bolabola.

OTURA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada : 5 miles S. Grenada.

OUA-CONG-YN, a town of Aſia, in Thibet : 3 miles SW. Hami.

OVAGIK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 2 miles S. Izmid.

OUALO, ſee *Hoval.*

OUAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 53 miles WSW. Koang.

OU-ANG-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan : 28 miles SSW. Nganking.

OUAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-tong, in the iſland of Hai-nan : 75 miles S. Kiong-tcheou.

OUANG KOA, a town of the kingdom of Corea : 28 miles ESE. Koang-tcheou.

OUANLIN-HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary : 588 miles NE. Peking.

OUANNE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre : 3 leagues SW. Auxerre, and 4 N. Clamecy.

OUAN-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi : 38 miles N. Kan-tcheou.

OUAN-NIEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi : 20 miles SSE. Yao-tcheou.

OUAN TAI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi : 15 miles N. Yuen-tcheou.

OVAR, a town and caſtle of Hungary : 16 miles WNW. Roſenburg.

OVAR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira : 5 leagues NNE. Bragança Nova, and 5 S. Oporto.

OUARDAN, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, where Father Sicard burnt heaps of ancient manuſcripts depoſited in a dove-houſe, pretending they were books of magic : 25 miles NW. Cairo.

OUARVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Janville : 3½ leagues NNW. Janville, and 4 SE. Chartres.

OUCARRA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore : 5 miles S. Sattimanglum.

OUCENTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora : 12 miles E. Capua.

OUCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen : 18 miles E. Koei-tcheou.

OUCHE, a river of France, which runs into the Saône : 4 leagues below Dijon.

OUDAL, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus : 40 miles NE. Chriſtiania.

OUDATUM-OUDOUC, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 139. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 9. N.

OUDE, a province of Hindooſtan, ſituated on each ſide of the Ganges, bounded on the north by mountains, which ſeparate it from Thibet, on the eaſt by Bahar, on the ſouth by Allahabad, and on the weſt by Agra : according to major Rennel, the dimenſions of Oude, and its dependencies, may by reckoned 360 Britiſh miles in length, from eaſt to weſt ; and in breadth, from 150 to 180 ; and their area is about one-third part of that part of the Bengal provinces ; being to each other in the proportion of 53 to 162. Generally ſpeaking, the whole territory is one continued plain ; and is a continuation of that extenſive level vally through which the Ganges and its branches take their courſe. It is moreover the central part of the ancient kingdom or empire of the Praſii. The capital city is Luckow, ſituated on the river Goomty. The nabob of Oude is in alliance with the Britiſh power ; and a brigade of the Bengal army is conſtantly ſtationed on the weſtern frontier ; thereby anſwering the purpoſes of covering Oude as well as Bengal, and of keeping the weſtern ſtates in awe. It is advanced about 100 miles beyond Lucknow. The whole expence of it is paid by the nabob of Oude, under the name of ſubſidy. It received its name from an ancient city, now deſerted, near Fyzaabad.

OUDENARDE, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the Scheldt; ſuppoſed by ſome to have been built by the Goths, about the year 411. It lies in a valley, on the ſide of a mountain called *Kerſelaerberg*, which defends the city. It has two pariſh churches, five gates, and many good buildings. They have, in this city, two different juriſdictions; one of the magiſtracy, which is compoſed of a grand-bailly, a burgo-maſter, and nine echevins; the other in the hands of the lords: theſe juriſdictions are ſeparated by the Scheldt. This town was ſo well fortified by Francis de la Noüe, a French Calviniſt, that it obtained the name of *Little Rochelle*. Frederick du Bourg, the governor, defended it with great courage, againſt the Spaniards, for three months, and ſurrendered it for want of men. It was taken in the year 1658, by the French under the command of the Duke of Orleans, and reſtored to the king of Spain at the treaty of the Pyrennées: but the war being renewed between the two crowns, it was taken by the French in 1667, after three days' attack, and again reſtored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was beſieged in the year 1674, after the battle of Seneff. The Prince of Condé advanced to its relief; and as his army was very much fatigued, the prince of Orange would have marched out of his lines to give him battle. The Spaniards were of this opinion; but the Comte de Souches, who commanded a body of Germans, the next day drew off his troops to the diſtance of a league, which gave the French room to throw all the ſuccours into the town which they wanted, and the prince was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. The city was reſtored to Spain, at the treaty of Nimmegen. In the year 1684, it was bombarded by the French, and a great part of it deſtroyed: but the Baron de Couneres, who commanded in the city, took ſuch good meaſures, that he compelled the enemy to retire with conſiderable loſs. In the year 1698, the confederate generals reſolved to attack the duke of Burgundy near Oudenarde, and were, for that purpoſe, preparing to croſs the Scheldt. Vendoſme propoſed falling upon them while one half of the army only had croſſed the river; but he was thwarted by the duke of Burgundy, who ſeemed confounded and perplexed at this critical juncture, on which his reputation and the ſecurity of France depended. When it was too late, the Duke of Burgundy acceded to Vendoſme's opinion, and declared for an engagement, after almoſt the whole allied army had croſſed the river, and formed on the banks. Vendoſme then remonſtrated that the opportunity was loſt; however, he at laſt conſented, with great reluctance. Grimaldi was ordered to begin the charge with the king's houſehold troops; but finding the rivulet marſhy, he refuſed to advance, and retired to the right. The enemy immediately fell on with incredible impetuoſity, and took the village of Heyne, in which eleven battalions were poſted. The main body of the army ſuſtained the whole ſhock of the confederate infantry with great bravery, and the battle continued for an hour with dubious ſucceſs, until the prince of Orange, with the Dutch infantry, made a motion, and fell on the flank of the French army. Comte Tilly and general Owerkerke had likewiſe made an impreſſion on the right wing. Then the French began to fall into diſorder; nor could all the endeavours of the duke of Vendoſme longer retard the fortune of Marlborough. Alighting from his horſe, he flew among the ranks, called the officers by name, implored them to maintain the honour of their country, and animated the men with his voice and example. His great military talents had never appeared to greater advantage than upon this occaſion, but they proved uſeleſs: his men were driven back on each other with ſuch fury, that the whole army became a ſcene of confuſion. Several regiments were cut in pieces among the incloſures, others threw down their arms. Night interpoſing ſaved a greater part of the army, and furniſhed Vendoſme with an opportunity of drawing off his broken forces towards Ghent. Seeing the troops give way, he prognoſticated a defeat, and had provided a rear-guard of twenty battalions to ſecure the retreat. To this precaution the French owed their ſafety; for the enemy ſent detachments of horſe at day-break in purſuit of the fugitives; but they found the hedges and ditches that ſkirted the road ſo well lined with grenadiers, that it was impoſſible to form. In this action the French loſt 3000 men killed, and 7000 taken priſoners; although the reſt of the army was ſaved by the conduct of Vendoſme. Oudenarde ſurrendered to the French on the 3d of July, 1794: 12 miles S. Ghent, and 24 NE. Lille.

OUDENBERG, a town of Flanders: 2 leagues SE. Oſtend.

OUDENBOSCH, a town of Brabant: 10 miles W. Breda.

OUDERKERCK, a town of Holland: 2 leagues S. Amſterdam.

OUDEWATER, a town of Holland, ſituated on the Little Iſſel, which obtained the privileges of a city, in the year 1254, from Henry de Vianen, biſhop of Utrecht. In the year 1575, it was taken by aſſault, pillaged, and burned by the Spaniards, under the command of Gilles de Barlamont, lord of Hierges, after they had been obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Leyden. Among the people who were murdered by the Spaniards, were the mother, ſiſters, and brothers of the celebrated James Arminius, who was born here in the year 1560: 20 miles S. Amſterdam, and 10 SW. Utrecht.

OUDIGHIR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad: 5 miles NW. Beder, and 110 NW. Hydrabad.

OUDIPOUR, or *Meywar*, a province of Hindooſtan, belonging to the Rajpoots, about 100 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, ſituated to the eaſt of the river Puddah. It is probable that in early times the whole Rajpootana conſtituted one entire kingdom or empire, under the rana or prince of Oudipour, who has in all times, ſince we had any knowledge of hiſtory, been conſidered as the head of the Rajpoot ſtates. A long-eſtabliſhed cuſtom of homage to a temporal prince, from thoſe who do not acknowledge his ſuperiority in any other way, ſeems to prove the exiſtence of real power in the hands of his anceſtors. In modern times the rana of Oudipour ſeems to have been conſidered ſomewhat in the ſame light as the general of the Amphictyons was in Greece. Oudipour is the preſent capital.

OUDIPOUR, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar to which it gives name, in the country of Agimere: 120 miles SSW. Agimere, and 260 SW. Agra. *Long.* 74. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 42. N.

OUDOBO, a country of Africa, ſubject to Benin.

OUDON, a river of France, which runs into the Orne at Caen.

OUDON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire: 1½ league W. Ancenis, and 5 NE. Nantes.

OUDSONG-PANDANG, or *Joudandan*, or *Rotterdam*, a fortreſs in the iſland of Celebes, near Macaſſar.

OUEI, or *Yu*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 150 miles SW. Tai-yuen.

OUEI-LING, or *Yu-ting*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 117 miles SSW. Peking.

OUEI-LO, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 295 miles SW. Hami.

OUEI-NING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou. *Long.* 121. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 45. N.

OUEI-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 42 miles ENE. Kai.

OUEI-YUEN, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 275 miles ESE. Hami.

OUEI-YUEN HOTUN, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 450 miles ENE. Peking.

OUE-KIUM, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Honan, on the Ki river: 297 miles SSW. Peking.

OVELGUNN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 9 miles ESE. Eutyn.

OVELGUNNE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 2½ miles SE. Gluckſtadt.

OUEN-CAI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou. *Long.* 124. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. N.

OUEN-OUEI, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 40 miles WNW. Outchuen.

OUEN-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the iſle of Hai-nan: 32 miles SE. Kiong-tcheou.

OUEN-TCHEOU, a city of China of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kian, on a river, with a good harbour, not far from the ſea: 765 miles SE. Peking. *Long.* 138. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 1. N.

OUEN-TCHUEN, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 85 miles NE. King-ki-tao.

OUEN-Y, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 20 miles SSW. Ou-tcheou.

OUEN-YEN, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 33 miles SSW. Ou-tcheou.

OVER-LANDENBROECK, a town of Utrecht: half a league N. from Duerſtede.

OVER-YSCHE, a town of Brabant, on the river Yſche; 10 miles SE. from Bruſſels.

OVERA, ſee *Aweri*.

OVERFLAKEE, an iſland of Holland, in the Meuſe. Sommerdyck is the chief place.

OVERISSEL, one of the Seven United Dutch States, bounded on the north by Groningen and Frieſland, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Munſter and county of Bentheim, on the ſouth by Guelderland, and on the weſt by the Zuyder See. The ſoil is for the moſt part marſhy and full of heath, except towards the weſt, where there are ſome corn-lands and ſome paſtures, but not equal to ſome of the other States; and generally lying in common, without incloſure, and almoſt without aſcertained property. Near the rivers, however, there are ſome rich incloſed meadows, which produce good hay. The whole country is flat and low, with the exception of one ſmall ridge, which runs through the country, from north to ſouth. In the latter end of the 10th century, this ſtate became part of the biſhopric of Utrecht, under the name of the *Upper Dioceſe*. In the year 1528, it was ceded to the emperor Charles V. and erected into a lordſhip. In the year 1580, it acceded to an union with the other provinces. Overiſſel is divided into three quarters, or diſtricts: *Salland*, *Twent*, and *Vollenhoven*; beſides which the country of Drent is dependent on it, and may be conſidered as a part. The principal towns are Deventer, Campen, Zwol, and Vollenhoven, with Aſſen and Coverden, in Drent. The principal rivers are the Iſſel and the Vecht.

OVERTON, a town of England, in the county of Hants, formerly a market-town and a borough. Here are conſiderable ſilk-mills and paper-mills: 10 miles E. Andover, and 54 W. London.

OUESSANT, or *Uſhant*, an iſland in the Engliſh channel, belonging to France, about 10 miles in circumference: it contains ſeveral hamlets and a ſmall port, defended by a caſtle. The number of inhabitants is about 700: about 12 miles from the continent. *Long.* 12. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

OUE-TCHUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: 18 miles NE. Hiu-tcheou.

OUEZE, a river of France, which runs into the Sorgue, 4 miles NNE. Avignon.

OUGEIN, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country, and capital of the country which belongs to Madajee Sindia. It is a place of great antiquity, near the Sepra: 340 miles SSW. Delhi, and 200 S. Agimere. *Long.* 75. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 27. N.

OUGUELA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 1½ league NNE. Campo Mayor, and 2 S. Albuquerque, in Spain.

OUGUELA, a town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli.

OU-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 25 miles ENE. Fong-yang.

OVIEDO, a city of Spain, and capital of the province of Aſturias, ſituated on a plain between two ſmall rivers, the Deva and Ove. The ſee of a biſhop and an univerſity: it contains three pariſhes, two convents, four hoſpitals, and 7000 inhabitants: 47 miles N. Leon, and 120 N. Burgos. *Long.* 10. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 19. N.

OUILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Falaiſe: 2 leagues W. Falaiſe, and 6 S. Caen.

OUINICHTAGAN, a lake of Lower Canada: 61 leagues N. from Quebec.

OUITANON, a town of North America, on the river Wabaſh: 6 miles SW. Kathtippacanunck.

OUJULINKA, a town of Thibet, near Lake Jamdro: 14 leagues ESE. Kiang-ſee.

OUKAKEE, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 86. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

OUKANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 22½ miles NNW. Hang-tcheou.

OUKANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang. *Long.* 127. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

OUKERCK, a town of Holland: 7 miles S. from Naerden.

OUKE TANACSA, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 30 leagues SE. Laſſa.

OU-KIAM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 12 miles E. Ching.

OU-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 9 miles S. Sou-tcheou.

OOU-KIAO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 12 miles SE. King.

OU-KUEN, or *Vou-ting*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan. *Long.* 120. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 34. N.

OULAN-HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls: 120 miles N. Peking.

OULAN TABALAN, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 58 miles S. Chatcheou.

*Oulcher-le-château*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Soiſſons: 3½ leagues S. Soiſſons, and 3 N. Château Thierry.

OULNEY, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, with a manufacture of bone-lace, and a market on Monday: 19 miles NE. Buckingham, and 56 NNW. London.

OU-LONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 45 miles SSE. Pei.

OULOUSTOU, a lake of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 132. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

OULSTEEN, an iſland near the coaſt of Norway, of a triangular form, 8 leagues in circumference: 40 leagues N. Bergen.

OULX, a town of Piedmont, ſituated in a valley to which it gives name; taken by the French, in May, 1794: 5 miles N. Sezanne, and 9 SW. Suſa.

OULY, ſee *Wolly*.

OU-MONG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. *Long.* 121. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 20. N.

OUNDLE, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, on the river Nen, with a weekly market on Saturday: 13 miles S. Stamford, and 83 N. London.

OU-NHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 32 miles NE. Nhing-tcheou.

OVOCA, a river of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, which runs into the ſea, a little below Arklow.

OU-PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 45 miles SSW. Ting-tcheou.

OU-POU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 25 miles E. Hoai king.

OU-POU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Hoang: 22 miles E. Soui-te.

OUQUES, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mer: 4 leagues NW. Mer, and 5 N. Blois.

OURA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: 3 leagues S. Chaves.

OURCIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps: 10 miles N. Gap.

OUREM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſituated on a mountain, containing 1800 inhabitants: 4 leagues SE. Leyria, and 4 W. Thomar.

OURFA, or *Urfa*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, anciently called *Edeſſa*. It is watered by a canal from the Euphrates. The country round is fertile in corn and fruit. This town was firſt taken by the Saracens, in the year 1087. The Chriſtians retook it in the year 1097, and in the year 1142, it was ſeized by the Turks, in whoſe power it has continued ever ſince, and is the reſidence of a beglerbeg: 70 miles SW. Diarbek, and 90 NE. Aleppo.

OURIQUE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, containing about 2000 inhabitants. Near this town, Don Alphonſo Henriques obtained a ſignal victory over the Moors, in the year 1149: 8 leagues SSW. Beja, and 25 SSE. Liſbon.

OURLIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belvez: 5 miles SSE. Belvez.

OUROE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the coaſt of Zealand, in the Iſefiord Gulf: 4 miles NNE. Hol-beck.

OUROUX, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Château Chinon: 7 miles N. Château Chinon.

OUROUGERD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 34 leagues SE. Amadan.

OURRY, or *New Alderney*, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Carteret, in the year 1767. This is one of thoſe called *Queen Charlotte's Iſlands*, about 10 miles long, and 5 broad. *Long.* 165. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 10. S.

OURSE, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, at Bar-ſur-Seine.

OURT, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: 4 miles N. Luxemburg.

OURT, or *Ouret*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Meuſe, at Liege.

OUTON POULAC, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 15 miles SW. Yolotou-Hotun.

OURUCZE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 68 miles NNE. Zytomiers.

OURVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cany: 3 leagues W. Fêcamp, and 2 SW. Cany.

OUSBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 23 miles N. Chriſtianſtadt.

OUSCOTTA, a town and fort of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, taken by earl Cornwallis, in April, 1791: 15 miles NE. Bangalore.

OUSE, a river of Canada, which runs into the Lake Erie. *Long.* 79. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 50. N.

OUSE, a river of England, formed by the union of the Ure, and the Swale, about 4 miles from Boroughbridge, in the county of York, which paſſes by Aldborough, York, Selby, &c. and joins the Trent, on the borders of Lincolnſhire, where their united ſtreams form the Humber, 19 miles W. from Hull.

OUSE, a river of England, in the county of Suſſex, which paſſes by Lewes, and runs into the ſea, below Newhaven, where it forms a conſiderable haven.

OUSE (*Greater*), a river of England, which riſes in the county of Northampton, paſſes through Buckinghamſhire, Bedfordſhire, Cambridgeſhire, and Norfolk, and falls into the German Sea, a little below Lynn.

OUSE (*Smaller*), a river of England, which runs into the Greater Ouſe, near Downham, in Norfolk.

OUSOURI, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 67 miles SSW. Tondon.

OUSSON, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: 8 miles SE. Gien.

OUSSOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, 69 miles ENE. Seringapatam, and 19 SE. Bangalore.—This was an important place, and the fortifications had been ſtrengthened by Tippoo, but was abandoned on the approach of the British troops, on the 15th of July, 1791. In one of the ſtore-houſes of the fort a kind of journal was found, written by an Engliſhman, who, with two others, his companions, had been confined and put to death here, by order of Tippoo.

OUST, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Girons: 2½ leagues S. St. Girons.

OUST, a river of France, which runs into the Villaine, near Redon.

OUSTAD, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: 32 miles W. Chriſtianſand.

OU-TAI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-si: 27 miles SE. Tai-tcheou.

OU-TAM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 32½ miles SE. Peking.

OUTARD BAY, a bay of Canada, on the north ſide of the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 68. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 2. N.

OUTCHACTAL, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 67 miles E. Harachar-Hotun.

OUTCHANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou quang, on the river Yang-tſe: 582 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 131. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 36. N.

OU-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi. All the rivers of this province unite near this city, which joins to the province of Quang-tong, and is the key of the whole province, and the moſt conſiderable city for commerce in it. It hath one town of the ſecond order, and nine of the third within its juriſdiction. The country is partly mountainous, and partly flat. In the mountains is found Cinnabar, and the uncommon tree called Quang-lang, which, inſtead of pith, hath a ſoft pulp, of which they make flour. *Long.* 128. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 28. N.

OU-TCHEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 20 miles N. Se-nan.

OUTCHOU, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Sanpoo.

OUTCHOU-MOUTCHIN, a Tartarian ſtandard, in Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 135. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

OU-TCHUEN, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of King-ki: 55 miles SSE. King-ki.

OU-TCHUEN, a ſea-port town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 20 miles SSE. Hoa.

OUTEIRO, a town and fortreſs of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los Montes, on a mountain: 3 leagues SE. Bragança, and 7 NW. Miranda de Duero.

OU-TING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yunnan. *Long.* 119. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 53. N.

OUTREDRCOG, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, taken by the Britiſh forces, in December, 1792: 12 miles from Savern-droog.

OUVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 3½ leagues SE. Cany, and 6 NNW. Rouen.

OUY, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 37½ miles ESE. Chun-te.

OUY, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 17½ miles S. Ching.

OUY, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 27½ miles S. Tchu-tcheou.

OUZOUER LE MARCHE, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mer: 4 leagues N. Mer, and 7 N. Blois.

OUZOUER SUR CRESCE, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gien: 7 leagues S. Montargis, and 2 SE. Gien.

OWANTY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 16 miles E. Wilkomierz.

OWASCO, a lake of United America: 25 miles S. Lake Ontario.

OWCZE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 40 miles W. Kaminiec.

OWEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg: 18 miles SE. Stuttgart, and 28 E. Nagold.

OWEY, a ſmall iſland of the Atlantic, near the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

OWHARREE, a harbour on the weſt coaſt of Huaheine, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 151. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 54. S.

OWHYEE, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, the moſt eaſterly and by much the largeſt of the Sandwich Iſlands, and thus deſcribed by captain King: " It is of a triangular ſhape. The angular points make the north-eaſt and ſouth extremities, of which the northern is in *Lat.* 20. 17. N. *Long.* 204. 02. E.: the eaſtern in *Lat.* 19. 34. N. *Long.* 205. 06. E.: and the ſouthern extremity in *Lat.* 18. 54. N. *Long.* 204. 15. E. Its greateſt length, which lies in a direction nearly north and ſouth, is 28½ leagues, its breadth is 24 leagues, and it is about 255 geographical, or 293 Engliſh miles in circumference. The whole iſland is divided into ſix large diſtricts: Amakooa and Aheedoo, which lie on the north-eaſt ſide; Apoona and Kaoo on the ſouth-eaſt; Akona and Koaarra on the weſt. The diſtricts of Amakooa and Aheedoo, are ſeparated by a mountain called *Mounah Kaah*, or *The Mountain Kaah*, which riſes in three peaks, perpetually covered with ſnow, and may be clearly ſeen at 40 leagues' diſtance. To the north of this mountain the coaſt conſiſts of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful caſcades of water. We were once flattered with the hopes of meeting with a harbour round a bluff head, in *Lat.* 20. 10. N. and *Long.* 204. 26. E. but, on doubling the point, and ſtanding cloſe in, we found it connected, by a low vally, with another high head to the north-weſt. The country riſes inland with a gentle aſcent, is interſected by deep narrow glens, or rather chaſms, and appear to be well cultivated, and ſprinkled over with a number of villages. The ſnowy mountain is very ſteep, and the lower part of it covered with wood. The coaſt of Aheedoo, which lies to the ſouth of Mouna Koah, is of a moderate height, and the interior parts appear more even than the country to the north-weſt, and leſs broken by ravines. Off theſe two diſtricts we cruized for almoſt a month; and, whenever our diſtance from ſhore would permit it, were ſure of being ſurrounded by canoes laden with all kinds of refreſhments. We had frequently a very heavy ſea, and great ſwell, on this ſide of the iſland, and as we had no ſoundings, and could obſerve much foul ground off the ſhore, we never approached nearer the land than two or three leagues, excepting on the occaſion already mentioned. The coaſt to the north-eaſt of Apoona, which forms the eaſtern extremity of the iſland, is low and flat; the acclivity of the inland parts is very gradual, and the whole country covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. This, as far as we could judge, is the fineſt part of the iſland, and we were afterwards told, that the king had a place of reſidence here. At the ſouth-weſt extremity, the hills riſe abruptly from the ſea ſide, leaving but a narrow border of low ground toward the beach. We were pretty near the ſhore at this part of the iſland, and found the ſides of the hills covered with a fine verdure; but the country ſeemed to be very thinly inhabited. On doubling the eaſt point of the iſland, we came in ſight of another ſnowy mountain, called *Mouna Roa*, or *The extenſive Mountain*, which continued to be a very conſpicuous object all the while we were ſailing along the ſouth-eaſt ſide. It is flat at the top, making what is called by mariners table-land: the ſummit was conſtantly buried in ſnow, and we once ſaw its ſides alſo ſlightly covered for a conſiderable way down, but the greateſt part of this diſappeared again in a few days. Accordingly to the tropical line of ſnow, as determined by Mr. Condamine, from obſervations taken on the Cordilleras, this mountain muſt be at leaſt 16,020 feet high, which exceeds the height of the Pico de Teyde, or Peak of Teneriffe, by 724 feet, according to Dr. Heberden's computation: or 3680 according to that of the Chevalier de Borda. The peaks of Mouna Kaah appeared to be about half a mile high, and as they are entirely covered with ſnow, the altitude of their ſummits cannot be leſs than 18,400 feet. But it is probable that both theſe mountains may be conſiderably higher. For, in inſular ſituations, the effects of the warm ſea air muſt neceſſarily remove the line of ſnow, in equal latitudes, to a greater height than where the atmoſphere is chilled on all ſides, by an immenſe tract of perpetual ſnow. The coaſt of Kaoo preſents a proſpect of the moſt horrid and dreary kind: the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of ſome dreadful convulſion. The ground is every where covered with cinders, and interſected in many places with black ſtreaks, which ſeem to mark the courſe of a lava that has flowed, not many ages back, from the mountain Roa to the ſhore. The ſouthern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting head-land is compoſed of broken and craggy rocks, piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in ſharp points. Notwithſtanding the diſmal aſpect of this part of the iſland, there are many villages ſcattered over it, and it certainly is much more populous than the verdant mountains of Apoona. Nor is this circumſtance hard to be accounted for. As theſe iſlanders have no cattle, they have conſequently no uſe for paſturage, and therefore naturally prefer ſuch ground as lies more convenient for fiſhing, or is beſt ſuited to the cultivation of yams and plantains. Now amidſt theſe ruins there are many patches of rich ſoil, which are carefully laid out in plantations: and the neighbouring ſea abounds with a variety of moſt excellent fiſh, with which, as well as with other proviſions, we were always plentifully ſupplied. Off this part of the coaſt we could find no ground, at leſs than a cable's length from the ſhore, with 160 fathoms of line, excepting in a ſmall bright to the eaſtward of the ſouth point, where we had regular ſoundings of fifty and fifty-eight fathoms, over a bottom of fine ſand. Before we proceed to the weſtern diſtricts, it may be neceſſary to remark, that the whole eaſt ſide of the iſland, from the northern to the ſouthern extremity, does not afford the ſmalleſt harbour or ſhelter for ſhipping. The ſouth-weſt parts of Akona are in the ſame ſtate with the adjoining diſtrict of Kaoo; but farther to the north the country has been cultivated with great pains, and is extremely populous. In this part of the iſland is ſituated Karakakooa Bay. Along the coaſt nothing is ſeen but large maſſes of ſlag, and the fragments of black ſcorched rocks; behind which, the ground riſes gradually for about two miles and a half, and appears to have been formerly covered with looſe burnt ſtones. Theſe the natives have taken the pains of clearing away, frequently to the depth of three feet and upwards; which labour, great as it is, the fertility of the ſoil amply repays. Here, in a rich aſhy mould, they cultivate ſweet potatoes, and the cloth-plant. The fields are incloſed with ſtone-fences, and are interſperſed with groves of cocoa-nut trees. On the riſing ground beyond theſe, the bread-fruit trees are planted, and flouriſh with the greateſt luxuriance. Koaara extends from the weſternmoſt point to the northern extremity of the iſland; the whole coaſt between them forming an extenſive bay, called *Toe-yah-yah*, which is bounded to the north by two very conſpicuous hills. Toward the bottom of this bay there is foul, coraliy ground, extending upward of a mile from the ſhore, without which the ſoundings are regular, with good anchorage, in twenty fathoms. The country, as far as the eye could reach, ſeemed fruitful and well inhabited, the ſoil being in appearance of the ſame kind with the diſtrict of Kaoo; but no freſh water is to be got here. A party advanced into the land, to the diſtance of three or four miles from the bay: they found the country as before deſcribed; the hills afterwards roſe with a more ſudden aſcent, which brought them to the extenſive plantations that terminate the view of the country, as ſeen from the ſhips. Theſe plantations conſiſt of the tarrow or eddy-root, and the ſweet potatoe, with plants of the cloth-tree, neatly ſet out in rows. The walls that ſeparate them are made of the looſe burnt ſtones, which are got in clearing the ground; and being entirely concealed by ſugar-canes, planted cloſe on each ſide, make the moſt beautiful fences that can be conceived. As they paſſed along, they did not obſerve a ſingle ſpot of ground, that was capable of improvement, left unplanted; and, indeed, it appeared from their account hardly poſſible for the country to be cultivated to greater advantage for the purpoſes of the inhabitants, or made to yield them a larger ſupply of neceſſaries for their ſubſiſtence. They were ſurprized to meet with ſeveral fields of hay; and on enquiring to what uſe it was applied, were told, it was deſigned to cover the young tarrow grounds, in order to preſerve them from being ſcorched by the ſun. They ſaw a few ſcattered huts amongſt the plantations, which ſerved for occaſional ſhelter to the labourers; but no villages at a greater diſtance than four or five miles from the ſea." It was on this iſland that the celebrated captain Cook, fell a ſacrifice to a miſunderſtanding, or ſudden impulſe of revenge, in the natives, on Sunday the 14th February, 1779.

OWL'S HEAD, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 62. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

OX MOUNTAIN, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: 10 miles WSW. Sligo.

OXENBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles S. Ips.

OXENBERG, a village of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen, near Aſſens, where the count of Oldenburg was defeated, by Chriſtian III. in the year 1535.

OXFORD, a city of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, the ſee of a biſhop, and an univerſity, ſituated on a gentle eminence, at the union of the Cherwel and the Thames, and anciently ſurrounded with walls, of which conſiderable remains are yet to be ſeen. Oxford was the reſidence of Alfred and his three ſons, and the latter ſtruck money here. It was burnt by the Danes, in the year 979; and a few years after, in the year 1002, the Danes were deſtroyed in the general maſſacre, for which they again burnt the city in the year 1009; and Swain, in the year 1013, laid waſte the country, and frightened the citizens into a ſurrender, taking hoſtages of them. The Danes burnt it a fourth time, in the year 1032. Harold Harefoot was crowned here in the year 1036, and in his three years' reign did all the miſchief he could to this place. The conqueror meeting with a refuſal to his ſummons, and other affronts here, ſtormed the city on the north ſide, in the year 1067, and gave it to Robert D'Oyley, by whom the walls were probably built or raiſed on an older foundation. This ſame D'Oyley erected the caſtle in the year 1071, which from its ruins appears to have been a work of great extent and ſtrength. The empreſs Maud was ſo cloſely beſieged in this caſtle by Stephen, that ſhe was forced to eſcape by night acroſs the frozen Thames, through his army, ſix miles on foot, in a deep ſnow. All its remains are the tower, diminiſhing as it aſcends, and ſerving for a county gaol; the mount, with a large vaulted magazine, now a ſtore cellar, and part of a wall, ten feet thick. In the court are the remains of the hall, where was held, in 1577, the Black Aſſize, ſo called from an infectious diſtemper, brought by the priſoners, whereof near 100 perſons died. King Henry I. built a palace here, on a ſpot called *Beaumont*, where Richard ſurnamed Cœur de Lion was born. The city thus embelliſhed with buildings, numbers began to flock hither, as to the common mart of learning and virtue; and literature flouriſhed ſo well that in the reign of John, there were 3000 ſtudents who all to a man on a ſudden left the place. This ſeceſſion to Reading, Cambridge, Maidſtone, Saliſbury, &c. in the year 1269, was occaſioned by the king's ſeverity, in ordering to be inſtantly hanged without the walls, two ſcholars, who were impriſoned by the citizens on ſuſpicion, for one who had accidentally killed a woman as he walked *colligendi animi gratia*. But the inhabitants being ſoon ſenſible of their loſs, ſued for pardon on their knees, at Weſtminſter, before Nicholas the pope's legate, and ſubmitted to public penance in all the churches of Oxford. Upon which the ſcholars, after five years' abſence, returned, and obtained new privileges for their more effectual protection. The origin of the univerſity is involved in obſcurity. According to Camden, even in the times of the Britons, Oxford was the ſeat of learning. Some ſtudents removing hither from Cricklade; a monaſtery was founded by St. Frideſwide, in the time of the Saxons, which was burned, and rebuilt by king Ethelred. When the Danes were reduced by Alfred, that prince is ſaid to have founded three colleges, one for philoſophy, another for grammar, and a third for divinity, in the year 886, ſo that on this conſideration Alfred ſeems rather the reſtorer than the founder. But however that may be, Mr. Camden himſelf gives the precedence in point of time to Baliol college, in the year 1269, by which is probably underſtood to mean the firſt endowed with a regular and permanent income. The univerſity is governed by a chancellor, uſually a nobleman, choſen by the ſtudents for life; a high ſteward, named by the chancellor, and approved by the univerſity, who is alſo for life, and to aſſiſt the chancellor, &c. a vice-chancellor, one always in orders, and the head of a college, who exerciſes the chancellor's power, keeps the officers and ſtudents to their duty, and chooſes four pro-vice-chancellors, out of the heads of colleges, to officiate in his abſence; two proctors, who are maſters of arts, choſen yearly out of the ſeveral colleges in turn, to keep the peace, puniſh diſorders, overſee weights and meaſures, order ſcholaſtic exerciſes, and the admiſſion to degrees; a public orator, who writes letters by order of convocation, and harangues princes, and other great men, who viſit the univerſity; a keeper of its archives; a regiſter, who records all tranſactions of the convocation, &c.; three eſquire-beadles, with gilt ſilver maces, and three yeoman-beadles, with plain ones, who attend the vice-chancellor in public, execute his orders for apprehending delinquents, publiſh the courts of convocation, and conduct the preachers to church, and lecturers to ſchool; a verger, who, on ſolemn occaſions, walks with the beadles before the vice-chancellor, and carries a ſilver rod. Oxford contains twenty colleges, and five halls. 1. Baliol College, founded in the year 1269, by John Baliol, father of John Baliol, king of Scotland, in great part rebuilt in the reigns of Henry VI. and VII.; it conſiſts of a maſter, twelve fellows, fourteen ſcholars, and eighteen exhibitioners. 2. Merton College. Walter de Merton, biſhop of Rocheſter and lord Chancellor of England, transferred to Oxford, in the year 1267, a college which he had built at Maldon, in Surry, three years before. At firſt he ſeems to have only intended this for ſuch of chaplains and ſcholars as ſhould chooſe to come hither from the other; but in 1274, both were united by the founder. It conſiſts of a warden, twenty-four fellows, fourteen poſt-maſters, &c. 3. Univerſity College. The largeſt of Alfred's three halls before mentioned, is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been Univerſity College. But however that be, it is more certain that the reſtoration of this old houſe is owing to the legacy of William, archdeacon of Durham, who died in the year 1249, and left 310 marks to the chancellor and univerſity, for the maintenance of eleven or twelve maſters, wherewith a ſociety was eſtabliſhed in the year 1260, and their ſtatutes ſettled by the univerſity, in the year 1292, and the endowment of Walter Skerlaw, biſhop of Durham, Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, and other benefactors. It was valued at 78l. per annum, and conſiſts now of a maſter, twelve fellows, thirteen ſcholars, &c. This college has been much enlarged by the generous benefaction of Dr. John Radcliff, who left 5000l. for building the maſter's lodge, and chambers for two new fellows, by him inſtituted for the ſtudy of phyſic, with a handſome ſalary for ten years, half of which time at leaſt they are to travel beyond the ſeas for their better improvement, as his will expreſſes it. 4. Exeter College, founded by William Stapledon, biſhop of Exeter, in the year 1314. It conſiſted at firſt of only thirteen fellows or ſcholars, of whom twelve were to be born within the dioceſe of Exeter. Its revenues were valued, 26th Henry VIII. at 81l. It has now a rector, twenty-two fellows, &c. 5. Oriel College, founded in the year 1324, by Adam de Bromé, almoner to Edward II. Edward III. gave a tenement called *Le Oriele*, whence probably the name. It now maintains a provoſt, eighteen fellows, and fourteen exhibitioners. 6. Queen's College, the foundation of which was aſcribed to queen Philippa, but is really due to her chaplain, Robert de Eglesfield, rector of Burg on Stanmore, in the year 1340, for a provoſt, twelve fellows, and ſeventy ſcholars. It now conſiſts of a provoſt, twenty-two fellows, &c. 7. New College, or Wincheſter College, or as it ſhould ſeem St. Mary's College of Wincheſter, in Oxford, was founded by the great William Wykeham, in the year 1379, with endowment for a warden and ſeventy fellows, &c. The excellent body of ſtatutes, which the founder himſelf drew up, has been conſidered as the moſt judicious and complete, and has been followed by moſt ſucceeding founders of colleges. 8. Trinity College. Richard Horton, prior, and the monks at Durham purchaſed ground in the year 1290, for a college here, which was afterwards increaſed and farther endowed by Richard de Bury, the learned biſhop of that ſee. A the diſſolution, this college was ſequeſtered, and by Edward VI. ſold Dr. Owen, a phyſician; and afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of Thomas Pope, who on its ſite founded Trinity College, for a preſide twe twelve fellows, and twelve ſcholars. Dr. Ralph Bathurſt, preſident, adorned it with new buildings, and a beautiful chapel, conſecrated in the year 1694, and was otherwiſe an eminent benefactor. 9. Lincoln College. Richard Fleming, biſhop of Lincoln, obtained licence of Henry VI. in the year 1427, to make All Saints Church collegiate, and to found a college for a rector, and ſeven ſcholars; finiſhed and endowed in the year 1475, by Thomas Rotherham, biſhop of Lincoln, and archbiſhop of York, now conſiſts of a rector, twelve fellows, &c. 10. Worceſter College, was founded, in the year 1714, by the benefaction of ſir Thomas Cookes, of Bentley, in Worceſterſhire, for one provoſt, ſix fellows, and ſix ſcholars. To theſe have ſince been added two fellowſhips, and two ſcholarſhips, by Dr. Finney; and two exhibitions for Charterhouſe ſcholars, by lady Holford. But the principal benefactors have been Mrs. Eaton, daughter of Dr. Eaton, principal of Glouceſter hall, who founded ſix fellowſhips in the year 1735. And Dr. Clarke, fellow of All Souls' College, who gave ſix fellowſhips, and three ſcholarſhips, in the year 1736, beſides other conſiderable bequeſts. This houſe was originally called *Glouceſter College*, being a ſeminary for educating the novices of Glouceſter monaſtery, as it was likewiſe for thoſe of other religious houſes. It was founded, in the year 1283, by John Giffard, baron of Brimsfield. When ſuppreſſed at the reformation, it was converted into a palace for the biſhop of Oxford: but was ſoon afterwards erected into an academical hall, by ſir Thomas White, the founder of St. John's College, in which ſtate it continued, till it at length received a charter of incorporation, and a ſmall endowment from ſir Thomas Cookes. Here are one provoſt, twenty fellows, ſeventeen ſcholars, &c. the whole number about forty. 11. St. John's College. This college was founded in the year 1557, by ſir Thomas White, alderman and Merchant Taylor of London, for the maintenance of one preſident, fifty fellows, three chaplains, three clerks, and ſix choriſters, &c. This college was founded on the ſite of Bernard's College, erected in the year 1437, by archbiſhop Chichely. Archbiſhop Laud and biſhop Juxon were liberal benefactors to this college. 12. All Souls' College, founded in the year 1438, by Henry Chichely, archbiſhop of Canterbury, for a warden, and forty fellows, beſides two chaplains, nine clerks, and choriſters. 13. Magdalen College, founded in the year 1458, by William Patten, alias Wainfleet, biſhop of Wincheſter, for a preſident, forty fellows, thirty ſcholars or demies, a divinity lecturer, a ſchool-maſter, four chaplains, &c. 14. Brazen Noſe College. This college was founded in the year 1509, by Richard Smith, biſhop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton, of Preſbury in Cheſhire, knight, for the maintenance of one principal, and fifteen fellows. To this number ſucceeding benefactions have added five fellows, thirty-two ſcholars, and four exhibitioners. 15. Corpus Chriſti College. This college was founded, in the year 1516, by Richard Fox, who was ſucceſſively biſhop of Exeter, Bath, and Wells, Durham and Wincheſter; and lord privy ſeal to king Henry VII. and VIII. for the maintenance of one preſident, twenty fellows, twenty ſcholars, &c. 16. Chriſt Church, originally founded by cardinal Wolſey, in the year 1525, for the ſupport of a dean, a ſub-dean, 100 canons, &c. But while the cardinal was completing this deſign, having actually admitted eighteen canons, about the year 1529, he fell into diſgrace; when king Henry VIII. ſeized upon the foundation, which he ſuſpended till the year 1532, and then re-eſtabliſhed it under the name of Henry the Eighth's College, for one dean, and twelve canons. This foundation, however, the ſame king ſuppreſſed in the year 1545. But the next year he removed hither the epiſcopal ſee, firſt eſtabliſhed in Oſeney abby, a diſſolved Auguſtine monaſtery, near the ſuburbs of Oxford, in the year 1542. At the ſame time, on part of Wolſey's original revenue, he conſtituted a dean, eight canons, eight chaplains, eight clerks, eight choriſters, and an organiſt; together with ſixty ſtudents, and forty grammar-ſcholars, a ſchool-maſter and uſher. In this form the foundation has remained ever ſince; except, that queen Elizabeth, in the year 1561, converted the forty grammar-ſcholars into academical ſtudents; ordering, at the ſame time, that their vacancies ſhould be ſupplied from Weſtminſter ſchool. Thus, 100 ſtudents were eſtabliſhed, to which number William Thurſtone, eſquire, in the year 1663, added one. 17. Jeſus College, founded in the year 1571, by queen Elizabeth, and endowed by Hugh Price, LL.D. a native of the county of Brecknock, and treaſurer of St. David's, for a principal, eight fellows, and eight ſcholars; by other benefactors raiſed to nineteen fellows, and eighteen ſcholars, with many exhibitioners. 18. Wadham College. This college was deſigned by Nicholas Wadham, eſquire, of Merifield in Somerſetſhire, and executed in purſuance of his laſt will, by Dorothy, his widow, in the year 1613, for the maintenance of one warden, fifteen fellows, fifteen ſcholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. The ſtatutes direct, that the warden ſhall quit the college in caſe of marriage; that the fellows ſhall enjoy the benefit of the ſociety, no longer than eighteen years after their regency in arts. 19. Pembroke College. This college was founded in the year 1620, by the joint benefaction of Thomas Teſdale, of Glympton, in Oxfordſhire, and Richard Wightwick, S.T.B. rector of Ilſley, Berks; for one maſter, ten fellows, and ten ſcholars. The ſociety has ſince been much enlarged by the addition of ſeveral fellowſhips, ſcholarſhips, and exhibitions. This college was originally Broadgate Hall, famous for the ſtudy of the civil law, a flouriſhing houſe of learning, in which, to mention no more, Camden received part of his education. It obtained the name of Pembroke College, from the memorable earl of Pembroke, who was chancellor of the univerſity when the college was founded, and whoſe intereſt was particularly inſtrumental in its eſtabliſhment. 20. Hertford College, formerly called *Hartford* or *Hart Hall*, founded by Walter Stapleton, biſhop of Exeter, in the year 1312, and belonged to Exeter College. Having received a charter of incorporation from Dr. Richard Newton, a late learned and public ſpirited principal, who has alſo conſigned an eſtate towards its endowment, this ancient hotel was converted into a college, September 8, 1740. The foundation conſiſts of a principal, four ſenior fellows or tutors, and junior fellows or aſſiſtants, beſide a certain number of ſtudents or ſcholars. Of the numerous halls, hoſtels, or inns, which were the only academical houſes originally poſſeſſed by the ſtudents of Oxford, only five ſubſiſt at preſent. Theſe ſocieties are neither endowed nor incorporated. They are ſubject to their reſpective principals, whoſe ſalary ariſes from the room-rent of the houſe. The principals are appointed by the chancellor of the univerſity; that of Edmond Hall excepted, who is nominated by Queen's College, under whoſe patronage Edmond Hall ſtill remains. The reſt were formerly dependent on particular colleges. 1. Alban Hall. This hall is contiguous to Merton College, on the eaſt. It appears to have been a houſe of learning, in the reign of Edward I. and received its name from Robert de St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford; who, in the reign of Henry III. conveyed this tenement to the nuns of Littlemore. 2. St. Edmund's Hall. This hall is ſituated to the eaſt of Queen's College. It was firſt eſtabliſhed about the reign of Edward III. and was conſigned to Queen's College, in the year 1557. 3. St. Mary Hall. This was long the parſonage-houſe of the rectors of St. Mary, which church being appropriated by Edward III. to the Oriel College, the houſe alſo came into their poſſeſſion, and was appropriated to the reſidence of ſtudents. 4. New Inn Hall, granted to ſtudents by John Trillock, biſhop of Hereford, in the year 1545. 5. Magdalen Hall. This hall is almoſt contiguous to Magdalen College, on the weſt. A very conſiderable part of it is the grammar-ſchool for the choriſters of Magdalen College, erected, with the college, by the founder, William of Wainfleet, for that purpoſe alone. To this ſtructure other buildings being added, it grew by degrees into an academical hall. Other public buildings are, the theatre, which was built at the expence of archbiſhop Sheldon, chancellor of the univerſity, 1668, who gave 2000l. to purchaſe lands for its repairs. It is extremely magnificent, of the form of the Roman theatre, not circular but having one flat ſide, and the roof eighty feet by ſeventy, reſts on the walls without pillars. Aſhmole's Muſeum, the lower part of which is an elaboratory, and the upper ſtory a repoſitory of natural and artificial rarities, principally given by Elias Aſhmole, who lodged here the collection of MSS. made by his father-in-law, ſir William Dugdale, Anthony Wood, ſir Henry Savile, and himſelf. The printing-houſe, built in the year 1712, with the profits of the ſale of lord Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion, the perpetual impreſſion of which he gave to the univerſity. Round the wall that formerly incloſed the theatre ſtood the Arundelian marbles, now removed into the ſchools. Theſe valuable monuments collected in Greece and Aſia, by Thomas earl of Arundel, and ſir William Petty, were given by the ſaid earl; others by Mr. Selden, ſir George Wheler, Dr. Shaw, Meſſrs. Dawkins and Wood, and Dr. Rawlinſon. To this collection, in the year 1755, were added, by the gift of the counteſs of Pomfret, above 100 ſtatues, buſts, &c. purchaſed by her late huſband's father, lord Lempſter, out of the Arundelian collection. The whole collection now at Oxford conſiſts of 167 marbles, that is, ſtatues, buſts, bas-reliefs, and fragments of ſculpture; 100 inſcriptions, Greek, Ægyptian, Citiean, and Palmyrene; and 145 Roman and others. The public ſchools, which form a magnificent quadrangle, part of which is appropriated for the reception of the celebrated Bodleian library. The Radcliffe library, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, and finiſhed in the year 1749. A ſtupendous aſtronomical obſervatory has lately been erected at the north-weſt corner of the city, at the expence of near 30,000l. begun in the year 1771, by the truſtees of Dr. Radcliffe's eſtate. The phyſic-garden was founded by Henry Danvers, earl of Danby, in the year 1632, and endowed with an annual revenue. Dr. Sherard built the preſent library, furniſhed the gardens with moſt of its curious plants, and at the expence of 3000l. endowed the profeſſorſhip. The unfortunate Charles I. held his court here, during the civil war. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, four aldermen, eight aſſiſtants, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, all that have ſerved the office of bailiff and chamberlain, and twenty-four common-council men. The mayor, for the time being, officiates at a coronation, in the buttery, and has for his fee a large gilt bowl and cover. It was made a biſhop's ſee by king Henry VIII. and has thirteen elegant pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral of Chriſt Church. This city has often been the ſeat of our kings and parliaments: in one of which, held here by reaſon of the plague at London, in 1665, the votes were firſt printed. The markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday. The city and the univerſity ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament. Without the town there are many ruins of the fortifications erected in the late civil wars. It has lately been embelliſhed with a noble market-place, and a magnificent bridge: 45 miles SE. Worceſter, and 54 WNW. London.

**OXFORD**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: 11 miles E. Cheſterfield.

**OXFORD**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 44 miles SW. Boſton.

**OXFORD**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: 28 miles W. Morriſtown.

**OXFORD**, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: 10 miles S. Talbot.

**OXFORDSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded on the north-weſt by Warwickſhire, on the north-eaſt by Northamptonſhire, on the eaſt by Buckinghamſhire and Berkſhire, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by Berkſhire and on the weſt by Glouceſterſhire and Worceſterſhire. The form is very irregular: from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, it meaſures above 50 miles in length, but in breadth it varies much, being in the centre near Oxford barely 7, towards the ſouth about 12, and towards the north near 40. It is divided into fourteen hundreds, which contain one city (Oxford) twelve towns, 207 pariſhes, and about 450,000 acres, of which 309,000 are ſituated to the north, and 141,000 to the ſouth of Oxford. The principal rivers are the Cherwel, the Tame, the Evanlode, the Windruſh, and the Thames, which ſeparates this county from Berkſhire, in its whole extent. The northern corner of the county is chiefly ſtrong deep land, partly arable, and partly in a paſture ſtate, appropriated principally to the dairy. South of the laſt is a very large extent, where the higher land or flat part is ſhallow, and, in general, more or leſs ſtony, in an arable or convertible ſtate; the ſides of the hills a good loam or mixed with clay in a paſture ſtate, and the bottoms, more of the clay, allotted for meadow land, by the ſides of the ſeveral rivers, which add to the fertility and beauty of the county. The ſouth-weſt corner contains the foreſt of Whichwood, great part of which is woodland; and near to that, the ſoil is more gravelly, with parts of black loam and clay, much of which is adapted to paſture and meadow. The ſituation is low and wet, notwithſtanding which there are divers tracts of arable land in this diſtrict. The diſtrict on the north ſide of Oxford is a deep rich ſoil, part arable, part in paſture, and part meadow land. The part contiguous to and ſouth of Oxford, conſiſts of various ſoils, part light and ſandy, and part deep and rich, ſome being arable, and ſome in a paſture and meadow ſtate. In this diſtrict is compriſed a conſiderable tract of woodland. From thence ſouthwards, by the ſides of the Tame river, is a pretty large tract of deep land, the greater part of which is in paſture. Advancing towards the weſt and ſouth-weſt, the land is moſtly in an arable ſtate, chiefly deep and good, but diminiſhing in goodneſs as you approach the Chiltern hills, which form a large tract of land, the ſoil whereof is a mixture of chalk, with ſome loam and clay, but all full of flints. Much land is appropriated to the growth of beech; but there is alſo a conſiderable tract of incloſures, moſtly in an arable or convertible ſtate, with ſome large waſtes or commons, and ſome vallies of meadow-land, bordering on the Thames. Beſides the woods mentioned, the face of the country is marked with little woodland; except in thoſe places which are near to the towns or capital manſions. There are no hills of any ſteepneſs or elevation, except the range of Chiltern hills. The climate of Oxfordſhire may be accounted in general cold, particularly the weſtward part of the north diviſion, where the fences conſiſt chiefly of ſtone walls, and conſequently afford little or no ſhelter. It is cold alſo upon and near the Chiltern hills, eſpecially on the poor white lands, at the foot of the hills; where it is always to be obſerved, that the froſt will take effect ſooner, and continue longer on that ſoil, than it does on the deeper lands, farther ſituated from the hills. The climate of the Chiltern country is moiſt, on account of the fogs, which are more frequent on the hills and woods, than in the vale. The productions of Oxfordſhire are chiefly thoſe common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths, uſeful for various purpoſes. Corn and malt are tranſmitted from it by means of the Thames to the metropolis. Good cheeſe is made in the grazing parts. The greateſt want in this county was that of fuel; for moſt of the woods with which it once abounded, being cut down or greatly diminiſhed, it was neceſſary to ſupply the deficiency of fire-wood with ſea-coal, brought by a long and troubleſome navigation from London. The intended junction of the Thames with the Trent and Merſey, by a canal paſſing through Oxfordſhire, has now in ſome meaſure remedied this inconvenience. The towns in this county are, Bampton, Banbury, Biceſter, Burford, Charlbury, Chipping Norton, Deddington, Henley, Tame, Watlington, Witney, and Woodſtock. Nine members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. two for the county, four for Oxford city and univerſity, two for Woodſtock, and one for Banbury.

**OXWICH POINT**, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Wales, in the Briſtol Channel. *Long.* 4. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

**OYAPOCK**, a river of South America, in the country of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Orange.

**OYE**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſituated on a river, a branch of the Aa, to which it gives name, formerly in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh: 5 miles W. Gravelines, and 7 ENE. Calais.

**OYE** (*Norder* and *Sander*), two ſmall iſlands of Denmark, in the North Sea, 2 and 3 miles N. from Nordſtrand.

**OYER**, a town of Norway: 88 miles N. Chriſtiania.

**OYON**, a town of Spain, in the province of Alava: 22 miles SSE. Vittoria.

**OYONNAX**, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantua: 2¼ leagues N. Nantua, and 4 SSW. St. Claude.

**OYSSEL**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 7 miles S. Rouen.

**OYSTER ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in Sligo Bay: 4 miles WNW. Sligo.

**OYSTER ISLAND HARBOUR**, a bay or harbour of the Atlantic, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts. *Long.* 70. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 35. N.

**OYSTER RIVER**, a ſandy bay, juſt within the ſouth head of Mercury Bay, in New Zealand.

**OZAMA**, a river of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, which runs into the ſea, below St. Domingo.

**OZAR**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 62 miles SE Zareng.

**OZAS**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 5 miles W. Carmagnola, and 10 S. Turin.

**OZEMAN**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, between Amaſieh and Tocat.

**OZERNAIA**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 40 miles W. Orenburg.

**OZERNAIA**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 64 miles E. Orenburg.

**OZERNOVSKOI**, a cape of Ruſſia, on the eaſtern coaſt of Kamtchatka: 32 miles NE. Ukinſkoi.

**OZIGINA**, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, on the Indigirda: 144 miles NNE. Zaſhiverſk. *Long.* 160. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 30. N.

**OZINOVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, on the Kama: 16 miles NNE. Oſa.

**OZMA**, a town of European Turkey, on a river of the ſame name: 28 miles S. Nicopoli.

**OZMA**, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube: 4 miles W. Nicopoli.

**OZOHOWK**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 14 miles SSE. Kreminick.

**OZUNICZE**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 30 miles SSE. Breſlaw.

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# P.

PA

PA, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 695 miles S. Peking *Long.* 124. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 51. N.

**PA**, a town and fortreſs of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 45 miles ENE. Pao ting, and 50. S. Peking.

**PA**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 150 leagues E. Laſſa. *Long.* 116. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 18. N.

**PA DEL ZOCCO**, a cape of Germany, on the coaſt of Inner Carniola: 2 miles WSW. Trieſt.

PAB

**PAA**, a town in the iſland of Ceram, and capital of a diſtrict abounding in ſago.

**PAATOCK WATER**, a river of Scotland, which runs from Loch Paatock to Loch Laggen, in the county of Inverneſs.

**PABBAY**, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about 9 miles in circumference. *Long.* 4. 7. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 55. N.

**PABIANICE**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia: 3 miles ENE. Siradia.

PABNEIKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NW. Grein.

PABOON, an iſland of Africa, in the river Gambia, 3 leagues in length, belonging to the kingdom of Yani.

PACAJES, a juriſdiction of South America, in the dioceſe of La Paz, containing ſome rich ſilver mines. The air is ſometimes temperate, ſometimes cold, and rarely hot, the paſtures are good, and cattle form the principal riches and commerce.

*Pacaudière (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: 4 leagues NW. Roanne, and 4 W. Charlieu.

PACEM, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, dependent on Acheen. It contains about 500 families: 120 miles SE. Acheen.

PACHACAMAC, a town of South America, in the audience and juriſdiction of Lima, ſituated in a vally of the ſame name. This vally is about four leagues ſouth from Lima, and was celebrated before the conqueſt of Peru, on account of a celebrated temple dedicated to the Sovereign Creator of all things, whom the Yncas called *Pachacamac.* Pizarro is ſaid to have taken from this temple an immenſe quantity of gold, beſides what the ſoldiers had pillaged.

PACHAMACLI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 40 miles S. Filippopoli.

PACHETE, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: 88 miles SW. Moorſhedabad, and 106 NW. Calcutta.

PACHI, or *Pagi boutoc*, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 70 miles SE. Hami.

PACHUCA, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico. It is famous for ſilver mines: Gemelli ſays, that in the ſpace of ſix leagues there are not leſs than a thouſand. One of them, called Trinity, is ſuppoſed as rich as any in Mexico; there having been taken from it, in ten years' time only, above 40,000,000 of ſilver: 15 leagues NNE. Mexico.

PACHIUTLA, a town of North America, in the audience of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala.

PACIFIC OCEAN, a name given to that ſea which lies between Aſia and America, and by navigators divided into North and South. This name was given to it by the Spaniards, when firſt they ſailed upon it, but with little juſtice, as tempeſtuous weather is as frequent as in the European ſeas. It was alſo called the *South Sea*, from the ſituation it appeared on its firſt diſcovery.

PACINISCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 11 miles ESE. Sora.

PACMOTE BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico.

PACOLET, a medicinal ſpring of America, in the ſtate of South Carolina, near Broad River, one of the branches of which is called *Pacolet.*

PACY, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evreux, on the Eure, formerly ſurrounded with walls: 2½ leagues SW. Vernon, and 3½ E. Evreux.

PACZANOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 28 miles ESE. Sandomirz.

PADA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa: 30 miles E. Gangpour, and 60 NE. Sumbulpour.

PADANG, a ſea-port town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, with a fort and ſettlement belonging to the Dutch. *Long.* 99. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. S.

PADBERG, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 4 miles S. Stadtberg, and 5 E. Brilon.

PADER, a river of Germany, in Weſtphalia, which riſes near Paderborn, and, about a league from the town, being joined by two other ſtreams, forms the Lippe.

PADERBORN, a city of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name. In the Saxon war, which continued 30 years, Charlemagne, deſirous of putting an end to it, choſe this as a place of abode, fixed his camp here, and erected it into a biſhop's ſee, which was confirmed by Pope Leo. The town, conſequently, became conſiderable, and ſeveral diets were aſſembled here. It enjoyed imperial privileges, carried on a great trade, and was reckoned one of the Hanſe towns. It is at preſent much declined, and its trade inſignificant. In the cathedral were formerly the images of the twelve apoſtles in ſilver, which Chriſtian duke of Brunſwick took away, in the year 1622, and coined into ducats; he alſo took away the ſilver coffin of St. Liborius, for the ſame purpoſe. There are, beſides, a collegiate and two pariſh churches: [illegible] miles S. Minden, and 14 E. Lippſtatt. *Long.* 26. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

PADERBORN, a biſhopric and principality of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the county of Lippe, on the eaſt by [illegible] and Calenberg, on the ſouth by the duchy of Weſtphalia and the principality of Waldeck, and on the weſt by the counties of Reitberg and Lippe, and the duchy of Weſtphalia: its greateſt length about 44 miles, and its greateſt breadth 36. It is for the moſt part fertile; and, in particular, produces a good breed of cattle: ſome part of it, however, is a large heath. In it are ſome good iron mines, ſalt and medicinal ſprings, with ſeveral rivers abounding in fiſh: the principal rivers which paſs through the country are the Weſer, Dimel, Nette, Lippe, Alme, and Pader. The biſhop is a prince of the empire, and is aſſeſſed in the matricula at 18 horſe, and 34 foot, or 352 florins monthly; and the tax to the imperial chamber 162 rixdollars, 29 kruitzers.

PADERNA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve: 3 leagues NE. Silves.

PADEW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 32 miles SW. Sandomirz.

PADROENS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 4½ leagues W. Mertola.

PADRON *(El)*, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the Ulla: 15 miles S. Santiago.

PADSTOW, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated on the river Camel, near the Briſtol Channel, with a convenient harbour capable of receiving veſſels of 500 tons at high water. Veſſels trade regularly from London and Briſtol, and conſiderable quantities of ſlate are exported. A monaſtery was erected here in the fifth century: but being much ſubject to the incurſions of the Danes, the monks afterwards retired to Bodmin. Here is a weekly market on Saturday: 19 miles W. Launceſton, and 243 W. London. *Long.* 4. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 34. N.

PADUA, a city of Italy, and capital of the Paduan, ſituated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Brenta. The Romans granted the inhabitants the rights of citizens, and leave to chooſe a ſenate. It was deſtroyed by Attila, repaired by Narſes, and again deſtroyed by the Lombards: often ravaged, and as conſtantly re-eſtabliſhed. In the year 1406, it was taken from the duke of Milan, by the Venetians, with its territory annexed to that republic. Padua is of large extent, and contains 26 pariſhes, 4 hoſpitals, and 41 convents, 7 gates, 7 ſtone bridges, 9 ſquares, and a great number of beautiful buildings or palaces; yet, for all this, the place is poor, the ſtreets, in general, narrow, dark, dirty, and ill-paved. The univerſity was founded by Charlemagne, and much enlarged by the emperor Frederic II. and pope Urban IV. and was at one time in great celebrity, but is at preſent much declined from its former reputation. Padua is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Udina. The cathedral is well built. The church of St. Antony, the patron of the city, is large and beautiful. The town-houſe was built on the ruins of the ancient ſenate-houſe, of a noble architecture, with a hall 300 feet long, and 100 wide, ſupported by 90 pilaſters in the ſide-walls. Padua is fortified and governed by a podeſtat. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 38,000: a houſe is ſhown which is ſaid to have belonged to Livy, the hiſtorian, who was born here. It is an ancient town, and by ſome pretended to have been built by Antenor, after the deſtruction of Troy: 22 miles W. Venice, and 50 ENE. Mantua. *Long.* 29. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 23. N.

PADUAN, a country of Italy, bounded on the north by the Treviſan, on the eaſt by the Dogado of Venice, on the ſouth by the Poleſino, and on the weſt by the Vicentin, about 35 miles from north to ſouth, and 28 from eaſt to weſt. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, and the ſoil is eſteemed ſome of the beſt in Italy. The principal places are Padua, Anguilara, Arqua, Campo S. Pietro, Cittadella, Eſte, and Monfelice.

PADULA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 14 miles N. Policaſtro.

PADUTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, nnd province of Calabria Citra: 4 miles E. Roſano.

PAGANICA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 8 miles NNW. Aquila.

PAGIETTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 5 miles S. Langiano.

PAGLIA, a river of Italy, which riſes in Tuſcany, and runs into the Tiber, a few miles below Orvieto.

PAGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 15 miles ESE. Aquila.

PAGLIAPOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 4 miles E. Girace.

PAGLION, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Mediterranean, a little to the eaſt of Nice.

PAGNY SUR MOSELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont â Mouſſon: 1½ league N. Pont â Mouſſon, and 3½ SSW. Metz.

PAGO, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Iſtria, 20 miles long, and 6 wide, belonging to the Venetians. The ſoil is rude, and the air cold; the chief article of produce is ſalt. *Long.* 32. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

PAGON, or *St. Ignatius*, one of the Mariana iſlands, about 12 leagues in circumference: 10 leagues N. Amaiagan.

PAGOUA BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 18. N.

PAHA TOMKIN, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 109. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

PAHA CACHON, a town of Aſia, in Thibet : 100 miles SW. Hara-Toubé.

PAHANG, a ſea-port town of Aſia, on the eaſt coaſt of the peninſula of Malacca. *Lat.* 3. 15. N.

PAHICH, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedjas : 60 miles SE. Medina.

PAHVITTRAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic : 14 miles ESE. Coveriporum.

PAJANA, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Tawaſtland, above 100 miles in length.

PAICHAM, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 42. N.

PAIDORFF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 6 miles N. Muehrau.

PAILLES, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege : 6 leagues W. Mirepoix.

PAIMPOL, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontrieu : 2½ leagues E. Trequier.

PAI-NAM, a town of Aſia, in Thibet : 8 leagues WSW. Kiang-ſe.

PAINBŒUF, a ſea-port town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Loire, ſituated at the mouth of the Loire : 7 leagues W. Nantes, and 6½ NNW. Machecoul. *Long.* 15. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

PAINOUC, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 137. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 56. N.

PAINPONT, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan : 2 leagues SE. Moron.

PAINSWICK, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, conſiderable for its woollen manufacture, with a weekly market on Tueſday : 6 miles SSE. Glouceſter, and 101 W. London.

PAINTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg : 10 miles ESE. Dietfurt, and 11 W. Ratiſbon.

PAINTLICK, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky : 14 miles ENE. Stamford.

PAJOU, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal : half a league from Auriliac.

PAIRA, a river of Perſia, which loſes itſelf in a lake near Tadivan, in the province of Farſiſtan.

PAIRAN, a town of Sibu, one of the Philippine iſlands, inhabited chiefly by Chineſe merchants and artificers.

PAIRIER, a town of France, in the department of the Vendee : 10 miles S. Beauvoir.

PAISHAWUR, a city of Aſia, and capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Cabul, ſituated on the Kameh : 225 miles SE. Cabul, and 170 N. Moultan. *Long.* 70. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 18. N.

PAISLEY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, on the river Cart, erected into a burgh in the year 1488 by James IV. and governed by three magiſtrates, and ſeventeen common-council. This town began to flouriſh by its manufactures, ſoon after the union ; the principal articles, at firſt, were plaids and coarſe checks, and afterwards linen handkerchiefs. Theſe were ſucceeded by fabrics of a lighter and more fanciful kind, conſiſting not only of plain lawns, but likewiſe thoſe that were ſtriped or checked with cotton, and others that were ornamented with a great variety of figures ; ſome of which laſt articles ſtill continue to be manufactured there. The making of linen gauze was a conſiderable branch of trade in Paiſley, as likewiſe white ſewing-thread, known to the merchants by the name of ounce thread, as diſtinguiſhed from the different kinds of coloured and white thread which have been manufactured chiefly at Aberdeen and Dundee. About the year 1760, the making of ſilk gauze was at firſt attempted at Paiſley, in imitation of that of Spitalfields, in London. The ſucceſs was beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations of thoſe who engaged in it. Such nice and curious fabrics were deviſed, and ſuch a vaſt variety of elegant and richly ornamented gauze was iſſued from this place, as outdid every thing of the kind that had formerly appeared. Spitalfields was obliged to relinquiſh the manufacture. Companies came down from London to carry it on at Paiſley, where it proſpered and encreaſed, it is believed, beyond any manufacture which any town of Scotland could boaſt of. Indeed, it not only became the great diſtinguiſhing manufacture of that town, but it filled the country round to the diſtance of twenty miles ; and the gentlemen engaged in it, had not only warehouſes in London and Dublin, but they had correſpondents upon the continent, and ſhops for vending their commodities even in Paris itſelf. It appears from the beſt calculation that could be made, that in the year 1784, the manufactures of Paiſley, in ſilk, gauze, lawn and linen gauze, and white ſewing thread, amounted to the value of 579,185l. 16s. 6d. and that no fewer than 26,484 perſons were employed in carrying them on. It is difficult to give an exact account of the ſtate of its manufactures at preſent. The ſilk branch has evidently declined, but the muſlin has ſo fa come in its room, and the thread manufacture has conſiderably increaſed. There are ſome others carried on there, of too much importance to be overlooked : for inſtance, conſiderable tan-works, four in number, two ſoap and candle-works, a manufacture of ribbons, and another of inkle or tape. Before the reformation, here was a rich monaſtery ; and the town of Paiſley continued a part of the original or abby pariſh of Paiſley, till the year 1738, when the magiſtrates and council having purchaſed the right of patronage from the then earl of Dundonald, a new church was built, and the town was erected into a ſeparate pariſh. Since which time, two other churches have been erected ; beſides which, there are two large diſſenting congregations in the town, thoſe of the Antiburgher perſuaſion, and the Relief. The number of inhabitants in the three pariſhes, is eſtimated at 24,600. The pariſh of Paiſley is in length, from eaſt to weſt, about nine miles, varying in breadth from half a mile to about three. There are five coal-mines, and free-ſtone quarries abound in the pariſh. In the various weaving branches there were employed at Whitſuntide 1791, in the ſuburbs of Paiſley 1108 looms, which, added to 2494 employed in the town, gives 3602 in all. But it is to be obſerved, that the extent to which the weaving branches are carried on by the manufacturers in Paiſley is not to be judged of from the number of looms in the town and ſuburbs. Beſides about 150 in the country part of the pariſh, there are great numbers employed by them in the neighbouring villages, which are dependent on Paiſley : 22 miles N. Ayr, and 7 W. Glaſgow.

PAKA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 7 miles ENE. Gitſchin.

PAKIR, or *Pecher*, a ſea-port town of Arabia, in the province of Oman. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable commerce to India. Th environs abound in cattle, grain, dates, raiſins, and other fruits : 132 miles SW. Haſſek, and 25 E. Doſar.

PAKUPZKI, a town of Croatia, on the river Kulpa : 20 miles E. Carlſtadt.

PALACIOS, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon : 8 miles S. Aſtorga.

PALACIOS (*Los*), a town of Spain, in the province of Seville : miles S. Seville.

PALAFORGELL, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia 20 miles SE. Gerona.

PALAIS (*Le*), a ſea-port town of France, and capital of the iſland Belle-Iſle, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt, and defended by a citadel, with goo anchoring in the road ; but veſſels of above fifteen tons cannot enter, except at high water : it contains two churches, and about five hundre houſes : 8½ leagues SE. L'Orient. *Long.* 14. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 19. N.

PALAISEAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Seine a Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verſailles : 2½ leagu SE. Verſailles.

PALAMBAM, or *Palimbam*, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, ſituate on a river of the ſame name, about 50 miles from the ſea ; the capital of kingdom. The harbour is at the bottom of a deep bay, formed by thr rivers. The Dutch have a fort, and purchaſe large quantities of pepp here at a low price. *Lat.* 2. 35. S.

PALAMBOANG, or *Palambang*, ſee *Balambuan.*

PALAMCOTTA, or *Tinevelly*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carna tic, and province of Tinevelly : 74 miles SSW. Madura, and 148 SSE. Coimbetore. *Long.* 77. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 42. N.

PALAMIDA, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara : 14 miles W. Palermo.

PALAMOS, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, fortified and defended with citadel. In the year 1694, it was taken by the French : 22 miles SE. Gerona.

PALAMOW, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar : 6 miles NE. Surgooja, and 120 SSW. Patna.

PALANKA, a caſtle of Hungary : 22 miles NE. Gran.

PALANKA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria : 40 miles Sophia.

PALANKA, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, on th Dnieſter : 28 miles SE. Akerman.

PALANZA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the weſt of Lake Maggiora : 15 miles SE. Domo d'Oſcello.

PALAOS, ſee *New Philippines.*

PALASCO, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 14 miles N. Corte.

PALATSA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Nato ſituated near the coaſt of the Mediterranean : 8 miles N. Milets.

PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, or *Lower Palatinate*, a cou of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded on the north the electorate of Mentz and Catzenelnbogen, on the eaſt by Catzeneln gen, the electorate of Mentz, the biſhopric of Worms, and a part Franconia, on the ſouth by the duchy of Wurtemberg, and the biſho of Spire, and on the weſt by France, the duchies of Deux Ponts, and S tern, and the county of Sponheim. The greateſt extent about 80 miles. This country indeed is partly mountainous, but yet uncommonly fertile, producing in abundance all manner of corn, pulſe, fruits, cheſtnuts, and walnuts, and having alſo fine paſturage, and a good breed of cattle, together with plantations of tobacco, particularly between Heidelberg and Manheim, as alſo good Neckar and Rheniſh wine. The latter of theſe wines grows chiefly about Bacherach, and likewiſe on the Bergſtraſze. This Bergſtraſze is an agreeable highway, ſituated between Heidelberg and Darmſtadt, which is planted with walnut-trees, and on both ſides has fruitful fields and meadows, intermixed with hills and mountains, which on the right ſide of the road (namely in travelling from Heidelberg to Darmſtadt) run to a conſiderable length, and are covered on the ſummits with woods, but towards the plain with vines. On all parts of the Bergſtraſze alſo grow almonds in great plenty, and in the vineyards up and down are cheſtnut-trees. The Rhine runs partly through the borders of this electorate palatine, partly through its centre. In it alſo, near Germerſheim and Selz, out of the ſands is waſhed the beſt Rheniſh gold, and the gold thus waſhed is looked upon by the elector as a royalty, and accordingly farmed out by him. To this gold the Rheniſh gold florins owe their origin. The electorate palatine contains in it forty-one towns, and ſeveral boroughs. The eccleſiaſtical ſtate has been ſubjected to a variety of alterations; the doctrines of Calvin and Luther having prevailed by turns, after the reformation had been at firſt introduced in the year 1518. In the year 1705, the elector John William made a declaration at Duſſeldorf, relative to the footing religion was to continue upon throughout his whole palatinate; namely that the three religions tolerated in the Roman empire, ſhould enjoy full liberty of conſcience; and in particular that the Calviniſts and Lutherans ſhould be permitted all public and private exerciſe of their religion, together with the parochial and ſpiritual juriſdiction. The name and origin of the palatines, or pfalzgraves, is deduced from the palatia or palaces (in the language of this country called *Palzen, Phalzen,* or *Pfalzen*), which the old Frankiſh and German kings and Roman emperors were poſſeſſed of up and down here, and over which they appointed ſupreme ſtewards and judges, who were ſtyled Pfallenzgraves or Pfalzgraves. The addition of *by*, or *on the Rhine*, firſt occurs in the year 1093. In the year 1215, the emperor Frederick II. at a diet of the empire at Ratiſbon, inſtead of the pfalzgrave Henry, who was put under the ban, conſtituted duke Louis of Bavaria, pfalzgrave of the Rhine. In the times of the German kings, Henry and Otto I. the pfalzgrave Eberhard adminiſtered the office of ſewer; and though in the days of Otto III. this office was exerciſed by the duke of Bavaria, yet it ſoon after came again to the pfalzgraves, and about the year 1240 was reſtored, and confirmed to them by the emperor Charles IV.: but Frederick V. being put under the ban, the emperor Ferdinand III. conferred the office of arch ſewer on the elector Maximilian of Bavaria; and though Charles Louis, ſon to Frederick V. by virtue of the peace of Weſtphalia, arrived again to the poſſeſſion of the Lower Palatinate, yet Bavaria retained the office of arch-ſewer, and, on the contrary, a new arch-office was inſtituted in favour of the palatinate; namely, that of arch-treaſurer. To the palatinate on the Rhine, and the aforementioned arch-office, is annexed the electoral dignity. The electoral-palatinate, ever ſince the reſignation of Upper Palatinate, to the elector of Bavaria, pays only the half of the electoral evaluation; namely 30 horſe, and 138 foot, or, monthly, 914 florins; to one chamber-term, it contributes 494 rixdollars, 82¾ kruitzers. The principal towns are Heidelberg and Manheim.

PALATINATE (*Upper*), a part of Bavaria, bounded on the weſt and north-weſt by Franconia, on the eaſt and north-eaſt by Bohemia, and on the ſouth by the duchy of Neuburg and Lower Bavaria. This country, in the twelfth century, belonged to the Dukes of Swabia. They afterwards were annexed to the Palatinate of the Rhine. In the year 1354, a great part was ſold to Bohemia; and after often changing its lords, at laſt by the peace of Baden, in the year 1714, it was ceded to the elector of Bavaria. It gives neither voice nor ſeat in the college of Princes, nor in the circle of Bavaria. Amberg is the capital.

PALAVAI, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 48 miles WNW. Candi.

PALAZOLLO, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 14 miles SW. Palma la Nuovo.

PALAZZO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and county of Canaveſe: 5 miles E. Ivrea.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: 15 miles W. Breſcia.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of the iſland of Sicily, in the Vally of Noto: 20 miles W. Syracuſa.

PALENCIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Carrion, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Burgos. It contains five churches, eleven convents, and two hoſpitals: 57 miles SE. Leon, and 100 NNW. Madrid. Long. 12. 12. E. Peak of Teneriffe, *Lat.* 41. 59. N.

PALENO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 15 miles SW. Langiano, and 9 E. Solmona.

PALENSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg: 2 leagues S. Hanover.

PALENZUELA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 25 miles SW. Burgos.

PALEO CASTRO, ſee *Policaſtro*.

PALEOCASTRO, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Lemno. *Long.* 42. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. N.

PALEPARTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 10 miles S. Roſano.

PALEPOLI, a ſea-port town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, on the ſouth coaſt, 120 miles S. Cogni.

PALERMO, a city of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara, the ſeat of the viceroy, and capital of the iſland anciently called *Panormus*, ſituated on a bay to which it gives name, on the north coaſt, well fortified, with a harbour, the entrance of which is defended by two ſtrong citadels. The city is very ancient, but by whom founded is uncertain. The preſent city principally conſiſts of two wide, uniform, and well-built ſtreets, each about a mile in length, croſſing each other at right angles, where there is a ſmall octagon ſpace, ornamented with four ſtatutes. The environs abound in fruit trees, particularly oranges, lemons, and Indian figs. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop and an univerſity. It contains many churches, eight royal abbies, five ſeminaries, ſeventy-one convents, and ſeveral hoſpitals. The cathedral is an ancient Gothic building, very large, and ſupported within by eighty pillars of oriental granite, in which are found the tombs of ſome of the ancient Norman kings, and of the emperors Henry V. and Frederick II. of the moſt beautiful porphyry. Anciently, Palermo had two ports, ſpoken of by Polybius and Diodorus, both which were deſtroyed by an earthquake in the year 1327. It has two at preſent, one made in the year 1405, which ſerves for barks; and the other finiſhed in the year 1590, capable of receiving veſſels of war, at the entrance of which a light is fixed. Palermo is commercial: in good years 40,000 bales of ſilk are exported. Here are likewiſe ſome manufactures of ſtuff and ſilk. In the years 1693, and 1726, this city ſuffered very much by earthquakes: 111 miles W. Meſſina. *Long.* 31. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

PALERNO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 12 miles WNW. Conſa.

PALERNO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 6 miles SSW. Coſenza.

PALESCIANO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 2½ miles SE. Motola.

PALESTINE, or *Holy Land*, a province of Aſia, bounded on the north by the mountain of Antelibanus, on the eaſt by the river Jordan and the Dead Sea, on the ſouth by Arabia Petræa, and on the weſt by the Mediterranean Sea. In length it is about 170 miles: but its breadth greatly varies, being in ſome places fifty-eight miles, and in others only twenty-two. It comprehends the ancient country of Canaan, conquered by Joſhua, the conductor of the people of God, after the death of Moſes, and was called alſo the *Promiſed Land*, becauſe it had been promiſed by God, many centuries before, to Abraham, and to his deſcendants. Under Rehoboam, the ſon of Solomon, this province was, by ſeditions, divided into two kingdoms; the tribes of Juda and Benjamin forming the kingdom of Judah; the other ten tribes that of Iſrael. After the return of the Jews from the Babyloniſh captivity, this country was divided into three parts, called *Judea*, *Samaria*, and *Galilee*. Judea is the moſt ſouthern part, and Galilee the moſt northerly; on which account, Samaria, called at preſent the country of Nablouſa, remained in the middle, and was as it were, the centre of all Paleſtine. Even yet it is conſidered as divided into the ſame three parts. The capital of Judea is Jeruſalem; that of Galilee, the ſmall city of Nazareth; and that of Samaria, the city of Nablouſa, the ancient Sichem, and not the city of Samaria, or Sebaſtan, which at preſent is only a paltry village. To this diviſion we may add alſo that of the Arabs and natives. In the ſouthern part is the country of Gaza, which abounds with beautiful plains, and comprehends the greater part of the tribes of Simeon and of Dan. Next to this is the country of El-khalil, that is to ſay of Abraham the Friend of God. The other diviſions are El-kods, or of the Holy City, which is Jeruſalem; it contained part of the tribe of Judah, and all that of Benjamin. The country of Nablouſa or Samaria, in which was the tribe of Ephraim. The country of Hareté, occupied by that half of the tribe of Manaſſeh which was on this ſide of the river Jordan, and by that of Iſſachar; in this part was the famous plain of Eſdrelon, or Mageddo, called at preſent Margeben-Aamer, or the Field of the Son of Aamer. The country of Nazareth, called Juret Cafre Canna, an appellation it acquired from the name of a governor who once preſided over it, and which contained the greater part of the tribe of Zabulon. The country of Saphet occupied by the tribe of Nephthali: and the countries of Accon, Sur, or Seyd, which comprehended the tribe of Aſher. Paleſtine, at preſent, is known alſo by the name of the Holy Land. The Scriptures deſcribe this country as exceedingly fertile, and abounding with productions of every kind: and the great population of Paleſtine is an evident proof of the fertility of its ſoil. In the time of David, there were 1,100,000 combatants in the kingdom of Iſrael, and 470,000 in the tribe of Judah alone without reckoning thoſe of Benjamin or of Levi. Some writers conclude, therefore, that its inhabitants, comprehending women, children, old people, and thoſe unfit for bearing arms, might amount in all to 8 millions. The land of Canaancontained a prodigious number of cities and villages, as may be ſeen in the 15th chapter of Joſhua, where we are told, that 112 walled cities fell to the lot of the tribe of Judah alone. Of all its ancient cities. however, a few only remain; the reſt being either deſtroyed, or their names given to paltry villages, now almoſt in ruins. The population of this country is alſo greatly diminiſhed; but at preſent no certain calculation can be given of it, as the number of inhabitants continually varies, on account of the Bedouin Arabs, who always come hither at certain periods from Arabia, and the country beyond the Jordan, in order to feed their flocks. If this country has loſt its ancient ſplendor by the deſtruction of its cities, and the decreaſe of its population, it ſtill retains its natural advantages, being beautifully variegated with mountains, hills, and delightful plains. Its climate is exceedingly good. It ſeldom rains here; but this deficiency is ſupplied by moſt abundant dews. The cold is never exceſſive; and if the ſummer heats are great, they are however mitigated by a periodical breeze, which renders them ſupportable. Paleſtine abounds with every thing almoſt that is uſeful or neceſſary for the life of man. It produces wheat, barley, pulſe of all kinds, fruits, wine, and oil, in ſuch plenty, that, though a part only of the country is cultivated, great quantities of theſe articles are diſtributed in the neighbouring provinces of Syria, and even tranſported to Europe, particularly wheat, barley, and pulſe. With regard to domeſtic and wild animals, it produces various kinds, many of which are not known in Europe. Cotton grows here in great perfection, particularly in Samaria and Galilee. Among its productions may be reckoned alſo ſilk, tobacco, drugs, and aromatic herbs. The fields and woods, in the proper ſeaſons, abound with flowers of every ſpecies; but, notwithſtanding thoſe advantages which it enjoys, all Paleſtine is not cultivated with the ſame care as the vaſt plains of Galilee and Samaria. Mr. Mariti, from whom this account is taken, ſays that the mountainous country towards Jeruſalem was more barren than any other part; but there is no reaſon to ſuppoſe that it has always been in the ſame condition. The cauſe of its being at preſent neglected, is the want of population; for the inhabitants have abandoned the mountains, and retired to the plains, where agriculture is attended with leſs labour, and where they find more conveniencies for their cattle. Even in Galilee and Samaria, there are many parts ſtill uncultivated; but, as they abound with graſs, they afford paſture to the cattle, which form the whole riches of the Arabs. Theſe people, therefore, would quarrel much ſooner for a ſheepfold, than for a large tract of country; and indeed the only wars which they carry on, are undertaken in order that they may rob each other of their oxen, camels, ſheep, horſes, or goats.

PALESTRINA, one of the iſlands near the city of Venice.

PALESTRINA, a town of Italy, in the province of Campagna, anciently *Præneſte*, near which formerly ſtood a temple dedicated to Fortune, and another to Hercules. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is alſo a cardinal: 18 miles ESE. Rome.

PALESTRIUM, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 34 miles N. Lepanto.

PALFA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 18 miles N. Leoben.

PALIACUR, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 80 miles NNW. Trinkomaly.

PALICAUDCHERRY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut: 20 miles SW. Coimbetore, and 66 SE. Calicut.

PALIFISCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 5 miles N. Sezza.

PALIMBAN, ſee *Palamban*.

PALIMBAN, a town of the iſland of Java, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt, at the entrance of the Straits of Sunda: 150 miles WSW. Batavia.

PALINGE, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles, ſituated on the Charollois canal: 2½ leagues NNW. Charolles, and 5 S. Montcenis.

PALINGUIR, one of the Philippine iſlands, about 5 leagues in circumference, ſituated to the north of Cape Enganne, on the iſland of Luçon.

PALISSE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet: 3½ leagues NE. Cuſſet, and 3 SW. Donjon.

PALL, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat.

PALLEIROS, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 80 miles WSW. Maſcate.

PALLENDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles N. Ziſterſdorf.

PALLI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 85 miles NW. Diarbeck, and 130 SSW. Erzerum.

PALLIANO, or *Paliano*, a town of Italy, in the Campagna: 20 miles E. Rome.

PALLICODE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 11 miles NW. Darampoory.

PALLIS LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in King's county: 12 miles WNW. Portarlington.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean; the largeſt about 5 leagues long and 3 broad. *Long.* 146. to 147. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. to 16. S.

PALLU, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: 5 leagues W. Alençon.

PALLUAU, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Challans: 3½ leagues ESE. Challans, and 3½ NW. la Roche-ſur-Yon.

PALLUAU, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon-ſur-Indre: 2 leagues ESE. Chatillon-ſur-Indre, and 5½ NW. Chateauroux.

PALMA, one of the Canary Iſlands, about 20 leagues in circumference, anciently called *Capraria*, ſaid by ſome to be ſo called from a volcano of that name, though other writers conjecture, that both the iſland and mountain were ſo called from the great number of goats bred here. It is agreed on all hands, that the ſoil is fertile in corn, wine, and ſugar-canes, as well as in fruits, quadrupeds, and birds of all kinds. Nuno de Penna relates, in his Hiſtorical Memoirs, that on the 13th of November, 1677, a little after ſun-ſet, there was a violent earthquake felt for 13 leagues round the iſland, attended with a dreadful noiſe, that continued without intermiſſion for five days: during which the earth was opened in horrible gaps in ſeveral places, but chiefly upon the Mountain of Goats, or Capraria, a mile and a half from the ſea, from whence iſſued a violent fire and fierce flames, which vomited up great ſtones and large pieces of rocks. The ſame thing happened in ſeveral of the adjacent places; and, in the ſpace of 15 minutes, no leſs than 28 dreadful gulfs opened round the foot of the mountain; each of them throwing up flames, ſmoke, and liquid fire. The ſame author adds, that on the 20th of November following, there was a ſecond eruption of the mountain, which in the ſame manner poured forth torrents of melted ſtones and minerals, which ran for the diſtance of ſeven leagues, where, at this day, large heaps of cinders are to be ſeen. All the neighbouring lands were entirely waſted, and the people forced to quit their habitations. This iſland has a handſome town of its own name, and a ſafe harbour, well frequented by the ſhipping of different nations, which come hither for wines; theſe being reckoned equal to malmſey, and by ſome thought the beſt of any produced in the Canaries. Theſe wines, and particularly what is made at a place called *Brenin*, are bought up with avidity; and of this laſt there is exported to the Weſt Indies, and elſewhere, at leaſt 12,000 pipes a year. *Long.* 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 36. N.

PALMA, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Terra Firma, and province of New Grenada, built in the year 1572: 12 leagues NW. Santa Fé.

PALMA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 14 miles E. Capua.

PALMA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, near the ſea: 11 miles WNW. Oppido.

PALMA, ſee *Majorca*.

PALMA, a ſea-port town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara, where ſhips from England and France come to purchaſe almonds and ſulphur: 6 miles S. Naro.

PALMA, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, on the Guadalquiver: 27 miles SW. Cordova.

PALMA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the right ſide of the river Cadaon: 6 leagues E. Setuval.

PALMA LA NUOVA, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, on the borders of Goritz, ſituated on a canal, which communicates with the Lizonzo. It is fortified and ſurrounded with nine baſtions, which bear the name of nine Venetian noblemen: 55 miles NE. Venice, and 24 NW. Trieſte.—On the 18th of February, 1797, this town was taken by the French.

PALMA DI SOLO, a ſea-port town of the Iſland of Sardinia, on the ſouth coaſt: 15 miles SE. Villa de Igleſias.

PALMARIA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, about 15 leagues from the coaſt of Naples: 3 miles W. from the iſland of Ponza. *Long.* 30. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

PALMARIA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Genoa, at the entrance of the Gulf of Spezza: 7½ miles S. Spezza.

PALMARIGI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 3 miles WSW. Otranto.

PALMARUOLA, a ſmall iſland or rock near the coaſt of Italy, at the entrance into the Gulf of Piombino.

PALMAS, one of the Philippine Iſlands, ſituated to the SE. of Mindanao.

PALMAS, or *Palmez*, the principal town of Gomera, one of the Canary Iſlands.

PALMAS, a river of North America, in the country of Tabaſco, which runs into the Bay of Campechy. *Long.* 86.20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18.20. N.

PALMAS, a river of North America, the ſouthern boundary of Ne Leon: it is formed by the union of ſeveral rivers, and runs into the Gul of Mexico, 130 miles N. Panuco, in *Long.* 81. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. N.

PALME, a town of France, in the department of the Aude : 2 leagues NW. Leucate.

PALMELA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, with a caſtle on a rock : 2 leagues N. Setuval.

PALMER TOWN, a town of the United States of America, in New York : 32 miles SW. Ticonderoga.

PALMERSTON'S ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, which are connected together by a reef of coral rocks, in a circular form ; the principal iſland is hardly above a mile in circumference, nor more than three feet above the level of the ſea. It affords graſs and cocoa-nuts, but no water. *Long.* 162. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. S.

PALMETTO, a town of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, ſituated on a bay to which it gives name : 3 miles W. Baſſe Terre.

PALMETTO POINT, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

PALMETTO POINT, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 7. N.

PALMIRAS POINT, a cape of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Oriſſa. *Long.* 87. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 45. N.

PALMOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra : 13 miles ENE. Civita Borella.

PALMS (*Iſland of*), a narrow iſland on the coaſt of Africa, in the river Senegal, about 2 leagues in length.

PALMYRA, or *Tadmor*, a celebrated city of Syria, now in ruins, ſituated in the midſt of a large plain, ſurrounded on three ſides by a long chain of mountains. It was once the capital of a kingdom, deſtroyed by the emperor Aurelian : 30 leagues E. Damaſcus, and 48 SSE. Aleppo.

PALNA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau : 8 miles SE. Teutſch Brod.

PALO, a cape on the coaſt of Albania : 6 miles NW. Durazzo.

PALO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari : 3 miles W. Bittetto.

PALO, a town of Italy, in the province of Patrimonio, on the ſea coaſt, defended by a ſtrong caſtle : 13 miles WNW. Rome.

PALOCZA, a town of Hungary : 11 miles E. Szeben.

PALOMAR, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon : 22 miles N. Teruel.

PALOMBARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora : 5 miles NE. Capua.

PALOMERA, a ſea-port town on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca.

PALNAUD, a country or diſtrict of Hindooſtan, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Kiſtnah, about 70 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, between Golconda and the circar of Guntoor. It is a part of the Carnatic. Zimerycotta is the principal place.

PALOS, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Seville, at the mouth of the Tinto, where the tide forms a tolerable harbour. In the year 1492, Chriſtopher Columbus ſailed from this port, on his firſt voyage for the diſcovery of the New World : 2 miles S. Moguer.

PALOTTA, a town of Hungary, with a caſtle, and fortified with a high wall and a moat. In the year 1565, it withſtood all the attempts of the Turks. In the year 1593, the Turks became maſters of it, but voluntarily quitted it, in the year 1598, and in the year 1603 attempted it without ſucceſs : 8 miles WSW. Stulweiſenburg.

PALOTZA, a town of Hungary, on the river Poprat : 112 miles NNW. Zatmar, and 54 N. Caſchau.

PALTA, or *Palté*, ſee *Jamdro*.

PALTERCAMP, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck : 14 miles SSE. Oſnabruck.

PALTZ, (*New*), a town of the United States of America, in New York : 13 miles S. Stockport.

PALUD (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Drôme : 4 leagues NNW. Orange, and 5 S. Montelimart.

PALAUDE, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Erzerum, the reſidence of a prince, in ſome reſpects independent of the grand ſignior. *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

PALVERETO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra : 10 miles ENE. Coſenza.

PAMAKASSAN, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Madura, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

PAMANOKAN, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java : 70 miles E. Batavia.

PAMBU, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet : 11 leagues ENE. Tankia.

PAMELE, or *Pamelan*, a town of Brabant, on the Dender : 7 miles S. Aloſt.

PAMER, a lake of Pruſſia : 12 miles W. Lick.

PAMIERS, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Arriege. This town ſuffered extremely in the religious wars ; near it is a medicinal ſpring : 4 leagues W. Mirepoix, and 4½ N. Taraſcon. *Long* 19. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 7. N.

PAMLICO, or *Tar River*, a river of United America, in North Carolina, which empties itſelf into a large bay of the Atlantic, called *Pamlico Sound* ; the mouth of the river is in *Long.* 76. 42. W. Greenwich ; *Lat.* 35. 25. N.

PAMLICO SOUND, a large bay of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of North Carolina, a long narrow ſtrip of land ſeparates it from the main ſea, about 40 miles ſquare : towards the north it communicates with Albemarle Sound.

PAMMIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg : 2 miles S. Reetz.

PAMOACAN, a town of the iſland of Borneo, on the eaſt coaſt, near the ſouth part of the iſland : 150 miles NE. Banjar Maſſim.

PAMONA, or *Mainland*, the principal iſland among the Orknies, about 15 miles from the north coaſt of Caithneſs. The form is very irregular, being interſected by a number of bays or lochs. The ſoil is very various ; in ſome parts, eſpecially towards the hills or high grounds, we meet with a mixture of cold clay and moſs ; near the ſhore it is generally of a ſandy nature ; rich black loam is alſo to be met with in ſome few places, eſpecially near Kirkwall ; and not only there, but in almoſt every other pariſh in the country, the ſoil is ſhallow, with a bottom of rock that is ſoft and mouldering. In moſt places it is very fertile, conſidering the way in which they manage it. The plough which the ordinary claſs of people uſe, is of a ſingular conſtruction, having only one ſtilt, and ſtrange kind of irons. With this they only ſcratch the ſurface of the ground in the ſpring, for they labour none in winter, nor in harveſt. The only manure they uſe is rotten ware or ſea-weed, alone or mixed with turf, and without ever giving it a ſummer fallow to deſtroy the weeds, with which it is generally over-run. They ſow on it the only grain they have, a ſmall kind of black oats, and a poor ſort of bear, alternately. Kirkwall is the capital. *Long.* 0. 1. to 0. 37. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 30. to 59. N.

PAMPANGAN, a town of the iſland of Luçon, the chief of the Manillas, and capital of a province, populous and extenſive ; the inhabitants, in general, have adopted the religion and manners of the Spaniards. The town is ſituated on the eaſt coaſt. *Lat.* 15. 5. N.

PAMPEL, a town of the duchy of Courland : 24 miles S. Goldingen.

PAMPELLONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby : 4 leagues N. Alby, and 7 NE. Gaillac.

PAMPILHOSA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura : 11 leagues NNE. Thomar.

PAMPLIEGA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile : 12 miles SW. Burgos.

PAMPLONA, or *Pampeluna*, a city of Spain, and capital of the province of Navarre, ſituated on a plain near the Pyrennées, founded by Pompey. It is well fortified and defended with a citadel, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Burgos, and has an univerſity. It contains three pariſh churches, ſeventeen convents, four hoſpitals, and about 5000 inhabitants : 78 miles NNW. Saragoſſa, and 172 NNE. Madrid. *Long.* 14. 58. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 50. N.

PAMPLONA, or *Pampeluna*, a town of South America, in the New kingdom of Grenada : 300 miles NE. Popayan . *Long.* 70. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 25. S.

PAMPROU, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres : 3 leagues SE. Saint Maixent.

PAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Setchuen : 38 miles SSE. Pao-ning. *Long.* 123. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 2. N.

PANAGIA, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, hardly a league in circumference : 16 miles NW. Santorin.

PANAGIA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania : 14 miles N. Gallipoli.

PANAIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra : 4 miles NW. Nicotera.

PANAMA, a city and ſeaport of South America, built on the iſthmus of Darien, at the bottom of a large bay of the Pacific Ocean, and the capital of a juriſdiction. The firſt diſcovery of Panama the Spaniards owe to Tello-de-Guzman, who landed here, in the year 1515, but found only ſome fiſhermen's huts, being a very proper place for their buſineſs, and thence called by the Indians *Panama*, which ſignifies a place abounding with fiſh. This diſcovery was, in the year 1518, followed by the ſettlement of a colony, under Pedrarias Davila, governor of Terra Firma. And in 1521, Panama was conſtituted a city, with the uſual privileges. In the year 1670, it was taken, ſacked, and burned by John Morgan, an Engliſh adventurer. This misfortune rendering it abſolutely neceſſary to rebuild the city, it was removed to its preſent ſituation, which is about a league and a half from the former, and much more convenient. It is ſurrounded with a wall of free ſtone, and defended with a large garriſon of regulars. The houſes were at firſt in general of wood, having but one ſtory and a tiled roof. Without the walls is an open ſuburb, larger than the city itſelf, and the houſes of the ſame materials and conſtruction. The ſtreets both of the city and ſuburbs are ſtraight, broad, and for the moſt part paved. The city was almoſt entirely burnt down, in the year 1737 ; ſince this misfortune, it has been again rebuilt, and the greateſt part of the houſes of ſtone. In this city is a tribunal, or royal audience, in which the governor of Panama reſides. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains ſeveral churches and convents. The harbour of Panama is formed in its road by the ſhelter of ſeveral iſlands, where ſhips lie very ſafe, at about 2½ or 3 leagues diſtance from the city. The tides are regular, and is high water at the full and change, at three o'clock. The water riſes and falls conſiderably, ſo that the ſhore lying on a gentle ſlope, is at low water left dry to a great diſtance. The trade of Panama is very conſiderable; it is the port where the ſhips from Lima, Guayaquil, &c. unload the treaſure ſent to Old Spain, and the ſtaple for the goods brought up the river Chagre. This commerce is of the greateſt advantage to the inhabitants, both with regard to letting their houſes, the freight of veſſels, the hire of mules and negroes, who forming themſelves into ſeparate bodies, draw large bales, or any brittle or delicate wares; the roads here, though the diſtance is but ſhort, by croſſing the chain of mountains called *The Andes* or *Cordilleras*, are in ſome parts ſo narrow, that a beaſt of burden can hardly paſs along, and conſequently the employing mules in this ſervice would be attended with imminent danger. But this is not the whole of its commerce; Panama, even during the abſence of the armada, is never without ſtrangers, it being the thoroughfare for all going to the parts of Peru by the South Sea, as alſo for the coming from thence for Spain; to which muſt be added the continual trade carried on by the Peruvian ſhips, which bring variety of goods; as meal of different ſorts, wine, brandy, ſugar, tallow, leather, olives, oil, and the like. The ſhips from Guayaquil bring cacao, and quinquina, or jeſuits' bark, which always meet with a quick exportation here, eſpecially in times of peace. The coaſting barks, which make frequent trips from the adjacent ports, ſupply the city with hogs, poultry, hung-beef, hog's-lard, plantanes, roots, and different kinds of vegetables, with which this city is plentifully ſupplied, by the induſtry of others. The dearneſs of proviſions in this city and its diſtrict, occaſioned by the large quantities conſumed, and the great diſtance from whence they are brought, is amply compenſated by the multitude and value of the pearls found in the oyſters growing in its gulph; they are found in ſuch plenty, that there are few perſons of ſubſtance near Panama, who do not employ all, or at leaſt part of the ſlaves in this fiſhery. Moſt of the towns and villages of the province of Panama are ſituated in ſmall plains along the ſhore, the reſt of the country being covered with enormous and craggy mountains, uninhabited on account of their ſterility. This province contains three cities, twelve villages, and a great number of rancherias, or aſſemblages of Indian huts. It has alſo ſeveral gold mines, but they are greatly neglected, the Spaniards chooſing rather to apply themſelves to the pearl-fiſhery, than the mines, as it affords a more certain profit, and at the ſame time is acquired with much greater eaſe. *Long.* 62. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

PANAMAO, one of the ſmaller Philippine Iſlands: 6 leagues N. Leyta.

PANAMOS, a mountain of South America, in the dioceſe of Truxillo. It is part of the Andes.

PANAON, or *Panahan*, one of the Philippine iſlands, about 15 leagues in circumference; mountainous and watered by a great number of ſmall rivers: it is but thinly inhabited.

PANARAGA, a town of the iſland of Java, and capital of a kingdom, ſituated on the ſouthern ſide of the iſland: 60 miles E. Mataran.

PANARIA, one of the Lipari iſlands, in the Mediterranean, ſituated between Lipari and Stromboli.

PANARO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the ſouth part of the duchy of Modena, and runs into the Po, near Bondeno, in the Ferrareſe.

PANARUCAN, or *Panarocan*, a town of the iſland of Java, on the north coaſt, and capital of a kingdom ſo called, near the eaſtern part of the iſland. The principal commerce is in ſlaves and long pepper; a conſiderable number of Portugueſe are mixed with the inhabitants. *Lat.* 7. 30. S.

PANAT, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: 5½ leagues S. Rhodez, and 6 W. Milhau.

PANAY, one of the Philippine iſlands, of a triangular form, about 60 leagues in circumference, populous and fertile, and abounding in rivers. The chief commodity for exportation is rice. The number of Indians tributary to the Spaniards is eſtimated at 17,000. *Long.* 138. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

PANAYAS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 2 leagues NW. Ourique.

PANBRIDGE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus: 10 miles E. Dundee.

PANCALE, or *Pancalier*, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Po: 12½ miles S. Turin, and 5 SW. Carmagnola.

PANCAWIR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: 42 miles WNW. Raajegar, and 60 N. Ougein.

PANCLA, a mountain of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. *Long.* 105. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 22. N.

PANCORVO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, between Miranda d Ebro and Burgos.

PANCSOWA, a town and fortreſs of Hungary, on the north ſide o the Danube, in the bannat of Temeſvar. In the year 1789, this town was burned by the Auſtrians, to prevent its affording a harbour to the Turks: 8 miles N. Belgrade, and 43 SSW. Temeſvar.

PANCTOU, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 23 leagues NNE. Laſſa.

PANDATARIA, or *St. Maria*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Campagna, to which Auguſtus baniſhed his daughter, the infamous Julia: 18 miles SW. Gaeta.

PANDSA TALA, a group of ſeveral ſmall lakes of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. *Long.* 97. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 42. N.

PANDUR, a mean Raſcian village of Hungary, near Baja, remarkable for the activity of the Heyducks againſt robbers infeſting the roads, and from which the Raſcian foot in the laſt war took their name. Theſe Pandours were firſt known in Germany, in 1741, when baron Trench marched a body of theſe regulars, of about 1000 men, into Sileſia againſt the Pruſſians: 26 miles S. Colocza.

PANERE, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 24 miles NNE. Columbo.

PANETURE, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 18 miles S. Columbo.

PANGASANE, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 15 leagu in length, and 3 in breadth, ſituated between the iſland of Celebes and Bouton.

PANGASINAN, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Luçon, and capital of a province or kingdom. *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

PANGIMODOO, a ſmall iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, at the entrance of the harbour of Tongataboo.

PANGKER, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 3 mile NNW. Lutkenborg.

PANGLO, or *Panglao*, one of the ſmaller Philippine iſlands: 20 leagues N. from Mindanao.

PANGO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, the capital the ſame name, and ſituated on the river Barbela.

PANJAB, ſee *Lahore*.

PANIANY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut, whe the Dutch have a factory: 50 miles W. Palicaudcherry, and 40 S. Calicut.

PANICOLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and provin of Lavora: 7½ leagues NW. Naples.

PANIS, an iſland in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Bandi, nea the coaſt of Africa.

PANISSIERE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire: 7 leagues W. Lyons, and 6 SE. Roanne.

PANKINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 68 mile NW. Biiſk.

PANKOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on th Ilim: 56 miles W. Orlenga.

PANNAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Alla-Habad: 3 miles ESE. Chatterpour, and 95 SW. Allahabad.

PANNELLA (*New*), a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſia pour: 22 miles W. Meritch, and 29 S. Currer.

PANNIPUT, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi. In a plain near this town a battle was fought, between Abdalla king of Candahar and the Mahrattas, in the year 1761. It was one of the moſt bloody battles ever fought in Hindooſtan; the army of Abdalla amounted to 150,000, that of the Mahrattas was not leſs than 200,000; the carnage was dreadful, and the number of Mahratta priſoners almoſt incredible. They loſt the flower of their army, and their power has from that period been declining: 50 miles NW. Delhi, and 70 E. Hiſſar.

PANOMI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia 16 miles S. Saloniki.

PANORMO, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, o the ſouth coaſt of the ſea of Marmora: 16 miles SE. Artaki.

PANORMO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, ſituated on a gulf of the Adriatic, oppoſite the iſland of Corfu: 4 miles SSE. Valona. *Long.* 37. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. N.

PANOV, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Niznei Tunguſka. *Long* 120. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. 40. N.

PAN-SIEN-ING, a town of China, in the iſland of Formoſa, on th weſt coaſt. *Long.* 137. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 56. N.

PANT, a river of England, in the county of Eſſex, which riſes about miles ſouth-eaſt from Malden, paſſes by Bocking, &c. and about 3 mil eaſt of Braintre, runs into the Blackwater, if it be not the ſame river.

PANTALARIA, a ſmall iſland, in the Mediterranean, ſituated b tween the iſland of Sicily, and Cape Bon, on the coaſt of Tunis, about miles in circumference, and containing about 3000 inhabitants. T principal productions are olives, figs, raiſins, capers, and cotton; the ca tle are numerous, but bread-corn is imported from Sicily. *Long.* 30. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 55. N.

PANTANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 15 mi SW. Modena.

PANTANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 9 miles E. Bova.

PANTANO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 10 miles E. Bova, in the province of Calabria Ultra.

PANTICOSA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 13 miles NNE. Jaca.

PANTIKA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the Sea of Marmora: 12 miles SE. Conſtantinople.

PANTIN, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Denis: 1 league ENE. Paris.

PANUCO, a river of North America, which runs into the Gulph of Mexico: 7 leagues ESE. Panuco.

PANUCO, or *St. Stil-vara del Puerto*, a town of North America, in the audience of Mexico, and capital of the province of Guaſteca, or Panuco, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, navigable for barks up to the town. It contains about 500 families, and is the ſee of a biſhop: 64 leagues NNE. Mexico. *Long.* 81. 24. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 50. N.

PANZA, or *Penga*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and province of Bamba.

PANZEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmerits: 6 miles SSW. Kamnitz.

PAO, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles SE. Ou-tchuen.

PAO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 15 miles NNW. Hoei.

PAO-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 45 miles ESE. Hiu-tcheou.

POA-KANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 45 miles WSW. Siang-yang.

PAO-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 15 miles SW. Fong-tſiang.

PAO-KING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 832 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 4. N.

PAO DE NAO, a town on the coaſt of Africa, near the river Camarones, belonging to the Portugueſe.

PAO-NING, a city of China of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kialig river: 700 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 3. N.

PAO-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 37 miles NW. Yen-ngan.

PAO-NGAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, on the river San-cam: 62 miles NW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 22. N.

PAO-TCHING, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles S. Koang-tcheou.

PAO-TCHUEN, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 28 miles SSW. Hoang-tcheou.

PAO-TCHUEN, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 23 miles E. King-ki-tao.

PAO-TE, or *Pao*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi, on the Hoang: 275 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

PAO-TI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 42 miles ESE. Peking.

PAO-TIM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 42 miles E. Pao-ting.

PAOOM, one of the ſmaller New Hebrides iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 168. 29. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 30. S.

PAOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 5½ leagues NW. Viseu.

PAO-TING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li. It is the reſidence of a viceroy, and the moſt conſiderable city in the province, next to Peking. It has twenty towns under its juriſdiction; three of the ſecond, and ſeventeen of the third claſs. The country around it is pleaſant, and inferior in fertility to no part of China: 77 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 133. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 54. N.

PAOULA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 4 miles NE. Benevento.

PAO-YN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 15 miles S. Hoai-ngan.

PAPA, a town of Hungary. In the year 1596, the garriſon revolted to the Turks, but was ſoon after taken by the archduke Matthias. In the year 1683, it revolted again. The imperialiſts retook it, and raiſed the fortifications, in the year 1702: 25 miles S. Raab, and 45 W. Buda.

PAPA STRONSA, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, among the Orknies: half a mile E. from Stronſa.

PAPA WESTRA, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, among the Orknies; three miles long, and about one broad: 2 miles NE. Weſtra.

PAPAGOYA BAY, or *Parrot Bay*, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of America, in the province of Nicaragua. *Long.* 69. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

PAPAS ADASSI, or *Papadoniſia*, or *Prince's Iſlands*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in the north-eaſt part of the iſland of Marmora, at the entrance of the Straits of Conſtantinople: 8 miles S. Conſtantinople.

PAPAS-ILI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 32 miles N. Adrianople.

PAPAZLI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 12 miles ESE. Filippopoli.

PAPEMBERG, an iſland of Japan, in appearance a mountain, ſurrounded by the ſea. Here the Dutch ſhips wait at anchor for a wind, when they wiſh to return to Batavia, the Japaneſe name is *Takaboko*, or *Takajama*.

PAPIGOHAVEN, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Caithneſs: 1 mile N. from Wick.

PAPIMOUAGOU, a lake of Canada: 70 leagues NNE. Quebec. *Long.* 69. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county, in the biſhopric of Aichſtatt, on the Altmuhl. The count is hereditary grand marſhal of the empire, and formerly held that poſt as an hereditary fief of the emperors, but afterwards of the electors of Saxony. Though the title be borne by all the counts of Pappenheim, yet by virtue of a family agreement concluded in 1473, and ratified in 1573, the execution of this office belongs ſolely to the eldeſt. They are alſo the imperial foreſters and huntſmen in the Nordgau, are likewiſe poſſeſſed of the privilege, preferably to all other hereditary officers of the empire, of appointing an inferior officer, now called the imperial quarter-maſter, and who is uſually one of their counſellors. The eſtabliſhed and univerſal religion here is Lutheraniſm: 12 miles NW. Aichſtatt, and 15 NE. Donauwert.

PAPPING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria; 1 mile N. Efferding.

PAPS *(The)*, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: 8 miles E. Killarney.

PAPS OF JURA, ſee *Jura*.

PAQUASH LAKE, a lake of North America. *Long.* 93. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

PAR, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, 4 miles below Ingolſtadt.

PARA, or *Belem*, a government of South America, comprehending that part of Guiana which belongs to the Portugueſe, on the north ſide of the river Amazons, extending from the union of the river Madeira to the Atlantic: 600 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 200 from north to ſouth.

PARA, a town and fortreſs of South America, and principal place of a juriſdiction, in Brazil, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of a river, which communicates with the river Amazons, on an elevated rock, commanding all the adjacent country. The ſide towards the river is fortified only with a number of gabions and large cannon. The other ſides are defended by a ſtone wall, about two fathoms in height, and a dry ditch. The place is inhabited by about 300 Portugueſe, whoſe chief buſineſs is the cultivating of tobacco and ſugar-canes, and gathering cotton which grows wild here. To the ſouth of this fort, near the bottom of the bay, is another ſmall fortification, called *Commota*, intended to keep the ſavage nations in awe, and protect the Portugueſe plantations. *Long.* 32. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 1. 30. S.

PARA, a river of South America, in Braſil, which about *Lat.* 6. 10. S. and after a courſe of 200 miles, falls into a bay of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the river of the Amazons.

PARA HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, on the river Kerlon: 512 miles N. Peking. *Long.* 131. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

PARABITTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 10 miles NW. Aleſſano.

PARAC, a town of the iſland of Borneo: 200 miles N. Banjar Maſſim.

PARACCA, a ſea-port of South America, in Peru: 2 leagues from Piſco.

PARADE DE BOURO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero-e-Minho: 5½ leagues NNE. Braga.

PARADE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 2 leagues E. Tonneins.

PARADELLA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4 leagues SE. Lamego.

PARADES, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: 5 miles S. Carmona.

PARAD SE SOUND, a bay in the north-weſt part of Placentia, on the coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 54. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

PARAGON, one of the largeſt of the Calamianes Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

PARAGUA, the moſt weſterly of the Philippine Iſlands, about 60 leagues in length, and 7 in breadth: 65 leagues ENE. Mindanao. *Long.* 135. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. N.

PARAGUAY, a river of South America, which riſes about *Long.* 40. W. Ferro, and between the 5th and 6th degree of ſouth latitude. Its courſe is almoſt due ſouth till it joins the Plata, in *Long.* 42. 50. W. Ferro; *Lat.* 28. S.

PARAGUAY, a province of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, which is alſo called *The Government of Paraguay*. Paraguay was firſt diſcovered by Sebaſtian Caboto, who coming to the river Plata, in the year 1526, ſailed up the Parana in ſome ſmall barks, and thence entered that of Paraguay. He was ſucceeded, in 1536, by Juan-de-Ayalas, to whom Don Pedro de Mendoza, the firſt governor of Buenos Ayres, had given a commiſſion, together with a body of troops, military-ſtores, and other neceſſaries; and afterwards by his orders, Juan de Salinas founded the city of Nueſtra Senora de la Aſſumption, the capital of the province; but the diſcovery of the whole, and conſequently the conqueſt of the people who inhabited it, being ſtill imperfect, it was proſecuted by Alvarez Nunez, whoſe eminent ſervices, on the death of Don Pedro de Mendoza, procured him the government of Buenos Ayres. There is a number of towns in the province of Paraguay, conſiſting of converted Indians, and entirely under the government of the Jeſuits. The country in which theſe towns are ſituated, is as pleaſant and fruitful as can be deſired, watered with a variety of rivers and pleaſant ſtreams, abounding with timber and fruit-trees, producing abundance of cotton, indigo, ſugar, pimento, ipecacuana, and other things of great value. The plains are full of horſes, mules, black cattle, and herds of ſheep; the mountains contain vaſt treaſures of gold and ſilver; though no mines have been opened or wrought ſince the Jeſuits have been in poſſeſſion of the country. The cotton-tree flouriſhes here in ſo remarkable a manner, that every little village gathers above 2000 arobas of cotton annually, and the Indians are very ingenious in weaving it into ſtuffs for exportation. A great deal of tobacco is alſo planted here. But theſe articles are far leſs advantageous than the herb called *Paraguay*, which is alone ſufficient to form a flouriſhing commerce in this province, it being the only one that produces it, and from whence it is ſent all over Peru and Chili, where its uſe is univerſal.

PARAIBA, a town of South America, and capital of the juriſdiction of the ſame name, in Braſil, ſituated on the ſouth bank of a river of its own name, three leagues from the ſea, the river being navigable conſiderably above the town, for ſhips loaded with 600 or 700 hogſheads of ſugar. The place was formerly open; but in 1635, it was ſurrounded with ramparts. It has many ſtately houſes, decorated with marble pillars, together with large warehouſes and magazines belonging to the merchants. The mouth of the river is defended by three forts. The French were formerly in poſſeſſion of this territory, but were diſpoſſeſſed of it in the year 1584, by the Portugueſe, who built in it ſeveral places, made many plantations of ſugar-canes, and erected proper ſugar-mills. The whole territory is fertile in ſugar-canes, and abounds in Braſil-wood, cattle, tobacco, cotton, &c: 20 leagues N. Fernambuco. *Long*. 16. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 7. 15. S.

PARAIBA, a river of South America, which runs into the Atlantic, about 7 leagues below the town of Paraiba.

PARAKIN, a town of Servia; 32 miles NNW. Niſſa, and 68 SSE. Belgrade.

PARALAPUTTY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 10 miles from Sankeridurgam.

PARAMABIRO, or *Paramairamba*, a town of South America, and capital of the Dutch province of Surinam, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Surinam river, about ſix leagues from the ſea, with a good harbour. The number of houſes is about 1400, chiefly built of timber, it contains two churches, and two Jewiſh ſynagogues. The ſtreets are all perfectly ſtraight, and lined with trees, ſuch as oranges, lemons, ſhaddocks, and tamarinds. *Long*. 55. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 5. 48. N.

PARAMATTY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 10 miles SW. Coveriporum.

PARANA, a large river of South America, in Braſil, which riſes about *Lat*. 18. S. and joins the Paraguay, in *Lat*. 28. S. where it is called the *Plata*, and ſometimes the *Parana*.

PARANTES, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tartas: 11 leagues N. Tartas.

PARASAOLI, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Jyengaur: 15 miles NNE. Jyepour, and 85 W. Agra.

PARAY LE MONIAL, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles, near the river Bourbince: 2 leagues W. Charolles, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ESE. Bourbon Lancy. *Long*. 21. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 27. N.

PARCAS, a town of Walachia: 16 miles S. Brancovan.

PARCAY, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: 4 leagues SE. Baugé, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NE. Saumur.

*Parcé*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fougeres: 4 miles S. Fougeres.

*Parcé*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sablé: 2 leagues E. Sablé, and 6 SW. le Mans.

PARCHIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, on the Elda, which divides it into New and Old Town, in each of which is a church. It has ſeveral times ſuffered by fire. The number of ſouls about 3000: 34 miles S. Wiſmar, a 55 E. Lauenburg.

PARCHWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Lignitz, and capital of a prefectorate, containing two Lutheran churches, and Roman Catholic chapel. Here is a manufacture of cloth: 10 miles NE. Lignitz, and 12 W. Wohlau.

PARCOL, or *Parcoul*, a lake of Aſia, in Thibet: 25 miles in circumference. *Long*. 110. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 22. N.

PARCOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 36 mile NNE. Lublin.

PARDO *(El)*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, where the king of Spain has a palace: 7 miles N. Madrid.

PARDOS, or *Pompenay*, a town of Africa, in the diſtrict of Anta, on the Gold Coaſt.

PARDUBITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, forti fied and well built. Here is a manufacture of knives and ſword-blades 5 miles N. Chrudim, and 55 E. Prague. *Long*. 33. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 55. N.

PARECALA, a province of the iſland of Luçon, fertile and rich i mines of gold and precious ſtones: about 7000 Indians pay tribute to th Spaniards.

PARECHIA, a town of the iſland of Paros, defended by a caſtle, and the place where the European conſuls reſide, built on the ruins of th ancient Paros.

PAREDES, a town of Spain, in the province of Auſturias: 25 mile NW. Oviedo.

PAREDES, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 13 mile NW. Leon.

PAREDES, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 8 miles N. Siguença.

PARIED, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtain: 4 leagues E. Verdun and 2 SSE. Eſtain.

PARELLA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, an county of Canaveſe: $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW. Ivrea, and 20 N. Turin.

PARENZO, a ſea-port town of Venetian Iſtria, and ſee of a biſhop 9 miles NNW. Rovigno.

PARGA, a ſea-port town of Venetian Albania: 26 miles W. Arta.

PARHAM, a town of the iſland of Antigua: 5 miles W. St. John'

PARIA, a province of South America, in the government of Ter Firma, ſituated to the eaſt of Cumana, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the con tinent of South America: between it and the iſland of Trinidad is a larg bay, called the *Gulf of Paria*.

PARIA, a diſtrict of South America, in the archbiſhopric of La Plata, beginning 70 leagues north-weſt of that city, and about 40 leagues i extent. The air is cold, ſo that the country produces little grain; whic is, in ſome meaſure, compenſated by the great plenty of all kinds cattle; and the cheeſe made here both from the milk of ſheep and cow is ſo highly eſteemed, that it is ſent into every part of Peru. It has al ſome ſilver mines.

PARIDRONG, a town of Aſia, in Thibet. *Long*. 88. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 28. N.

PARIESOVATZ, a town of Croatia: 15 miles S. Bihacs.

*Parigne-l'Evêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Sart and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Mans: 3 leagues SE. Le Mans.

PARILLA, a town of South America, in the audience of Lima: 9 miles S. Truxillo.

PARILOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, o the Angara: 68 miles N. Balaganſkoi.

PARINA CAUCHA, a juriſdiction of South America, in Peru, a biſhopric of Guamanga; fertile in cattle, corn, and fruit, but the pri cipal riches are mines of gold and ſilver. It is ſituated to the ſouth Guamanga.

PARIPE, a town of South America, in Brazil, and juriſdiction of Bahi

PARIS, a city and capital of France. In the time of the Roman before the birth of Chriſt, in that part called the *Iſland of the Palace*, w a town named *Lutetia*, or *Lutetia Pariſiorum*, or ſimply *Pariſij*, from t *Pariſii*, a people of Celtic Gaul, who, when the Romans invaded the cou try, themſelves ſet fire to it. The conquerors rebuilt it, but it attain to no great eminence, till the time of Julian the Apoſtate, who enlarg and built a palace in it. It was ſtill farther enlarged by the kings the Franks, and Clovis made it his reſidence. It ſeems to have be afterwards neglected, till about the year 954, when Hugh Capet made the capital of his kingdom, and the place of his reſidence, in which was followed by all the ſucceeding kings. It was about that time divid into four quarters. Philip Auguſtus, in the beginning of the 13th ce tury, built a new wall round it, paved the ſtreets, and divided it into th parts, the city, the ville, and the univerſity. It was farther enlarged the beginning of the 15th century, when it was arranged into 16 qu ters, which Louis XIV, in the year 1702, increaſed to 20. The ſituat is in an extenſive plain, on the river Seine, and, including the ſuburbs, occupies a ſpace of 9000 toiſes in circumference; the number of ſtreets is eſtimated at 875. There are ſaid to be 105 alleys or ſtreets which have no thoroughfare, upwards of 23,000 houſes of from four to ſeven ſtories, without including the public buildings, religious houſes, ſhops, or warehouſes: the houſes are, in general, handſome, and the fronts, for the moſt part, uniform. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contained 51 pariſh-churches, 20 not parochial, 17 collegiate churches, among which were 13 chapters, 40 chapels, 3 abbies, 22 priories, and 50 convents for men, eccleſiaſtical and ſecular; 7 abbies, 6 priories, and 53 convents for women; 12 ſeminaries, 16 hoſpitals; 10 of them appropriated to children and women, and 6 for deſerted children; an univerſity, 6 academies of ſcience; 3 academies for the inſtruction of young gentlemen, 7 public libraries; 124 companies of artiſans and tradeſmen; 4 royal palaces; upwards of 500 palaces, or houſes inhabited by nobility, and private gentlemen of fortune; 16 principal ſquares, and upwards of 60 inferior: 50 public markets, 60 fountains, 12 bridges over the Seine, 26 quays, 16 gates, &c. That part of the city which is called the ville, is ſituated to the north, the city is ſituated in the centre, and the univerſity to the ſouth. The city is ſurrounded by the Seine, and is compoſed of three iſlands, called the *Iſland of the Louviers*, the *Notre Dame*, and *of the Palace*, which laſt is the ancient city of Paris. The church of Notre Dame, which gives name to the iſland, is a Gothic building, but grand and majeſtic in its appearance, and was the metropolitan. The iſland of Notre Dame is joined to the Iſland of the Palace by a wooden bridge. The Iſland of the Palace takes its name from a building which was formerly the reſidence of the kings, and afterwards was reſigned to the parliament. This iſland communicates with the reſt of the town by 11 bridges, the principal of which, called Pont-neuf, croſſes the two branches of the Seine, and is 168 toiſes in length: it was begun in the reign of Henry III. and finiſhed by Henry IV. In the centre was an equeſtrian ſtatue of Henry IV. in bronze, of a coloſſal ſize, on a pedeſtal of white marble, with a deſcription of ſome of the principal actions of his life. At the end of the bridge which conducts to the Louvre, is a beautiful building, called the Samaritan, which contains an engine for conveying the water of the Seine to the ſeveral quarters of the ville. The Iſland of Louviers is ſmall, and principally filled with ſtore-houſes for wood, and yards for timber. The grand palace called the Louvre, was begun in the reign of Francis I. and ſtill remains unfiniſhed. It is a quadrangular edifice, the court in the centre, forming a ſquare of 65 toiſes. The front was built in the reign of Louis XIV. and is one of the moſt beautiful monuments of his reign. In the large gallery, which is 227 toiſes long, and joins this palace to that of the Thuilleries, are to be ſeen upwards of 180 models of fortreſſes in France and other countries, all performed with the utmoſt accuracy, and ſo natural as to repreſent the ſeveral cities therein deſcribed, with their ſtreets, houſes, ſquares, and churches, and likewiſe all their works, moats, bridges, and rivers, together with the very country adjacent, ſuch as conſiſting of plains, mountains, corn lands, meadows, gardens, and woods. Some of theſe models may even be taken to pieces, that the curious may be the better enabled to perceive the admirable conſtruction of them. Louis XIV. was the firſt who ordered theſe models to be conſtructed, and when any alterations are made in the fortreſſes, the alterations are alſo obſerved in theſe models, or new ones conſtructed with the moſt ſcrupulous conformity to the preſent ſtate of the place. In this palace is alſo the king's printing-houſe, and it contains, likewiſe, the moſt valuable collection of paintings: in it too we meet with ſeveral academies, viz. 1. The Académie Françoiſe, founded in the year 1633, by Cardinal Richlieu, and confirmed in 1637 by the parliament. The object of this foundation is the improvement of the French language. 2. The Académie Royale des Inſcriptions & des Belles Lettres, inſtituted for the advancement of polite literature. In this academy ancient monuments are explained, and the tranſactions of the kingdom perpetuated by medals, inſcriptions, &c. The Académie Royale des Sciences; inſtituted in 1666. 4. The Académie Royale de Peinture & de Sculpture, founded in 1648. The maſter-pieces of the painters and ſculptors admitted into it are diſpoſed in three halls, and marked with the names of the ſeveral artiſts. Here are alſo the pictures of great numbers of celebrated painters: and among the ſtatues, ſeveral of Gyps, taken from antiques. 5. The Académie Royale d'Architecture, founded in 1671. The quarter of the Palais Royal, now Palais d'Egalité, belonging alſo to the city, contains the Palais Royal, built by cardinal Richlieu, betwixt the years 1629 and 1636, and therefore originally called the Hôtel de Richlieu, afterwards le Palais Cardinal. In the year 1639, he made a preſent of it to king Louis XIII.; after whoſe deceaſe, his dowager, with her ſon Louis XIV. in 1643, reſided in it, on which account, it was afterwards called the Palais Royal. Louis XIV. firſt conferred it on his brother Philip, and, after his death, on Philip duke of Orleans. It contains pictures to the value of four millions of livres, purchaſed by the regent duke of Orleans, who placed them in the chief apartments, moſt of which too are hung with red damaſk. The foundation of the collection of paintings was begun by the cabinets of Chriſtina, queen of Sweden, which, after paſſing through ſeveral hands, but always remaining entire and complete, were bought by the regent for 400,000 livres. Here are alſo great numbers of pieces by the moſt celebrated ancient maſters, namely, Raphael, Rubens, Titian, Vandyke, &c. In this palace we meet with the Académie de Muſique, founded in the year 1669. The Palais des Thuilleries (now Palais National) ſo called from a tile kiln, formerly here, communicates, by means of a gallery, with the Louvre, but is a ſeparate ſtructure. It was begun in the year 1564, by queen Catherine de Medicis, and completed in 1600, by Henry the IV. Louis XIV. in 1664, cauſed the inſide to be embelliſhed. It conſiſts of five pavillions and four corps de logis, ſtanding all in a direct line, above 168 toiſes in length, and making a very grand appearance. In the pavillion adjoining to the river, is a ſpacious and magnificent theatre. Its garden is alſo very beautiful, and in fair weather reſorted to by aſtoniſhing crowds of people. Behind the garden, along the Seine, is the Cour de la Reine, conſiſting of three walks, near which on the right hand, are the Elyſian fields, which are planted with rows of trees. In the riding-houſe of the Thuilleries, is the Académie da la Gueriniѐre, where young gentlemen are taught all the academical exerciſes. The palace of Orleans, or Luxembourg, is a magnificent ſtructure, and was rebuilt, in the ſpace of ſix years, by Mary de Medicis, ſecond wife to Henry IV. during her widowhood, though ſhe ended not her days here, but at Cologn, and that too in very great poverty. In its famous gallery are 20 exquiſite paintings, by Rubens, of which one piece, which ſymbolically repreſents the life of this queen, is nine feet in breadth, and ten in length, yet this celebrated painter completely finiſhed them all in two years. This palace has lately been uſed as a ſtate priſon. La Place de Louis le Grand, or des Conquêtes, is of an octangular form, and ſurrounded with houſes, built in an uniform manner, on each ſide, moſt of which make a fine appearance. In the centre ſtood an equeſtrian ſtatue of braſs, of Louis le Grand, which is very juſtly accounted a maſter-piece in its kind, being all of one caſt, though 20 feet two inches in height. No place is ſaid to afford its parallel, not even in Florence or Rome. The ſquare called La Place de Louis Quinze, is remarkable for the execution of the laſt king (Louis XVI.) his queen, and his ſiſter, the princeſs Elizabeth, the duke of Orleans, and many others. The royal library, in the rue Vivien, in the year 1741, contained above 94,000 printed books, and 30,000 manuſcripts, with a cabinet of medals, and a collection of copper-plates, the large folio volumes of which alone form a conſiderable library: theſe, accordingly, are under their peculiar librarian, and among them is an incredible number of the moſt valuable pieces. The quarter St. Denis, is a part of the city, and contains the Hoſpital de la Sante Trinité, inſtituted for one hundred boys, and thirty-ſix girls, who are all to be orphans and natives of Paris, but muſt be healthy and learn trades. The quarter of the Grève is part of the city, and lies on the Seine. It contains the open place called La Grève, where all public rejoicings are celebrated, and malefactors likewiſe executed: and the Hôtel de Ville, the tribunal of which conſiſts of the prévôt des marchands, four échevins, an attorney and counſellor, a ſubſtitute, and a clerk of the court. Over its gate is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Henry IV.: and in the court, under an arcade, one of braſs of Louis XIV. in an erect poſture: in the court alſo is a kind of public chronicle, being an account, in Latin and French, of the moſt remarkable actions of Henry IV. inſcribed in letters of gold, cut on tables of black marble. The arſenal is in the quarter of St. Paul, and conſiſts of many ſpacious buildings, with a foundry, and a houſe for making ſalt-petre; but containing no great number of arms. The Baſtile was built as a fortreſs by Charles V. to defend the city from the Engliſh. It was an old caſtle, with eight towers and a redoubt, but too ſmall to protect the city, and too low to command it, inſomuch that it ſerved only for a ſtate priſon. This place was deſtroyed by the people, in the beginning of the revolution. The univerſity was founded by Charles the Fat, and conſiſts of four faculties: viz. divinity, the civil and canon law, phyſic, and the ſciences. Its head is the rector, who is always choſen from the faculty of the ſciences. The election is renewed every three months, yet many have been known to enjoy that honour for ſeveral years. In the ſuburbs of St. Victor, is the Hoſpital-general, which alſo goes by the name of la Salpatreria, that commodity having been formerly made here. The buildings belonging to this hoſpital are of large extent. In it is a moſt noble foundation for the female ſex, near 7000 of whom are here provided for, and live under the inſpection of ſixty ſiſters, ſubordinate to whom are eighty governeſſes and a conſiderable number of maid-ſervants. Into this place are recived, 1. The foundlings, who take up one ward. 2. Girls and young women, who ſow and knit. 3. A great number of bad women who are compelled here to ſpin wool. 4. Some hundreds of idiots of that ſex who live here in little houſes built in faſhion of a ſtreet. 5. Many other poor women, ſome of whom are kept here gratis, and others pay a ſmall ſum for their ſupport. 6. Delinquents who are confined, but not put to work. To this incomparable foundation alſo belongs the caſtle of Biceſtre, which is ſeated on an eminence, at a ſmall diſtance from the houſes aforementioned, being well defended on all ſides by a wall, of very conſiderable circuit, and contains within it many large buildings and ſeveral open places. In this caſtle are near four thouſand perſons of the other ſex; viz. 1. Poor men, who are entertained here at free coſt. 2. Some who pay for their reception into the houſe. 3. Perſons diſordered in their ſenſes, whoſe ward looks like a village, being built with regular ſtreets. 4. Men and women afflicted with the venereal diſtemper to the number of twenty-five of each ſex at a time. Common priſoners are kept here in a particular houſe, walled in, and every one in a cell by himſelf. The hoſpital de la Pietie, in the rue St. Victor, where poor children are brought up, conſtitutes alſo a part of the Hoſpital-general, and is the place where the governors uſually hold their meetings. Theſe 3 foundations, together with the Hôtel Dieu, have one common fund, amounting to full two millions of livres per annum. On the quarter of St. Benoit is the college of phyſicians, containing five profeſſors. The little châtelet is a kind of antique fortreſs, and at preſent ſerves for a priſon. The abbey of St. Geneviève, was founded by king Clovis, whoſe marble monument is ſtill to be ſeen in the church. In the library are about 60,000 printed books, and among them a few which are old and ſcarce. Here is alſo a pretty valuable cabinet of antiquities and natural curioſities. In this quarter is likewiſe the royal obſervatory, which ſtands in the higheſt part of the city. The Sorbonne is ſituated in the quarter of St. Andre, takes its name from Robert de Sorbonne, its founder, who erected it in the year 1252; but it was Cardinal Richlieu who ſettled its form of government, and built its preſent handſome houſe and fine church, the latter of which is a maſterpiece of architecture. In it may be ſeen the admirable marble monument of this cardinal, on which the celebrated Girardon worked twenty years. The College of the Four Nations, or Mazarin, ſo called from the cardinal of that name, its founder, ſtands on the Seine, and is under the direction of the Sorbonne. The lectures read here are all gratis, and the library has been public ever ſince the year 1688. The Hôtel Royal des Invalides, was erected by Louis XIV. for the relief of diſabled officers and ſoldiers. This foundation derives its æra from 1670, and the following year the ground was laid out for this ſpacious and ſtately ſtructure, and in eight years the whole was finiſhed. It lies on the borders of the country, not far from the Seine, and forms a regular quadrangle of 17 acres. *Long.* 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

PARIS *(Department of)*, one of the new diviſions of France, which includes the city of Paris, and its immediate environs.

PARISOT, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeſranche: 3½ leagues SW. Villefranche, and 7 W. Sauveterre.

PARITEE HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 445 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 143. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

PARKANY, a town of Hungary, at the conflux of the rivers Gran and Danube: 2 miles N. Gran, and 14 E. Comorn.

PARKER'S BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, a little to the ſouth of Palmetto Point.

PARKER'S ISLAND, an iſland of America, on the Cheſapeak, near the coaſt of Maryland: 15 miles S. Annapolis.

PARKGATE, a village of England, in the county of Cheſter, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the river Dee, from whence packets ſail to Ireland: 12 miles NW. Cheſter, and 193 NNW. London.

PARKSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Saltzbach: 17 miles NE. Saltzbach, and 16 N. Nabburg.

PARMA, an ancient city of Italy, and capital of the duchy of the ſame name. The river Parma divides it into three parts, which communicate with each other by means of two bridges; it is ſurrounded by walls, flanked with baſtions and a ditch, filled with water. On the ſouth is a citadel, which is a regular pentagon, and paſſes for one of the beſt in Italy. The roads which conduct to Parma are in a line, and the ſtreets are ſtraight and broad, the houſes well built, and, for the moſt part, painted. The principal ſtreets meet in the centre, and form a handſome ſquare; the new palace was formed on the ruins of the old, and it forms a large maſs of building, without order or ſymmetry. The theatre is one of the moſt beautiful in Italy, and will contain upwards of 12,000 ſpectators, who may diſtinctly hear the actor on the ſtage, without exalting his voice: there is, alſo, a ſmaller theatre, which is ſufficient for the inhabitants. Parma is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bologna; it contains an univerſity, founded in the year 1599, and a noble academy of ſciences, inſtituted in the year 1601. Here are five collegiate and thirty pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, many of which contain pictures by Corregio, and other eminent maſters, and forty convents. The principal trade of the place conſiſts in ſtockings, and ſome other articles in ſilk. This city has lately been celebrated for its printing, and the books iſſued from the preſs of Bodoni are exceedingly beautiful. Parma, from its firſt foundation by the Etrurians to the preſent time, has never changed its name. The number of inhabitants is variouſly eſtimated; Berenger conſiders them at 45,000; Mr. Martyn, 37,000: 32 miles SW. Mantua, and 62 SE. Milan. *Long.* 27. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 47. N.

PARMA, *(Duchy of)*, or *The Parmeſan*, under this name are included the duchy of Parma Proper, the duchy of Piacenza, and the duchy of Guaſtalla. This country is bounded on the north by the river Po, which ſeparates it from the Cremoneſe and Lodeſan, on the eaſt by the duchy of Modena, on the ſouth by Tuſcany and Genoa, and on the weſt by Gen and the Paveſe; about forty miles from north to ſouth, and from thirty to forty-eight eaſt to weſt. The ſoil is fertile in corn, olives, cheſtnuts, and fruits of various kinds. The paſtures are excellent, the cheeſe and wool in great eſtimation. This country at one time formed a ſpecies of republic, which being divided into factions was the occaſion of many battles, ſometimes ſubject to the popes, ſometimes to the emperors; it afterwards was ſubject to the dukes of Milan, then to the French, and when they were expelled out of Italy, it was re-united to the church. In the year 1345, pope Paul III. granted it to his natural ſon, Peter Aloyſius, or Farneſe, from whom that family ſprung. Elizabeth Farneſe, the only heireſs of the duke, becoming queen of Spain, contrived to obtain the duchies of Parma and Piacenza for her two ſons, and ſo it was ſettled at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the year 1748. Piacenza, which ought to have belonged to the king of Sardinia, and Parma, which had been conquered by the houſe of Auſtria, were ceded to the Infant Don Philip, on condition, however, that in default of male heirs, the country ſhould return to thoſe by whom they had been abandoned. The pope, however, never conſented to this, and every year proteſted againſt the inveſtiture.

PARMA, a river of Italy, which riſes in the ſouthern part of the duchy of Parma, on the borders of Tuſcany, and runs into the Po, near Viadana.

PARMILLIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin: 8 leagues ENE. Lyons.

PARNASSO, or *Parnaſſus*, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia; celebrated by the ancients as the favourite ſeat of Apollo and the Muſes: 8 miles N. Livadia.

*Parné*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laval: 2 leagues SE. Laval.

PARNOT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne les Bains: miles NW. Bourbonne.

PARO HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 288 miles NNE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 2. N.

PAROS, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, and one of thoſe anciently called *Cyclades*, about thirty-ſix miles in circumference. It contains about 1500 familes, who are ordinarily taxed 4500 crowns; it is well cultivated, nouriſhes a great number of ſheep, and yields wheat, barley, fruits, legumes, and cotton. Before the war of Candi, the inhabitants made great deal of oil: but while the army of the Venetians remained on the iſland, they burnt all the olive-trees. Paros is likewiſe famous for its extraordinary white marble, and had alſo moſt excellent artiſts for working it. The celebrated antiques, called the Chronicle of Paros, are marbles having Greek inſcriptions, performed on this iſland, and bought, in the year 1627, by Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, who, in the year 1667, made a preſent of them to the univerſity of Oxford, and they are now called the Arundelian or Oxonian marbles. The inſcription is ſaid to be the moſt authentic piece of ancient chronology, being made 264 years before the Chriſtian æra, and contains a ſpace of above 300 years. In this iſland, beſides a great number of churches and chapels, are ſeveral conſiderable villages. A large fleet may lie conveniently and ſecurely in the harbour of St. Maria, but the common anchoring place for the Turkiſh navy is Drio, on the weſt ſide of the iſland. *Long.* 43. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 3. N.

PARRA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 20 leagues N. Zareng.

PARRAMATTA, a ſettlement formed in New South Wales, near Port Jackſon: 10 miles W. Sydney Cove.

PARRECEY, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dôle: 1¼ league S. Dôle, and 1½ NNE. Chauſſin.

PARRET, a river of England, which riſes on the borders of Dorſetſhire, paſſes by Langport, Bridgewater, &c. and runs into the Briſtol Channel, about 10 miles below the laſt town.

PARROAH, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 50 miles WSW. Trinkamaly.

PARSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: 9 miles NNE. Dietfurt, and 18 NW. Ratiſbon.

PARSHINA, a town of China, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Nizuei Tunguſka: 560 miles SE. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 124. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 40. N.

PARSCHWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Leignitz miles SSE. Luben, and 8 NE. Leignitz.

PARSON'S TOWN, a town of the United States of America, North Carolina: 30 miles NE. Saliſbury.

PARSONSTOWN, ſee *Birr*.

PARTENAY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Two Sevres, near the river Thoué. It contains about 3500 inhabitants, who carry on a conſiderable trade in cattle rom. In the latter end of Auguſt, 1793, the republican troops were defeated by the royaliſts, near this town: 7 leagues NNE. Niort, and 8 W. Poitiers. *Long.* 17. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 39. N.—This town was taken by the royaliſts, on the 30th of April, 1793.

PARTENI, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Black Sea, near Amaſieh, in the province of Natolia.

PARTENKERCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Freyſing: 6 miles S. Weilhaim.

PARTHA, or *Barda*, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes 4 miles SW. Grimma, and runs into the Pleſſe, near Leipſic.

PARU, a fort of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of Para, on the north ſide of the river Amazons. *Long.* 53. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 30. S.

PARVICH, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Dalmatia; fertile in grapes, olives, and mulberries.

PARYS, a mountain of North Wales, in the iſland of Angleſea, celebrated for its rich ores of copper and lead; in the latter of which is found a mixture of ſilver: the bed of copper-ore is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt known in the world.

PARWIS, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 18 miles WNW. Inſpruck.

PARWAN, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul: 21 leagues NW. Cabul.

PAS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arras: 4½ leagues SW. Arras, and 2 E. Doulens.

PAS DE CALAIS, ſee *Straits of Calais.*

PASAKAMENITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 8 miles WNW. Politzka.

PASANGA, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Sumatra. *Lat.* 5. 10. S.

PASCAGOOLA, a town of Weſt Florida. *Long.* 88. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 30. N.

PASCOMAYO, a ſeaport of South America, in the biſhopric of Truxillo, and juriſdiction of Sana.

PASCUAR, or *Paſquaro*, a town of North America, in the audience of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan: 6 leagues SW. Mechoacan.

PASEWALK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, ſituated on the Ucker, by means of which the inhabitants carry down their goods to the great Haff. In 1359, the margraves of Brandenburg mortgaged Paſewalk and Torgelo to the dukes of Pomerania, for the ſum of 13,000 marks of ſilver; and, in 1448, an abſolute ceſſion was made of theſe two towns, which were to remain in the houſe of Pomerania as long as there ſhould be a duke of the Stettin-Pomerania family; but on the failure of that line, was to revert to the houſe of Brandenburg. Near the town are ſome iron-works: 21 miles W. Old Stettin, and 66 SSE. Stralſund. *Long.* 31. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 27. N.

PASKA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia, where the king keeps a garriſon of 100 men: the town is ſurrounded with ſix rows of palliſadoes, and contains about 100 inhabitants.

PASMAN, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Dalmatia; 15 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. *Long.* 33. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

PASOMDSO, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet; about 16 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 112. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 42. N.

PASPAYA, a town of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Plata, and juriſdiction of Pilaya and Paſpaya.

PASQUA, a town of North America, in New Galicia, ſituated at the mouth of a river, in the North Pacific Ocean: 310 miles W. Mexico, and 15 SE. Cape Corrientas.

PASQUETANK, a county of North Carolina.

PASSA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 18 leagues SE. Schiras.

PASSAGE FORT, a ſmall town of the iſland of Jamaica, ſituated in the road between Port Royal and Spaniſh Town, 7 miles SE. of the latter, and at the mouth of the river Cobre, where it has a fort, with 10 or 12 guns. It has a briſk trade, and contains about 400 houſes, the greateſt part of them houſes of entertainment.

PASSAGE *(Great)*, one of the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies; about 7 miles long, and 2 wide: 12 miles E. Porto Rico.

PASSAGE *(Little)*, one of the Virgin Iſlands, near Great Paſſage Iſland.

PASSAGES *(Los)*, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, with a good harbour, well ſheltered by mountains. In the year 1719, it was taken by the French: 1 league E. St. Sebaſtian.

PASSAIS, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Domfront: 2 leagues SW. Domfront.

PASSAMAN, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, near the equator.

PASSAMAQUADY, a town of the province of Main, in the United States of America, ſituated on a bay, to which it gives name. *Long.* 6. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

PASSARA, a town of the iſland of Borneo, on the weſt coaſt: 80 miles SW. Borneo.

PASSARO, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto: 30 miles S. Syracuſe, and 13 SW. Noto.

PASSARON, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 18 miles S. Argos.

PASSAROWITZ, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia, near the river Morava; well known for a peace concluded there, in the year 1718, betwixt Charles VI. and Achmet III.: 33 miles ESE. Belgrade, and 44 W. Orſova.

PASSARUAN, or *Paſſarowan*, a town of the iſland of Java, and capital of a kingdom, ſituated on the north coaſt; the chief trade is in cotton: 30 miles W. Panarucan.

PASSAU, a city of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a biſhopric and principality of the ſame name, on the Danube, where it receives the Inn and the Ilz. It conſiſts of three towns, namely, of that which is properly called *Paſſau*, and lies betwixt the rivers Danube and Inn; of the Innſtadt, which ſtands on the other ſide of the Inn, being joined with the former by means of a bridge, and ſtanding on the ſide of the ancient town of Bojodurum; and laſtly of the Ilzſtadt, which lies on the north ſide of the Danube, where it receives into it the Ilz. The laſt of theſe rivers runs betwixt the Ilzſtadt and the mountain of St. George, on which ſtands the caſtle of Oberhauſz. From this fortreſs a bridge leads over the Danube into the road to Paſſau. The city on thoſe ſides of it which are ſurrounded by the water is without walls, but towards the land-ſide of Bavaria is fortified both with ramparts and ditches. Paſſau enjoys a very good ſituation for trade. It remained under the power of the Romans, till after the year 475, when it was taken by the Alemanni. After that it fell under the dominion of the Franks, and continued under the government of the dukes of Bavaria. In the year 999, the emperor Otho III. made it ſubject to the biſhop. In 1552, the religious peace, which is uſually called *The Treaty of Paſſau*, was concluded here, Paſſau is the ſee of a biſhop, formerly ſuffragan of Salzburg, but from the year 1728, only dependent on the ſee of Rome. As a prince of the empire, his aſſeſſment in the imperial matricula is 18 horſe, and 70 foot, or 528 florins. To the chamber at Wetzlar, he pays 94 rixdollars 62½ kruitzers: 82 miles ENE. Munich, and 120 E. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 26. N.

PASSAVART, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Menehould: 2 leagues S. St. Menehould.

PASSAVANT, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baume-les-Dames: 1¼ league S. Baume-les-Dames, and 4½ ENE. Beſançon.

PASSAVANT, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: 2 leagues ESE. Vihiers, and 5 SW. Saumur.

PASSENBERG, a town of Imperial Iſtria: 9 miles NNE. Pedena.

PASSENHEIM, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, built in the latter end of the 14th century. It has frequently ſuffered the calamities of fire, war, and peſtilence: 70 miles S. Konigſberg.

PASSER, a river of Germany, which runs into the Adige, near Meran, in the county of Tyrol.

PASSEROE, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Friſch Haff, a little below Braunſberg.

PASSIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the province of Perugiano, on the north coaſt of the lake: 22 miles NW. Perugia, and 8 SE. Cortona.

PASSODI MOIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 17 miles WSW. Vieſta.

PASSY, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Denis, near Paris.

PASTO, or *St. Juan de Paſto*, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Popayan: 80 miles NNE. Quito, and 120 S. Popayan. *Long.* 76. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. N.

PASTRANA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 10 miles SSE. Guadalaxara, and 32 E. Madrid.

PATAGONIA, or *Land of Magellan*, a country of South America, bounded on the north by the government of Buenos Ayres, on the eaſt by the Atlantic, on the ſouth by the Straits of Magellan, and on the weſt by the South Pacific Ocean; extending from the 40th to the 56th degree of longitude, weſt from Ferro, and from the 36th to the 54th of ſouth latitude. This country was firſt diſcovered in the year 1519, by Ferdinand Magellan, who paſſed through the narrow ſea which ſeparates this country from the iſland of Fuego, and the country, as well as the ſtraits, was called by his name, though now more generally known by that of Patagonia. The obſervations made by Magellan and other adventurers, with reſpect to this country and its inhabitants, are extremely imperfect and defective. The people are reported to be of a gigantic ſtature, and, notwithſtanding the inclemency of the climate, to go naked. That they are barbarous, is evinced by their treatment of the few unfortunate Europeans who fell into their hands. They differ, indeed, in manners as they are divided into a great variety of nations. Towards the ſtraits they are ſaid to be perfectly ſavage; on the frontiers of the Spaniſh and Portugueſe ſettlements they greatly reſemble the Chileſians. Some of the inhabitants ſeen by commodore Byron, in the year 1764, he ſuppoſed to be about ſeven feet in height. Captain Wallis, in the year 1766, meaſured one of the talleſt, and found his height to be ſix feet ſeven inches; but he ſays the greateſt part of them was from five feet ten to ſix feet. Their complexion is a dark copper-colour, like that of the Indians in North America; their hair is ſtraight, and nearly as harſh as hog's briſtles; it is tied back with a cotton ſtring, but neither ſex wears any head-dreſs. They are well made, robuſt, and bony; but their hands and feet are remarkably ſmall. They are clothed with the ſkins of the guanaco, ſewed together into pieces of about ſix feet long and five wide: theſe are wrapped round the body, and faſtened with a girdle, the hairy ſide inwards: ſome of them had alſo what the Spaniards call a puncho: a ſquare piece of cloth, made of the guanaco, through which a hole being cut for the head, the reſt hangs round them, about as low as the knee. The guanaco is an animal that in ſize, make, and colour, reſembles a deer; but it has a hump on its back and no horns. Theſe people wear alſo a kind of drawers, which they pull up very tight; and buſkins, which reach from the mid-leg to the inſtep before, and behind are brought under the heel; the reſt of the foot is without any covering. We obſerved that ſeveral of the men had a red circle painted round the left eye, and that others were painted on their arms, and on different parts of the face; the eye-lids of all the young women are painted black. Every one had a miſſile weapon, of a ſingular kind, tucked into the girdle: it conſiſted of two round ſtones, covered with leather, each weighing about a pound, which were faſtened to the two ends of a ſtring, about eight feet long: this is uſed as a ſling, one ſtone being kept in the hand, and the other whirled round the head till it is ſuppoſed to have acquired ſufficient force, and then diſcharged at the object: they are ſo expert at the management of this double-headed ſhot, that they will hit a mark, not bigger than a ſhilling, with both the ſtones, at the diſtance of fifteen yards; it is not cuſtomary with them, however, to ſtrike either the guanaco or the oſtrich with them in chace, but they diſcharge them ſo that the cord comes againſt the legs of the oſtrich, or two of the legs of the guanaco, and is twiſted round them by the force and ſwing of the balls; ſo that the animal, being unable to run, becomes an eaſy prey to the hunters. Each of theſe people, both men and women, had a horſe, with a decent ſaddle, ſtirrups, and bridle; the men had wooden ſpurs, except one, who had a large pair of ſuch as are worn in Spain, braſs ſtirrups, and a Spaniſh ſcimetar, without a ſcabbard; but, notwithſtanding theſe diſtinctions, he did not appear to have any authority over the reſt: the women had no ſpurs. The horſes appeared to be well made and nimble, and were about fourteen hands high. The people had, alſo, many dogs with them, which, as well as the horſes, appeared to be of a Spaniſh breed. Separated in the middle, by the vaſt mountains of the Andes, the country differs as widely as the inhabitants. To the northward of La Plata it is covered with wood, and ſtored with an inexhauſtible fund of large timber; whereas to the ſouthward of that river, the eye cannot diſcover a ſingle tree or ſhrub fit for any mechanical purpoſe; yet even this ſeemingly barren country produces good paſture, and numerous droves of wild horned cattle, and horſes may be ſeen in every diſtrict. They were firſt brought hither by the Spaniards, and the incredible numbers which now cover the face of the country demonſtrates how congenial the ſoil and climates are to their nature. Nothing is related concerning the productions of the earth; and the reader who has conſulted all that has been written by voyagers, will find little to gratify his curioſity or inform his underſtanding.

**PATAIA**, or *Pathay*, a town of Hungary: 7 miles N. Colocza.

**PATAK**, a town of Hungary, on the Latorcza, where the proteſtants have a college: 44 miles WSW. Munkacz, and 25 SSE. Caſchau.

**PATANE**, a town of Aſia, and capital of a kingdom, ſubject to Siam, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt, at the bottom of a bay, bounded by a promontory, in the Gulf of Siam: containing between 7000 and 8000 inhabitants, compoſed of ſundry nations, Chineſe, Malays, Siameſe, and Europeans. The Siameſe have a grand pagoda, and the Mahometans a moſque. The Siameſe, in general, cultivate the land, the Chineſe are generally artiſans: 250 miles N. Malacca, *Lat.* 6. 15. N.

**PATAPASCO**, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the Cheſapeak, 3 miles S. Baltimore.

**PATAS**, or *Caxamarquilla*, a juriſdiction of South America, in the dioceſe of Truxillo. It is ſituated among the mountains, and thence has a variety of products: but is principally remarkable for its gold mines; its chief commerce conſiſts in exchanging bullion for current coin, eſpecially ſilver, which is ſcarce here.

**PATATE**, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, and juriſdiction of Riobamba; celebrated for its ſugar.

**PATAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans, near which the Engliſh we defeated by the French, under the conduct of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, in the year 1429: 4 leagues NNW. Orleans, and 6 N. Beaugency.

**PATE**, a ſmall iſland of France, on the river Gironde, near Blaye.

**PATELI**, or *Putala*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Thibet, and country of Laſſa, where upon a mountain, is the temple or palace of the grand lama: 3 miles E. Laſſa, and 272 NNW. Ghergong.

**PATENODE**, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the eaſt coaſt: 7 miles E. Candy.

**PATEQUEMADE**, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 20 miles E. Villa del Principe.

**PATER**, or *Pader*, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which riſes near Paderborn, and runs into the Lippe, about 1 mile E. Neuhaus.

**PATERNA**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 3 miles E. Alcaraz.

**PATERNO**, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, built on the ruins of Hybla, ſo celebrated for its honey: 15 miles W. Catania.

**PATERNOSTER ISLANDS**, ſmall iſlands and rocks in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, between the iſlands of Borneo and Celebes. *Long.* 117. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 23. S.

**PATERNOSTERS**, or *Pierres de Lecq*, rocks near the north coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey.

**PATI**, ſee *Patta*.

**PATIENCE**, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of America, in Naraganſett Bay, belonging to the ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

**PATIVILEA**, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Santa; remarkable for the remains of a large Indian building, ſuppoſed to have been the palace of a Cacique.

**PATMOS**, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about twenty miles in circumference, and one of the moſt barren in all the Archipelago, without wood, without rivers, and almoſt without gardens; on the other hand, the ſpring-water is pure, and the air healthy. The inhabitants are chiefly Greek Chriſtians, ſailors or ſhip-builders, they ſail as far as Venice, whither they carry cotton, &c. ſtockings of their own manufacture. There are plenty of rabbits, pigeons, partridges, and quails. In the time of the Romans, this iſland was a place of exile, and the place to which St. John was baniſhed. A grotto in a rock, now converted into a church, is pointed out as the ſpot where that apoſtle wrote the Apocalypſe. This church belongs to a convent, the abbot of which is prince of the iſland, and pays annually 1000 crowns to the grand ſignior, beſides preſents to the captain Pacha: 16 miles SW. Samos. *Long.* 44. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 24. N.

**PATNA**, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of the country of Bahar, and reſidence of a governor. This is a very extenſive and populous city, built along the ſouth ſide of the Ganges, on an eminence. By this it is ſecured from the inundations of the river, which would otherwiſe, at particular ſeaſons, be highly prejudicial and dangerous. Having often been the ſeat of war, it is fortified in the Indian manner, with a wall and a ſmall citadel. Moſt of the ſaltpetre imported by the Eaſt-India company, is manufactured within the province of Bahar. It is a very ancient city; and, probably, its modern name may be derived from Pataliputra, or Patelpoother; which we ſuppoſe to be the ancient Palibothra. Near this city, in the year 1764, a battle was fought between the troops of Sujah Dowlah, nabob of Oude, and the Britiſh, under the command of major Monro, when the former were defeated. The loſs of the Britiſh was two officers killed, ſix or ſeven wounded, about ſixty Europeans, and 600 Seapoys. The enemy left full 7000 behind them, 130 pieces of cannon, all their tents, baggage, &c. ſome elephants, and ſome camels. Their greateſt loſs was, when they croſſed a nullah, over which they had thrown two bridges, Sujah Dowlah fled to one of his moſt diſtant cities: 250 miles NW. Calcutta. *Long.* 85. 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 37. N.

**PATOMA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena, *Long.* 134. 10. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 59. 53. N.

**PATONG**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Yang-tſe river: 15 miles WNW. Koue.

**PATQUASHAGAMA**, a lake of Canada: 150 leagues W. Quebec.

**PATRAS**, a ſea-port town of European Turkey, in the Morea, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt of the entrance into the Gulf of Lepanto. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and contains about eighty Chriſtian families, 250 of Turks, and 108 of Jews; conſuls from England, Holland and Venice reſide here. The principal articles of trade are coarſe oil, ſilk, honey, wheat, tobacco, citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and manna: miles NE. Chiarenza. *Long.* 39. 30. W. Ferro, *Lat.* 38. 33. N.

**PATRIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, near a lake, to which it gives name: 13 miles NW. Naples.

**PATRICA**, a town of Italy, in the Campagna: 13 miles S. Rome.

**PATRIMONIA**, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 4 miles W. Baſtia.

**PATRIMONIO**, or *Patrimony of St. Peter*, a province of Italy, the eſtates of the pope, ſo called, as it is ſaid, becauſe it was granted by the emperor Conſtantine, to ſupport a church which he had built in honour St. Peter, and the uſe of the pope. This country is bounded on the nor by the Orvietan, and part of Umbria, on the eaſt by the Sabina and Campagna di Roma, on the ſouth-weſt by the Mediterranean, and on the north-weſt by the duchy of Caſtro, about 43 miles in length, and 32 in breadth. The country is fertile in corn and fruit, and produces a conſiderable quantity of alum. The principal places are Viterbo, Monte Fiaſcone, Bolſena, Civita Caſtellana, and Civita-Vecchia.

**PATRINGTON**, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated on a river which runs into the Humber, of conſiderable antiquity, and ſaid to have been called *Prætorium*. It has a weekly market on Saturday: 18 miles ESE. Hull, and 192 N. London.

**PATRON**, or *Padron*, a town of Syria, near the ſea coaſt, ſaid to have been founded by Itobalus, contemporary and ally of Ahab, king of Iſrael, the ancient name was *Botrys*, or *Botryum*: 20 miles SW. Tripoli.

**PATSCHKAU**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 13 miles W. Neiſſe, and 9 S. Munſterberg.

**PATTA**, or *Pati*, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Africa, about 10 miles in circumference, chiefly inhabited by Arabians, with whom the Engliſh, Portugueſe, and Indians trade for ivory and ſlaves; it is ſituated near the coaſt, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. *Long.* 41. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 50. S.

**PATTAPOOW-WINEPEE**, a lake of North America. *Long.* 96. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

**PATTENSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, formerly ſurrounded with walls, moats, and ramparts: 6 miles S. Hanover.

**PATTERAH**, a river which riſes in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges, on the borders of Hindooſtan.

**PATTI**, or *Pati*, or *Piatti*, a ſea-port town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, ſituated on the north coaſt, in a bay or gulf to which it gives name, built on the ruins of Tindaro, by count Roger, after he had vanquiſhed the Saracens. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Meſſina: 32 miles W. Meſſina, and 40 N. Catania. *Long.* 32. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 12. N.

**PATTI**, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, 1 mile E. Patti.

**PATTIARY**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude: 55 miles NW. Canoga, and 55 ENE. Agra.

**PATTMES**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: 10 miles ESE. Rain, and 8 N. Aicha.

**PATTUN**, or *Puttan*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, and capital of a circar of the ſame name: 48 miles N. Amedabad, and 132 SW. Oudipour. *Long.* 27. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

**PATUXEN**, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the Cheſapeak: 30 miles S. Annapolis.

**PATUXET**, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the Providence River: 5 miles below the town of Providence.

**PAU**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées; before the revolution, the capital of Bearn: ſituated on a river called *The Gave of Pau*. It was the ſeat of a parliament, a governor, a ſeneſchal, &c. and contained an univerſity, an academy of ſciences, two hoſpitals, a college, and ſeveral convents; here are manufactures of cloth, linen, &c. The hams cured here are highly eſteemed. It was the ancient reſidence of the kings of Navarre, and the birth-place of Henry IV.; the number of inhabitants is about 12,000. The environs are planted with vineyards: 12½ poſts E. Bayonne, and 21½ WSW. Toulouſe. *Long.* 17. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 17. N.

**PAUCAR-COLLA**, a juriſdiction of South America, in Buenos Ayres, and dioceſe of La Pas: the inhabitants feed a great number of ſheep, and manufacture the wool, which is coarſe. There are ſome mines of ſilver, but they are in general filled with water. Puna is the principal town.

**PAUCARTAMBA**, a juriſdiction of South America, in Peru, ſituated to the eaſt of Cuſco, about 24 leagues in length. It is fertile in corn and fruit.

**PAVIA**, a city of Italy, and capital of a duchy, on the Teſino, ſituated in a beautiful plain. The citadel was once ſtrong, but the fortifications have been neglected, the ſtreets are broad and ſtraight, with ſome good buildings, but nothing at preſent appears to announce that it was once the capital of Lombardy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately dependant on the pope, and, beſides the cathedral, contains eighteen pariſh churches, and thirty-eight convents. The univerſity was founded by Charlemagne, and re-eſtabliſhed by Charles IV. Pavia was founded by the Gauls, who were driven out by the Romans, and they in their turn by the Goths, about the middle of the fifth century. In the year 1476 or 1477, the town being completely ruined, Odoacer granted the inhabitants an exemption of five years, with permiſſion to rebuild the town, which till then had borne the name of Ticinum. When rebuilt it was called Papia or *Pavia*, and in the year 568, being taken by the Lombards, it became the capital of their kingdom, which ended with Didier, who was made priſoner by Charlemagne, in the year 774; after that it ſuffered ſeveral calamities, between the inhabitants and the Milaneſe. It afterwards became the prey of ſeveral tyrants, before it fell under the dominion of the dukes of Milan. In the year 1525, Francis I. king of France, while he was beſieging this town, was taken priſoner by the imperialiſts. In the year 1527, the French, under the command of viſcount Lautreck, returned and ſacked this unfortunate city, ſo that it has never recovered itſelf. In the year 1733, it was taken by the allies, and with its territory followed the fortune of Milan. The Paveſe, or duchy of Pavia, is bounded on the north by the Milaneſe, on the eaſt by the Lodeſan and Piacentin, on the ſouth by the territory of Genoa, and on the weſt by the Lumellin and Tortoneſe: 17 miles S. Milan, and 72 W. Mantua. *Long.* 26. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.—This city at firſt ſubmitted to general Buonaparte: a conſpiracy was afterwards diſcovered, but ſoon ſubdued.

**PAVIE**, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: 1 league S. Auch.

**PAUILLAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſparre: 3½ leagues SE. Leſparre, and 8 N. Bordeaux.

**PAVILLY**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caudebec: 3 leagues ENE. Caudebec, and 3 NW. Rouen.

**PAULA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea: 12 miles NW. Coſenza.

**PAVLA**, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: 20 miles W. Ekaterinograd.

**PAULAR** *(El)*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 11 miles ESE. Segovia.

**PAULEYS**, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: 8 miles S. Kingſton.

**PAULHAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: 10 miles W. St. Flour.

**PAULHAN**, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 3 leagues N. Pezenas.

**PAULHIAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 2 leagues SSE. Villéreal, and 1 NE. Montflanquin.

**PAULIAGUET**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brioude: 2½ leagues SE. Brioude, and 6 NW. le Puy.

**PAULIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: 4 leagues E. Alby.

*Paulinzelle*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt: 8 miles W. Rudolſtadt, and 20 N. Cobourg.

**PAULMY**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 4 leagues SW. Loches.

**PAULOGRAD**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: 32 miles E. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 53. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

**PAULOV**, a town of Ruſſia, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the Tchudſkoe Lake: 20 miles S. Narva.

**PAVLOVA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 16 miles N. Orlenga.

**PAVLOVSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez, on the Don: 68 miles SSE. Voronez. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 24. N.

**PAVLOVSKAIA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Dnieper: 32 miles E. Ekaterinoſlav.

**PAUL'S POINT**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes: half a mile S. Cuckold's Point.

**PAULUS HOOK**, a fortified poſt of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey, on the North River, which is here above 2000 yards acroſs, oppoſite New York, where the Americans met with a repulſe, in the year 1779.

**PAUNGARTENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SW. Grein.

**PAVOASSAN**, a town of Africa, and capital of the iſland of St. Thomas, with a good harbour, the reſidence of the governor and the biſhop.

**PAUSA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 13 miles NNW. Plauen, and 72 WSW. Dreſden.

**PAUSILIPPO**, a celebrated mountain and grotto, near the city of Naples. This grotto or paſſage is near a mile in length, and is made through the mountain, 20 feet in breadth, and 30 in height. On this mountain is the tomb of Virgil.

**PAUTUCKE**, a town of the United States of America, in the Maſſachuſetts: 33 miles SSW. Boſton.

**PAUXIS**, a fortreſs of South America, in Braſil, and government of Para, on the north ſide of the river Amazons. *Long.* 40. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 30. S.

**PAUZEN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 10 miles E. Jung Buntzel.

**PAUZK**, or *Putzig*, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia. This town was taken by the Danes, in the year 1464, after a long ſiege, and in the year 1626 it was taken by the Swedes; and the year following retaken by the Poles: 24 miles NW. Dantzig.

**PAWING**, or *Pogum*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſeland, near the Ems, 3 miles S. Emden.

**PAXARO NIGRO**, ſmall iſlands or rocks in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of South America. *Lat.* 29. 30. S.

**PAXIMADES**, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Candia. *Long.* 42. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 54. N.

**PAXU**, an iſland in the Mediterranean, about 12 miles in circumference, with a good harbour, but uninhabited, on account of the corſairs: 8 miles SE. from the iſland of Corfu. *Long.* 38. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 21. N.

**PAYERNE**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, formerly an imperial town, under the protection of the dukes of Savoy. It ſubmitted to Berne in the year 1536, and is governed by its own magiſtrates: 22 miles SW. Berne.

**PAYJAN**, a town of South America, in Peru, and dioceſe of Truxillo: 15 miles N. Truxillo.

**PAYMAGO**, a fort of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the ſea-coaſt: 1½ league SSE. Peniche.

**PAYMOGO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the frontiers of Portugal: 35 miles N. Ayamonte.

**PAYTA**, or *St. Michel de Payta*, a town of South America, in the province of Quito, and juriſdiction of Piura, founded by Francis Pizarro, in the year 1531. It is ſmall, not containing above 200 families. The houſes are only ground-floors, the walls of ſplit canes and mud, and covered with leaves. Theſe edifices, though extremely ſlight, are abundantly ſufficient for a climate where rain is conſidered as a prodigy, and is not ſeen in many years; ſo that a ſmall quantity falling here in 1728, great part of the buildings were ruined; the walls as it were melting away before it. The only houſe built of ſtone in the whole place, is that of the governor. It has a pariſh church and chapel, dedicated to Our Lady of Mercy, and ſerved by a religious of that order. The inhabitants of Payta are principally Indians and black ſlaves, or at leaſt Meſtizoes, there being but few whites. The port of Payta, though in reality little more than a bay, is eſteemed the beſt on the coaſt, and is indeed a very ſecure anchoring place. It is greatly frequented by all veſſels coming from the north, this being the only place where ſhips from Acapulco, Sonſonorate, Panama, &c. can touch and take in refreſhments in their paſſage to Callao; and the length of theſe voyages, the winds being moſt part of the year againſt them, renders it impoſſible to perform them without calling on the coaſt for a ſupply of freſh water. Payta indeed is ſituated on ſo parched a ſpot, that it does not itſelf furniſh a ſingle drop of freſh water, or any kind of green proviſions, except fiſh and a few goats. But water, maize, greens, fowls, &c. are brought from Colan, to Payta, on balzas, or floats, for the conveniency of the ſhips that touch here; and cattle are often brought from Piura. The water brought from Colan is whitiſh, and of a diſagreeable appearance, but ſaid to be very wholeſome; for the inhabitants pretend that it runs through large woods of Sarſaparilla, and is ſenſibly impregnated with the virtues of that plant. Payta is alſo the place where paſſengers from Acapulco or Panama, bound to Lima, diſembark, for it being 200 leagues from Payta to Callao, the port of Lima, and the wind generally contrary, the paſſage is very tedious and fatiguing; but by land there is a tolerably good road, parallel to the coaſt, with many towns and villages for the accommodation of travellers. The whole defence of the town conſiſts in a ſmall fort ſurrounded with a brick wall, and mounted with about eight pieces of cannon, but neither ditch nor outwork. Payta has been often taken by the Engliſh, particularly by commodore Anſon, in November, 1741. *Long.* 63. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 5. 10. S.

**PAZ** (*La*), a province and archbiſhopric of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, full of mountains, one of which called *Illimani*, contains, in all human probability, immenſe riches; for a crag of it being ſome years ſince broken off by a flaſh of lightning, ſuch a quantity of gold was found among the fragments, that it was ſold for ſome time at La Paz, for eight pieces-of-eight the ounce. But the ſummit of this mountain being perpetually covered with ice and ſnow, no attempt has been made to open a mine.

**PAZ** (*La*), a city of South America, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the government of Buenos Ayres, ſituated among the breaches of the mountains, on the ſide of a vally, through which a pretty large river flows, and about 12 leagues diſtant from the Cordillera. The ground on which it ſtands is not only unequal, but ſurrounded by mountains. When the river is ſwelled by rains, or melted ſnow from the Cordillera, its current forces along huge maſſes of rocks, with ſome grains of gold, which are found after the water has ſubſided. In the year 1730, an Indian happening to waſh his feet in the river, found a lump of gold of ſo large a ſize, that the marquis de Caſtel Fuerte gave 12,000 pieces of eight for it, and ſent it to Spain, as a preſent worthy the curioſity of his ſovereign. The city of La Paz is of a middling ſize, and the houſes well built. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and beſides the cathedral, contains four churches, an hoſpital, a college, and ſeveral convents: 60 leagues ESE. Arequipa. *Long.* 50. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 10. S.

**PAZZANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 19 miles NNE. Girace.

**PEACE**, a river of North America, which runs into the Slave River 20 miles N. from Lake Athapeſcow.

*Peage de Pizançon*, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans, on the ſouth ſide o the Iſere, oppoſite Romans.

**PEAK**, a mountain of England, which gives name to a diſtrict, in the county of Derby, between the Derwent and the Dove, which laſt river ſeparates it from Staffordſhire. It is mountainous, rocky, and barren, but abounds in mines of lead, iron, coal, and antimony; mill-ſtones and grind-ſtones are likewiſe dug here.

**PEAK**, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cork, near Aghabollogue. At this place a great number of ſubterraneous rooms or caverns were diſcovered in 1755, ſome of which contained conſiderable quantities of human ſkeletons.

**PEAKE BAY**, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 59. N.

**PEARL**, a river of Weſt Florida, which runs into the Lake Pontchartrain: 13 miles ENE. New Orleans.

**PEAT LAW**, a hill of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk: 2 miles NW. Selkirk.

**PEATRA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 16 miles SSW. Niemecz.

**PEAULE**, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roche Bernard: 1½ league NW. Roche Bernard, and 2¼ S. Rochefort.

**PEC** (*La*), a town of France, in the department of Paris: 10 miles W. Paris.

**PECCAIS**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, built for the defence of the ſalt-works in the neighbourhood: 1 league SE. Aigues Mortes.

**PECETO**, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Chieri: 3 miles SW. Chieri.

**PECHIA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia, on the Drino: 35 miles NE. Raguſa, and 112 WSW. Niſſa.

**PE-CHOUI**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 25 miles NW. Tong.

**PECKELSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 15 miles SE. Paderborn.

**PECQUENCOURT**, a town of France, in the department of the North, on the Scarpe: 5 miles E. Douay.

**PEDACE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 5½ miles S. Coſenza.

**PEDEE** (*Great*), a river of the United States of America, which riſes in North Carolina, on the borders of Virginia, in ſeveral ſmall rivers, which unite together, and afterwards take the name of Pedee. Its courſe is ſouth, a little inclining to the eaſt, and runs into the Atlantic Ocean, miles below George Town.

**PEDEE** (*Little*), a river of United America, in South Carolina, which runs into the Great Pedee, 16 miles below Queenborough, in South Carolina.

**PEDEMONTE D'ALISI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 20 miles NNE. Capua.

**PEDENA**, a town of Imperial Iſtria, the ſee of a biſhop: 25 miles SSE. Trieſte, and 64 NE. Rovigno.

**PEDERNEE**, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guingamp: 1 league NW. Guingamp, and 3½ SW. Lannion.

**PEDERNEIRA**, a ſea-port town on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, containing about 1300 inhabitants: 6 leagues SW. Levria, and 6 NE. Peniche. *Long.* 9. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 31. N.

**PEDINAIG-DURGAM**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country 10 miles SE. Vencatighery.

**PEDIR**, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra: 20 miles E. Acheen.

**PEDN BOAR POINT**, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of England, and county of Cornwall: 6 miles SE. from the Lizard Point. *Long.* 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

**PEDRA DE SUREIRA**, a rock, or ſmall iſland, in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Portugal, at the mouth of the Gopelha: 1¼ league S. the Bar of Oporto. *Long.* 10. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 6. N.

**PEDRAZZA**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a caſtle, in which Francis, the dauphin of France, and his brother Henry, children to Francis I. were confined for four years. It was the birth-place of the emperor Trajan: 21 miles NE. Segovia.

**PEDRO BAY** (*Great*), a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 41. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 53. N.

**PEDRO BLUFF**, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 39. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 52. N.

**PEDRO MUNOZ**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 41 miles SE. Hue

PEDRO POINT, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 28. N.

PEDROAOS, (*Os*), a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 3 leagues SW. Moura.

PEDROAS DE PERCEVEIRA, rocks near the weſt coaſt of Portugal: half a league SSW. Sines.

PEDROGAON, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 9 leagues NE. Thomar.

PEDROSA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 5 miles SE. Najera.

PEEBLES, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on a ſmall river, called *Peebles*, which ſeparates the town into Old and New, and ſoon after joins the Tweed. It is a royal burgh, and is ſuppoſed to owe its name to the pebbles with which the environs abound. The old town, which was formerly of conſiderable extent, was ſeveral times plundered and burnt by the Engliſh; ſo that nothing was left undeſtroyed but the churches, the manſe, and the croſs, which being held ſacred, were commonly ſpared. The principal inhabitants were induced to build a new town on the eaſt ſide of that water, as being a ſituation more eaſily fortified, and to ſurround it with ſtrong walls and gates, which continued till the two kingdoms were united. The high church in the old town was demoliſhed, and the croſs church, as being nearer to the new town, was converted into the parochial one, and employed in the offices of reformed religion, till January, 1784, when the new church having been built within the town, was opened for religious worſhip. Though Peebles cannot boaſt of much trade, yet it has ſome manufacture of carpets and ſerges, and a weekly market or corn and cattle. In the monaſtery at this place, Alexander III. and other Scottiſh kings, are ſaid frequently to have reſided. Part of this ancient fabric ſerved as a place of worſhip, before the preſent pariſh church was built. In the vicinity of the town, there are ſeveral genteel houſes, and the fields are well cultivated. On a projecting rock, near the Tweed, ſtands Neidpath caſtle, an ancient fortreſs: 40 miles WSW. Berwick, and 18 S. Edinburgh.

PEEBLESHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Edinburghſhire, on the eaſt by Edinburghſhire and Selkirkſhire, on the ſouth by Dumfriesſhire, and on the weſt by Lanerkſhire: 25 miles from north to ſouth, and from 10 to 18 from eaſt to weſt. The country in general riſes in hills, many of which are covered with verdure to their very ſummits, and between them are pleaſant fertile vallies, well watered and interſperſed with gentlemen's ſeats. The principal grain is oats and barley, with few plantations, except round particular houſes. This country is ſometimes called *Tweedale*, from the river Tweed, which croſſes a conſiderable part. Peebles is the capital.

PEEK'S KILL, a place of the United States of America, in New York, where ſome magazines belonging to the Americans were deſtroyed by the Britiſh, in the year 1777: 40 miles N. New York.

PEEL, or *Peel Town*, a town in the Iſle of Man, ſituated on the weſt coaſt, anciently called *Holm Town*, from a ſmall iſland, cloſe by it, in which ſtands the cathedral, dedicated to St. German, the firſt biſhop of this iſle. This little iſle, naturally very ſtrong, was made much more ſo by art, Thomas earl of Derby encompaſſing it with a wall, towers, and other fortifications, and making it in thoſe days impregnable. At preſent a ſmall garriſon is kept there; and it is the priſon for all offenders againſt the eccleſiaſtical laws, whether for inceſt, adultery, &c. or diſobedience; and it is called *St. German's Priſon*. It has no harbour, but a road with from 7 to 10 fathom water. *Long.* 4. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 13. N.

PEEM, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 9 miles W. Eutin.

PEENANG, or *Prince of Wales's Iſland*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, in the Straits of Malacca, about 10 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 98. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 32. N.

PEENE, a river of Germany, which runs into the Baltic, a little to the weſt of the iſland of Uſedom. This river, for a conſiderable part of its courſe, ſeparates Swediſh Pomerania from Pruſſian Pomerania. *Long.* 31. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

PEENEMUNDE SCHANZ, a town and fort of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the iſland of Uſedom, which it commands entirely, as it does alſo the entrance and mouth of the Peene, near which it ſtands. The commanding-officer of this iſland is a major, and in time of peace, its garriſon conſiſts only of one company. In the year 1758, its harbour was deſtroyed by the Pruſſians. In 1715, the Pruſſians made themſelves maſters of it, though not without great loſs. In 1757, it was taken by the Swedes; in 1758, recovered by the Pruſſians, but the very ſame year the Swedes again got poſſeſſion of it: 6 miles N. Wolgaſt. *Long.* 31. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

PEER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 30 miles NE. Louvain, and 30 N. Liege.

PEER PUNCHAL, mountains of Aſia, forming the ſouthern boundary of the country of Cachemire.

PEERWARTH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 13 miles S. Ips.

PEGAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic, on the Elſter. It contains two churches and a convent: 10 miles SSW. Leipſic, and 58 W. Dreſden.

PEGERSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov, near the lake Tchudſkoe: 20 miles WNW. Pſkov. *Long.* 45. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 55. N.

PEGNA COVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2½ leagues NE. Coimbra.

PEGNAFIEL, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, and defended with a caſtle: 25 miles SE. Valladolid.

PEGNAFIRMA, a town on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, at the mouth of the river Mongola: 3 leagues S. Peniche.

PEGNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias, on the weſt ſide of the Pravia: 7 miles NW. Oviedo.

PEGNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir: 32 miles SW. Cordova.

PEGNA DA FRANCIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 24 miles SSE. Civdad Rodrigo, and 55 SSW. Salamanca.

PEGNA MACOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain, fortified, and containing three churches, a convent, and hoſpital, and about 2300 inhabitants: 3½ leagues SW. Alfayates, and 10 NE. Caſtel Branca. *Long.* 11. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 59. N.

PEGNA MAYOR, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 12 miles ESE. Lugo.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 18 miles W. Oſma.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 30 miles SE. Salamanca.

PEGNITZ, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz: 4 miles W. Nuremberg.

PEGNON DE VELEZ, a fortreſs of Africa, ſituated on the north coaſt of Morocco, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain. It was built in the year 1508, by Don Pedro of Navarre. In the year 1522, it was taken by the Moors, and retaken by the Spaniards in the year 1664: 40 miles E. Gomera, and 68 W. Melilla.

PEGONGMECO, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Burmah: 66 miles SW. Ava, and 288 ENE. Aracan.

PEGU, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Aracan and Ava, on the eaſt and ſouth by Siam and the ſea, and on the weſt by part of Aracan, and the Bay of Bengal. Pegu ſeems to be a level country, without any conſiderable mountains, excepting ſome which ſurround it, and ſerve for a frontier towards the land, but is liable to be invaded not only by ſea, but alſo by land, by means of the rivers which make their paſſage through thoſe mountains. Among theſe two are moſt remarkable; the firſt, the river of Pegu; the ſecond, the river of Aia, ſo called from thoſe capitals, which are ſituate on their banks. The air of Pegu is very healthy; the ſoil very rich and fertile in corn, fruit, and roots; it likewiſe produces good timber of ſeveral kinds. The country abounds with elephants, buffaloes, goats, hogs, and other animals; here is abundance of wild game, and deer in great plenty. There are in Pegu, mines not only of iron, tin, and ganſa, or lead, which paſſes for money, but alſo of rubies, diamonds, and ſapphires. The rubies are the beſt in the world; but the diamonds are ſmall. The inhabitants of Pegu are a mixture of natives, whom ſome authors term Peguers, and Barmas, or Bramas, who conquered them, and are at preſent maſters of the country; they are diſtinguiſhed not only by their features, but their dreſs. Some give the people of Pegu a very good character, as being of a mild, humane, and very charitable diſpoſition; while others repreſent them to be the moſt corrupt in their manners of all the Indian nations. The religion of Pegu is the ſame, in general, with that which prevails over the reſt of India and Thibet. They hold the exiſtence of one ſupreme God, the Creator of all things, of whom they make no image; and the worſhip of him is monopolized by the prieſts, the people not being thought worthy of paying their homage to ſo exalted a Being. For this reaſon, other inferior and created gods are ſet apart for them. The Peguers hold the doctrine of the metempſychoſis, or tranſmigration of the human ſoul, which, after paſſing through the bodies of various animals, ſhall attain to the perfections and felicity of their gods. The prieſts of Pegu, called talepoy, obſerve celibacy, and eat but once a day. They wear a long frock, girt with a leathern thong, four inches broad, at which hangs a bag for receiving alms, for they have no ſtipends; and in caſe the few acres, which every one who builds a temple beſtows for their maintenance, be not ſufficient, they ſend ſome novices abroad to beg alms. Pegu, in a larger ſenſe, as augmented by the conqueſt of its Barmah kings, compriſed the countries of Aracan, Ava, Laos, and Siam, and extended from Hindooſtan to China. In the beginning of the 17th century, Pegu was conquered by the king of Ava, or Barmah, and the kingdoms united.

PEGU, a city of Aſia, and formerly capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, near the river Pegu. This city, in the year 1600, was one of the moſt ſplendid, large, and populous in all Aſia. According to ſome Europeans who ſaw this city in its greateſt ſplendour, it was very ſpacious, fair, and ſtrong, ſurrounded with ſtone walls, and very wide ditches. It was divided into two cities, the old and new; in the old lived the merchants and ſtrangers, and, as the houſes were only built with wood, or bambû canes, covered with tiles, each had a warehouſe of brick arched, to ſecure the goods from fires, which were very frequent there. The new city, inhabited by the king, the nobility, and people of faſhion, was very extenſive and populous; its figure ſquare, and in each ſide of the wall were five gates of ſtone, with many gilded towers along it for poſting centries; it was encompaſſed with broad ditches, in which were bred crocodiles, to deter people from wading over them. The ſtreets were regular, running in a line from gate to gate, and ſo wide, that twelve men might go abreaſt. Each houſe had a palm-tree growing at the door, which formed a ſhade for paſſengers. The king's palace ſtood in the midſt of this new city, built like a fortreſs with walls and ditches. The houſes and apartments within were of wood, all over gilded, and adorned with battlements, covered with plates of gold: within the gate was a ſpacious court, with lodgings on the ſides for the king's choiceſt elephants, amongſt which were four of a white colour. That prince would not ſuffer any other to have white elephants; it was on this account only that he made war on the king of Siam, in 1567, from whom he took the famous white elephant; and afterwards aſſumed the title of king of the white elephant. Near the palace was a large court, ſurrounded with ſtone walls; and its two gates were always open, ſeemingly regardleſs of the immenſe treaſure within. The new city, with the palace and all its ornaments, was finiſhed about the year 1567. In the year 1596, the king of Siam beſieged the king of Pegu in his capital for three months; but, for this time, he was relieved by the aſſiſtance of a body of Turks, in conjunction with ſome Portugueſe; however, moſt of thoſe whom war ſpared, famine deſtroyed; for, out of 150,000 men, numbered in the city before the ſiege, only 30,000 were left, with 3000 cannon, a thouſand of them braſs, for its defence. The kings of Aracan and Tangu, taking advantage of this diſtreſſed condition of Pegu, marched to beſiege it again; and the king being at length obliged to ſubmit for want of proviſions, ſome time in the year 1592, yielded himſelf and the city into the hands of the king of Tangu, whoſe wife, though ſiſter to the unfortunate prince, cauſed him and his family to be put to death. From that time Pegu ceaſed to be the royal ſeat, and fell to decay; ſo that, although ſix or ſeven leagues in compaſs, not one twentieth part of it is now inhabited, and that only by the lower claſs of people; however, it is ſtill the ſeat of the viceroy, who governs for the king, reſiding now at Ava. *Long.* 96. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 5. N.

PEGU, a river of Aſia, which joins the river Ava, near its mouth.

PE-HING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 20 miles ESE. Pin.

PEHL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Wells.

PE-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the Han river: 37½ miles E. Hing-ngan.

PEI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kincha river: 720 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 50. N.

PEI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiangnan: 40 miles NNW. Peſu.

PEI-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 20 miles W. Tchong-king.

PEICHELSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 5 miles SSW. Reutten.

PEILLAC, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rochfort: 2 leagues E. Rochfort.

PEILSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles S. Aigen.

PEINA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim, ſituated in a marſhy country, on the Fuſe, and formerly reckoned among the fortreſſes. The greateſt part of the inhabitants here are Lutherans. Its garriſon conſiſts of one company of foot, who are in the biſhop's pay. In a corner of the town ſtands the epiſcopal palace, with a capuchin convent, and near them is a ſuburb called the *Damm*, which is chiefly inhabited by ſhopkeepers and Jews. The town enjoys both the high and low juriſdiction, and has a ſeat alſo in the diet. In 1523, the town held out a ſiege, but, in 1711, was taken without any difficulty, by the elector of Brunſwick's troops: 15 miles NNE. Hildeſheim, and 21 E. Hanover.

PEIPUS LAKE, ſee *Tchudſkoi*.

PEIRAH, a town of the peninſula of Malacca, ſituated on the weſt coaſt: 100 miles NW. Malacca. *Lat.* 3. 40. N.

PEISDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 14 miles NE. Girſchin.

PEISKREITSCHAM, or *Pyſkowice*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: 12 miles WNW. Beuthen, and 30 SE. Oppeln.

PEITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, a Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, on a ſmall river, which runs into the Spreh In the neighbourhood are iron mines, and manufactures of pitch and tu pentine. In the year 1758, it was taken by the Ruſſians, who abandon it ſoon after: 20 miles ESE. Luben, and 30 SSW. Franckfort on the Ode

PEKING, a city of China, and capital of the empire, ſituated in very fertile plain, twenty leagues diſtant from the great wall; this nam which ſignifies the Northern Court, is given it to diſtinguiſh it from Na king, or the Southern Court. The emperor formerly reſided in the latte but the Tartars, a reſtleſs and warlike people, obliged the prince to remo his court to the northern provinces, that he might more effectually re the incurſions of thoſe barbarians, by oppoſing to them the numero militia that he generally keeps around his perſon. This capital forms exact ſquare, and is divided into two cities; the firſt is inhabited Chineſe; the ſecond by Tartars. Theſe two cities, without includi the ſuburbs, are ſix leagues in circumference, according to the moſt acc rate meaſurement made by the expreſs order of the emperor. The wa of the Tartar city are very lofty, and ſo thick, that twelve horſemen mig eaſily ride abreaſt upon them; with ſpacious towers at intervals, a bo ſhot diſtant from one another, and large enough to contain bodies of r ſerve in caſe of neceſſity. The city has nine gates, which are lofty, an well arched; over them are large pavilion-roofed towers, divided into ni ſtories, each having ſeveral apertures or port-holes; the lower ſtory form a large hall, for the uſe of the ſoldiers and officers who quit guard, a thoſe appointed to relieve them. Before each gate a ſpace is left of mo than 360 feet; this is a kind of place of arms, incloſed by a ſemicircul wall, equal in height and thickneſs to that ſurrounding the city. T great road, which ends here, is commanded by a pavilion-roofed tow like the firſt, in ſuch manner that, as the cannon of the former can batt the houſes of the city, thoſe of the latter can ſweep the adjacent countr The ſtreets of Peking are ſtraight, about 120 feet wide, a full league length, and bordered with ſhops. It is aſtoniſhing to ſee the imme concourſe of people that continually fills them, and the confuſion cauſ by the prodigious number of horſes, camels, mules, and carriages, whi croſs or meet each other. Beſides this inconvenience, one is every no and then ſtopped by crowds, who ſtand liſtening of fortune-tellers, jug glers, ballad-ſingers, and a thouſand other mountebanks and buffoon who read and relate ſtories calculated to promote mirth and laughter, diſtribute medicines, the wonderful effects of which they explain with the eloquence peculiar to them. People of diſtinction oblige all their de pendants to follow them. A mandarin of the firſt rank is always accom panied in his walks by his whole tribunal, and to augment his equipag each of the inferior mandarins in his ſuite is generally attended by ſever domeſtics. The nobility of the court, and princes of the blood, neve appear in public without being ſurrounded by a large body of cavalry and, as their preſence is required at the palace every day, their train alo would be ſufficient to create confuſion in the city. It is very ſingula that in all this prodigious concourſe, no women are ever ſeen: hence we ma judge how great the population of China muſt be, ſince the number of femal in this country, as well as every where elſe, is ſuperior to that of the oth ſex. As there is a continual influx of the riches and merchandize of th whole empire into this city, the number of ſtrangers that reſort hither immenſe; they are carried in chairs, or ride on horſeback; the latter more common; but they are always attended by a guide, acquainted wi the ſtreets, and who knows the houſes of the nobility, and principal peo ple of the city. They are alſo provided with a book, containing an accoun of the different quarters, ſquares, remarkable places, and of the reſiden of thoſe in public offices. In ſummer there are to be ſeen ſmall temporar ſhops, where people are ſerved with water, cooled by means of ice; an one finds every where eating-houſes, with refreſhments of tea and fruit Each kind of proviſion has a certain day and place appointed for its bein expoſed to ſale. The governor of Peking, who is a Mantchew Tartar, ſtyled governor of the nine gates; his juriſdiction extends not only ov the ſoldiers, but alſo over the people in every thing that concerns the polic No police can be more active. It is rare, in a number of years, to hear houſes being robbed, or people aſſaſſinated; all the principal ſtreets hav guard-rooms, and ſoldiers patrol night and day, each having a ſabre hangin from his girdle, and a whip in his hand, to correct, without diſtinctio thoſe who excite quarrels or cauſe diſorder. The lanes are guarded in th ſame manner, and have latticed gates, which do not prevent thoſe fro being ſeen who walk in them; they are always kept ſhut during the nigh and ſeldom opened even to thoſe who are known: if they are, the perſo to whom this indulgence is granted muſt carry a lanthorn, and give ſufficie reaſon for his going out. The emperor's palace ſtands in the middle the Tartar city. It preſents a prodigious aſſemblage of vaſt building extenſive courts, and magnificent gardens, and is ſhut up on all ſides b a double wall, the intervening ſpace being occupied by houſes belonging the officers of the court, eunuchs, and by different tribunals. To ſome theſe is aſſigned the care of providing neceſſaries for the uſe of the emperor; others are for determining diſputes, and puniſhing faults committed by the domeſtics of the imperial family. The exterior circumference of this immenſe palace is reckoned a league and a half. Although the Chineſe architecture has no reſemblance to that of Europe, the imperial palace of Peking does not fail to ſtrike beholders by its extent, grandeur, and the regular diſpoſition of its apartments. The royal hall, called Tai-hotien, or the Hall of the Grand Union, is built upon a terrace, about eighteen feet in height, incruſted with white marble, and ornamented with baluſtrades of excellent workmanſhip. Before this hall, all the mandarins range themſelves, when they go, on certain days, to renew their homage, and perform thoſe ceremonies that are appointed by the laws of the empire. This hall is almoſt ſquare, and about 130 feet in length. The cieling is carved, varniſhed green, and loaded with gilt dragoons, covered with coarſe carpets, after the Turkiſh manner; but the walls have no kind of ornament, neither tapeſtry, luſtres, nor paintings. The throne, which is in the middle of the hall, conſiſts of a pretty high alcove, exceedingly neat. It has no inſcription but the character Ching, which ſignifies holy, perfect, excellent. Peking is ſuppoſed to contain two millions of inhabitants. *Long.* 133. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 55. N.

PELAGNISI, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago; about 8 miles in circumference. *Long.* 41. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

PELAGOSA, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Dalmatia: 26 miles SW. Agoſta.

PELEE, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of France: 1 league NE. Cherburg.

PELENGON, or *Gelengon*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: 22 leagues NE. Sar.

PELEGRINO, a mountain on the north coaſt of the iſland of Sicily, near Palermo.

PELEW ISLANDS, or *Palaos*, a cluſter of iſlands in the weſtern part of the Pacific Ocean, ſituated between the Philippine Iſlands, and the Caroline Iſlands. They are about eighteen in number; the names of ſome of the principal are Oroolong, Emungs, Emillegue, Artingal, Coccraa, and Pelelew. In the year 1783, captain Wilſon, commander of the Antelope packet, in the company of the Eaſt India Company, was wrecked on this coaſt. Theſe iſlands were, probably, firſt noticed by ſome of the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them named the Palos Iſlands, from the tall palm-trees which grow there in great abundance, having, at a diſtance, the appearance of maſts of ſhips. That this was the origin of their name, is rendered ſtill more probable, as the Spaniards gave the ſame appellation to all the numerous iſlands of the Archipelago, the far greater part of which are now known by the name of the New Carolines. The inhabitants had been repreſented as inhuman and ſavage, and fed on human fleſh: Captain Wilſon, on the contrary, found the inhabitants hoſpitable, friendly, and humane. Theſe iſlands are long, but narrow; of a moderate height; well covered with wood, at leaſt ſuch of the iſlands as Captain Wilſon's people had an opportunity of ſeeing. They are circled on the weſt ſide by a reef of coral, of which no end could be ſeen from any eminences they were on; this reef, in ſome places, extends five or ſix leagues from the ſhore, and in no parts that were viſited leſs than two or three. At Pelew, the king was the firſt perſon in the government; he appeared to be conſidered as the father of his people, and, though diveſted of all external decorations of royalty, had every mark of diſtinctions paid to his perſon. His rupacks, or chiefs, approached him with the greateſt reſpect; and his common ſubjects, whenever they paſſed near him, or had occaſion to addreſs him, put their hands behind them, and crouched towards the ground; even if they were paſſing any houſe, or place, where the king was ſuppoſed to be, they humiliated themſelves in the ſame manner, till they got beyond his probable preſence, when they reſumed their uſual way of walking. This perſonage, however great he was held at Pelew, was not underſtood to poſſeſs a ſovereignty over all the iſlands which came within their knowledge. The next in power was the king's brother, officially general of all his forces. The king was always attended by a particular chief, or rupack, who did not appear to poſſeſs any hereditary office, but only a delegated authority. He was always near the king's perſon, and the chief who was firſt conſulted: but whether this office was religious or civil, or both, Captain Wilſon could not learn with any certainty. He was not conſidered as a warrior, nor ever bore arms: and had only one wife, whereas the other rupacks had two. The Engliſh were never invited to his houſe, or introduced into it, although they were conducted to thoſe of almoſt all the other chiefs. Every part of the iſland, called Corooraa, to which Pelew appeared to be the capital, ſeemed to bear the marks of induſtry and good cultivation. All the iſlands which the Engliſh ſaw, were well covered with trees of various kinds and ſizes, ſome of them being very large, as may eaſily be conceived by their canoes made out of trunks, which, when of the largeſt dimenſions, were capable of carrying twenty-eight or thirty men. They had a great variety of timber trees, among which was noticed the ebony, and a tree that, being pierced or wounded by a gimblet, there ran from it a thick white liquid, of the conſiſtence of cream; they had alſo a ſpecies of the manchineel tree; but the moſt ſingular tree noticed at Pelew, was one in ſize, and its manner of branching, not unlike our cherry tree, but in its leaves reſembling the myrtle; its peculiarity was, that it had no bark, having only an outward coat of about the thickneſs of a card, darker than the inſide, though equally cloſe in texture; the colour of the interior part being nearly that of mahogany, and ſo extremely hard, that few of the tools which the Engliſh had could work it, the wood breaking their edges almoſt every moment. They had, alſo, the cabbage-tree, and a tree whoſe fruit nearly reſembled an almond; the carambola, and the wild bread fruit, called, by the natives, riamall: yams and cocoa nuts being the chief article of ſuſtenance, were attended to with the utmoſt care. The beetle-nut they had in abundance, and made great uſe of it; they poſſeſſed plantains and bananas, Seville oranges and lemons. This country produced ſome ſugar-cane, and great abundance of the bamboo; likewiſe the turmeric, which the natives uſed as a dye, and with which the women ſtained their ſkins. None of the iſlands the Engliſh viſited had any kind of grain; nor any quadruped whatever, except ſome browniſh grey rats which ran wild in the woods, and three or four meagre cats, which were ſeen in ſome houſes at Pelew, probably brought on ſome drift, or part of a canoe of other iſlands wrecked on the reef. As to birds, they had plenty of common cocks and hens, which, though they were not domeſticated, but ran about the woods, yet loved to get near their houſes and plantations; and what will appear ſingular (conſidering the little variety of food) they had never made any uſe of them till the Engliſh taught the natives to eat them. Several birds were ſeen flying about, whoſe plumage appeared to be extremely beautiful, but they probably might be of the ſame kinds as are found in different countries between the tropics. The iſlands had ſeveral ſmall birds, whoſe notes were very melodious, particularly one which uſed to ſing every morning and evening, and had a pipe ſweet as a flagelet: they had a variety of fiſh. The iſlands of Pelew, when viewed from the ſea, exhibit high rugged land, well covered with wood; the interior part was, in many places, mountainous, but the vallies were extenſive and beautiful, ſpreading before the eye many delicious proſpects. The ſoil was, in general, rich; they had a great deal of graſs, which having no cattle whatever to eat down, grew high, and was ſcorched and burnt up by the heat of the ſun. Our people ſaw no river at Pelew; their ſupplies of freſh water being from ſmall ſtreams and ponds, of which there were many. They had no ſalt, nor did they make uſe of ſauce, or ſeaſoning, in any thing they ate. Their drink was as ſimple as their diet: at their meals, the milk of the cocoa-nut was their uſual beverage. They had no method, that was obſerved, of meaſuring time, but by the height of the ſun. Their ſeaſons were divided into the wet and dry, as in other tropical countries. They had ſome knowledge of the ſtars, having names for ſeveral of them, which they pointed out to our people. Every part of the Pelew iſlands that the Engliſh viſited, appeared populous, though to what extent of population they could never aſcertain. Their houſes were raiſed about three feet from the ground, placed on large ſtones, which appeared as if cut from the quarry, being thick and oblong. Their fiſhing-hooks were of tortoiſe-ſhell; their twines, their cords, and all their fiſhing-nets, were well manufactured, and made from the huſks of the cocoa-nut. The mats on which they ſlept, and threw over them when at reſt, were formed of the plantain-leaf. At their meals they generally uſed a plantain-leaf inſtead of a plate; the ſhell of the cocoa-nut ſerving as a cup to drink out of, which they ſometimes poliſhed very nicely. They made, alſo, veſſels of a kind of earthenware of a reddiſh-brown colour, and moſtly of an oval ſhape: in theſe they heated their water, and boiled their fiſh, yams, &c. The principal weapons uſed in their battles were ſpears; they were commonly about twelve feet long, formed of the bamboo, with the pointed end made of ſome wood, exceedingly hard; they were barbed tranſverſely, ſo that, having once entered the body, it was difficult to draw them out without lacerating the fleſh, and widening, to a great degree, the wound. Another war weapon was the dart and fling; the fling was a piece of wood about two feet in length, with a notch made in it, wherein the head of the dart was fixed. The dart was of bamboo, pointed with an extreme hard and heavy kind of wood, like the ſpear, which they compreſſed with their hand, till the elaſticity of the bamboo had formed ſuch a curve as experience told them would reach the object aimed at; then letting it ſlip from the notch, it flew forth, and fell by its gravitation with the point downward, ſo as to effect the purpoſe of being deſtructive if it fell upon the enemy. The natives of theſe iſlands are a ſtout well-made people, rather above the middling ſtature; their complexions are of a far deeper colour than what is underſtood by the Indian copper, but not black; the hair is long and flowing, rather diſpoſed to curl, which they moſtly form into one large looſe curl round their heads; ſome of the women, who have remarkably long hair, let it hang looſe down their backs. The men were entirely naked; the women wore only two little aprons, or rather thick fringes, one before and one behind, about ten inches deep, and ſeven wide; theſe were made of the huſks of the cocoa-nut, ſtripped into narrow ſlips, which they dyed with different ſhades of yellow. Both men and women were tatooed, or, as they call it, melgothed; this operation took place, as our people conceived, at a certain period of youth, they having never ſeen any children of either ſex marked by it. The men had their left ear bored, and the women both; a few of the firſt wore beads in the perforated ear, the latter either put ſome leaf through, or an ear-ring of tortoiſe-ſhell inlaid. The cartilage between the noſtrils was alſo bored, in both ſexes, through which they frequently put a little ſprig, or bloſſom, of ſome plant, or ſhrub, that accidentally caught their fancy. Both ſexes were very expert at ſwimming, and appeared to be as perfectly at eaſe in water as on land. The men were admirable divers; if they ſaw any thing at the bottom of the ſea which attracted their notice, they would jump overboard inſtantly and bring it up. Their marriages were, probably, no more than a civil contract, but, at the ſame time, that kind of contract which was regarded as inviolable. They allowed a plurality of wives; but, in general, had not more than two; the king had five, though not living together. They do not appear to be, in any degree, jealous of them, permitting them to partake of all their diverſions. As to their religion, during their continuance with the natives of Pelew, the Engliſh never ſaw any particular ceremonies, or obſerved any thing that had the appearance of public worſhip. The king of Pelew entertained ſo great an eſteem for captain Wilſon, that he entruſted his ſecond ſon, prince Lee Boo, to his care, to accompany him to England. He was of a moſt amiable diſpoſition, deſirous of information, and of capacity to receive it; this young prince died of the ſmall pox at captain Wilſon's houſe in London, in the year 1784, at about twenty years of age. *Long.* between 130. and 136. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* between 5. and 9. N.

PELICAN ISLAND, a ſmall iſland, near the ſouth coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long.* 88. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 14. N.

PELICAN ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the north eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 14. N.

PELICAN ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

PELICAN ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands near the coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long.* 88. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 48. N.

PELICAN KAY *(Great)*, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 49. N.

PELICAN KEY *(Little)*, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, a little to the north of Great Pelican Kay.

PELICARO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 10 miles ENE. Turſi.

PELIKANY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 16 miles SSW. Braſlaw.

PELIM, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on a lake of the ſame name: 72 miles N. Turinſk.

PELIM, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, about 56 miles in circumference. *Long.* 81. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

PELIM, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, which runs into a lake of the ſame name.

PELING, an iſland of Aſia, near the coaſt of the kingdom of Corea, in the Hoang-Hai, or Yellow Sea; 10 miles long, and 4 broad. *Long.* 142. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 24. N.

PE-LIOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 70 miles SW. Ou-tcheou.

PELISE, a river of Piedmont, which riſes in Mount la Croix, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies, paſſes by Lucerne, and runs into the Cluſon, 1 mile S. Vigone.

PELISSANE, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Salon: 1 league E. Salon, and 5 WNW. Aix.

PELLA, a town of Ruſſia, at the junction of the Toſna and the Neva: 20 miles SE. Peterſburg.

PELLEGRUE, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Reolle: 4 leagues NNE. La Reolle, and 10 E. Bourdeaux.

PELLENBERK, a village of Brabant, near which the troops of the French republic were defeated on the 22d of March, 1793, with the loſs of 2000 men: 1 league E. Louvain.

PELLENDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles W. Ziſterſdorf.

PELLENDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SE. Vienna.

PELLENINKEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 9 miles NE. Inſterburg.

PELLERIN *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Painbœuf, on the Loire, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels: 3 leagues N. Nantes, and 4 SE. Painbœuf.

PELLUSIN, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne leagues E. St. Etienne.

PELOUAILLE, a town of France, in the department of the May and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: league NE. Angers, and 4½ W. Baugé.

PEMARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 15 miles ES Livorno.

PEMBA, or *Penda*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the co of Africa; about 100 miles in circumference, governed by a king, trib tary to the Portugueſe. *Long.* 40 E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 55. S.

PEMBA, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo. Ban or St. Salvador, is the capital.

PEMBRIDGE, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, the Arrow, with a manufacture of woollen cloth, and a weekly market Tueſday: 15 miles NNW. Hereford, and 145 NW. London.

PEMBROKE, a ſea-port town of South Wales, and capital of a coun to which it gives name, ſituated on a creek of Milford Haven, but t navigation is much impeded by the quantity of rubbiſh thrown out the adjacent quarries. Pembroke is the county town, and has two han ſome bridges over two ſmall rivers. It is well inhabited, and has ma good houſes, and two churches, with one in the ſuburbs, adjoining to t priory, which priory was given by Humphrey, duke of Glouceſter, to t abby of St. Alban's. Here is alſo a cuſtom houſe. It conſiſts of o long ſtraight ſtreet, upon a narrow part of a rock, and the above-me tioned rivers ſeem to be two arms of Milford Haven, which ebbs and flo cloſe to the town. It was anciently fortified with walls, and a magnifice caſtle, ſeated on a rock, at the weſt end of the town. In this rock, un the chapel, is a natural cavern, called Wogan, remarkable for a very fi echo. This is ſuppoſed to have been a ſtore-room for the garriſon, th being a ſtaircaſe leading into it from the caſtle, and it has a wide mou towards the river. This ſtructure being burnt a few years after it w erected, it was rebuilt. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of He VII. and for the brave defence made by the garriſon for king Charles It ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament, and has a weekly mar on Saturday: 30 miles WSW. Caermarthen, and 237 W. London. *Lo* 5. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

PEMBROKE, a town of the United States of America, in N Hampſhire: 5 miles SE. Concord.

PEMEROKESHIRE, the moſt weſtern county of South Wa bounded on the north-weſt by Cardigan Bay, on the north-eaſt by t county of Cardigan, on the eaſt by the county of Caermarthen, on t ſouth by the Briſtol Channel, and on the weſt by the Iriſh Sea. Its exte from north to ſouth, about 35 miles, and from eaſt to weſt 29, comp hending about 335,600 acres. It is divided into ſeven hundreds, wh contain ſeven towns. The ſurface is, for the moſt part, compoſed of ſwel or eaſy ſlopes, but not mountainous, except a ridge of hills, which ru from the coaſt, near Fiſhgard, to the borders of Caermarthenſhire; th hills are called the mountains, and the people diſtinguiſh the country w reference to the hills; the north ſide being called above the mountains, a the ſouth ſide below the mountains. The county is well watered ſprings riſing in the ſlopes, and biſecting the ſwells, ſo as to give a conv nient ſupply to adjacent lands in general; but ſome parts of the coaſt in want of water in the ſummer ſeaſon, particularly where lime ſtone found at a moderate depth. The climate is temperate: it rarely happ that froſt continues with ſeverity for any conſiderable time; nor does ſn lie long upon the ground, but generally diſſolves the ſecond or third d after its fall. The prevailing ſtate of the air is moiſt; and there is, p bably, more rain than in any part of the kingdom, owing to the inſu ſituation, and the high mountains of Caermarthenſhire and Breconſhi lying in the eaſtward, which ſtop the current of the clouds brought by weſterly winds from the Atlantic Ocean, and occaſion thereby torre of rain to deſcend in Pembrokeſhire whenever thoſe winds prev Woods are rather ſcarce; particularly towards the weſtern co The interior part of the country is better wooded; the growth is, for moſt part, ſlow; the oak is, however, remarkably full of heart. T commerce of this county is very trifling, and cannot be ſaid to have a influence on its agriculture, unleſs we allow the exportation of corn w it is cheap, and the importation when it is dear, to be commerce. T manufactures of the county conſiſt of a cotton-mill, near Haverfordw which employs about 150 people, a forge at Blackpool, and a ſet of i and tin works on the Tivy. An attempt was made, a few years ago, eſtabliſh a linen-manufacture in Pembrokeſhire, by importing a nu ber of Iriſh from Monaghan; and a like attempt was made to e bliſh a Newfoundland fiſhery from Milfordhaven, neither of wh ſucceeded. A conſiderable eſtabliſhment is now in progreſs at the town of Milford. A company of quakers are arrived there from N tucket, in America, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a whale-fiſhery to ſouthern hemiſphere. The towns of this county are Pembroke, Ha ford-weſt, Milford, Newport, Fiſhguard, Narbeth, and Tenby: the firſt, and the county, each ſend one member to the Britiſh parliament.

PEMIGEWASS

**PEMIGEWASSET**, one of the branches which, united with the Winipiſiokee, forms the Merrimack river, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire.

**PEMISSISAQUEWAKEE**, a river of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into the ſea, *Long*. 68. 20. W. Greenwich; *Lat*. 44. 23. N.

**PEN**, or *Pen Selwood*, a village of England, in the county of Somerſet, on the borders of Wiltſhire and Dorſetſhire, on an elevated ſituation, near the river Stour. In the year 658, a battle was fought here between the Saxons and the Britons, which proved in favour of the former, and in ſo deciſive a manner, that the Britons never after made head againſt their enemies. In the year 879, the Danes are ſaid to have been defeated here by king Alfred: in the year 1001, a few of king Ethelred's troops were defeated by the Danes, and, in the year 1016, the Danes were defeated here by king Edmund: 4 miles NE. Wincanton, and 106 W. London.

**PEN ANGLAS**, a cape of South Wales, on the north coaſt of the county of Pembroke. *Long*. 4. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 57. N.

**PEN DINAS**, a cape of Wales, on the north coaſt of St. Bride's Bay. *Long*. 5. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 48. N.

**PENAC**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 9 miles ESE. Civita Borella.

**PENALVA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3 leagues N. Coimbra.

**PENAUTIER**, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: 1 league NW. Carcaſſonne.

**PENBRAY**, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Wales, and county of Caermarthen, in the Briſtol Channel: 3 miles S. Kidwelly.

**PENBUGHTOE HEAD**, a cape of South Wales, on the north coaſt of the county of Pembroke. *Long*. 5. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 56. N.

**PENCARROW**, a cape in the Engliſh Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of Cornwall, 2 miles E. from the mouth of the river Fowey.

**PENCKUM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: 13 miles SW. Old Stettin, and 44 NNW. Cuſtrin. *Long*. 31. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 15. N.

**PENCO**, ſee *Conception*.

**PENDENNIS CASTLE**, a fortreſs of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated at the mouth of Falmouth Haven, built by Henry VIII. and fortified by queen Elizabeth.

**PENELLA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 5 leagues SE. Coimbra.

**PENEDONE**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 6½ leagues NE. Viſeu.

**PENEO**, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Egean Sea, 20 miles E. Lariſſa.

**PENGUIN ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of New Holland, at the entrance into Adventure Bay.

**PENGUIN ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland near the Cape of Good Hope, a little to the north of Table Bay.

**PENGUIN ISLAND**, an iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long*. 56. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 47. 22. N.

**PENHA GARCIA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain: 9 miles E. Caſtel Branco, and 7 S. Alſayates. *Long* 11. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 50. N.

**PENICHE**, a ſea port town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, ſituated on a peninſula, which runs into the Atlantic. It is fortified, and defended by a citadel; it contains three pariſhes, and about 2800 inhabitants. This town is ſometimes called *New Liſbon*: 13 leagues NNW. Liſbon, and 11½ W. Santarem. *Long*. 9. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 20. N.

**PENJEKOREH**, a river of Aſia, which runs into the Seward, about 5 miles S. Penjekoreh.

**PENJEKOREH**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul: 8 miles W. Maſhangur.

**PENIGK**, or *Penig*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonberg, the capital of a lordſhip, which is a Saxon fief: here is a manufacture of woollen ſtuffs, and a pottery: 38 miles W. Dreſden, and 28 SSE. Leipſic.

**PENISCOLA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, ſurrounded on three ſides by the ſea, and difficult of acceſs by land: 24 miles S. Tortoſa, and 195 E. Madrid. *Long*. 17. 11. E. Peak of Teneriſſe. *Lat*. 40. 25. N.

**PENISHEHR**, a town of Aſia, and capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Cabul, on the eaſt ſide of the Hindoo Kho Mountains: 46 miles N. Cabul. *Long*. 68. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 35. 16. N.

**PENK**, a river of England, in the county of Stafford, which runs into the Sow, about a mile below Stafford.

**PENKEMAS POINT**, a cape or headland on the weſt coaſt of Wales, and north point of the county of Pembroke, at the mouth of the Tivy, 4 miles below Cardigan.

**PENKRIDGE**, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a market on Tueſday: 6 miles S. Stafford, and 129 NW. London.

**PENKUM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania, ſurrounded with walls, in the year 1190. It has often ſuffered greatly by war and fire: 15 miles SW. New Stettin, and 43 NNW. Cuſtrin.

**PENLAU LENGAU**, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which flows from Lake Alben, and runs into the Traun, 4 miles SW. Wells.

**PENLEE POINT**, a cape in the Engliſh Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Cornwall, weſt of the entrance into Plymouth Sound.

**PENMAEN MAWR**, a mountain of North Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, meaſuring 1545 feet above the level of the ſea; in time paſt the terror of the traveller, the road to Holyhead paſſing over it, and for a long time, narrow, bad, and ſtony, and on the ſide a dreadful precipice; but ſince the year 1772, the road has been made better and wider, and defended from the precipices by a ſubſtantial wall.

**PENMARCH POINT**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of France, ſituated to the ſouth of a bay, which takes its name from the town of Audierne: 6 leagues SW. Quimper, and 5 SSE. Audierne. *Long*. 13. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 46. N.

**PENMARCH ROCKS**, rocks near the weſt coaſt of France, and ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the department of the Finiſterre, eaſt of Penmarch Point.

**PENNA DI BILLI**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, the ſee of a biſhop: 14 miles WNW. Urbino, and 11 SW. St. Marino.

**PENNAQUID POINT**, a cape of the United States of America, on the coaſt of Main. *Long*. 69. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 43. 47. N.

**PENNAR**, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the Myſore country, croſſes the circar of Cuddapa and the Carnatic, and runs into the Bay of Bengal, about 12 miles E. of Nellore.

**PENNARE POINT**, a cape in the Engliſh Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of Cornwall: 6 miles WSW. Deadman's Point.

**PENNARTH BAY**, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Wales, in the Severn, at the mouth of the Tave, below Cardiff. A point of land, called *Pennarth Point*, bounds it on the ſouth.

**PENNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeneuve d'Agen: 1½ league E. Villeneuve d'Agen, and 2½ W. Tournon.

**PENNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: 4½ leagues NNW. Gaillac, and 7 NW. Alby.

**PENNERVAEN**, a mountain of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock, a little to the ſouth of Brecknock.

**PENNEWANG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles N. Schwanaſtadt.

**PENNINGTON**, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: 5 miles N. Trenton.

**PENNSYLVANIA**, one of the United States of America, bounded on the north by New York and Lake Erie, on the eaſt by New York and New Jerſey, on the ſouth by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, and on the weſt by part of Virginia and territory of the ſtates not ſettled; 250 miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, and 140 in breadth, from north to ſouth. This country was granted to the famous William Penn, ſon of ſir William Penn, admiral of the Engliſh fleet, in the time of Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. Sir William, as ſome reward for his ſervices, and in conſideration of ſundry debts due to him from the crown, was promiſed a grant of this country from king Charles II. but died before he obtained it. His ſon did not for ſome time apply himſelf ſtrenuouſly to ſolicit the grant promiſed to his father; but at length finding his friends, the Quakers, were haraſſed in every part of England by ſpiritual courts, he renewed his application to the court, and having obtained his grant, went into America, and purchaſed the ſoil at a very low rate of the Indians, its original poſſeſſors. By this cheap act of juſtice at the beginning, he rendered all his future dealings the more eaſy, the Indians having conceived very favourable opinions both of him and his deſigns. Having thus ſucceeded in the firſt part of his plan, he proceeded to the other, namely, to people the country he had thus obtained. And this was greatly facilitated by the uneaſineſs of the Engliſh Quakers; who, from their high opinion of the man, determined to follow him over the vaſt Atlantic Ocean, to a country uncultivated, and a climate ſtrange and unknown. Nor was he himſelf wanting in any thing that had a tendency to encourage his followers; he expended large ſums in tranſporting and ſupplying them with all neceſſaries; and not aiming at a ſudden fortune, by ſelling his lands at a very eaſy purchaſe. By this means, and the noble charter of privileges he gave the ſettlers, the country was ſoon changed from a wilderneſs to a garden, and is now one of the moſt flouriſhing countries in the New World; and ſtill called after his own name. The climate of Pennſylvania is very agreeable, and the air ſweet and clear. The fall, or autumn, begins about the 20th of October, and laſts till the beginning of December, when the winter ſets in, which continues till March. Froſty weather, and extreme cold ſeaſons, are frequently known here; ſo that the river Delaware, though very broad, is oftentimes froze over; but, at the ſame time, the weather is dry and healthy. The ſpring laſts from March to June, but the weather is then more inconſtant than in the other ſeaſons.

The heats are very great in the months of July, Auguſt, and September, but mitigated ſo much by cool breezes, that they are very tolerable. The wind is at ſouth-weſt during great part of the ſummer, but generally at north and north-weſt in ſpring, fall, and winter: which, blowing over the frozen lakes and ſnowy mountains of Canada, is the true cauſe of the coldneſs of the weather in the winter ſeaſon. The ſoil is in ſome places a yellow or black ſand; in ſome a loamy gravel; and in others a fat mould, like the vales in England, eſpecially near the inland brooks and rivers. The earth is fruitful, fat, and eaſy to be cleared, the roots of the trees being but a ſmall diſtance below the ſurface of the ground. It is well watered with rivers, and produces every thing which can render life agreeable in the utmoſt plenty. In ſhort, there is no part of America in a more flouriſhing condition than Pennſylvania; nay, in ſome years, more people have tranſported themſelves into this province than in all the others. In the grand convention which was held in Philadelphia, in the ſummer, 1787, the inhabitants in Pennſylvania were reckoned at 360,000. They are now much more numerous. The inhabitants of Pennſylvania conſiſt of emigrants from England, Ireland, Germany, and Scotland. The Friends and Epiſcopalians are chiefly of Engliſh extraction, and compoſe about one-third of the inhabitants. They live principally in the city of Philadelphia, and in the counties of Cheſter, Philadelphia, Bucks, and Montgomery. The Iriſh are moſtly Preſbyterians. Their anceſtors came from the north of Ireland, which was originally ſettled from Scotland; hence they have ſometimes been called Scotch-Iriſh, to denote their double deſcent. But they are commonly and more properly called Iriſh, or the deſcendants of people from the north of Ireland. They inhabit the weſtern and frontier counties, and are numerous. The Germans compoſe one-quarter at leaſt, if not a third, of the inhabitants of Pennſylvania. They inhabit the north parts of the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Dauphin, Lancaſter, York, and Northampton; moſtly in the four laſt. They conſiſt of Lutherans (who are the moſt numerous ſect) Calviniſts, Moravians, Mennoniſts, Tunkers (corruptly called Dunkers) and Swingfelters, who are a ſpecies of Quakers. Theſe are all diſtinguiſhed for their temperance, induſtry, and economy. The Germans have uſually fifteen of ſixty-nine members in the aſſembly; and ſome of them have riſen to the firſt honours in the ſtate, and now fill a number of the higher offices. Yet the lower claſs are very ignorant and ſuperſtitious. It is not uncommon to ſee them going to market with a little bag of ſalt tied to their horſes manes, for the purpoſe, they ſay, of keeping off witches. The baptiſts (except the Mennoniſt and Tunker baptiſts, who are Germans) are chiefly the deſcendants of emigrants from Wales, and are not numerous. A proportionate aſſemblage of the national prejudices, the manners, cuſtoms, religions, and political ſentiments of all theſe, will form the Pennſylvanian character. As the leading traits in this character, thus conſtituted, we may venture to mention induſtry, frugality, bordering in ſome inſtances on parſimony, enterprize, a taſte and ability for improvements in mechanics, in manufactures, in agriculture, in commerce, and in the liberal ſciences; temperance, plainneſs, and ſimplicity in dreſs and manners; pride and humility in their extremes; inoffenſiveneſs and intrigue; in regard to religion, variety and harmony; liberality and, its oppoſites, ſuperſtition and bigotry; and in politics an unhappy jargon. Such appear to be the diſtinguiſhing traits in the collective Pennſylvanian character. The literary and other uſeful ſocieties, are more numerous and flouriſhing, in Pennſylvania, than in any of the Thirteen States. Philadelphia is the capital, not only of this, but of the United States.

PENOBSCOT, a river of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into a bay of the Atlantic, called *Penobſcot Bay*. *Long.* 68. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 23. N.

PENOBSCOT BAY, a large bay of the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth coaſt of Main, in United America, containing ſeveral iſlands. *Long.* 68. 40. to 69. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 55. to 44. 30. N.

PENOBSCOT HILLS, mountains of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main, on the weſt coaſt of Penobſcot Bay.

PENRHYN DWA, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Wales, and county of Caernarvon: 10 miles S. Pulhely.

PENRISE, or *Penryſe*, a town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, on the weſt ſide of a bay in the Briſtol Channel, with a weekly market on Thurſday. Here is an ancient caſtle: 14 miles WNW. Swanſea, and 219 W. London.

PENRITH, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, with two weekly markets on Tueſday, and Saturday. Here are ſome manufactures of check and cotton. Near it are the remains of a caſtle, where Richard duke of York, afterwards Richard III. reſided ſeveral years, as ſheriff of Cumberland: 18 miles S. Carliſle, and 283 N. London.

PENRYN, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated on an eminence, at the entrance of Falmouth Harbour, at the mouth of a navigable river, defended by the caſtle of Pendennis. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in the pilchard, and Newfoundland fiſheries. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here are two markets weekly, Thurſday, and Saturday: 2 miles NNW Falmouth, and 266 WSW. London.

PENS, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 22 miles SW. Bayamo.

PENSACOLA, a town of Weſt Florida, ſituated on the weſt ſide a bay to which it gives name, with an excellent harbour, ſafe from winds, and four fathoms water at its entrance gradually deepening in ſeven or eight. *Long.* 87. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 28. N.—On 11th of May, 1781, this town was taken by the Spaniards.

PENSBURY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvani ſituated on a ſmall creek of the river Delaware, where Mr. Penn reſided.

PENSFORD, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, with weekly market on Tueſday: 6 miles S. Briſtol, and 117 W. London.

PENTA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 7 miles NE. La Porta.

PENTALUPO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and pro vince of Calabria Ultra: 6 miles E. Reggio.

PENTECOSTE, a river of Canada, which runs into the river Laurence. *Long.* 66. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 49. 45. N.

PENTHIER POINT, a cape on the weſt coaſt of France: 2½ leagu SE. Point St. Matthew. *Long.* 13. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

PENTHIEVRE, a fort of France, in the department of the Morbi han, ſituated on the peninſula of Quiberon, on the eaſt and weſt ſide waſhed by the ſea: 7 miles N. Quiberon, and 9 SW. Auray.

PENTIDATILO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, province of Calabria Ultra: 12 miles SE. Reggio.

PENTIMA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and provin of Abruzzo Citra: 5 miles NW. Solmona.

PENTLAND FRITH, a ſtrait of the North Sea, between the nor coaſt of Caithneſs, in Scotland, and the Orkney Iſlands.

PENTLAND SKERRIES, three ſmall iſlands or rocks, near the nor coaſt of Scotland, on the largeſt of which two light-houſes were erected, the year 1794: 4 miles NE. Duncanſby Head. *Long.* 0. 25. E. Edin burgh. *Lat.* 58. 35. N.

PENVENAN, a town of France, in the department of the north coa and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lannion: 1 league NW Treguier, and 2½ NE. Lannion.

PENZA, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, near Sura: 644 miles SE. Peterſburg, and 316 ESE. Moſcow. *Long.* 63. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

PENZANCE, a ſea port town of England, in the county of Cornwa It is well built and populous, and is a port of good trade, with many ſhi belonging to it, but not fit for large veſſels, being almoſt dry at low wat In the year 1595, it was burnt by the Spaniards. It has a good market Thurſday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 29 mil W. Truro, and 286 WSW. London.

PENZENSKOE, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north Nizegorodſkoi, on the eaſt by Simbirſkoe, on the ſouth by Saratovſko and on the weſt by Tambovſkoe, about 172 miles eaſt to weſt, and fr 40 to 60 north to ſouth. Penza is the capital. *Long.* 60. 10. to 65. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 40. to 54. 36. N.

PENZINSKAIA, a gulf of Ruſſia, at the north part of the Penzi ſkoe Sea. *Long.* 180. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. to 62. N.

PENZINSKOE SEA, a large bay of the North Pacific Ocean, betwe Ruſſia and Kamchatka, ſituated to the north-eaſt of the ſea of Ochot about 320 miles in length, and from 120 to 160 broad. *Long.* 170. 179. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. to 62. N.

PENZLEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, a principality of Mecklenburg: 37 miles SE. Guſtrow, and 53 E. Stettin.

PEPECHAISSINAGAN, a river of Canada, which runs into the riv St. Laurence. *Long.* 68. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 26. N.

PEPLOUD, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Candeiſh country: 80 mil S. Indore, and 30 NE. Burhampour.

PEPONG, two ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the co of China. *Long.* 124. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 22. N.

PEPPER BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Java: miles SSW. Bantam.

PEPPERBERG, a town of the iſland of Java, on the ſouth coa 75 miles S. Batavia.

PEPYS'S ISLANDS, ſee *Falkland's Iſlands*.

PEQUIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, a chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens, ſituated on the Som memorable for an interview and treaty, between Edward IV. king of En land, and Louis XI. king of France, in the year 1474: 1½ poſt N. Amie and 3¾ S. Abbeville.

PERA, ſee *Conſtantinople*.

PERA, a ſea-port town of Aſia, on the weſt coaſt of the country Malacca: 170 miles NW. Malacca. *Lat.* 4. 15. N.

PERAFITA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: miles NNW. Vique.

PERALADA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 22 mi NNE. Gerona.

PERALT

PERALTA, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, celebrated for its wine : 7 miles SSW. Olite.

PERAMI, a town of the iſland of Cuba : 25 miles SE. Villa del Principe.

PERAROLO, a town of Italy, in the Cadorin : 2 miles S. Cadora.

PERASTA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the coaſt of the ſea of Marmora : 12 leagues NE. Galipoli.

PERASTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 5 miles SSW. Ips.

PERCKAM, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 18 miles SW. Freyſtadt.

PERCHE, before the revolution, a country of France, which had formerly counts of its own ; it enjoyed its own laws, ſubject to the parliament of Paris. It at preſent forms the department of the Orne.

PERCY, or *Perſy*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo : 4 leagues S. St. Lo, and 5 N. Avranches.

PERDIGO, a river of Weſt Florida, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, forming a large bay at its mouth. *Long.* 87. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

PERDOLI, a town of Imperial Iſtria : 4 miles NNW. Pola.

PERDUE BAY, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent : 1 mile NW. Kingſton Bay.

PEREIRA DE SUSA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira : 23 miles NE. Bragança Nova, and 18 SE. Oporto.

PEREKOP, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris, on the iſthmus which joins the peninſula to the continent, and which has always been reckoned the key to the whole country. Its name is Sclavonian, and ſignifies a cut made through a place, being derived from the ditch dug here, in very remote ages, acroſs the neck of land at the entrance of the Crimea, for the ſecurity of the peninſula ; and which has been, from time to time, repaired, and, at length, fortified. On this account, the Greeks call it Taphros, or Taphiæ, and the Turks and Tartars, Or, which have pretty much the ſame ſignification with Perekop. The houſes here are but mean. In the years 1638 and 1736, the Ruſſians took it ; at the laſt of which times, the whole Turkiſh garriſon, conſiſting of 2554 men, were made priſoners of war. Though the Ruſſians demoliſhed the place, the Tartars took the pains to rebuild it. In the year 1771, it was again taken by the Ruſſians, when the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war. In the year 1783, it was finally ceded to Ruſſia, with the reſt of the Crimea, by the abdication of the khan : 132 miles SSW. Ekaterinoſlav, and 220 WSW. Azoph. *Long.* 51. 60. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 4. N.

PEREKOPSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacks, on the Don : 48 miles S. Archadinſkaia.

PERELOMOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Amur : 56 miles NE. Stretenſk.

PEREMSCHAL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga, on the Oka ; 16 miles SSW. Kaluga. *Long.* 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 15. N.

PERESLAVELZALSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir : 60 miles NW. Vladimir. *Long.* 56. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 35. N.

PEREUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Charente : 4 leagues from Angoulême.

PEREVOLOTZKAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Samara : 32 miles WNW. Orenburg.

PEREVOZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Niznei Novgorod : 48 miles SSE. Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 62. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 36. N.

PEREVOZNOI (*Nos*), a cape of Ruſſia, in the Straits of Vaigatſkoi. *Long.* 76. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 15. N.

PERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 6 miles SSE. Aigen.

PERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 12 miles E. Steyregg.

PERGA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean : 25 miles WNW. Arta.

PERGAMAR, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, the ſee of a biſhop : 60 miles SW. Adrianople, and 65 NW. Galipoli.

PERGAMO, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, on a river which was formerly called *Caicus*, with a harbour, about 5 leagues from the ſea. The inhabitants are chiefly Turks : the Chriſtians have a church, but are poor. Pergamos was anciently a kingdom, which began in the year 470 from the building of Rome, and continued 152 years, when the laſt king, Attalus III. dying without children, made the Roman people his heir. In this city was a celebrated library, and ſaid to contain 200,000 volumes. The manufacture of parchment is ſaid to have been firſt diſcovered here : 144 miles SSW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 44. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 11. N.

PERGKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 11 miles E. Steyregg.

PERGUBA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz : 64 miles N. Petrozavodſk.

PERHAY (*Point de*), a cape on the weſt coaſt of France : 2 leagues SE. Point St. Matthew. *Long.* 13. 1. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 2. N.

PERIA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac : 30 leagues W. Iſpahan.

PERIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, celebrated for its ſalt-works : 2 leagues SW. Narbonne.

PERIAPATAM, a town of Hindooſtan : 24 miles SW. Seringapatam, and 54 NE. Tellicherry. *Long.* 76. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 15. N.

PERIBOACA, a river of Canada, which runs into St. John's Lake. *Long.* 72. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

PERIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Channel : 8 miles N. Coutances.

PERIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente : 10 miles SE. Saintes.

PERINALDO, a town of Italy, in the county of Nice : 6½ miles NE. Vintimiglia, and 18 ENE. Nice.

PERIGORD, before the revolution, a country of France, now the department of the Dordogne.

PERIGUEUX, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Dordogne, on the Ille ; before the revolution, the capital of Perigord, the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a governor. Here are ſome remains of Roman antiquities, as an amphitheatre, a temple of Venus, &c. This town is famous for its partridge pies, which are ſent all over Europe. The number of inhabitants is about 6000 : 15½ poſts NE. Bourdeaux, and 58¼ SSW. Paris. *Long.* 18. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

PERINDA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad : 23 miles SE. Carmulla, and 188 NW. Hydrabad. *Long.* 75. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 33. N.

PERINGIANO, a town of the iſland of Sardinia : 20 miles SE. Villa de Igleſias.

PERINRAPAX, one of the Laccadive Iſlands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 71. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

PERISPA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac : 18 leagues S. Amadan.

PERITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra : 16 miles WSW. Celano.

PERLEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the Mark of Prignitz, ſituated on the Stepenitz, and containing about 370 houſes. In the year 1638, it was pillaged by the Swedes, the inhabitants are principally tradeſmen and farmers : 12 miles NNE. Seehauſen, and 62 NW. Berlin.

PERM, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government of the Kama : 808 miles E. Peterſburg, and 620 E. Moſcow. *Long.* 74. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

PERMACOIL, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic : 17 miles NNW. Pondicherry, and 45 SSE. Arcot.

PERMSKOE, a government of Ruſſia, including the provinces of Perm, and Ekaterinburg, bounded on the north by the government of Vologda and Tobolſk, on the eaſt by the government of Tobolſk, on the ſouth by Uphimſkoe, and on the weſt by Viatſkoe, about 360 miles from north to ſouth, and from 240 to 260 eaſt to weſt. *Long.* 70. 30. to 81. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 15. to 61. 15. N. The province of Perm extends from *Long.* 70. 30. to 76 ; *Lat.* 55. 30. to 61. 14.

PERNABIACABA, or *Paranenbiacuba*, a mountain of South America, in Braſil, near the city of St. Paul.

PERNALLA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat : 38 miles S. Surat, and 20 W. Durrampour. *Long.* 72. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 35. N.

PERNAMBUCO, ſee *Fernambuco*.

PERNEK, a caſtle of Hungary : 12 miles N. Preſburg.

PERNES, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pol : 1½ poſt N. St. Pol, and 8½ N. Amiens.

PERNES, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône : 4 leagues ENE. Avignon.

PERNIA, a town of Croatia : 16 miles SE. Carlſtadt.

PERNO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the coaſt of the Baltic : 12 leagues E. Helſingfors.

PERNOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, on a river near the Baltic, fortified and defended by a caſtle : 92 miles N. Riga. *Long.* 42. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 30. N.

PERNSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 12 miles NNW. St. Wolfgang.

PERONNE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Somme, ſituated on the Somme, ſurrounded by marſhes, and ſtrongly fortified. This place has been ſeveral times beſieged, but never taken, on which account it has been called *Pucelle*. It is a place of

**great antiquity, and the kings of the Merovingian race had a palace here.** The number of inhabitants is ſaid to be 17,000: 5 poſts S. Cambray, and 16¾ NE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50 22. N.

PEROUGE, a town of France, in the department of the Ain: a quarter of a league W. Meximieux, and 2 NE. Montluel.

PEROUSA (*La*), a town of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies, to one of which it gives name, on the river Cluſon: 6 miles NW. Pinerolo, and 24 E. Briançon.

PERPIGNAN, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées; before the revolution, the capital of Rouſſillon, and the ſee of a biſhop; ſituated on the Tet, about a league from the ſea. The walls are of brick and ſtone, very high, and very thick, with ſeveral baſtions: the citadel is upon an eminence, and commands the town: 19 poſts SW. Montpellier, and 224 S. Paris. *Long.* 20. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 41. N.—On the 23d of Auguſt, 1793, the Spaniards were defeated by the French near this city; and, on the 22d of October in the ſame year, the republicans were defeated by the Spaniards.

PERQUIMINS, a country of North Carolina.

PERRECY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles: 3½ leagues NNW. Charolles, and 5¾ E. Bourbon Lancy.

PERREUX, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: 1 league E. Roanne, and 2½ S. Charlieu.

PERRIERS, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Channel: 2¼ leagues N. Coutances, and 3 SW. Carentan.

PERRITIO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Crate, in the province of Calabria Citra.

PERROS GUERIC, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lannion: 1½ league N. Lannion, and 2½ N. Treguier.

PERSAIN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Pegu, near a river of the ſame name: 132 miles SW. Pegu, and 252 SSE. Aracan. *Long.* 94. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 45. N.

PERSAIN, a river of Aſia, in Pegu, which runs from the great river Ava, into the Bay of Bengal, a little to the ſouth-eaſt of cape Negrais.

PERSANTE, a river which riſes in a ſmall lake about 4 miles northweſt from New Stettin, croſſes Pomerania, and runs into the Baltic, a little below Colberg.

PERSCHLING, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube, 3 miles above Tuln.

PERSCHLING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on a river of the ſame name: 8 miles SW. Tuln.

PERSHORE, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, on the Avon. It contains two churches, and about 300 houſes, and has two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Saturday: 9 miles SE. Worceſter, and 102 NW. London.

PERSIA, a country of Aſia, than which, perhaps, none has been more various in its power and extent: even its preſent boundaries are, in ſome degree, unknown, eſpecially towards Ruſſia, Tartary, and India. In the general outline, it is bounded on the north by Ruſſia, the Caſpian Sea, and the country of the independent Tartars; on the eaſt by the Mogul empire, from which a ridge of mountains and the river Indus divide it; on the ſouth it has the Arabian Sea and the Perſian Gulf; and on the weſt it has Georgia, Curdiſtan, Armenia, and Arabia. Its greateſt extent, from ſouth to north is about 1140 Engliſh miles, and its greateſt extent from eaſt to weſt is about 1280 miles, though in many parts it is much narrower, eſpecially towards the north, where, on the weſt, it contains but a narrow track of land between Turkey and the Caſpian Sea; and, on the eaſt, it is alſo pent up between the ſame ſea and the country of the Tartars. The temperature of the air is various, according to the different provinces. In the province of Adirbeitzan, the capital of which is Tauris, to the ſouth of Armenia, the air is very cold, and yet very healthy; but in Taberiſtan, or Mezanderan, to the ſouth of the Caſpian Sea, is very unwholeſome. The country here is marſhy, and abounds with an infinite number of inſects, which dying when the marſhes are dried up in ſummer, infect the air with poiſonous exhalations; there are beſides ſo many fetid waters in this province, that, by overflowing part of the country, they occaſion the inhabitants to have an earthy complexion. Shah Abbas tranſported 20,000 Armenian families into Taberiſtan, in order to people and cultivate it; but few of them withſtood the inſalubrity of the country, which is, notwithſtanding, very fruitful. The air is not better in the province of Ghilan, which lies to the north-weſt of Mezanderan, and, indeed, is ſo bad in both, that it is cuſtomary to aſk, when any perſon is appointed governor of either, whether he is guilty of robbery or murder, that he ſhould be ſent thither? The province of Perſian Irac, of which Iſpahan is the capital, and which lies about the middle of the kingdom, enjoys ſix months hot, and ſix months cold weather, though lying between the 31ſt and 36th degrees of north latitude. It ſnows there four or five times in the ſeaſon, and ſometimes in ſuch quantities, that it is impoſſible to find the roads. At about a league's diſtance from Iſpahan, there is a ſtone three or four feet high; and, when the ſnow happens to cover the ground to that height, it is a ſign of a plentiful year. The firſt peaſant that carries the news of it to court, receives a reward of 100 tomans, about 230l. ſterling. It rains here very ſeldom, except in April, when the ſhowers are ſometimes pretty heavy. In the ſouthern provinces, eſpecially along the ſea coaſt, the air is ſo exceſſively hot and ſultry, that it is very dangerous, and even mortal to Europeans, particularly to ſuch as are not temperate in eating and drinking: generally ſpeaking, the ſoil in Perſia cannot be much commended; for, though ſome parts are fruitful, others are perfectly barren, being mountainous and ſandy. By reaſon of the ſcarcity of rivers, there is only rain and diſſolved ſnow for watering the land; and theſe, falling from the mountains in ſmall brooks and rivulets, render the vallies fertile. Here their corn ripens exceedingly ſoon, and, in ſome parts, they have a threefold crop in a year. At Iſpahan they have almoſt all kinds of the choiceſt European fruits, but fairer and better; and, by the dryneſs of the air, they keep a whole year. The melons are excellent, and not dangerous, as in Europe; their apricots delicious; and their peaches large and good. They have nine or ten ſorts of very good grapes, which yield good wine, chiefly white, for th red wines do not keep ſo well, except that of Schiras. They have fe trees but what grow in their gardens, and of theſe the palm-tree is th moſt carefully cultivated. Perſia produces all ſorts of culinary herbs plants, roots, and pulſe; it has ſtore of cattle, eſpecially oxen; an abounds particularly with poultry and game. The Perſian breed is generally very thin, white, and good. Their horſes are the fineſt in all th eaſt; they are higher than the Engliſh ſaddle-horſes, ſtraight before, ſmall head, legs wonderfully ſlender and finely proportioned, gentl good travellers, very light and ſprightly, and doing good ſervice till the are eighteen or twenty years old. Their mules are next in requeſt; th pace well, never fall, and are ſeldom tired; the higheſt price of a mule about forty-five pounds. Their Arabian breed of aſſes is the beſt in th world: they have ſmooth ſhining hair, they carry their heads lofty, thei feet are light, and they move them gracefully; ſome of them are valued a twenty pounds, being kept for riding, and their maſters love them f their lightneſs and eaſy going. Their beaſts of burden are the comm aſs, like our's, ſlow and heavy, and camels, of which there are two ſort northern and ſouthern; the latter, much the ſmaller, carry but ſeve hundred weight, the other can carry one thouſand three hundred; bo are profitable to their maſters, as coſting little or nothing to keep. Th camels' hair is the moſt profitable fleece of all the tame beaſts; fine ſtuf are made out of it, and, in Europe, hats, with a mixture of a little be ver. As Perſia is very mountainous, it is full of metals and mineral which they began to work upon in the laſt century much more than preceding times. Their diligence, in this reſpect, was owing to the gre Shah Abbas. The metals uſually to be met with are iron, ſteel, braſ and lead; minerals and mineral waters abound throughout Perſia; ſu phur and ſaltpetre are extracted out of the mountain of Damavend, whic ſeparates Taberiſtan from Irac. Wild beaſts are not very common Perſia, becauſe there are few foreſts; but in all woody countries, as Hircania, now called Taberiſtan, there are abundance of lions, bear tigers, leopards, porcupines, wild boars, jackals, and wolves; but t laſt not ſo numerous as any of the other ſpecies. Perſia is divided into t following provinces: Schirvan, which is the moſt northern province Perſia, and lies along the weſtern coaſt of the Caſpian Sea; Adirbeitzan Ghilan; Mezanderan, with Taberiſtan; Perſian Irak, or Ancient Pa thia; Chuſiſtan; Farſiſtan; Kerman, or Keriſtan; Mecran, or Makra Segeſtan; Sableſtan; and Choraſan; including Aſterabat and Dageſta Candahar was anciently a province of Perſia; but is now independen When the kingdoms of Media and Perſia were united, under Cyrus t Great, in the year of the world 3419, that prince having conquered B bylonia, erected the ſecond or Perſian monarchy upon the total ruin the Aſſyrian empire, and thereby extended the Perſian dominions throu Aſſyria, Armenia, and all Aſia Minor, to the very borders of Europ but this monarchy continued no longer than 206 years, in a ſucceſſion twelve kings, the third of whom, Darius Hyſtaſpes, invaded Gree with an army of 100,000 foot, and 10,000 horſe; a force ſufficient over-running all that country, if the virtue and bravery of the Greeks not exceeded what could poſſibly have been expected from men. T Greeks could not get together an army of above 10,000 men, and yet t handful of people ventured, under the conduct of Miltiades, to give Perſians battle, in the plains of Marathon, near Athens; and, with loſs of 192 men only, according to Herodotus, entirely defeated that i menſe army. Xerxes, the ſon and ſucceſſor of Darius, renewed the tempt againſt Greece, and, after ten years' preparation, invaded it w ſo large an army, that the whole land was, in a manner, covered, and tire rivers drunk dry by them; but this expedition did not prove more ſucc ful, for, after the battle, by land, at the Straits of Thermopylæ, and the engagement at Salamis, Xerxes was glad to retire, and leave his general M donius, with 300,000 men, to finiſh the war; which was, indeed, after put an end to, by the entire rout of the Perſian army, at the famous battle of Platæa. About 150 years after, Alexander, king of Macedon, invaded Aſia; fought the numerous Perſian armies, firſt at the river Granicus, in Phrygia; ſecondly, at Iſſus, in Cilicia; and, thirdly, at Arbela, in Aſſyria; in all which battles he obtained entire victories, and finally entered Babylon in triumph. At the grand partition of Alexander's dominions among his captains, Perſia was made part of the Syrian kingdom of Seleucus Nicanor, but did not continue long ſo; for, in the reign of Antiochus Theos, the grandſon of Selecus, the Parthians revolted, under the conduct of Arſaces, a nobleman of that country, who perſuaded the neighbouring nations to join with him, and aſſumed the title of king. He was ſucceeded by a race of princes, who were potent monarchs, and oppoſed the Romans with greater vigour than any other nation. This kingdom remained thus, under the Parthian government, from the year of the world 3718, to the year of Chriſt 228; when Artaxerxes, a noble Perſian, having ſlain Artabanus III. and repelled the Romans, aſcended the throne. This king is reckoned to have reſtored the ancient Perſian race, and from him began a new dynaſty, or race of kings, who, in twenty-eight generations, governed this country 405 years. In the year 634, the Saracens, under Omar, the ſucceſſor of Mohammed, defeated Hormiſdas II.; this put an end to that kingdom: ſo that Perſia became a part of the Saracen empire, and was governed by certain deputies, with the title of ſultans, under the grand caliph. In proceſs of time the ſultans of Perſia, Babylon, &c. quarrelling among themſelves, occaſioned ſeveral revolutions and fluctuations of power, which, in the end, brought in the Turks. Tangrolipix overcame the ſultan or king of Perſia, in the year 1030, and aſſumed the government of that country. He was ſucceeded by a race of Turkiſh princes, for about 200 years; and then a new dynaſty of Tartarian princes gained the government. Haalen, the firſt of theſe, became king of Perſia, in the year 1260, and was ſucceeded by eight of his poſterity, till the year 1337; when, upon the death of Abuſaid, the laſt of that houſe, the kingdom became divided amongſt ſeveral Tartar princes, till about the year 1400, when Tamerlane reduced the whole to his obedience, and left it to his ſon Mirza Charock; but that family did not hold it long, for, after continual feuds among themſelves, in a ſucceſſion of ſix generations, the laſt of whom was defeated and ſlain, in 1472, by Uſum Caſſan, an Armenian prince, who was, at that time, governor of Turcomania, and founded a new dynaſty, called the Armenian. There were five other princes of this line, the laſt of whom was ſucceſsful in war againſt the Sophian family, who then began to make a great figure in Perſia; but he was, at laſt defeated by Iſmael Sophi, the founder of the dynaſty of the Sophian race, who governed Perſia till within theſe few years. In the beginning of the preſent century, Nadir Khan, the ſon of a Perſian nobleman, on the borders of Tartary, was invited by the reigning Thamas to aſſiſt in quelling a rebellion, ſet on foot by Myrr Weis, the governor of Candahar, which he performed. But Nadir Khan, to whom Thamas has given the name of Thamas Kouli-Khan, that is, the ſlave of Thamas, thinking his ſervices not ſufficiently rewarded, and pretending that the king had a deſign againſt his life, or at leaſt to ſet him aſide, conſpired againſt his ſovereign, made him priſoner, and put him to death, as is ſuppoſed; after which he uſurped the throne, ſtyling himſelf Shah Nādir, or King Nadir. He afterwards laid ſiege to Candahar, of which a ſon of Myrr Weis had poſſeſſed himſelf. While he lay at this ſiege, the court of the great mogul being diſtracted by factions, one of the parties invited Shah Nadir to come to their aſſiſtance, and betrayed the mogul into his hands. Hereupon, having marched to Delhi, where having amaſſed the greateſt treaſure ever prince was maſter of, he returned to Perſia, giving the mogul his liberty, on condition of reſigning the provinces on the weſt ſide of the Indies to the crown of Perſia. He afterwards made a conqueſt of Uſbeck Tartary, and plundered Bukhara, the capital city. Then he marched againſt the Digiſtan Tartars, but loſt great part of his army in the mountains, without fighting. He defeated the Turks in ſeveral engagements, but laying ſiege to Bagdad, was twice compelled to raiſe the ſiege. He proceeded to change the religion of the Perſians to that of Omar, hanged up the chief-prieſts, put his own ſon to death, and was guilty of ſuch cruelty, that he was at length aſſaſſinated by his own relations, in 1747, who have been fighting for the crown ever ſince. The contending parties have been reduced to two, and, in the ſpring of the year 1763, Kerim Khan made himſelf maſter of all Perſia, by the defeat of Fat Ali Khan. The highways were ſince ſafe, trade recovered its vigour, caravans are very frequent, and between 15,000 and 20,000 families of that kingdom, who had retired to Bagdad, ſucceſſively returned to their own country. At firſt Kerim Khan declined the title of king, aſſuming only in his firmans, and on his coin, that of ſabelzaman, which ſignifies maſter of the preſent time; but he ſince, in the month of October, of the ſame year, convoked all the Perſian grandees, to meet him at Iſpahan, in order to aſſiſt at his coronation at Tauris. Perſia is an abſolute monarchy; the king's will is law, in all caſes; he judges of the lives and fortunes of his ſubjects, without regard to any other juſtice or law than his own pleaſure; and that often leads him to extravagant ſeverities. He has no eſtabliſhed council, but is adviſed by ſuch miniſters as are moſt in favour; and the reſolutions taken by the ladies in the haram frequently defeat the beſt laid deſigns. The crown is hereditary, excluding only the females; but the ſons of a daughter are allowed to inherit. The laws of Perſia exclude the blind from the throne; and this is the reaſon that the reigning prince uſually orders the eyes of all the males of the royal family, of whom he entertains any jealouſy, to be put out. The religion of the Perſians is the ſame in ſubſtance with that of the Turks; tho' no nations in the world hate one another ſo much on account of religion as they do. The true ground of their diviſion is, that the Turks pretend that Abubeker was the lawful ſucceſſor of Mahomet, Omar the ſucceſſor of Abubeker, Oſman of Omar, and then Ali; whereas the Perſians aſſert, that Ali ſucceeded Mahomet, or ought to have ſucceeded him, as being his ſon-in-law, and that the reſt were but ſo many uſurpers of his right. This is the reaſon that the Turks hold the Perſians to be heretics.

PERSIAN GULF, a ſea or inland lake, bounded on the north by Perſia and elſewhere by Arabia, except at the Eaſtern extremity, where it communicates with the Arabian Sea: about 500 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from 120 to 250 in breadth, from north to ſouth; the principal river which runs into it is the Euphrates. The ſouthern coaſt in particular is celebrated for its pearl fiſhery. Moſt part of the coaſts, both on the north and ſouth, belong to colonies of Arabians.

PERSKENSTEIN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 2½ miles NNE. Ottmuchau.

PERSO, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 10 miles NW. Udina.

PERSTAIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 14 miles NW. Jung Buntzel.

PERTELS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles N. Bohmiſh Waidhofen.

PERTH, a town of Scotland, capital of the county to which it gives name, and one of the handſomeſt towns of the kingdom, ſtretching itſelf in length under the Grampian Hills, on the weſtern bank of the Tay, which is here croſſed by a handſome bridge of nine arches; ſo beautiful is the approach, that the Romans, on ſeeing the river, exclaimed "*Ecce Tyberim.*" The town conſiſts of one principal wide ſtreet, well paved, but ill built; from which branch off two others on each ſide, at right-angles. The infirmary is a good building, finiſhed in the year 1750, on the ſite of the Carthuſian friary. The houſes of the Grey and Black Friars, in this town; the former founded by Lord Oliphant, in the year 1460, the latter by Alexander II. in the year 1231, were the firſt that felt the rage of reformation in Scotland, in 1559. The Black Friars ſtood without the north wall of Perth. Here James I. was murdered, in the year 1437, by Robert Graham, who gave him twenty-eight wounds, and the queen received two and was carried off. The king was buried in a very ſtately monument, in the Carthuſian monaſtery, called *Monaſterium vallis virtutis*, of his own founding; one of the moſt magnificent buildings in the kingdom, which, with the reſt, was deſtroyed by the populace. The only remains of this magnificent ſtructure is to be ſeen in the carved ſtones with which the ſouth-eaſt porch of St. John's church is built, now greatly decayed. The king's garment, full of ſtabs, was preſerved here after the reformation. The preſent ſtately pariſh-church, now divided into two kirks, belonged to one of theſe houſes. The linen manufacture brings a conſiderable revenue to this town, 150,000l. worth being annually exported, 10,000l. worth of wheat and barley; and 48,000l. worth of ſalmon. In the river here are found pearls, of which 10,000l. worth were ſent to London between the years 1761 and 1764, and ſold from 10s. to 36s. per ounce, but the avarice of the owners exhauſted the fiſhery. The houſe, and the very room, where the attempt of the Gowries to ſeize, or aſſaſſinate, the king, was ſuppoſed to have been made, is now converted into barracks for a train of artillery; but the back ſtair, down which the Ruthvens were thrown, is pulled down. This ſtrange event, however magnified or atteſted by contemporary writers, is made up of many improbabilities. The kings of Scotland, before James II. were crowned at Scone, and reſided at Perth, as the metropolis of the nation. James reſided, and was educated, in the caſtle of Edinburgh, and was crowned there, in the year 1437. The parliaments, and courts of juſtice, were removed from Perth to Edinburgh, but Perth kept its priority till the year 1482. After the battle of Falkirk, in the year 1298, Edward I. rebuilt the walls of Perth, and made it the reſidence of his deputies. Robert Bruce attacked it in the year 1306, when it was the head-quarters of the earl of Pembroke, the Engliſh guardian. The earl ſallied out, and defeated him at Methven. In 1311, he ſcaled the walls, after a ſix weeks' ſiege, took and burnt the town, and levelled the works. After the battle of Duplin, Baliol took poſſeſſion of, and fortified it. It was ſoon after blockaded, without ſucceſs, by the Scots, but it was ſurpriſed, and its fortifications razed the ſame year. It ſtood a long ſiege againſt the regent Robert, in the year 1339, and was taken by draining the ditch: the walls were repaired by James II. The firſt demolition of monaſteries began at Perth, in the year 1559; and the queen regent, by her perfidy and tyranny to the proteſtants, provoked them to beſiege and take poſſeſſion of the town. They marched thence to the relief of Stirling, with ropes about their necks; and a picture of this their march, painted in the town-clerk's office at Perth, is ſtill to be ſeen. The marquis of Montroſe ſeized the place after the battle of Tibbermoor, in the year 1644, and Cromwell made himſelf maſter of it in 1651, and the commiſſioners ordered a citadel to be built on the ſouth inch, capable of containing 500 men: now a green, beautifully planted. The earl of Mar lay here a conſiderable time, with his forces, in the year 1715, and the pretender was proclaimed. The town is ſuppoſed to have increaſed one-third ſince the year 1745. The inhabitants amount to 11,000: 28 miles NNW. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 24. N.

PERTH AMBOY, ſee *Amboy.*

PERTHES, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melun: 2 leagues SSW. Melun.

PERTHES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Dizier: 2 leagues NW. St. Dizier.

PERTHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the counties of Inverneſs and Aberdeen, on the eaſt by the counties of Angus, Fife, and Kinroſs, on the ſouth by the counties of Clackmannan, Stirling, and Dumbarton, and on the weſt by the counties of Dumbarton and Argyle: about ſixty miles from north to ſouth, and fifty from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into ſix diſtricts, Athol, Breadalbane, Gourie, Monteith, Stormont, and Strathern. Athol, which is the moſt northerly, is wild and mountainous; nor can any part be called level: however, conſiderable tracts are fertile in corn and paſture. There are many conſiderable lochs which abound in fiſh, particularly ſalmon; the greater of them diſcharge the waters into the Tay, which is the chief river of the county. On the borders of the county runs the great military road to the Highlands, over what are called the Black Mountains; the paſs (ſays Mr. Pennant) is extremely narrow between two high mountains, with the Garry running beneath, in a deep, darkſome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees, forming a ſcene of horrible grandeur. This place is memorable for the defeat of King William's army in 1689, and the fall of the brave viſcount of Dundee, at the moment of victory: here alſo a body of Heſſians, in 1746, made a full pauſe, refuſing to march farther. It appeared to them as the *ne plus ultra* of habitable country. This county ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament. The principal towns are Perth, Scone, Dumblain, Crieff, Blair, and Dunkeld.

PERTIGI, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 19 miles SE. Caſtello Aragoneſe.

PERTUIS, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Apt, near the Durance: 3 leagues N. Aix, and 4 SSE. Apt.

PERTUIS D'ANTIOCH, a ſtrait or narrow part of the ſea, between the Iſle of Oleron, and the Iſle of Ré.

PERTUIS BRETON, a narrow ſtrait of the ſea, between the Iſle of Ré, and the coaſt of France.

PERTUIS DE MAUMUSSON, a ſtrait between the Iſle of Oleron, and the coaſt of France, ſouth of the iſland, about a quarter of a league wide.

PERU, a country of South America, bounded on the north by the viceroyalty of New Grenada, on the eaſt by the provinces which depend on the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, on the ſouth by Chili, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean, and extends from the 52d to the 63d degree of longitude weſt from Ferro, and from the 4th to the 22d degree of ſouth latitude. The Spaniards were unacquainted with Peru, till they were become maſters of Mexico; a young cacique, in the neighbourhood of the iſthmus of Darien, gave them the firſt information, in the year 1513, when 190 Spaniards attended by a thouſand Indians, loaded with their baggage, as porters and guides, croſſed the continent, and firſt diſcovered the Pacific Ocean, and the rich country of Peru, under the conduct of two ſoldiers of mean deſcent, Francis Pizarro and Diego Almagro. Huana Capac, the inca or emperor of Peru, had ſubdued Quito, and dying in the year 1529, left two ſons, one by a princeſs of the blood royal, the other by a daughter of the king of Quito, and divided between them his empire. Huaſcar reigned at Cuſco, and Atahualpa in Quito, but theſe two princes quarrelled, and engaged in a war, when Huaſcar was vanquiſhed, and made priſoner. At this time, Pizarro arrived, with the Spaniards. Some negociations took place between Atahualpa and Pizarro, which ended in the impriſonment and ſubſequent death of the inca. Huaſcar had been already put to death in priſon, by order of his brother. Some unavailing attempts were made to drive away the Spaniards, but the whole empire was ſoon compelled to ſubmit to the yoke. The empire of the incas, is, according to the account of the Peruvians themſelves, ſaid to have been founded by Manco Capac, and to have continued for thirteen generations. Theſe incas called themſelves the deſcendants of the ſun, which was the object of their adoration, as the ſource of light, of joy, and fertility; next to the ſun they worſhipped the moon and the ſtars. The lands of the kingdom, that were ſuſceptible of cultivation, were divided into three parts: one appropriated to the ſun, another to the inca, and a third to the people. The firſt were cultivated in common, as were, likewiſe, the lands of orphans, of widows, of old men, of the infirm, and of the ſoldiers who were with the army. Theſe were cultivated immediately after the lands appropriated to the ſun, and before thoſe of the emperor. The ſeaſon of this labour was announced by feſtivals: it was begun and continued with the ſound of muſical inſtruments, and the chanting of hymns. The emperor levied no tribute, and exacted nothing from his ſubjects, but that they ſhould cultivate his lands; the whole produce of which being depoſited in public magazines, was ſufficient to defray all expences of the empire. The lands dedicated to the ſun provided for the maintenance of the prieſts, and for the expences of conſecrating thoſe magnificent temples that were covered with gold, and whoſe roofs were of ſilver. The Peruvians, though at the very ſource of gold and ſilver, knew not the uſe of coin. They had neither commerce nor luxury; and the more minute arts, which owe their exiſtence to the immediate wants of ſocial life, were in a very imperfect ſtate among them. They had not even hieroglyphics, which, among all nations, were the firſt eſſays toward writing. All their ſciences conſiſted in memory, and all their arts in example. They learned their religion and their hiſtory by hymns, and their duties and profeſſions by labour and imitation. From the conqueſt, there hath only been one trifling inſurrection in Peru. An Indian of the province of Xauxa, who declared himſelf of the blood of the incas, was proclaimed king, in 1742. His countrymen, who flattered themſelves that they ſhould ſoon recover their religion, their laws, their lands, and their glory, flocked in crowds to his ſtandard; but they were beaten and diſperſed, after having made a conſiderable progreſs. This country, which is very irregular, may be divided into three claſſes. The principal Cordeleras form the firſt; the ſummits of theſe, ſays M. de la Condamine, are loſt in the clouds, and almoſt all of them are covered with enormous maſſes of ſnow, as old as the world. From ſeveral of theſe ſummits, which have in part tumbled down, and from thoſe immenſe heaps of ſnow, torrents of ſmoke and flame iſſue. Such are the ſummits of Colopaxi, Tongourargua, and Sangai. The greateſt part of the reſt have formerly been volcanos, or will, probably, one day become ſuch. Hiſtory has only preſerved to us, the æra of their eruptions ſince the diſcovery of America; but the pumice-ſtones, the calcined earths with which they are ſtrewn, and the evident veſtiges that the flame hath left, are authentic teſtimonies of the reality of former eruptions: their height is prodigious. From this boundary, which is where the ſnow never melts, not even in the torrid zone, one hardly ſees, in deſcending a hundred or a hundred and fifty toiſes down, any thing except naked rocks, or dry ſands: a little lower, one may perceive ſome moſs that covers the rocks, various kinds of heath, which, though green and damp, make a clear fire; round hillocks of ſpongy earth, on which grow ſmall radiated and ſtarry plants, whoſe petals are like the leaves of yew. Throughout the whole of this ſpace, the ſnow is only temporary, but it continues ſometimes whole weeks and months. Lower ſtill, the ground is commonly covered with a ſort of looſe graſs, which riſes a foot and a half high, or two feet. When we come down from theſe mountains, we find others that are leſs conſiderable, which occupy the middle of Peru. The ſummit of theſe is commonly cold, barren, and full of mines. The vallies between them are covered with numerous flocks, and ſeem to offer to agriculture the moſt copious harveſts. There are ſeldom above two months of winter here; and in the greateſt heat, we need only paſs out of the ſun into the ſhade, to enjoy the temperate zone. This rapid alternative of ſenſation is not, however, invariable in a climate which, by the diſpoſition of the ground alone, often changes in the courſe of a league. But let it be as it will, it is always found healthy. There is no malady peculiar to theſe countries, and thoſe of our climate ſeldom prevail there. An European veſſel, however, in 1719, brought thither an epidemic diſorder, which carried off a grear number of Spaniards and Meſtees, and above 200,000 Indians. A more fatal preſent ſtill, which theſe people have received in exchange for their gold, is the ſmall-pox. It ſhowed itſelf here, for the firſt time, in the year 1588, and has not failed ſince, to make, at intervals, inexpreſſible ravages. The people are not leſs expoſed to this fatal diſtemper on the coaſt, known by the name of Vallies. Their temperature is not the ſame as is elſewhere found in the ſame latitude. It is very agreeable; and though the four ſeaſons of the year are ſenſibly felt here, there is none that can, with propriety, be deemed inconvenient. The winter is the moſt ſtrongly marked. Whatever may be the cauſe of ſo regular a winter under the torrid zone, it is certain, that theſe vallies, which are covered with heaps of ſand, are abſolutely barren for a ſpace of more than a hundred leagues, from Truxillo to Lima. The reſt of the coaſt is leſs ſandy, but it is ſtill too much ſo to be fruitful. No fields are there found that can be ſtyled fertile, except in ſuch lands as are watered by the ſtreams which deſcend from the mountains. Rain might contribute to impart to the ſoil the fertility of which it is deſtitute, but it is never known to rain in Lower Peru. The ſame reaſons that prevent its raining in vallies, undoubtedly alſo hinder ſtorms. Thoſe of their inhabitants who never travelled in the mountains, are perfect ſtrangers to thunder and lightning. Their terror is equal to their aſtoniſhment, when, out of their country, they firſt behold ſo uncommon a ſpectacle. But they have a phænomenon much more dangerous and dreadful, and which, in its conſequences, leaves much deeper impreſſions in the human imagination than thunder, and the ravages that accompany it. Earthquakes, which in other countries are ſo rare, that whole generations paſs without beholding one, are ſo common in the vallies of Peru, that they have there contracted a habit of reckoning them as a ſeries of dates; and they are ſo much the more memorable, as their frequent return does not diminiſh their violence. There are few places on this extenſive coaſt, which preſent not moſt dreadful monuments of theſe horrible convulſions of the earth. The Peruvians were at firſt deprived of their poſſeſſions, as the Mexicans had been. Only a part of thoſe lands, which, in the times of the incas, had been conſecrated to the public occaſions, was left to them in common. Each native is ſubject to a poll-tax from the age of 18 to 50. The liberty of the Indians underwent the ſame fate as their property. Thoſe who were the ſlaves of government, and were employed in the labours indiſpenſably neceſſary for new eſtabliſhments, were ill fed and ill clothed. When there was no longer any occupation for them, they were transferred to private perſons, whoſe fiefs ſtood in need of hands to cultivate them. It is expreſsly prohibited by law, that the Peruvians ſhould be obliged to work in the ſubterraneous mines, and yet there is no miner, who by his influence, or his profuſion, cannot compel them to it: continual oppreſſion prevents the Indians from having any thing, even common neceſſaries; they ſow no maize but what is abſolutely neceſſary for them, and they conceal it in ſecret caverns. The heads of a family poſſeſs alone the ſecret of this depoſit, and go every eight days there to fetch proviſions for the week. In fine, the corregidors have, for the moſt part, appropriated to themſelves the excluſive right of ſelling to the Indians of their diſtrict the merchandiſe of Europe, and they either make them pay an exorbitant price for it, or oblige them to purchaſe what they do not want. The court of Madrid has given the Peruvians a Spaniſh protector, who is obliged to defend them; and a cacique of the country, who is charged with the management of their affairs.—But too often the protector ſells the Indians to any that will purchaſe them, and the cacique is too much debaſed to be able to oppoſe this oppreſſion. Religion has not more power than the laws; it has ſtill leſs. Theſe people go to church as they do to their labours impoſed upon them, execrating thoſe foreign barbarians, who overwhelm both their bodies and their ſouls with intolerable yokes and burdens. They have in general preſerved the religion of their anceſtors; and even in the great towns, where they are under the eyes of their tyrants, they have ſolemn days, on which they aſſume their ancient dreſs, and carry along the ſtreets the images of the ſun and moon. Some among them repreſent a tragedy, the ſubject of which is the death of Atahualpa. One day, perhaps, this tragedy will end in the maſſacre of the whole race of the murderers of Atahualpa. The Peruvians are moreover an inſtance of that profound ſtupidity in which it is in the power of tyranny to plunge men. They are fallen into a liſtleſs and univerſal indifference. The riches which their country hath offered them, do not tempt them; luxury, to which nature invites them, has no attraction for them. They are even inſenſible to honours. They are whatever one pleaſes, without any ill-humour or choice, caciques or mayos, the objects of diſtinction, or of public deriſion. They have loſt all their paſſions. That of fear itſelf has no effect on them, through the little attachment they have to life. They intoxicate themſelves and dance; theſe are all the pleaſures they have, when they are able to forget their miſery. Indolence is their predominant habit. "I am not hungry," they ſay to the perſon who would pay them for their labour. Among the animals of Peru are the llama, the vicuna, and guanaco. The llama, in ſeveral particulars, reſembles the camel, as in the ſhape of its neck, head, and ſome other parts, but has no bunch, and is much ſmaller, cloven-footed, and different in colour; for though moſt of them are brown, ſome are white, others black, and others of different colours: its pace reſembles that of a camel, and its height is equal to that of an aſs betwixt a year and two old. The Indians uſe them as beaſts of carriage; and they anſwer very well for any load under a hundred weight. Anciently the Indians uſed to eat the fleſh of them, and ſtill continue to make that uſe of thoſe which are paſt labour. They ſay there is no difference betwixt it and mutton, except that the former is ſomething ſweeter: it is a very docile creature, and eaſily kept. Its whole defence is to eject from its noſtrils ſome viſcoſities, which are ſaid to give the itch to any on which they fall; ſo that the Indians, who firmly believe this, are very cautious of provoking the llama. In the ſouthern provinces of Peru, are two other animals, not very different from the llama; theſe are the vicuna and the guanaco: the only difference between them being, that the vicuna is ſomething ſmaller, its wool ſhorter and finer, and brown all over the body, except the belly, which is whitiſh. The guanaco, on the contrary, is much larger, its wool long and harſh: but the ſhape of both is pretty nearly alike. Theſe laſt are of great ſervice in mines, carrying metals in ſuch rugged roads as would be impracticable to any other beaſt. Among the birds are found the gallinazos, a ſpecies of the vulture. Theſe birds often make it their ſole employment to watch the female alligator, during the dry ſeaſon, when ſhe lays her eggs, the ſides of the river not being then covered with water; the bird concealing itſelf among the branches of a tree, where it ſilently obſerves the female alligator, till ſhe has laid her eggs, and retires; but ſhe is no ſooner under water, than the galinazos darts down on the repoſitory, and with beak, claws, and wings, tears up the ſand, and devours the eggs, leaving only the ſhells. In the deſert country only are found condors and zumbadores. The condor is the largeſt bird in theſe parts of the world; its colour and appearance reſemble thoſe of the galinazos, and ſometimes it ſoars from the higheſt mountains ſo as to be almoſt out of ſight: and by its being ſeldom ſeen in low places, a ſubtile air ſeems beſt to agree with it; though ſome, which have been tamed when young, live in the villages and plantations: they are extremely carnivorous, and are known frequently to ſeize and fly away with lambs, that feed on the heaths. The zumbador, or hummer, is a night bird, peculiar to the mountains and deſerts; and they are ſeldom ſeen, though frequently heard, both by the ſinging and a ſtrange humming made in the air by the rapidity of their flight. The gardens of all kinds in the villages are much frequented by the humming-bird, very remarkable both for its ſmallneſs and the vivid colours of its feathers. Peru is governed by a viceroy, and is divided into the archbiſhopric of Lima, the biſhopric of Arequipa, the biſhopric of Cuſco, the biſhopric of Guamanga, and the biſhopric of Truxillo, each of which is ſub-divided into juriſdictions. The revenue ariſing to the crown of Spain is very great, but the amount is not well known.

PERUGIA, a city of Italy, and capital of the province ſo called: the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope. The citadel was built by Pope Paul III. to keep the citizens in awe, under pretence of founding an hoſpital. It has ſeveral churches, according to Berenger, forty-ſix in the city and ſuburbs, and forty-one convents: it has likewiſe three colleges, three academies, and an univerſity: 60 miles SE. Florence, and 72 N. Rome. *Long.* 30. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

PERUGIANO, a province of Italy, bounded on the north by the duchy of Urbino, on the eaſt by Umbria, on the ſouth by the Orvietan, and on the weſt by Tuſcany: the greateſt extent from north to ſouth 28 miles, and about as much from eaſt to weſt: the Tiber croſſes it from north to ſouth, and is the only river of conſequence. In it is a large lake, which abounds in fiſh, formerly called *Lacus Thraſimenus*, near which Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal. The country of Perugia is exceedingly fertile, and abounds in corn and wine. Perugia is the capital.—This country war overrun by the French, in the month of February, 1797.

PERVISSE, a town of Flanders: 2 leagues WNW. Dixmude.

PERUSE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Confolent: 3 leagues S. Confolent.

PERUVELS, a town of Hainaut: 5 miles N. Condé.

PERWIS, a town of Brabant: 2 leagues NE. Gemblours.

PERZENE, a town of Italy, in the Bologneſe: 8 miles NE. Bologna.

PE-SAN, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 137. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 52. N.

PESARO, or *Pezaro*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the Adriatic, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino. It contains eight churchea and twelve convents. The figs and olives which grow in the environs are in great eſtimation: 15 miles NE. Urbino, and 38 NW. Ancona. *Long.* 30. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 56. N.

PESCARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Adriatic, fortified and defended by a caſtle. It was once the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Atri: 10 miles N. Civita-di-Chieti. *Long.* 31. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

PESCARA, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, at Peſcara.

PESCATAWAY, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland: 25 miles SW. Annapolis.

PESCHIERA, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt of Lake Garda: 15 miles W. Verona, and 17 NNW. Mantua.

PESCHISE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 11 miles NW. Vieſte.

PESCIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany; the ſee of a biſhop. It contains three parochial, ſeven other churches, and five convents. The oil made here is much eſteemed: 10 miles SW. Piſtoya.

PESCINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 4½ miles SE. Celano.

PESCINA POMPEIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 9 miles N. Matera.

PESCINA DI FRATRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 8 miles W. Vieſte.

PESCO CASTRARO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 11 miles NE. Aquila.

**PESCO COSTANZO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra : 7 miles SE. Solmona.

**PESCO PAGANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto : 11 miles NE. Tarento.

**PESCO VERRARO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra : 12 miles from Benevento.

**PESCOTTOR**, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Towy, in the county of Caermarthen.

**PESINGAN**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar : 30 leagues SE. Candahar.

**PESME**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gray : 3½ leagues S. Gray, and 2¾ NE. Auxonne. *Long.* 23. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

**PESNITZ** *(Upper)*, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which riſes near Schmierenberg, and runs into the river Salm, near Wippelſpach.

**PESNITZ** *(Lower)*, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which riſes near Schmierenberg, and runs into the Drave, 2 miles W. Fridau.

**PESOLA**, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, at the foot of the Appenines.

**PESOEGA**, ſee *Poſega.*

**PESQUERA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, near the Duero : 28 miles SE. Leon.

**PESSAN**, a town of France, in the department of the Gers : 1 league SE. Auch.

**PESSER**, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Tyrol.

**PEST**, a royal and free town of Hungary, on the eaſt ſide of the Danube, oppoſite Buda. Here is held the ſupreme court of appeal : a large military hoſpital ; ſix convents, and ſeveral churches. The town is ſurrounded with a wall and moat. In the year 1526, and again in the year 1541, it was taken by the Turks, who held it till 1602, when it was retaken by the Hungarians, and defended by them againſt a freſh attack of the Turks. But in the following year, being abandoned through fear, it fell once more into the hands of the Turks, who, in 1684, ſet fire to it, and marched to Buda. The imperialiſts upon this, indeed, took poſſeſſion of the town, but abandoned it again, not returning till two years after, when it was reduced to a very poor condition, but was raiſed by the liberality of the emperor Leopold. In 1721, a commiſſion met here to enquire into the religious grievances of the proteſtants, and was cloſed the following year at Preſburg : 28 miles S. Gran, and 103 SE. Vienna.

**PESTI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, ſituated near the ruins of the ancient Peſtum or Poſſidonia, which was ruined by the Guiſcards, and abandoned in the 11th century. Among the ruins are three temples, a theatre, an amphitheatre, a church, &c. : 20 miles SE. Salerno.

**PESTICCIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata : 8½ miles N. Turſi.

**PESTIVIEN**, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guingamp : 3¼ leagues SSW. Guingamp, and 4 N. Roſtrenen.

**PUSTOVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, on the Suran : 48 miles NNE. Slobolſkoi.

**PESU**, or *Siu*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the river Hoang : 317 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 10. N.

**PETALCIATA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra : 22 miles SE. Civita Borella.

**PETAPA**, a town of North America, in the audience of Mexico, and province of Guatimala : 20 miles S. Guatimala.

**PETATLAN**, a town of North America, in the audience of Guadalajara, and province of Culiacan : 30 leagues NNW. Culiacan.

**PE-TA-YANG**, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 137. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

**PE-TCHE-LI**, a province of China, bounded on the north by the great wall which ſeparates it from Tartary, on the eaſt by the Sea of Corea, on the ſouth by the provinces of Chang-tong and Honan, and on the weſt by Chan-ſi. It is divided into nine different counties, which have each a fou, or principal city of the firſt rank, on which ſeveral other towns are dependent. Theſe towns are 140 in number ; 20 of which are tcheou, or towns of the ſecond rank, and 120 are hien, or towns of the third rank ; beſides an infinite number of boroughs and villages, ſome of which are as large as cities, but have not that name, becauſe they are not encloſed with walls or ditches. The air is temperate ; yet though its greateſt latitude does not exceed forty-two degrees, the rivers are frozen four months in the year, viz. from about the middle of November to the middle of March. The rainy ſeaſon is only towards the end of July, and the beginning of Auguſt : it ſeldom rains at any other time, but the dew which falls in the night, moiſtens the earth, which is obſerved to be dewy every morning. This moiſture dries at the riſing of the ſun, which is ſucceeded by a very fine duſt, which penetrates every where, and gets into rooms which are ſhut up with the utmoſt care. The country is plain, but ſandy, and not very fruitful : it produces leſs rice than the ſouthern parts, beca it has but few canals ; nevertheleſs, beſides what is ſown along the ſide of the rivers, there is ſome ſown dry in ſeveral places, which grows very well, but is hard, and therefore not ſo eaſily dreſſed as the other ſort. In other reſpects, it plentifully produces all ſorts of grain, and chiefly whea and millet ; all ſorts of cattle, pulſe, and great plenty of fruit, ſuch a apples, pears, plums, cheſnuts, walnuts, figs, peaches, grapes, &c. The rivers abound in fiſh, and the mountains have mines of coal. Among th different ſorts of animals of this province, there are a particular ſort o cats, which the Chineſe ladies are very fond of, and which they keep very tenderly ; they have long hair and hanging ears. But what renders thi province the moſt conſiderable is, that the riches of the whole empire ar brought hither, the northern and ſouthern provinces, ſtriving to outv each other, in furniſhing it with every thing they produce, that is moſt uncommon and delicious. The people, in general, are not reckoned ſo polite, nor ſo apt to learn the ſciences, as thoſe of the ſouthern provinces ; bu they are ſtronger, more warlike, and better able to undergo the fatigue and hardſhips of war. In this they reſemble the other Chineſe who inhabit the northern provinces. Peking is the capital.

**PETCHORA**, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the eaſtern part of th province of Uſtiug, *Long.* 77. *Lat.* 62. 20. and empties itſelf into the Fro zen Ocean, *Long.* 68. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 40. N.

**PETELANGE**, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarguemines : 3 leagu SW. Sarguemines, and 4½ NE. Morhange.

**PETERBOROUGH**, a city of England, in the county of Northamp ton, the ſee of a biſhop. An ancient monaſtery was founded here, in th middle of the ſeventh century, by Peada, ſon of Pendar, king of Merci which being deſtroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt by king Edgar, and be came a mitred abbey, till, in the year 1541, it was converted by Hen VIII. to a cathedral and a biſhop's ſee. Before that time, Peterboroug was only a village. It is ſituated on the Nen, which is navigable to Nort ampton, 40 miles above Peterborough. Here is a plentiful market on S turday : and two members are returned to the Britiſh parliament : 42 mil NE. Northampton, and 81 N. London.

**PETERDORF**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 4 mi NNE. Muehrau.

**PETERHEAD**, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Ab deen, on the eaſt coaſt, with a harbour, on the German Ocean : 24 miles Aberdeen, and 25 ESE. Banff. *Long.* 1. 31. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 26.

**PETERKINGEN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne : miles N. Berne.

**PETERSBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxon and duchy of Magdeburg : 48 miles SSE. Magdeburg.

**PETERSBURG**, or *St. Peterſburg*, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of whole empire, ſituated on the river Neva. The beginning and increaſe this great city were very extraordinary ; for, till the year 1703, the o buildings on the ſpot where this flouriſhing metropolis now ſtands, w two ſmall fiſhing-huts. But Peter the Great having in that year taken town Nyenſchanze, ſeated on the river Neva, and made himſelf maſter this country, its commodious ſituation for the Baltic trade determined h to build a town and fortreſs here. He immediately began to put his p ject in execution, calling the town by his own name. At firſt it was ſigned only for a place of arms, to which all kinds of military ſtores mig be conveniently brought from the interior parts of the empire ; ſo th by that means, the war with Sweden might be carried on with more gour and diſpatch. At this time both the public edifices and priv houſes were built only with timber, The dock and the town had no ot fortifications than a mean rampart of earth ; nor were the ſtreets pa In ſhort, if the czar had been then deprived of the place, the loſs of it wo not have been great. But the victory of Pultawa, and the conqueſt Livonia, inſpired Peter I. with hopes that he ſhould be able to preſerve conqueſts, and to render Peterſburg the capital of his empire. His fo neſs for maritime affairs, a deſire for perpetuating his name, and his av ſion to Moſcow, where, in his younger years, he had received ſo much treatment, were the chief motives that induced him to lay the foundat of this new ſeat of empire ; to which ſome add another inducement, na ly, the pleaſure of mortifying the Ruſſians who were ſo ſtrongly attac to the city of Moſcow. Upon this Peter I. ordered the caſtle to be b with ſtone, the admiralty to be walled in with the ſame materials, an the buildings to be erected in a handſomer and more durable manner, gardens to be laid out. In the year 1714, he removed the council to terſburg, and handſome edifices were erected, in a ſtraight line, for public offices, which, in 1718, were alſo tranſlated hither. The prin families likewiſe, were ordered to make this their reſidence, and b houſes according to their abilities. But all this occaſioned an irregul in the buildings ; for the ſituation of the town was not preciſely lai till the year 1721. The nobility and burghers had been directed to their houſes on the iſland of Peterſburg ; and not a few buildings public and private were accordingly erected there. But afterwards emperor determined that the whole town ſhould ſtand on the Iſland of Waſili-Oſtrow. The ſtreets were marked out; the canals were dug; the iſland was to be fortified with 57 baſtions, and the nobility had their houſes to begin a ſecond time. However the death of the czar put a ſtop to the execution of this plan; and the ſtone buildings which had been erected went to ruin. The reluctance of the Ruſſian nobility to ſettle at Peterſburg was no more than what was natural; as they can neither live ſo cheap nor ſo commodiouſly here as they did at Moſcow. The country about Peterſburg is none of the moſt fertile; ſo that proviſions are brought to that city from a great diſtance, and muſt be paid for in ready money, which was no ſmall grievance to the nobility, who chiefly ſubſiſted on the produce of their eſtates, but ſeldom abounded in money. Beſides, Moſcow ſeemed much fitter for the imperial ſeat; being in the centre of the empire, from whence juſtice might be more eaſily adminiſtered, and the national revenue be received and diſburſed with more conveniency and diſpatch. Peterſburg, beſides other inconveniencies, ſeemed to them to lie too near the Swediſh frontiers. However, this city in the time of Peter I. became large and ſplendid; and under his ſucceſſors received additional improvements; ſo that it is now ranked among the largeſt and moſt elegant cities in Europe. Peterſburg lies partly on the continent, and partly on ſeveral iſlands formed by the branches of the Neva. The low and ſwampy ſoil on which it ſtands, has been conſiderably raiſed with trunks of trees, earth, and ſtone. Its ſituation, however, is pleaſant, and the air ſalubrious. The city is about ſix Engliſh miles in length, and about as many in breadth, and has neither gates nor a wall. The river Neva is about 800 paces broad, near Peterſburg, but has not every where a proportionate depth of water; ſo that large merchant ſhips are cleared at Kronſtadt; but the men of war, built at Peterſburg, are conveyed to Kronſtadt by means of certain machines called camels. Succeeding ſovereigns have continued to embelliſh Peterſburg, but none more than the late empreſs; who may, without exaggeration, be called its ſecond foundreſs. Notwithſtanding, however, all theſe improvements, it bears every mark of an infant city, and is ſtill, as Mr. Wraxal juſtly obſerves, "only an immenſe outline, which will require future empreſſes and almoſt future ages to complete." The ſtreets in general, are broad and ſpacious, and three of the principal ſtreets, which meet in a point at the admiralty, and reach to the extremities of the ſuburbs, are at leaſt two miles in length. Moſt of them are paved, but a few of them are ſtill ſuffered to remain floored with planks. Dr. Buſching ſays there are 600 houſes built of ſtone, the reſt of timber. Mr. Coxe, on the contrary, ſays, that the brick houſes are ornamented with white ſtucco only, and that there are only two ſtone buildings in Peterſburg, the church of St. Iſaac, and at a place given by the empreſs to prince Orlov. This city, from its low ſituation, is ſubject to inundations, and in the year 1777, the waters of the Neva overflowed, and in ſeveral ſtreets roſe four feet and a half in depth, and deſtroyed ſeveral buildings. An academy is eſtabliſhed at Peterſburg, for the inſtruction of 200 ſtudents, deſigned to be maſters of the provincial ſchools. The Imperial Academy of Sciences owes its inſtitution to Peter the Great. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at about 126,700. The value of the exports in Britiſh ſhips, in the year 1777, amounted to 1,508,782l. ſterling, and the goods imported in the ſame year were eſtimated at 423,942l. The government of Peterſburg is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Finland, the government of Viborg, the Lake of Ladoga, and the government of Olonetz, on the ſouth-eaſt by the government of Novgorod, on the ſouth by the government of Pſkov, and on the weſt by the Gulf of Finland, the government of Revel, and the Tchudſkoe Lake, which ſeparates it from the government of Riga. Its form is an irregular triangle, about 550 miles in circumference. Peterſburg is 540 miles NNE. Warſaw. *Long.* 47. 44. E. Warſaw. *Lat.* 59. 56. N.

PETERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 1 mile S. Oſnabruck.

PETERSBURG, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the Appamattox: 18 miles S. Richmond. *Long.* 77. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 13. N.

PETERSBURG, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: 20 miles SW. York.

PETERSBURG, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: 40 miles NW. Auguſta. *Long.* 82. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 55. N.

PETERSBURGH, a town of the United States of America, in Kentucky, on the river Kentcky: 12 miles SE. Franckfort.

PETERSDORF, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: 24 miles E. Konigſberg.

PETERSDORF, or *Petramſtorff*, ſee *Berchtholdſdorf*.

PETERSFIELD, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Saturday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 19 miles NE. Portſmouth, and 53 SW. London.

PETERSHAGEN, formerly *Hockeleve*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Minden: 14 miles N. Minden.

PETERSHAM, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſets: 50 miles W. Boſton.

PETERSHAUSEN, a princely Benedictine abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria; founded in the year 980: the Roman month is 20 florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 40 rix-dollars, 54 kruitzers: ſituated near Conſtance, being ſeparated from it by a branch of the lake.

PETERSKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles N. Sonneberg.

PETER'S POINT, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Lincolnſhire: 4 miles SE. from the mouth of the Witham.

PETERSWALD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 18 miles NNW. Leitmeritz.

PETER-WARDEIN, a fortreſs of Hungary, on the north ſide of the Danube, oppoſite Peter-Wardein, in Sclavonia.

PETER-WARDEIN, a town of Sclavonia, on the Danube, ſtrongly fortified. In the year 1526, the Turks made themſelves maſters of it, but quitted it in 1687, when the Hungarians took poſſeſſion of the place. It is chiefly remarkable for the glorious victory obtained near it over the Turks, in the year 1716, by prince Eugene. This diſtrict is the ſettled quarters of the Peterwardein regiment of foot: 216 miles SSE. Vienna, and 38 NW. Belgrade. *Long.* 37. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 20. N.

PETHERTON *(North)*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, with a weekly market on Saturday: 8 miles NE. Taunton, and 140 W. London.

PETHERTON *(South)*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, with a weekly market on Thurſday, on the Parret: 8 miles SW. Ilcheſter, and 131 W. London.

PETIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 50 miles SE. Sienna, and 27 NE. Orbitello.

PETINA *(La)*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 6 miles SW. Cangiano.

PETISTAGUIT, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 66. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N.

PETITE PIERRE, ſee *Lutzelſtein*.

PETKUM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſeland: 3 miles SE. Embden.

*Petouné Hotun*, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the government of Kirin Oula: 485 miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 142. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

*Petouné Kiainen*, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: 9 miles NW. Petouné Hotun.

PETRA, a town of Aſia, and at one time the capital of Arabia Petrea, now in ruins.

PETRA, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 13 miles NE. Bova.

PETRA, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: 2 miles NNW. Girgenti.

PETRA, a ſea-port town, in the iſland of Metelin, ſituated on an almoſt inacceſſible rock.

PETRAFITTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 5 miles ESE. Coſenza.

PETRASTRUMIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 9 miles S. Benevento.

PETRATSCHEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 4 miles WSW. Ragnitz.

PETRELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Moliſe: 11 miles E. Moliſe.

PETRELLA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 26 miles SE. Durazzo.

PETRI, or *Petieri*, a town of Africa, on the Ivory coaſt.

PETRICOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 9 miles S. Chrudim.

PETRIKOW, or *Peterkau*, or *Peotrkow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siridia. It is a commercial, but not a large town, in which the kings of Poland were formerly elected, and diets held. In the years 1641 and 1731, it was conſumed by fire: 48 miles ESE. Siradia.

PETRINIA, a ſtrong town of Croatia, on the ſouth ſide of the Kulpa, built in the year 1592, by Aſſan Pacha. In the year 1594, it was taken, and the fortifications deſtroyed, by the archduke Maximilian. In the year 1595, while the Turks were repairing it, it was taken by Robert de Eggenburg. In the year 1696, the Turks attempted to retake it, but were repulſed. They were more ſucceſsful in the year 1702, but it was afterwards reſtored to the emperor: 37 miles E. Carlſtadt, and 156 S. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 47. N.

PETRINIA, a river of Croatia, which riſes near Puſta Petrinia, and runs into the Kulpa, near Petrinia.

PETRINIA *(Puſta)*, a town of Croatia, near the ſource of the Petrinia: 10 miles S. Petrinia.

PETRIZZI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 5 miles from Squillace.

PETRONA, a town of Croatia: 14 miles N. Carlſtadt.

PETROPAVLOVSKAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 16 miles SSW. Selegínſk.

PETROPAVLOVSKAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 52 miles ENE. Verchouralſk.

PETROPAVLOVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Iſchim: 40 miles E. Iſchin.

PETROPSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 56 miles ESE. Kraſnouphimſk.

PETROSKOL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 24 miles S. Perm.

PETROVATZ, a town of Croatia: 20 miles SSE. Carlſtadt.

PETROVSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl: 52 miles S. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 45. N.

PETROVSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Medveditza: 40 miles NW. Saratov. *Long.* 62. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

PETROVSKAIA, a town and fort of Ruſſia, ſituated on a bay of the Sea of Aſoph, with a harbour: 24 miles SW. Mariupol.

PETROVSKAIA, a bay on the north coaſt of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 124. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 76. 10. N.

PETROWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 8 miles ENE. Konigingratz.

PETROZAVODSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Onezſkoe Lake: 224 miles SSW. Archangel, and 132 NE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 40. N.

PETSCHAKEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: 8 miles S. Pilgram.

PETSCHANOI, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 188 miles WSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 94. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

PETSCHANOI, a cape on the north coaſt of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 183. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 75. 25. N.

PETSCHNECZA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 12 miles SW. Clagenfurt.

PETSKA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 11 miles ENE. Gitſchin.

PETTAPOLLY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor, ſituated on the coaſt of the Bay of Bengal: 42 miles SW. Maſulipatam, and 42 NE. Ongole.

PETTAW, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Drave, containing one pariſh church, and three cloiſters. The manufactories of this town are conſiderable. It is a very old place, being frequently mentioned as well by the Roman as other ancient authors. Towards the year 1042 or 1043, the Hungarians were defeated near this place by the Stirian marggrave, Ottacar III.: 13 miles ESE. Marpurg, and 100 S. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 34. N.

PETTENAW, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, near the Inn: 12 miles WSW. Inſpruck.

PETTEREL, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the Eden, near Carliſle.

PETTINCO, a river of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, which runs into the ſea, 6 miles NW. Miſtretta.

PETTY HARBOUR, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

PETTYCUR, a landing place on the coaſt of Fife, in Scotland, on the north ſide of the Forth, a little to the weſt of Kinghorn.

PETURANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 4 miles S. Solmona.

PETWORTH, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, with a conſiderable weekly market on Saturday: 12 miles NE. Chicheſter, and 49 SSW. London.

PETZENKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles E. Ips.

PETZENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nurenberg: 35 miles NNE. Nurenberg, and 28 SSW. Bayreuth.

PETZEN, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 4 miles S. Preuburg.

PEVENSEY, or *Pemſey*, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, ſituated on a ſmall river, which runs into a bay in the Engliſh Channel, called *Pevenſey Harbour*. Here is an ancient caſtle, belonging to Robert earl of Moreton, and thought by an antiquarian to be the greateſt and moſt entire remains of Roman building to be ſeen in Great Britain. Its name ſhows it ſtood anciently in an iſland, by the ſea; and it makes a figure in our early hiſtory. Duke Bertold gave it to the abby of St. Denis, in the year 952. Here Swain landed, in the year 1049, when he carried off his couſin Beorn, and murdered him. Godwin and his ſon Harold, ravaged it afterwards, and took away many ſhips, and three years before he ſheltered himſelf and fleet here. Here William of Normandy landed, to conquer England, as is expreſsly marked in the Bayeux tapeſtry, which calls it *Pevenſæ*. At preſent it is near two miles from the ſea. It is circular, and encloſes ſeven acres: 14 miles WSW. Haſtings, and 63 S

PEVEREL POINT, a cape or point of land on the coaſt of Dorſetſhire, on the Engliſh Channel, ſouth of Pool harbour: 4 leagues WSW from the Needles.

PEVER, a river of England, in the county of Cheſter, which runs int the Wever, near Northwich.

PEUPLINGUE, a town of France, in the department of the Strait of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Calais: 1 league SW. Calais.

PEWET ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the German Sea, near the coa of Eſſex: 5 miles SSW. from the entrance into Harwich harbour.

PEWSUM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſeland; the principal place of a bailiwick: 6 mile NNW. Emden.

PEYERBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: miles W. Efferding, and 16 W. Lintz.

PEYERSON'S POINT, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland o Antigua. *Long.* 61. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 18. N.

PEYRAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chie place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gourdon: 1¾ league NW. Gourdon and 3¼ SW. Martel.

PEYRAT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Leonard: 4 leagues ESE St. Leonard, and 7 E. Limoges.

PEYREHOURADE, a town of France, in the department of th Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dax: 3½ league S. Dax, and 5½ E. Bayonne.

PEYREI, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: leagues SW. Poitiers.

PEYRELAU, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Milhau: 3 leagues NE Milhau.

PEYRILLAT, a town of France, in the department of the Upp Vienne: 4 leagues NW. Limoges.

PEYRINS, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans: 4 miles N. Romans.

PEYROLLES, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths o the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix, celebrate for its medicinal waters: 3 leagues NE. Aix.

PEYROUX, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: leagues SW. L'Iſle Jourdain.

PEYRUIS, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps 5 leagues SW. Digne, and 2½ NE. Forcalquier.

PEYRUSSE, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Albin: 2 leagues SW. Al bin, and 3 SE. Figeac.

PEYSDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 miles WSW. Feldſburg.

PE-YU, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea *Long.* 138. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

PEZA, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, which riſes in Lake Varzeſkoi, and runs into the Mezen, 12 miles SE. Oſokolſkoi.

PEZENAS, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers, on the Herault. It i a handſome commercial town, and contains about 7000 inhabitants: 2 poſts NE. Beziers, and 101½ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 6. E. Ferro. *La* 43. 27. N.

PEZILLA, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perpignan: 2 leagu W. Perpignan.

PEZOS, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: 40 miles W. Oviedo.

PFAFF, a mountain of Germany, in the ſouth part of the archduchy of Auſtria, bordering on Stiria.

PFAFFENBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 14 mil NW. Dingelfingen, and 16 N. Landſhut.

PFAFFENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabi and biſhopric of Augſburg, on the Mindel: 3 miles N. Mindelheim, an 21 SW. Augſburg.

PFAFFENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 1 miles NNW. Landſhut, and 9 SSE. Abenſperg.

PFAFFENHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Upp Rhine: 2 leagues S. Colmar.

PFAFFENHOFEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on t Ilm: 14 miles SSE. Ingolſtadt, and 24 N. Munich. *Long.* 29. 15. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

PFAFFENHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, a Upper Palatinate: 13 miles SW. Amberg, and 28 NNW. Raiſbon.

PFAFFENHOFE

PFAFFENHOFEN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: 3 leagues W. Haguenau.

PFAFFENHOVEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 8 miles W. Heilbronn, and 18 N. Stuttgart.

PFAFFENSCHLAG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles WNW. Bohmiſch Waidthoven.

PFAFRODA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 16 miles S. Freyberg.

PFALZEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, in which was formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks, now a convent: 3 miles NE. Treves, and 10 SSE. Kylburg.

PFANBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles N. Graz.

PFARCHIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles NW. Putzeinſtorf.

PFEDDERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 24 miles NNW. Spire, and 23 S. Mentz.

PFEDELBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe: 1 mile S. Ohringen.

PFEFFERS, an abby of Swiſſerland, in the county of Sargans, founded in the year 720; and in the year 1196, the abbot was made a prince of the empire. Near it are ſome celebrated baths, which belong to the abby: 4 miles S. Sargans.

PFEFFIKON, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich: 10 miles E. Zurich.

PFEFFINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Bâle: 4 miles S. Bâle.

PFETER, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on a ſmall river of the ſame name: 9 miles NW. Straubing, and 14 E. Ratiſbon.

PFETER, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, near the town of the ſame name, in Lower Bavaria.

PFEUTERBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Rhine: 5 miles W. Ettlingen, in the marggraviate of Baden.

PFIN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais: 12 miles E. Sion.

PFINZ, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes about a mile north from Wildbad, paſſes by Durlach, &c. and runs into the Rhine, about a mile above Germerſheim.

PFLAU, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 16 miles W. Bolzano.

PFORING, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, ſurrounded with walls, on the Danube: 14 miles E. Ingolſtadt, and 7 W. Abenſperg.

PFORTA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Saal. In it was formerly a conſiderable ciſtertian monaſtery, now turned into a charity-ſchool: 2 miles SW. Naumburg.

PFORTEN, a town of Luſatia: 12 miles S. Guben, and 62 NNE. Dreſden.

PFORZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden, ſeated on the Entz, which at this place receives the Nagold and Wurm. Pforzheim was formerly the reſidence of the youngeſt branch of the marggraves. In it is a ſpecial ſuperintendency, a grammar-ſchool, and an orphan-houſe. In the year 1689, it was deſtroyed by the French: 8 miles SE. Durlach, and 20 WNW. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 53. N.

PFRAMA, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SSW. Marckeck.

PFREIMBT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Leuchtenberg, on the Nab: 15 miles SW. Leuchtenberg, and 28 E. Amberg.

PFULINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 2 miles S. Reutlingen, and 20 S. Stuttgart.

PFULLENDORF, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, formerly governed by counts of its own, but in the year 1180, transferred to the emperor Frederick I. Its aſſeſſments to the matricula is forty-ſix florins, and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar, thirty-three rixdollars 69½ kruitzers: 14 miles WNW. Ravenſpurg, and 18 NNE. Conſtance. *Long.* 26. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

PFUNT, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 15 miles W. Bolzano.

PFYN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, and capital of a bailiwick: 7 miles W. Conſtance, and 28 NE. Zurich.

PHALEMPIN, a town of France, in the department of the North: 3 leagues SW. Lille.

PHALSBURG, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarrebourg, founded in the year 1570, and fortified by Vauban, in the year 1680: 1½ league ENE. Sarrebourg, and 1¼ W. Savern.

PHANAGARA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, at the mouth of the Kuban, on the coaſt of the Black Sea: 60 miles E. Theodoſia.

PHARAN, a town of Arabia Petræa, near the Gulf of Suez, once the ſee of a biſhop, of which little remains at preſent beſides a convent: 40 miles N. Tor.

PHARKOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Niznei Tunguſka: 528 miles ESE. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 124. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 35. N.

PHARRKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 19 miles SW. Dingelfingen, and 24 W. Paſſau.

PHASCHIN, a ſmall iſland in the Frozen Ocean, near the ſouth coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 75. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 30. N.

PHASIS, or *Phaſe*, a river of Aſia, which croſſes the country of Mingrelia, and runs into the Black Sea.

PHATEZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk, on the Uſoza: 40 miles N. Kurſk.

PHEASANT'S ISLAND, or *Iſland of Conference*, an iſland ſituated in the river Bidaſſoa, between France and Spain.

PHEDOROVKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Bug: 60 miles NW. Cherſon.

PHEDOSIEVKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacks, on the Choper: 44 miles W. Archadinſkaia.

PHELDSCHANETZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: 20 miles SE. Kizliar.

PHELIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, on the river Pheilin: 96 miles N. Riga. *Long.* 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

PHELLIN, a river of Ruſſia, which runs from Lake Virtz to the Baltic, which it enters at Pernov.

PHERVINTERSKOI, a cape of Ruſſia, on the eaſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 95. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 77. 30. N.

PHILADELPHIA, a city of the United States of America, capital of Pennſylvania, and of the United States, firſt founded in the year 1682, by the great Mr. Penn, by whom the town was incorporated, in the year 1701, and endowed with a privilege of chooſing a mayor, recorder, aldermen, common-council, ſheriff, and town-clerk. It is ſituated on a neck of land, at the confluence of the two fine rivers Delaware and Schulkil. It was laid out in form of a parallelogram, or long ſquare, and deſigned to extend two miles from river to river, and to compoſe eight long ſtreets, which are to be interſected at right angles, by ſixteen others, each a mile in length, broad, ſpacious, and even; with proper ſpaces left for the public buildings, churches, and market-places. In the centre is a ſquare of ten acres, round which the public buildings are diſpoſed. The two principal ſtreets, called High-ſtreet, and Broad-ſtreet, are each 100 feet in breadth, and moſt of the houſes have a ſmall garden and orchard; from the rivers are cut ſmall canals, equally agreeable and beneficial. The wharfs are fine and ſpacious; the principal 200 feet wide, and the water ſo deep, that a veſſel of 500 tons' burden may lay her broadſide to it. The warehouſes are large, numerous, and commodious; and the docks for ſhip-building are ſo well adapted to their purpoſes, that twenty ſhips have been ſeen on the ſtocks at the ſame time. In the year 1790, a new charter of incorporation was obtained, in ſome reſpects different from the firſt. The churches or places ſet apart for public worſhip, are twenty-ſix for Chriſtians of different perſuaſions, and a ſynagogue for Jews. The number of houſes in Philadelphia, in the year 1792, was 5000, and the number of inhabitants 40,000. In the year 1786, 910 veſſels, great and ſmall, were entered at the cuſtom-houſe, in Philadelphia, and in the year 1787, the number was 780. The principal exports are wheat, flour, Indian corn, flax-ſeed, beef, and rice. *Long.* 75. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 57. N. —In the month of October, 1777, this city was taken by the Britiſh troops. In the year 1793, a great number of the inhabitants were carried off by a peſtilential diſorder; according to the moſt authentic account, upwards of 4000 periſhed in the months of Auguſt, September, October, and November.

PHILINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 120 miles N. Tobolſk.

PHILIP ISLANDS, two ſmall iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Hunter, in the year 1791, on his return from New South Wales, to England. He ſays, on the 14th (of July) in the morning, we ſaw land, bearing north; this we found to be two iſlands, joined together, or nearly ſo, by a long ſandy ſpit, above water, which reached for about two-thirds of the diſtance from the eaſtmoſt or largeſt iſland, to the weſtmoſt, which is ſmall. All round the largeſt is a ſand bank, above water, which extends from the foot of the higher land about half a mile into the ſea, and may have ſhoal water from it. We ſaw on the beach a few natives running along ſhore, as the ſhip ſailed paſt. Theſe iſlands are dangerous to people in the night, on account of the ſandy ſpits, which project from them; they were covered with ſhrubs, and had but few tall trees on them, and the land is but low; the latitude of the large or eaſtmoſt iſland is, 8. 6. N. and longitude 140. 3. E. I did at firſt ſuppoſe them to have been a part of the New Carolines, but they ſeem to lie quite alone, and are about five miles aſunder. I called them Phillip Iſlands, after Arthur Phillip, the governor of New South Wales. *Long.* 140. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 6. N.

PHILIP SZALAZ, ſee *Szalas.*

PHILIPEAU, an iſland, 24 miles in circumference, ſituated in the north-weſt part of Lake Superior.

PHILIPOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Angara: 48 miles WSW. Ilimſk.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy, anciently called *Corbigny*, till Mary of Auſtria fortified it, in the year 1577, when it received its preſent name, in honour of Philip II. king of Spain. The fortifications were ſtrengthened by Louis XIV.: 4 leagues NW. Givet, and 9 N. Charleville.

PHILIPPINE, a town of Flanders, ſtrongly fortified, ſituated on an arm of the Scheldt. The Dutch ſeized it in 1633, and greatly augmented the fortifications. In the year 1747, it was taken by the French, under comte Lowendal, and reſtored at the peace of Aix la Chapelle. On the 23d of October, 1794, it was taken by the republican troops of France, under general Michaud: 20 miles ENE. Bruges, and 15 N. Ghent.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, firſt diſcovered by Ferdinand Magellan, in the year 1521, where this celebrated navigator loſt his life, after having taken poſſeſſion of them in the name of the king of Spain. They are ſaid to be 1200 in number, of which 500 or 600 are ſaid to be of importance. No attempt was made by the Spaniards to ſubdue or plant the Philippine Iſlands, until the year 1564, in the reign of Philip II. king of Spain, when Don Louis de Velaſco, viceroy of Mexico, ſent Michael Lopez Delagaſpes thither, with a fleet, from Mexico, and a force ſufficient to make a conqueſt of theſe iſlands, which he named the Philippines, in honour of Philip II. ſon of Charles V. who was then upon the throne of Spain, and they have ever ſince been ſubject to that crown. The principal iſlands are noted under their reſpective heads.

PHILIPPINES (*New*), or *Palaos*, a cluſter of iſlands in the Eaſt Indian Sea, ſituated 150 leagues to the eaſt of Mindanao; ſaid to be upwards of 80 in number; they are but little known.

PHILIPPOPEL, ſee *Filippopoli.*

PHILIP'S NORTON, or *Norton St. Philip*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet: 7 miles S. Bath.

PHILIPSBURG, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: 35 miles W. Morriſtown.

PHILIPSBURG, a town of the United States of America, in New York; 25 miles N. New York.

PHILIPSBURG, a town and fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire, near the Rhine. It was formerly called *Udenheim*, but being purchaſed by the biſhop, it was ſurrounded with walls, and fortified: Proteſtants and Roman Catholics enjoy a free exerciſe of their religion: 5 miles SSE. Spire, and 15 E. Landau.—In the year 1634, this town was taken by the Swedes, and, in the year following, by the Auſtrians. In the year 1644, it was taken by the French, who kept it till the year 1676, when it was taken from them by the Imperialiſts.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland, ſurrounded with lakes and mountains. It was built by, and had its charter of privileges from Charles IX. who called it after the name of his ſon, Charles Philip. When this town was conſumed by fire, in 1694, its privileges were revoked, and the inhabitants were included under the juriſdiction of the provincial court. But, in 1720, it obtained the privileges of a trading place; and a juſticiary, with an aſſiſtant, was alſo appointed to preſide in the court of judicature that was erected here. In the year 1775, it was again conſumed by fire, but has been ſince rebuilt: 30 miles NE. Carlſtadt.

PHILIPSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the King's county, where the aſſizes for the county are held. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 17 miles N. Maryborough, and 38 W. Dublin.

PHIRSOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 20 miles ENE. Iſchim.

PHIRSOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Amur: 20 miles N. Stretenſk.

PHONIA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 32 miles WSW. Corinth.

PHRIDIESGAM, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viburg, on the north coaſt of the Gulf of Finland: 60 miles W. Viburg. *Long.* 44. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 35. N.

PHROLICHINO, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 60 miles N. Barguzinſk.

PI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 32½ miles NW. Tching-tou.

PIACENZA, or *Placenza*, a city of Italy, and capital of a duchy, which belongs to the duchy of Parma, on the ſouth ſide of the Po. Th ſtreets are handſome, broad, and ſtraight, one in particular, called th Stradone, is reckoned the longeſt and moſt beautiful in Italy, being 300 feet in length. The fortifications are inconſiderable, the citadel is large and capable of ſome defence; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bologna, and contains, beſides the cathedral, one collegiate, twelve parochial and thirty-eight other churches, eight abbies, ſixteen convents, and a univerſity. In ſeveral of the churches are ſome excellent paintings; th city hardly contains 20,000 ſouls, in which are reckoned 2000 eccleſiaſtic. This city has always challenged the precedence with Parma. The Piacentin, or duchy of Piacenza, is about 30 miles in length, from north to ſouth and from 8 to 15 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt; and in its political ſtate annexed to the duchy of Parma. The ſoil is fertile, equal to any in Italy in it are found mines of iron, copper, and vitriol: 32 miles SE. Milan, 32 NW. Parma, and 47 W. Mantua. *Long.* 27. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 3. N.

PIADELLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 20 miles N. Como, and 5 S. Gravedona.

PIALITZ, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the White Sea, near Pialitza. *Long.* 55. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 10. N.

PIALITZA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the coaſt of the White Sea: 100 miles N. Archangel.

PIALNY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dindigul: 2 miles WNW. Dindigul, and 48 SE. Coimbetore.

PIANA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 9 miles NW. Vico.

PIANA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Sura, near Yadrin, i the government of Kazan.

PIANA, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia: 2 mile E. from the iſland of St. Pietro.

PIANEG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 16 mil ENE. Yarenſk.

PIANELLO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 18 miles E. Corte.

PIANEZZA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, o the Dora: 4 miles W. Turin, and 10 NE. Rivalta.

PIANO DELLE CORTE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 12 miles NNW. Cangiano.

PIANO PICOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, an province of Capitanata: 2 miles W. Vieſte.

PIANOSA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Tuſcany, anciently called *Plunatia*, and uſed as a place of exile: 7 mil SSW. from the iſland of Elba.

PIASANSKOI (*Niznei*), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, near the Frozen Sea: 488 miles N. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 105. E Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 16. N.

PIASANSKOI (*Verchnei*), a town of Ruſſia, in the government o Tobolſk, near the Frozen Ocean: 460 miles N. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 105. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

PIASKY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 12 mil ESE. Lublin.

PIATEK, or *Piontek*, or *Prontko*, a town of Poland, in the palatina of Lenczicz: 8 miles NNE. Lenczicz.

PIATIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province o Calabria Ultra: 8 miles SW. Girace.

PIATIGER, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 1 miles E. Kai.

PIANITZKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 2 miles NNW. Eniſeiſk.

PIATZINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 3 miles NW. Kargopol.

PIAVA, a river which riſes in the mountains of the Tyroleſe, croſſes th Feltrin and Treviſan, and runs into the Adriatic, 16 miles NE. Venice.

PIAVESELLA, a river of Italy, which joins the Sile, at Trevigio.

PIAVO, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 30. N.

PIAZIDA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Lake Piazinſkoi, an runs into the Kargſkoi Sea, at Verchnei Piazinſkoi. *Long.* 105. E. Ferro *Lat.* 73. 30. N.

PIAZINSKOI, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 25 miles N. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 107. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

PIAZZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and provinc of Principato Citra: 13 miles ENE. Salerno.

PIAZZA, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto, ſituated almoſt in th centre of the iſland, and containing 18,000 inhabitants: 15 miles NW Calata Girone, and 16 S. Caſtro Giovanni.

PIAZZOLA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 3 miles ESE. La Port

PIBERSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: miles W. Freyſtatt.

PIBRAC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonn 3 leagues W. Toulouſe.

PICA DE REGALADOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: 1½ league NNE. Braga.

PICARDY, before the revolution, a conſiderable province of France, bounded on the eaſt by Champagne, on the ſouth by the Iſle of France, on the weſt by Normandy, and the Channel, and on the north by Hainaut, Artois, and the German Ocean; the land, in general, is fertile, and is watered by a great number of rivers, the principal of which are the Somme, the Oiſe, the Authie, the Canche, the Deule, the Lis, and the Scarpe. Amiens is the principal city. It now forms the department of the Somme, part of the department of the Straits of Calais, and the department of the Aiſne.

PICAUVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carentan: 3 leagues NW. Carentan.

PICHERIE, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: 3 leagues E. Carcaſſonne.

PICHINCHA, a mountain of South America, in the juriſdiction of Piura, and biſhopric of Truxillo, whoſe height is ſaid to be 2432 toiſes above the level of the ſea.

PICHMANSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, on the lake Lateha: 32 miles SSW. Kargapol.

PICIERNO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 8 miles WNW. Potenza.

PICIOTTI, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 15 miles SE. Reggio, in the province of Calabria Ultra.

PICKERING, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Monday: ſituated in a vale, to which it gives name. Here are the remains of an ancient caſtle: 26 miles NE. York, and 223 N. London.

PICKERSGILL ISLAND, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean, near Cape Diſappointment, in South Georgia. *Long.* 36. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 41. S.

PICKETS, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 35 miles SSW. Waſhington.

PICKOUAGAMIS, a river of Canada, which runs from Lake Shabamouſhwan to Lake St. John.

PICO, one of the Azores, ſo called from a very high mountain, terminating like Teneriffe, in a peak, and reputed by ſome writers equal to it in height. The mountain Pico, which gives name to the iſland, is filled with diſmal dark caverns or volcanos, which frequently vomit out flames, ſmoke, and aſhes, to a great diſtance. At the foot of this mountain, towards the eaſt, is a ſpring of freſh water, generally cold, but ſometimes ſo heated with the ſubterraneous fire, as to ruſh forth in torrents, with a kind of ebullition like boiling water, equalling that in heat, and ſending forth a ſtream of ſulphureous fœtid vapours, liquefied ſtones, minerals, and flakes of earth all on fire. The circumference of Pico is computed at about fifteen leagues, and its moſt remarkable places are Pico, Lagoas, Santa Cruce or Cruz, San Sebaſtian, Peſquin, San Rocko, Playa, and Magdalena; the inhabitants of which live wholly on the produce of the iſland, in great plenty and comfort. The cattle are various, numerous, and excellent in their ſeveral kinds; it is the ſame with the vine and its juice, prepared into different wines, the beſt in the Azores. Beſides cedar and other timber, they have a kind of wood which they call teixo, ſolid and hard as iron, and veined, when finely poliſhed, like a rich ſcarlet tabby, which colour it has in great perfection. The longer it is kept, the more beautiful it grows; hence it is, that the teixo-tree is felled only for the king's uſe, or by his order, and is prohibited from being exported as a common article of trade. *Long.* 10. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

PICO, a mountain of Spain, on the confines of New and Old Caſtile and Eſtremadura.

PICO, or *Puerto de Pico*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on a mountain, near the ſource of the Tormes.

PICO SACRO, a mountain of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 9 miles S. Santiago.

PICO TENERIFFE, a mountain of the iſland of Barbadoes: 1 mile S. Cuckold's Point.

PICTOU, an iſland near the north coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 62. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

PICTS' WALL, an ancient wall, built by the Romans, to defend the Britons from the incurſions of the Scots and Picts, from Carliſle to Newcaſtle. There are ſtill ſome remains viſible in the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland.

PIDAURA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, anciently called *Epidaurus*, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Gulf of Engia: 25 miles E. Napoli di Romania. *Long.* 41. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 40. N.

PIDDLE, or *Trent*, a river of England, in the county of Dorſet, which runs into Pool Harbour, a little below Wareham.

PIEDE, or *Piete (La)*, a town of North America, in the audience of Mexico.

PIEDI OREZZA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 12 miles ENE. Corte.

PIEDICORTE, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 12 miles ESE. Corte.

PIEDMONT, a country and principality of Italy, part of the dominions of the king of Sardinia; bounded on the north by the Valais, on the eaſt by the duchies of Milan and Monferrat, on the ſouth by the county of Nice and the territories of the Genoeſe, and on the weſt by Savoy: about 120 miles in length from north to ſouth, but conſiderably leſs from eaſt to weſt. The firſt inhabitants of this country are ſuppoſed to have been the Umbrians, Hetrurians, Ligurians; and afterwards Gauls, when they eſtabliſhed themſelves in Italy, under Brennus, &c. from whom it was called *Ciſalpine Gaul*, or *Gaul on this ſide of the Alps*, with reſpect to Rome: it afterwards became a part of Lombardy, and, in the 13th century, was annexed, by conqueſt, to Savoy. Its preſent name it has acquired, probably from its ſituation, *ad Pedem Montium*, at the bottom of the Alps, about ſix centuries. The country, in general, is the moſt fertile in Italy. In the mountains are mines of gold, ſilver, copper, and iron: the rivers abound with excellent fiſh, and the foreſts with game. In a word, Piedmont produces all the neceſſaries of life, and particularly corn, wine, fruits of moſt kinds, hemp, and flax, and the moſt valuable ſilk in Italy. It contains a great number of cities and towns, almoſt united to each other by an immenſe number of villages, inſomuch, that the whole country has been called a large city. The principal towns are for the moſt part fortified, and garriſoned with troops. In it is one archbiſhopric (Turin) and eight biſhoprics: Vercelli, Aſti, Ivrea, Aoſta, Alba, Mondovi, Saluzzo, and Foſſano. Turin is the capital. There are above thirty rich abbies in Piedmont, beſides a great number of priories, commanderies, and monaſteries. The principal rivers are the Po, the Tanaro, the Sturia, and the Doria.

PIEMONTE, a town of Iſtria: 11 miles S. Capo d'Iſtria.

PIENIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 36 miles SE. Cracow.

PIENZA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany; the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope: 4 miles WSW. Pulciano.

PIERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 16 miles NW. Barcelona.

PIERBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles NNW. Grein.

PIERFOND, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Compiegne: 2½ leagues SE. Compiegne, and 2½ N. Creſpy.

PIERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans: 5 leagues N. Louhans.

*Pierre Buſſière*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoges: 3 leagues SSE. Limoges, and 14 SW. St. Leonard.

PIERRE PERTUIS, a paſs in Mount Jura, cut out of the rock, in the biſhopric of Bâle: 8 miles NW. Bienne.

PIERREFEU, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hieres: 2 leagues N. Hieres.

PIERREFITTE, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Donjon: 10 miles N. Le Donjon.

PIERREFITTE, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Mihiel: 2½ leagues W. St. Mihiel, and 3½ NE. Bar le Duc.

PIERREFITTE, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Denis: 2 leagues N. Paris.

PIERREFORTE, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Flour: 4 leagues SW. St. Flour, and 6 E. Aurillac.

PIERRELATTE, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart: 4 leagues S. Montelimart, and 5 N. Orange.

PIERRES DE LECQ, ſee *Paternoſters*.

PIERSZAIE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 60 miles E. Lida.

PIESKI, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 40 miles WSW. Novogrodek.

PIETENPACH, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which joins the Roſen, near Schwadorf: both emptying themſelves together into the Danube, 12 miles below Vienna.

PIETOLA, a village of Italy, near Mantua, where an obeliſk was erected by the French general Buonaparte, to the memory of Virgil, who was born here: farther, out of reſpect to that eminent poet, the general granted the inhabitants an indemnification for all the loſſes they had ſuffered by war.

PIETRO CASTELLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 6 miles NW. Volturara.

PIETRA CORBARA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 11 miles N. Baſtia.

PIETRA GALLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 2 miles SSW. Acerenza.

PIETRA MALARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 7 miles N. Capua.

PIETRA MAURA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 4 miles NW. Leſina.

PIETRA PAULA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 4 miles WNW. Cariati-Vecchia.

PIETRA PULEINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 3 miles N. Benevento.

PIETRA PETROSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 16 miles S. Acerenza.

PIETRA PULEMA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 9 miles NNE. Benevento.

PIETRA SANTA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 6 miles SE. Maſſa.

PIETRA VAIRAN, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 11 miles E. Sezza.

PIETRAFEZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 7 miles SW. Potenza.

PIETRALBO, or *Petralbo*, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 10 miles S. St. Fiorenzo.

PIEVE, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 9 miles NW. Albenga.

PIEVE DI CADORA, ſee *Cadora*.

PIEVE DI SAUO, a town of Italy, in the Paduan: 7 miles ESE. Padua.

PIEUX *(Les)*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cherburg: 3¼ leagues SW. Cherburg, and 4¼ W. Valognes.

PIGEON ISLAND, an iſland near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon: 10 miles NNW. Trinkamaly.

PIGEON HOUSE, a hill on the coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 209. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 19. S.

PIGMATKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, on the north coaſt of Lake Onezſkoe: 16 miles SE. Povenetz.

PIGNA, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice: 20 miles NE. Nice, and 9 NE. Vintimiglia.

PIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier: 1¾ league W. Montpellier, and 2¾ N. Frontignan.

PIGNANS, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brignoles: 6 leagues NE. Toulon.

PIGNEROLA, or *Pinerola*, a town of Piedmont, in the province of the Four Vallies, of which it is the capital, near the Cluſon, formerly fortified with great care, and conſidered as the key of Italy. It was a long time in poſſeſſion of the French, who ceded it to Savoy, in the year 1713, after having deſtroyed the fortifications: it is at preſent only ſurrounded by a wall. In the year 1748, it was erected into a biſhopric, under the archbiſhop of Turin: 16 miles SW. Turin, and 27 NNW. Coni.

PIGWAKKET, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the Saca: 5 miles S. Pigwakket, in the diſtrict of Main.

PIGWAKKET, a town of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main: 27 miles NW. Portland.

PIHLERN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles SW. Steyr.

PILAYO, and *Paſpaya*, a juriſdiction of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and archbiſhopric of La Plata.

PILCHOWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: 6 miles SSW. Gleiwitz, and 28 ESE. Ober Glogau.

PILGRAM, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: 31 miles ENE. Bechin, and 52 SSE. Prague.

PILIATCHIN, a cape of the eaſt coaſt of Ruſſia, in the Penzinſkoi Sea: 372 miles ENE. Ochotſk. *Long.* 173. E. Ferro. *Lat* 60. 10. N.

PILIO, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 67 miles N. Tourfan Hotun.

PILIS, a town of Hungary: 8 miles SE. Gran, and 18 NW. Buda.

PILKALLEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 64 miles E. Konigſberg.

PILKOPEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland, ſituated on a mountain, where the ancient Pruſſians placed an idol, called *Pilkob*, which they worſhipped: 30 miles N. Konigſberg.

PILLAGE BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 62. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 17. N.

PILLAU, a ſea-port town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland, ſituated on a tongue of land that projects into the Baltic, at the entrance of the Friſch Haff, with a good harbour; well fortified, and conſidered as the bulwark and key of the kingdom. The ſtreets are broad, and run in a ſtraight line, and the houſes are built and furniſhed in the Dutch taſte. This town is frequented by people of various nations, ſome of whom are ſettled here, and others belong to the foreign ſhips in the harbour. Veſſels of great burden are cleared, and take in their lading here; for the Friſch Haff has not a ſufficient depth of water to carry them up to Konigſberg. The fort is nearly a regular pentagon. The baſtions make a grand appearance; and all the buildings belonging to the fortifications are ſtrong, handſome, and regular. It has alſo a magazine for military ſtores. Below the gate of the caſtle is a ſtone equeſtrian ſtatue of Frederick William the Great; and over the gate a watch-tower is erected, where a centinel ſtands upon duty day and night. There is alſo a church in the fort, which ſerves both for the Lutherans and Calviniſts. Over the gate, on one ſide of the entrance towards the outworks, ſtands the image of Mars, in a bold attitude, looking towards Sweden. The fort is well planted with cannon. The peninſula or tongue of land along which the road from Pillau to Fiſchhauſen lies, is called *The Paradiſe of Pruſſia*, from its extreme pleaſantneſs and fertility; for it yields not only the neceſſaries of life in great plenty, but alſo every thing that contributes to pleaſure and entertainment. Near the fort is a fine plain, where the Friſch Haff forms a fine ſemi-circular bay, which is frequented by great numbers of ſwans, ſea-mews, wild ducks, and other water fowl. On the other ſide of this bay lies Alt-Pillau or Old Pillau, inhabited by fiſhermen: 22 miles WSW. Konigſberg. *Long.* 37. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 37. N.

PILLERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Ruſbach: 8 miles ENE. Korn-Neuberg.

PILLIBEAT, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude: 28 miles NE. Bereilly, and 120 NNW. Lucknow.

PILNIKAW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 5 miles WSW. Trautenau.

PILNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, with a château, belonging to the elector of Saxony; celebrated for a treaty entered into between the princes of Europe againſt France, in the year 1792: 4 miles NW. Pirna, and 7 SE. Dreſden.

PILOUTAI HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, near the river Hoang-ho: 308 miles W. Peking. *Long.* 126. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 38. N.

PILSEN, a town of Hungary, on the river Ipol: 10 miles NE. Gran, and 25 N. Buda.

PILSEN, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name, ſituated near the conflux of the rivers Miza and Radbuza, the town is fortified and well built. In the year 1421, and again in 1433, it was beſieged by the Huſſites, without ſucceſs. In the year 1553, it was taken by George Podiebrad; in 1618, by the count of Mansfeld, and in 1621, by count Tilly. The circle is particularly rich in ſheep: and the cheeſe made by the inhabitants is preferred to the reſt of the kingdom: 44 miles SW. Prague, and 80 S. Dreſden. *Long.* 31. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 39. N.

PILSNA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 56 miles SW. Sandomirz.

PILSTING, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 8 miles ENE. Dingelfingen, and 2 N. Landau.

PILTEN LAKE, a lake of Chineſe Tartary, 23 miles in circumference: 25 miles SW. Nimgouta.

PILTYN, or *Pilten*, or *Pyltyn*, a town of the duchy of Courland, and capital of a diſtrict, anciently called *The Dioceſe of Courland*: 12 miles NNW. Goldingen, 148 N. Konigſberg, and 68 W. Riga.

PILZISCHE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 10 miles SE. Schwarzenberg.

PIMBLE MEER, a large lake of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, a little to the ſouth of Bala.

PIMBO, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: 5 miles S. St. Sever.

PIM-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 18 miles WNW. Tching-ting.

PIM-COU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 48 miles ENE. Peking.

PIMENI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 17 miles NE. Nicotera.

PIMERIA, a diſtrict of North America, and moſt northern province of New Navarre.

PIM-HIAM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 20 miles ESE. Chun-te.

PIMSAN-IM, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 35 miles SW. Ning-yuen.

PIN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 170 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 135. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 34. N.

PINACLE *(Le)*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: mile S. Grones.

PINAGRA, a town of Hindooſtan: 14 miles WSW. Darampoory, and 75 E. Seringapatam.

PINANG, or *Pulo Pinang*, or *Prince of Wales's Iſland*, an iſland the Straits of Malacca, near the coaſt of Malacca, ceded by the king Queda to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company. The ſoil is fertile, the c mate cool and favourable to the cultivation of European vegetables. T chief articles of commerce are tin, dammer (a ſpecies of raiſin), rattan various kinds of timber, and a vegetable oil, collected from a tree call Karuang. *Lat.* 5. 10. N.

PINAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 17 miles NNW. Motril.

PINCHUGA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk. *Long.* 114. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

PIN-CHUN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 17½ miles E. Lou-ngan.

PIN-CO, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of Atun-xauxa.

PINCZESTI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 28 miles WSW. Jaſſy.

PINE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Mexico, near the ſouth coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long.* 88. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 18. N.

PINEDA, a town of Spain, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the province of Catalonia: 12 miles NE. Mataro. *Long.* 19. 21. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 37. N.

PINEG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Pinega: 48 miles E. Archangel. *Long.* 59. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. 30. N.

PINEGA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the province of Uſtiug, and runs into the Dwina: 8 miles E. from Cholomgori, in the government of Archangel.

PINEL, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 3 leagues from Vienne.

PINES *(Bay of)*, a bay on the coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long.* 88. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

PINES *(Iſland of)*, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of New Caledonia. *Long.* 167. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 38. S.

PINES *(Iſland of)*, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Terra Firma. *Long.* 77. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 35. N.

PINETZKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Dwina: 60 miles SSE. Archangel.

PINEY, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes: 4 leagues NE. Troyes, and 4½ SE. Arcis-ſur-Aube.

PING, or *Pin*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the Kincha river: 612 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 5. N.

PING, or *Pin*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1112 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 13. N.

PING-CHAN, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 35 miles S. Hoang-tcheou.

PING-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kincha river: 3 miles W. Mahou.

PING-CHAN-PO, a ſmall iſland, with a town, near the ſouth coaſt of the kingdom of Corea. *Long.* 144. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 8. N.

PING-HAI, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 115 miles SE. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 146. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

PING-HOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 15 miles SE. Kia-hing.

PING-IN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 25 miles ESE. Tong-tchang.

PING-ING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 40 miles S. Koang-tcheou.

PING-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 50 miles SE. Yo-tcheou.

PING-KING, or *Ping-yuen*, a city of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 930 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 38. N.

PING-LIANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 550 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 55. N.

PING-LO, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1000 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 22. N.

PING-NAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 12 miles NE. Sin-tcheou.

PING-TCHAI, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 40 miles W. Ou-tchuen.

PING-TCHANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 63 miles E. King-ki-tao.

PING-TCHOUEN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1187 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25 47 N.

PING-TING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 187 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 131. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 52. N.

PING-TOU, or *Pin-tou*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 275 miles SE. Peking. *Long.* 137. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 48. N.

PING-Y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 25 miles E. Kutſing.

PING-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 30 miles SW. Yuen-tcheou.

PING-YUEN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 985 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 38. N.

PING-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 82 miles NNW. Tchao-tcheou.

PINHEIRA DE AZERE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the Mondego: 5 leagues SW. Viſeu.

PINHEL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, fortified and ſituated on a mountain. It contains ſix pariſh churches, and about 1600 inhabitants: 2½ leagues NE. Almeida, and 15 SE. Lamego. *Long.* 11. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 33. N.

PIN-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 40 miles SW. Tchang-tcheou.

PINKUSELT, a town of Hungary: 10 miles W. Steinam Anger.

PINKZOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 52 miles W. Sandomirz.

PIN-LI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 15 miles S. Hing-ngan.

PIN-LON, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi, on the Hoang river: 15 miles SE. Kai.

PINNACLE ISLAND, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 25. N.

PINNAW, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elbe: 20 miles below Hamburg, in the duchy of Holſtein.

PINNE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnan: 24 miles W. Poſen.

PINNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, capital of a lordſhip. The adminiſtration of the lordſhip is independent of that of Holſtein, and it is exempted from the imperial and circular taxes: 8 miles NW. Hamburg, and 19 ESE. Gluckſtadt.

PINNOW, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, near Oranienburg.

PINOLA, or *Pingola*, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Guatimala: 25 leagues E. Guatimala.

PINOS, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 5 miles E. Grenada.

PINOS, an iſland ſituated near the ſouth coaſt of Cuba, in its form reſembling a horſe-ſhoe, about 25 leagues in circumference, mountainous, and covered with pines. *Long.* 83. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 32. N.

PINOSA, a town of the Iſland of May.

PINSK, a town of Ruſſian Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc, ſurrounded by moraſſes. There are a great number of Jews among the inhabitants, and the Greeks have a biſhop here: the chief manufacture is dreſſing Ruſſian leather: 84 miles E. Brzeſc, and 100 SSE. Grodno.

PIN-TCIANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1212 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 9. N.

PINTO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 9 miles S. Madrid.

PIN-YANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 337 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

PIN-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 20 miles S. Ouen-tcheou.

PIN-YAO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 20 miles ESE. Fuen-tcheou.

PIN-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 20 miles SSE. Te.

PIOLEN, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and county of Venaiſſin; 7 leagues S. Montelimart, and 1 NW. Orange.

PIOMBINO, a ſea-port town of Italy, and capital of a principality to which it gives name, ſituated in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the *Gulf of Piombino*. It was built on the ruins of Populonium, an ancient Etruſcan town, of which no traces are left. It is ſituated on a peninſula, and is defended by a citadel: 33 miles SW. Sienna, and 47 SSW. Florence. *Long.* 28. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 57. N.

PIONNAS, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gueret: 2 leagues E. Gueret.

PIONSAT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu: 2½ leagues SW. Montaigu, and 7½ NW. Riom.

PIOSSASCO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 10 miles WSW. Turin, and 7 N. Pignerolo.

PIPERNO, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, ſituated on a mountain, near the Pontine marſhes; the ſee of a biſhop, united to Terracina: 9 miles NNW. Terracina, and 38 SE. Rome.

PIPING TREE, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 9 miles E. Newcaſtle.

PIPLEY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Baglana country: 6 miles NW. Bahbelgong.

PIPLEY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar: 18 miles N. Jaffirabad.

PIPLEY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, on the borders of Oriſſa: 22 miles NE. Balaſore.

PIPRIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Redon: 3½ leagues N. Redon, and 3½ W. Bain.

PIQUE, or *Piquemontvallier*, the higheſt mountain among the Pyrennées.

PIRA, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SSE. St. Polten.

PIRAGINEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 2 miles NE. Inſterburg.

PIRANO, a ſea-port town of Venetian Iſtria: 9 miles SW. Capo d'Iſtria. *Long.* 31. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 40. N.

PIRAZZETA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 14 miles NE. Turſi.

*Piré*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Guerche: 1 league SE. Château Giron, and 3 WNW. La Guerche.

PIREMIL, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 10 miles NE. Sablé.

PIRGIA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 112 miles SW. Cogni.

PIRGO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 20 miles N. Valona, at the mouth of the river Palonia.

PIRGO, a town of the iſland of Santorin, in the Grecian Archipelago: 2 miles S. Scaro.

PIRI, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango.

PIRIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guerande, on the ſea coaſt: 3 leagues NW. Guerande.

PIRIATIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiev: 68 miles ESE. Kiev. *Long.* 50. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

PIRIN'S ISLAND, an iſland near the coaſt of Africa, in the mouth of the river Olibato, eaſtward of Cape Lopez Gonſolva, about 5 miles in circumference.

PIRIOUTI, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 20 leagues E. Panctou.

PIRITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania. This was the firſt town of Pomerania that embraced Chriſtianity, and likewiſe the firſt that embraced the doctrines of Luther: 32 miles N. Cuſtrim, and 11 S. Stargard.

PIRMASENS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and lordſhip of Hanau Lichtenberg: 12 miles SE. Deuxponts, and 18 W. Landau.—On the 14th of September, 1793, near this town, the French were defeated by the Pruſſians, under the duke of Brunſwick, with the loſs of 3000 priſoners and 29 pieces of cannon.

PIRNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, on the Elbe, which renders it very commercial: 9 miles SSW. Stolpen, and 11 SE. Dreſden. *Long.* 31. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 54. N.

PIROT, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 30 miles NW. Sophia.

PIRRAWARTH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles SW. Ziſterſdorf, and 14 NNE. Vienna.

PISA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, and the capital of a territory, formerly an independent republic, ſituated on the Arno, which runs into the ſea about 10 miles below; founded by the Arcadians. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has an univerſity, founded in the year 1339. The cathedral is a vaſt building, the three doors are of bronze, and ſaid to have been brought from the temple of Jeruſalem. It contains many other public buildings, and near it are ſome celebrated hot baths. It is ſurrounded by walls, and defended by an old caſtle and a fort. The citadel is a new building. The air is wholeſome in winter, but unhealthy in ſummer. The territory of Piſa affords all the comforts of life, including plenty of corn and wine. The city of Piſa is very ſpacious and extenſive, but does not contain at preſent above ſixteen thouſand inhabitants, though formerly they were computed at one hundred thouſand. The Piſans, when free, were a commercial people, and extremely tenacious of their liberties. The form of their government was republican, and the wars between them and the Florentines, who at laſt ſubdued them, were long and bloody. Their neighbourhood to Leghorn, which is now the chief port in the Mediterranean, though formerly of little or no note for trade, has contributed greatly to the decay of Piſa. Between Piſa and Leghorn is a canal, 16 Italian miles in length: 42 miles W. Florence, and 48 NW. Sienna.

PISANY, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: 2 leagues SW. Saintes.

PISCA PIGNATARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Moliſe: 15 miles NW. Moliſe.

PISCADORE ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 192. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. N.

PISCATAQUA, a river of United America, which runs into the Atlantic, between the diſtrict of Main, and the ſtate of New Hampſhire.

PISCATAWAY, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 3 miles SW. Tappahanock.

PISCH, a river of Poland, which runs into the Narew, near Pultuſk, in the palatinate of Maſovia.

PISCHMA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tura, near Tiumen.

PISCINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: the ſee of a biſhop: 18 miles S. Aquila, and 18 N. Sora.

PISCIOTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 16 miles W. Policaſtro.

PISCO, a town of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Lima, and juriſdiction of Ica, Piſco, and Naſca, formerly ſituated on the coaſt of the South Sea; but now a quarter of a league from it. The removal happened on October 19, 1682, occaſioned by ſo violent an earthquake, that the ſea retired half a league, and then returned with ſuch violence, that it overflowed almoſt as much land beyond, that its bounds deſtroying the whole town of Piſco, the ruins of which are ſtill viſible, extending from the ſhore to the new town. The whole town conſiſts of 300 families, moſt of them Meſtizoes, Mulattoes, and Blacks; the whites being much the ſmalleſt number. The road of Piſco is capacious enough to hold a royal navy; but open towards the north, though that is of very little conſequence, the wind being rarely in that quarter, and never dangerous; whereas the road is ſheltered from the uſual winds, namely, thoſe between the ſouth-weſt and ſouth-eaſt: 110 miles SSE. Lima. *Long.* 58. 25. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 25. S.

PISCO PAGANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 7 miles NW. Muro.

PISCOBAMBA, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of Guamalies.

PISCOPIA, or *Tilo*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean: 16 miles NW. Rhodes. *Long.* 44. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

PISDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: miles NE. Entzerſtorf.

PISEK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz, on the Watawa. This town was dreadfully laid waſte, in the thirty years' war: miles N. Prachatitz, and 46 S. Prague.

PISENBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: mile E. Korn-Neuburg.

PISIN, a town of imperial Iſtria: 4 miles N. Pedena.

PISKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Mezen: 188 miles E. Archangel.

PISSA, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 4 miles S. Stalluponen.

PISSER, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 4 miles SE. Landeck.

PISSOS, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tartas: 9 leagues NW. Tartas.

PISSPOT BAY, a bay in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 75. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 14. S.

PISTOL BAY, a bay at the northern extremity of the iſland of Newfoundland.

PISTOYA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, formerly the capital of an independent republic. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Florence. There are few towns in which the ſtreets are ſo large and handſome. The palaces are magnificent, but for the moſt part empty. The inhabitants are loaded with taxes, and in general very poor. There are twenty-ſeven pariſh churches, twenty-ſix convents, and an academy of ſciences, founded in the year 1745. In the neighbouring mountains, which are a part of the Apennines, are found mines of copper, and cryſtals which they call diamonds of Piſtoya: 20 miles NW. Florence, and 38 SSW. Bologna. *Long.* 28. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

PISTRINA, a town of Servia: 48 miles SW. Niſſa, and 100 E. Raguſa.

PISTRITZER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Wittenberg, in the electorate of Saxony.

PISUERGA, a river of Spain, which riſes in the north part of Ol Caſtile, and runs into the Duero: 10 miles SW. Valladolid.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, without a river or harbour. *Long.* 133. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 2. S.

PE-TEOU, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of China. *Long.* 137. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 20. N.

PITHEA, or *Pitea*, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia, ſituated on a ſmall iſland, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. It is joined to the continent by a wooden bridge, at the end of which is a ga The ſtreets run in parallel lines; but the church ſtands a conſiderable diſtance from the town, ſo that the bridge muſt be croſſed to go to it. Th town has a commodious harbour, and a good ſchool. Pitea was firſt built in the year 1621, by Guſtavus Adolphus, about three miles higher up in the country; but the town being totally deſtroyed by fire in 1666, it was rebuilt on its preſent ſituation. Old Pitea is now a large village, conſiſting of a great number of houſes, ſcattered irregularly on a fine common. *Long*. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 65. 18. N.

PITHIVIERS, or *Pluviers*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loiret: 7 leagues ENE. Orleans, and 7½ NW. Montargis. *Long*. 19. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 10. N.

PITI, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 68 leagues S. Latac.

PITIGLIANO, a town and fortreſs of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 23 miles ENE. Orbitello.

PITIHEMPO, a mountain of Aſia, which bounds the country of Thibet to the northward.

PITLAR, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 48 miles S. Obdorſkoi.

PITOC, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 8 leagues WNW. Latac.

PITOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, anciently called *Andes*, where Virgil was born: 2 miles SE. Mantua.

PITUM HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 438 miles E. Peking. *Long*. 143. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 18. N.

PITQUIN, a town of North America, in New Mexico, and province of New Navarre: 90 leagues NW. Cinaloa.

PITRIOWIN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 32 miles SW. Lublin.

PITSCHEN, or *Bitſchen*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg. In the year 1588, this town was pillaged and burnt by the Poles, after they had defeated Maximilian of Auſtria: and in the years 1627, and 1633, it was again ſacked. It was at one time the ſee of a biſhop, afterwards removed to Breſlau: it contains two churches, and a college, and is ſurrounded with walls: 30 miles NE. Brieg, and 42 E. Breſlau.

PI-TSIE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koeitcheou: 20 miles WNW. Taiting.

PITT, a county of North Carolina.

PITT FORT, a fort of United America, built on the ſide of the Ohio, now formed into a town called *Pittsburg*.

PITT ISLAND, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of North America, between Norfolk Sound, and Saliſbury Sound; about 50 miles long, and 3 broad.

PITTEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles S. Ebenfurth.

PITTENWEEN, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the north ſide of the mouth of the Forth: 10 miles N. Berwick, and 21 NE. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 56. 12. N.

PITTERSBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 3 miles N. Mauten.

PITTSBURG, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, on the weſtern ſide of the Allegany Mountains; is beautifully ſituated on a point of land between the Allegany and Monongahela rivers, and about a quarter of a mile above their confluence. It contained, in 1781, 140 houſes and 700 inhabitants, who are preſbyterians and epiſcopalians. The ſurrounding country is very hilly, but fertile, and well ſtored with excellent coal. The rivers abound with fine fiſh, ſuch as pike, perch, and cat-fiſh, which are all much larger than the ſame ſpecies on the eaſtern ſide of the mountains. This town is laid out on Penn's plan, and is a thoroughfare for the incredible number of travellers from the eaſtern and middle ſtates, to the ſettlements on the Ohio, and increaſes with aſtoniſhing rapidity. This place was formerly in the hands of the French, and then called *Fort du Queſne*, afterwards called *Fort Pitt*, and now *Pittsburg*. General Braddock, at the head of a party of Britiſh troops, as he was advancing to take it, in the year 1756, fell into an ambuſcade, was defeated and killed. The French abandoned it in the year 1758: 220 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long*. 80. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 40. 26. N.

PITTSFIELD, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 27 miles W. Northampton.

PITTSYLVANIA, a county of Virginia.

PITTSYLVANIA, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 110 miles SW. Richmond.

PITTY, a river of Hindooſtan, an arm of the Indus, which runs into the ſea.

PITZENBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles NW. Schwannaſtatt.

PIURA, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, in the biſhopric of Truxillo. This was the firſt Spaniſh ſettlement in that country, and was founded in the year 1531, by Don Franciſco Pirrano, who alſo built the firſt church in it. It was originally called *St. Miguel de Piura*, and ſtood in the vally of Targaſala, from whence it was removed on account of the badneſs of the air, to its preſent ſituation, which is on a ſandy plain. The houſes are built either of a brick dried in the ſun, or a kind of cane called quincas, and few of them have any ſtory. The corrigidor and an officer for the royal revenue reſide here and at Payta ſix months alternately. The town of Piura contains about 1500 inhabitants, among which are ſome families of rank. The climate is hot and very dry, rain being ſeldom known here; notwithſtanding which it is very healthy. It has a river of great advantage to the inhabitants, as well as to the adjacent country, the ſoil of which is ſandy, and therefore penetrated with greater eaſe by the water, and the country being level, the water is eaſily conveyed to different parts by canals. But in ſummer the river is dry, the little water that then deſcends from the mountains being abſorbed by the ſoil before it reaches the city; when the inhabitants have no other method of procuring water than by digging wells in the bed of the river, the depth of which muſt be proportioned to the length of time the drought has continued. Piura has an hoſpital under the care of the Bethlehemites; and is remarkable for the great number of patients cured of the venereal diſeaſe: 25 miles SSE. Payta.

PIXENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles SSW. Tulln.

PI-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 52 miles WSW. Yun-hing.

PIZZIGHITONE, a town of Italy, in the Cremoneſe, on the Adda, where Francis I. king of France, was kept priſoner in a ſtrong caſtle: 9 miles NW. Cremona, and 13 SE. Lodi.—This town was taken by the French, on the 14th of May, 1796.

PIZZO FERRATO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 13 miles ESE. Solmona.

PIZZO DI GOTTO, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: 6 miles S. Melazzo.

PLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 5 miles S. Urgel.

PLABENNEC, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breſt: 1¼ league SW. Leſneven, and 2½ NE. Breſt.

PLACENTIA BAY, a ſpacious bay, on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, which forms a good harbour for veſſels, and is greatly frequented by ſhips employed in the cod-fiſhery. The entrance of it is a narrow channel, through which but one ſhip can paſs at a time: but the water is deep enough for the largeſt, and the harbour is capacious enough to hold 150 ſail of ſhips, which are there ſecure againſt all winds, and can fiſh as quietly as in a river. Before the narrow channel is a road of a league and a half in extent; but expoſed to the weſterly winds, which here often blow with great violence. What renders the channel ſo narrow, is a ridge of dangerous rocks, which muſt be left on the ſtarboard ſide in going into the bay, and on this ridge the French had formerly a fort, called *St. Louis*. The currents are very ſtrong, ſo that ſhips muſt be towed through the channel. The great ſtrand, or drying place for fiſh, which is about a league in extent, lies between two very ſteep hills, one of which on the ſouth-ſouth-weſt, is ſeparated from the ſtrand by a ſmall rivulet, which runs out of the channel, and forms a kind of lake, called the *Little Bay*, in which plenty of ſalmon is caught. The great ſtrand is large enough to dry fiſh ſufficient to load threeſcore ſhips. Beſides this, there is another called the *Little Strand*, uſed by the inhabitants in drying their fiſh, which they catch all along the coaſt. On both theſe places fiſh may be laid to dry without any danger. Along the above-mentioned rivulet, the French built little huts, with branches of pine-trees, for drying their fiſh in rainy weather. Near this are the houſes of the inhabitants, which form a town, called *Placentia*. *Long*. 54. to 55. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 47. to 47. 50. N.

PLACENZA, ſee *Piacenza*.

PLADIA, or *Bladia*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 22 miles SW. Konigſberg.

PLADLING, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, ſituated on the Iſer: 8 miles NW. Oſterhofen, and 5 SW. Deckendorf.

PLAIAR, a town of European Turkey, in Romania: 6 miles S. Gallipoli.

PLAILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Senlis: 2 leagues S. Senlis.

PLAIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 2 miles N. Salzburg.

PLAINE, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire: 5 leagues SW. Montreuil Bellay.

PLAINFIELD, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut.

PLAINVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breteuil: 2 leagues E. Breteuil.

PLAJOW, a town of the iſland of Borneo: 150 miles N. Banjar-Maſſin.

PLAISANCE, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogaro: 3¼ leagues SSE. Nogaro, and 7½ W. Auch.

PLAK, a town of Hungary: 5 miles S. Caſchau.

PLAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: 17 miles S. Elnbogen, and 25 WSW. Pilſen.

**PLAN** *(El)*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon : 15 miles N. Ainſa.

**PLAN** *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne : 2 leagues S. Rieux.

**PLAN DE BAIS**, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſt : 3 leagues NE. Creſt.

**PLANA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 30 miles ENE. Uddevalla.

**PLANA**, or *Tabarca*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Valencia, a little to the SE. of Cape St. Pola.

**PLANA** *(La)*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia : 22 miles E. Segorbo.

**PLANCHES** *(Les)*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny : 5½ leagues SE. Poligny, and 2¼ SE. Nozeroy.

**PLANCOE**, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dinan : 2¼ leagues NW. Dinan, and 3¾ ENE. Lamballe.

**PLANCY**, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arcis : 2½ leagues W. Arcis-ſur-Aube.

**PLANIEZ**, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of France, on the road of Marſeilles.

**PLANITZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg : 3 miles S Zwickaw.

**PLANKENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles SSW. Tulln.

**PLANKENSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 4 miles S. Windiſch Weiſtritz.

**PLANKENWARD**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 8 miles W. Graz.

**PLANSCHWITZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland : 3 miles W. Oelſnitz.

**PLASCHKEN**, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania : 9 miles NW. Tilſit.

**PLASENCIA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa : 20 miles N. Vitoria, and 40 E. Bilbao.

**PLASENCIA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura : the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtella. This town was built in the year 1170, by Alphonſo IX. king of Caſtile : 48 miles W. Toledo, and 95 WSW. Madrid. *Long.* 10. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat* 40. 3. N.

**PLASSAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente : 8 miles N Mirambeau.

**PLASSENDAL**, a fortreſs of Flanders, ſituated on the canal cut from Bruges to Oſtend : 1 league E. Oſtend.

**PLASSEY**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, near which colonel Clive defeated the troops of Surajah Dowlah, in the year 1757 : 25 miles S. Moorſhedabad.

**PLATA** *(La)*, a river of South America, which ſeems to be formed by the union of the rivers Parana and Paraguay, in *Lat.* 27. 45. S. It was firſt diſcovered by Juan Dias de Salis, in the year 1515, who ſailed up it as far as an iſland which lies in 34. 40. S. The mouth, near 60 leagues in breadth, is ſuppoſed to have been called the river of Plata, from the great quantity of ſilver found by thoſe who firſt viſited the countries lying on its banks ; for it was originally called *The River Salis*, from its firſt diſcoverer ; who ſeeing ſome Indian huts, as he ſailed up the river, imprudently went on ſhore, with ten men, who were all murdered by the ſavages. The river Plata receives ſeveral conſiderable ſtreams in its courſe, ſo that it ſometimes ſwells to ſuch a prodigious degree, that the lands on each ſide, for ſeveral leagues, are overflowed, and, like thoſe of Egypt, rendered remarkably fertile by the inundation. The current of this river, where it falls into the ſea, is ſo rapid, that the water is freſh ſome leagues diſtant from its mouth. The water is alſo very clear, ſweet, and wholeſome. The river abounds with ſurpriſing plenty and variety of fiſh, and the banks are frequented by a great number of very beautiful birds. The diſtance from the conflux of the Paraguay and Parana, to the mouth of the river, is near 200 leagues, and all the way interſperſed with delightful iſlands, and navigable by the largeſt ſhips.

**PLATA** *(La)*, a city of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres ; the ſee of an archbiſhop, and capital of a province of the ſame name, built in the year 1539, by captain Pedro Anzures, by order of Gonſalo Pizarro. It ſtands in a plain, environed by eminences, which defend it from all winds. The temperature of the air in ſummer is very mild ; nor is there any conſiderable difference throughout the year, except in the winter, when tempeſts of thunder and lightning are common, and the rains of pretty long continuance, but all the other parts of the year the air is bright and ſerene. The houſes have one ſtory beſides the ground floor : they are covered with tiles, and are very roomy and convenient, with delightful gardens planted with European fruit-trees ; but water is ſo ſcarce, that they have hardly enough to ſupply the neceſſary purpoſes of life ; and the little they have is fetched from the ſeveral public fountains diſperſed in different parts of the city. The inhabitants conſiſt of Indians and Spaniards, and amount to about 14,000. The town has the name of L Plata from its being built near ſilver-mines. Plata was erected into a bi ſhopric in the year 1551, the place having then the title of city ; and, i the year 1608, was raiſed to an archbiſhopric. The cathedral is large of good architecture, and finely adorned with paintings and gildings. Th city of La Plata has alſo an univerſity, dedicated to St. Francis Xavier the chairs of which are filled indifferently with ſecular, clergy, or laymen but the rector was formerly always a Jeſuit. The magiſtracy, or corporation, as in all other cities of this country, conſiſts of regidores, who ar people of diſtinction with the corregidor at their head ; and from them ar annually choſen two ordinary alcades, for maintaining order in the city *Long.* 49. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 30. S.

**PLATA** *(La)*, a province and archbiſhopric of South America, in th government of Buenos Ayres. It is divided into fourteen juriſdictions It is an extenſive country, ſituated on the banks of the river Plata, extending itſelf on each ſide of that famous ſtream about 200 leagues in length from north to ſouth, and about 100 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. Th boundaries, however, muſt not be conſidered as abſolutely fixed, becauſ large parts of it are uninhabited, and ſome of them hardly known. Th climate is very moderate and healthy, being chiefly in the ſouthern temperate zone. The winter months are thoſe of May, June, and July, whe the nights are indeed very cold, but the days moderately warm ; the fro is neither violent nor laſting, and the ſnows very inconſiderable : but th country is greatly infeſted by ſerpents, eſpecially near the banks of the ri ver Plata.

**PLATAMONE**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Ma cedonia, at the mouth of the river Jenicoro : 44 miles SSE. Edeſſa.

**PLATANI**, a river of Sicily, which riſes near Caſtro Nuovo, and run into the ſea, 10 miles S. Sacca.

**PLATE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hind er Pomerania, on the Rega : 22 miles S. Colberg, and 17 ESE. Cammi *Long.* 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 49. N.

**PLATOBERG**, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Pont fortified by the Pruſſians, which the French troops carried by aſſault, i July, 1794 : 4 miles N. Landau.

**PLATTEN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 4 mil E. Kamnitz.

**PLATTENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Sa ony, and Mark of Prignitz : 4 miles E. Wilſnack.

**PLATTSBURG**, a town of the United States of America, in Ne York : 5 miles W. Ticonderoga.

**PLATZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin : 7 miles W Fiſtritz.

**PLAU** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Corrèze, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle : 6 leagues E. Tulle.

**PLAN**, or *Plauen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Sa ony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, on a lake called the *Plauer See* : 1 miles E. Parchim, and 32 S. Roſtock.

**PLAUEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, i the Vogtland, on the Elſter, with a manufacture of cotton and cloth : 2 miles SW. Zwickau, and 72 WSW. Dreſden. *Long.* 29. 52. E. Ferr *Lat.* 50. 24. N.

**PLAUEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, an county of Schwartzburg, on the Gera. In the year 1640, this town w ſet on fire by the Swedes : 4 miles S. Arnſtadt, and 16 NW. Schwartzbur

**PLAUEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, an Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on a lake formed by the Have which gives name to a canal which runs from thence to the Elbe. In th town is a porcelain manufacture : 6 miles W. Brandenburg.

**PLAUER SEE**, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenbur about 20 miles in circumference, ſituated to the eaſt of Plau.

**PLAUSCHNITZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw : miles ESE. Turnau.

**PLAUZAT**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôm and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont Ferrard : 10 mil S. Clermont.

**PLEASANT RIVER**, a river of United America, in the diſtrict Main, which runs into the ſea, and forms a bay at its mouth, to which gives name, *Long.* 67. 40. W. Greenwich ; *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

**PLEAUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chi place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mauriac : 2½ leagues SW. Mauri and 5 NW. Aurillac.

**PLECH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and princip lity of Culmbach : 7 leagues S. Pregnitz.

**PLECHATEL**, a town of France, in the department of the Ille a Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bain : 1½ leag NW. Bain, and 4¼ S. Rennes.

**PLEDELIAC**, a town of France, in the department of the No Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lamballe : 1¾ leag E. Lamballe, and 4¼ W. Dinan.

PLEDRA

PLEDRAN, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Brieux: 1¼ league S. St. Brieux, and 3 W. Lamballe.

PLEIBERCHRIST, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morlaix: 1½ league SSW. Morlaix, and 5 E. Landerneau.

PLEIGUIEN, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Mâlo: 1¾ league E. Dinan, and 4 S. St. Malo.

PLEINFELD, or *Bleinfeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtatt: 16 miles N. Aichſtatt.

PLEINTING, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Danube: 3 miles NW. Vilſhofen, and 5 SSE. Oſterhof.

PLEISNITZ, a town of Hungary: 25 miles W. Caſchau.

PLEISSA, or *Pleiſſen*, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rhinfels, inſulated in the duchy of Brunſwick. The aſſeſſment for the Roman month is 12 florins, and it pays to the imperial chamber 8 rixdollars and 9 kruitzers. It takes its name from an old caſtle ſituated on a mountain.

PLEISTAIN, ſee *Bleiſtein*.

PLEISVEDEL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 8 miles SW. Leypa.

PLELAN, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Monfort: 6 poſts ENE. Vannes, and 4½ WSW. Rennes.

PLELO, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Brieux: 2½ leagues WNW. St. Brieux, and 2½ E. Guingamp.

PLEMET, a town of France, in the department of thr North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudeac: 2 leagues E. Loudeac, and 5¾ S. Lamballe.

PLEMONT, a cape of the iſland of Jerſey: 8 miles NW. St. Helier.

PLEMY, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudeac: 3¼ leagues N. Loudeac, and 3½ S. St. Brieuc.

*Plence*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Broons: 2 leagues NW. Broons, and 2½ SE. Lamballe.

PLENEUF, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lamballe: 2¼ leagues N. Lamballe, and 6¼ WNW. Dinan.

PLES, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom, on the Volga: 36 miles S. Koſtrom. *Long*. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 57. 15. N.

PLES, or *Pſzczyna*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor, the capital of a lordſhip. It is ſurrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and contains two churches: 7 miles E. Loſlau, and 28 ESE. Ratibor.

PLESKOW, ſee *Pſkov*.

PLESSEVITZA, a mountain of Croatia: 12 miles NW. Bihacs.

PLESSIS PIQUEL, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 1½ league SSW. Paris.

PLESTIN, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lannion: 6¼ leagues WSW. Guingamp, and 2½ SW. Lannion.

PLETCHBERG, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: 22 miles SSE. Thun.

PLETTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, on the Elſe and the Oeſter; governed by its own magiſtracy. The pariſh church belongs in common to the Lutherans and Calviniſts. The inhabitants apply themſelves partly to agriculture, and the breeding of cattle, partly to the making of coarſe cloths, and ſmith's work, in particular of ſcythes, and partly carry on other handicrafts: 28 miles S. Hamm, and 27 E. Lennep.

PLEVEN, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Vid: 28 miles S. Nicopoli.

PLEUMANGAT, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Broons: 4½ leagues SSW. Dinan, and 1¼ S. Broons.

PLEUMARTIN, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatellerault: 3¼ leagues SE. Chatellerault, and 6½ N. Montmorillon.

PLEUMAUDAN, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dinan: 5½ leagues ESE. Lamballe, and 2 SSW. Dinan.

PLEURS, a town of Swiſſerland, in the league of the Griſons, ruined by an earthquake which happened the 25th of Auguſt, 1618: 4 miles NE. Chiavenna.

PLEURS, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sezanne: 2 leagues SE. Sezanne.

PLEUVAULT, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean de Loſne: 4 leagues SE. Dijon.

PLEYBEN, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaulin: 1¾ league NE. Chateaulin, and 5 W. Carhaix.

PLEYBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the biſhopric of Bamberg, and formerly called *Auffenſtein*: 20 miles E. Clagenfurt, and 6 SW. Lavamund.

PLIMLIMMON, or *Snowdon*, a mountain of South Wales, in the north part of the county of Cardigan, on the borders of Montgomeryſhire.

PLISA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 22 miles E. Minſk.

PLIVA, a river of Boſnia, which runs into Verbas.

PLIUSA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Baltic, between Narva and Ivangorod.

PLIUSKINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 20 miles NE. Verchnei Udinſk.

PLIWISCHEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: 28 miles E. Konigſberg.

PLOCKEN ALBEN, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 6 miles SE. Mauten.

PLOCZKO, a town of Poland, in a palatinate of the ſame name, in Maſovia, ſituated on an eminence, near the Viſtula. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Gneſna. This city is alſo the reſidence of a palatine, a caſtellan, and a ſtaroſta. Here are ſeveral churches richly ornamented; the principal among which are thoſe which belong to the nuns of St. Mary Magdalen, and the Benedictine monks in the caſtle. The latter is the cathedral, and the revenues of the chapter are almoſt equal to the biſhop's. The provoſt, or dean, is ſovereign of the nobility who reſide there; and accordingly is ſtyled prince of that territory. The Jeſuits had a college here, and in the caſtle is a gymnaſium or ſeminary. The provincial court of judicature is held in this town; and its inhabitants carry on a good trade: 64 miles WNW. Warſaw, and 96 S. Dantzig.

PLOEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, inveſted with the ſame rights as Lubeck, in the year 1236; this town has been ſeveral times deſtroyed by fire: 23 miles NNW. Lubeck, and 40 NE. Hamburg.

PLOERMEL, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auray: 1¼ league W. Auray, and 4 SE l'Orient.

PLOERMEL, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Morbihan: 9 poſts E. Hennebon, and 54¾ W. Paris. *Long*. 15. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 57. N.

PLOESTI, a town of Walachia: 128 miles E. Orſova, and 200 E. Belgrade.

PLOEUC, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Brieuc: 3¼ leagues S. St. Brieux, and 3¼ N. Loudeac.

PLOGASTEL, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontcroix: 2¼ leagues W. Quimper, and 3 ESE. Pontcroix.

PLOGONNEC, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimper: 2 leagues NNW. Quimper, and 1¾ E. Douarnenez.

PLOMBIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Remiremont: 2 leagues SW. Remiremont, and 4 S. Epinal.

*Plombières*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon: 1 league NW. Dijon.

PLOMELIN, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimper: 1¼ league S. Quimper, and 3¼ NW. Concarneau.

PLOMEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimper: 3½ leagues SSW. Quimper, and 4¾ S. Douarnenez.

PLOMION, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vervins: 2 leagues ESE. Vervins.

PLOMODIERN, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaulin: 1½ league W. Chateaulin, and 4 N. Quimper.

PLONCOUR, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontcroix: 2¼ leagues SW. Quimper, and 3¾ SE. Pontcroix.

PLONDIRY, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Landerneau: 1½ league E. Landerneau, and 1½ SW. Landiviſiau.

PLONGONVERT, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guingamp: 3¼ leagues WSW. Guingamp, and 1¼ S. Belliſle-en-Terre.

PLONSK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ploczko: 22 miles N. Ploczko.

**PLOSAWO**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: 28 miles WSW. Belcz.

PLOTTNITZ, a lake of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 4 miles E. Militſch.

PLOTTNITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 3 miles W. Patſchkau.

PLOTZKAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Bernberg: 5 miles SSW. Bernberg, and 24 WSW. Deſſau.

PLOUAY, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hennebon: 2¼ leagues N. Hennebon, and 3 SSE. Le Faouet.

PLOUBALAY, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dinan: 2¾ leagues N. Dinan, and 2 SW. St. Malo.

PLOUCADEUC, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rochefort: 1½ league N. Rochefort, and 1 S. Maleſtroit.

PLOUDALMEZEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breſt: 3¾ leagues NNW. Breſt, and 4¼ W. Leſneven.

PLOUDAMEL, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſneven: 1 league S. Leſneven.

PLOUER, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dinan: 1½ league NNE. Dinan, and 7 ESE. Lamballe.

PLOUERDAT, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Faouet: 4 leagues W. Pontivy.

PLOUEZOCH, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morlaix: 1¼ league N. Morlaix, and 2½ SE. St. Pol-de-Leon.

PLOUGASTEL, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Landerneau: 2 leagues SE. Landerneau, and 1½ E. Breſt.

PLOUGONVEN, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morlaix: 1¾ leagues SE. Morlaix, and 5 N. Carhaix.

PLOUGONVERT, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guingamp: 5 leagues WSW. Guingamp.

PLOUGUENAS, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudeac: 2¼ leagues NNE. Loudeac, and 4¼ SSW. Lamballe.

PLOUGNERNEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſneven: 2 leagues NNW. Leſneven, and 4¼ N. Breſt.

PLOUHA, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontrieu: 3 leagues ESE. Pontrieu, and 3¼ NNW. St. Brieuc.

PLOUNEVENTER, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſneven: 1¼ league SE. Leſneven.

PLOUNEVEZ, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſneven: 2 leagues NE. Leſneven, and 3¼ WSW. St. Pol-de Leon.

PLOUNEVEZ DU FAOU, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carhaix: 3¼ leagues W. Carhaix, and 3½ E. Chateaulin.

PLOUVARA, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Brieuc: 2 leagues W. St. Brieuc, and 2½ ESE. Guingamp.

PLOUVORN, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Landerneau: 4 leagues NE. Landerneau, and 2½ W. Morlaix.

PLOUZANE, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breſt: 1½ leagues W. Breſt, and 1 S. St. Renan.

PLOUZEVEDE, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſneven: 2¼ leagues E. Leſneven, and 2½ SW. St. Pol-de-Leon.

PLOZEVET, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont Croix: 4 leagues W. Quimper, and 1¼ SE. Pont Croix.

PLUDENTZ, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſituated on the Ill, ſold with the county, in the year 1376, to Leopold, duke of Auſtria. In the year 1533, it was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake, and in the year 1638, was wholly burnt down: 62 miles W. Innſpruck, and 85 NNW. Trent.

PLUDESCH, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz: 6 miles N. Pludentz.

PLUE *(La)*, a lake of North America. *Long.* 93. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

PLUE (*La*), a river which forms a communication between Lake La Plue, and the Lake of the Woods.

PLUMAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles NW. Hooren.

PLUMB ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts, in United America, on the ſouth ſide of the Merrimack river. *Long.* 70. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

PLUME (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Agen: 7 miles SW. Agen.

PLUMELEC, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joſſelin: 2½ leagues SSW. Joſſelin, and 3¾ NE. Vannes.

PLUMELIAU, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontivy: 2 leagues S. Pontivy, and 6¾ NE. l'Orient.

PLUMENTAAL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles W. Ziſterſdorf.

PLUNERET, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auray: half a league E. Auray, and 2½ W. Vannes.

PLUVIERS, ſee *Pithiviers*.

PLUVIGNER, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auray: 2 leagues N. Auray, and 4½ E. l'Orient.

PLYM, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which becomes navigable at Plymouth, and falls into Plymouth Sound, a little below Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated on the Engliſh Channel, at the conflux of the two rivers, Tamer and Plym, which form a harbour, capable of receiving a thouſand veſſels. Plymouth is defended by ſeveral forts, and a citadel. The inlet of the mouth of the Tamer, is called Hamoaze, and the mouth of the Plym, Catwater. Up the Hamoaze, are docks for the building of veſſels, with large magazines and ſtore-houſes. Here are ſpacious and commodious barracks for ſoldiers, with houſes for the officers, clerks, &c. with arms, ſtores, and all things neceſſary to equip a fleet; this is called Plymouth Dock, or Dock only. In the reign of Edward III. part of this town was burned by the French; and in the reign of Henry IV. 600 houſes were burnt by the ſame enemy. During the civil wars of the laſt century, Plymouth adhered to the Parliament, and ſtood a ſiege of the royal army for ſome months. At the reſtoration, Charles II. built a fort between the ſea and the town, which keeps the inhabitants in awe, and defends the harbour. The inhabitants carry on the pilchard fiſhery, and a conſiderable trade to the Straits of Newfoundland. Plymouth is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here are three markets weekly, on Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday. Plymouth Dock lies two miles below Plymouth, and is almoſt as large as Plymouth itſelf: 43 miles SW. Exeter, and 216 WSW. London. *Long.* 4. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 20 N.

PLYMOUTH, a ſea-port town of United America, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, on the weſt ſide of Cape Cod: 15 miles SE. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 57. N.

PLYMOUTH, a town of the iſland of Tobago.

PLYMPTON, a town of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated on the river Plym, with a market, on Saturday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 5 miles ENE. Plymouth, and 211 WSW. London.

PO, a river of Italy, which riſes in Mount Viſo, at the north-weſt part of the marquiſate of Saluzzo, ſeven miles N. Chateau-Dauphin, croſſes a part of the marquiſate of Saluzzo, the province of Chieri, the duchy of Montferrat, the Milaneſe, Mantuan, Ferrareſe, and runs into the Gulf of Venice, by a great number of mouths. This river, whoſe floods are often dangerous, paſſes by Villafranca, Polonghera, Carmagnola, Carignano, Moncalier, Turin, Chivaſſo, Verua, Caſal, Brema, Valencia, Borgo Franco, Piacenza, Cremona, Viadana, Borgo Forti, St. Benedetto, Ferrara, Ariano, Comachio, &c.

PO, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 260 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 133. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 45. N.

PO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 262 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

POBEDA (*La*), a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 13 miles N. Soria.

POBETTEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: 16 miles NW. Konigſberg.

POBLA DE LLILLET, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 20 miles ESE. Urgel.

POBLACION, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: 12 miles W. Eſtella.

POBNIZ, a river of Bohemia, which riſes near Culmbach, on the borders of Sileſia, and runs into the Elbe, near Tetſchen, in the circle of Leitmeritz.

POCAR, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 7 miles W. Salerno.

POCHLARN, or *Pechlarn*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, belonging to the biſhop of Ratibor: 6 miles E. Ips, and 15 W. St. Polten.

POCKESO, a town of Africa, in the diſtrict of Axem, on the Gold Coaſt, populous and commercial.

POCKLINGTON, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Saturday: 12 miles E. York, and 196 N. London.

POCOMOCK, a river of the United States of America, in Maryland, which empties itſelf into the Cheſapeak Bay. *Long.* 75. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 50. N. The mouth is called *Pocomock Bay.*

POCONTALLAHASSE, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: 23 miles NW. Oakfuſkee.

PODEMNO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 44 miles E. Kemſkoi.

PODENSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadillac, on the Gironde: 1 league NW. Cadillac.

PODENSEE, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles W. Tulln.

PODENTES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3½ leagues NE. Coimbra.

PODENZANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: 5 miles S. Piacenza.

PODGINOK, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug: 100 miles ESE. Uſt Siſolſk.

PODGORODKOI, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 92 miles E. Orenburg.

PODIEBRAD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 14 miles SE. Biezow.

PODKAMNEN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Tchulim: 32 miles N. Atchinſk.

PODLACHIA, a county or palatinate of Poland, bounded on the north by Pruſſia and Lithuania, on the eaſt by Lithuania, on the ſouth by the palatinate of Lublin, and on the weſt by Maſovia; annexed by the conqueſt of Poland, in the year 1596. It is alſo called the palatinate of Bielſk, from the capital.

PODMASCHESCHNAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 48 miles SW. Mezen.

PODOK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 30 miles NW. Braclaw.

PODOL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 5 miles WSW. Chrudim.

PODOLIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the north by Volhynia, on the eaſt by the palatinate of Kiov, on the ſouth by Moldavia, and on the weſt by the palatinate of Lemberg, now the kingdom of Galicia. This is a very fertile country, but has in all ages been expoſed to the inroads of barbarous nations, who live on plunder, and have often ravaged it in the moſt cruel manner. Podolia abounds with a fine breed of horſes and horned cattle. The inhabitants are of a warlike diſpoſition, and were formerly governed by their own dukes or ſovereigns. In the fifteenth century, this country was the ſubject of violent conteſts, between the Lithuanians and the Poles; till at length, by a diet, heldat Lublin, it was annexed to Poland, in the year 1569. Podolia conſiſts of two palatinates, namely, that of Podolia, and the palatinate of Braclaw.

PODOLICZ, a town of Hungary, on the river Poprat: 12 miles SW. Palotza, and 114 NNW. Zatmar.

PODOLSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow: 28 miles S. Moſcow. *Long.* 55. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

PODOLYB, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 12 miles WNW. Konigingratz.

PODOR, a fortreſs of Africa, on the river Senegal, built by the French, and ceded to the Engliſh in the year 1763. It was afterwards retaken by the French, and kept by the peace of 1783.

PODRELSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 32 miles NNE. Viatka.

POD US, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Syl, about 3 miles E. Motril.

PODSPUSKNOI, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 220 miles SW. Kolivan. *Long.* 6. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

PODSTEPNOI, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 196 miles SW. Kolivan. *Long.* 95. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

PODULLUNG, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 8 miles SW. Jaſſi.

PODURUEVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 12 miles NNW. Vercholenſk.

POE, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Sbrule, about one mile and a half N. Omagh, in the county of Tyrone.

POELSBROECK, a town of Holland: 7 miles SE. Gouda.

POFIG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 10 miles NW. Jung Buntzel.

PO-GAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koeitcheou: 17½ miles E. Pou-ngan.

POGAR, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverſkoi: 20 miles N. Novgorod Sieverſkoi. *Long.* 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 18. N.

POGATOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 92 miles SE. Oneg.

POGEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on a river of the ſame name, which ſoon after runs into the Danube: 6 miles E. Straubing, and 11 NW. Deckendorf.

POGGIO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 7 miles W. Genoa.

POGGIO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 15 miles SW. Genoa.

POGGIO, or *Villa Imperiale,* a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, where the grand duke has a palace: 8 miles SE. Florence.

POGGIOBONZI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 21 miles S. Florence.

POGINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov, on the Louvat: 16 miles NNW. Veliki Luki.

POGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaalons, on the Marne: 3 leagues SSE. Chaalons.

PAGOIANA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 9 miles N. Saloniki.

PAGORE, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz: 4 miles W. Goritz.

POHLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 4 miles NNE. Plauen.

POIG, a river of Germany, which runs into the Gulf of Trieſte, about a mile N. from Trieſte.

POILE BAY (*La*), a bay on the ſouth of Newfoundland: 32 miles E. Cape Ray.

POILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gien, on the weſt ſide of the Loire, oppoſite Gien.

POINT ARAFAICK, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Inverneſs. *Long.* 2. 47. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 54. N.

POINT ARDNAMURCHAU, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle. *Long.* 3. 10. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 42. N.

POINT ARDROSAN, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Ayr. *Long.* 1. 38. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

POINT ASYNT, or *Row Stoir,* a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Sutherland: 52 miles WNW. Dornock.

POINT BANKS, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 207. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 42. N.

POINT BARSALLACH, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of Wigtonſhire, in Luce Bay. *Long.* 1. 26. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 54. 48. N.

POINT BREAKERS, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 233. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

POINT CHARLOTTE, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Kerguelen's Land: 2 miles S. from the Prince of Wales's Foreland.

POINT CHIMACHIN, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Lucia. *Long.* 60. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 36. N.

POINT CORSIL, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Wigton. *Long.* 1. 59. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 7. N.

POINT COVALLIGI, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 23. N.

POINT DANGER, a cape on the weſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 206. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 9. S.

POINT DIAMOND, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico. *Long.* 61. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 25. N.

POINT DUNURE, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Ayr. *Long.* 1. 36. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 28. N.

POINT FEROLLE, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 57. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

POINT FIVE FINGERS, a cape on the coaſt of New Zealand, at the north of the entrance into Duſky Bay.

POINT GARRON, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Kincardine: 2 miles N. Stonehaven.

POINT GAULES, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

POINT HOMMET, a cape of France, on the North Coaſt of the department of the Channel: half a league NNW. Cherburg.

POINT HOUND, a cape of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Linlithgow, in the Frith of Forth: 2 miles NE. Queensferry.

POINT JAQUET, the northern extremity of the iſland of Dominica.

POINT JUDITH, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Rhode Iſland, in United America. *Long.* 71. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 17. N.

**POINT KELLERNESS**, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt ſide of Luce Bay, in the county of Wigton: 3 miles N. from the Mull of Galloway.

**POINT KIRKCOLM**, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of Wigtonſhire. *Long.* 1. 55. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 7. N.

**POINT KNAP**, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of Argyleſhire. *Long.* 2. 27. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 51. N.

**POINT LAGEN**, a cape on the coaſt of the iſland of Ila, with a village and bay of the ſame name. *Long.* 3. 10. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 54. 46. N.

**POINT LAKE**, a lake of North America. *Long.* 110. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 30. N.

**POINT LANCE**, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, at the ſouth-weſt extremity of St. Mary's Bay.

**POINT LOOK-OUT**, a cape at the ſouth extremity of the State of Maryland, at the north coaſt of the mouth of the Potomack river. *Long.* 76. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 9. N.

**POINT MARY**, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, and ſouth-weſt extremity of a peninſula, between Fortune Bay and Placentia Bay. *Long.* 55. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. N.

**POINT MULGRAVE**, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of North America, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 194. 51. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 67. 45. N.

**POINT PALMIRAS**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Hindooſtan, in the bay of Bengal, and eaſtern extremity of the country of Cattack. *Long.* 87. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 43. N.

**POINT PEDRO**, or *Pedras*, a cape or headland on the coaſt of Braſil. *Lat.* 7. 43. S.

**POINT PEREI**, a cape on the coaſt of France, in the Engliſh Channel: 2 leagues ENE. Cherburg.

**POINT PINES**, a cape on the north coaſt of Lake Erie. *Long.* 81. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

**POINT POCOCK**, a cape of the coaſt of New Zealand: 4 leagues from Cape Brett.

**POINT POLO**, a cape in Lake Erie: 40 miles SW. Point Pines.

**POINT POSSESSION**, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 69. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

**POINT POSSESSION**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, and eaſt coaſt of Cook's River. *Long.* 209. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 3. N.

**POINT PRINGLE**, a cape on the coaſt of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 69. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 48. S.

**POINT RICH**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 57. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

**POINT RIFF**, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Roſs. *Long.* 2. 9. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 1. N.

**POINT RODNEY**, a cape of New Zealand, the north-weſt point of the river Thames. *Long.* 157. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 15. S.

**POINT RODNEY**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 191. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 30. N.

**POINT RUMORE**, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Roſs. *Long.* 2. 6. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 3. N.

**POINT SHALLOW**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 197. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. N.

**POINT SKIPNESS**, a cape of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, at the ſouthern extremity of Loch Fine, *Long.* 2. 9. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 50. N.

**POINT SLATE**, the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Skye. *Long.* 2. 47. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 58. N.

**POINT SMITH'S**, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the mouth of the river Potomack, at its union with the Cheſapeak. *Long.* 76. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. N.

**POINT STEPHENS**, the ſouth-weſt point of Port Stephens, on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland.

**POINT TENTSMOOR**, a cape of Scotland, on the north eaſt coaſt of the county of Fife, at the mouth of the Tay: 6 miles ESE. Dundee.

**POINT TILLYDUFF**, a cape of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Aberdeen: 4 miles NNW. Rattery Head.

**POINT TOBACCO**, a cape of the United States of America, in Maryland, in the river Potamak: 37 miles SSW. Annapolis.

**POINT TOWARD**, a cape of Scotland, at the ſouth end of the county of Argyle, on the river Clyde: 24 miles S. Inverary.

**POINT TROON**, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of the county of Ayr: 6 miles N. Ayr.

**POINT VATERNISH**, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye. *Long.* 3. 24. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

**POINT UPRIGHT**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 187. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 17. N.

**POINT UPRIGHT**, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 75. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 6. N.

**POINT WOOD**, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt extremity of the county of Fife: 2 miles N. St. Andrew's.

**POINTE DE GALLE**, a town and cape of the iſland of Ceylon, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt, in a large bay. It was taken by the Dutch, in the year 1640. *Long.* 80. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 6. N.

**POIRE SOUS LA ROCHE SUR YON** (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sables d'Olonne: 2 leagues NNW. La Roche-Roche-ſur-Yon, and 4½ SSW. Montaigu.

**POIRINO**, a town of Piedmont, in the principality of Chieri: 8 miles NE. Carmagnola, and 5 SSE. Chieri.

**POIROUX** (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sables-d'Olonne: 3 leagues SE. Sables-d'Olonne.

**POISSONS**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joinville: 4 miles SE. Joinville.

**POISSY**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Germain: 1 league NW. St. Germain, and 3 S. Pontoiſe.

**POITIERS**, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Vienne, large but thinly inhabited; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of the governor of Poitou. The principal manufactures are ſtockings, woollen caps, gloves, and combs; here are ſome remains of Roman antiquities. In the year 1356, a battle was fought near this town, between the Engliſh and the French, in which the latter were defeated, and the king taken priſoner. Edward the Black Prince, led the army of the Engliſh, which amounted only to 12,000 men; the enemy was 60,000. The inhabitants of Poitou are eſtimated at 21,000: 22¼ poſts NNE. Bourdeaux, and 44½ SSW. Paris. *Long.* 18. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

**POITMASDORF**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 7 miles SW. Grotkau.

**POIX**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: 4½ leagues SW. Amiens, and 3 E. Aumale.

**POITOU**, before the revolution, a province of France, lying on the ſouth of the Loire, bounded on the eaſt by Marche and Berry, on the ſouth by Limouſin, Saintonge, Angoumois, and Aunis, on the weſt by the ſea, and on the north by Bretagne, Anjou, and Touraine: the air is temperate, and the land in general fertile: the principal rivers are the Vienne, the Sevre, and the Clain. It now forms the diſtricts of the Vienne, the Two Sevres, and Vendée. Poitiers was the capital.

**POKFLIES**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 11 miles E. Korn Newburg, and 12 NE. Vienne.

**POKOEVSKOI**, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: 32 miles ESE. Tzaritzin.

**POKOTOINOI**, a fort of Ruſſia, on the Ural: 140 miles N. Guriev.

**POKRA**, a river of Sclavonia, which runs into the Save: 6 miles SW. Craliovavelika.

**POKRATZ**, a town of Sclavonia, on the river Pokra: 16 miles E. Craliovavelika.

**POKROPSKOE**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 20 miles SW. Kungur.

**POKROV**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir, on the Kliazma: 44 miles WSW. Vladimir. *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 24. N.

**POKROVA**, or *Bogoroditz*, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the river Sula: 60 miles E. Lalſk.

**POKROVSKAIA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the eaſt ſide of the Volga, oppoſite Saratov.

**POKROVSKAIA**, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 48 miles W. Omſk.

**POKROVSKOE**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: 16 miles WSW. Slavenſk.

**POKROVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 32 miles SW. Yakutſk.

**POKROVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Baga: 36 miles S. Schenkurſk.

**POKROVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda: 16 miles WSW. Totma.

**POKROVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda: 32 miles N. Totma.

**POKUCIA**, a palatinate of Poland, on the borders of Hungary, incorporated in the new kingdom of Galicia.

**POLA**, a town of Iſtria, ſituated upon a mountain, near a bay of the Adriatic, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Udina. Pola is the reſidence of a Venetian governor, and was formerly a place of great conſequence, though at preſent it contains hardly 800 inhabitants: 44 miles S. Trieſte, and 39 S. Capo-d'Iſtria. *Long.* 31. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 5. N.

**POLA**, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, which runs into Lake Ilmen: 8 miles E. Stara Ruſa.

**POLA DE LENA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Auſtria: 12 miles S. Oviedo.

**POLABERG**, or *Polaperg*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 11 miles SW. St. Polten.

**POLAND**, a country of Europe, but, probably, before this article makes its appearance in the world, no nation; and, while we are deſcribing things as they are, the indignant Pole may ſay, with a ſigh, ſuch things were! Poland is bounded on the north by Pruſſia, Courland, and Ruſſia, on the eaſt by Ruſſia, on the ſouth by Hungary and Moldavia, and on the weſt, by Sileſia, Pomerania, and Moravia; about 800 miles in length, and 560 in breadth. Poland, in its utmoſt latitude, included thirteen provinces, or countries; 1. Great Poland, or Wielkopolſka Prowincya, called alſo Lower Poland, which included the palatinates of Poſen, or Poſnania, Kaliſh, Siradia, Lenczicz, and Rawa; 2. Cujavia, including the palatinates of Brſeſkie and Wladiſlaw; 3. Maſovia, containing the palatinates of Czerſk and Ploczko; 4. Poliſh Pruſſia, including Pomerelia, the palatinate of Culm, the government of Marienberg and Ermeland; 5. Little Poland, containing the palatinates of Cracow, Sandomir, and Lublin; 6. Podlachia, or the palatinate of Bielſk; 7. Little Ruſſia, or Red Ruſſia, including the palatinates of Chelm, Belz, and Lemburg; 8. Podolia, in which are included the palatinates of Podolia and Braclaw; 9. Palatinate of Kiov; 10. Volhynia. Beſides theſe, Lithuania has been conſidered a part of Poland; as likewiſe Samogitia and Courland. Of theſe, Great Poland, Poliſh Pruſſia, and part of Lithuania, have been ſeized by Pruſſia. Little Poland and Red Ruſſia were annexed to Auſtria: while the remainder and greater part of Lithuania, Courland, Poleſia, Podolia, palatinate of Kiov and Volhynia, were ſeized by Ruſſia; ſo that, in the year 1793, only Samogitia, Maſovia, and Podlachia, were left to conſtitute the kingdom of Poland. The air is ſomething cold, but ſalubrious; and the country is, for the moſt part, level, and has but few hills. On the Krapack mountains, which ſeparate Poland from Hungary, the air is very cold, for it ſnows there frequently in the midſt of ſummer, and, in ſome parts of them, the ſnow never melts. The ſoil of this country is exceedingly fertile, and yields plenty of grain, of which there cannot be a greater proof than that near 4000 veſſels and floats, moſt of which are laden with corn, annually paſs down the Viſtula to Dantzick. In Podolia, Volhynia, the Ukraine, and the province of Ruſſia, corn grows in vaſt plenty, and with little culture or manure. In Great and Little Poland, agriculture requires more attention and labour; but the harveſts make ample amends for the pains of the induſtrious peaſant. The ſoil of Lithuania is as fruitful as that of Podolia; and Samogitia produces abundance of grain, beſides hemp and flax. Poliſh Pruſſia is alſo a very fertile country: here are likewiſe excellent paſtures. The following is a remarkable inſtance of the fertility of the ſoil, and the plenty of all kinds of proviſions in this country: namely, that from the year 1701 to 1718, during which time there were ſeveral armies in Poland, there was not the leaſt ſcarcity of bread. Peat, oker of all kinds, chalk, belemnites, agate, chalcedony, cornelians, onyxes, opals, jaſper, fine rock cryſtal, amethyſts, granite, topazes, ſapphires, and even rubies and diamonds are found in Poland. This country likewiſe affords marienglas, or Muſcovy glaſs, talc, alum, ſaltpetre, amber, pit-coal, and an inexhauſtible quantity of ſalt, which is hewn out of the rock in large blocks, and ſalt-ſprings; alſo ſpar, quickſilver, lapis calaminaris, iron, lead, a ſmall quantity of tin, gold, and ſilver; but there are no mines of the two laſt metals wrought in Poland. The Poliſh manna is produced by an herb that grows in the meadows and fenny grounds; and it is gathered, in great quantities, from the twentieth of June to the end of July. The Poliſh kermes-berries are always gathered in May, before they are quite ripe; for, in the month of July, they ſwarm with inſects, which leave a kind of protuberance behind them; ſo that the berries are rendered unfit either for dying or medicine. Here are ſeveral woods of oak, beech, pine, and fir-trees: Poland alſo yields abundance of honey and wax. Horned cattle are bred in this country in ſuch numbers, that 80,000 or 90,000 oxen are driven every year out of Poland. The Poliſh horſes are very ſtrong, ſwift, and beautiful. Of theſe there are great numbers in this country, and likewiſe of wild beaſts: as the elk, called in the Poliſh language, los, or a wild ram with one horn; the biſon, called zubr by the Poles; the hyena, in the Poliſh language called roſomak; the ſuhak, which reſembles a wild goat; and laſtly, the aurracks are very common in Poland. The Poles, when conſidered as members of the community, are either nobles, citizens (in which claſs merchants, artiſts, and mechanics are included) or peaſants, who are moſtly vaſſals to the nobles. The Poliſh towns are for the moſt part built with wood; and the villages conſiſt of mean cottages, or huts. The nobles of Poland have, from time immemorial, reſided in the country. Every nobleman lives in his own village, ſeat, or caſtle; manages his eſtate by his vaſſals, or hired ſervants; and maintains himſelf and whole family by agriculture, breeding of bees, grazing, and hunting. Some of the nobility alſo ſpend part of their time in the cities or towns. A nobleman in the Poliſh language, is called Szlakcic, and the dignity is termed Shlakelſtwo. There are among the Poliſh nobility certain gentes, or tribes, and theſe again are divided into diſtinct families; this diſtinction, however, is not owing to the different places or provinces where they live, but they are ranked according to the names and arms they bear. Though Poland has its princes, counts, and barons, yet the whole nobleſſe are naturally on a level, excepting the difference ariſing from the poſts ſome of them enjoy: hence all thoſe who are of noble birth call one another brothers. However, noblemen whoſe circumſtances are low, ſubmit to enter into the ſervice of the richer ſort, eſpecially if the latter are in any eminent poſts, either for a comfortable ſubſiſtence, or to learn politeneſs and addreſs, and, perhaps, to raiſe their fortunes; and this is accounted no diſgrace. The Poliſh nobility enjoy a great many conſiderable privileges; and, indeed, the ſo much boaſted Poliſh liberty is properly limited to the nobles only; for they have the power of life and death over their vaſſals, who, on that account, groan under an oppreſſive vaſſalage, or rather ſlavery. Every nobleman is abſolute lord of his eſtates; ſo that the king can require no ſubſidy from him, nor is he obliged to maintain, or find quarter for any ſoldiers. If a foreigner dies on a nobleman's eſtate in Poland, without leaving any heirs, his effects fall to the lord of the manor, as an eſcheat; but on the demiſe of a nobleman without heirs, his eſtate does not eſcheat to the king, whilſt there are any perſons living who are related, in the eighth degree, to the deceaſed; and, if a nobleman dies without heirs, or any ſuch relations, the king cannot appropriate his eſtate to himſelf, but is obliged to beſtow it on ſome other nobleman of merit: The houſe of a nobleman is a ſecure aſylum for perſons who have committed any crime; for none muſt preſume to take them from thence by force. The judges in the town dare not cauſe a nobleman's vaſſal to be arreſted, or his effects to be ſeized. Noblemen and their vaſſals pay no toll, or duty, for the cattle, corn, &c. which they ſend out of the kingdom for ſale: they have alſo the liberty of working any mines or ſalt-works on their own eſtates. No magiſtrate, nor even the king himſelf, can cauſe a nobleman to be arreſted, without ſignifying the crime he is guilty of, and a previous citation; unleſs he be a robber, and have been three times impeached by his aſſociates; or be ſurpriſed in any other crime, *ipſo facto*; or laſtly, when he cannot, or will not, put in bail. A nobleman is ſubject to none but the king; however, he is not obliged to appear before his majeſty out of the kingdom, when cited on any cauſe, unleſs it relates to the royal treaſury, but muſt be judged in Poland. All eccleſiaſtical dignities, and civil poſts, in this kingdom, are to be held only by the nobility. None but noblemen are qualified to be proprietors of eſtates, except the burghers of the cities of Thorn, Cracow, Wilna, Lemberg, and Lublin, who have the privilege of purchaſing lands. Any nobleman may purchaſe a houſe, and live in a city, or town: but he muſt then ſubmit to ſerve municipal offices; and, if he is concerned in trade, or commerce, he forfeits the privileges of a noble Pole. Every nobleman has a vote in the election of a king: and is even qualified to wear the crown, if he be raiſed to it by the free choice of the reſt of the nobility. The Poliſh nobility has alſo ſome excluſive advantages in purchaſing ſalt: theſe, and other important privileges, the nobles of Poland enjoy, partly by the indulgence of their kings, and partly by ancient cuſtom or preſcription. A perſon deſcended from noble anceſtors is much more honoured than one that is newly ennobled. All civil cauſes relating to the nobility are tried in the provincial courts of judicature; but if a nobleman commence a ſuit with the farmers of the royal demeſnes, a commiſſorial court is appointed to terminate the diſpute. The Poliſh burghers alſo enjoy ſome valuable privileges. The Poliſh language is derived from the old Sclavonic; however, it differs extremely from all the other languages which come from the ſame ſource. The German language is very much in vogue in Poland. The Latin tongue is alſo commonly ſpoken in Poland, even by the lower claſs of people, but without any regard to accent, quantity, or purity of language. There are no manufactures in Poland; but all the commodities of the country are exported, unwrought, out of the kingdom. The Poles, indeed, export grain of all kinds, flax, hemp, linſeed, hops, honey, wax, tallow, hides, leather (dreſſed in the Ruſſian manner) pitch, pot-aſh, maſts, deal-boards, ſhip and houſe timber, horned cattle, horſes, and other home commodities; but theſe are greatly over-balanced by the imports, namely, wine (that of Hungary alone carrying ſome millions annually out of the kingdom), ſpices, cloths, ſilk ſtuffs, fine linen, pearls, precious ſtones, plate copper, braſs, ſteel, furs, &c. As for the religion profeſſed in this country, it was decreed by the conſtitutions of the Pacification Diet, held in the year 1736, that no perſon ſhould be elected king of Poland, and great duke of Lithuania, without firſt making a ſolemn profeſſion of the Roman Catholic religion; and that the queen muſt either have been brought up in that community, or publicly declare herſelf a member of it: hence it appears that the Roman Catholic is the eſtabliſhed religion. The diſſidents, i. e. the Lutherans, Calviniſts, and Greeks, by the treaties concluded with the ancient confederations, and particularly the conſtitution of the year 1717, are promiſed ſecurity as to their effects, and an equality with the other ſubjects as to their perſons; and, for this end, ſeveral other powers intereſted themſelves in their behalf. This procured them many fair promiſes; which, however, were not fulfilled. The Jews are indulged with great privileges, and are very numerous in Poland: hence this country is ſtyled the paradiſe of the Jews. It is ſuppoſed that there are, at leaſt, two millions of Jews only in the villages; and here it muſt be obſerved that there are, at leaſt, 1, 2, or 3 Jewiſh families in every village, excluſive of the great number of Jews in the towns. Their annual capitation, or poll-tax, amounts to 220,000 Poliſh guilders in the kingdom of Poland, and 120,000 in Lithuania, which makes, in the whole, the ſum of 56,666 rixdollars; and this over and above the general impoſts and taxes. All the writers who have treated of the ancient hiſtory of Poland, are of opinion, that the preſent inhabitants were not the original poſſeſſors of this country, but emigrated hither as colonies from other parts; it is alſo the general opinion, that they came from Sarmatia, and ſettled on the banks of the Viſtula. Poland was formerly an hereditary kingdom; but afterwards, the acceſſion of a new king to the government was always preceded by a declaration of the nobility; however, the kings did not only ſtyle themſelves ſovereigns of Poland by the conſent of the people, but alſo heirs to the kingdom, and its dependencies, by right of ſucceſſion. Sigiſmund Auguſtus was the laſt who aſſumed this title. After his deceaſe, it was enacted by a law, that no king ſhould, in his life-time, appoint or chooſe a ſucceſſor; nor convoke a diet for the election; nor, laſtly, in any manner intermeddle with the ſucceſſion to the crown: but that, on the deceaſe of a king, the choice ſhould perpetually remain free and open to all the nobles of the kingdom; this law has, accordingly, been hitherto obſerved: thus Poland became an elective kingdom. The place of election is in a common, or open field, near the village of Wola, not far from Warſaw. The ſovereign is elected by the ſpiritual and temporal counſellors of ſtate; the nobles, who ſend their repreſentatives, or proxies, though every nobleman may attend in perſon if he pleaſes; by the cities of Cracow, Poſnan, Vilna, Lemberg, and Warſaw, whoſe choice always coincides with that of the nobility; and likewiſe by Thorn, Elbing, and Dantzic, the three principal cities of Poliſh Pruſſia: none but Roman Catholics dare appear at the election. The king elect is obliged, either perſonally, or by his ambaſſador or proxy, to ſwear to the obſervance of the Pacta Conventa, which are drawn up in the Poliſh language, and adminiſtered by the ſtates; after this he is proclaimed king, and crowned in the cathedral of Cracow, by the archbiſhop of Gneſna. Poland, in conjunction with the great duchy, which is annexed to it, conſtitutes a republic, of which, indeed, the king is conſidered as the head, but moſt of the power is lodged in the ſenate, or council of ſtate, and the nobleſſe. The king is not permitted to enter into a war, to aſſemble an army, to conclude a peace, or to make any public alliances; neither is he inveſted with the power of ſending envoys on important occaſions, impoſing taxes, contributions, or cuſtoms, or of coining money, without the conſent of the ſtates; he is to make no laws, determine no religious diſputes, nor to alienate any of the royal demeſnes; nor, laſtly, is he to undertake, and carry into execution, any matters of importance that concern the kingdom, without the conſent of the ſtates duly convened. Among his royal prerogatives, the chief is, that the king has the diſpoſal of the poſts of honour, and the royal demeſnes; but, without the conſent of the ſtates, he is neither to diminiſh, or increaſe, the honorary poſts, nor to confer above one office on one perſon, nor to deprive any one of his poſt. The king of Poland has little or no property in what is called the royal eſtates, but is obliged to beſtow them on private perſons; and the conſideration-money does not come into the king's coffers, but is applied to the ſervice of the republic. The other royal prerogatives are as follows: the chief care of the public welfare is committed to the king, who is to conſult with the ſtates about every thing. The Poliſh ſenate, or council of ſtate, conſiſts of 144 members, who are all ſtyled ſenators of the kingdom, counſellors of ſtate, and have the title of excellency; however, they have no appointments or penſions as ſenators. The ſenate conſiſts of two archbiſhops, 15 biſhops, 37 woiewodas or palatines, including the three caſtellans and the ſtaroſta of Samogitia, who rank with the palatines. The office of a woiewoda, or palatine, is to march at the head of the nobility of his woiewodzwo, or palatinate, in time of war. Every palatine is a prince by his office. Eighty two caſtellani, or caſtellans, who in time of peace are only ſenators, without any juriſdiction; but in time of war, by general ſummons, they act as palatines, whoſe lieutenants they in ſome meaſure are, and march at the head of the nobility, under the woiewodas. The great caſtellans, together with the other ſpiritual and temporal ſenators, are admitted into the moſt ſecret councils, from which the others are ſometimes excluded; and, laſtly, the crown officers. The diets are uſually held on two accounts; namely, to conſider on the reſolutions of the ſenate relating to the public welfare, and for the adminiſtration of juſtice. No ſuch thing as a ſtanding army, kept in conſtant pay, was formerly known in this country; but all that were capable of bearing arms in the nation took the field on any emergency. In the year 1551, the Lithuanians firſt began, for the ſecurity of their frontiers, to keep on foot, and pay, a certain number of troops. Their example was followed by the Poles, who raiſed an army to defend their frontiers from the ravages of their roving, lawleſs neighbours, who live on plunder. The fourth part of the produce of the royal table lands, as they are called, are appropriated to maintain theſe troops; hence they are called quartians, and the money appointed for the payment of them is depoſited in the caſtle of Rawa. But as theſe quartians were found not to be ſufficient for the defence of the kingdom, the army was augmented, and divided into cavalry and infantry; but the former was more numerous than the foot. The troops are now divided into the crown army, and that of Lithuania; but ſome of the troops i both armies are clothed and exerciſed in the Poliſh, and others in the German manner. Beſides this ſtanding army, which receives conſtant pay, Poland, on any preſſing exigency, is provided with another, which can be ſpeedily got together, and is of no charge to the public. For on any ſudden and imminent danger, the whole body of the nobility are ſummoned to appear in the field on horſe-back; and ſuch a general ſummons of the nobles is, in the Poliſh language, called Poſpolite Ruſzenie. This is concluded upon in a diet, after having been previouſly propoſed in the provincial meetings: and is done by royal letters, with the ſeals of the kingdom and the great duchy of Lithuania. Theſe being faſtened to poles by the ſummoners, are carried to the principal noblemen, ſtate-officers, and perſons of rank, in every palatinate, and read in the market-places of the cities and towns. When this has been three times repeated, the nobility, after holding their aſſemblies in their palatinates and diſtricts, appear in the field on horſeback. The univerſities of Poland are, Cracow, Wilna, and Poſen. The Proteſtants and Greeks, under the name of diſſidents, were deprived of many of their privileges by the Roman Catholics, contrary to the treaty of Oliva; and notwithſtanding the remonſtrances of the courts of London, Peterſburgh, Berlin, and Copenhagen, a diet aſſembled in the year 1766, did not ſeem inclined to reſtore them, or repeal ſome of the exceptionable laws. Such was the ſituation of the diſſidents at the election of Staniſlaus, in the year 1764, and was the occaſion of great diſturbances, and almoſt a civil war, and was the occaſion of introducing troops of Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and Auſtria. The partition of Poland was firſt projected by the king of Pruſſia. Poliſh, or Weſtern Pruſſia, had long been an object of his ambition: excluſive of its fertility, commerce, and population, its local ſituation rendered it highly valuable to that monarch; it lay between his German dominions and Eaſtern Pruſſia, and while poſſeſſed by the Poles, cut off, at their will, all communication between them. During the courſe of the laſt general war, he experienced the moſt fatal effects from this disjointed ſtate of his territories. By the acquiſition of Weſtern Pruſſia, his dominions would be rendered compact, and his troops, in time of war, be able to march from Berlin to Konigſberg, without interruption. The period was now arrived, when the ſituation of Poland ſeemed to promiſe the attainment of this favourite object; and by political management, brought over Ruſſia and Auſtria to his ſcheme. By the firſt diſmemberment, in the year 1772, the portion taken by Ruſſia was the largeſt, the Auſtrian the moſt populous, and the Pruſſian the moſt commercial. The population of the whole amounts to near 5,000,000 of ſouls; the firſt containing 1,500,000, the ſecond 2,500,000, and third 860,000. Weſtern Pruſſia was the greateſt loſs to Poland, as by the diſmemberment of that province, the navigation of the Viſtula entirely depends upon the king of Pruſſia: by the loſs, conſequently, of this diſtrict, a fatal blow was given to the trade of Poland; for his Pruſſian majeſty laid ſuch heavy duties upon the merchandize paſſing to Dantzic, as greatly to diminiſh the commerce of that town, and to transfer a conſiderable portion of it to Memmel and Konigſberg; and in the year 1793, the ſecond partition took place. Some attempts were made by a few patriotic noblemen, to deliver their country from their oppreſſors, and they were at firſt ſucceſsful, but the brave Koſciuſko being taken priſoner, and his army defeated, no farther efforts were made. Koſciuſko was carried into Ruſſia, and the king formally reſigned his crown at Grodno, in the year 1795. What is the preſent ſtate of Poland, or if any part yet remains undivided, is not come to the knowledge of the author.

**POLAND**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 6 miles SSE. Gottchee.

**POLANGEN**, a town of Samogitia: 44 miles NW. Medniki.

**POLANIECZ**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 28 miles SW. Sandomirz.

**POLCENIGO**, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, on the borders of the Treviſan: 32 miles W. Udina, and 23 N. Trevigio.

**POLDER**, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the canton of Agouna.

**POLDNEVSKAIA**, a fort of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg: 32 miles SW. Ekaterinburg.

**POLEDUISKOI STANITZ**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 12 miles NE. Utimſkoi.

**POLERON**, one of the Spice Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean: 20 leagues S. Ceram.

**POLESIA**, the palatinate of Brzeſc ſo called, ſee *Brſeſtz*.

**POLESINO DE ROVIGO**, a province of Italy, belonging to Venice, between the Ferrareſe and Paduan, 14 leagues in length, and 4 in breadth, ſurrounded or interſected by the Po and the Adige, and ſubject to inundations; it is fertile, and abounds in hemp, grain, fruits, and proviſions of all kinds. Rovigo is the principal place.

**POLETO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 11 miles ESE. Mantua.

**POLICANDRO**, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. The ſurface is rocky, and the ſoil ſhallow; however, it produces corn and wine ſufficien

ſo

for the inhabitants; it has no harbour. The town is about 3 miles from the ſhore, and contains about 120 Greek families. *Long.* 42. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

POLICASTRELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 15 miles NW. Biſignano.

POLICASTRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno: 64 miles NNW. Raſſano, and 75 SSE. Naples.

POLICASTRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 9 miles WSW. St. Severina.

POLICASTRO, or *Paleo Caſtro*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Candy: 15 miles ESE. Settia.

POLIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire: 2 leagues N. Puy.

POLIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari, on the coaſt of the Adriatic; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari: 6 miles NW. Converſano.

POLIGNY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Jura: 3 leagues NNE. Lons le Saunier, and 6½ SSW. Beſançon. *Long.* 23. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

POLINARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 11 miles N. Biſignano.

POLINO, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: 3 miles NE. Milo.

POLISTENE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 16 miles SE. Nicotera.

POLITSCHANO, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles S. Windich Weiſtritz.

POLITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, near the Friſch Haff, celebrated for its hops: 8 miles N. New Stettin.

POLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 4 miles W. Branaw.

POLITZKA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 21 miles SE. Chrudim, and 40 WNW. Olmutz.

POLIZZI, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazzara: 20 miles ENE. Caſtro Novo.

POLKOWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, containing two churches: 10 miles S. Gros Glogau, and 21 SW. Guhrau.

POLLO, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles WNW. Hardeberg.

POLLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 3½ miles S. Cangiano.

POLLABERG, a citadel of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles NW. Hardeberg.

POLLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, on the Weſer, with a ferry acroſs: 20 miles S. Hameln.

POLLENZA, a town of the iſland of Majorca: 7 miles WNW. Alcudia.

POLLINA, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea: 10 miles WNW. Miſtretta.

POLLINA, ſee *Polonia.*

POLLOCK, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 35 miles ESE. Halifax.

POLLOCK, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 13 miles SW. Newbern.

POLLOCKSHAWS, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew: 5 miles E. Paiſley, and 4 SW. Glaſgow.

POLLS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles N. Judenburg.

POLNISCH WETTE, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 5 miles S. Neiſſe.

POLNOVATSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 36 miles E. Berezov.

PO-LO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quangtong, on the Tong river: 10 miles WNW. Hoei-tcheou.

POLOK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 54 miles NW. Kaminiecz.

POLOLAMOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 100 miles WSW. Kemi.

POLOMA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Aweri, on the ſea coaſt, at the mouth of the river Formoſa, inhabited by fiſhermen.

POLONGHERA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Po: 13 miles S. Turin, and 5 SW. Carmagnola.

POLONHIR, a river of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, formed by the union of ſeveral ſmall ſtreams: 20 miles E. Tchontori, and loſes itſelf in lake Hara.

POLONIA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Adriatic, at Pirgo, in the province of Albania.

POLONIA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania; the ſee of a Greek biſhop: 20 miles N. Valona.

POLORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 26 miles SSW. Arcot, and 55 NW. Pondicherry.

POLOROTOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 24 miles S. Kirenſk.

POLOTSK, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, to which it gives name, ſituated on the Duna: 168 miles SE. Riga, and 272 S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 46. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 32. N.

POLOTSKOE, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north-eaſt by the government of Pſkov, on the north-weſt by the government of Riga, on the ſouth-eaſt by the governments of Smolenſko and Mogilev, and on the ſouth-weſt by Lithuania, about 160 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. This country made part of Lithuania. Polotſk is the capital. *Long.* 43. 30. to 49. 20 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 10. to 56. 16. N.

POLSTERAU, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 3 miles E. Fridaw.

POLTAVA, or *Pultawa*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Vorekla, the fortifications of which are not very ſtrong. This town, with the regular fort belonging to it, is ſubject to a commandant, who reſides here. The burghers carry on a conſiderable trade to the Crimea, and through Poland to Germany. This is but an indifferent town, being built in the manner of the Coſak towns; but was rendered famous by the Swedes beſieging it in 1709. At laſt it fell into the hands of the Ruſſians, after the defeat of Charles XII. near this place. A monaſtery ſtands upon an eminence, without the town, where the king of Sweden had his head-quarters: 84 miles NNW. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

POLTZIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania, near which are ſome mineral ſprings and baths: 46 miles NE. Stargard, and 32 SE. Colberg.

POLUDENNAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 180 miles S. Tobolſk, and 68 SSE. Iſchim.

POLYADDEN POINT, a cape in the Engliſh Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of Cornwall: 8 miles W. Deadman's Point.

POLYSTILO, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: 4 miles N. Thaſos.

POLZANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 5 miles SE. Tarento.

POMARD, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, celebrated for its wine: 1 league SW. Beaune.

POMARES, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: 5 leagues SW. St. Sever.

POMARICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 11 miles SSW. Matera.

POMBAL, a town of Portugal, and province of Eſtremadura, containing about 3700 inhabitants: 5½ leagues NE. Leyria, and 7 S. Coimbra.

POMBAS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 4 leagues S. Abrantes.

POMBO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Anziko.

POMBSDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 3 miles NW. Patſchau.

POMEGUE, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of France, at the entrance into the harbour of Marſeilles, defended by a tower, with a ſmall garriſon.

POMERANIA, a country of Germany, bounded on the north by the Baltic, on the eaſt by Pomerelia, on the ſouth by Poland and the margraviate of Brandenburg, and on the weſt by the duchy of Mecklenburg. The country is level, with few hills. In ſome parts indeed the ſoil is ſandy, but in moſt pretty cloſe and good, ſo that the inhabitants have not only every year a ſufficiency of wheat, rye, barley, and oats, for home conſumption, but export great quantities. They likewiſe cultivate buckwheat, vetches, flax, and hemp. It produces alſo a ſufficiency of fruit. In ſeveral parts of the country are fine heaths and foreſts, and among the latter, divers of oak. The wood of theſe foreſts is uſed not only for fuel, and the building of houſes and veſſels, but ſerves alſo for making tar and charcoal. Many parts yield turf for fuel. Thoſe parts which do not anſwer for tillage, are made uſe of for grazing. Its geeſe are famous for their largeneſs, and in general the dried Pomeranian geeſe, hams, ſauſages, and ſalmon paſs for the beſt in all Germany. The ſituation of this country on the Baltic, is very advantageous for trade and navigation; though the coaſt of Pomerania, eſpecially about the Oder, is very dangerous to veſſels, unleſs they have the good fortune of meeting with a haven, of which indeed there are ſeveral. The uſual payment of ſhoreage was aboliſhed by Bogiſlaf X.: but in 1743, confirmed again in Pruſſian Pomerania, namely, that after paying a reaſonable ſalvage, all ſtranded goods ſhould, without any expence or moleſtation, be delivered to the owner. Amber is found on the coaſts of Hither Pomerania, but not in ſuch quantities as on thoſe of Pruſſia. The whole duchy of Pomerania conſiſts of 68 towns, which are dividedinto immediate and mediate. The former of theſe are immediately under the ſupreme tribunals of the country, chooſe their own magiſtrates, and out of the three capital towns of every province, the governing burgo-maſters are appointed as ſtates of the country, and ſit in the diets thereof. On the other hand, the mediate cities are under the king's agents, or noblemen; take the oath of fidelity and allegiance to their lords and patrons; attend their courts, and have the proceſſes of townſmen on appeal, moved from their magiſtracy to the courts of thoſe agents or nobleſſe under whom they are. Their magiſtrates are likewiſe appointed by their lords, and confirmed by the regency. The greateſt part of the inhabitants, ſince the years 1534 and 1535, in which the reformation took place, have profeſſed Lutheraniſm, though in ſome parts there are Calviniſts and Catholics. Theſe parts were anciently inhabited by the Suevi and Vandals, under whom were comprehended the Goths, the Rugi, the Lemovi, and other nations. Theſe quitting it about the middle of the ſixth century, the Slavi or Wendi entered the country, and meeting with an amicable reception, ſettled there in great numbers, diffuſing themſelves all over the country. The firſt record in which the name of Pomerania occurs, is a bull of pope Innocent, bearing date in the year 1140, for the confirmation of the newly erected biſhopric of Pomerania. This appellation, in all appearance, is of Sclavonic etymology, being compounded of the words Po, Marſki, that is, on, or near, the ſea, and in proceſs of time was extended to the country on the weſt ſide of the Oder. Pomerania is divided by the Oder into the Anterior, or Hither Pomerania, and Hinder, or Farther Pomerania; the former on the weſt, the latter on the eaſt ſide of that river. The duchy of Pomerania was founded by prince Suantibor, in the year 1107, who at his death divided his poſſeſſions amongſt his four ſons. As this family became extinct, the eſtates were taken poſſeſſion of by Brandenburg and Poland; and in the year 1537, by the death of the laſt duke, Boleſlaus XIV. Sweden became poſſeſſed of a part which had been already obtained by conqueſt. By the treaty of Weſtphalia, the Swedes were left in poſſeſſion of Anterior Pomerania, with the principality of Rugen, the town of Stettin, the iſland of Wollin, the Oder, Friſch Haff, &c.; but after an unfortunate war, the principal part was ceded to Pruſſia, ſo that the Peene is the boundary of Swediſh Pomerania. In the college of princes, two votes are given at the diet for Pomerania, one in the name of the king of Sweden, as duke of Anterior Pomerania; the other in the name of the king of Pruſſia, as duke of Hinder Pomerania; and the like takes place in Upper Saxony. The crown of Sweden is aſſeſſed in the ſum of one hundred and twenty-three rix-dollars twelve kruitzers and two-thirds to the chamber at Wetzlar; and Brandenburg, or Pruſſia, pays towards it the ſum of two hundred and ſeventy-two rix-dollars forty-nine kruitzers and a half.

**POMERELIA**, a country bounded on the north by the Baltic, on the eaſt by Pruſſia, on the ſouth by Poland, and on the weſt by Pomerania; about 90 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. This country was formerly a part of the duchy of Pomerania, and was governed by its own princes, of the Pomeranian line. The laſt of theſe, who was called Meſtowyn, dying without children, in the year 1295, left his dominions to Premiſlaus II. prince of Great Poland. But the marggrave of Brandenburg attacked this country, aſſiſted by the knights of the Teutonic Order, who afterwards united it to their dominions, and kept poſſeſſion of it from the year 1310 to 1466. After this it fell under the dominion of Poland. It has lately been annexed to the dominions of Pruſſia. The principal places are Dantzic and Stargard.

**POMERO**, a town of Iſtria: 6 miles SSE. Pola.

**POMFRET**, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: 30 miles NE. Wyndham.

**POMMAREZ**, a town of France, in the department of Landes: 10 miles SE. Dax.

**POMMERAYE** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florent: 1 league W. Chalonne, and 2 E. Florent-le-Viel.

**POMMERIEUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Craon: 1 league SE. Craon.

**POMMERIT-LE-VICOMTE**, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontrieu: 1½ league NE. Guingamp, and 1¾ SSE. Pontrieu.

**POMMIERS**, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde: 2 leagues W. la Reolle.

**POMOZDINSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, on the Vitchegda: 108 miles NE. Uſt Siſolſk.

**POMPADOUR**, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: 2½ leagues SW. Uzerches.

**POMPIDOUR**, or *St. Flour de Pompidour*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Florac: 3 leagues S. Florac.

**POMPIGNAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourdeaux: 2 leagues E. Bourdeaux.

**POMPONESCO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on th Po: 5 miles SE. Sabionetta.

**POMPTON**, a town of United America, in the State of Jerſey: 1 miles NE. Morriſtown.

**PONCIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Rambert, ſituated near the Ain 2½ leagues N. St. Rambert, and 3¼ SE. Bourg en Breſſe. *Long.* 23. 4 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

**PONDA**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the county of Soonda: 12 mile SE. Goa, and 20 N. Carwar.

**PONDICHERRY**, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, in the Carnatic, firſt ſettled by the French. In the year 1693, it was taken by the Dutch, but reſtored not long after. The Dutch were no ſooner in poſſeſſion of the place, than they raiſed new walls, erected ſeven regular baſtions, and whatever elſe was neceſſary to render it one of the moſt complete fortreſſes in the Indies, on account of its excellent ſituation. In 1696, upon the concluſion of a general peace, the place wa reſtored to the French, who thereby acquired the property of Pondicherry and all thoſe fine new fortifications, for ſo trifling a ſum as five thouſand pounds, which they paid to the Dutch governor, upon his delivering u all that he poſſeſſed. After which Pondicherry became the chief ſeat an capital reſidence of the French Eaſt India Company. The houſes of th town are regularly laid out, as if it had been all built at once; it is no near four leagues in extent. The Europeans build with bricks; but th Indians, and other nations, uſe only wood, in that manner which we ca lath and plaſter: theſe houſes are only one ſtory high, and are uſuall eight yards in front, and ſix in depth, and very indifferently lighted Their roofs are all flat, for the conveniency of lying upon them, whic they do, almoſt naked, agreeably to the cuſtom of the country; for Pon dicherry lying in the torrid zone, is extremely hot, though the climate found, by experience, to be very wholeſome. It never rains, except ſeve or eight days at moſt, towards the end of October. The native Indians or as they are called here, Gentiles, or Gentoos, are moſt of them weave or painters; and though the beſt workmen cannot earn above two-pence day, yet upon this he is able to ſubſiſt himſelf, his wife, and his children their principal food being rice, boiled in water, or wrought up into paſte, and baked upon the coals. The adjacent country is extremely we cultivated, and produces rice in abundance; ſo that there is hardly a plac in the Indies of greater plenty, or where they have fleſh, fiſh, and fow on more reaſonable terms. One diſadvantage it has, and that too ver conſiderable, which is, the want of a port; for there is only a road befo Pondicherry, and that none of the beſt, the flux and reflux of the ſea is no above a foot or two at the moſt, the landing very difficult and troubleſom ſhips not being able to come within a leſs diſtance than half a league o the place. It was taken by the Engliſh, in the year 1761, when the fo tifications were deſtroyed. In the year 1763, it was reſtored to th French, by the peace of Verſailles, after which orders were given to repa the fortifications. In the year 1778, it was again taken by the Engliſ and reſtored in 1783: 75 miles SSW. Madras, and 75 N. Negapatam *Long.* 80. 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 58. N.—This city was taken by th Britiſh troops, on the 23d of Auguſt, 1793.

**PONDICO**, a ſmall iſland, in the Grecian Archipelago, uninhabited 2 miles N. Negropont. *Long.* 41. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

**PONFERRADA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 23 mil W. Aſtorga.

**PONG-CHOUI**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provinc of Se-tchuen: 50 miles SE. Pei-tcheou.

**PONGEDAMY**, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the arms of the Indu which runs into the ſea.

**PONG-HOU**, a cluſter of iſlands in the Chineſe Sea, between the provin of Fo-kien and the iſland of Formoſa. *Long.* 131. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 4

**PONG-TSE**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Kiang-ſi, on the Yang-tſe river: 30 miles NE. Kieou-Kiang.

**PONIEMUNAY**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki 28 miles ESE. Birza.

**PONIEWIEZ**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: miles S. Birza.

**PONOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on t coaſt of the Frozen Ocean: 144 miles N. Archangel.

**PONOI**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean, nea town of the ſame name. *Long.* 58. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 10. N.

**PONOMPING**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Cambodia: miles SE. Cambodia.

**PONS**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the partment of the Lower Charente: 2¼ poſts S. Saintes, and 65 SSW. Pa *Long.* 17. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 34. N.

**PONS**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 14 miles Cervera.

**PONT**, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, wh runs into the German Ocean: 7 miles N. Tinemouth.

*Pont l'Abbé*, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimper: 3 leagues SSW. Quimper, and 4½ SE. Douarnenez.

*Pont l'Abbé*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carentan: 3 leagues NW. Carentan, and 3 S. Valognes.

*Pont l'Abbé*, a town of France, in the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saintes: 4 leagues NW. Saintes, and 2½ SE. Rochefort.

PONT D'AIN, or *Pont Dain*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg en Breſſe, near the Ain: 2½ poſts SE. Bourg en Breſſe, and 61¼ SSE. Paris.

PONT D'AMBOISE, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 3 leagues SE. Chinon.

PONT DE L'ARCHE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louviers: 2 leagues N. Louviers, and 3½ S. Rouen.

PONT AUDEMER, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure: 8½ poſts ENE. Caen, and 6 SW. Rouen. *Long*. 18. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 17. N.

PONT AVEN, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimperlé: 2½ leagues SE. Concarneau, and 2½ W. Quimperlé.

PONT AUTHON, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: 3½ leagues SE. Pont Audemer.

PONT DE BEAUVOISIN, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin, on the borders of Savoy. The countries being joined by a bridge of ſtone, over a ſmall river: 11 miles W. Chambery, and 38 ESE. Lyons.

PONT DE CAMAREZ, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Affrique, celebrated for its mineral waters: 2 leagues S. St. Affrique, and 6 S. Milhau.

*Pont de Cé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, on the Loire, near which the army of Mary of Medicis was defeated, in the year 1620, and on the 7th of September, 1793, the royaliſts were defeated by the republicans, under the command of general Roſignol: 1 league from Angers.—On the 25th of April, 1793, this town was taken by the royaliſts.

PONT CEARAUD, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe: 8 miles SE. Felletin.

PONT CHARTRAIN, a lake of Weſt Florida, 60 miles in circumference, near New Orleans. *Long*. 90. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 30. 23. N.

*Pont Château*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guerande: 5 leagues WNW. Guerande, and 4½ W. Blain.

*Pont du Château*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont Ferrand: 2½ leagues E. Clermont, and 3 SE. Riom.

*Pont l'Evêque*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Calvados: 7 leagues E. Caen, and 2¾ N. Liſieux. *Long*. 17. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 17. N.

PONT FARCY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vire: 2½ leagues NW. Vire, and 9½ SW. Caen.

PONT GIBAUT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riom: 3½ leagues WSW. Riom, and 3½ WSW. Clermont.

PONT DE JORT, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Falaiſe, with a mineral ſpring: 2½ leagues NE. Falaiſe, and 5 SW. Liſieux.

PONT DE MONTVERT, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Florac: 2½ leagues E. Florac, and 5 SE. Mende.

*Pont à Mouſſon*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meurte, on the Moſelle, which divides it into two parts. This town was raiſed by Charles IV. in the year 1354, to be an imperial city; it had once an univerſity, which, in the year 1768, was removed to Nancy: 4½ leagues S. Metz, and 4½ NNW. Nancy. *Long*. 23. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 54. N.

PONT DE REMY, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville: 2 leagues ESE. Abbeville.

PONT DE ROIDE, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite: 2½ leagues NNW. St. Hypolite, and 1½ W. Blamont.

PONT ROUSEAU, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, on the ſouth ſide of the Loire, oppoſite Nantes.

PONT EN ROYANS, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: 6 leagues S. St. Marcelin, and 6 SW. Grenoble.

PONT SAINT ESPRIT (*Le*), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gard, ſituated on the Rhône, over which is a ſtone bridge, built in the middle of the 13th century. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, and is defended by a citadel: 8½ leagues ENE. Alais, and 9½ NNE. Niſmes.

PONT SAINT MAXENCE, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Senlis, with a bridge over the Oiſe: 4 leagues SSW. Compiegne, and 2 N. Senlis.

PONT ST. PIERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louviers: 2 leagues NE. Pont de l'Arche.

PONT SAINT VINCENT, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nancy: 2 leagues S. Nancy, and 5 W. Luneville.

PONT SCORF, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hennebon: 2 leagues NW. Hennebon.

PONT SUR SAMBRE, a town of France, in the department of the North: 2½ leagues E. La Queſnoy.

PONT SUR SEINE, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent: 1½ league NE. Nogent ſur Seine, and 4 W. Mery ſur Seine.

PORT SUR VANNES, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 8½ leagues WSW. Troyes, and 2 ESE. Sens.

PONT SUR YONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sens: 9 leagues SE. Melun, and 2 NNW. Sens.

PONT VALAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Fleche: 5 leagues S. Le Mans, and 3½ ENE. La Fleche.

PONT DE SORGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône: 2 leagues N. Avignon.

PONT DE VAUX, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ain, on the Reſouſe, near its union with the Saône: 5¼ leagues NW. Bourg-en-Breſſe, and 12½ N. Lyons. *Long*. 23. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 26. N.

PONT DE VESLE, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Ain, near the Veſle: 5 leagues W. Bourg-en-Breſſe, and 3½ S. Pont-de-Vaux. *Long*. 22. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 16. N.

PONT LE VOYE, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Aignan: 3 leagues S. Blois.

PONTA DELGADA, a ſea-port town of St. Michael, one of the Azore Iſlands, defended by a citadel; it contains 3 pariſh churches, 7 convents, and about 8000 ſouls.

PONTAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pau: 4½ leagues SE. Pau, and 3 WSW. Tarbe.

PONTADO SAL, a ſmall town in the iſland of Madeira.

PONTAIX, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Die: 3½ leagues E. Creſt, and 2 W. Die.

PONTARCY, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: 1½ league E. Vailly, and 1¼ N. Niſmes.

PONTARION, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourganeuf: 10 leagues S. Gueret.

PONTARLIER, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Doubs, on the borders of Swiſſerland, defended by a caſtle on a mountain, about half a mile from the town: 7½ poſts SE. Beſançon, and 65 SE. Paris. *Long*. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 54. N.

PONTARLON, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 5 leagues SE. Geneva.

PONTAUMUR, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riom: 6 leagues WNW. Clermont.

PONTBROGNY, a town of Savoy, in the Genevois: 2 miles N. Annecy.

PONTCROIX, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Finiſterre: 5 leagues W. Quimper, and 2¼ SW. Douarnenez. *Long*. 13. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 3. N.

PONTE, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and county of Canaveſe, at the conflux of the Soana and Orco: 10 miles SW. Ivrea, and 19 NNW. Turin.

PONTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 1½ league S. Montemor o Velho.

PONTE DE BARCA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho: 3 leagues N. Braga.

**PONTE DECIMO**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 8 miles NNW. Genoa.

**PONTE LANDELFO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 11 miles N. Benevento, and 28 ENE. Capua.

**PONTE DE LIMA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the Lima, containing a collegiate church, three hoſpitals, two convents, and about 2000 inhabitants: 4 leagues NE. Braga, and 11 N. Oporto. *Long.* 10. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 43. N.

**PONTE MOLINO**, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 24 miles S. Verona.

**PONTE DE ST. MAURO**, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz: 7 miles N. Goritz.

**PONTE-STURA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, ſituated at the conflux of the Stura and the Po: 4 miles W. Caſal, and 4 SE. Trino.

**PONTE VEDRA**, or *Ponte-vedra*, a town of Spain, near the weſt coaſt of Galicia: 25 miles N. Tuy.

**PONTEBA**, or *Ponte Imperial*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, only ſeparated by a ſmall river from the Venetian territory, adjoining to Ponteba Veneta.

**PONTEBA VENETA**, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, the boundary of the ſtates of Venice, ſeparated by a ſmall river from Ponte Imperiale, belonging to Carinthia: 20 miles NNW. Friuli, and 47 ENE. Cadroa.

**PONTEFRACT**, or *Pomfret*, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated at the conflux of the Are and the Dun, with a weekly market on Saturday. In the time of the Saxons, this town was called *Kirkby.* Here are the ruins of a caſtle in which the earl of Lancaſter was beheaded, by order of Edward II. Here Richard II. ended his days; and here the earl of Rivers and ſir Richard Gray were both murdered, by Richard III.: 23 miles SSW. York, and 175 N. London.

**PONTEVEDRA**, ſee *Ponteba.*

**PONTEVEZ**, a town of France, in the department of the Var: 1 league S. Hieres.

**PONTGOIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire: 2 leagues S. Chateauneuf-en-Thimerais.

**PONTHIEU**, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, in Picardy, ſituated between the rivers Canche and Somme. Abbeville was the capital.

**PONTI**, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 2 miles S. Peſchiera.

**PONTI**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat: 6 miles SW. Acqui, and 18 E. Aſti.

**PONTICCHIO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 4 miles W. Dragonera.

**PONTICUSA**, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 33. N.

**PONTIGNY**, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 10 miles NE. Auxerre.

**PONTIVY**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Morbihan, ſituated on the river Blavet, with a linen manufacture, and about 2000 inhabitants: 7 leagues NNE. Hennebon, and 8½ N. Vannes.

**PONTŒILLIER**, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon, on the Saône: 5 leagues E. Dijon, and 4 SW. Gray.

**PONTOISE**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, ſituated on a hill, near the Oiſe, defended by a caſtle: 11 poſts E. Rouen, and 4 W. Paris. *Long.* 19. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

**PONTONS**, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: 2 leagues NE. Dax.

**PONTORSON**, or *Pont Orſon*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avranches, on the river Coeſnon, near the ſea, with a tide harbour, the fortifications have been deſtroyed: 3¾ leagues SSW. Avranches. *Long.* 16. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

**PONTREMOLI**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 26 miles SSW. Parma, and 72 NW. Florence. *Long.* 27. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

**PONTRIEU**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North Coaſts: 2½ leagues N. Guingamp, and 6¼ NW. St. Brieuc.

**PONTVALAIN**, ſee *Pont Valain.*

**PONTYPOOL**, a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, celebrated for its iron mills, and manufacture of japanned ware called Pontypool, with a weekly market on Saturday: 18 miles SW. Monmouth, and 146 W. London.

**PONZA**, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Naples, at the entrance of the Gulf of Gaeta, containing a town, a harbour, and conſiderable ſalt works, belonging to the duchy of Parma; there are ſeveral ſmaller iſlands near it. *Long.* 30. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

**PONZONE**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat: 10 mile S. Acqui, and 18 N. Savona.

**POOL**, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſituat on a large bay, called *Luxford Lake*, or *Pool Harbour*, which, including a its angles, is fifty miles in circumference. Pool is a place of great trade and the merchants ſend out a great many veſſels to the Baltic, Portugal Newfoundland, America, Greenland, Newcaſtle, &c. Near the mouth o the harbour is an oyſter bank, and a number of ſmall veſſels are employe during the ſeaſon, in conveying them to the fattening beds in the creeks o Eſſex and Kent. This place in the laſt age, from a ſedge plat and a fe fiſhing-huts, aroſe to be a populous town, very rich, and adorned wit handſome buildings. Henry VI. by act of Parliament, granted to it th privileges he had taken from Melcombe, and gave the mayor leave to incloſe it with walls, which were begun next the harbour, by Richard III During the time of the civil wars of the laſt century, Pool was garriſone for the parliament. Pool was erected into a county of itſelf, by charter o queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The harbour is allowed to be one of the beſt and ſafeſt in the whole channel for merchant-ſhips to lie in, as the ground is every where ſoft, and water alway ſufficient at ſpring-tides, for veſſels of ſixteen feet draught of water t come up to the quay; and there are very good anchoring-grounds in Swanage Bay, and likewiſe in the Bay of Studland, juſt without the harbour as alſo oppoſite Brownſea Caſtle, at the entrance of the harbour. Ther are belonging to this port 230 ſail of ſhipping, burthen 21,301 tons, an employing about 1500 men; about 140 ſhips are employed in the foreig trade, and the remainder in coaſting and fiſhing. There is a long narro neck of land which projects from the north-eaſt part of the iſland of Purbeck, called *South-haven Point*, and another ſhoots out of the main land o Dorſetſhire called *North-haven Point*. The diſtance between theſe is abo a quarter of a mile, forming the entrance to the bay and harbour of Poo Directly facing this entrance, lies the entrance of Brownſea, which divide the ſtream; the largeſt and navigable branch flows to the north, and lea to Pool. The cuſtom-houſe ſtands at the eaſt end of the great quay. He is a collector, three patent officers, a cuſtomer, a comptroller, and, beſide general tide-waiters, land-waiters, and other attendants. The cuſtoms i 1770, amounted to 13,747l. The bay or at leaſt that part of it whi immediately ſurrounds Poole, is called *Luxford Lake*, in ſome maps, an is of very large extent, like a ſea, having a narrow entrance, on the eaſ from the Britiſh Channel. It contains ſeveral iſlands; on the ſouth lie Brownſea (the largeſt) Furſey, St. Helen's, Long and Round Iſland Grove Iſland, Perquam, or Pelham, and Horſe Iſlands, &c. the latter i almoſt waſhed away. This bay is full of mud banks, interſected by a grea number of channels, by which boats, and other ſmall veſſels can paſs. Th navigation in the bay is almoſt wholly confined to the channels. There i no ſailing over the mud banks, even at high water, except for boats lightl laden, or thoſe of the ſmaller ſize. The windings of the channel lengthe the way: 28 miles SSW. Saliſbury, and 105 SW. London. *Long.* 1 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

**POOL'S ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland of America, in the Cheſapeak Bay

**POONAH**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapour, an capital of the Weſtern Mahrattas: 75 miles SE. Bombay, and 110 NW Viſiapour. *Long.* 73. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 32. N.

**POOR KNIGHTS**, a cluſter of iſlands in the South Pacific Ocea near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 174. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

**POORANDAR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapour 20 miles SSE. Poonah, and 90 NW. Viſiapour. *Long.* 74. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

**POOTE** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villaine: 2½ leagues ENE Villaine, and 4 WSW. Alençon.

**POPACHTON**, a town of the United States of America, in Ne York: 38 miles WNW. Eſopus.

**POPAYAN**, a province of South America, in the government o Terra Firma, bounded on the north by Terra Firma, and the provin of Carthagena, on the eaſt by New Grenada, on the ſouth by Quito, an on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean, extending from north to ſouth abou one hundred and ten leagues, and from 24 to 80 from eaſt to we The temperature of this country varies greatly, according as the place are ſituated in the plains, or on the ſides of the mountains; ſome bein rather cold than hot, others the reverſe, while others enjoy throughout th year a perpetual ſpring, particularly Popayan, the capital. The ſame m be ſaid of the ſoil, which produces in great abundance the grains and frui proper to its ſituation: the farmers breed great numbers of cattle a ſheep, ſome of which they ſell in the towns, and drive others to Quit where they are ſure of a good market. The juriſdiction of Popayan more ſubject to tempeſts of thunder and lightning than any of t known parts of America; frequent damages are done by theſe ſtorm nor are earthquakes unfrequent, and ſuppoſed to proceed from the gr number of mines. In ſeveral of the vallies of this juriſdiction is a r markable inſect, particularly famous for the power of the ſmall quantity

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venom it contains; it reſembles a ſpider, but is leſs than a bug, and by ſome called coya, by others cayba. It is of a fiery red colour, and, like ſpiders, is frequently found in the corners of walls, and among the herbage. The venom of this ſmall creature is of ſuch malignity, that on ſqueezing the inſect, if any happen to fall on the ſkin either of man or beaſt, it immediately penetrates into the fleſh, cauſing large tumours, which are ſoon ſucceeded by death. The only remedy hitherto known, is on the firſt appearance of a tumour to ſinge the party all over the body, with flames of ſtraw or long graſs growing in theſe plains. In order to this, the Indians of the country lay hold of the patient, ſome by the feet, and others by the hands, and with great dexterity perform the operation, after which the perſon is reckoned to be out of danger. Among the ſeveral plants of this juriſdiction, is that called by the natives cuca or coca; an herb ſo eſteemed by the Indians, that they will part with any kind of proviſions, the moſt valuable metals, gems, or any thing elſe, rather than want it. It is ſo nutritive and invigorating, that the Indians will labour whole days without any other proviſions. Great quantities of it are carried to the mine-towns, and uſed by the Indians, who otherwiſe would not be able to perform their work. Popayan, is one of the beſt trading countries in the government of Terra Firma, large quantities of Spaniſh goods being ſent thither from Carthagena, when the galleons arrive there. But beſides this tranſitory commerce, as it may be called, it has alſo another, reciprocal between it and Quito, to which it ſends horned cattle and mules, and receives in return cloths and baize. Its active commerce conſiſts in dried beef, ſalted pork, roll-tobacco, hogs lard, rum, cotton, ribbons, and other ſmall wares. Sugar and ſnuff are fetched from Santa Fé, and ſent to Quito. Here is alſo another traffic, which conſiſts in bartering ſilver for gold, there being abundance of the latter and very little of the former.

POPAYAN, a city of South America, and capital of the province of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, and one of the moſt ancient cities in theſe parts. It ſtands in a large plain, having on the north ſide an uninterrupted proſpect of the country; on the eaſt is a mountain of a middling height called *M*, from its reſembling that letter. The houſes are all built of unburnt bricks, having ſpacious and well contrived apartments; and many of them a balcony towards the ſtreet, but the doors and windows very low and narrow; all the houſes of note have one ſtory, but the others only a ground-floor. The church was erected into a cathedral, in the year 1547, and is the only parochial church in the city. There are ſeveral convents, and an univerſity. The inhabitants of Popayan conſiſt of Spaniards; caſts reſulting from the marriage of the Whites and Negroes; Indians, and Mulattoes: but the greateſt part are of the negro caſt, owing to the multitude of negroe ſlaves kept as labourers in the mines and the plantations in the country, and to do the moſt ſervile works in the city; while the number of Indians is very ſmall. The inhabitants of Popayan are computed at about 25,000, among whom are many Spaniſh families; particularly ſixty, known to have been deſcended from very noble families in Spain. Popayan is the conſtant reſidence of the governor, whoſe office being purely civil, there is no neceſſity for his being acquainted with military affairs. Within the limits of his government all matters civil, political, and military, are under his direction, he is alſo the chief magiſtrate of the city; the others are the two ordinary alcades, choſen annually, and a proper number of regidores; the conſtitution being the ſame as in the cities: 190 miles N. Quito. *Long.* 75. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 50. N.

POPA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi, on the Pe-cha river: 22½ miles S. Quei-ling.

POPELNESS, a cape of Scotland, at the north extremity of the iſland of Yell. *Long.* 2. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 61. 5. N.

POPERINGUE, a town of Flanders: 6 miles W. Ypres, and 17 SE. Dunkirk.

POPIGAN, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in *Long.* 119. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 40. N. and runs into the Chatanga, at Popiganſkoi.

POPIGANSKOI, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Chatanga: 428 miles NNE. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 118. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. N.

PO-PIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 15 miles NNE. Tong-tchang.

POPLAR, an iſland in the Cheſapeak, near the coaſt of Maryland: 20 miles SSE. Annapolis.

POPO, a mountain of South America, in the archbiſhopric of La Plata, and juriſdiction of Oruro: celebrated for its mines.

POPO, or *Papa*, a kingdom of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt, about 8 leagues in extent. The ſoil is flat and ſandy, without either hills or trees.

POPO *(Grand)*, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt, ſituated near the ſea, in a fertile ſoil, at the mouth of the river which comes from the country of Ardra.

POPO *(Little)*, a town of Africa, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, not far from Grand Popo.

POPOCATAPEE, a town of North America, in the audience of Mexico: 12 leagues SE. Mexico.

POPOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 7 miles NNW. Solmona.

POPORNICA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 36 miles NE. Stephanowze.

POPPELSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn, near which the elector has a palace: 3 miles SSW. Bonn.

POPPEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles S. Bohmiſch Waidhoven.

POPPENDORF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles NNE. Rackeſburg.

POPPINA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 17 miles SW. Driſtra.

POPPOFORI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 2½ miles SW. Oria.

POPRAT, a river of Hungary, which riſes near Lurigna, and paſſes by Podolicz, Palotza, Sandek, &c. and runs into the Viſtula, about 20 miles below Cracow, in Poland.

PORCAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Travancore, on the coaſt of Malabar: 75 miles NW. Travancore. *Long.* 76. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 15. N.—This town was taken by the Britiſh troops, on the 11th of January, 1794.

PORCHESTER CASTLE, a fortreſs of England, in the county of Hants, generally uſed as a priſon for foreign enemies: 4 miles N. Portſmouth.

PORCHOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov: 60 miles E. Pſkov. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

PORCIA, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 16 miles NNW. Concordia.

PORCINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 8 miles NE. St. Seviero.

PORCO, a juriſdiction of South America, in the archbiſhopric of La Plata, ſituated to the weſt of Potoſi, about 25 leagues from the city of La Plata, and extending about 20 leagues. In this juriſdiction is the mountain of Porco, whence it has its name, and from whoſe mine the yncas extracted all the ſilver for their expences and ornaments; and accordingly was the firſt worked by the Spaniards after the conqueſt. The coldneſs of the ſituation of this diſtrict occaſions a ſcarcity of grain and fruits; but, on the other hand, it abounds in fine cattle of all ſorts.

PORCUNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen: 8 miles SSW. Andujar.

PORCZOW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 60 miles WSW. Novogrodek.

PORDENACK POINT, a cape of England, on the weſt coaſt of Cornwall: 2 miles S. from the Lands-end.

POREITCH, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk: 28 miles NW. Smolenſk. *Long.* 49. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 5. N.

PARDONONE, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 12 miles NNW. Concordia.

PORI, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean: 20 miles SSE. Cerigo.

PORLAIT, or *Porloyd*, a river of North Wales, in the county of Caernarvon.

PORLOCK, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated at the bottom of a commodious bay, in the Briſtol Channel. At the weſt corner of the bay, which forms a concave of near three miles from point to point, the quay is ſituated, and there is a ſmall pier; three or four veſſels belong to the harbour, and are uſually employed in fetching coals and lime from Wales. In the centre of the bay is a decoy for catching wild fowl. A market was formerly held here every Thurſday, but there are now only three markets in a year: 30 miles W. Bridgwater, and 167 W. London.

PORNASCE, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: 13 miles WNW. Albenga.

PORNIC, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Painbœuf; chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen: 8 leagues W. Nantes, and 3½ S. Painbœuf.

PORO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, near the river Vojuſſa: 12 miles NE. Valona.

PORO, an iſland in the Gulf of Engia, near the coaſt of Greece: 22 miles W. Cape Colonni. *Long.* 41. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 31. N.

PORO HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 108 miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 135. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 22. N.

POROG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 20 miles SE. Oneg.

POROMUSHIR, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, one of the Kuriles, about 44 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. *Long.* 174. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 15. to 52. N.

POROSLO, or *Borozlo*, a town of Hungary, on the weſt ſide of the Theyſſe, where is a magazine for ſalt: 40 miles E. Waitzen, and 18 SE. Erlau.

POROZ, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, which runs into the Kama, near Kai.

PORPUS POINT, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long*. 71. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 8. S.

PORQUERIZA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 13 miles E. Cervera.

PORQUEROLLES, a ſmall iſland of France, and the principal of thoſe called *Hieres*, about 10 miles long, and 2½ wide; is defended by an old caſtle, and a ſmall fort.

PORRENTRUI, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Bâle; the reſidence of the biſhop; populous and well built, in a fertile diſtrict. The principal part of the inhabitants are proteſtants: 21 miles SW. Bâle, and 24 NW. Soleure. *Long*. 24. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 24. N.

PORRIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maximin: 2 leagues NW. St. Maximin.

PORSANGER, or *Poſanger*, a town of Norwegian Lapland, ſituated on a bay of the North Sea: 104 miles W. Wardhuys. *Lat*. 70. 50. N.

PORSCHENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 16 miles SSE. Freyburg.

PORSELON, or *Porſelouc*, a town of the kingdom of Siam, rich and commercial, ſituated on a large river, which runs into the Gulf of Siam. It is ſurrounded with 14 baſtions, conſtructed by ſome French engineers. *Long*. 117. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 17. 48. N.

PORT ALLAN, a harbour of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Wigton: 2 miles E. Whitehorn.

PORT AMHERST, a harbour on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long*. 65. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 43. 32. N.

PORT BANKS, a bay of Cook's River, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long*. 152. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 58. 40. N.

PORT BARWELL, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long*. 149. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 59. 40. N.

PORT COX, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of America: 60 miles SE. Nootka Sound.

PORT DAUPHIN, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton.

PORT EGMONT, a large and convenient harbour on the north coaſt of Falkland's Iſland.

PORT D'ENVAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saintes: 2 leagues N. Saintes, and 4 SE. Rochfort.

PORT D'ESPAGNE, a ſmall ſeaport, in the iſland of Trinidad.

PORT FAMINE, ſee *Famine*.

PORT FLOAT, a bay and village of Scotland, in the county of Wigton: 7 miles S. Stranrawer.

PORT GLASGOW, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, ſituated on the north ſide of the Clyde: 26 miles N. Ayr, and 18 WNW. Glaſgow.

PORT GORE, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long*. 150. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 59. 10. N.

PORT HANNA, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America: 40 miles SE. Nootka Sound.

PORT HAWKESBURY, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America, at the north entrance into the Straits of Juan de Fuca. *Long*. 124. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 48. 35. N.

PORT HERBERT, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long*. 65. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 43. 53. N.

PORT HOOD, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long*. 61. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 46. N.

PORT JACKSON, a bay and Engliſh ſettlement on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland: 3 leagues N. Botany Bay.

PORT IRON POINT, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Wales, and county of Glamorgan: 3 miles W. Oxwich Point.

PORT ISAAC, a haven of England, on the north-weſt coaſt of the county of Cornwall. *Long*. 4. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 37. N.

PORT LOUIS, a ſea-port town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Guadaloupe. *Long*. 43. 47. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 16. 38. N.

PORT LOUIS, a ſeaport of the iſland of Mauritius, and chief place of the iſland; the town is without walls and fortifications; the houſes are built of wood, and each ſurrounded ſeparately with palliſades. An intrenchment is thrown up towards the ſea, and a fort defends the entrance into the harbour. *Long*. 75. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 20. 10. S.

PORT LOUIS, a town and fortreſs of the iſland of Guadaloupe.

PORT LOUIS (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hennebon, at the mouth of the Blavet, ſituated at the extremity of a peninſula, defended by a citadel, ſurrounded by the ſea, and rocks difficult to avoid. The road is ſpacious, and the harbour ſecure. Beſides the citadel, it is otherwiſe fortified; the commerce is conſiderable: 1 league S. l'Orient.

PORT MAGOT, a town of the iſland of St. Domingo: 14 mile ESE. Port Paix.

PORT MAHON, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Minorca, of which it is the preſent capital, and one of the beſt harbours in the Mediterranean; built by Mago, the Carthaginian. It is not large, but commercial and rich; the ſtreets are narrow and not paved; it is defended by Fort St. Philip, and other fortifications. *Long*. 20. 58. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 39. 52. N.

PORT MORANT, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, near the eaſt end of the iſland. *Long*. 76. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 54. N.

PORT PAIX, a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, ſituated on the north ſhore, with a good harbour. The territory round it is conſidered as one of the moſt healthy in the iſland. *Long*. 72. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 19. 55. N.

PORT PALLISER, a harbour in Kerguelen's Land, in the Southern Indian Ocean. *Long*. 69. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 49. 3. S.

PORT PASQUET, a harbour on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland of Majorca.

PORT PATRICK, a ſmall ſea-port town of Scotland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Wigton, the neareſt harbour of Great Britain to Ireland, being not more than 20 miles to Donaghadee. Formerly the harbour was a mere inlet between two ridges of rocks, which advanced into the ſea, and only fit for flat-bottomed boats. There is now one of the fineſt quays in Britain, with a reflecting light-houſe; and, inſtead of a few flat-bottomed boats, above a dozen trading veſſels, of from 40 to 60 tons, which ſail and return regularly; beſides a number of veſſels which occaſionally come from other ports. The larger veſſels are navigated at an average by ſix men each. The light-houſe is particularly uſeful, and as there has long been another light-houſe on the Iriſh ſide, it renders the paſſage, even in the darkeſt night, convenient and comfortable, like a ſtreet well-lighted on both ſides. The ſea riſes conſiderably along this coaſt. At low water you can walk round the point of the pier, which at high water is from ten to fifteen feet deep at the entrance. This being the narroweſt part of the channel, has naturally the effect of accumulating the fluid upon the ſhores, when there is a ſwell from a ſtorm. What is farther deſerving of remark is, that at Donaghadee, which is almoſt directly oppoſite, the ſea ebbs and flows near an hour ſooner than at Port Patrick. There are now four elegant veſſels, fitted up with every accommodation, whoſe only object is to forward the mail, and to convey travellers from one iſland to the other. Both their exports and imports have greatly increaſed. The principal exports are goods from Paiſley, Mancheſter, &c.; and they import conſiderable quantities of the Iriſh linen manufacture. It appears from an enumeration recently made, that there are in the country part of the pariſh, 484, and in the town 512 ſouls, ſo that the whole population amounts to 996: 5 miles SW. Stanrawer. *Long*. 5. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 50. N.

PORT AU PRINCE, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, ſituated on the weſt coaſt. The country in the environs produces cotton, indigo, ſugar, and coffee. In the year 1770, great part of the town was deſtroyed by an earthquake. In the year 1794, it was taken by the Engliſh. *Long*. 72. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 40. N.

PORT RESOLUTION, a harbour on the north ſide of the moſt eaſterly point of the iſland of Tanna, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Cook, in the year 1774. It is no more than a little creek, running in ſouth-by-weſt half-weſt, three quarters of a mile, and is about half that in breadth. A ſhoal of ſand and rocks, lying on the eaſt ſide, makes it ſtill narrower. The depth of water in the harbour is from ſix to three fathoms, and the bottom is ſand and mud. No place can be more convenient for taking in wood and water, for both are cloſe to the ſhore. The water ſtunk a little after it had been a few days on board, but it afterwards turned ſweet; and even when it was at the worſt, the tin machine would, in a few hours, recover a whole caſk. This is an excellent contrivance for ſweetening water at ſea, and is well known in the navy. *Long*. 169. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 19. 32. S.

PORT ROSEWAY, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long*. 65. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 43. 40. N.

PORT ROYAL ISLAND, an iſland in Port Royal entrance, near the coaſt of South Carolina, about 12 miles long, and 5 wide. Beaufort is the principal town.

PORT ROYAL, or *Porto Eſcondedo*, a ſmall iſland and harbour in the bay of Campeachy, near the coaſt of Yucatan. *Long*. 74. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 18. 22. N.

PORT ROYAL, a ſeaport of the iſland of Jamaica, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, on a narrow neck of land, in which a thouſand ſail of ſhips could anchor with the greateſt convenience and ſafety; and the water was ſo deep at the quay of Port Royal, that veſſels of the greateſt burthen could lay their broadſides to the wharfs, and load or unload with but little trouble and at a ſmall expence. It contained 2000 houſes very handſomely built, and few places in the world could be compared to this town for trade, wealth, and an entire corruption of manners.

this flouriſhing ſtate it continued till the 9th of June 1692, when a dreadful earthquake, which ſeemed to ſhake the very foundations of the iſland, overwhelmed Port Royal, and buried nine-tenths of it eight fathoms under water. They, however, rebuilt the town after this deſtructive ſhock; but about ten years after, it was laid in aſhes by a terrible fire. Notwithſtanding this ſecond cataſtrophe, the extraordinary convenience of the harbour tempted them to rebuild it again. But in the year 1722, one of the moſt dreadful hurricanes ever known, reduced it a third time to a heap of rubbiſh. Warned by theſe extraordinary calamities, which ſeemed to mark out this place as a ſpot devoted to deſtruction, the cuſtom-houſe and public offices were removed, by an act of the aſſembly, and no market ſuffered to be held here for the future. It contains at preſent about 200 houſes, a navy yard, an hoſpital, and barracks for a company of ſoldiers: the fortifications are kept in repair: 20 miles SW. Kingſton. *Long.* 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

PORT ROYAL, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the ſouth ſide of the Rappahanoc: 43 miles N. Richmond. *Long.* 77. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 12. N.

PORT ROYAL ENTRANCE, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of South Carolina. *Long.* 80. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 24. N.

PORT ROYAL, or *Annapolis*, in Nova Scotia, ſee *Annapolis*.

PORT ST. JAMES, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 64. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 55. S.

PORT SAINTE MARIE, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Agen, on the Garonne: 10 miles NW. Agen.

*Port Saint Père*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire: 3 leagues SW. Nantes, and 5 SE. Painbœuf.

PORT SANDWICH, a harbour of the iſland of Mallicollo, in the South Pacific Ocean. See *Mallicollo*.

*Port ſur Saône*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Veſoul: 2 leagues NW. Veſoul, and 3¼ SE. Juſſey.

PORT STEPHENS, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 207. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 40. S.

PORT DE LA TRINIDAD, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America.

PORT VENDRE, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, with a ſmall harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by two forts. It takes its name from a temple conſecrated to the goddeſs Venus: 5½ leagues E. Ceret.

PORT VINEGORA, or *Round Port*, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 71. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 30. S.

PORTA (*La*), a town of the iſland of Corſica, and capital of a diſtrict, as a French department: 22 miles SSW. Baſtia, and 15 NE. Corte.

PORTA CANNONE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 8 miles S. Termola.

PORTADOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Bann, into which the canal of Newry falls within a mile of this place. The linen manufacture is carried on here extenſively: 65 miles from Dublin.

PORTAFERRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the rapid ferry of Strangford. Heretofore a pretty briſk trade was carried on in this place, and between 30 and 40 veſſels belonged to its ports. From the high lands about Portaferry there are very fine proſpects over the whole lake of Strangford, the circumjacent country, the ſea, and the Iſle of Man: 80 miles from Dublin.

*Portalègre*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo; the ſee of a biſhop, and, beſides the cathedral, containing four pariſh churches, five convents, an hoſpital, and about 5600 inhabitants. It is fortified with walls and towers: 28 leagues E. Liſbon, and 5 SW. Valença de Alcantara, in Spain. *Long.* 11. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.—In the year 1704, this town was taken by the French, under the duke of Anjou.

PORTARLINGTON, a town of Ireland, ſituated on the river Barrow, partly in King's County, and partly in Queen's County. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament, for Queen's County. Portarlington is remarkable for the number of ſchools, principally for young children, to prepare them for ſuperior education: 31 miles N. Kilkenny, and 36 SW. Dublin.

PORTEL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 3¼ leagues NNW. Mourao.

PORTELA DAS CABRAS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho: 2½ leagues NW. Braga.

PORTELET, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: half a mile NW. Noirmont Point.

PORTELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 6 miles SW. Fundi.

PORTENDICK, a town of Africa, in the country of Zanhaga, inhabited by Moors, whoſe chief trade is fiſhing, and gathering gum in the neighbouring woods: it is ſituated on a bay, on the coaſt of the Atlantic.

PORTH TOWAN, a ſmall bay of England, on the north-weſt coaſt of the county of Cornwall: 12 miles NW. St. Ives.

PORTHDINLLEYN HEAD, a cape or promontory of North Wales, in the county of Caernarvon: 6 miles W. Pulhely.

PORTHORION ROAD, a bay in the Iriſh Sea, near the ſouth-weſt extremity of the county of Caernarvon.

PORTHYNON POINT, a cape of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan: 6 miles SSW. Penryſe.

PORTICI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, where the king of Naples has a palace, in which are depoſited the antiquities found at Herculaneum and Pompeia: 2 miles E. Naples.

PORTILLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 10 miles ESE. Valladolid.

PORTISHEAD POINT, a cape of England, on the north-weſt coaſt of the county of Somerſet, on the Severn; 3 miles SW. from the mouth of the Avon.

PORTLAND, a town of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main: 85 miles NNE. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 36. N.

PORTLAND CREEK, a ſmall bay, on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland: 25 miles S. Pont Rich.

PORTLAND ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 178. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 25. S.

PORTLAND (*Iſland of*), or rather a peninſula of England, on the coaſt of Dorſetſhire, in the Engliſh Channel, joined to the continent by what is called the *Cheſil Bank*, which has a heap of pebbles thrown up by the ſea, which reaches from Abbotſbury to Portland. This iſland, in the decline of the Saxon empire (for it is not mentioned by hiſtorians before that time) felt the ravages of the Danes more than any other place. At the end of the Daniſh war, it became part of the poſſeſſions of the church of Wincheſter. It is ſcarce ſeven miles round, and is encompaſſed with a ridge of high rocks, but is lower in the middle parts, here and there inhabited, producing plenty of corn, and good paſture for ſheep, but ſo barren of wood, that the poorer inhabitants uſe cow-dung dried in the ſun for firing. Portland continued in the church of Wincheſter, till the tenth year of Edward I. when Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, had it in exchange. The quarries at the weſt end of the iſland, afford excellent ſtone, firſt brought into repute in the reign of James I. Near the light-houſes is a remarkable cavern, from which the water riſes up like a fountain, and ſmall boats ſhelter themſelves in it. Portland Race is a dangerous eddy of two tides in the calmeſt ſeaſons. Portland Bill, the ſouthern extremity of the iſland, is a noted place for ſeamen, and on it are fixed two light-houſes for the direction of ſhips. This bill is ſaid to be in *Long.* 2. 28. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

PORTLAND ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, to the weſt of New Hanover, they are about ſix or ſeven in number, and appear to be fertile. *Long.* 148. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

PORTLAND KAY, a ſmall iſland, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica: 2 miles E. from Portland Point.

PORTLAND POINT, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 44. N.

PORTLAND POINT, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 78. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

PORTNEUF, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 68. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

PORTO, a town of Sicily, in the Vally of Mazara: 2 miles E. Palermo.

PORTO, ſee *Oporto*.

PORTO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 43 miles SW. Aſtorga.

PORTO, a ſmall ſea-port town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Tiber, the remains of a town built by Claudius and Trajan. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is generally a cardinal, and dependent only on the Pope: 10 miles SW. Rome.

PORTO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 19 miles NW. Como.

PORTO, a ſea-port town of the iſland of St. Mary, one of the Azores.

PORTO BELLO, or *St. Philipe de Puerto Bello*, a ſea-port town of America, in the province of Panama, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Iſthmus of Darien. Moſt of the houſes are built with wood. In ſome the firſt ſtory is of ſtone, and the remainder of wood. They are about 130 in number, but moſt of them remarkably ſpacious. The town is under the juriſdiction of a governor, with the title of lieutenant-general, as being ſuch under the preſident of Panama. The town conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, extending along the ſtrand, having ſeveral others croſſing it, and running from the declivity of the mountain to the ſhore; together with ſome lanes parallel to the principal ſtreet, where the ground will admit of it. It has two ſquares, one oppoſite to the cuſtom-houſe, which is a ſtone ſtructure, built on the quay; the other faces the great church, which is alſo of ſtone, large and decently ornamented, and ſerved by a vicar, and ſome other prieſts, who are natives of the country. Beſides the great church, there are alſo two convents. At the eaſt end of the town, in the road to Panama, is a quarter called *Guinea*, being the place where all the negroes of both ſexes, whether ſlaves or free, have their habitation. This quarter is greatly crowded, when the galleons are at Porto Bello, moſt of the inhabitants of the town retiring thither, for the ſake of letting their houſes. At the ſame time great numbers of mechanics who then flood hither from Panama, lodge in this quarter for cheapneſs. Porto Bello, which is but thinly inhabited, becomes, at the time when the galleons are there, one of the moſt populous places in the world. Its ſituation on the iſthmus, between the South and North Sea, the goodneſs of its harbour, and its ſmall diſtance from Panama, have given it the preference to all other places, for the rendezvous of the joint commerce of Spain and Peru, at its fair. As ſoon as advice arrives that the fleet from Peru have unloaded their merchandiſe at Panama, the galleons make the beſt of their way to Porto Bello, in order to avoid the many diſtempers which affect the ſeamen, and derive their ſource from idleneſs. The concourſe of people on this occaſion is ſuch, that the rent of lodgings is raiſed to an exceſſive height, the price of a middling chamber and a ſmall cloſet, during the fair, being often 1000 crowns; and thoſe of ſome larger houſes 4000, 5000, or 6000. The ſhips are no ſooner moored in the harbour, than the ſeamen erect in the ſquare, a large tent with ſails, where they depoſit the cargo, that the reſpective proprietors may find their goods by the marks which diſtinguiſh them. Theſe bales are drawn on ſledges by the crews of the ſeveral ſhips, and the money paid for their labour equally divided among them all. While the ſeamen and European traders are thus employed, the land is covered with droves of mules from Panama, each drove conſiſting of above 100, loaded with cheſts of gold and ſilver, on account of the merchants of Peru. The ſhips being unloaded, and the merchants of Peru, together with the preſident of Panama, arrived, the fair comes under deliberation; and for this purpoſe the deputies of the ſeveral parties repair on board the ſhips belonging to the commodore of the galleons, where, in preſence of that commander and the preſident of Panama, the former as patron of the Europeans, and the latter of the Peruvians, the prices of the ſeveral kinds of merchandiſe are ſettled, and the contracts ſigned and made public, that every one may by them regulate the ſale of his effects; and by this means all fraud is precluded. The purchaſes and ſales, as well as the exchange of money, are tranſacted by brokers from Spain and Peru. After this every merchant begins to diſpoſe of his own goods, the Spaniſh brokers embark their cheſts of money, and thoſe of Peru ſend away the goods they have purchaſed, by veſſels, up the river Chagre; and thus the fair of Porto Bello ends. The harbour of Porto Bello was diſcovered on the 2d of November, 1502, by Columbus, who was ſo charmed with its extent, depth, and ſecurity, that he called it Porto Bello, or the Fair Harbour. Its mouth, though three quarters of a mile broad, is well defended by Fort St. Philipe de Lodo Hierro, or Iron Caſtle, ſituated on the north point of the entrance; for the ſouth ſide being full of rocks, ſhips are obliged to keep in the middle, and conſequently within 660 yards of the caſtle, where there is from nine to fifteen fathoms water, and a bottom of clayey mud, mixed with chalk and ſand. On the ſouth ſide of the harbour, and about 200 yards from the town, is a large caſtle called *St. Jago de la Gloria*, having before it a ſmall point of land, projecting into the harbour, and on it is a ſmall fort, called *St. Jerom*, within 20 yards of the houſes. All theſe were demoliſhed by admiral Vernon, in the year 1739, with ſix ſhips only. The inclemency of the climate of Porto Bello is well known. The heat is exceſſive, being greatly augmented by the ſituation of the town, which is ſurrounded with high mountains, without any interval for the current of the winds, which would otherwiſe refreſh it. The trees on the mountains ſtand ſo thick, that they intercept the rays of the ſun, and conſequently prevent the earth under their branches from being dried; hence copious exhalations, which form large heavy clouds, and precipitate themſelves in violent torrents of rain; but theſe are no ſooner over, than the ſun breaks out afreſh, and ſhines with his former ſplendour; though before the activity of his rays has dried the ſurface of the ground, not covered by trees, the atmoſphere is again crowded with another collection of thick vapours, the ſun is again concealed, and another torrent of rain ſucceeds: in this manner it continues night and day, without any ſenſible diminution of the heat. Theſe torrents of rain, which, by their ſuddenneſs and impetuoſity, ſeem to threaten a ſecond deluge, are often accompanied with ſuch tempeſts of thunder and lightning, as muſt terrify the moſt intrepid; eſpecially as this dreadful noiſe is prolonged by repercuſſions from the caverns in the mountains, and augmented by the howlings and ſhrieks of the multitudes of monkeys of all kinds, inhabiting the adjacent foreſts. The continual inclemency of the ſeaſon, added to the fatigue of the ſeamen in unloading the ſhips, carrying the goods on ſhore in barges, and afterwards drawing them along on ſledges, cauſe a very profuſe perſpiration, and conſequently renders them weak and faint; while they, in order to recruit their ſpirits, have recourſe to brandy, of which there is on theſe occaſions, an incredible conſumption. The exceſſive labour, immoderate drinking, and the inclemency and unhealthfulneſs of the climate, muſt jointly injure the beſt conſtitutions, and produce theſe deleterious diſeaſes ſo common in this country. But it is not ſeamen alone who are ſubject to theſe diſeaſes; others, who are ſtrangers to the ſeas, and not concerned in the fatigues, are alſo attacked by them, which abundantly demonſtrates, that the cauſes of theſe diſeaſes have their riſe in the unhealthineſs of the climate, though the labour, and fatigue, and drinking to exceſs, tend to ſpread and inflame them: 60 miles N. Panama. *Long.* 79. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 42. N.

PORTO CAVALLO, a ſeaport of South America, in the province of Venezuela, attacked by the Britiſh in the year 1743, without ſucceſs: 25 miles NE. Caraccas.

PORTO DE COMBOA, a town on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: half a league and NE. Peniche.

PORTO DOS CASTELLANOS, a ſea-port town of South America, on the iſland of St. Sebaſtian.

PORTO FARINA, a ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, called by the natives *Gar el Mailan*, or *The Cave of Salt*. The harbour, eſpecially the inner part of it, is ſafe in all weathers, and opens into a navigable lake or pond, formed by the river Mejerdah, which runs through it into the ſea. *Long.* 10. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

PORTO FERRARO, or *Porto Ferrajo*, a ſeaport on the north coaſt of the iſland of Elba. *Long.* 28. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.—On the 6th of July, 1797, this port was taken poſſeſſion of by the Britiſh troops, after the evacuation of Leghorn.

PORTO FINO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, ſituated between two mountains, and anciently called *Portus Delphini*: 15 miles E. Genoa.

PORTO GRECO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, ſituated near the ſea coaſt: 9 miles S. Vieſta.

PORTO GRUARO, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, containing 3 churches, and 4 convents: 2 miles N. Concordia.

PORTO HERCOLE, a ſeaport of Italy, in the Stato de gli Præſidii, ſituated on a peninſula: 4 miles S. from Orbitello. *Long.* 28. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 19. N.

PORTO LEGNANO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, on the north-eaſt ſide of the Adige, oppoſite Legnano.—On the 13th of September, 1796, this town was taken by the French: the garriſon, containing 1673 men, ſurrendered priſoners of war.

PORTO LONGONE, a ſtrong ſeaport on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Elba. In the year 1646, it was taken by the French, and retaken by the Spaniards in the year 1650: 2 miles SE. Porto Ferraro.

PORTO MAURIZIO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, on a ſmall gulf which ſeparates it from Oneglia: 2 miles W. Oneglia.

PORTO NOVO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, principally in the poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe.

PORTO PRAIA, a town of St. Jago, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands, ſituated on a ſharp rock, on the eaſt ſide of the iſland: the harbour is good, and ſeldom deſtitute of a conſiderable number of ſhipping, unleſs the crown of Portugal happens to be at war with ſome other power. It has long been a place where the outward-bound Guinea and Indiamen have been accuſtomed to touch at for water and refreſhments, whether Engliſh, French, or Dutch, but few of them call on their return to Europe. The natives bring down to the ſhore the produce of the country for ſale, to the mariners and paſſengers; and the whole coaſt reſembles a fair, every place being filled with hogs, bullocks, fowls, goats, figs, plantanes, and cocoa-nuts, which they exchange for ſhirts, drawers, handkerchiefs, breeches, hats, waiſtcoats, and all manner of clothing. There is a fort on the ſummit of a hill that entirely commands the harbour; and were it properly mounted with cannon, and garriſoned, would be a place of great ſtrength. *Long.* 23. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 53. 30. N.

PORTO RICO, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, ſituated twenty leagues to the eaſtward of Hiſpaniola, about 140 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and 36 in breadth from north to ſouth. This iſland was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in the year 1493, and was at that time ſuppoſed to contain 600,000 inhabitants, who underſtanding that the Spaniards had made themſelves maſters of Hiſpaniola, concluded that they were invincible and immortal. One of their petty princes, it ſeems, had ſome doubts with regard to this point, and queſtioned, though they came from the eaſt, whether they were really the children of the Sun, as they pretended to be. He communicated his doubts to the other caziques of the iſland, upon which about 200 Spaniards had landed; and it was agreed, that, before they reſigned their liberties, they ſhould make an experiment upon the immortality of their invaders; but, in the mean time, treat them with great complaiſance and hoſpitality. Salſedo, a domeſtic of Columbus, happened to be the unfortunate object of this experiment. As the behaviour of the ſavages had given the Spaniards no room to doubt of their ſubmiſſion, the latter careleſsly ſtrolled through the iſland. Salſedo, falling into the territory of Jaguaca, belonging to the cazique Vraican, was entertained in the moſt ſumptuous and humane manner; and, upon his departure, an eſcort of fifteen or twenty ſavages was appointed to attend him and to carry his baggage. When they came to the river Guarabo, in the eaſtern part of the iſland, the Indians deſired of Salſedo the honour to carry him over on their ſhoulders, which he very readily granted. Some of the ſtrongeſt of the ſavages accordingly took him up; but while they were in the deepeſt part of the river, they threw him into it, according to their inſtructions, and by keeping him down, ſoon put an end to his life. When he was dead, they dragged his body aſhore; and, under the firm perſuaſion that he was immortal, remained about it for three days, aſking pardon for what they had done, till the carcaſe began to putrify. Then they informed their cacique of what had happened; and he repaired to the ſpot, to examine the body, which, being then quite corrupted, convinced him, and the other caciques, that the Spaniards were mortal. Upon this conviction they took to their arms, and, almoſt in an inſtant, put 150 of them to death, while they were rapaciouſly plundering the natives of their gold. The reſt muſt have undergone the ſame fate, had not Diego Salazar arrived with a freſh reinforcement. This maſſacre gave the Spaniards a plauſible pretext for exterminating the natives; an aim, which, in a ſhort time they effected: but this inhumanity was far from anſwering their purpoſe; for the vaſt treaſures of the iſland diſappeared with the natives. This circumſtance ſeems to favour the report, that the Indians had the ſecret of diſcovering and working their mines, which ſecret periſhed with themſelves. Be this as it may, the iſland of Porto Rico was ſtill a moſt deſirable object, on account of its fertility and ſituation. The iſland itſelf is extremely fertile, and enjoys all the benefits of the moſt temperate climate It is beautifully diverſified with woods, hills, and vallies; and well watered with a variety of ſtreams that deſcend from the mountains. Its meadows are very rich; and the cattle, of which they feed great plenty, were originally imported from Old Spain. The north part of the iſland, which is the moſt barren, is ſaid to contain various mines of ſilver and gold; though it is confidently affirmed, that gold duſt is often found in the ſands of their rivers. Many ſugar-mills are built; and the iſland produces all the different fruits which are common in the Weſt Indies. The woods are ſtored with parrots, wild pigeons, and other fowl. European poultry is found here in plenty, and their coaſts afford abundance of fiſh. A breed of dogs, which the Spaniards brought over to America, for hunting and tearing in pieces the defenceleſs inhabitants, are ſaid to live here wild in the wood, near the ſea ſhore, and ſubſiſt upon land-crabs, that burrow in the earth. The principal trade of the natives conſiſts in their ſugar, ginger, hides, and cotton, both raw and manufactured, caſſia, maſtic, ſalt, oranges, lemons, and ſweetmeats. *Long.* 65. 30. to 67. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. to 18. 35. N.

PORT-GLENONE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 105 miles from Dublin. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Bann, over which there is a bridge at the end of the town, which unites the counties of Antrim and Derry.

PORTO-RICO, ſee *St. Juan de Porto Rico.*

PORTO-SANTO, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, diſcovered, moſt probably, about the ſame time as Madeira. The Portugueſe fleet fell in with this iſland by accident in a ſtorm, and gave it this name on account of the protection it afforded them. It was then uninhabited; but has ever ſince continued peopled by Portugueſe, and in their poſſeſſion. The iſland of Porto Santo is but ſmall, not much exceeding five leagues in compaſs. It has a good harbour, and only one bay, where ſhips may ride ſecurely againſt all winds, except the ſouth-weſt. It is in this bay, that ſhips going or returning from India, ſtop to refit and refreſh, which is all the trade the inhabitants enjoy. The iſland produces wheat and corn in abundance; alſo cows, wild-boars, and rabbits; the latter in incredible numbers. But its moſt valuable productions for export are dragon's-blood, honey, wax, and fiſh. *Long.* 2. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 55. N.

PORTO SANTO, a ſeaport of South America, in Terra Firma, and province of Cumana.

PORTO SEGURO, a ſea-port town of South America, in Braſil, and ſaid to be the firſt place diſcovered in that country, in the juriſdiction of Bahia. The harbour is convenient and ſafe, with anchorage from ten to twenty fathoms, in a bay at the mouth of a river. *Long.* 23. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 45. S.

PORTO VECCHIO, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Corſica, ſituated in a gulf on the eaſt coaſt, which forms a vaſt harbour, in the midſt of marſhes, which render the air unwholeſome. In the year 1553, it was taken by the French: 60 miles S. Baſtia. *Long.* 27. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 37. N.

PORTA VENERO, or *Porta di Venero*, a town and ſeaport of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, at the entrance of the Gulf of Spezza: 5 miles S. Spezza.

PORTO VICO, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: 18 miles SSW. Breſcia.

PORTOLA, a town of Iſtria: 10 miles S. Capo d'Iſtria.

PORTOZERO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz; on the river Andoma, near the Onezſkoe Lake: 20 miles S. Pudoga.

PORTRETH, a ſmall bay of England, on the north-weſt coaſt of the county of Cornwall: 10 miles NW. from St. Ives.

PORTSEA ISLAND, an iſland of England, about 14 miles in circumference, between Portſmouth Harbour and Langſton Harbour, and ſeparated from the main land of Hampſhire, by a narrow channel, over which is a bridge. In this iſland are Portſmouth and Portſea.

PORTSEA, a town of England in the county of Hants, adjoining to Portſmouth, built on what was heretofore called *Portſmouth Common*, on condition that if the enemy ſhould land, the houſes were to be thrown down, without compenſation to the owners.

PORTSMOUTH, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Hants, ſituated on the iſland of Portſea. The town was anciently defended by a wall of timber, covered with earth; a baſtion to the north-eaſt, near the gate; and two forts of hewn-ſtone, at the mouth of the harbour, begun by Edward IV. and finiſhed by Henry VI. Queen Elizabeth, at great expence, fortified it with new works. King Charles II. after his reſtoration, directed great alterations, eſtabliſhed new docks and yards, raiſed ſeveral forts, and fortified them after the modern manner; which works were augmented in the reign of James the Second. Since that time it has received great additions from ſucceeding princes, ſo that it is, at preſent, the moſt regular fortreſs in Britain: and as it cannot be effectually attacked by ſea, may juſtly be deemed impregnable. This town was ſecured for the parliament in the late civil wars, till the reſtoration of Charles II. who was met here by Catharine, the infanta of Portugal, and here married to her. Within theſe few years, the government has bought ſtill more ground for additional works; and, no doubt, it may be made impregnable by land, as well as ſea, ſince a ſhallow water may be brought quite round it. All ſorts of military and naval ſtores are diſpoſed in the moſt exact order, ſo that the workmen can find what they want in the dark. The rope-houſe is near a quarter of a mile long. Some of the cables here require 100 men to work them; and their labour is ſo hard, that they can work at them but four hours a day. The leaſt number of men employed continually in the yard is ſaid to be 1000; the docks and yards, in ſhort, reſemble diſtinct towns, there being particular rows of dwellings, built at the public charge, for all the principal officers: and they are under a ſeparate government from the garriſon. Here is a fine quay for laying up the cannon; and the arſenal at Venice is not better diſpoſed. The town being low, and full of water and ditches, it is reckoned aguiſh; the ſtreets are not very clean, the place being in want of freſh water; yet the continual reſort of ſeamen and ſoldiers to it, the men of war being often paid here, renders it always full of people: here is a deputy-governor and garriſon. The mouth of the harbour, which is not ſo broad as the Thames at Weſtminſter, is ſecured on Goſport ſide by four forts, beſides a platform of above twenty cannon, level with the water; and on the other ſide by South Sea caſtle; but that caſtle, whilſt we were at war with the French, in the year 1759, was greatly damaged, part of it being blown up, whether by accident or deſign was never yet known. The harbour is one of the fineſt in the world, as there is water ſufficient for the largeſt ſhips, and is ſo very capacious, that the whole Engliſh navy may ride here in ſafety: the principal branch runs up to Fareham, about ſix miles to the northward of the harbours mouth; a ſecond goes up to Portcheſter; and a third to Portſea-bridge; beſides theſe branches, there are ſeveral rithes or channels, where the ſmall men of war ride at their moorings. It is defended from all winds by ſurrounding lands; and from the fury of the ſea by the Iſle of Wight, which lies before the mouth of the harbour, about ſix miles diſtant. On the 3d of July 1760, a dreadful fire broke out at twelve o'clock in the morning, in the dock-yard, and raged with great fury. It rained very hard all that night, and it is thought the ſtores caught fire by the lightning. In the warehouſes that were conſumed were depoſited 1050 tons of hemp, 500 tons of cordage, and about 700 ſails, beſides many hundred barrels of tar and oil. But a ſtill more dreadful conflagration happened in this dock-yard on the 27th day of July 1770: it was firſt diſcovered by the centinels on duty, about five o'clock in the morning, when the drums beat to arms, and, in a few minutes after, the dock-yard was all in a flame. The houſe where the pitch and tar were lodged was ſoon reduced to a heap of rubbiſh, and, in a few minutes, it broke out in four different parts, and burnt with ſuch violence, that it threatened the whole place. The inhabitants were filled with the greateſt conſternation; but, by the wind ſhifting about, and the aſſiſtance of the marines and ſailors, its progreſs was ſtopped before ſeven in the evening. The rope-houſe was again deſtroyed, December 7, 1776, when the damage was eſtimated at 60,000l. For this act an incendiary, called John the Painter, was found guilty, and executed. At the latter end of Auguſt, 1782, a man of war, of 100 guns, called the Royal George, was unfortunately ſunk in this harbour. Portſmouth ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The civil government is by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, bailiffs, and common-council. The markets here are Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday. Several commodious bathing machines are fitted up on South Sea beach: 27 miles S. Wincheſter, and 72 SW. London. *Long.* 1. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

PORTSMOUTH, a ſea-port town of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire, ſituated at the mouth of the Piſcataqua: 45 miles N. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the Elizabeth river: 10 miles E. Suffolk. *Long.* 76. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 56. N.—On the 17th of May, 1779, this town was taken by the Britiſh troops.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina, on the north end of Core Bank. *Long.* 76. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 54. N.

PORTSMOUTH, a ſea-port town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica, near the north extremity. *Long.* 61. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 41. N.

PORTSOY, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Banff: 5 miles E. Cullen, and 6 WNW. Banff.

PORTUDAL, or *Salu*, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the country of Senegal, with the beſt harbour on the coaſt, in the kingdom of Baol, where the French have a factory.

PORTUGAL, a country of Europe, bounded on the north and eaſt by Spain, and on the ſouth and weſt by the Atlantic Ocean; about 400 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and 130 in its main breadth, from eaſt to weſt. It was anciently called *Luſitania*, but its boundaries were then different from what they now are. The name of Portugal is, by ſome, thought to ſignify Portus Gallus, or Portus Gallorum, on account of the multitudes of French, which came to the city of Porto, on the river Duero, in order to aſſiſt the Chriſtians againſt the Moors. But others, with more probability, derive it from a town on the river Duero, by the ancients called *Cale*. Oppoſite to this place ſome of the inhabitants afterwards, built a new town with a harbour, and gave it the name of *Portucale*, or *The Harbour*, or *Port of Cale*; which, by an uninterrupted proſperity, proved the origin of the preſent flouriſhing city of Porto; and from hence the whole country has received the name of Portugal. The old name of Luſitania was aboliſhed, and the new one took place under Ferdinand the Great, king of Caſtile and Leon, who gave this country and Galicia to his third ſon Garcia. The moſt ancient writing now extant, in which the name of Portugal is uſed for the whole kingdom, is dated in the year 1069. The climate in Portugal is much more temperate than in Spain, though with ſome little difference in the ſeveral provinces. The northern parts feel a kind of a painful cold in winter, though this is chiefly owing to the rains of that ſeaſon; and in the ſouthern the ſummer heats are very great. Both winter and ſummer, however, are very ſupportable, cooling ſea-breezes during the latter refreſhing the country, and the ſpring is extremely delightful. Though the ſoil be very fruitful, ſo much is agriculture neglected here, that above half the country lies waſte; and the inhabitants are ſupplied with a great part of their corn by importation. Portugal, however, abounds in wine and oil, of the latter of which the greateſt part is made in the province of Alentejo, but reckoned inferior to that of Spain. Olive-trees thrive better here near the ſea, than up the country. Here is alſo great plenty of fine honey, and conſequently of wax. Portugal alſo produces abundance of lemons, pomegranates, oranges, figs, raiſins, almonds, cheſtnuts, and other fine fruits. It has likewiſe variety of ſea and river fiſh, and large quantities of ſea-ſalt. And the mountains contain many kinds of ores, as ſilver, copper, tin, and iron. But the Portugueſe being ſupplied with metals from their poſſeſſions in other parts of the globe, and particularly with abundance of gold from America, no mines are worked in their own country. Gems of various kinds are found, and the mountains contain a beautiful variegated marble. On the hill of Alcantara, not far from Liſbon, is a remarkable mine of ſalt-petre. The principal rivers are the Minho, the Lima, the Duero, the Tagus, and the Guadiana. All abound in fiſh. The whole kingdom contains nineteen cividads or cities; 527 villas or ſmaller towns, 3344 pariſhes, and 2,000,000 of ſouls. Their language is a compound of the Spaniſh, Latin, Mooriſh, and French. The high or titled nobility (titulados) conſiſt of dukes, marquiſes, counts, viſcounts, and barons. All thoſe who are grandees and ſtyled dons, like thoſe of Spain, conſiſt of three claſſes, and receive from the royal treaſury a penſion, ſufficient to ſupport their reſpective dignities. The inferior nobility or gentry are termed Fidalgos; and are incapable of bearing the title of don, unleſs by permiſſion from the king. In the ſecond century, Chriſtianity was received all over Spain, to which Portugal was then annexed. In ſucceeding times, the Moors and Jews increaſed greatly, and lived intermingled with the Chriſtians. And though all exerciſe of the Jewiſh religion be prohibited by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, yet there ſtill remain great numbers of ſecret Jews among the Portugueſe, and thoſe too even among the nobility, clergy, and the very inquiſitors themſelves. Many, unable to conceal themſelves, eſcape to Holland; and there openly profeſs Judaiſm. The eſtabliſhed religion, however, of the country is the Roman Catholic. And the inquiſition, which was introduced by king John III. and has ſince been ſet up throughout all the Portugueſe dominions, Brazil excepted, is very active in detecting hereſies and heretics, and no leſs rigorous in puniſhing them. The number of convents in Portugal is ſaid to be no leſs than 900; and moſt of them very rich. Portugal contains one patriarch, three archbiſhops, and ten biſhops, beſides others in America, Africa, the Eaſt Indies, and the iſlands ſubject to the king of Portugal. The king too, beſides the nomination of all biſhops, receives a fourth of their revenue; but this is generally given away in penſions. The pope confirms the biſhops; publiſhes his bulls in the kingdom, without any previous conſent of the king, and by his legate governs the clergy, who, with reſpect to taxes and contributions, depend on him. Coimbra and Evora, indeed, are univerſities, and Liſbon has a royal academy, eſtabliſhed for Portugueſe hiſtory. At Santaren is an academy of hiſtory, antiquity, and languages; and, at St. Thomas, an academy of ſciences on the footing of that at Paris, of which the king was pleaſed to declare himſelf preſident. The Portugueſe carry on a very extenſive trade, but reap no great profit from it, being obliged to vend not only their own products, but all the merchandize and riches brought home to them from their ſettlements in other parts of the globe, and eſpecially from America, to the Europeans trading with them, particularly the Engliſh, in exchange for grain, and ſmall and large quantities of manufactured goods of all kinds, with which they ſupply both Portugal and its poſſeſſions abroad. The goods which they ſell to foreigners are ſea-ſalt, oil, wine, lemons, Seville, and China oranges, figs, raiſins, almonds, cheſtnuts, and other fruits; together with wool, ſilk, and other materials for manufactures; but their chief commodities conſiſt of imports from their own colonies, particularly from Braſil; ſuch as ſugars, tobacco, cocoa-nuts, ivory, ebony, Braſil-wood, hides, ſpices, drugs, gold, pearls, diamonds, and valuable gems. The Portugueſe ſhipping little frequent the other countries of Europe or the Levant, their voyages lying rather to the coaſts of Africa, particularly the Gold Coaſt, whence they carry negroes to Braſil: they meet there alſo with ſome gold and ivory. They trade likewiſe to their Eaſt India colonies of Goa, Diu, and Macao; but this traffic, once ſo very important, is now greatly declined. The whole annual produce of gold in Braſil may, without any exaggeration, be eſtimated at near 2,000,000l. ſterling. The fleet which ſails every year to Braſil, goes and returns in ſeven or eight months; and, when homeward bound, is convoyed by ſome men of war which are ſent to meet it. Ships from Africa, or the Eaſt Indies, come alſo in company. Portugal, or, as it was anciently called *Luſitania*, paſſed from the Phenicians and Carthaginians into the hands of the Romans, and, by the emperor Auguſtus, was made a Roman province. Towards the beginning of the fifth century, the Alans, about the year 440 the Swabians, and, about the year 582, the Viſigoths, made themſelves maſters of this country. In the eighth century, Portugal was over-run by the Moors and Saracens, but gradually reſcued from them by the Chriſtians. Henry, duke of Burgundy, performed ſuch eminent ſervices to Alphonſo VI. king of Caſtile, againſt the Moors, that he gave him his daughter Thereſa in marriage, and, in the year 1093, created him earl of Portugal, and in 1110, it became, by his father-in-law's will, his abſolute property. Alphonſo Henriques, his ſon and ſucceſſor, obtained a ſignal victory, in the year 1139, over the Moors near Ourique. About the ſame time too, he aſſumed the title of king, and, in the year 1179, confirmed his right to the throne. In the year 1181, he held an aſſembly of the ſtates at Lamego, in which the ſucceſſion to the crown was ſettled. In the year 1580, the male line of the kings failing, the kingdom was united to Spain; but under the kings of this monarchy, the Portugueſe loſt moſt of their foreign acquiſitions, and they were ſo intolerably oppreſſed, that, in the year 1640, they ſhook off the Spaniſh yoke, electing John duke of Braganza, for their king. The government of Portugal is an unlimited monarchy, but with reſpect to the impoſition of new taxes, the ſettlement of the ſucceſſion, and other important concerns, the conſent of the eſtates, which conſiſt of the clergy, the high nobility, and the commons, is neceſſary. The military forces of the Portugueſe are but in an indifferent condition, nor is the navy more formidable. Liſbon is the capital.

PORTUGALETE, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, ſituated on a bay of the Atlantic: 12 miles NW. Bilbao. *Long.* 13. 42. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

PORTUMNA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 74 miles from Dublin. It is ſeated on the river Shannon, where it falls into Lough Derg. There has been a famous wooden bridge built in 1796 over the Shannon here, by Lemuel Cox, the Boſtonian; it is 840 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 24 feet deep, and coſt 8000l.

PORZ, or *Portz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 3 miles SSE. Duitz.

PORZA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, about 15 leagues from the coaſt of Naples. *Long.* 30. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

PORZIC POINT, a cape of France, at the entrance of Breſt road, on the north ſide: three quarters of a league WSW. Breſt.

POSADAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir: 17 miles SW. Cordova.

POSANGER, ſee *Porſanger*.

POSATA, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, on the eaſt coaſt: 45 miles ESE. Caſtello Aragoneſe.

POSCHECHONE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl: 4 miles NNW. Jaroſlavl. *Long*. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 58. 12. N.

POSCOSA, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 9 miles SE. Trent.

POSCOTTER, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Tavy, on the borders of Caermarthenſhire.

POSE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, on the Seine, about a league E. Pont-de-l'Arche.

POSEGA, a town of Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, taken from the Turks by the Imperialiſts, in the year 1687: 19 miles NE. Gradiſca, and 20 NNW. Brod.

POSEN, or *Poſnania*, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, in Great Poland, ſituated on the Warta, handſome, but not very large. It is encloſed with a double wall, and a deep moat; and on the other ſide of the Warta, it has two ſuburbs, namely, Szrodka and Waliſzewo, which are ſurrounded with a large moraſs. Both the city and ſuburbs are ſubject to frequent inundations, by the overflowing of the river. The caſtle ſtands on an iſland, in the Warta, and is a good ſtructure. It contains ſeveral churches and convents, and is the ſee of a biſhop. The biſhop's palace ſtands near the cathedral, which is a fine ſtructure, and between the moraſſes. This is the firſt in rank, and the moſt ancient biſhop's ſee in Poland. It was founded by the emperor Otho I. in the reign of Miecziſlaus I. king of Poland, and made ſubordinate to the archbiſhopric of Magdeburg; under which it continued a conſiderable time, till it was ſubjected to the archbiſhopric of Gneſna This city owes a great part of its proſperity to the trade with Germany. It is a ſtaple town, and enjoys ſeveral other privileges. A court of judicature is held in this city; and the Chriſtian religion firſt gained a footing in this part of Poland. In the year 1716, Poſen was garriſoned by Saxons; but taken by ſtorm and plundered, by the Poles. This palatinate belongs to the king of Pruſſia, being annexed to his dominions in the year 1773: 145 miles WNW. Warſaw, and 130 S. Dantzick.

POSERITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania: 11 miles SW. Bergen.

POSING, a town of Hungary: 11 miles NNE. Preſburg.

POSLANSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Mezen: 220 miles ESE. Archangel.

POSNECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: 9 miles NNE. Saalfeld, and 40 WSW. Altenburg.

POSON, ſee *Preſburg*.

POSOYSCIE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 32 miles SW. Troki.

POSSESSION BAY, a bay in the Straits of Magellan. The point of land at the entrance is ſituated *Long*. 68. 57. W. Greenwich; *Lat*. 52. 23. S.

POSSESSION ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north point of New Holland: 20 miles N. York Cape.

POSSIDONIA, ſee *Peſti*.

POSSINHO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: 3½ leagues NE. Santarem.

POSSOMY, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: 4 leagues SW. Vabres.

POSTA (*La*), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 11 miles WNW. Teramo.

POSTA ST. LUSTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 3 miles S. St. Serviero.

POSTEL, a town of Brabant: 10 miles E. Turnhout.

POSTEL, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: 25 miles SE. Queenborough.

POSTELBERG, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, where the Auſtrians were defeated by the Pruſſians in the year 1759: 6 miles NE. Saatz, and 30 NW. Prague.

POSTENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 11 miles SW. Cirenza, and 75 E. Naples.

POSTEWAR, a town of Norwegian Lapland: 100 miles SW. Porſanger.

POSTIGLIONE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 15 miles W. Cangiano.

POSTOFITTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 6 miles S. Monte St. Angelo.

POZZECK, or *Potzel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 6 miles E. Oelnitz.

POTAMI, a town of the iſland of Corfu.

POTAPOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſh, on the Lena: 52 miles S. Kirenſk.

POTCHENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 32 miles NNW. Kola.

POTCHINKI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Niznei Novgorod: 112 miles S. Niznei Novgorod. *Long*. 62. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 24. N.

POTENDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NE. Steyregg.

POTENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Matera, built on the ruins of an ancient town, which was deſtroyed in the year 1250: 54 miles SE. Benevento, and 73 E. Naples. *Long*. 33. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 40. N.

POTES, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: 25 miles SW. Santillana.

POTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or: 1 league from Moleſmes.

POTIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Falaiſe: 1½ league N. Falaiſe, and 4½ S. Caen.

POTOMACK, a river of the United States of America, navigable near 300 miles. It riſes in the north-weſt part of Virginia, and ſeparates the ſtate of Virginia from Maryland, almoſt its whole courſe, till it joins the Cheſapeak, between Smith's Point and Point Look-out.

POTOSI, a town of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and juriſdiction of Plata, rendered famous by the rich mines in its neighbourhood. It ſtands at the foot of what is called the ſilver mountains, is near two leagues in circuit, and contains above 60,000 Indians, and 10,000 Spaniards, among whom are ſeveral perſons of rank, and the greateſt part poſſeſſed of immenſe fortunes. The air of the mountains being extremely cold and dry, the adjacent country is remarkably barren, producing neither grain, fruits, or herbs. The town, however, is plentifully ſupplied with the beſt proviſion, ſome provinces ſending the choiceſt of their grains and fruits, ſome their cattle, and others their manufactures; while thoſe who trade in European goods reſort to Potoſi, as to a market where there is a great demand, and no want of ſilver to give in exchange. The famous mountain of Potoſi, at the foot of which the town is ſituated, appears above the top of the neighbouring mountains, in the form of a ſugar-loaf. The colour of its ſoil is of a reddiſh brown, and the diſtance from its foot, which is three miles in compaſs, to the ſummit, is nearly a mile. The diſcovery of the immenſe mines in this mountain, happened in the year 1545. From the public accounts, it appears, that ſilver to the value of 9,282,382l. ſterling, has been annually taken from theſe mines. In the neighbourhood have been diſcovered ſome warm mineral baths, to which they attribute conſiderable virtues: 170 miles SSE. Paz. *Long*. 49. 54. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 19. 45. S.

POTOSKUI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 100 miles E. Eniſeiſk. *Long*. 113. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 58. 10. N.

POTTENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles E. Ebenfurth.

POTTENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles SW. Baden.

POTTON, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, with a weekly market on Saturday: 3 miles NE. Biggleſwade, and 48 N. London.

POTTSGROVE, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: 27 miles NW. Philadelphia.

POTZDAM, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on an iſland, 16 miles in circumference, formed by the Havel, and ſome neighbouring lakes. In the 14th and 15th centuries, it was but a mean place, and belonged to the family of Rochau, who ceded it, in 1416, to the electoral houſe. The elector, Frederick William, made it his pleaſure ſeat, and in 1662, built the caſtle here, which was afterwards enlarged by king Frederick I. and adorned with a fine portal. King Frederick William began to make ſome very coſtly additions to the town: for which purpoſe, he cauſed ſeveral moraſſes to be filled up and built upon, and a canal of 50 paces wide, and 2000 in length, to be carried on out of the Havel, through the centre of the town, to a branch again of the ſame river. This canal is planted on both ſides with trees, and environed with well built houſes. The town itſelf is divided into Old and New; and the Frederichſtadt, to which alſo belongs the Bodengraft. Frederick II. has raiſed the caſtle one ſtory, enlarged it with two wings, and adorned it with magnificent apartments. The old houſes in the neighbourhood of the caſtle are pulled down, and inſtead of them, new, regular, and grand buildings have been raiſed for the owners, at the king's expence. Before the caſtle is a large place, or ſquare, adorned with Roman columns, in which the ſoldiers that lie here in garriſon are daily exerciſed. In the market-place is erected a pyramidal obeliſk of four ſides, which are compoſed of variegated Sileſian marble, and is 75 feet in height. On one ſide, ſtands a marble buſt of the king. The pedeſtal of it is of white Italian marble, and at each corner is a ſmall ſtatue of the ſame. The town-church, which ſtands not far from the caſtle, is a fine ſtructure. The garriſon-church is large, and has a marble pulpit, under which lies the monument of king Frederick William. In the orphan-houſe, which was founded in 1724, are maintained, brought up, and educated, above 2000 ſoldiers' children, of both ſexes. Belonging to it, is one Lutheran and one Calviniſt preacher. To this foundation is annexed the neighbouring village of Bornſtadt, together with the gold and ſilver manufacture, and the magazine at Berlin. The foundry for arms is important. We find likewiſe, in this town, a velvet and ſilk manufacture, and other manufactures and fabrics. In it generally reſide the king's guards, both horſe and foot, with other battalions, by way of garriſon: 15 miles SW. Berlin, and 52 ENE. Magdeburg. *Long.* 30. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

POTZLOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 6 miles S. Prenzlow.

POU, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 435 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 54. N.

POUANCE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Segré: 4 leagues NW. Segré, and 7½ N. Ancenis.

POUCA, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. *Long.* 107. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 42. N.

POUCA HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the county of Thibet: 10 miles W. Tourfan.

POVENETZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, on the north coaſt of lake Onezſkoe: 120 miles NNE. Olonetz, and 80 NNE. Petrozavodſk. *Long.* 47. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. N.

POVERTY BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, called by the natives *Taoneroa*, or *Long Sand*. *Long.* 181. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 42. S.

POUGET, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 6 leagues NE. Beziers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a town of United America, in the State of New York, on the left bank of Hudſon's River: 58 miles S. Hudſon, and 58 N. New York.

POUGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nevers, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, from which iſſues a medicinal ſpring: 2 leagues N. Nevers.

POUGY, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arcis: 4½ leagues NE. Troyes, and 3⅐ SE. Arcis-ſur-Aube.

POVIGELIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 10 miles NNW. Reggio.

POUILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: 4 miles NW. Beſançon.

POUILLON, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dax: 2 leagues N. Dax.

POUILLY, a town of France in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arnay-le-Duc: 4 leagues N. Arnay-le-Duc, and 6½ WSW. Dijon.

POUILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Charité: 7 miles N. La Charité, and 7 S. Coſne.

POUJOL *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bedarrieux: 5 leagues NNW. Beziers, and 1½ SW. Bedarrieux.

POU-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 18 miles NNE. Kin-hoa.

POU-KIANG-TCHEOU, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 108 miles NNW. Mahou. *Long.* 121. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 14. N.

POULAINES, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſoudun: 2½ leagues NW. Vatan, and 1¼ E. Valençay.

POULANGY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: 2 leagues SE. Chaumont.

POULIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Indre: 1 league N. le Blanc.

POULONG-TCHAN-TANG, a mountain of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. *Long.* 104. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 36. N.

POULOO PERAH, an iſland in the Straits of Malacca. *Long.* 98. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 53. N.

POULOO SEYER, a cluſter of iſlands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 97. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

POULOU-TOU, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 130. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 33. N.

POULTON, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated near a navigable canal, with a weekly market on Monday: 17 miles NW. Preſton, and 231 NNW. London.

POU-NGAN, or *Pogan-tcheou*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 1062 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 45. N.

POU-NING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 32 miles WSW. Tchao-tcheou.

POVOA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, near the Tagus: ¼ of a league N. Liſbon.

POVOA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3½ leagues NW. Coimbra.

POUPOU-TACLAC, a mountain of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. *Long.* 103. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 36. N.

PORUHATO, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami: 20 miles SW. Tchontori.

POURNA-TOU-HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 18 miles WNW. Nimgouta.

POURIMSONG, a mountain of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 5 leagues S. Shirom.

POURO-TCHONTCHI, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 40 miles SW. Tchontori.

POUROL, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 35 miles ENE. Tchontori.

POUSSAN, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier: 1½ league NW. Frontignan, and 3¾ SW. Montpellier.

POUSTANG, a mountain of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. *Long.* 115. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 46. N.

POUTA, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: 20 miles SSW. Dantzig.

POU-TAI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong, on the Ta-tſin river: 10 miles SE. Pin.

POUTALA, ſee *Pateli*.

POU-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 18 miles WNW. Tong.

POU-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-Kien: 75 miles NE. Chao-ou.

POUY, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent-ſur Seine: 4 leagues S. Nogent.

POUZAUGE LA VILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Chataigneraye: 3 leagues NNW. Chataigneraye, and 7½ NE. Luçon.

POUZILHAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzès: 8 miles ENE. Uzès.

POUZIN, *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: 2 leagues NE. Privas.

POWANGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat: 60 miles SE. Amedabad, and 3 W. Champaneer.

POWNALBURG, a town of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main, on Kenebeck river: 16 miles NE. Brunſwick.

POWNAL'S ISLAND, an iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 61. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 10. N.

POWZOLS, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 6 leagues NE. Beziers.

PO-YANG, a large lake of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi, upwards of 200 miles in circumference, abounding in fiſh. The city Nan-hang, is ſituated on the banks of this lake.

POYANNE, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tartas: 2 leagues S. Tartas.

POYDARIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées: 4 leagues ENE. Tarbes.

PO-YE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 25 miles S. Poa-ting.

POYERA, or *Petri-grande*, a town of Africa, in the diſtrict of Anta; on the Gold Coaſt.

POYO, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 21 miles SE. Lugo.

POYUCAR, a town of South America, in the government of Fernambuco: 7 leagues S. Fernambuco.

POYSBRUN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 mile SW. Falkenſtein.

POYSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 mile SW. Falkenſtein.

POZEGI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov: 28 miles SSW. Toropets.

POZOBLANCO, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 28 miles N. Cordova.

POZORUBIO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 28 miles SSW. Huete.

POZZI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 3 miles SW. Oria.

POZZO MARICHIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 19 miles SSW. Converſano.

POZZO NEGRO, a town of the iſland of Forteventura, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt.

POZZONUOVO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 9 miles NW. Naples.

POZZOROSSO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 9 miles SW. Andria.

POZZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: ſituated on a Gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, founded by the Samians, 469 years before Chriſt. It was one time a republic, afterwards a Roman colony; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Naples. Here are ſeveral remains of Roman antiquity, ſuch as an amphitheatre, part of a temple of Auguſtus, which forms the cathedral. It contains two pariſh churches, eight convents, and about ten thouſand inhabitants: 8 miles W. Naples.

PRABAT, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, on a river which runs into the Mecon: 100 miles N. Juthia.

PRACEL ISLANDS, a range of iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, eaſt of Cochinchina, extending in length from *Long*. 127. 30. to 128. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 12. 10. to 16. 30. N.

PRACHATITZ, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name. In the years 1420, 1619, and 1620, this town ſuffered conſiderably by war. The circle, which borders on Bavaria and Auſtria, is full of mountains: it contains thirty-eight towns, great and ſmall. In the mountains are found many precious ſtones, as likewiſe ſome gold and ſilver: 66 miles S. Prague, and 122 S. Dreſden. *Long*. 31. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 56. N.

PRADANOZ, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 60 miles E. Leon.

PRADELLES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en-Velay: 5½ leagues S. le Puy.

PRADES, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, on the river Tet, containing about 1100 inhabitants: 7½ leagues WSW. Perpignan, and 8½ ENE. Puycerda.

PRADES, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, near which is a magnificent abby, where the ancient kings of Aragon were interred: 12 miles NW. Manreſa.

PRADO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: half a league NW. Braga.

PRADO, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: 32 miles NE. Oviedo.

PRADO *(El)*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 27 miles WSW. Madrid.

PRAET, a town of Flanders: 2 leagues ESE. Bruges.

PRAGA, or *Prague*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia, on the Viſtula, which ſeparates it from Warſaw, of which it is conſidered as a fauxburg.

PRAGELAS, a town of the duchy of Savoy, ceded by France to the king of Sardinia, at the peace of Utrecht: 3 leagues from Suſa.

PRAGERHOF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles E. Windiſch Weiſtritz.

PRAGSTAAL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles E. Grein.

PRAGUE, a city of Germany, and capital of Bohemia, ſituated in the circle of Schlan, almoſt in the centre of the kingdom. The fortifications of Prague are not very important; the town may be flanked or raked on all ſides. The houſes are wholly built of ſtone, and for the moſt part, conſiſt of three ſtories. It has broader ſtreets, but fewer ſtately palaces, than Vienna. In it are computed, 92 churches and chapels, with about 40 cloiſters. The town, conſidered with reſpect to its extent, is not ſufficiently populous, as containing only about 70,000 Chriſtians, and between 12,000 and 13,000 Jewiſh inhabitants. Neither is the commerce carried on here conſiderable, but, excluſive of the arts and handicraft trades, its principal means of ſubſiſtence is drawn from the brewing of beer. Prague conſiſts properly of three towns, each of which has its peculiar head-man and magiſtrate; as namely, of the Old and New Towns, which lie on the eaſt ſide of the Mulda, and of the Small Side, which is on the weſt ſide of that river. The Old Town is leſs ancient than that which is called the Small Side, but older than the New Town, and was alſo, from its ancient citadel, formerly called *Wichſerad*, and the *Great Town*, by way of diſtinction from the Leſſer Side, or Town. It was firſt founded in the year 795. The number of houſes in it is eſtimated at between 1800 and 2000; and the Jews' town, belonging thereto, at about 400. The Newſtadt, or New Town, being founded by Charles IV. in the year 1348, was called *Karlow*, or *Karlſtadt*, and the ſame privileges with the Old Town conferred upon it. It environs the Old Town for a conſiderable compaſs, contains broad and ſtraight ſtreets in it, and about 2500 houſes. The Small Side, or Leſſer Town, which is united with the foregoing by means of a bridge of ſtone, erected over the Mulda, is the moſt ancient part of the city of Prague, being founded by the Libutſa, and at firſt bore the name of *Prague*. It contains about 600 houſes. Prague is the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected from a biſhopric in the year 1343. In the year 1631, Pragne was taken by the Saxons; in 1648, the Small Side was forced by the Swedes, and in 1741, all Prague, by the elector of Bavaria. In 1742, the Auſtrian forces cooped up about 20,000 French in Pragne, who were commanded by the marſhals Broglio and Belliſle, who endured great hardſhips from famine, but defended themſelves bravely, and at length partly found means to make their eſcape, and partly obtained a free retreat. In the year 1744, the Pruſſians made themſelves maſters of this capital, after cannonading it for ſeven days, but quitted it in the ſame year. As it fell again under the Auſtrian juriſdiction, the Jews were all ordered to depart, and quit Bohemia; but the queen, changing her reſolution, granted them the farther continuance of their abode there. Without the Strahov gate, one hour's diſtance from the city, ſtands what is called the White Mountain, which, on account of the battle fought there in the year 1620, and which ended unhappily on the ſide of the Palſgrave, and crowned king of Bohemia, Frederick, is become remarkable. In the year 1757, Prague was beſieged by the Pruſſians, but without ſucceſs: 240 miles E. Mentz. *Long*. 32. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 2. N.

PRAGWALD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles W. Cilley.

PRAHECQ, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sêvres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niort: 2 leagues SE. Niort, and 2¾ WNW. Melle.

PRAISSAS, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Agen: 7 miles NNW. Agen, and 10 SE. Tonniens.

PRAPREDSHOFF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 3 miles WNW. Weixelburg.

PRASINIZZA, a town of Imperial Iſtria: 14 miles NNE. Pedena.

PRASLAUKEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, on the Rominte: 8 miles SSE. Gumbinnen.

PRASLIN, a town of France, in the department of the Aube: 3 leagues SW. Bar-ſur-Seine.

PRASTERGARDEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 7 miles NE. Carlſtadt.

PRAT, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lannion: 2½ leagues SE. Lannion, and 2¼ NNW. Guingamp.

PRATO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Florence, containing 12 churches, and 20 convents: 11 miles NW. Florence.

PRATOLINO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, where the grand duke has a palace: 5 miles NE. Florence.

PRATS DE MOLO, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ceret; built in the form of an amphitheatre. It is fortified, but the fortifications are irregular. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper mixed with ſilver: 4 leagues WSW. Ceret.

PRATS DEL REY, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 9 miles W. Manreſa.

PRAVIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia, on a river of the ſame name: 13 miles NNW. Oviedo.

PRAVIA, a river of Spain, which paſſes by Oviedo, &c. and runs into the ſea, 10 miles N. from the town of Pravia.

PRAUL POINT, a cape of England, on the ſouth coaſt of Devonſhire, in the Engliſh Channel: 5 miles SW. from Start Point, and 3 E. from Bolt Head.

PRAUNSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles S. Schrattentaal.

PRAUSNI, *Teutſch*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 4 miles S. Trautenau.

PRAUSNITZ, or *Prauſſice*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels. In the year 1532, this town was burnt by the Huſſites: 6 miles S. Trachenberg, and 15 SW. Militſch.

PRAYA, ſee *Porto Praya*.

PRAYA, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Terceira, ſituated on a plain, near the gulf, defended by walls and baſtions; it contains a church, 4 convents, 3 hoſpitals, and about 3000 inhabitants.

PRAYA, a town of the iſland of Gratioſa, one of the Azores.

PRAYA, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt, in the kingdom of Ardra, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, at the bottom of a bay.

*Pré St. Gervois*, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 3¼ leagues NE. Paris.

PREABOCCO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 13 miles NW. Verona.

PREAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the dirſtict of Belleſme: 2 leagues SE. Belleſme.

PRECHAC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argellez: 2 miles SE. Argellez.

PRECHAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bazas: 2 leagues SW. Bazas.

*Precigné*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sablé: 4 leagues WNW. La Fleche.

PRECOPIA, ſee *Procupia*.

PRECY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur en Auxois: 7 miles S. Semur.

**PRECIGNY LE GRAND**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Preuilly: 2 leagues NW. Preuilly, and 5 SW. Loches.

**PREDA** (*La*), a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 18 miles WSW. Modena.

**PREDA DI MARIGNONE**, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 33 miles NE. Caſtello Aragoneſe.

**PREDA DE SAS VOMINIS**, a town of the iſland of Sardiaia: 25 miles NE. Caſtello Aragoneſe.

**PREDMOUTH POINT**, a cape in the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of Cornwall, on the weſt ſide of the entrance of Fowey Harbour.

**PREDTEGINSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda: 48 miles SW. Uſtiug.

**PREETZE**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, which owes its riſe to a convent, founded in the year 1216: 43 miles NE. Hamburg, and 28 NNW. Lubeck.

**PREGARTEN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles NE. Steyregg.

**PREGEL**, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Friſche Haffe, below Konigſberg.

**PREGNITZ**, ſee *Brandenburg*.

**PREGNITZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach, ſituated on a river of the ſame name: 10 miles S. Bayreuth, and 8 N. Velden.

**PREGNITZ**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 10 miles NW. Nurenburg.

**PREGRADNOISTAN**, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: 92 miles from Ekaterinograd.

**PREISEGG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 18 miles SSW. Steyr.

**PRELA**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Oneglia: 8 miles NW. Oneglia.

**PRELIZ**, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Muehr, near the town of Ramenſtein, in the biſhopric of Saltzburg.

**PREM**, a town of imperial Iſtria: 16 miles NNE. Pedena.

**PREM**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles WSW. Glaggnitz.

**PREM**, or *Brem*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 17 miles ENE. Trieſte.

**PREMAUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, celebrated for its wine: in the neighbourhood is a medicinal ſpring: 1 league SW. Nuits.

**PREMERY**, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Charité: 4 leagues E. La Charité, and 4½ NE. Nevers.

**PREMIA**, a town of Spain, near the eaſt coaſt of the province of Catalonia: 4 miles SW. Matara.

**PREMSKAIA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kama, 32 miles W. Gerdin, in the government of Perm.

**PREMSTOTTEN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles SSW. Graz.

**PRENPERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles ESE. Glaggnitz.

**PRENSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Querfurt: 2 miles N. Dahme.

**PRENSLOW**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. This is an independent town, and the capital of the country, as alſo the ſeat of the chief court of juſtice. It lies in a very fruitful plain, on the lake and river Ucker, being large and well built, with ſtraight broad ſtreets, and divided into the Old and New. The revenues ariſing to the corporation from the city mills, its ſeveral farms and large woods, are conſiderable. Here is alſo a very numerous French colony, whoſe judge is inveſted with power over all the French colonies in the Ucker Mark. This city, contained formerly three convents, two of which have been given away to noblemen, and the third converted into an almshouſe. In it at preſent are ſix churches, wherein divine ſervice is performed. Here is alſo a good Latin ſchool: and the place itſelf carries on a very large trade in corn, cattle, and tobacco; for the laſt of which it is particularly noted, as likewiſe for its manufacture of cloth: 60 miles NNW. Franckfort on the Oder, and 48 NNE. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 17. N.

**PREOBRAZENSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 92 miles E. Orenburg.

**PREPIA**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 8 miles S. Mogla.

**PRERAU**, a town of Moravia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name. One of the moſt ancient towns in Moravia, containing about 300 houſes: 13 miles SE. Olmutz, and 126 ESE. Prague. *Long.* 35. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

**PRES** (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briançon: 4 miles NE. Briançon.

**PRESBURG**, or *Poſen*, a free and royal town of Hungary, and capital of the kingdom on the north ſide of the Danube, at the foot of a mountain, on which ſtands a caſtle. It is pleaſantly ſituated, and enjoys a better air than moſt other parts of Hungary. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Martin, is the place where, from the time of Ferdinand I. the kings of Hungary have been crowned. Here, ever ſince the year 1723, are held the diets, the firſt of which was aſſembled by king Sigiſmund, in 1411. It has alſo been the reſidence of the council of the king's lieutenant; and, from the days of Ferdinand I. of the treaſury-office for Hungary; and likewiſe, ſince the ſame emperor's time, of the archbiſhop of Gian, likewiſe a chapter of fourteen regular canons, a college, with a gymnaſium and church, beſides three other convents and churches, a proteſtant ſchool, and Lutheran church. The city itſelf is ill-built; the houſes of the town, properly ſo called, not much exceeding 200, and the whole ſtrength of its fortifications conſiſts in a double wall and moat. But the ſuburbs are large and handſome, and contain four convents, with churches, and two hoſpitals: 32 miles ESE. Vienna. *Long.* 34. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 13. N.

**PRESBURY**, a village of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a medicinal ſpring, ſimilar to that of Cheltenham: 2 miles N. Cheltenham.

**PRESCIANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 20 miles ESE. Salerno.

**PRESCOT**, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 8 miles E. Liverpool, and 195 NNW. London.

**PRESENZANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 11 miles NE. Sezza.

**PRESICIE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 3 miles WSW. Aleſſano.

**PRESIDIJ** (*Stato di Gli*), a ſmall diſtrict or province of Italy, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, in the duchy of Tuſcany, but under the dominion of the king of Naples. Orbitello is the capital.

**PRESKOPODSKAIA**, a fort of Ruſſia: 80 miles S. Yalutorovſk.

**PRESLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: 8 miles ENE. Soiſſons.

**PRESNOGORSKAIA**, a fort of Ruſſia: 64 miles SW. Okunevſk.

**PRESPA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 11 miles NNE. Akrida.

**PRESQUE ISLAND**, an iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the Lake Erie. *Long.* 82. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

**PRESQUE ISLAND**, an iſland near the north coaſt of Lake Ontario. *Long.* 78. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 52. N.

**PRESSAT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 19 miles N. Amberg, and 6 S. Kemnat.

**PRESSELUNDS**, a town of Norway: 68 miles N. Chriſtiania.

**PRESSIGNY**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne-les-Bains: 5 leagues SE. Langres.

**PRESTEIGN**, a town of Wales, in the county of Radnor, with a weekly market on Saturday; though not the county town, the aſſizes are ſometimes held here: 22 miles S. Montgomery, and 149 NW. London.

**PRESTIMA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3¾ leagues N. Coimbra.

**PRESTON**, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter. This is a large and handſome town, ſituated on the Ribble, which is navigable for ſmall veſſels. Near this town the Scotch were routed, under the command of the duke of Hamilton, who came to aſſiſt Charles I.: and in the year 1715, the rebels were defeated by the troops of George I. Here are three markets weekly, Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday. Every twentieth year, a guild or jubilee is held here, which begins the latter end of Auguſt, and continues a month. Preſton ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 21 miles S. Lancaſter, and 214 NNW. London.

**PRESTON**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington: 7 miles W. Haddington.

**PRESTON**, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: 2 miles S. Norwich.

**PRESTON PANS**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington: where general Cope was defeated by prince Charles Stuart, on the 25th of September, 1745. In the neighbourhood are ſome conſiderable ſalt-works: 8 miles W. Haddington.

**PRETOT**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carentan: 2½ leagues W. Carentan, and 3½ S. Valognes.

**PRETSCH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony, on the Elbe: 11 miles SSE. Wittenberg.—On the

29th

9th of November, 1752, the Auſtrians were defeated near this town by the Pruſſians.

PRETZ, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz, near the river Alſens: 3 miles ENE. Pludentz.

PRETZCHENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 7 miles E. Freyburg.

PREVESA, a town of the province of Albania, belonging to Venice, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, at the entrance into the Gulf of Arta, ſituated on the place where ſtood Nicopolis, a town built by Auguſtus, after the battle of Actium. It was taken by the Venetians, in the year 1684, and the fortifications were deſtroyed by the peace of Karlowitz, in 1699: 20 miles SW. Arta. *Long.* 38. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

PREUILLY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre and Loire, containing about 1600 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood are ſome iron mines: 11½ leagues S. Tours, and 11 NE. Poitiers. *Long.* 18. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 52. N.

PREUSCHMARK, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, defended by a caſtle: 68 miles SW. Konigſberg.

PREXIL, a ſmall iſland, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 27. N.

PREY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourmont: 7 miles NNW. Bourmont.

PREYE, or *Prye*, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kantor.

PREZ EN PAIL, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vilaine: 2½ leagues NNE. Vilaine, aad 4 W. Alençon.

PREZEMISLAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: 8 miles E. Teutſch Brod.

PRIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia, near the ſea coaſt: 40 miles ENE. Oviedo.

PRIAMAN, a ſea-port town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. The environs produce but little pepper, but the air is healthy, and gold is found in the river. *Long.* 117. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 0. 58. S.

PRIBODA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 16 miles SSW. Carlſcrona.

PRICHES, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aveſnes: 2¼ leagues SW. Aveſnes, and 1¼ SE. Landrecy.

PRICKLE PEAR, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 18. N.

PRIEBUS, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Sagan, ſituated on the Neiſſe. This town was entirely burnt down in the year 1612: 15 miles SW. Sagan, and 20 WSW. Sprottau.

PRIEGO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 28 miles NNW. Cuença.

PRIEGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 10 miles E. Lucena.

PRIEL, a mountain of Cermany, the higheſt in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles W. St. Jorgen.

PRIESDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Cothen: 2 miles S. Cothen.

PRIESEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 8 miles N. Leitmeritz.

PRIESTHOLM, a ſmall iſland in the Iriſh Sea, near the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Angleſey: 5 miles NE. from Beaumaris, and 14 NW. from the mouth of Conway Bay.

PRIESZNITSBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 2 miles above Dreſden, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

PRIETCHE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 4 miles SE. Brandenburg.

PRIGGLITZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles N. Glaggnitz.

PRILIPO, a range of mountains of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, about 12 miles weſt of the river Vardar.

PRILUKI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: 52 miles SW. Eliſabet.

PRILUKI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov: 100 miles SSE. Tchernigov. *Long.* 50. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 3. N.

PRILUTSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Dwina: 28 miles E. Schenkurſk.

PRILUTSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Dwina: 20 miles N. Uſtiug.

PRIMBKENAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, it contains two churches, with an iron forge, and manufacture of paper: 9½ miles E. Sprottau, and 14 SW. Gros Glogau.

PRIMEIRAS, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, near the coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 35. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 45. S.

PRIMEL POINT, a cape of France, in the Engliſh Channel: 2¼ leagues ENE. St. Pol de Leon. *Long.* 13. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 43. N.

PRIMIERO, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* 31. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

PRIMOCHE *(Niz)*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Motcha: 104 miles E. Chvalinſk.

PRIMOCHE *(Sred)*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Motcha: 108 miles E. Chvalinſk.

PRIMOCHE (*Ver*), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov: 116 miles E. Chvalinſk.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands, in the Southern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 37. 46. to 38. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 40. to 53. S.

PRINCE GEORGE, a county of Maryland.

PRINCE GEORGE, a county of Virginia.

PRINCE RUPERT'S BAY, a bay of the iſland of Dominica, between Prince Rupert's Head, and Rollo's Head.

PRINCE RUPERT'S HEAD, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

PRINCE TOWN, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: 14 miles SW. Brunſwick.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 151. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. S.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLANDS, a congeries of iſlands, ſuppoſed to extend from New Holland to New Geneva. They differ very much both in height and circuit, and many of them ſeemed to be well clothed with herbage and wood; upon moſt, if not all of them, captain Cook ſaw ſmoke, and therefore there can be no doubt of their being inhabited: it is alſo probable, that among them there are good ſailing paſſages.

PRINCE OF WALES'S LAKE, a lake of North America. *Long.* 94. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FORELAND, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Kerguelen's Land. *Lat.* 49. 39. S.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FORELAND, the moſt ſoutherly point of New Caledonia, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 66. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 29. S.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 10 miles NW. Dumfries.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a county of Virginia.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Wallis, the 13th June, 1767. *Long.* 141. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. S.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 149. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 32. S.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, which occupies at leaſt a degree and a half of latitude, and two of longitude, excluſive of the arms and branches, the extent of which is not known. Captain Cook, who diſcovered it in the year 1778, ſays, the natives, who came to make them ſeveral viſits while they were in the Sound, were generally not above the common height, though many of them were under it. They were ſquare, or ſtrong cheſted; and the moſt diſproportioned part of their body ſeemed to be their heads, which were very large: with thick, ſhort necks, and large, broad, or ſpreading faces; which, upon the whole, were flat. Their eyes, though not ſmall, ſcarcely bore a proportionate ſize to their faces; and their noſes had full, round points, hooked or turned up at the tip. Their teeth were broad, white, equal in ſize, and evenly ſet. Their hair was black, thick, ſtraight, and ſtrong; and their beards, in general, thin or wanting; but the hairs about the lips of thoſe who have them, were ſtiff or briſtly, and frequently of a brown colour; and ſeveral of the elderly men had even, large, and thick, but ſtraight beards. Their common dreſs (for men, women, and children, are clothed alike) is a kind of cloſe frock, or rather robe, reaching generally to the ankles, though ſometimes only to the knees. At the upper part, is a hole, juſt ſufficient to admit the head, with ſleeves that reach to the wriſt. Theſe frocks are made of the ſkins of different animals; the moſt common of which are the ſea-otter, grey fox, racoon, and pine martin; with many of ſeal-ſkins, and, in general, they are worn with the hairy ſide outward. Some alſo have theſe frocks made of the ſkin of fowls, with only the down remaining on them, which they glue on other ſubſtances; and we ſaw one or two woollen garments, like thoſe of Nootka. In general, they do not cover their legs or feet; but a few have a kind of ſkin ſtockings, which reach half way up the thigh; and ſcarcely any of them are without mittens for their hands, made of the ſkins of bears' paws. Thoſe who wear any thing on their heads, reſembled in this reſpect, our friends at Nootka, having high truncated conic caps, made of ſtraw, and ſometimes of wood, reſembling a ſeal's head, well painted. The men commonly wear the hair cropt round the neck and forehead; but the women allow it to grow long; and moſt of them tie a ſmall lock of it on the crown; or a few club it behind, after our manner. Both ſexes have the ears perforated with ſeveral holes, about the outer and lower parts of the edge, in which they hang little bunches of beads, made of the ſame tubulous ſhelly ſubſtance uſed for this purpoſe by thoſe of Nootka. The ſeptum of the noſe is alſo perforated; through which they frequently thruſt the quill-ſeathers of ſmall birds, or little bending ornaments, made of the above ſhelly ſubſtance, ſtrung on a ſtiff ſtring, or cord, three or four inches long, which give them a truly groteſque appearance. But the moſt uncommon and unſightly ornamented faſhion, adopted by ſome of both ſexes, is their having their under lip ſlit, or cut quite through, in the direction of the mouth, a little below the ſwell-part. This inciſion, which is made even in the ſucking children, is often above two inches long; and either by its natural retraction, when the wound is freſh, or by the repetition of ſome artificial management, aſſumes the true ſhape of lips, and becomes ſo large as to admit the tongue through. The food which they ſaw them eat, was dried fiſh, and the fleſh of ſome animal, either broiled or roaſted. Some of the latter that was brought, ſeemed to be bear's fleſh, but with a fiſhy taſte. As to the animals of this part of the continent, the ſame muſt be underſtood as of thoſe at Nootka; that is, that the knowledge we have of them is entirely taken from the ſkins which the natives brought to ſell. Theſe were chiefly of ſeals; a few foxes; the whitiſh cat, or lynx; common and pine martins; ſmall ermines; bears; racoons, and ſea-otters; of theſe the moſt common are, the martin, racoon, and ſea-otter, which compoſed the ordinary dreſs of the natives. Of the birds mentioned at Nootka, we found here only the white-headed eagle; the ſhag; the alcyon, or great king-fiſher, which had very fine bright colours; and the humming-bird, which came frequently and flew about the ſhip, while at anchor; though it can ſcarcely live here in the winter, which muſt be very ſevere. The water-fowls were geeſe; a ſmall ſort of duck; and ſome of the black ſea-pyes, with red bills, which they found at Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. The metals they ſaw were copper and iron, both in plenty. Few vegetables of any kind were ſeen; and the trees which chiefly grew here were the Canadian, and ſpruce pine, and ſome of them tolerably large. *Long.* 147. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. to 61. N.

PRINCE'S BAY, or *Barawally*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent: 2 miles S. Cumberland Bay.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, 30 leagues in circumference; ſo called, becauſe the revenues were aſſigned to the prince of Portugal, diſcovered in the year 1471. The air is wholeſome, the land elevated and fertile; rice, tobacco, millet, oranges, lemons, bananas, cocoa, ſugar-canes, manioc, and grapes, are the principal productions. On the north coaſt is a town, containing about 200 houſes, with a good harbour. *Long.* 26. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 1. 30. N.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, viſited by European ſhips for wood and water. This iſland is ſubject to the king of Bantam, and is called *Secllan*, by the Malays, and *Paneitan*, by the inhabitants. It is ſituated at the weſt entrance of the Straits of Sunda. *Long.* 121. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 6. 20. S.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, or *Pulo Selan*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, ſituated in the weſtern mouth of the Strait of Sunda. Capt. Cook viſited it in the year 1771, and deſcribes it as follows. It is woody and very ſmall, part only has been cleared: there is no remarkable hill upon it, yet the Engliſh call the ſmall eminence which is juſt over the landing-place, *The Pike*. It was formerly much frequented by the Indian ſhips of many nations, but eſpecially thoſe of England, which of late have forſaken it, as it is ſaid, becauſe the water is bad, and touch either at North Iſland, a ſmall iſland that lies on the coaſt of Sumatra, without the eaſt entrance of the Strait, or at New Bay, which lies only a few leagues from Prince's Iſland, at neither of which places any conſiderable quantity of other refreſhments can be procured. Prince's Iſland is, upon the whole, certainly more eligible than either of them; and though the water is brackiſh, if it be filled at the lower part of the brook, yet higher up it may be found excellent. The firſt and ſecond, and perhaps the third ſhip that comes in the ſeaſon, may be tolerably ſupplied with turtle; but thoſe that come afterwards muſt be content with ſmall ones. Cocoa-nuts were bought at the rate of 100 for a dollar, if they were picked; and if taken promiſcuouſly, 130. Plantains he found in great plenty, alſo ſome pine-apples, water melons, jaccas, and pumpkins, beſides rice, the greater part of which was of the mountain kind, that grows in dry land. The inhabitants are Javaneſe, whoſe raja is ſubject to the ſultan of Bantam. Their cuſtoms are very ſimilar to thoſe of the Indians about Batavia; but they ſeem to be more jealous of their women. They profeſs the Mahometan religion. The houſes of their town are built upon piles, or pillars, four or five feet above the ground; upon theſe is laid a floor of bamboo canes, which are placed at ſome diſtance from each other, ſo as to leave a free paſſage for the air from below; the walls alſo are of bamboo, which are interwoven hurdlewiſe, with ſmall ſticks, that are faſtened perpendicularly to the beams, which form the frame of the building. The diſpoſition of the people, as far as they could diſcover it, is good. They dealt very honeſtly, except, like all other Indians, and the itinerant retailers of fiſh in London, they aſked ſometimes twice, and ſometimes thrice as much for their commodities as they would take. They all ſpeak the Malay language, though they have a language of their own, different both from the Malay and the Javaneſe. Their own language they call Catta Gunung, the language of the mountains; and they ſay that it is ſpoken upon the mountains of Java, whence their tribe originally migrated. *Long.* 156. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 41. S.

PRINCESS ANN, a county of Virginia.

PRINCESS ANN TOWN, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland: 114 miles S. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

PRINCIPATO CITRA, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by the province of Lavora and Principato Ultra, on the eaſt by the Baſilicata, and on the ſouth and weſt by the Mediterranean, about 65 miles in length, and from 12 to 30 in breadth. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and ſaffron. The principal towns are Salerno, Amalfi, and Sorrento.

PRINCIPATO ULTRA, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by the country of Lavora and the Moliſe, on the eaſt by the Baſilicata and Capitanata, on the ſouth by the Principato Citra, and on the weſt by Lavora; about 50 miles in extent from eaſt to weſt, and 30 from north to ſouth. The principal towns are Benevento, Avelino, and Conza.

PRINSUEJOLS, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marvejols: 3 leagues NNW. Marvejols.

PRINTZENDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles NNW. Ziſterſdorff.

PRINTZERDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles W. St. Polten.

PRISCA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 12 miles N. Albaſano.

PRISRENDI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia, the ſee of a Greek biſhop: 43 miles NE. Aleſſio, and 78 E. Raguſa.

PRISTINA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia, the ſee of a Greek biſhop. This town was pillaged by the imperialiſts, in the year 1689: 115 miles W. Sophia, and 100 E. Raguſa.

PITZERBE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Havel: 7 miles NNW. Brandenburgh.

PRITZLER'S HARBOUR, a bay on the north ſide of Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 67. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. N.

PRITZWALK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz: 44 miles N. Brandenburg, and 54 NW. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 9. N.

PRIVAS, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Ardeche, ſituated on a ſmall river, about 2 leagues from the Rhône, and containing about 1500 inhabitants: 6 leagues SW. Valence, and 19 NNE. Niſmes. *Long.* 22. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

PRIVAZAC, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: 6 leagues W. Rhodez.

PRIVOLNOE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: 48 miles S. Saratov.

PRIZIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Faouet: 1¼ league ENE. la Faouet: and 5½ W. Pontivy.

PRIZZI, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: 10 miles WNW. Caſtro Novo.

PROBBACH, or *Brotbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg, with a mineral ſpring: 1 mile SE. Mengers-Kirchen.

PROBENCIO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 25 miles SW. Alarcon.

PROBERSDORFF, or *Protteſdorff*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Leyta: 12 miles WSW. Brugg.

PROBSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles SE. Entzerſtorff.

PROBSTZELLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburgh: 6 miles S. Saalfeld.

PROCIDA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Naples, about 2 leagues in circumference. It produces abundance of fruit, and excellent wine. Pheaſants and partridges are abundant. The number of inhabitants is about 4000, it has a town of the ſame name, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt: 2 miles E. Iſchia.

PROCTOR'S POINT, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Antigua, eaſt of Falmouth Harbour. *Long.* 61. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 8. N.

PROCUPIA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia, formerly the capital of Dardania. It is the ſee of two archbiſhops, one Raſcian, the other Latin: 15 miles W. Niſſa, and 135 E. Raguſa.

PRODANO, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the weſt coaſt of the Morea, formerly known under the name of Sphacteria: 36 miles SSE. Zante. *Long.* 39. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

PRODZELDEN, or *Procelden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Mentz: 7 miles E. Miltenberg.

PROECULS, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, on the Minnie: 10 miles S. Memel.

PRŒSIVE, or *Praſtve*, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: 37 miles SSW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

PROGNOI OKOP, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: 30 miles W. Alekſandrov.

PROKOPHEVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Kirenga: 40 miles SSE. Kirenſk.

PROM, a town of the kingdom of Ava, on the river Ava. *Lat.* 23. N.

PROMB, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles W. Tauffkirchen.

PRONE, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Burmah: 194 miles SSW. Ava, and 184 SE. Aracan.

PRONKCHNA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 36 miles E. Buzulutſk.

PRONSDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 8 miles E. Segeberg.

PRONSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan: 28 miles S. Riazan. *Long.* 56. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 14. N.

PROPECHIO, a town of Iſtria: 6 miles E. Capo d'Iſtria.

PROPONTIS, or *The Sea of Marmora*, ſee *Marmora.*

PROSECKEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburgh, where Charlemagne forced the Wends to be baptized, in the year 789: 7 miles NW. Wiſmar.

PROSECO, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 4 miles N. Trieſte.

PROSELZHEIM, or *Broſſelſheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 7 miles NE. Wurzburg, and 4 W. Volckach.

PROSKAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: 5½ miles S. Oppeln, and 7½ NNW. Krappitz.

PROSKEN, a town of Pruſſia, ſituated on the Lick: 10 miles SE. Lick.

PROSNITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: 8 miles SSW. Olmutz, and 112 ESE. Prague.

PROSCR, a town of Boſnia: 8 miles E. Kralam.

PROSZOWICE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 16 miles E. Cracow.

PROTTES, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles S. Ziſterſdorf.

PROVADSCIK, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 46 miles W. Varna.

PROVAT, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 16 miles NW. Varna.

PROVEN, or *Provende*, a town of Flanders: 3 leagues W. Ypres.

*Provença à Velha*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 1¼ league NW. Idanha à Velha.

PROVENCE, before the revolution, one of the richeſt provinces of France, bounded on the eaſt by Piedmont, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, on the weſt by the Venaiſſin and the Rhône, which ſeparates it from Languedoc. It produces corn, wine, and oil; Marſeilles was the capital. It is now divided into the departments of the Var, the Mouths of the Rhône, and the Lower Alps.

PROVEZENDE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: 3½ leagues NE. Lamego.

PROVIDENCE, one of the Bahama Iſlands, and the ſecond in point of ſize, about 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Its chief commerce ariſes from the misfortune of thoſe ſhips that are driven on its coaſt, or in making a winter's voyage to the continent of America, are forced to put in for proviſions, for want of which they are frequently in great diſtreſs. The proviſions they purchaſe here are ſent from Carolina, and laid up in ſtore-houſes for that purpoſe; the iſland producing little elſe than ſalt and Braſilette wood, which they carry over to Carolina. They ſow peas and Indian wheat; the former are fit to gather in ſix weeks, and the latter in twelve. Fiſh of various kinds are found in the greateſt plenty on the coaſt; and in ſome parts of the iſland are vaſt numbers of trees and plants. The principal harbour in this iſland is rendered dangerous by a bar, on which there is not above 16 feet water. *Long.* 77. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 2. N.

PROVIDENCE, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Iſland, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is by far the moſt flouriſhing town in the ſtate. It contains 700 houſes, and upwards of 4300 inhabitants. Its public buildings are a college, an elegant church for baptiſts, two for congregationaliſts, beſides others for other denominations. This town carries on a large foreign trade, and an extenſive and profitable traffic with the ſurrounding country. The town is ſituated on both ſides of the river, and is connected by a commodious bridge: 36 miles SSW. Boſton, and 145 NNE. New York. *Long.* 71. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

PROVIDENCE, a river of the United States of America, which runs into Briſtol Bay, a little below the town of Providence, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

PROVIDENCE, an iſland in the weſtern part of the Caribbean Sea, about 150 miles from the coaſt of Honduras. This iſland was fortified by the Buccaneers. *Long.* 62. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

PROVIDENCE BAY, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth coaſt of America, at the mouth of Providence River, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

PROVIDEN, a ſmall iſland near the iſland of Ceylon: 28 miles SSE. Trinkamaly.

PROVINCE TOWN, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, near Cape Cod. *Long.* 70. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 4. N.

PROVINS, a town of France, and principal place of a canton, in the department of the Seine and Marne: 8¼ poſts NW. Troyes, and 11 SE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

PROULACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 11 miles SW. Clagenfurt.

PROVOSENDE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: 6 leagues SW. Mirandela.

PROYART, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Peronne: 3½ leagues WSW. Peronne.

PRSEMENTZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: 36 miles SW. Poſen.

PRUCK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 20 miles NNW. Graz, and 60 SW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 27. N.

PRUCK, ſee *Bruck.*

PRUDENCE, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of America, in Narraganſett Bay, belonging to the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, ſituated to the north of Canonnicut Iſland.

PRUM, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, under the adminiſtration of the elector of Treves, who receives from it 1573 imperial crowns. Its aſſeſſment for the Roman month is 16 florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 38 rixdollars 62 kruitzers: 24 miles N. Treves, and 20 SE. Limburg.

PRUNAY, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent-ſur-Seine: 4 leagues NW. Troyes.

PRUNELLI, a river of the iſland of Corſica, which runs into the Gulf of Ajazzo, near Capitello.

PRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SSW. Vienna.

PRUSA, ſee *Burſa.*

PRUSSIA, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by the Baltic, Lithuania, and Samogitia, on the eaſt by Lithuania, on the ſouth by Poland, and on the weſt by Pomerelia and the Baltic, about 160 miles in length, and where broadeſt 96. As to the climate and temperature of the air, the two laſt months of the ſpring, and the two firſt ſummer months are temperate, warm, and pleaſant; and the weather generally very favourable to bring the fruits of the earth to maturity. But, before and after theſe months, the air is cold and piercing; the autumns being often wet, and the winters ſevere. The ſoil produces plenty of corn, eſculent herbs, fruit, and paſturage. Pruſſia alſo abounds with flocks and herds, and exceedingly fine horſes; its chief commodities are wool, honey, wax, pitch, pit-coal, flax, hemp, hops, and buck-wheat. This country affords plenty of game, as white and common hares, elks, deer, ſtags, roe-bucks, and wild-boars; but, at the ſame time, it is infeſted with beaſts of prey, as lynxes, wolves, foxes, and bears. Amber is found in vaſt quantities on the coaſt of the Baltic, in Pruſſia, eſpecially on the Samland ſhore. The profit ariſing from it is one of the Pruſſian Regalia, and amounts annually to about 26,000 dollars. This country yields neither ſalt, wine, nor minerals, however, it contains iron ore in ſome places. It is for the moſt part a level champaign country. The lakes, rivers, and canals of this country, together with the neighbouring ſea, afford a variety of excellent fiſh; as ſalmon, ſturgeon, cod, turbots, ſoles, muræna (a kind of lampreys, which are peculiar to Pomerania and Pruſſia), hallybuts, pike, perch, plaiſe, eels, &c. The principal rivers of Pruſſia are the Viſtula, Pregel, Memel, Paſſarage, and Alle. As for the inland lakes of which this country has a great number, from four to thirty miles in length, and from four to eight in breadth, thoſe of Spirding, Angerburg, Rein, and Drauſen are the principal. The number of inhabitants in this kingdom were computed, in the year 1755, at 635,998 perſons capable of bearing arms. They conſiſt of native Pruſſians, who by their language and manners appear to be genuine deſcendants of the Germans; Lithuanians, whoſe anceſtors were the Sclavonians and Nadravians, and have their peculiar language; and Poles, who are deſcended from the Sudavians. Here are alſo a great number of French, Engliſh, and Hollanders. The inhabitants of this country, in general, are Lutherans; but a great number of the coloniſts are Calviniſts. They have churches appropriated for their uſe, while in ſome places they perform their ſervice in the Lutheran churches; the Roman Catholics are few. The manufactures are increaſing, eſpecially glaſs, iron, copper, braſs, paper, cloth, linen, &c. The ſituation is convenient for commerce, and for the promotion of it, a college has been eſtabliſhed, which takes notice of, and regulates, all concerns relating to trade and navigation. The chief articles of exportation are grain of different kinds, maſts, deals, and other timber, tar, wood and pot-aſhes, ſkins, leather, furs, amber, wax, honey, manna, lin-ſeed oil, flax, hemp, lin-ſeed, and hemp-ſeed; alſo yarn, hog's briſtles, ſtags'-horns, and elks' hoofs; oat-meal of all kinds, mead, dried fiſh, ſturgeon, caviar, lampreys, ſauſages, butter, and tallow. The ancient Pruſſian hiſtory is involved in obſcurity. About 300 years before the birth of Chriſt, it is ſaid that this country was poſſeſſed by the Aeſtions, a Gothic people; and after that, by the Alanians, Vandals, Gallindians, Sudavians, and Sclavonians. Theſe different nations at laſt became one people, and were for a long time without any chief or ſovereign. The amber with which Pruſſia abounds, was the allurement which raiſed the curioſity of the ancient Romans; and induced them to penetrate into the country, and ſubdue it. That part of Pruſſia which lies beyond the Viſtula, and borders on Germany, ſubmitted to the emperor Charles the Great, and though, ſome time after, it recovered its liberty, it was again reduced, and obliged to pay tribute. From that æra the Pruſſian hiſtory begins to clear up; for the kings of Poland, in that age, took great pains, and even made uſe of compulſion and force of arms, for the converſion of the pagan Pruſſians to Chriſtianity. Boleſlaus I. began, by chaſtizing the Pruſſians for the murder of St. Adalbert, who was deſirous of being the apoſtle of that nation. His ſucceſſors, from time to time, had ſeveral quarrels with the inhabitants of Pruſſia; and Boleſlaus IV. who committed dreadful ravages in their country, loſt his life, in an unſucceſsful battle which was fought in 1163. The Teutonic knights ſubdued the whole country, but, in the year 1454, one half of Pruſſia revolted from their obedience, and declared for Caſimir III. king of Poland. This occaſioned freſh effuſions of blood; till at laſt, in the year 1466, it was concluded, by treaty, that one part of Pruſſia, now called *Poliſh Pruſſia*, ſhould continue a free province, under the king's protection; and that the knights and the grand-maſter ſhould retain the other part, which they were to hold as a fief, and acknowledge themſelves vaſſals of Poland. The knights ſoon after, endeavoured to throw off this yoke; but did not ſucceed in their attempt. In 1519, they ſtirred up new wars, which were terminated in 1525, by a treaty of peace concluded at Cracow. It was then agreed that the marggrave Albert, grand-maſter of the Teutonic order, ſhould be acknowledged duke or ſovereign of the eaſt part of Pruſſia, which he was to hold as a fief of Poland. Theſe territories, however, were to deſcend to his male heirs; and, upon failure of male iſſue, to his brothers, and their male heirs. Thus ended the ſovereignty of the Teutonic order in Pruſſia, after it had ſubſiſted 300 years. The new duke favoured the introducing of the reformed religion into his dominions; and, in 1544, founded an univerſity at Konigſberg. The elector Joachim added Pruſſia to the dominions of the electoral houſe of Brandenburg, with which it had been cloſely connected for a long time before. The elector Frederick raiſed Pruſſia to a kingdom; and on the 18th of January, 1704, with his own hands put the crown on his head, and on that of his conſort, at Konigſberg. He was ſoon after acknowledged as king of Pruſſia, by all the other Chriſtian powers. The kingdom of Pruſſia is divided into three parts, namely, Samland, Natangen, and Oberland; and each of theſe is ſub-divided into certain haupt-aemter, juriſdictions, or governments, beſides which a part of Lithuania called *Little Lithuania*, or *Pruſſian Lithuania* is added to it, thus forming two departments: the German, the capital of which is Konigſberg; and the Lithuanian, the principal places of which are Memel and Tilſit.

**PRUTH**, a river of Poland, which riſes in the ſouth-weſt part of the new kingdom of Galicia, on the borders of Hungary, paſſes through Moldavia, and joins the Danube, near Renay, in Beſſarabia. In the year 1711, Peter the Great, in a war with the Turks, encamped his army on the banks of this river, not far from Jaſſy, in ſo diſadvantageous a ſituation, that he ſeemed to have no hope, but the deſperate one of cutting his way through the enemy; with this reſolution he retired to his tent, in an agony of deſpair, and gave poſitive orders that no one ſhould be admitted, under pain of death. In this important juncture, the principal officers, and the vice-chancellor Shaffirof, aſſembled, in the preſence of Catherine; and drew up certain preliminaries, in order to obtain a truce from the grand vizier. In conſequence of this determination, plenipotentiaries were immediately diſpatched, without the knowledge of Peter, to the grand vizier; and a peace obtained upon more reaſonable conditions than could have been expected: this is called the peace of Pruth.

**PRUSANA**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſkie: 36 miles NE. Brzeſk.

**PRZEDHORS**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 20 miles NNW. Malogocz.

**PRZELAUTSCH**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 12 miles NW. Chrudim.

**PRZEMILOV**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 6 miles S. Chrudim.

**PRZEMISLAU**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, now Galicia: 20 miles ESE. Lemberg.

**PRZEMYSL**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, defended by a caſtle, the ſee of a Greek and a Roman biſhop: 4 miles W. Lemberg.

**PRZEWAL**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm: 38 miles E Chelm.

**PRZEZLAW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 44 miles SW. Sandomirz.

**PRZIBRAM**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun: 17 miles S. Beraun, and 28 SSW. Prague.

**PRZITIK**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 16 miles NW. Radom.

**PRZYPIECZ**, a river of Poland, which runs into the Dnieper: 10 miles SE. Czernoble, in the palatinate of Kiov.

**PSINIA**, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Vardar: 4 miles S. Krupulik, in the province of Macedonia.

**PSENITZA**, a town of Boſnia: 12 miles S. Serajo.

**PSKOV**, or *Pleſkow*, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the river Velika, where it diſcharges itſelf into the Tchudſkoe Lake, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and an univerſity: 136 miles SSW. Peterſburg, and 408 NNE. Warſaw. *Long.* 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

**PSKOVSKOI**, a government of Ruſſia, ſo called from its capital, Pſkov; bounded on the north by the government of Peterſburg and Novgorod, on the eaſt by the government of Tver, on the ſouth-eaſt by the government of Smolenſk, on the ſouth-weſt by the government of Polotſk, and on the weſt by the government of Riga; about 200 miles in length, and 96 in breadth. *Long.* 45. 10. to 50. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 40. to 57. 12. N.

**PSOL**, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Oboiau, in the government of Kurſk, and runs into the Dnieper, near Kremenzug, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav.

**PU**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 25 miles NW. Pin-yang.

**PUAGORA**, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 15 miles ENE. Saſſari.

**PUARAY**, a town of North America, in New Mexico: 20 leagues S. Santa Fé.

**PUBEGA**, or *Piubega*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 14 miles WNW. Mantua.

**PUCH DE GONTAUT**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonneins: 1½ league SSW. Tonneins, and 2 E. Caſtel Jaloux.

**PUCHATUI**, a town of Ruſſia, near the ſea, which ſeparates the continent of Aſia from America. *Long.* 206. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 50. N.

**PUCHELHACH**, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 8 miles SE. Reutten.

**PUCHENSTAIN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles N. Windiſch Graz.

**PUCHLACHTA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the White Sea: 56 miles NNW. Oneg.

**PUCKASTER COVE**, a creek or bay in the Engliſh Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, a little to the eaſt of Rockenend.

**PUCKER**, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the arms of the Indus, which runs into the ſea.

**PUCKHOLI**, a town of Aſia, and capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Lahore: 86 miles SW. Cachemire, and 145 NW. Lahore. *Long.* 72. 5 E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 45. N.

**PUDDAR**, or *Paddar*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the country of Agimere, and empties itſelf into the Gulf of Cutch: 30 miles SW. Janagur.

**PUDGLA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, and iſland of Uſedom, the principal place of a bailiwic: 6 miles NE. Uſedom.

**PUDOGA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, on the eaſt coaſt of the Lake Onezſkoe: 108 miles E. Olonets. *Long.* 54. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 36. N.

**PUDOL**, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug: 124 miles N. Uſtiug.

**PUEBLA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near the Atlantic: 25 miles SSW. Santiago. *Long.* 7. 53. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 32. N.

**PUEBLA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 5 miles NNE. Hueſca.

**PUEBLA D'ALCOCER**, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 39 miles E. Merida.

**PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELOS**, a town of North America, in Mexico, and capital of the province of Tlaſcala. The buildings are in general of ſtone, lofty and elegant, and the ſtreets which are broad, clean, and regular, croſs each other at right-angles. In the centre of the city is a large ſquare, ſaid to be equal, if not ſuperior, to that of Mexico. It is adorned on three ſides with uniform porticos, where are ſhops filled with all kinds of rich commodities: and on the other is its grand cathedral, which has a very beautiful front, and two lofty towers, all built of ſtone, and in the modern taſte. It is now the ſee of a biſhop, which was tranſlated hither from Tlaſcala. Beſide the cathedral, there are ſeveral other churches and convents, well-built and finely adorned; the beſt felts in the country are made in this city, which has alſo a mint and a glaſs-houſe. The houſes are computed at about 1600 or 1700. A ſmall river runs through the town, and the adjacent vally produces vines, and all ſorts of European fruits. Several ſorts of mineral waters are alſo found in its neighbourhood: 21 leagues ESE. Mexico, and 30 WNW. Vera Cruz. *Long.* 82. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. N.

PUEBLA DE LOS INFANTES *(La)*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: 13 miles N. Carmona.

PUEBLA DE DON RODRIGO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 30 miles W. Civdad-Real.

PUEBLO NUEVO, or *Nueſtra Senhora de los Remedios de Pueblo Nuevo*, a town of North America, in the province of Veragua, near the Pacific Ocean.

PUEBLO NUEVO, a bay of the Mediterranean, on the eaſt coaſt of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 24. N.

PUEBLO VEJO, a town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua.

PUECHBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles S. Kirchſchlag.

PUEGOS, or *Siquior*, one of the Philippine Iſlands, ſmall, but well peopled. The inhabitants are brave and warlike: 50 miles N. from the weſtern part of Mindanao.

*Puente de Arçobiſbo*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Tagus: 50 miles WSW. Toledo.

PUENTE DEL CONGOSTER, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 37 miles WNW. Avila.

PUENTE D'EUME, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 8 miles N. Betanzos.

PUENTE DE GONZALO, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 15 miles W. Lucena.

PUENTE DE LA REYNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: 9 miles SSW. Pamplona.

PUERCO, an iſland in the bay of Panama, behind which veſſels may anchor in ſecurity.

PUERTO CABELLO, a ſea-port town of South America, in the province of Venezuela, ſaid to be one of the beſt ports in America. *Long.* 67. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 30. N.

PUERTO DE CAVALLAS, ſee *Naco.*

PUERTO DESEADO, or *Port Deſire*, a bay of South America, on the eaſt coaſt of Patagonia. *Long.* 50. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 30. S.

PUERTO MAGNO, a ſmall ſeaport on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Iviça: 7 miles N. Iviça. *Long.* 18. 4. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 58. N.

PUERTO MARIN, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the Minho: 12 miles S. Lugo.

PUERTO MARIA, a ſeaport on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 26. N.

PUERTO DEL PRINCIPE, ſee *Villa del Principe.*

PUERTO REAL, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, near the mouth of the Guadalete: 6 miles E. Cadiz, and 15 NW. Medina Sidonia.

PUERTO SANTA MARIA, a ſea-port town of Spain, ſituated in the bay of Cadiz, containing one pariſh, an hoſpital, five convents, and from 8000 to 10,000 inhabitants; the chief trade is in ſalt: 7 miles N. Cadiz, and 38 SSW. Seville. *Long.* 10. 20. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 38. N.

PUERTOLAS, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 8 miles N. Ainſa.

PUFFIN'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland: 4 miles S. Brea Head.

PUGANORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 25 miles ENE. Colar, and 58 NW. Arcot.

PUGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg: 2 leagues E. Bourg.

PUGNO CHIUSO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 9 miles S. Vieſte.

PUICELEY, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gaillac: 3½ leagues NW. Gaillac.

PUJET *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hieres: 3 leagues S. Brignoles.

PUIGUILLIEN, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: 3½ leagues SW. Bergerac.

PUINORMAND, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: 4 leagues NE. Libourne.

PUJOLS, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: 4 leagues SE. Libourne, and 3 N. Caſtelmoron-d'Albert.

PUJOLS, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeneuve-d'Agen: half a league S. Villeneuve-d'Agen, and 3½ N. Agen.

PUISEAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pithiviers: 3 leagues E. Pithiviers, and 4 N. Boiſcommun.

PUISSERGUIER, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 3 leagues WNW. Beziers.

PUKOGNO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 68 miles NNE. Pudoga.

PULE *(Le)*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey.

PULENTE *(La)*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: 3 miles W. St. Aubin.

PULICA, or *Pulha*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 40 miles NW. Vienna.

PULISCHIAH, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 22 leagues SW. Amadan.

PULLENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles E. Miſtelbach.

PULLICATE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, on the coaſt of Coromandel, near a large lake to which it gives name: 22 miles N. Madras.

PULLICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 6 miles E. Kayſereſch.

PULLIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vezelize: 1 league N. Vezelize.

PULO CANTON, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Cochin-china. *Long.* 109. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 10. N.

PULO CONDORE, ſee *Condore.*

PULO TIMOAN, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, inhabited by Malays. Commodore Byron called there in the year 1765, who found them to be a ſurly inſolent ſet of people. As ſoon as they ſaw him approach the ſhore, they came down to the beach in great numbers, having a long knife in one hand, a ſpear headed with iron in the other, and a creſſit or dagger by their ſide. They went on ſhore, however, notwithſtanding theſe hoſtile appearances, and a treaty ſoon commenced; but all they could procure was about a dozen fowls, and a goat and kid. The commodore offered them knives, hatchets, bill-hooks, and other things of the ſame kind; but theſe they refuſed with great contempt, and demanded rupees: as he had no rupees, they were at firſt much at a loſs how to pay for their purchaſe; but at laſt they bethought themſelves of ſome pocket handkerchiefs, and theſe they vouchſafed to accept, though they would take only the beſt. Theſe people were of a ſmall ſtature, but extremely well made, and of a dark copper-colour. The iſland is mountainous and woody; it produces rice, and the cabbage and cocoa-nut tree in great plenty. *Long.* 104. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. N.

PULO-WAY, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Siam, near the Gulf of Camboja. *Long.* 120. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. N.

PULO-WAY, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Sumatra: 9 leagues N. from Acheen.

PULO-WAY, one of the Spice Iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean: 12 miles S. Ceram.

PULSLATER BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Wales, and county of Pembroke: 2 miles N. St. Gowen's Head.

PULTOWA, ſee *Poltava.*

PULTUSH, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: 30 miles NE. Warſaw.

PUMPLITZ, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: 3½ miles S. Berne.

PUNA, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of America, in the Bay of Guayaquil, about 20 leagues in circumference. It is very flat low land, and the tide runs very ſtrong on every ſide of it, but in ſo many different directions, by reaſon of the many rivers running into the ſea near it, that there are a great many dangerous ſand-banks round it. Puna is the capital, and indeed the only place on the iſland, ſituated at the head of the harbour, in the north-eaſt part of the iſland. It conſiſts of about fifty houſes, and a ſmall church. The houſes are all built upon poſts ten or twelve feet high, with ladders on the outſide to go up to them, becauſe of the inundation to which the river of Guayaquil is very ſubject. They are thatched with palmetto leaves, and their chambers well boarded. According to an ancient tradition, the inhabitants of this iſland amounted to between 12,000 and 14,000; whereas at preſent they do not exceed 300, and conſiſt chiefly of Caſts and Spaniards, the Indians being very few. Both the lieutenant and prieſt reſide here; and the large ſhips which cannot lie at Guayaquil, by reaſon of the ſand-banks, load and unload here; there being very good anchoring againſt the middle of the town, and five fathoms water within a cable's length of the ſhore. *Long.* 62. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 45. S.

PUNBETE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura : 2 leagues WNW. Abrantes.

PUNG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen : 17 miles WSW. Han.

PUNG-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen : 18 miles E. Peu-kiang.

PONGO ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands at the mouth of the river Gabon, near the coaſt of Benin, the principal iſland is about two leagues in circumference, and is governed by a king.

PUNO, a town of South America, and capital of the juriſdiction of Paucar-Colla, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Lake Titicaca. It is but a ſmall place, and chiefly inhabited by Indians, who weave great quantities of coarſe cloth, which they ſell in the neighbouring countries : 30 leagues NE. Arequipa.

PUNTA, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, and juriſdiction of Guayaquil.

PUNTA DE LA AGUADA, the north-weſt cape of the iſland of Porto Rico.

PUNTA DE BAIXOS, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura : 3½ leagues SW. Setuval.

PUNTA BOSQUET, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 39. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

PUNTA DO FARO, a cape or point of land on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, oppoſite Setuval, in the province of Eſtremadura : half a league SSW. Liſbon.

PUNTA GROSSA, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 44. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

PUNTA DEL GUDA, a ſea-port and capital of St. Michel, one of the Azores, defended by a caſtle.

PUNTA MALA, a cape on the weſt coaſt of America, at the entrance into the Bay of Panama. *Long.* 81. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. N.

PUNTA MALADAYRE, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 33. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 43. N.

PUNTA DELL MESSO, a cape of Italy, on the coaſt of Genoa : 7 miles W. Spezza.

PUNTA DEL MULAR, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 52. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

PUNTA DA NOSTRA SENHORA DA PIEDADE, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Portugal, in the province of Algarve : 1 league S. Lagos.

PUNTA DA PESQUEIRA, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura : 4½ leagues S. Setuval.

PUNTA DI ST. ANDREA, a cape and iſland on the coaſt of Friuli, in the Gulf of Venice. *Long.* 30. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

PUNTA DE ST. JOAO DE OUREM, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Portugal, in the province of Algarve : 5 leagues WSW. Cape Carvoeiro.

PUNTA DE LA SCIARA, a cape of Sicily, near Lentini.

PUNTA DI SORELLO, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sicily : 3 miles S. Marſala.

PUNTA DE TORDERA, a town and cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 22. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 38. N.

PUNTO, a town of North America, in the province of New Biſcay : 11 leagues NNE. Durango.

PUNTO DI ANFORA, a cape in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 44. N.

PONTO DI-BUSO, a cape in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* 30. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

PUR, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tazovſkaia Gulf. *Long.* 96. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 40. N.

PURBECK ISLAND, a tract in England, in the county of Dorſet, celebrated for its ſtone, about 10 miles long and 6 broad. It contains one town (Corſe Caſtle) and ſeveral pariſhes. Purbeck was a foreſt to the time of James I. who hunted here, in the year 1615. It is a peninſula, nearly oval, formed by the ſea and the river Frome : the air healthy, the ſoil a deep clay, the eaſt part ſtony. The chief trade is in the ſtone, which is in great demand both for paving and building : 18 miles S. Blandford, and 106 WSW. London.

PURBUTTY, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Chumbul : 7 miles W. Suiſopour, in the county of Agimere.

PURCARI, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, on the Dneiſter : 4 miles SE. Bender.

PURCHENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada : 66 miles W. Carthagena, and 60 E. Grenada. *Long.* 14. 17. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 19. N.

PURFLEET, a village of England, in the county of Eſſex, ſituated on the north ſide of the Thames, remarkable for extenſive lime-works ; here is likewiſe a large magazine of gun-powder : 4 miles W. Grays, and 19 E. London.

PURGSTALL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : miles N. Scheibs.

PURIFICATION, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico and province of Xaliſco : 26 leagues S. Compoſtello Nuovo.

PURMERENT, a town of North Holland, on a brook of the ſame name, governed by a council, bailey, and burgo-maſters. This town has a voice in the aſſembly of the ſtates : 10 miles N. Amſterdam, and 13 SE. Alcmaer.

PURMERENT ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Java, on which is an hoſpital for the uſe of the diſeaſed poor of Batavia.

PURNEAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal : 105 miles NNW. Moorſhedabad, and 124 E. Patna.

PURYSBURG, or *Purryſburg*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina, on the eaſt ſide of the river Savannah. It has its name from Monſieur Purry, a gentleman of Neufchâtel, who being encouraged by the government both in England and Carolina, undertook to ſettle a colony of Switzers here : 64 miles WSW. Charleſtown. *Long.* 81. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 23. N.

PUSCHENGA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Lake Urus, in the government of Archangel, and runs into the Panega near Kevrol.

PUSCHIAVO, a town of Swiſſerland, in the republic of the Griſons, which gives name to one of the juriſdictions ceded by the duke of Milan, in the year 1436. The inhabitants are of both religions, but the greater number are Roman Catholics : the town is ſituated 3 miles N. from lake which abounds in fiſh, and to which it gives name : 17 miles WSW. Bormio, and 20 E. Chiavenna.

PUSCHIAVO, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the league of the Griſons : 14 miles SW. Bormio.

PUSCHIMA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod : 40 miles NNE. Bielozerſk.

PUSTIN, a town of Hungary on the river Waag : 8 miles NNW. Leopoldſtadt.

PUSTOZIRSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the Petchora. *Long.* 69. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 15. N.

PUSTVOLA, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Sea of Marmora, 16 miles W. Artaki, in the province of Natolia.

PUTANGE, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan : 3 leagues NW. Argentan.

PUTALA, ſee *Pateli.*

PUTAUX, a town of France : 1 league W. Paris.

PUTBUS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania : 6 miles S. Bergen.

PUTHLOSE, or *Putlos*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 4 miles NW. Oldeburg.

PUTIVLI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk, on the Sem : 72 miles WSW. Kurſk. *Long.* 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

PUTLACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Wiſent, near Goſſweinſtein.

PUTLITZ, or *Pudlitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz : 9 miles WSW. Mayenburg, and 6 NW. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 25. N.

PUTNA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia : 32 miles W. Suczava.

PUTNEY, a village of England, in the county of Surry : 4 miles W. London.

PUTNOK, a town of Hungary : 36 miles WNW. Tokay.

PUTT, or *Pitne*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania : 8 miles SW. Stralſund.

PUTTAN SUMNAUT, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat : 80 miles S. Noanagur, and 30 NW. Diu.

PUTTEN, a ſmall iſland of Holland, in the Meuſe, ſituated to the eaſt of Voorn.

PUTZEINSTORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 8 miles S. Aigen, and 22 W. Freyſtadt.

PUTZOMERZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn : 2 miles N. Wiſkau.

PUUGHATACON, a town of the United States of America, in New York : 27 miles WNW. Eſopus.

PUVIGLIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma : 9 miles NE. Parma.

PUY BELLIARD, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée : 6 leagues NW. Fontenay le Comte.

PUY-CASQUIER, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auch : 3 leagues NE. Auch and 4 SSE. Lectoure.

*Puy de Dôme*, a mountain of France, which gives name to a department in which it is ſituated, near Clermont en Ferrand : 810 toiſes in height.

*Puy de Dôme*, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Allier, on the eaſt by the department of the Rhône and Loire, on the ſouth by the department of the Cantal and Upper Loire, and on the weſt by the department of the Correze, and the Creuſe. About 70 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. This department is compoſed of part of the heretofore province of Auvergne. Clermond en-Ferrand is the capital.

*Puy l'Evêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cahors: 4½ leagues W. Cahors, and 5½ SSW. Gourdon.

PUY LE GARDE, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: 5 leagues NE. Montauban.

PUY LAURENT, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lavaur: 4 leagues SE. Lavaur.

PUY MARIN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 5½ leagues N. St. Gaudens.

PUY MIROL, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Agen: 7 miles E. Agen.

PUY MOISSON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: 5 leagues S. Digne.

PUY NOTRE DAME, or *Puy en Anjou*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur: 10 miles SW. Saumur, and 12 ESE. Vihiers.

PUY DE LA POIX, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: 6 leagues E. Clermont.

PUY LA ROQUE, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: 5¾ leagues NE. Montauban, and 4½ SSE. Cahors.

PUY ST. MARTIN, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſt: 2 leagues S. Creſt, and 3½ NE. Montelimart.

PUY VAL D'OR, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées: 10 miles NW. Montlouis.

PUY EN VELAY, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Loire, on a ſmall river, near the Loire. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop; it has a conſiderable trade, eſpecially in lace: the number of inhabitants is about 14,000: 38 miles SW. Lyons, and 40 NNE. Mende. *Long.* 21. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 2. N.

PUYCERDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, and capital of the county of Cerdagne, ſurrounded with walls and baſtions, and defended by a caſtle. This town was taken by the French republicans in the year 1794: 19 miles ENE. Urgel, and 45 NW. Gerona.

PUYO, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: 3 leagues SW. Aire.

PUZZALO, a town of the iſland of Sicily, in the Vally of Noto, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland: 12 miles SW. Noto, and 10 S. Modica.

PWLLHELY, a ſea-port town of North Wales, in the county of Caernarven, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 20 miles SSW. Caernarvon, and 243 NW. London.

PYL, a river of England, in the county of Monmouth, which runs into the Olwy: 2 miles NE. Uſk.

PYLE RUDBAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan: 11 leagues S. Reſhd.

PYLSTART, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about two leagues in circumference, diſcovered by Taſman. *Long.* 202. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 26. S.

PYMATUNING, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: 23 miles WSW. Fort Franklin.

PYRBAUM, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, in the circle of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, united to the lordſhip of Sulzburg: 13 miles SE. Nuremberg, and 7 NW. Freyenſtatt.

*Pyrennées*, mountains which form the boundaries between France and Spain, and extend from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, about 200 miles in length, and, where wideſt 100 in breadth, but under different names, and in a variety of branches. Over theſe mountains there are only five paſſages from one country to the other, the three principal of which are from St. Sebaſtian to St. Jean de Luz; from Pampelona to St. Jean de Luz; and from Jonqueira to Perpignan. Theſe mountains yield great quantities of timber for ſhipping, which is conveyed, by means of the Ebro and other ſtreams, to the ſea, with abundance of pitch and tar. The Pyrennées give name to three of the French departments.

*Pyrennées (Eaſtern, Department of)*, one of the new diviſions of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Arriege and the Aude, on the eaſt by the Mediterranean, on the ſouth and weſt by Spain; about 58 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from 18 to 25 from north to ſouth. This tract was heretofore the province of Rouſſillon. Perpignan is the capital.

*Pyrennées (Lower, Department of)*, one of the diviſions of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Landes and Gers, on the eaſt by the department of the Upper Pyrennées, on the ſouth by Spain, and on the weſt by the ſea: 70 miles in length, and from 15 to 45 in breadth. It is compoſed of the provinces of Bearn, Navarre, and part of Gaſcony. Pau is the capital.

*Pyrennées (Upper, Department of)*, one of the diviſions of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Gers, on the eaſt by the department of the Upper Garonne, on the ſouth by Spain, and on the weſt by the department of the Lower Pyrennées, 53 miles in length, and from 25 to 38 in breadth; a ſmall diſtrict towards the north is ſcarcely more than 7 miles in breadth. This department is compoſed chiefly of the province of Bigorre. Tarbes is the capital.

PYRGOS, a town in the iſland of Santarin.

PYRMONT, a town of Germany, and capital of the county ſo called; ſituated near ſome celebrated mineral ſprings, of a vinous acid taſte, well known all over Europe and America. The citadel of Pyrmont is fortified with a broad ditch, high ramparts, ſubterraneous paſſages and vaults. The old citadel, which was firſt founded in the year 1526, was pulled down in 1706, and a new one erected in its ſtead. The citadel was taken in the year 1630, by the biſhop of Paderborn, after a ſiege of ten months; and, in 1633, by the Swedes, after a ſiege of two months, as alſo again in the year 1636, by the imperialiſts, and, in 1646, by the Swedes: 12 miles SW. Hameln, and 50 E. Monſter.

PYRMONT, a county and principality of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the principality of Calenberg, on the eaſt by Wolfenbuttle and Calenberg, on the ſouth by Wolfenbuttle, and on the weſt by the county of Lippe; about nine miles in length, and three in breadth. The lower part of the county is a beautiful and pleaſant vally, watered by the Emmer. This county came to the houſe of Waldeck, in the year 1625. The annual revenues are eſtimated at 30,000 rix-dollars, which principally ariſe from the mineral ſprings and ſalt-works. The matricular aſſeſſment is 14 florins, and taxed to the imperial chamber 17 rix-dollars 78 kruitzers.

PYRRSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau, inſulated in Auſtria: 10 miles NW. Lintz, and 22 E. Paſſau.

PZINENIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 12 miles E. Jung Buntzel.

# Q.

QUA

QUACKENERUCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck, on the river Haſe, which runs through it in ſeven different channels, that unite in two below the town: 20 miles N. Oſnabruck, and 38 SW. Bremen.

QUADRATA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 5 miles NW. Ruvo.

QUADRELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 20 miles ENE. Naples.

QUAERNES, a town of Norway: 55 miles N. Romſdal.

QUAHU, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the kingdom of Acambou.

QUAKU, or *Quaqua*, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

QUALATCHE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: 40 miles WNW. Tugeloo.

QUA

QUAM, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 68 miles N. Drontheim.

QUAM-TOM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 15 miles NE. Tchou-hiong.

QUAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 22 miles W. Tong-tchang.

QUANAMORA, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the banks of the Scherbro, ſaid to contain 5000 families. *Long.* 10. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 45. N.

QUANG-LING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 15 miles WSW. Ouei.

QUANG-NING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 35 miles N. Tchao-king.

QUANG-PING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li:

Pe-tche li : 212 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 132. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

QUANG PUNG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li : 17 miles NW. Tay-ming.

QUANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the north-weſt by the province of Se-tchuen, on the north-eaſt by Hou-quang, on the ſouth and ſouth eaſt by Quang-tong, on the ſouth-weſt by Tonkin, and on the weſt by Yunnan ; about 360 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 230 from north to ſouth. Neither its extent nor commerce is equal to that of the other provinces ; however, it is ſo abundant in rice, that it ſupplies, for ſix months in the year, the province of Quang-tong, the inhabitants of which, without this aſſiſtance, could not ſubſiſt. As the mountains, with which it is covered, eſpecially towards the north, abound with mines of gold, ſilver, copper, and tin, the governor of one of the cities of the firſt claſs preſented, ſome years ago, a memorial to the emperor, in which he propoſed a plan for preventing the inconveniencies that might reſult from the working of theſe mines : he mentioned, among other things, that the people of the country had offered to open them at their own charges, and to admit no one to work in them who had not a patent from his mandarin, and who could not procure four ſureties to anſwer for his good behaviour. The emperor, having read this memorial, referred it for examination to the hou-pou, or court of finances. This ſovereign tribunal, after mature deliberation, approved of the plan, but inſiſted, that, according to what had been practiſed formerly upon a like occaſion, forty per cent. ſhould be given to the emperor, and five per cent. to the officers and ſoldiers who preſided over the works : the prince afterwards reſerved to himſelf the gold-mines, and cauſed them to be opened at his own expence. A very ſingular tree grows in this province ; inſtead of pith it contains a ſoft pulp, which yields a kind of flour : the bread made of it is ſaid to be exceedingly good. Beſides parroquets, hedge-hogs, and the rhinoceros, a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon inſects are found here. This province contains 12 towns of the firſt claſs, and 80 of the ſecond and third. Kouei-ling is the capital.

QUANG-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi : 28 miles S. Ouei.

QUANG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-tong, called by the Europeans *Canton.* See *Canton.*

QUANG-TONG, the moſt conſiderable of the ſouthern provinces of China ; it is bounded on the north-eaſt by Fo-kien, on the north by Kiang-ſi, on the weſt by Quang-ſi and the kingdom of Tong-king ; the reſt is waſhed by the ſea. The country is diverſified with plains and mountains, and the land is ſo fertile, that it produces two crops every year. Trade and the fertility of the ſoil ſupply this province with every thing that can contribute to the pleaſures of life : it furniſhes gold, precious ſtones, ſilk, pearls, eagle wood, tin, quick ſilver, ſugar, copper, iron, ſteel, ſaltpetre, ebony, and abundance of aromatic woods, which are in great requeſt. Beſides a great many of the fruits of Europe, and of thoſe which grow in the Indies, it produces ſeveral which are peculiar to itſelf. All the coaſts abound with fiſh, and furniſh great quantities of oyſters, crabs, and tortoiſes of an immenſe ſize : of their ſhells the Chineſe make ſeveral kinds of toys. A prodigious number of tame ducks are raiſed in this province : the particular care and induſtry employed by the Chineſe in breeding them have multiplied them here exceedingly ; they hatch their eggs in ovens or dunghills ; but it does not appear that they have received this cuſtom from Egypt. They load a great number of ſmall barks with them, and carry them in flocks to feed on the ſea ſhore, where at low water theſe fowls find ſhrimps, oyſters, and other kinds of ſhell-fiſh. Theſe ſmall fleets generally go in company, and the ducks ſoon mix together on the ſhore, but when night approaches they are collected together by only beating on a baſon : they immediately form themſelves into different flocks, and each returns to the veſſel it belongs to. The Chineſe have the ſecret of ſalting large quantities of their fleſh in ſuch a manner that it loſes nothing of its original flavour ; they are alſo acquainted with the art of ſalting their eggs, by covering them with a coat of clay mixed with ſalt : were they ſteeped in brine, it would not penetrate through the pores of the ſhell ; but obſervation has taught the Chineſe that clay alone, impregnated with ſalt, has this property. Although the climate of this province is warm, the air is pure and the people are robuſt and healthy. They are very induſtrious, and it muſt be allowed that they poſſeſs, in an eminent degree, the talent of imitation : if they are only ſhewn any of our European works, they execute others like them with the moſt ſurprizing exactneſs. This province ſuffered much during the civil wars, but at preſent is one of the moſt flouriſhing in the empire, and as it is a great diſtance from court, its government is one of the moſt important. The viceroy of it has alſo the command of Quang-ſi, and reſides at Chao-king, in order that he may more readily expedite his orders to either of theſe provinces. This governor always keeps a certain number of troops, properly poſted, to check the incurſions of robbers and pirates, who without this precaution, might multiply ſo much as to hurt and interrupt trade : for this reaſon, a great number of fortreſſes (the greater part of which are cities, provided with numerous garriſons) have been built along the coaſts, and in the interior parts of th country. This province is divided into ten diſtricts, which contain t cities of the firſt claſs, and 84 of the ſecond and third. Canton, or Quang-tcheou, is the capital.

QUANG-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provinc of Quang-ſi : 30 miles S. Tſuen.

QUANG-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provinc of Se-tchuen, on the Kialing : 50 miles N. Pao-king.

QUANTALLA, an iſland of Africa, at the mouth of the river Zaire celebrated for a ſilver idol, to which the neighbouring kings ſend preſents and offer ſacrifices.

QUAN-TAO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province o Chan-tong : 25 miles WNW. Tong-tchang.

QUAN-TCHANG, a town of China, in the province of Chan-tong 12½ miles N. Po.

QUANTOCK HILLS, a ridge of Hills of England, in the county o Somerſet, about 12 miles in length, extending from four miles north o Taunton almoſt to the Briſtol Channel.

QUAN-TSOM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provinc of Pe-tche li : 32 miles S. Chun-te.

QUANUSE, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee government *Long.* 84. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 12. N.

QUARITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau : 10 mil NNW. Polkowitz, and 8 W. Groſs Glogau.

QUARNAMALA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland : 2 miles S. Wexio.

QUARRE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avallon : 2 leagues S. Avallon

QUARTO DEL TORRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naple and province of Capitanata : 6 miles SW. Salpe.

QUARTO *(La)*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and pro vince of Capitanata : 12 miles W. Salpe.

QUARRYHEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the coun of Aberdeen : 6 miles W. Fraſerburg.

QUATCHEOU, a town of Aſia, in the country of Hami : 33 miles E Tche-tcheou. *Long.* 112. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 28. N.

QUEAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne : leagues SE. Poitiers.

QUEBEC, a city of North America, and capital of Canada, ſituated o the river St. Lawrence, where it is joined by the river St. Charles, founde by the French, in the year 1608. The baſon is very ſpacious, being ſuf ficient to contain 100 ſail of men of war of the line. The river St. Law rence, which is about four leagues wide above the town, here ſhrinks itſel at once to the breadth of a ſingle mile, and on this account the city wa called Quebec, which in the language of the Indians of that country ſigni fies a ſhrinking or growing narrower. The harbour, which faces the town is ſafe and commodious, and the water about twenty-five fathom deep At the time when the city was founded, the tide reached the foot of th rock ; but ſince that time the river has ſunk ſo far, that a large ſpot o ground is left dry, and on this a large ſuburb is built, called the *Lower Town*, which ſtands at the foot of a rocky precipice about 48 feet high The houſes in the Lower Town are of ſtone, ſtrong, well built, and chiefl inhabited by merchants for the conveniency of their trade, which is ver conſiderable. The fortifications are far from being regular ; though th place, from its ſituation is capable of making a ſtout defence, if attacke by ſhips from the river, as their guns cannot injure the works of the Uppe Town, while they themſelves muſt ſuffer greatly from the cannon an bombs from theſe lofty ramparts. The lower town is defended by a plat form, flanked with two baſtions, which at high water and ſpring tides ar almoſt level with the ſurface of the water. A little above the baſtion, t the right, is a half baſtion cut out of the rock ; a little higher a large bat tery, and higher ſtill a large fort, the moſt regular of all the fortifications and in which the governor reſides. The paſſages which form a communi cation between theſe works are extremely rugged. The rock which ſeparat the Upper from the Lower Town, extends itſelf, and continues with a bol and ſteep front a conſiderable way to the weſtward, along the river St Lawrence. The Upper Town is alſo well built, and abounds with nobl edifices, as churches and palaces. But the nobleſt ſtructure of the who is the palace where the governor reſides, where was the grand council o the colony, while Quebec was in the hands of the French, and where a the royal ſtores are depoſited. Beſides the Lower Town above mentione there is another beyond the Upper Town, ſituated on the banks of the rive St. Charles, and the environs are decorated with country ſeats, &c. T caſtle ſtands on the brow of a rugged hill, about forty fathoms above th town ; but is an irregular fortification, having only two baſtions, and ditch towards the city. Beſides theſe there are ſeveral other ſmall fortifi cations ſcattered here and there. Though the principal ſtructures are i the Upper Town, from its being originally the only place, yet the Low Town has greatly the advantage, the former ſtanding ſo very bleak, th the cold is double to what it is in the latter. Beſides this the lower to has plenty of water, which is ſometimes ſcarce in the Upper Town. In the year 1711, an attempt was made by the Engliſh and Americans, under the command of brigadier Hill, to ſurpriſe Quebec, but it proved abortive, and it remained in poſſeſſion of the French, till the year 1759, when it was taken by the Engliſh, under the command of the brave general Wolfe, who fell in the engagement; and by the peace in 1763, it was ceded with the reſt of Canada to the conquerors. *Long.* 71. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.—In the year 1776, the Americans made an unſucceſsful attempt againſt this city, with the loſs of about 700 men, and their commander, Mr. Montgomery.

QUEDA, a city and ſea-port on the weſt coaſt of the peninſula of Malacca, the capital of a kingdom, tributary to Siam, with a good harbour, and containing 7000 inhabitants. It is a place of conſiderable commerce, eſpecially in pepper. The environs are agreeable and fertile, the woods abound in elephants and other animals, and in ſome places are mines of tin and lead, which ſupply large quantities of thoſe metals for exportation to Hindooſtan, Arabia, and Perſia: 300 miles ENE. Acheen. *Lat.* 6. 40. N.

QUEDLINGBURG, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſituated on a hill, near the town of Quedlingburg. This abby was founded betwixt the years 932 and 936, by king Henry I. and enriched with farther endowments by his conſort, Matilda; but in 937, and in the following years, it received other donations from the emperor Otho I. In 1539, it embraced Lutheraniſm, and by ſeveral formal acts and oaths, is bound to the maintenance of that religion. It conſiſts at preſent of four dignitaries, viz. of the lady-abbeſs and three others, who are diſtinguiſhed by the title of provoſt, dean, and canon. The aſſeſſment to a Roman month is 52 florins, and to the chamber at Wetzlar 81 rixdollars, 18 kruitzers. Anciently, the houſe of Aſcania, or Anhalt, held the patronage or government of Quedlinburg as a fief from the abby. On the failure of the electors of Saxony of this houſe, in the year 1420, the town of its own nomination committed itſelf to the patronage of the biſhop of Halberſtadt; but the elector Erneſt, and duke Albert of Saxony, brothers to the abbeſs Hedwiga, in 1477, by force, reduced it again under the dominion of their ſiſter, who, in return, conferred the patronage and upper-juriſdiction on her brothers as a male fief. The government of the abby continued hereditary in the houſe of Saxony, by which it was at length transferred to the houſe of Brandenburg, for the ſum of 300,000 rixdollars; and thus the hereditary, or lower juriſdiction, was all that remained to the abbeſs. By virtue of the agreement concluded in 1574, betwixt the elector Auguſtus and the abbeſs Elizabeth, no abbeſs or any other dignitary is to be choſen without the knowledge of the patron or againſt his conſent.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt, on the Boda, which divides it into Old and New Town. There are ſeveral churches, an hoſpital, and a college. King Henry I. began to build, and at the ſame time to fortify this town, in the year 920, on his being elected king of the Germans. In 937, the emperor, Otho I. conferred the town and imperial palace on the abby. In 1326, the Old Town, of its own authority, put itſelf under the protection of the biſhop of Halberſtadt, and contrary to the will of the abbeſs, acceded to the Hanſe confederacy. But in 1477, being maſtered by the elector Erneſt and duke Albert of Saxony, it was reduced to the ſubjection of the abbeſs, and its conſtitution changed. In 1583, a conference was held here betwixt the divines of Saxony and the palatinate of Brandenburg. Moſt of the villages belonging to the abby have been utterly deſtroyed by war: 20 miles W. Bernburg, and 7 SSE. Halberſtadt.

QUEDLITZ, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland: 4 miles S. Wartenburg.

QUEEN ANN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, in a county of the ſame name, on the river Patuxen: 13 miles SW. Annapolis.

QUEENBOROUGH, a town of England, ſituated at the weſt end of the iſland of Sheepey, in the mouth of the Medway. This place was firſt made a borough by Edward III. who rebuilt a caſtle—this caſtle was ſtanding in the year 1629, but has ſince been demoliſhed. Queenborough ſends two members to the Britiſh Parliament. The principal ſupport to Queenborough is the oyſter-fiſhery: 15 miles ENE. Rocheſter, and 45 E. London. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

QUEENBOROUGH, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina, on the weſt ſide of the Great Pedee River: 76 miles NNE. Charleſtown. *Long.* 79. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 58. N.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S FORELAND, the ſouth-eaſt extremity of New Caledonia.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S FORELAND, the ſouth-weſt point of New Hanover.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 138. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 18. S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS, a group of iſlands diſcovered by capt. Carteret, in the year 1767, conſiſting of Egmont's Iſland, or New Guernſey, Lord Howe's Iſland, or New Jerſey, and ſeveral others. Capt. Carteret ſent a cutter, with the maſter and a party of men, on ſhore, to cultivate a friendſhip with the natives, but a quarrel enſued, in which many of the Indians were killed, and on the ſide of the Engliſh, the maſter and three of the ſeamen were wounded by the arrows of the Indians, and ſoon after died of their wounds. All this evidently aroſe from the miſconduct of the maſter; for, according to the report of the ſurvivors, the Indians behaved with the greateſt confidence and friendſhip till he gave them juſt cauſe of offence, by ordering the people that were with him, who had been regaled in one of their houſes, to cut down a cocoa-nut-tree, and inſiſting upon the execution of his order, notwithſtanding the diſpleaſure which the Indians ſtrongly expreſſed upon the occaſion; as ſoon as the tree fell, all of them, except one, who ſeemed to be a perſon of authority, went away; and in a ſhort time a great number of them were obſerved to draw together into a body among the trees, by a midſhipman, who was one of the party that were on ſhore, and who immediately acquainted the maſter with what he had ſeen, and told him that from the behaviour of the people he imagined an attack was intended: that the maſter made light of the intelligence, and inſtead of repairing immediately to the boat, as he was urged to do, fired one of his piſtols at a mark: that the Indian, who had till that time continued with them, then left them abruptly, and joined the body in the wood: that the maſter, even after this, by an infatuation that is altogether unaccountable, continued to trifle away his time on ſhore, and did not attempt to recover the boat till the attack was begun. Capt. Carteret, being deſirous to get in ſome water, veered the ſhip cloſe to the ſhore, but was himſelf induced to order ſeveral ſhot to be fired, by which many of the Indians ſeem to have been killed before he could attain his purpoſe. This happened on the 15th of Auguſt. Capt. Carteret, in the account of his voyage, ſays, "Hitherto, though I had been long ill of an inflammatory and bilious diſorder, I had been able to keep the deck; but this evening, the ſymptoms became ſo much more threatening that I could keep up no longer, and I was for ſome time afterwards confined to my bed. The maſter was dying of the wounds he received in his quarrel with the Indians; the lieutenant alſo was very ill; the gunner and thirty of my men incapable of duty, among whom were ſeven of the moſt vigorous and healthy, that had been wounded with the maſter, and three of them mortally; and there was no hopes of obtaining ſuch refreſhments as we moſt needed in this place. Theſe were diſcouraging circumſtances, and not only put an end to my hopes of proſecuting the voyage farther to the ſouthward, but greatly diſpirited the people. Except myſelf, the maſter, and the lieutenant, there was nobody on board capable of navigating the ſhip home; the maſter was known to be a dying man, and the recovery of myſelf and the lieutenant was very doubtful. I would, however, have made a farther effort to obtain refreſhments here if I had been furniſhed with any toys, iron tools, or cutlery-ware, which might have enabled me to recover the good-will of the natives, and eſtabliſh a traffic with them for ſuch neceſſaries as they could have furniſhed us with; but I had no ſuch articles, and but very few others fit for an Indian trade, and not being in a condition to riſk the loſs of any more of the few men who were capable of doing duty, I weighed anchor at break of day, on Monday the 17th, and ſtood along the ſhore for that part of the iſland to which I had ſent the cutter. To the iſland I had given the name of *Egmont Iſland*, in honour of the earl; it certainly is the ſame to which the Spaniards have given the name of *Santa Cruz*, as appears by the accounts which their writers have given of it, and I called the place in which we had lain *Swallow Bay*. About ten miles weſt from Swallow Bay is a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt, called *Portland's Iſland*, and ſtill farther weſt the bay where the cutter had been attacked by the Indians, to which, for that reaſon, we gave the name of *Bloody Bay*. In this bay is a ſmall rivulet of freſh water, and here we ſaw many houſes regularly built; cloſe to the water-ſide ſtood one much longer than any of the reſt, which ſeemed to be a kind of common-hall, or council-houſe, and was neatly built and thatched. This was the building in which our people had been received, who were on ſhore here with the maſter, and they told me that both the ſides and floor were lined with a kind of fine matting, and a great number of arrows, made up into bundles, were hung up in it ready for uſe. They told me alſo, that at this place there were many fine gardens or plantations, which were encloſed by a fence of ſtone, and planted with cocoa-nut-trees, bananas, plantains, yams, and other vegetables: the cocoa-nut-trees we ſaw from the ſhip, in great numbers among the houſes of the village. About three miles to the weſtward of this town we ſaw another of conſiderable extent, in the front of which, next to the water-ſide, there was a breaſt work of ſtone, about four feet ſix inches high, not in a ſtraight line, but in angles like a fortification; and there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe, from the weapons of theſe people, and their military courage, which muſt in a great meaſure be the effect of habit, that they have frequent wars among themſelves. As we proceeded weſtward from this place, we found, at the diſtance of two or three miles, a ſmall bight, forming a kind of ſmall bay, in which a river empties itſelf. This river we called *Granville's River*, and to the weſtward of it is a point, to which we gave the name of *Ferrers's Point*.

From this point the land forms a large bay, and near it is a town of great extent, which ſeemed to ſwarm like a bee-hive: an incredible multitude came out of it as the ſhip paſſed by, holding ſomething in their hands which looked like a wiſp of green graſs, with which they ſeemed to ſtroke each other, at the ſame time dancing or running in a ring. About ſeven miles to the weſtward of Point Ferrars, is another, that was called *Carteret's Point*, from which a reef of rocks, that appears above water, runs out to the diſtance of about a cable's length. Upon this point we ſaw a large canoe, with an awning or ſhade built over it, and a little to the weſtward another large town, fronted like the laſt: here alſo the people thronged to the beach as the ſhip was paſſing, and performed the ſame kind of circular dance. After a little time, they launched ſeveral canoes, and made towards us; upon which we lay to that they might have time to come up, and we conceived great hopes that we ſhould prevail upon them to come on board, but when they came near enough to have a more diſtinct view of us, they lay upon their paddles and gazed at us, but ſeemed to have no deſign of advancing farther, and therefore we made ſail, and left them behind us. The inhabitants of Egmont Iſland are extremely nimble, vigorous, and active, and ſeem to be as well qualified to live in the water as upon the land, for they were in and out of their canoes almoſt every minute. The canoes that came out againſt us from the weſt end of the iſland might probably, upon occaſion, carry about a dozen men, though three or four manage them with amazing dexterity: we ſaw, however, others of a large ſize upon the beach, with awnings or ſhades over them. We got two of their bows, and a bundle of their arrows, from a canoe; and with theſe weapons they do execution at an incredible diſtance. One of them went through the boat's waſh-board, and dangerouſly wounded a midſhipman in the thigh. Their arrows were pointed with flint, and we ſaw among them no appearance of any metal. The country in general is woody and mountainous, with many vallies intermixed; ſeveral ſmall rivers flow from the interior part of the country into the ſea, and there are many harbours upon the coaſt." *Long.* 163. 30. to 165. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 50. to 11. 20. S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS, a group of iſlands in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of America, the largeſt 170 miles long, and from 10 to 60 broad. *Long.* 131, to 133. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 10. to 54. 20. N.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a bay at the north end of the ſouthern iſland of New Zealand, where captain Cook erected a poſt with an union flag, and took poſſeſſion of the country in the name and for the uſe of king George III. The entrance is ſituated *Long.* 184. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. S.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a bay or gulf of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of America, 80 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 20 from north to ſouth. *Long.* 126. to 128. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 30. to 51. 10. N.

QUEEN FORT, a fort of the iſland of Barbadoes: 1 mile N. Hole Town.

QUEEN'S RIVER, a river of the iſland of Dominica, which runs into the ſea, near Roſeau.

QUEENSBURY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 35 miles N. Albany.

QUEENSFERRY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow, on the ſouth ſide of the Forth: ſaid to derive its name from the circumſtance of queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm III. uſually taking boat here in her paſſage to Dunfermline: 8 miles WNW Edinburgh, and 7 E. Linlithgow.

QUEEN'S TOWN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, on the eaſt ſide of the Suſquehana: 6 miles SSW. Churchill. *Long.* 76. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 2. N.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north by King's County, on the eaſt by Kildare and Carlow, on the ſouth by Kilkenny, and on the weſt by King's County and Tipperary, about 25 miles ſquare. It contains 50 pariſhes, 15,048 houſes, and 82,000 inhabitants. There are in this counry extenſive tracts of bog, and a good deal of cold wet ground, eſpecially near the mountains; yet the greater part of it is well cultivated, and ſome places rich and beautiful. It is a very level country, except in the ſouth-eaſt and on the borders of King's County. The Queen's County deputes eight members to parliament, who repreſent the county, Maryborough, Portarlington, and Ballynakill. Maryborough is the county town.

QUEENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt: 3 miles NE. Halberſtadt.

QUEGASCA HARBOUR, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 61. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

QUEICH, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which paſſes by Landau, and runs into the Rhine, near Germerſheim, in the biſhopric of Spire.

QUEI-CHUN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1162 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 22. N.

QUEICE, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 4 miles NE. Conflans.

QUEIGNE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambouk.

QUEI-LING, or *Kouei-ling*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in th province of Quang-ſi, ſituated on the banks of a river that runs into th Ta; and though this river is conſiderable, yet it is not navigable, on account of its narrowneſs and rapidity, and conſequently unſerviceable fo trade. The name of this city, Quei-ling, ſignifies a foreſt of the flower of Que, they being more numerous in this province than in any other eſpecially in the diſtrict of this city; it grows upon a great tree, whoſ leaves are like thoſe of the laurel; the flowers are ſmall, and yellow, an grow in tufts; they ſoon fall off the tree, and then others ſucceed: i autumn this tree is full of flowers, whoſe ſmell is ſo agreeable that th whole country is perfumed therewith: 587 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 127 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 12. N.

QUEIOS, a river of Spain, in the province of Navarre, which run into the Ebro, near Tudella.

QUEIS, a river of Sileſia, which riſes in the principality of Jauer, an paſſes by Friedberg, Grieſſenberg, &c. and joins the Bober, betwee Sprottau and Sagan.

QUEI-TE, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province o Quang-ſi: 1125 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat* 23. 18. N

QUELAINES, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-Gontier, 2¼ league NW. Chateau-Gontier, and 2¾ S. Laval.

QUELINES, mountains of North America, between the province o Guaxaca, and Chiapa.

QUEMIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon: 3 leagues SW. Dijon

QUENDAL BAY, a bay at the ſouth extremity of the iſland of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 34. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 49. N.

QUENEG, or *Quenena*, a diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Segilmeſſa, near Mount Atlas.

QUENOY (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the North and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lille, 1½ league NNW. Lille

QUERA, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan: 15 miles W. Ceneda.

QUERALOS, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 24 mile E. Urgel.

QUERCETO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 9 mile SSW. Volterra,

QUERFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, an capital of a principality of the ſame name, ſeated on the little river Weite and ſmall in itſelf, but having large ſuburbs. The number of houſes i all amounts to upwards of 500. The old caſtle belonging to it ſtands o a hill; and here is likewiſe a ſuperintendency. In the years 1619, 164 and 1678, a conſiderable part of this town was deſtroyed by fire. Anciently, with its dependencies, it conſtituted a lordſhip, the proprietor of which, who were the lords of Querfurt, failing in 1426, in the perſo of Bruno X. the lordſhip, on his deceaſe, fell as a vacant fief to the archbiſhopric of Magdeburg, the feoffment excepted, which belonged t Saxony, and which duke Albert of that houſe aſſumed to himſelf. Th origin of this principality is as follows:—At the peace of Prague, concluded in 1635, betwixt the emperor, Ferdinand II. and John George I elector of Saxony, the latter obtained the four lordſhips, diſtricts, an towns of Querfurt, Juterboek, Dahme, and Burg, which before had belonged to the archbiſhopric of Magdeburg; and theſe were confirmed t him and his houſe at the treaty of Oſnabruck, in 1648, though with clauſe, that he ſhould pay its contributions to the empire and circle, an that an expreſs article of this agreement ſhould be regiſtered in the matricula of each. The aſſeſſment of Querfurt to the chamber at Wetzlar i 42 rix-dollars 7 kruitzers: 16 miles SW. Halle, and 88 WNW. Dreſden *Long.* 29. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

QUERIGUT, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: 9 leagues SE. Taraſcon.

QUERKEINESS, or *Kerkeines*, two iſlands in the Mediterranean near the coaſt of Tripoli: one of them about 10 miles long, and 5 wide anciently called *Cercina*; the other, which is ſmaller, is united to the large by a bridge 5 leagues SSE. Cape Oudia.

QUERCY, before the revolution, a province of France, in the government of Guienne: bordered on the eaſt by Rouergue and Auvergne, o the ſouth by Upper Languedoc, on the weſt by Perigord and Agenois and on the north by Limoſin; it contained two biſhoprics, Cahors an Montauban: the air is good, and the land fertile. Cahors was the capital. It now conſtitutes the department of the Lot.

QUERO, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma and juriſdiction of Riobamba.

*Querré*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loir and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteauneuf: 4 leagues N Angers, and 1¾ W. Châteauneuf.

QUERRIEN, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimperlé : 1¼ league N. Quimperlé, and 1½ S. Le Faouet.

QUERRIEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens : 2 leagues NE. Amiens.

QUERS, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luxeuil : 1¼ league SE. Luxeuil, and 1½ NW. Lure.

QUESNOY *(Le)*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North. In the year 1711, this town was taken by the allies, but retaken by the French the year following. In the year 1793, it was taken by general Clairfaite : a conſiderable detachment which had been ſent to its relief having been previouſly repulſed by the prince of Coburg. In the year 1794, it ſurrendered at diſcretion to the French general Scherer : 2 poſts SE. Valenciennes, and 26½ NNE. Paris. *Long*. 21. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 15. N.

QUESTEMBERT, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rochefort : 1½ league WSW. Rochefort, and 4 E. Vannes.

QUETEHOU, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valognes : 3 leagues NE. Valognes, and 6. N. Carentan.

QUETREVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel : 2 leagues S. Coutances.

QUETTENBRUN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 8 miles E. Laab.

QUETZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic : 2 miles SSE. Zorbig.

QUEVAUVILLERS, a town of France, in the department of the Somme : 8 miles SW. Amiens.

QUEVILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine : 1 league W. Rouen.

QUEYPO, a town of North America, in the province of Coſta Rica, near the Pacific Ocean.

QUEYRAS, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps : 4 leagues SE. Briançon.

QUIBERON, a town and fortreſs of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auray ; ſituated at the extremity of a peninſula, to which it gives name, oppoſite the iſland of Belle Iſle ; remarkable for an unfortunate expedition againſt France of Engliſh troops and emigrants, in the year 1795 : 5½ leagues SE. Port Louis, and 6½ SSE. Hennebon. *Long*. 14. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 27. N.

QUICARO, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Veragua, about 20 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. *Long*. 86. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 7. 24. N.

QUICKSTAD, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus : 42 miles N. Chriſtiania.

QUIEBOU, a town of France, in the department of the Channel : 2 leagues SW. St. Lo.

QUIENFIOERD, a bay on the coaſt of Norway : 9 leagues W. Chriſtianſand.

QUIENS, a river of Norway, which runs into the ſea, 6 leagues N. Cape Lindeſneſs.

QUIERZY, a village of France, in the department of the Aiſne, near the Oiſe, where the kings of the ſecond race had a palace, and where they aſſembled the grandees of the realm : 1 league SW. Chauny.

QUIETO, a river of Iſtria, which runs into the Adriatic : 2 miles W. Baſtia.

QUIFORO, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

QUIKNE, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen : 105 miles N. Chriſtiania.

QUILCA, a ſea-port town of South America, on the coaſt of Peru, near the Pacific Ocean, which gives name to a fertile vally, in the juriſdiction of Arequipa.

QUILLAN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aude : 3½ leagues S. Limoux, and 7 S. Carcaſſonne. *Long*. 19. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 52. N.

QUILLE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 23 miles N. Uddevalla.

QUILLEBŒUF, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont Audemer, on the Seine : 2½ leagues N. Pont Audemer, and 12 NW. Evreux. *Long*. 18. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 29. N.

QUILLIGA, a country of Africa, in Upper Guinea, near the river Maqualbary.

QUILLOTA, a town and juriſdiction of South America, in the country of Chili. *Long*. 53. 27. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 32. 45. S.

QUILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Savenay : 7 miles N. Savenay.

QUILMANCY, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Melinda, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, belonging to the Portugueſe. *Lat*. 2. S.

QUILOA, a country and kingdom of Africa, ſituated near the eaſt coaſt, near the mouth of the Coavo : about 60 leagues from north to ſouth, but the extent inland toward the weſt is unknown. This country was firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, in the year 1498. The king and his ſubjects are Mahometans ; the latter partly black and partly tawny. They all ſpeak the Arabic and ſeveral other languages, which they learn from the nations they traffic with. Their dreſs is that of the Arabian Turks : the women eſpecially affect finery, with variety of ornaments about their necks, arms, wriſts, and ancles ; particularly bracelets made of ivory, curiouſly wrought, which, upon the death of a parent, huſband, or near relation, they break in pieces, in token of ſorrow, whilſt the men expreſs their's by ſhaving their hair, and abſtaining from food. The capital of the kingdom is ſituated on an iſland near the mouth of the Coavo, and is ſaid to be large, rich, and well built. The houſes are of ſtone and mortar, handſome, and after the Spaniſh manner. They are ſeveral ſtories high, and have each a pleaſant garden behind, well watered and cultivated, here being plenty of ſprings of freſh water. The houſes are finely furniſhed within, and terraces on the top, with a kind of hard clay, and the ſtreets ſo narrow, that one may eaſily ſtep from one ſide to the other. On one ſide of the town is the citadel, where reſides the Mahometan prince. It is adorned with ſtately towers, and ſurrounded with a ditch, and other fortifications. It hath two gates, one towards the port, whence one may ſee the ſhips ſailing in and out, and the other looking towards the ſea. The country about Quiloa, though low, is yet very pleaſant, and fertile in rice and millet, fruits, and good paſture ; ſo that they breed abundance of cattle, beſides poultry of all ſorts, both wild and tame. They have fiſh likewiſe in great plenty, and very good. The climate is likewiſe affirmed by moſt travellers to be very temperate and healthy ; Sanut being the only author we know of who hath ventured to aſſert the contrary in all theſe reſpects. *Long*. 55. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 8. 50. S.

QUILONNE, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Sabia.

QUILTAINEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland : 8 miles SE. Holland.

QUILTAON, one of the Laccadive Iſlands, in the Indian Sea. *Long*. 72. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 12. N.

QUIMPER, or *Quimper Corentin*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Finiſterre, on the river Oder ; before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, who was lord of the place, the ſeat of a governor, an admiralty, &c. 10¾ poſts SSE. Breſt, and 26 NW. Nantes. *Long*. 13. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 4. N.

*Quimperlé*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Finiſterre : 5½ poſts SE. Quimper, and 2½ NW. L'Orient.

QUINCE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork : 5 miles W. Gally Head.

QUINCY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne : 2 leagues SW. Meaux.

QUINGEY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Doubs : 3½ leagues W. Ornans, and 3 SW. Beſançon. *Long*. 23. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 7. N.

QUINISDAL, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand : 38 miles WNW. Chriſtianſand.

QUIMGUEMPOIX, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen : 2½ leagues N. Rouen.

QUINSON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne, on the Verdon : 25 miles SSW. Digne, and 20 SE. Forcalquier.

QUINTANAR *(El)* a town of Spain, in New Caſtile : 37 miles S. Huete.

QUINTIN, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Brieuc : 3 leagues SW. St. Brieuc, and 4½ SE. Guingamp.

QUINTO, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon : 20 miles SE. Saragoſſa.

QUIROGA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia : 24 miles NE. Orenſe.

QUINZANO, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan : 18 miles SSW. Breſcia.

QUIRIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin, on the Rhone : 4 leagues E. Belley, and 8 E. Lyons.

QUIRIMBA, or *Queriba*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, ſo called from the principal one, in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Africa. They are fertile in dates, oranges, grapes, and other fruits and legumes. In the paſtures are fed numbers of great and ſmall cattle, and the coaſts abound with fiſh. When firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, they were inhabited by Arabians ; at preſent, they are chiefly inhabited by the deſcendants of Portugueſe. *Long*. 56. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 11. 40. S.

QUIRIQUINA, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of South America, not far from the town of Conception.

QUIRPON, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the north coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

QUIRSWYCK, a town of Norway: 60 miles NNE. Romſdal.

QUISIBI, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 180 miles W. Julfar.

QUISIL AUREN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 15 miles W. Cogni.

QUISPICANCHI, a juriſdiction of South America, in the dioceſe of Cuſco, beginning at the ſouth gate of the city of Cuſco, and extending about 20 leagues from eaſt to weſt. The lands belong, in general, to the richer inhabitants of Cuſco, and produce plenty of wheat, maize, and fruits. Here are alſo manufactures of bays, and coarſe woollen ſtuffs. Part of this province borders on the foreſts inhabited by Indians, and produces great quantities of cacao, which forms one of the principal branches of its commerce.

QUISTELLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua. Near this place the French and Sardinians, under the command of marſhal Broglio, were ſurpriſed by the Imperialiſts, in the year 1734, and driven from their entrenchments: 15 miles SSE. Mantua.

QUISSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sommiers, with a mineral ſpring: 6½ leagues N. Montpellier, and 5 NW. Niſmes.

QUISTRUM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 9 miles NW. Uddevalla.

QUITERVA, ſee *Soſala.*

QUITEVA, or *Kitea*, a town of Africa, in the country of Darah, defended by a caſtle. *Long.* 12. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 6. N.

QUITO, a city of South America, and capital of an audience, in the viceroyalty of Terra Firma, ſituated on a mountainous and uneven neck of land, between two plains, near the Andes, about thirty leagues from the Pacific Ocean. The principal ſquare in Quito has four ſides, in one of which ſtands the cathedral, and in the oppoſite the epiſcopal palace; the third ſide is taken up with the town houſe, and the fourth by the palace of the audience. It is very ſpacious, and has in the centre an elegant fountain. Four ſtreets terminating at the angles of the ſquare, are ſtraight, broad, and handſome; but the diſtance of three or four quadras, or ſtacks of buildings, each conſiſting of about 100 yards, begin the troubleſome declivities. Theſe inequalities deprive the inhabitants of the uſe of coaches, or any other wheel carriage. Perſons of rank, however, to diſtinguiſh themſelves, are attended by ſlaves ſupporting a large umbrella, and ladies of quality are carried in ſedan chairs. All the ſtreets, except the four above-mentioned, are crooked, and deſtitute both of ſymmetry and order. Some of them are croſſed by breaches, and the houſes ſtand on the ſides of their winding courſe and irregular projections. Thus ſome parts of the city are ſituated in the bottom of thoſe breaches, and others on their ſummits. The principal ſtreets are paved, but the others not, by which means they are almoſt impaſſable after rain, which is here very common. Beſides the principal ſquare, there are two others in Quito, and both very ſpacious, together with ſeveral others that are ſmaller. In theſe the greateſt part of the convents are ſituated, and make a handſome appearance, the fronts and portals being adorned with all the embelliſhments of architecture. The principal houſes are very large, and ſome of them have ſpacious and well-contrived apartments, though none are above one ſtory in height, though ſeldom without a balcony towards the ſtreet. The materials made uſe of in building at Quito, are adobes, or unburnt bricks, and clay; and to the making the former the earth is ſo well adapted that they laſt a long time, provided they are defended from the rain. They are cemented or joined together by a certain adheſive compoſition, called ſangagua, a ſpecies of mortar, of uncommon hardneſs, uſed by the ancient Indians in building their houſes. The city contains ſeven pariſh churches, ſeveral convents, and an univerſity. It was erected into a biſhopric in the year 1545. Here is a treaſury for the effects of perſons deceaſed; an inſtitution long ſince eſtabliſhed in various parts of America, for receiving the effects of thoſe whoſe lawful heirs were in Spain, that they may be ſecured from thoſe accidents to which they would, from diſhoneſty or negligence, be liable in private hands, and ſafely kept for the perſons to whom they properly belong: an inſtitution originally very excellent, but ſaid to be often abuſed. Quito is very populous, and has among its inhabitants ſome families of high rank and diſtinction, though their number is but ſmall, conſidering its extent, the poorer claſs bearing here too great a proportion. The former are the deſcendants either of the original conquerors, or of preſidents, auditors, or other perſons of character, who at different times came over from Spain, inveſted with ſome lucrative poſt, and have ſtill preſerved their luſtre both of wealth and deſcent by intermarriages, without intermixing with meaner families, though famous for their riches. The commonalty may be divided into four claſſes: Spaniards or whites, Meſtizoes, Indians or natives, and negroes; the laſt are not ſo numerous, in proportion, as in other parts of America; occaſioned by the inconvenience of bringing them to Quito, and the different branches of agricultu being performed by Indians. The whites make up one-ſixth part of th inhabitants; the Meſtizoes a third part; the Indians one-ſixth; and ca of different kinds one-third. Theſe four claſſes, according to the mo authentic accounts taken from the pariſh regiſters, amount to betwee 50,000 and 60,000 perſons, of all ages, ſexes, and ranks. The me whether Creoles, Spaniards, or Meſtizoes, are well made, of a proper ſta ture, and of a lively agreeable countenance. The Indians, both men an women, are generally low, but well proportioned, and very ſtrong. O of the common liquors drank in this country is mate, which anſwers to th tea of China, from an herb called paraguay, from its growing in that coun try. Quito is ſo happily ſituated, that neither the heat nor cold are trou bleſome, though the extremes of both may be felt in the neighbourhood. Bu what renders this equality ſtill more delightful, is, that it is conſtant through out the whole year, the difference between the ſeaſons being ſcarce perceivable The winds are healthy, and blow continually, but never with any violence Their uſual ſituations are north and ſouth, though they ſometimes ſhift t other quarters, without any regard to the ſeaſon of the year. Their inceſ ſant blowing, notwithſtanding their frequent variations, preſerves the coun try from any violent or even diſagreeable impreſſions of the rays of th ſun. So that, were it not for ſome diſagreeable circumſtances, this countr might be conſidered as the moſt happy ſpot on the whole earth. But whe theſe are known, all its beauties ſeem concealed under the cloud of diſap pointment: for here are dreadful tempeſts of thunder and lightning, an ſtill more dreadful earthquakes, which often ſurpriſe the inhabitants in th midſt of ſecurity. The whole morning, and generally till two in th afternoon, the weather is extremely delightful; a bright ſun, with a ſere and clear ſky, are commonly ſeen; but afterwards the vapours begin t thicken, the whole atmoſphere is filled with thick clouds, which bring o ſuch ſhocking tempeſts of thunder and lightning, that all the neighbourin mountains tremble, and the city too often feels their dreadful effects. Laſtl the clouds diſcharge themſelves in ſuch impetuous torrents of rain, that i a very ſhort time the ſtreets appear like rivers, and the ſquares, though ſitu ated on a ſlope, like lakes. This dreadful ſcene generally continues ti near ſun-ſet, when the weather clears up, and nature again appears beautiful as in the morning. Sometimes, indeed, the rains continue a night, and they have been known to laſt three or four days ſucceſſively and on the contrary, three or four days of fine weather ſometimes ſuccee one another. Earthquakes cannot be conſidered as leſs terrible than an of the former, and if not ſo common as in other cities of America, ye they are too frequent, and very often violent, hardly a year paſſing witho one or two being felt, many houſes thrown down, and their inhabitan buried under their ruins. The perennial beauty and pleaſantneſs of th country round the city of Quito, can hardly be equalled in any other par of the known world. The remarkable fertility of the ſoil is naturall productive of a great plenty of fruits and corn of various kinds, and a the ſame time renders them perfectly good; and this is evident from th delicacy of the beef, veal, mutton, pork, and poultry of Quito. Here i alſo wheat-bread in ſufficient plenty; but the Indian women, who generally make it, being ignorant of the beſt methods, it is not equal to tha of Europe. This, however, is not owing to the wheat, which is excellent and the bread made in private houſes equal to any in the known world Theſe various productions, together with its manufactures, are the ſource of the commerce of Quito, which is principally carried on by European ſome of whom are ſettled here, and others come occaſionally. The latt purchaſe the country goods, and ſell thoſe of Europe. The manufacture of this province are cottons, bays, and cloths, all which find a good market at Lima, for ſupplying all the inland provinces of Peru. The return are made partly in ſilver, and partly in wine, brandy, oil, copper, tin, lead and quickſilver. The maſters of the manufactures either ſell their goo to the traders, or employ them as factors to diſpoſe of them. On the arrival of the galleons at Carthagena, theſe traders reſort thither, to purcha European goods, which at their return, they conſign to their correſponden all over the province. *Long.* 61. 44. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 0. 14. S.

QUITO (*Audience of*), a province of South America, in the govern ment of Terra Firma, bounded on the north by Popayan, on the eaſt b the Portugueſe dominions, in Braſil, on the ſouth by the juriſdiction o Piuza and Chacapoyas, in Peru, and by countries unknown, and on th weſt by the Pacific Ocean; its extent is not well known; Don Ulloa give it 600 leagues from eaſt to weſt, and 200 from north to ſouth; but th meaſurement includes a great ſpace not known to the Spaniards. Qui was at one time governed by its own king, till it was annexed by co queſt to Peru, a little before the Spaniards entered America. After th conqueſt by the Spaniards, it was annexed to Peru; but a new viceroyal being erected at Santa Fé de Bogota, the capital of the new kingdom Grenada, it was diſmembered from Peru, and annexed to Grenada. has been annexed to Terra Firma. This province conſiſts of nine juri dictions, viz. San Miguel de Ibarra, Otabala, Quito, Latacunga, Rioba ba, Chiombo or Guaranda, Guayaquil, Cuença, and Loja. The juriſdi tion of Quito conſiſts of twenty-five pariſhes, beſides thoſe in the city and though called *cinco leguas*, five leagues, extends, in ſome parts, a great deal farther, and the lands are as it were covered with plantations, ſome ſituated in the plains, ſome in the capacious breaches, and others on the ſummit of the mountains, and all producing according to the quality, ſituation, and expoſure of the ground. Thoſe on the temperate plains yield plentiful harveſts of maize; thoſe at the bottoms of deep breaches, being in a hot temperature, are planted with ſugar-canes, from whence they extract great quantities of ſugar and rum. From the fruits peculiar to ſuch a temperature, are made a variety of ſweetmeats, here called rayados; and of which there is a great conſumption among the inhabitants. The ſugar cane ripens very ſlowly in this juriſdiction: for though the plantations enjoy a hot air, yet it is not of that degree of heat requiſite to its ſpeedy maturity; ſo that it is three years after they are planted before they are fit to be cut. Nor are they ever cut but once, tha ſecond crop only producing the ſoca or germ, which ſerves for replanting. The plantations near the ſummits of the mountains, from their having a variety of temperatures, produce wheat, barley, legumes, and potatoes. Above theſe plantations are fed numerous flocks of ſheep, producing that wool, which from the ſeveral operations, affords employment for multitudes of people. This juriſdiction has no general temperature, the degree of cold and heat depending on the ſituation: and to this difference is owing the delightful, and even profitable variety of all kinds of fruits and grains, each finding here a temperature agreeable to its nature. Accordingly, in travelling only half a day, you paſs from a climate where the heat ſufficiently indicates that you are in the torrid zone, to another where you feel all the horrors of winter. And what is ſtill more ſingular, and may be eſteemed an advantage, no change occurs during the whole year, the temperate parts never feeling the viciſſitudes of cold and heat. This, however, muſt be allowed not to hold preciſely with regard to the mountainous parts, the coldneſs of which is encreaſed by the violence of the winds, or a change of weather, called *tiempo de paramos*, when the clouds involve the greateſt part of theſe mountains, and precipitate themſelves in a ſleet; at which time the cold becomes intolerable: and, on the other hand, when theſe freezing clouds are diſperſed, and the wind allayed, ſo that the rays of the ſun reach the earth, they feel the comfortable heat of his cheering beams. Moſt of theſe villages are built with very little regularity. The principal part of them is the church and parſonage, which they call the convent, from the prieſts being all formerly religious. Theſe ſtructures have ſome appearance of decency; but the other parts of the village conſiſt of a number of huts, with mud-walls, ſcattered all over the country, where every one has his ſpot of ground, which he tills for his ſubſiſtence. A great part, and in ſome villages the whole of the inhabitants are Indians, who live there when out of place; though in ſome parts the inhabitants are Meſtizos, and here and there a Spaniſh family; but theſe are extremely poor.

QUITOOPOA, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia. *Long.* 89. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 27. N.

QUIXOS, a juriſdiction of South America, in the audience of Quito, bounded on the north by Popayan, on the ſouth and weſt by the juriſdiction of Quito, and on the eaſt by the river Aquarico. The inhabitants of this government are obliged to be continually on their guard againſt the wild Indians, who frequently commit depredations in their villages and plantations. Theſe Indians are very numerous, conſiſting of many nations, and are ſo diſperſed all over the country, that every village is under continual apprehenſions. The temperature of this government is very hot and moiſt, the rains being almoſt continual. The country is covered with thick woods, and in ſome parts are trees of a prodigious magnitude. In the ſouthern parts of the juriſdiction is the Canella, or cinnamon-tree, and great quantities of the bark are every year ſent into the neighbouring provinces. It is not equal in flavour to that of Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies, perhaps for want of knowing the true method of preparing it; but reſembles it in every particular, the ſmell, colour, and appearance, both externally and internally, being the ſame. The leaf is alſo the ſame, and has all the delicate ſmell of the bark; but the flowers and ſeed ſurpaſs even thoſe of Ceylon. The plains produce great quantities of fruits, roots, and corn.

QUIZAMA, a province of Africa, in the ſouthern part of Angola. The country is extenſive, full of mountains, and badly cultivated, but produces abundance of honey, wax, and ſalt. The inhabitants are warlike, and have not ſubmitted to the Portugueſe.

QUIZINA, or *Teuſin*, a chain of mountains of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, 30 leagues in extent.

QUOANG, or *Koang-chien*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 1000 miles SSW. Peking, *Long.* 123. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 8. N.

QUOANG-PING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 917 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 50. N.

QUOJA, a country of Africa, ſituated about 100 miles from the coaſt of the Atlantic, between the 8th and 10th degrees of eaſt longitude from Ferro, and between the 7th and 9th degrees of north latitude.

QUOIN, an iſland in the Indian Sea, north of the Nocobar Iſlands. *Long.* 93. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 56. N.

QUOVEDO, a town of Iſtria: 4 miles E. Capo d'Iſtria.

# R.

RAA, a town of Norway: 10 miles NE. Fredrichſtadt.

RAAB, or *Gyor*, a town and fortreſs of Hungary, ſituated in a pleaſant level country, at the conflux of the Danube, the Raab, and Rabnitz, by which it is ſurrounded. Its houſes are all of ſtone, the ſtreets are large and ſtraight. It is the ſee of a biſhop. It is fortified with ſeven baſtions, and has always a ſtrong garriſon, well provided with military ſtores. There are yet to be ſeen ſome Roman antiquities. The fortifications of the city and caſtle are chiefly the works of the emperors Ferdinand I. and Maximilian II. In 1529, the garriſon abandoned the city, out of fear of the Turks, having firſt ſet fire to the caſtle. In 1566, it was burnt down. In 1594, it was by agreement given up to the Turks, but in 1698, count Adolphus, of Schwartzenberg, recovered it again by ſtratagem: 28 miles SSE. Preſburg, and 56 SE. Vienna. *Long.* 35. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 48. N.

RAAB, a river of Germany, which riſes near Mount Rettleſtein, in the duchy of Stiria, and runs into the Danube, near the town of Raab, in Hungary.

RAAGOE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Laland. *Long.* 11. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

RAAJEGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country, near the river Nieunoudge: 74 miles NE. Ougein, and 214 SSW. Agra. *Long.* 76. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 2. N.

RAALBRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles SE. Meiſſau.

RAAN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles ESE. Hooren.

RAASS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles W. Marburg.

RAASTORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles N. Entzerſtorff.

RAAT, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra: 128 miles SSE. Agra, and 90 E. Narwa.

*Rabaçal*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4 leagues S. Coimbra.

RABASTEINS, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gaillac, on the Tarn: the principal trade is in wine: 6 leagues NE. Toulouſe, and 7 WSW. Alby.

RABASTENS, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vic Bigorre: 1½ league E. Vic, and 3½ NNE. Tarbe.

RABAT, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the river oppoſite Salée. Theſe two places are ſo near each other that they ought not to be ſeparated. As they are united by the ſame intereſts, they for ſome time formed a kind of union, and were governed by the ſame magiſtrates; and it is only within theſe forty years that the emperor has aboliſhed this form of government. There has been formerly, and at intervals, a number of European factories at Rabat; but the difficulty of navigating the river, the obſtacles ariſing from the arbitrary power of the ſovereign, and the diſpoſition and prejudices of the Moors, have diſguſted the Europeans. Rabat is, however, the moſt proper place for trade of any upon this coaſt, both for its vicinity to Europe, and the quantity of wool, leather, and wax it is capable of furniſhing. At Rabat, near the mouth of the river, are to be ſeen the ruins of a caſtle, built by Jacob Almonſor, or Al-Manſor, in the 12th century. The walls are near two miles round, and fortified by ſquare towers. They encloſe the caſtle, the town of Rabat, and a large ſpace of ground, where Jacob Almanſor built beautiful palaces, and laid out delightful gardens, watered by plentiful ſtreams, which he brought from the neighbouring ſpring These walls, as well as the palace and the town, were built by Spaniſh ſlaves, whom he took priſoners in his firſt campaign.

RABBA, or *Rahaba*, a town of Arabia, in the Deſert of Syria, near the Euphrates, in the road of the caravans, which paſs from Syria to the Arabian Irac: 140 miles SW. Moſul. *Long.* 57. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. N.

RABDA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen : 30 miles NW. Sana.

RABELHORST, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 5 miles WNW. Ciſmar.

RABENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen : 4 miles N. Dippoldiſwalda, and 8 SSW. Dreſden.

RABENSPURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 8 miles NE. Ziſterſdorf.

RABENSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Bielach : 8 miles S. St. Polten.

RABENSTEIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 7 miles W. Leypa.

RABENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 11 miles NNW. Graz.

RABISHI, a river of the iſland of St. Vincent, which runs into the ſea, forming a bay on the eaſtern coaſt, near the ſouthern extremity. *Long.* 61. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 5. N.

RABNITZ, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube, a little above Raab.

RABOGH, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, near the coaſt of the Red Sea, where the Arabs live in tents : 78 miles N. Jidda, and 105 SW. Medina.

RABUTAB, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar : 35 miles SSW. Sennaar.

RABY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz, containing a celebrated citadel, at the ſiege of which Ziſca, general of the Huſſites, loſt his only remaining eye : 4 miles S. Horaſdiowiz.

RABY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland : 7 miles N. Nykoping.

RACCOON, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey : 12 miles SW. Glouceſter.

RACCOON, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of South Carolina, 9 miles long, and 1 wide. *Long.* 79. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 3. N.

RACCOON ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of the United States of America, in Georgia, in Oſſabaw Sound. *Long.* 81. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 47. N.

RACCOON KEY, a ſmall iſland or rock in the Gulf of Mexico, near the ſouth coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long.* 89. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 46. N.

RACE POINT, a cape on the coaſt of America, weſt of Cape Cod. *Long.* 70. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 4. N.

RACHA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 8 miles E. Leitmeritz.

RACHIA, a town of Imperial Iſtria : 72 miles NE. Pedena.

RACHORE, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province, in the country of Golconda, on the ſouth ſide of the Kiſtnah, belonging to the Nizam : 70 miles SW. Hydrabad. *Long.* 78. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 24. N.

RACHOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Gurry Mundella : 20 miles SSW. Gurrah.

RACKEBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 40 miles NE. Uddevalla.

RACHEIM, or *Reikum*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name : 6 miles N. Maeſtricht.

RACKIBIM ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal. *Long.* 8. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

RACKNITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia : 3 miles S. Saxenburg.

RACLIA, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. It is little better than a rock, and uninhabited except by two or three poor monks, who take care of a few ſheep and goats. *Long.* 43. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 53. E.

RACONIGI, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and diſtrict of Savigliano. It contains four gates, with as many fauxbourgs, well peopled. The king of Sardinia has a palace here. The affairs of the police are adminiſtered by fifteen counſellors, from whom two ſyndics are choſen every four months, who act as mayors of the town. It has two pariſhes, and ſeveral religious houſes. The inhabitants are induſtrious, and much employed in making gauzes and ſilk ſtuffs; 6 miles N. Savigliano, and 8 NE. Saluzzo.

RACSON-COM-POU, a mountain of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. *Long.* 104. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 50. N.

RADA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland : 33 miles N. Carlſtadt.

RADA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland : 35 miles SE. Carlſtadt.

RADA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 5 miles W. Gothenburg.

RADA, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Ocker : 5 miles NE. Goſlar.

RADANE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 1 miles N. Uddevalla.

RADAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chorasan : 16 league N. Meſchid.

RADAUN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : miles WSW. Vienna.

RADBUZA, a river of Bohemia, which riſes in the ſouth-weſt part o the circle of Pilſen, and runs into the Miza, near the town of Pilſen.

RADDINGSDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : miles ESE. Eutyn.

RADEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, an marggraviate of Meiſſen : 8 miles NW. Stolpen, and 10 NE. Dreſden. *Long.* 31. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

RADEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and marggraviate of Meiſſen : 12 miles E. Meiſſen, and 12 N. Dreſden.

RADECHAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : miles SE. Tratenau.

RADEGATZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and principality of Anhalt Deſſau : 13 miles SSW. Deſſau.

RADENTHAL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia : 1 miles E. Saxenburg.

RADICOFANI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, nea which is a caſtle built by Didier, the laſt king of the Lombards, and another near it, built by Coſimo I. : 11 miles S. Monte Pulciano.

RADL, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 8 mil SSW. Landſperg.

RADLER SEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia : miles N. Saxenburg.

RADELSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola : miles W. Landſtraſs.

RADLSTHAL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : miles E. Krottau.

RADNOR, a town of South Wales, in the county of Radnor. It is very ancient borough-town, whoſe juriſdiction extends near 12 miles rou about. The government of it is veſted in a bailiff and twenty five bur geſſes. Though it is the county town, the aſſizes are held at Preſteig It has one privilege, however, that is very extraordinary, beſides that sending one member to parliament, and that is, it keeps a court of pleas f all actions, without being limited to any particular ſum. It was formerl fenced with a wall, and a ſtrong caſtle, but both were in a great meaſu demoliſhed by Owen Glendower, when he aſſumed the title of Prince Wales, upon the depoſition of king Richard II. It has a week market on Saturday : 55 miles NE. Caermarthen, and 156 NW. London.

RADNOR, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina : 34 miles WSW. Charleſtown.

RADNORSHIRE, a county of South Wales, bounded on the nort by Montgomeryſhire, on the eaſt by Shropſhire and Herefordſhire, on th ſouth-weſt by Brecknockſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the Wye, an on the north-weſt by Cardiganſhire, about 25 miles from eaſt to weſt, an 22 in breadth from north to ſouth. It is divided into ſix hundreds, whic contain four towns and fifty-two pariſhes. The county of Radnor ha proportionally more cultivated land than ſome of the other Welſh ones; i eaſtern and ſouthern parts being tolerably level, and productive of corn The other parts are rude and mountainous, and chiefly devoted to the rea ing of cattle and ſheep. The north-weſtern angle is an abſolute deſer almoſt impaſſable. This was the retreat of the Britiſh king Vortiger after he had felt the fatal effects conſequent on his imprudent act of callin in the Saxons to his aſſiſtance. The towns are, Radnor, Preſteign, Knigh ton, and Rhaedrgwy. Two members are returned to parliament, viz. f the county and town of Radnor one each.

RADNOTH, a town of Tranſilvania, on the river Maros : 20 mil W. Scherburg.

RADOLFZELL, or *Rattolſzell*, or *Zell*, a town of Germany, in Au trian Swabia, ſituated on the Unterſee, or lake of Zell : 10 miles NW Conſtance, and 14 E. Schaffhauſen.

RADOM, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz : 44 mil NNW. Sandomirz, and 60 S. Warſaw.

RADOMISL, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow : 56 mil NW. Kiow.

RADONITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz : 13 mil WSW. Saatz.

RADOSCHITSCH, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomi 20 miles NE. Malogocz.

RADSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and ar biſhopric of Salzburg : 36 miles SSE. Salzburg, and 82 E. Innſpruc *Long.* 31. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 16. N.

RADT VOR DEM WALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, where the Roman Catholics, Luther and Calviniſts have each a church : 25 miles E. Duſſeldorp.

RODUNPOUR, or *Radimpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere, on the river Puddar : 250 miles SW. Agimere, and 175 N. Surat. *Long.* 71. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 58. N.

RADZIECZOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz : 24 miles W. Belcz.

RAEMSDONCK, or *Ramſdonck*, a ſmall but ſtrong place of Brabant : 1 league E. from Gertrudenberg.

RAERDORP, a town of Holland : 5 miles NE. from Amſterdam.

RAFAH, a town of Egypt : 57 miles NE. Catieh.

RAFLUNDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone : 17 miles S. Chriſtianſtadt.

RAGAL, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz : 10 miles E. Pludentz.

RAGALBUTO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona : 23 miles S. Cefalu.

RAGALMUTO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara : 7½ miles N. Naro

RAGAMMEE, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the weſt coaſt : 58 miles S. Columbo.

RAGANELLO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento, near Civita Mandonia.

RAGATZ, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Sargans : 5 miles SSE Sargans.

RAGGED HARBOUR, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

RAGGED POINT, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 62. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

RAGGIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua : 19 miles S. Mantua.

RAGIAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan : 48 leagues SE. Suſter.

RAGNIT, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, on the river Memmel. It was endowed with the privileges of a town in 1722. The caſtle is one of the moſt ancient in the country, and was famous even in the times of Paganiſm. It was rebuilt in the year 1255, with additional works, by the knights of the Teutonic order ; but being laid in aſhes by the Pagans, it was rebuilt a ſecond time in 1357 and called *Landſhuth* ; but afterwards it had the name of Ragnit, which it ſtill retains, from the river which runs cloſe by it. In this caſtle is a very large royal magazine for proviſions, &c. : 56 miles ENE. Konigſberg.

RAGOOGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country : 256 miles S. Delhi, and 116 NE. Oudein. *Long.* 77. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 23. N.

RAGUN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Deſſau, on the Mulda : 9 miles S. Deſſau, and 22 ESE. Bernburg.

RAGUSA (*Republic of*), a ſmall republic, or ariſtocratic ſtate of Europe, containing a part of Dalmatia, the conſtitution of which is formed on the model of that of Venice. The government is in the hands of the nobility, who are at preſent greatly diminiſhed : and the chief of the republic, who is ſtyled rector, is changed every month, and elected by ſcrutiny, or lot. During his adminiſtration he lives in the palace, wears a ducal habit, namely, a long ſilk robe with white ſleeves, and his ſalary is five ducats a month ; but if he be one of the pregadi, and aſſiſt at appeals, he receives a ducat per diem. Next to him is *il conſiglio de i dieci* or the council of ten. In the *conſiglio grande*, or great council, all noblemen above 20 years of age are admitted ; and in this council alſo are choſen the perſons who conſtitute the board of the pregadi. Theſe laſt ſuperintend all affairs civil and military, diſpoſe of all employments, and receive and ſend envoys. They continue a year in office. *Il conſiglietto*, or the little council, conſiſts of thirty nobles, who look to the polity, trade, and revenues of the ſtate, and decide appeals of ſmall value. Five proveditors confirm, by a majority of votes, the proceedings of the adminiſtration. Civil cauſes, and thoſe more particularly relating to debts, are firſt heard before ſix ſenators, or conſuls, from whom there lies an appeal to the college of thirty ; and from them again, in particular caſes, to the council. In criminal caſes, ſpecial judges are appointed. There are alſo three commiſſioners appointed for the woollen trade ; a board of health, conſiſting of five nobles, whoſe care it is to preſerve the city from all contagious diſtempers ; and four patrons of eminence manage the taxes, exciſe, and mint. The revenues of the republic are ſaid to have amounted formerly to about 120,000 francs ; but being unable to defend themſelves, they have procured them ſeveral protectors, the chief of whom is the grand Signior. It is ſaid of them that they pay tribute to the Turks out of fear ; to the Venetians out of hatred ; to the pope, emperor, Spain, and Naples out of reſpect and political views. The tribute to the Porte, with the expences of the annual embaſſy, is about 20,000 ſequins. The Turks are very ſerviceable to them, bringing hither all kinds of neceſſaries, eſpecially fire-arms and military ſtores. They keep ſo watchful an eye over their freedom, that the gates of the city of Raguſa are allowed to be open only a few hours in the day. They wholly profeſs the Roman Catholic religion, but the Greek, Armenian, and Turkiſh perſuaſions are tolerated for conveniency. The language chiefly in uſe among the Raguſians is Sclavonian, but the greater part of them ſpeak alſo the Italian. The citizens are almoſt to a man all traders, and this place diſtinguiſhes itſelf by the fineneſs of its manufactures. Silk is allowed to be worn here only by the rector, the nobiles, and the doctores. Its territory is but ſmall, and contains only four towns and a few ſmall iſlands in the Adriatic. Raguſa is the capital.

RAGUSA, a ſea port town of Dalmatia, and capital of the ſtate to which it gives name. The ancient Raguſa was built long before the birth of Chriſt. It became afterwards a Roman colony, and was demoliſhed in the third century by the Scythians. It was anciently called *Epidaurus*. The new city was built, on the demolition of the old, in the place where it now ſtands, being enlarged from time to time. In former days it was called *Rauſis*, or *Rauſa*, but at preſent is ſtyled *Pabrovika* by the Turks, and *Dobronich* by the Sclavonians. It is not very large in circumference, but is nevertheleſs well built, being the ſeat of a republic, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It extends towards the ſea, and both the city and harbour are defended by fort St. Lorenzo. Were the rock of Chiroma, which lies in the ſea, and belongs to the Venetians, fortified, it would be impregnable. The air is wholeſome, but the ſoil ſo barren, that the inhabitants receive the greateſt part of their neceſſaries from the neighbouring Turkiſh provinces. The circumjacent iſlands are all fertile, pleaſant, well inhabited, and embelliſhed with fine towns, ſtately palaces, and beautiful gardens. The city is very much ſubject to earthquakes, from which it has more than once ſuffered incredible damages, eſpecially in the years 1634, and 1667, in the latter of which ſix thouſand men were deſtroyed. A great fire too breaking out at the ſame time, the place was ſo demoliſhed that it did not thoroughly recover it for twenty years afterwards : 248 miles NW. Salonіki, and 110 S. Serajo. *Long.* 36. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 58. N.

RAGUSA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto : 5 miles N. Modica.

RAHA, or *Jericho*, ſee *Jericho*.

RAHEMAT, a large lake, in the Arabian Irak, 30 leagues in circumference, near Meſcheid Ali.

RAHENSTEIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz : 19 miles SSW. Saatz, and 40 W. Prague.

RAHMANIE, a town of Egypt : 9 miles S. Foua.

RAHNIS, or *Ranis*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt : 10 miles SW. Neuſtadt, and 54 SSW. Leipſic. *Long.* 29. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 33. N.

RAHON, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dôle : 2 leagues S. Dôle.

RAJAMUNDRY, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar, between Ellore and Cicacole, on the Godavery. The principal riches conſiſt in foreſts of Teekwood. *Long.* 81. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. N.

RAJAPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, ſituated on the coaſt of Concan : 6 miles N. Gheriah.

RAIBAUG, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapoor : 23 miles S. Merritch, and 50 NW. Baddammy.

RAICAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak : 5 leagues NE. Amadan.

RAICZ, a town of Hungary : 6 miles SSE. Boleſko.

RAIC, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir : 118 miles SW. Diarbek.

RAJEMAL, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, on the Ganges, formerly the reſidence of the governor of Bengal. Here are the remains of a palace, built by the emperor Acbar. At preſent it is in a ruinous ſtate : 58 miles NNW. Moorſhedabad, and 142 ESE. Patna. *Long.* 87. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 1. N.

RAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria. This town, in the thirty years war, was taken by the Swedes, and, in 1704, by the combined forces of the Imperialiſts and Engliſh. Not far from this place, at a fort on the Lech, the famous count Tilly, received a wound in the foot, of which wound he died at Ingolſtadt : 24 miles W. Ingoldſtadt, and 16 N. Augſburg. *Long.* 28. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.—In the year 1704, this town was taken by the allies, under the command of the duke of Marlborough and prince Louis of Baden.

RAINFELDEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 2 miles W. Hainſelden.

RAINY LAKE, a lake of North America, about 100 miles in length, and in ſome parts 20 in breadth, ſituated to the eaſt of the lake of the Woods.

RAJOUR, a town of Aſia, in the country of Lahore : 36 miles NW. Jummoe.

RAISIN MARKET, or *Market Raiſin*, ſee *Market Raiſin*.

RAISSEEN, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country : 14 miles S. Bilſa, and 20 E. Bopal.

RAITENBUCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtatt : 8 miles N. Aichſtatt.

RAITENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola : 3 miles N. Rudolſworth.

**RAKAS**, a town of Tranſilvania, on the river Alaut : 16 miles NW. Conſtadt.

**RAKESBURG**, or *Rakelſpurg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, ſituated on an iſland in the Muehr. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade with Hungary and Croatia. In the year 1418, the Turks were defeated near this town, by the archduke Erneſt : in the neighbourhood grows excellent wine : 36 miles SE. Graz, and 90 S. Vienna. *Long*. 33. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 45. N.

**RAKOKIE**, one of the ſmaller Kurule Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 171. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 10. N.

**RAKONITZ**, or *Rakownitz*, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name. The circle is mountainous and covered with foreſts, but fertile in corn, with ſome excellent horſes. Rakonitz was erected into a royal town in the year 1588. It is celebrated for its beer, which forms the principal article of its commerce : 22 miles W. Prague, and 58 S. Dreſden. *Long*. 31. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 2. N.

**RAKOVA**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria : 40 miles SSE. Viddin.

**RAKOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz, formerly a populous town ; and the Socinians, or as they are called in Poland Arians, had a college and printing-houſe here ; but, in 1643, they were expelled from this place. The Rakovian catechiſm takes its name from this town : 40 miles W. Sandomirz.

**RAKULSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Dwina : 20 miles N. Kaſnoborſk.

**RALENDORF**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia : 12 miles E. Saxenburg.

**RALESSTEDE**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 8 miles E. Hamburg.

**RAM**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube : 10 miles E. Paſſarowitz.

**RAM HEAD**, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Waterford : 4 miles E. from Youghal Bay. *Long*. 7. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 56. N.

**RAM HEAD**, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long*. 149. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 36. 56. S.

**RAMHEAD**, or *Rame Head*, a cape of England, on the ſouth coaſt of Cornwall, in the Engliſh Channel, between Whiteſand Bay, and Plymouth Sound. *Long*. 4. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 16. N.

**RAM ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland in Lough Neagh, near the eaſt coaſt : 8 miles S. Antrim, in Ireland.

**RAMA**, or *Ramle*, a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine ; it is a kind of market for gallnuts, ſena, and gum Arabic, which the Arabs bring for ſale : 20 miles NW. Jeruſalem.

**RAMA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia : 20 miles NW. Moſtar.

**RAMADA**, or *New Salamanca*, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Terra Firma, and province of St. Martha : 30 leagues E. St. Martha.

**RAMANAD**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic : 88 miles S. Tanjore, and 54 SW. Madura. *Long*. 78. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 9. 20. N.

**RAMAS**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Hindooſtan : 21 miles S. Goa.

**RAMBANG**, a town of the iſland of Java, ſituated on the north coaſt : 230 miles E. Batavia.

**RAMBERVILLER**, ſee *Remberviller*.

**RAMBIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania : 10 miles WSW. Bergen.

**RAMBLA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova : 7 miles NW. Montilla.

**RAMBOUILLET**, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe : 4 leagues NW. Dourdan, and 9 SW. Paris.

**RAMBURE**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme : 1 league W. Oiſemont.

**RAMBURELLES**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville : 3 leagues S. Abbeville.

**RAMELSPACH**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles SE. Meiſſai.

**RAMERU**, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arcis : 2 leagues E. Arcis-ſur-Aube, and 8 N. Bar-ſur-Aube.

**RAMETTA**, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona : 6 miles W. Meſſina.

**RAMGONGA**, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges, 10 miles N. Canoge, in the country of Oude.

**RAMGUR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar : 172 miles WNW. Calcutta, and 120 S. Patna.

**RAMGUR**, or *Ramurch*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad : 35 miles S. Neermul, and 76 N. Hydrabad.

**RAMHORMOZ**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan : leagues SE. Suſter.

**RAMHYTTE**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland : 36 miles Stroemſholm.

**RAMILLIES**, a village of Brabant, ſituated at the ſource of the river Geete, memorable for a battle fought here in the year 1706, between the allies, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, and the French, under marechal Villeroy. The confederates took the whole of the enemy's baggage and artillery, about 120 ſtandards, 600 officers, and 6000 private ſoldiers. About 8000 were killed or wounded. The loſs of the allies did not exceed 3000 men : 13 miles N. Namur.

**RAMING**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 11 miles S. Steyr.

**RAMINGSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Ramming : 2 miles E. Steyr.

**RAMIOUL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege : 7 miles SSW. Liege.

**RAMISSERAM**, an iſland in the Indian Sea, between the iſland of Ceylon and the coaſt of Madura ; about 30 miles in circumference. The ſoil is ſandy, but produces ſome beautiful trees. On it are a few villages, and a celebrated pagoda. *Long*. 79. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 9. 18. N.

**RAMLA**, a town of Paleſtine, anciently called *Arimathea*, at preſent little better than a heap of ruins ; it is, however, the reſidence of a Turkiſh aga, who has about 200 troops under him. Here is a manufacture of ſoap, which is ſent into all parts of Egypt : 38 miles NNE. Gaza, and 18 NW. Jeruſalem.

**RAMLOSA**, a medicinal ſpring of Sweden, in the province of Skone, near Helſingborg.

**RAMMEKENS**, a ſea-port town of Zealand, in the Iſle of Walcheren, formerly one of the beſt harbours in the province. It was firſt built as a fortreſs, in the year 1547, by Mary queen of Hungary, governeſs of the Netherlands, and ſiſter to Charles V. and at firſt called *Zeebourg*. In the year 1573, this fortreſs was taken by Charles de Boiſſot, governor of Fluſhing. Rammekens was one of the towns pledged to queen Elizabeth by the States-General, for the ſuccours ſhe lent them againſt Spain, in the year 1585 : 3 miles E. from Fluſhing.

**RAMMELBERG**, a large and lofty mountain of Germany, celebrated for its mines. The ores found in it are of a very ſolid texture, and of ſuch reſiſtance againſt the hammer and wedges, that for the eaſier diſſolution of them the workmen find it neceſſary to apply fire to the ſeveral paſſages through which they are to come. The Rammelberg mine-works yield lead, copper, ſilver, ſome gold, borax, lapis calaminaris, zink, ſulphur, jet, vitriol, and yellow oker. This mountain lies near Goſlar.

**RAMMELBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld : 3 miles NE. Wippra.

**RAMNA**, a mountain of Boſnia : 16 miles N. Orach.

**RAMOO**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Aracan : 60 miles NNW. Aracan.

**RAMOR LOUGH**, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Cavan : 11 miles S. Cavan.

**RAMOS**, or *Lamos*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 20 leagues NNW. from Cape Formoſa.

**RAMOUCH**, a river of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, which runs into the Dewa. *Long*. 88. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 30. 20. N.

**RAMPOUR**, a town of Aſia, in the Almora country : 90 miles W. Delhi, and 30 NNW. Bereilly. *Long*. 79. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 28. 45. N.

**RAMQUILLA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland : 5 miles NW. Calmar.

**RAMSAY**, a ſeaport of the Iſle of Man, ſituated in a large bay, on the north-eaſt coaſt, in which the greateſt fleet may ride at anchor with ſafety enough from all winds but the north-eaſt, and in that caſe they need not be embayed. This town ſtanding upon a beach of looſe ſand or ſhingle, is in danger, if not timely prevented, of being waſhed away by the ſea : 10 miles N. Douglas. *Long*. 4. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 18. N.

**RAMSAY ISLAND**, an iſland in the Iriſh Channel, near the coaſt of Wales, ſeparated from the coaſt of Pembroke, by a narrow channel, called *Ramſay Sound* ; it is on the north ſide of St. Bride's Bay, about 6 miles in circumference. *Long*. 5. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 50. N.

**RAMSDAL**, ſee *Rimſdal*.

**RAMSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and biſhopric of Naumburg : 3 miles NE. Zeitz.

**RAMSEY**, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, once called *Ramſey the Rich*, from a celebrated abby, whoſe abbots were mitred and ſat in parliament : 10 miles N. Huntingdon, and 69 N. London.

**RAMSGATE**, a ſeaport of England, in the county of Kent, between the North and South Forelands. The harbour has within a few years been much improved by virtue of an act of parliament, whereby it is capable of

receiving

[illegible] been erected, which is capable of reſiſting the ſtrongeſt winds or the moſt raging ſea that can happen from the Downs. Ramſgate is a member of the port of Sandwich, and has within theſe few years been much reſorted to for ſea bathing: 6 miles S. Margate, and 73 E. London. *Lat.* 51. 21. N.

RAMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: 3 miles SE. Darmſtadt.

RAMTEAK, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar: 15 miles NE. Nagpour, and 110 S. Gurrah. *Long.* 79. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 23. N.

RAMUNDA, or *Romla Boda,* a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia.

RANA, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles S. Aigen.

RANA, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 13 miles SSW. Zwetl.

RANAI, or *Oranai*, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about three leagues weſt from Mowee. The country to the ſouth is high and craggy: but the other parts of the iſland had a better aſpect, and appeared to be well inhabited. It produces very few plantains and bread fruit trees, but it abounds in roots, ſuch as yams, ſweet potatoes, and tarrow. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 20,400. *Long.* 205. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 51. N.

RANARIDL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 11 miles S. Aigen.

RANCAGUA, a juriſdiction of South America, in Chili. It owes its name to the inhabitants living in ſingle houſes, without the appearance of a village, every family in their lonely cottage, four, ſix, or more leagues from each other. It is not however without a kind of capital, conſiſting of about fifty houſes, and between fifty and ſixty families, moſt of them Meſtizoes, though their caſt is not all perceivable by their complexion. The whole juriſdiction is ſuppoſed to contain about 1000 families, Spaniards, Meſtizoes, and Indians.

RANCE, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, near St. Malo.

RANCHERIA, a town of South America, in the New kingdom of Grenada, and province of St. Martha.

*Rançon*, a river of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, which runs into the Seine, at Caudebec.

*Rançon*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bellac: 2½ leagues E. Bellac.

*Rancçonnieres*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne les Bains: 3 leagues W. Bourbonne.

RANDALSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 4 miles WNW. Antrim, 38 SE. Londonderry, and 88 from Dublin.

RANDAN, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riom: 4 leagues NE. Riom, and 3 SE. Gannat.

RANDAZZO, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: 25 miles W. Taormina.

RANDEGG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles NNE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

RANDERADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 10 miles NW. Juliers. *Long.* 23. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 5. N.

RANDERS, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the Gulden. This town had formerly four churches and two convents: but at preſent it has only one pariſh church, a grammar-ſchool, an hoſpital, and a chapel, which ſtands a little way without the town. The caſtle of Dronningborg, which ſtood here, is frequently mentioned in hiſtory. The chief trade is in leather gloves, ſalmon, earthen ware, and ſtrong beer. It was formerly extremely well fortified: 20 miles E. Viborg, and 18 NNW. Aarhuus. *Long.* 9. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 28. N.

RANDERSACKER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine: 2 miles S. Wurzburg.

RANDOM ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in Trinity Bay, near the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

RANDOW, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Ucker, 3 miles S. Uckermunde.

RANDS, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, 35 miles long and two broad: 20 miles N. Chriſtiania.

RANDSBERG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 76 miles E. Uddevalla.

RANES, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan: 3½ leagues SW. Argentan, and 6 NW. Alençon.

RANG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: 11 miles SSW. Lund.

RANGAMATTY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, with a celebrated pagoda: 128 miles NNE. Moorſhedabad, and 260 E. [illegible] *Long.* [illegible] 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 8. N.

RANGOON, a river of Aſia, one of the mouths of the [illegible]

RANINBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan: 72 miles SSE. Riazan. *Long.* 57. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

RANKWEIL, an ancient imperial village of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch, where, from times of old, a free imperial and court has been held, which exerciſes its judicial power, not only over the Auſtrian ſubjects in the counties of Feldkirch, Bregentz, &c. but alſo over the ancient immediate ſubjects of the empire, as the Embs, &c.: 1 mile N. Feldkirch.

RANNY BENDMORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Sanoor country: 20 miles W. Biſnagur, and 100 NNE. Bedanore.

RANRAN, a town of Aſia, and capital of a province, in the kingdom of Cochin China. *Long.* 126. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

RANSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, belonging to the prince of Stolberg: 3 miles NW. Ortenburg, and 17 NE. Francfort on the Maine.

RANSTADT, or *Old Ranſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: 6 miles W. Leipſic, and 11 E. Merſburg. *Long.* 29. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

RANSTADT, or *Mark Ranſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Foundation of Merſburg: 6 miles WSW. Leipſic, and 11 ESE. Merſeburg.

RANTAMPOUR, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict or circar of the ſame name, in the Agimere country: 86 miles E. Agimere, and 90 SE. Agra. *Long.* 76. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 35. N.

RANTZAU, a county of Germany, ſituated in the duchy of Holſtein, about 10 miles long and 6 broad. It pays to the chamber of Wetzlar 24 rixdollars, 76½ kruitzers, it takes its name from Rantzau a ſeat: 7 miles N. Eutyn.

RANTZENBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SSW. St. Polten.

RANTZEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles NW. Muehrau.

RANVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: 1¾ league NE. Caen, and 6¼ WNW. Liſieux.

RAOLCONDA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda, near which are ſome diamond mines: 60 miles NW. Rachore.

RAON L'ETAPE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Diey, on the Meurte: 2¼ leagues N. St. Diey, and 3 E. Remberviller.

RAOUDA, an iſland of Egypt, on the river Nile, in which is a mekias, or nilometer, to mark the riſing of the waters of the Nile.

RAPALLO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name: 16 miles ESE. Genoa.

RAPHARN LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: 12 miles NW. Caſtlebar.

RAPHOE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Armagh; the cathedral ſerves as a pariſh church: 21 miles NE. Donegal, 11 SW. Londonderry, and 107 NNW. Dublin.

RAPINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 9 miles S. Civita di Chieti.

RAPOLLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, the ſee of a biſhop, united to Melfi: 5½ miles W. Venoſa.

RAPONE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 9 miles E. Conza.

RAPOLTENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles SW. Zwetl.

RAPOSO, a town of South America, in the country of Popayan.

RAPPAHANOCK, a river of the United States of America, in Virginia, which runs into the Cheſapeak, about 25 miles S. from the mouth of the Potomack.

RAPPERSCHWEIL, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a diſtrict to which it gives name, ſituated on the north ſide of the lake of Zurich, over which there is a bridge, 1850 paces in length, built in the year 1358, by the counts of Habſburg. This town was founded in 1091; and anciently had counts of its own. On their failure, in 1283, Rapperſchweil devolved to Elizabeth, daughter of Rodolphus, the laſt count, and her ſecond huſband, Rodolphus VII. count of Habſburg. In 1358, John Rodolphus and Godfrey, brothers, and counts of Habſburg, ſold it together with the county, to the ſons of Albert, archduke of Auſtria. In 1464, it put itſelf under the cantons of Uri, Schweiz, Unterwalden, and Glarus, with a reſerve, however, of its liberties, which ſubmiſſion, ſo early as the year 1458, was confirmed by the majority of the burghers; but the cantons gradually made themſelves lords of it. At the peace of Arau, however, in 1712, its liberties were reſtored to it, though the country remains under the ſovereignty of Zurich and Bern. The former rights of Glarus in this country were alſo ſecured. In 1350, it was burnt by the

Zurichers, and in 1443, by the Schwitzers: 15 miles SE. Zurich, and 31. SW. S. Gal.

RAPPIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Anterior Pomerania: 7 miles N. Bergen.

RAPPOLTSKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles S. Tuln.

RAPPS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Taya: 4 miles SW. Droſendorf.

RAPSO, a town of Iſtria: 52 miles SE. Capo d'Iſtria.

RARAKIT, a town of the iſland of Ceram, at the foot of a mountain covered with trees, which ſerves as a harbour for pirates.

RARECOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont en Argonne: 1 league SE. Clermont en Argonne, and 3½ SW. Verdun.

RAREN, or *Raron*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a tything, in the Valais: 21 miles E. Sion.

RARITON, a river of United America, which runs into the ſea at Amboy, in the ſtate of Jerſey.

RARITON, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: 20 miles W. Amboy.

RARITON BAY, a bay on the coaſt of the United States of America, in Jerſey, ſouth of Staten Iſland.

RARO, a town of Hungary: 8 miles ESE. Altenburg.

RARONGHAKON, a large lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. *Long*. 103. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 31. 4. N.

RAS AHEHAZ, a cape on the coaſt of Nubia, in the Red Sea. *Long*. 55. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 18. 19. N.

RAS AL ENF, a cape on the coaſt of Egypt, in the Red Sea. *Long*. 52. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 23. 57. N.

RAS EL CANSIR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo, near a cape of the ſame name, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 16 miles W. Alexandretta.

RAS MAHOMMED, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Arabia Petræa, in the Red Sea. *Long*. 52. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 27. 51. N.

RAS AL MAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 74 leagues SSW. Zareng.

RASA, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about 11 miles long, and 2 broad: 4 miles E. Skye.

RASAIN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 80 miles S. Diarbek.

RASAIN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 38 leagues NW. Schiras.

RASALEMA, a river of Africa, which waters the city of Fez.

RASCA, a river of Servia, which joins the Ibar, at Jena Baſar.

RASCHNA, or *Rezena*, a town of Servia: 8 miles S. Parakin, and 24 NNW. Niſſa.

RASCIA, a name given to a part of Servia, which is watered by the Raſca.

RASCINES, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 21 miles SE. Santander.

RASEBORG, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the Gulf of Finland: 10 leagues SE. Abo.

RASEC, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 20 leagues W. Zareng.

RASEC, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 57 leagues S. Zareng.

RASHAUA, one of the Kurule Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 172. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 20. N.

RASILITA, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 26 miles SSE. Friuli.

RASKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 54 miles S. Braclaw.

RASPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles E. Zwetl.

RASPENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar, near it are ſome medicinal ſprings: 12 miles N. Weimar.

RASSOVAT, or *Axiopoli*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 24 miles NE. Driſtra.

RASTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and margraviate of Baden, ſituated on a large plain, on the river Merg, new and regularly built: the principal ſtreet is broad and handſome. In the year 1424, the town was burned by the inhabitants of Straſburg, who were at war with the marquis of Baden, and in the year 1714, a peace was concluded here between the emperor and the king of France: 16 miles SW. Durlach, and 38 WNW. Stuttgart. *Long*. 25. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 50. N.—The town was taken by the French in the beginning of July, 1796.

RASTENBURG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, founded in the year 1329, and though it was deſtroyed by the Lithuanians in 1348, it was ſoon rebuilt, together with its caſtle, and put in a more defenſible ſtate than before. It is inclosed [illegible] it was alſo ſurrounded by a rampart. The burghers, moſt of who are Lutherans, are about 200. The inhabitants of this town are ſup ported by ſome little commerce, brewing, agriculture, and mechanic trade In the year 1531, a conference was held here betwixt the Lutherans a the Anabaptiſts: 46 miles SE. Konigſberg.

RASTICO HARBOUR *(Grand)*, a bay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the north coaſt of the Iſland of St. John. *Long*. 62. 50. W. Green wich. *Lat*. 46. 25. N.

RASTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: miles E. Ehrnſprunn.

RASTOWICA, a river of Poland, which runs into the Dnieper, the borders of Ruſſia.

RAT ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of Wales, in Milford Haven.

RATCHIN LOPA, a large lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibe *Long*. 100. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 30. 43. N.

RATCLIFF, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland 22 miles S. Saliſbury.

RATENSTADT, a town of Hungary: 16 miles SE. Eacs.

RATESPONTE DE MULBER, a town of Portugal, in the pro vince of Entre Duero e Minho: 5 leagues NE. Villa de Conde.

RATHANGAN, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. It pleaſantly ſeated on the north bank of the Grand Canal.

RATHCORMUCK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, whi ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 12 miles E. Mallow, 14 Cork, and 111 SSW. Dublin.

RATHDRUM, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, abo 28 miles from Dublin. The merchants of Dublin come here regular the firſt Monday of every month (except July, then the ſecond) to pu chaſe flannels; for the ſale of which a hall has been built, at the expen of the lord of the manor, and is extremely convenient to both buyer a ſeller, as well as a beautiful ornament to the town. The quantity caſh diſtributed by this means through the country, has been of infin ſervice to the county. It is ſeated among the mountains; having a nu ber of curioſities in its vicinity, ſuch as the Seven-Churches, Croneba and Ballymurtagh copper mines, the gold mines, &c. together with ſe ral beautiful views, in which the county particularly abounds; this w the fine air of the country, induces many from Dublin to ſpend ſo time here, which proves highly gratifying to them, as well as healthf Near it was Dunum, a city and capital of the Menapii, mentioned Ptolemy; it was the ſeat of the chiefs of Coulan, and called by the Ir Rathdruim, from whence the name Rathdrum.

RATHENOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxo and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 38 miles W. Berlin, and 14 NN Brandenburg. *Long*. 30. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 38. N.

RATHER, or *Neither*, a river of England, which runs into the Lu 4 miles N. Kirkby Lonſdale, in the county of Weſtmoreland.

RATHFRILAND, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down. It ſeated on a riſing ground, having four large ſtraight roads leading up to and entering in the town: 57 miles N. Dublin

RATHKEAL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. It ſeated on the river Deel: 108 miles from Dublin.

RATHLIN ISLAND, an iſland about 7 miles from the north coaſt Ireland, 6 miles long, and ſcarcely in any part a mile wide, with a conſi rable bend to the ſouth-weſt, forming a large bay, called *Church Bay*, whi affords an excellent and ſafe harbour, with good anchorage: 15 miles from the Mull of Kintire, and 13 S. from the iſland of Ila. *Long*. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 20. N.

RATHMANSDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Nieſſ 4 miles NNW. Weydenau.

RATHMELTON, a village of Ireland, in the county of Donneg It is ſeated on Lough Swilly: 132 miles NNW. Dublin.

RATHMINES, a village of Ireland, near the city of Dublin, where royaliſts, under the command of the duke of Ormond, were ſurprized the troops of the parliament, and entirely routed, with the loſs of th tents, baggage, and ammunition, 4000 men killed, and 2500 taken p ſoners.

RATHSCHACH, or *Radezche*, a town of Germany, in the duchy Carniola, on the Save: 9 miles WNW. Gurchfeld.

RATIBOR, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of the ſame na ſituated on the Oder, which here becomes navigable. In the year 1574 was entirely burnt down, and in the year 1745, the Pruſſians took it ſtorm from the Hungarians: 75 miles SE. Breſlau, and 36 SSE. Oppel

RATIBOR, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by the pr cipality of Oppeln, on the eaſt by Poland, on the ſouth by Teſchen, and the weſt by the principality of Jagerndorf. Its ſoil is better than tha the principality of Oppeln, as producing a ſufficiency of wheat, rye, barley, with fruits; beſides which, here are alſo good paſture grou The Oder runs through the weſtern quarter of it, and is the only rive the whole country. It is abundantly watered, however, in all parts ſtreams, ponds, and lakes. It contains only three cities, and the inhabitants are univerſally Poliſh. Ratibor was erected into a principality in the year 1288, about 200 years after which it was united to Oppeln, from which it has never been ſeparated.

RATINGEN, or *Rattingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 4 miles NE. Duſſeldorp. *Long.* 24. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

RATINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Moliſe: 6 miles SE. Moliſe.

RATISBON, or *Regenſperg*, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, ſituated at the conflux of the Regen and the Danube. The town is fortified, large, and populous, and was anciently the capital of Bavaria, and the ſeat of the dukes. The emperor, Frederick I. ſet it free from the dominion of the latter, annexing it immediately to the empire; in which annexation, Wenceſlaus, the emperor, in the year 1387, promiſed to maintain it. In 1486, duke Albrecht, of Bavaria, managed matters ſo ſkilfully, that this town, being fallen greatly in debt, voluntarily paid homage to him; but the emperor, Frederick III. reclaimed it in 1489 to the empire, and accordingly the duke was obliged, in the year 1492, to return it. Its Imperial matricular evaluation was fixed, in 1692, at 150 florins, and to each chamber term it pays 148 rixdollars, 67½ kruitzers. Ever ſince the year 1662, a conſtant diet of the empire has been continued here without interruption, which diet has never ſince been removed, excepting in 1713, when it was transferred for ſome time, on account of the plague, to Augſburg; and in 1742, for a few years to Frankfort. The ſtates of the empire meet at the council-houſe. It is an important ſalt ſtaple and trade, and from this place to Vienna large quantities of corn, wood, and all manner of proviſions are ſhipped. In the years 1546 and 1601, ſome ſolemn conferences were fruitleſſly appointed at this place, on religion, betwixt the Proteſtant and Roman Catholic divines. In 1703, the elector of Bavaria made himſelf maſter of it: 62 miles NE. Augſburg, and 56 NNE. Munich. *Long.* 29. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 55. N.

RATISBON (*Biſhopric of*), comprehends about 1383 pariſhes, and was founded, as is ſuppoſed, by St. Boniface, in the year 736. The biſhop's ſeat is at Ratiſbon, in which place however, he has no juriſdiction.

RATNO, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 40 miles SE. Brzeſc.

RATOATH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, which ſends 2 members to the Iriſh parliament: 12 miles E. Trim, and 12 NW. Dublin.

RATTONNEAU, a ſmall iſland in the Meditterranean, at the entrance of the harbour of Marſeilles, on which is a fortreſs, erected in the laſt century by the duke of Guiſe.

RATSCHA, or *Ratzka*, a fortreſs of Sclavonia, on the north ſide of the Save, oppoſite the mouth of the Drin: 35 miles SW. Peterwardein.

RATTELSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 9 miles N. Bamberg.

RATTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the Inn, with a citadel: 26 miles ENE. Innſpruck, and 44 SW. Saltzburg.

RATTERY HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Aberdeen: 7 miles N. Peterhead, and 6 SSE. Fraſerburg.

RATTKOW, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 6 miles NNE. Lubeck.

RATTLESNAKE, mountains of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire; 38 miles N. Concord.

RATZEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania. In the year 1758, this town was burnt by the Ruſſians: 14 miles S. New Stettin.

RATZEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of the ſame name, ſituated on an iſland in a large lake. This lake is ten leagues in length and one broad, by means whereof boats go to Lubeck with goods and paſſengers. In 1693, this place was laid in aſhes by a bombardment from the Danes. Since that time the ſtreets have been regularly laid out. The greateſt part of the houſes are built after the Dutch manner. On the market place ſtands the regency office, where alſo is held the chief court of juſtice, and the conſiſtory. The garriſon are quartered in barracks: 30 miles NE. Lauenburg, and 20 S. Lubeck.

RATZENBURG, a principality of Germany, ſituated between Mecklenburg, and Saxe Lauenburg. It extends about 10 miles each way. The ſoil is fertile, and produces a good deal of wheat, beſides feeding a number of cattle. It was at firſt a biſhopric, founded at Ratzeburg, and converted into a principality by the peace of Weſtphalia. It belongs to Mecklenburg Strelitz, and is aſſeſſed 24 florins for a Roman month, and is taxed to the Imperial chamber 67 rix-dollars 54 kruitzers.

RATZENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles SSW. Winditch Gratz.

RATZKANITSCHA, a town of Hungary, 10 miles NNW. Cſakathurn.

RAVALSHE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 24 miles NW. Uddevalla.

RAVANAK, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 16 miles ESE. Saloniki.

RAUCHENEGG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 mile W. Baden.

RAUCHERIA, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, and province of St. Martha.

RAUCHT, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viburg, near lake Ladoga: 44 miles SE. Viburg.

RAUDNEN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Wohlau: 7 miles N. Luben, and 20 NW. Wohlau.

RAUDEN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor: 12 miles NE. Ratibor.

RAUDNIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan: 12 miles NNE. Schlan.

RAUDNIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 16 miles NNW. Chrudim.

RAVEL WATER, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Mayne, 5 miles N. Ballymenagh, in the county of Antrim.

RAVELLO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, united to Scala: 11 miles WSW. Salerno.

RAVENGLASS, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated at the conflux of three rivers, which form a good harbour in the Iriſh Sea. The principal trade is in fiſhing: 21 miles SE. Whitehaven, and 284 NNW. London. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

RAVENNA, a town of Italy, in the province of Romagna, ſituated on the river Montone, near the Adriatic, founded by the Theſſalians, and formerly a city of great ſplendour, but now mean and inconſiderable. The houſes are old and ruinous, and all parts have a melancholy appearance. The number of inhabitants ſcarce amounts to 14 or 15,000. In the time of the Romans and Goths, it ſtood on a kind of bay formed by the Adriatic, and had a celebrated harbour. At preſent it is three miles from the ſea, which is owing to great quantities of mud thrown up by the tide, and ſince formed into a tract of land, and cultivated, on which alſo the city has been enlarged towards the ſea. The air is unwholeſome, but has been ſomewhat amended by conveying along the ſides of the city, the rivers Montone and Ronco, which carry off the fetid water from the adjoining marſhy grounds. It contains ſeveral churches, and 24 convents. Three Italian miles from hence, on the road towards Forli, and on the river Ronco, is the field of battle where the French, in the year 1512, gained a ſignal victory over the troops of the pope and Spain, but with the loſs of their brave young general Gaſton de Foix: 42 miles E. Bologna, and 155 N. Rome. *Long.* 29. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 27. N.

RAVENPOINT, a headland, at the north ſide of the entrance into Wexford haven: 4 miles E. Wexford. *Long.* 6. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 23. N.

RAVENSBERG, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated between the biſhoprics of Munſter, Oſnaburg, and Paderborn, the principality of Minden, and the counties of Schauenberg, and Lippe. The ſoil is in ſome parts ſandy, but in others, eſpecially towards the principality of Minden, it produces corn, flax, and hemp; coal is found in ſome of the mountains, and good ſtone for building. It takes its name from an ancient caſtle, and had formerly counts of its own: it at preſent belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is dependant on the regency of Minden. Ravenſberg is ſituated 15 miles SSE. Oſnabruck, and 20 ENF. Munſter.

RAVENSBURG, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. The Roman Catholics and Lutherans here, both with reſpect to ſpiritual and temporal affairs, are on the ſame footing with each other, and the magiſtracy is ſhared betwixt them. One church is common to the two ſects; but the Lutherans are excluſively poſſeſſed of another, and the Roman Catholics alſo of two pariſh churches. This place anciently belonged to the Guelphs, counts of Altorf; but was an imperial town before the time of king Rodolphus, as appears from its charters of 1276, and 1286. The emperor Charles IV. and Wenceſlaus, engaged to maintain it in its immediacy on the empire. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula is 100 florins. Its contribution to the chamber of Wetzlar is 60 rix-dollars, 77½ kruitzers. The caſtle which ſtood on a hill near the town, and which, in the year 1647, was burnt by the Swedes, the government in the Upper and Lower Swabia aſſumed to themſelves: 21 miles NE. Conſtance, and 38 ENE. Schaffhauſen. *Long.* 27. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 48. N.

RAVENSBURN, a river of England, in the county of Kent, which runs into the Thames, between Deptford and Greenwich.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzegeburg: 8 miles NNW. Wolkenſtein.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: 7 miles ESE. Zachan.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Meuſe, the capital of a ſigniory, which includes fourteen towns and villages. It had an ancient château, ſituated on the bank of the Meuſe which was formerly conſidered as a good fortreſs : 15 miles NE. Bois le Duc, and 5 WNW. Grave.

RAVIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonnerre : 9 leagues E. Auxerre, and 4 SE. Tonnerre.

RAVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulay : 1¼ league S. Boulay, and 3¾ NNW. Morhange.

RAVINA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania : 52 miles E. Valona.

RAVITZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania. Moſt of the inhabitants are Lutherans ; here is a conſiderable manufacture of cloth : 24 miles S. Poſen.

RAUMO, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Finland, on the eaſt coaſt of the Gulf of Bothnia : 50 miles N. Abo.

RAURIAS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg : 32 miles S. Salzburg, and 20 W. Radſtadt.

RAUSCHENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe : 4 miles N. Marburg, and 32 SSW. Caſſel. *Long.* 26. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 41. N.

RAUTENBURG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland : 36 miles NE. Konigſberg.

RAUTENBURG, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania : 15 miles W. Tilſit.

RAUTERN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 6 miles WNW. Droſendorf.

RAUVEE, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes on the borders of Thibet, and joins the Chunaub, in the country of Lahore : 28 miles NE Moultan.

RAUZAN, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne : 3 leagues SSE. Libourne, and 6½ ESE. Bourdeaux.

RAWA, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name. The caſtle of Rawa is appropriated for the confinement of ſtate priſoners : 132 miles S. Dantzig, and 56 SW. Warſaw.

RAWA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz : 18 miles SW. Belz.

RAY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Champlitte : 4 leagues E. Champlitte, and 4 NNE. Gray.

RAYLEIGH, or *Raleigh*, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex : 16 miles E. Brentwood, and 34 ESE. London.

RAYNANGONG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Burmah : 100 miles SW. Ava, and 190 E. Aracan.

RAYPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Ruttunpour : 55 miles S. Ruttunpour, and 156 E. Nagpour. *Long.* 82. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 24. N.

RAZBOINIKOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Angara : 56 miles NW. Balaganſkoi.

RAZBOINOI, a fort of Ruſſia, on the Ural : 92 miles E. Orenburg.

RAZIMIERZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh, ſituated between Slepczka and Poſen, where the unfortunate count Patkul was broken alive on the wheel and impaled, by order of Charles XII. of Sweden, in the year 1708.

RAZNIPNAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural : 56 miles W. Orenburg.

*Ré*, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of France, about 16 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, ſeparated from the coaſt of Vendée by the Straits of Breton, about 7 miles wide. The principal town is St. Martin de Ré.

REA, a river of England, which runs into the Tame, 3 miles NE. Birmingham, in Warwickſhire.

REA LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway, near the town of Lough Rea.

READ, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne : 10 miles N. Hexham.

READING, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania : 41 miles WNW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 21. N.

READING, a town of England, in the county of Berks, ſituated on the river Kennet, near its union with the Thames. This is a town of great antiquity, and is ſuppoſed to have taken its name from the Britiſh word Rheden Fern, or from Rhea, the Saxon term for river. The Danes are ſaid to have been in poſſeſſion of an ancient caſtle here, to which they retired after being defeated by king Ethelwolf. This caſtle was deſtroyed by Henry II. Henry I. pulled down a ſmall nunnery, founded by queen Elfrida, and founded a magnificent abby for monks, in which himſelf and his daughter Matilda were ſaid to be interred. This abby was deſtroyed ſoon after the reformation, and the laſt abbot, with two of his monks, put to death, for refuſing to ſurrender it. A new county gaol has lately been erected on the ſpot. In the civil wars of the laſt century, this town was taken by the forces of the parliament, after a ſiege of ten days. It is now the moſt conſiderable trading town in the county, containing three pariſh churches, and about 8000 inhabitants. Great quantities of corn, flou and timber, are ſent to London by the barges, which return loaded wit coals, iron, ſhop-goods, &c. The Lent aſſizes and Epiphany ſeſſions ar held here. The principal manufactures are ſacking, ſail-cloth, blanket ribbons, and pins. A cattle market is held on Monday morning, but th market day is Saturday, which is very large, eſpecially for corn. Readin is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament : 6 miles E. Bath, and 39 W. London.

READ'S BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes, between Old Town and Speight's Town.

REAH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo.

REAL DE LA JARA (*El*), a town of Spain, in the province o Seville : 25 miles NW. Carmona.

REALEJO, a town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, ſituated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of a river, both o the ſame name. The river at this town is deep and capacious, capable o receiving 200 ſail of ſhips ; and the ſhips intended for the South Sea were ſome years ago built here. There are large entrenchments for defending the town, and very fine docks for building and repairing ſhips but the place ſuffered conſiderably from the Buccaneers. It is a pretty large town, has three churches, and an hoſpital, ſurrounded by a very fin garden ; but the place is ſickly, from the creeks and ſtinking ſwamps i its neighbourhood. Its chief trade is in pitch, tar, and cordage. At th mouth of the harbour is an iſland, which breaks off the ſea, and render it ſafe and commodious. This iſland, by lying in the mouth of the harbour, forms two channels ; but that on the north-weſt ſide is much th beſt : 6 leagues NW. Leon. *Long.* 70. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 10. N.

REALMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby : 3 leagues S. Alby, and N. Caſtres.

REALVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, a chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban : 2½ leagues NE Montauban, and 6½ S. Cahors. *Long.* 19. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 7. N.

REAMLA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac : 50 mil W. Baſſora.

REAMO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and provinc of Abruzzo Ultra : 6 miles WNW. Teramo.

REAMUR, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée : leagues N. Fontenay le Comte.

REBACH, a river of Germany, which riſes in the duchy of Deu Ponts, and runs into the Rhine, nearly oppoſite to Manheim.

REBAIS, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſoy : 2 leagues ENE Coulommiers, and 2½ SE. La Ferte ſous Jouarre.

REBAT ALCADHI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan 54 leagues S. Zareng.

REBAT ALNASCI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan 46 leagues S. Zareng.

REBAT ARVE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 10 leagues SE. Zareng.

REBAT ASSARMACAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan : 43 leagues E. Schiras.

REBAT MAABAD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan 35 leagues S. Kin.

REBECCO, a town of Italy, in duchy of Modena : 19 miles SW. Modena.

REBORDAOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes : three quarters of a league S. Bragança.

REBOUX, a town of the duchy of Savoy : 9 miles NW. Chambery.

RECARDAINS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira : leagues E. Bragança Nova.

RECCAN, ſee *Aracan*.

RECCANATI, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona. Between Reccanati and Macerata are ſtill ſeen the ruins of Helvia Ricina a town built by the emperor Septimius Severus, and deſtroyed by th Goths ; but the inhabitants of Reccanati and Macerata have made uſe o the chief building materials : 3 miles W. Loreto, and 8 NNE. Macerata.

RECEY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon : 5 leagues SE. Châtillon ſur Seine, and 7 NW. Is ſur Tille.

RECHBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : miles NW. Grein.

RECHENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and circle of Erzgeburg : 4 miles SSE. Frauenſtein, and 14 SSE. Freyber

RECHICOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Meurt and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blamont : 1½ league N Blamont, and 3 SW. Sarburg.

RECHNITZ, a town of Hungary : 6 miles SSW. Guntz.

RECHPERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : miles N. Stain.

RECICOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont en Argonne: 1¼ league NE. Clermont, and 2¾ W. Verdun.

RECIV (*La*), a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of Fernambuco; well fortified.

RECKENITZ, a river of Germany, which ſeparates the duchy of Mecklenburg from Pomerania, and runs into a lake, which communicates with the Baltic, near Ribnitz.

RECKHEIM, or *Rekum*, a town of Germany, in a county of the ſame name, in the circle of Weſtphalia. The territory is ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Meuſe, and ſurrounded by the biſhopric of Liege. It was erected into a county, in the year 1623. The Roman month is ſix florins, and every three months it pays to the chamber of Wetzlar fifty-two rixdollars forty-five kruitzers: 7 miles N. Maeſtricht.

RECKLINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a county, to which it gives name. The county is ſituated between the biſhopric of Munſter, the duchy of Cleves, and county of Mark. The town is defended with a fortified caſtle: 26 miles SSW. Munſter, and 44 N. Cologn.

RECOLOGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: 2¾ leagues W. Beſançon, and 4½ SE. Gray.

RECREATION ISLAND, a fertile iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Roggewin, in the year 1722. The ſoil is elevated and fertile, producing ſugar-canes, cocoa-nuts, pomegranates, Indian figs, &c. The inhabitants were ſtraight, well-made, robuſt, and full of vivacity; their bodies were painted, and they were armed. *Long.* 229. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. S.

RED BANK, a fort of United America, on the river Delaware, taken by the Britiſh troops in the year 1777.

RED BAY, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 56. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 50.

RED BAY, a bay at the north part of Buffaloe's Bay, on the ſouth coaſt of Maſſachuſetts, in America.

RED FLAGGY BAY, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, a little to the eaſt of Ragged Point.

RED HAVEN, a bay of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Banff. 3 miles E. Cullen.

RED HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Angus: 6 miles S. Montroſe.

RED HILL, rocks in the German Ocean, near the coaſt of the county of Northumberland: 6 miles NNW. from the iſland of Coquet.

RED LAKE, a lake of North America. *Long.* 94. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

RED LAKE, a lake of North America, ſituated *Long.* 95. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

RED LICK, a town of the United States of America, in Kentucky, 32 miles E. Stamford.

RED RIVER, a river of North America, which riſes from Red Lake, in *Lat.* 47. 40. and runs into the Winnipeg Lake.

RED RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utwas: 20 leagues W. Montreal.

RED SEA, a large gulf, or ſea, which ſeparates Aſia from Africa.

REDARIDES, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, 2¼ leagues SSE. Orange, and 2½ N. Avignon.

REDEAR ROCKS, rocks in the German Ocean, near the north coaſt of the county of York, eaſt of the mouth of the Tees.

REDEN, or *Radzyn*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: 20 miles NE. Culm, and 25 NNE. Thorn.

REDFORD, or *Retford*, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river Idle, with a weekly market on Saturday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. It is uſually called *Eaſt Redford*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Weſt Redford*, which is ſituated on the oppoſite ſide of the river: 22 miles N. Nottingham, and 144 NNW. London.

REDINHA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4½ leagues S. Coimbra.

REDMORE PLAIN, a field of England, in the county of Leiceſter, in which the deciſive battle was fought between Richard III. and the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. in which the former loſt his life: 3 miles from Boſworth.

REDOLESCO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 14 miles WSW. Mantua.

REDON, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine: 10½ leagues SSW. Rennes, and 1 N. Kieux. *Long.* 15. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 39. N.

REDONDA, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, about 10 miles in circumference, without ports, rivers, or towns. *Long.* 62. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 55. N.

REDONDELA, or *Redondilla*, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near the weſt coaſt, defended by a ſtrong caſtle: 32 miles WSW. Orenſe, and 15 N. Tuy.

REDONDO (*O*), a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 4¼ leagues ENE. Evora, and 4 S. Eſtremoz.

REDONDOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 5½ leagues S. Coimbra.

REDOUTE DE TOURLAVILLE, a fortreſs of France, in the department of the Channel: half a league E. Cherburg.

REDRUTH, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated among extenſive tin-works; it has a weekly market on Friday: 8 miles W. Truro, and 262 WSW. London.

REDWAETH BAY, or *Traeth Coch*, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Angleſey: 14 miles W. Great Orme's Head.

REE (*Lough*), a conſiderable expanſion of the waters of the river Shannon, in Ireland, between the county of Roſcommon, and the counties of Longford and Weſtmeath, reaching from Laneſborough to Athlone, with ſeveral iſlands, and in ſome places 3 miles broad.

REED POINT, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

REEN, a river of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, which runs into the Glomme, 20 miles N. Opſal.

REENSKLOSSER, a town of Norway: 12 miles NNW. Drontheim.

REERSOE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Great Belt, near the coaſt of Zealand. *Long.* 11. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 33. N.

REES, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves. In the year 1548, this town was taken by the Spaniards, and in 1614, by prince Maurice of Orange: 8 miles E. Cleves. *Long.* 23. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

REES UL AIN, or *Reſaina*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 80 miles S. Diarbek.

REETZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 6 miles N. Arenſwalde, and 100 NE. Berlin.

REFAH, a town of Egypt: 57 miles ENE. Catieh.

REFVINGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 9 miles NNW. Halmſtad.

REGA, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes 3 miles NW. Dramburg, paſſes by Regenwalde, Plate, Grieffenberg, Treptow, &c. and runs into the ſea, 12 miles SW. Colberg, in Pomerania.

REGAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles W. Steyr.

REGELSBRUN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles N. Brugg.

REGEN, a river of Germany, which riſes on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Danube, near Ratiſbon.

REGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on a river of the ſame name: 40 miles E. Ratiſbon, and 12 NNE. Deckendorf.

REGENSBERG, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, on a mountain, and ſurrounded with walls in 1687. It is the principal place of a bailiwick, which was formerly ſubject to the dukes of Auſtria: 6 miles E. Baden, and 7 NNW. Zurich.

REGENSBURG, ſee *Ratiſbon*.

REGENSTAUF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Newburg: 7 miles N. Ratiſbon, and 21 E. Dietfurt.

REGENWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: 36 miles NNE. Stargard, and 44 W. New Stettin.

REGENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Halberſtadt: 7 miles W. Quedlingburg, and 6 S. Halberſtadt.

REGENSTORF, or *Old Regenſberg*, a bailiwic of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, which owes its name to an ancient caſtle, deſtroyed in the year 1443.

REGETZ, a town of Hungary: 18 miles S. Caſchaw.

REGGE, a river of Overiſſel, which riſes near Enſchede, and, after paſſing by Ghoer, Ryſen, &c. joins the Vecht, near Ommens.

REGGIO, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of a duchy, in the Modeneſe, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bologna. This city was founded by the Tuſcans, and became a Roman colony under Lepidus, the triumvir. It was deſtroyed by Alaric, and rebuilt by Charlemagne. It contains 16 convents, and about 18,000 inhabitants. The cathedral contains a number of capital pictures and ſculptures: 14 miles WNW. Modena, and 15 ESE. Parma.

REGGIO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, ſituated on the Strait of Meſſina. Here are ſome manufactures of ſtockings, gloves, waiſtcoats of thread or ſilk. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, founded by the patriarch of Conſtantinople, and contains two colleges, and ſeven convents. The environs abound in oranges, citrons, mulberries, and grapes, with ſome ſugar-canes: 10 miles SE. Meſſina. *Long.* 33. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 6. N.

**REGHEKILLE**, a town of Africa, in the country of Wangara, ſituated on a lake. *Long*. 36. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 12. 47. N.

**REGINA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 12 miles N. Coſenza, and 7 SW. Biſignano.

**REGIS**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and biſhopric of Naunburg: 13 miles ENE. Zeitz, and 14 S. Leipſic.

**REGISTAN**, a name given to the great ſandy deſert which forms the weſtern boundary of Hindooſtan, between the country of Agimere, and the Indus.

**REGMALARD**, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of the Belleſme: 3 leagues ENE. Belleſme, and 3 SE. Mortagne.

**REGNO**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 22 miles N. Nordkioping.

**REGNY**, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: 2½ leagues E. Roanne, and 9 NW. Lyons.

**REGUSSE**, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: 3 leagues NE. Barjols.

**REHBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg: 18 miles WNW. Hanover.

**REICH**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles NW. Schwanaſtadt.

**REICHELSBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 20 miles SE. Wurzburg, and 12 NW. Rottenburg.

**REICHELSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg, inſulated in the biſhopric of Fulda: 30 miles S Marburg, and 24 ESE. Weilburg.

**REICHENAU**, an iſland of Germany, in the lake of Conſtance, about 2 miles long, abounding with vines and other fruit-trees, with a celebrated abby, and the villages of Upper and Lower Zell. This abby was formerly a principality, but is now annexed to the biſhopric of Conſtance: 4 miles W. Conſtance.

**REICHENAU**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 9 miles WNW. Politzka.

**REICHENAW**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles SW. Freyſtatt.

**REICHENAU**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, near Pauſa.

**REICHENAU**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons, ſituated at the union of two branches of the Rhine: 6 miles SW. Coire.

**REICHENBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Veldentz: 8 miles S. Lauterack.

**REICHENBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, containing in it near 700 houſes, together with two churches, and a Latin ſchool, in which are five teachers. Formerly there was alſo at this place a commandery of the Teutonic order. In the year 1697, a ſpiritual inſpection was erected here, but in 1720 again ſuppreſſed. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are clothiers, and dealers in cloth; their method of dying here is held in great eſteem, the moſt beautiful ſcarlet in the whole electorate being made at this place. In 1681, a fire conſumed about one-fourth of this town, and in 1720, about 500 houſes, together with all the public buildings, were deſtroyed: 10 miles SW. Zwickau, and 58 WSW. Dreſden.

**REICHENBACH**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, containing two churches and an hoſpital. In 1632, Reichenbach was pillaged by the Saxons; in 1633, by the Imperialiſts; and in 1634, ſuffered ſtill greater calamities from the Croats. In 1642, it was ſacked by the Swedes; and in 1643, the Imperial garriſon here demoliſhed upwards of 150 houſes for fuel. In this town are ſome conſiderable manufactures of linen, canvaſs, and fuſtian: 9 miles SE. Schweidnitz.

**REICHENBERG**, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: 6 miles NW. Huiffingen.

**REICHENBERG**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw. Twenty thouſand pieces of cloth are ſuppoſed to have been made in this town in one year: 8 miles ESE. Krottau.—On the 21ſt of April, 1757, a battle was fought near this town, between the Auſtrians and the Pruſſians, in which the former were defeated.

**REICHENBERG**, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenelnbogen: 5 miles E. St. Goar.

**REICHENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles SSE. Cilley.

**REICHENECK**, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nurenberg.

**REICHENECK**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles ESE. Cilley.

**REICHENFELS**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Reuſſen, with a caſtle: 8 miles NW. Greitz.

**REICHENFELS**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 24 miles NE. Clagenfurt, and 24 E. Muhrau.

**REICHENHALL**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on th Sala, with a rich ſalt-ſpring in it, the water of which is partly boiled here and partly, by means of a large wheel 36 feet in diameter, thrown up t the higher parts of a lofty houſe, and from thence conveyed by means o leaden pipes, to the diſtance of twelve miles, over mountains, toward Traunſtein, and there boiled, the latter of theſe two places abounding more in wood, and having alſo greater conveniences for exportation. O the mountains over which theſe pipes run, are little houſes, and water works at proper diſtances, in order to throw the water higher. For the conveyance too of a ſtrong freſh ſpring, uſed in turning the wheels and other engines, and likewiſe for carrying off any ſuperfluous ſalt water, a moſt aſtoniſhing and durable aqueduct of ſquared flints, two miles in length, and five feet broad, with an arched roof, was at a vaſt expence made ſome centuries ago, and in many places overlaid with the hardeſt roſin, which, after running to a depth of twelve fathom under the town, and from thence under the gardens and fields, at laſt emits the water in a ſtrong torrent. This aqueduct is in general between three and four feet in depth, and runs ſo ſwiftly, that, in a boat with torches, one may ſail from one end to the other in about a quarter of an hour. In order to proceed on this ſubterraneous voyage, it is neceſſary to deſcend to a conſiderable depth down certain ſteps made in a tower, to the ſalt ſpring, whoſe ſuperfluous waters run about fifty paces farther, till they empty themſelves into this little ſtream of freſh water. In the aqueduct are five apertures in the form of towers, and through ſome of theſe a perſon may ſpeak from the ramparts of the town with thoſe who ſail upon the canal: 9 miles SW. Salzburg, and 64 SW. Munich. *Long*. 30. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 40. N.

**REICHENSTAIN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles NE. Steyregg.

**REICHENSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia: 21 miles S. Juliers.

**REICHENSTEIN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachalitz: 2 miles WSW. Berg Reichenſtein.

**REICHENTAL**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles E. Haderſtorf.

**REICHERSDORF**, a town of Tranſylvania: 4 miles E. Medies.

**REICHERTSWALDE**, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 3 miles NW. Liebſtadt.

**REICHNAW**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 17 miles ESE. Konigingratz.

**REICHNAW**, a town of Luſatia: 6 miles W. Gorlitz.

**REICHNICH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles NE. Windiſch Gratz.

**REICHSHOFEN**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: 3 leagues N. Haguenau.

**REICHSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 2 miles SW. Dippoldiſwalda.

**REICHTHAL**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 16 miles SE. Oels, and 8 NE. Namſlau.

**REIDEN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne: 18 miles NNW. Lucerne.

**REIFF**, ſee *Riva*.

**REIFFERSCHEID**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the archbiſhopric of Cologn. This county belongs to a branch of the houſe of Salm, and ſtands in the matricula of the empire as an immediate Imperial county, and ſtate of the electoral Rheniſh circle, with an evaluation to it: and Erneſt Valentine, count of Salm and Reifferſcheid, even ſubſcribed to the receſs of the empire at Ratiſbon, in the year 1654, on account of Reifferſcheid; but it is executed by the elector of Cologn: 42 miles W. Coblentz, and 32 SW. Cologn.

**REIFFLING**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Enns: 28 miles NW. Pruck, and 20 N. Judenburg.

**REIFNITZ**, a town of Germany, in Middle Carniola: 4 miles NW. Gottſchee.

**REIGELSBERG**, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which takes its name from a caſtle in the biſhopric of Wurzburg.

**REIGNAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg: 3 leagues NE. Blaye.

**REILLANNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Forcalquier: 2½ leagues S. Forcalquier, and 2 NW. Manoſque.

**REIMS**, or *Rheims*, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Marne, one of the moſt ancient and celebrated cities of all France, ſituated on the Veſle. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of an archbiſhop, who was the firſt duke and peer of France, and always crowned the king. The abby of Benedictines, of St. Remy here was one of the nobleſt belonging to that order in all France, and on the altar of its church, under which St. Remigius lies buried, was kept the holy vial, which, according to the ſtory, in the year 496, at the baptiſm of Clovis by biſhop Remigius, was brought from heaven, by a dove, at the prayer of that ſaint, the crowd hindering him from being able to com to the font with the uſual oil. The univerſity here was founded in the years 1547 and 1549, authoriſed by the parliament of Paris. This city carries on alſo a conſiderable trade in wine, woollen and ſilk ſtuffs, and gingerbread. In it are ſeveral remarkable remains of Roman antiquities, particularly three gates of the city, which to this day bear the names of ſo many pagan deities, viz. of the Sun, Mars, and Ceres: 23 poſts W. Metz, and 19 ENE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

REIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 9 miles NW. Graz.

REIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Save: 10 miles SE. Cilley.

REINECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a burggraviate, to which it gives name. The burggraviate is ſituated between the duchy of Juliers and electorate of Cologn, on the borders of the Rhine. Its matricular evaluation is 12 florins: 14 miles NNW. Coblentz.

REINGERS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles NNW. Waidhoven.

REINHARTSBRUNN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: 10 miles SSW. Gotha.

REINHARTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 2 miles W. Schmiedelberg.

REINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt.

REINISCHDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 5 miles N. Neiſſe.

REINSBERG, or *Rhinſberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 10 miles NNE. New Ruppin, and 35 NNW. Berlin.

REINSCHNNICK *(Der)*, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles SE. Landſperg.

REINTAL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles ESE. Feldſburg.

REIPOLTZKIRCHEN, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a lordſhip, ſituated in the Hunſruck. The Roman month is 28 florins: the tax to the Imperial chamber is 42 rixdollars 21 kruitzers, every three months: 5 miles E. Lautereck, and 13 N. Deux Ponts.

REISBACH, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Vils: 4 miles SE. Dingelfingen, and 35 W. Paſſau.

REISCHSTADT, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 2 miles NW. Nimes.

REISENBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Reiſenpach river: 12 miles SE. Vienna, and 11 WSW. Brugg.

REISENBURG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, built in the year 1169, and anciently the reſidence of the biſhops of Pomerania. The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by brewing and agriculture; near it is an ancient caſtle: 78 miles SW. Konigſberg.

REISENPACH, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube, 12 miles below Vienna.

REISHOFFEN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: 7 leagues N. Straſburg, and 2½ NNW. Haguenau.

REISNITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 4 miles NW. Gottſchee.

REISSENBURG, or *Prabutha*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 78 miles SW. Konigſberg.

REISSENDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 4 miles N. Patſchkau.

REITTERECK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 7 miles E. Voitſberg.

REITTNAU, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 2 miles N. Hardeberg.

REITZ, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 1 league N. Viſeu.

RELING, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sar Louis, on the Sarre: 5 miles below Sar Louis.

RELLING, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 2 miles SSE. Pinnenberg.

RELLINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, belonging to the abby of Corvey: 16 miles NNE. Duſſeldorp.

RELLINGHUSEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 9 miles E. Itzehoa.

REMBERVILLER, or *Ramberviller*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Voſges: 6½ leagues E. Mirecourt, and 4½ WSW. St. Diey. *Long.* 24. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 21. N.

REMDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: 11 miles SSW. Jena, and 18 SE. Erfurt.

REMICH, or *Remigen*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Luxemburg, which has often experienced the calamities of war, ſituated on the Moſelle: 4 leagues E. Luxemburg, and 4 NNE. Thionville.

REMILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: 2½ leagues W. Charleville.

REMIREMONT, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Voſges: 3½ leagues SSE. Epinal, and 7 SW. St. Diey. *Long.* 24. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 1. N.

REMLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim: 9 miles E. Wertheim, and 12 SW. Wurzburg.

REMNEY, or *Rumpney*, a river of Wales, which riſes in Brecknockſhire, and after ſeparating the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, falls into the mouth of the Severn, a little below Cardiff.

REMOLLON, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Embrunn, on the Durance: 5 leagues SW. Embrun.

REMOVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchâteau: 1¼ league E. Neufchâteau, and 1¼ W. Vichery.

REMOULINS, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzés: 2½ leagues SE. Uzés, and 4 W. Avignon.

REMS, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Neckar: 4 miles NE. Waiblingen.

REMSA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg: 2 miles NNE. Glauchau.

REMSCHEIDT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 2 miles SW. Lennep.

REMUNGOL, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan: 2½ leagues S. Pontivy.

REMUSAT, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nions: 3 leagues NE. Nions.

REMY, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe: 2 leagues N. Clermont.

REN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: 16 miles SE. Uſtiuzna.

RENAISON, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 2 leagues W. Roanne.

RENAPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad: 124 miles NW. Hydrabad, and 76 E. Perinda.

RENATHIA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 10 miles SW. Satalia.

RENAY, or *Ronſe*, a town of Flanders, with a magnificent château, belonging to the family of Naſſau Siegen: 7 miles S. Oudenarde, and 10 NNE. Tournay.

RENCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Straſburg: 4 miles NNW. Oberkirch, and 10 E. Straſburg.

RENCHEN, a river of Germany, which riſes in the Ortnau, and runs into the Rhine, 10 miles N. Oberkirch.

RENDALL, a town of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Pamona: 4½ miles NNW. Kirkwall.

RENDE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 5 miles NNW. Coſenza.

RENDEZVOUS BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Antigua, a little to the weſt of Falmouth Harbour.

RENDSBORG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, ſituated on a canal, which communicates with the Baltic, on the borders of Sleſwick, ſuppoſed to be one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the Daniſh dominions, and generally well garriſoned. In 1627, Rendſborg was taken by the Imperialiſts, and in 1643, by the Swedes, who evacuating it, the Danes again took poſſeſſion of it, and in 1645, defended it againſt the Swedes with great bravery. In 1675, a convention was concluded at this place, between Chriſtian V. and duke Chriſtian Albert. The number of inhabitants is about 3600: 15 miles W. Kiel, and 46 N. Hamburg. *Long.* 9. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

*René*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 5 leagues N. le Mans.

RENELLE, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, near Rouen.

RENI, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, on the Danube: 40 miles W. Iſmael.

RENFREW, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county to which it gives name, on the ſouth ſide of the Clyde. It was made a burgh by Robert III. and had formerly a caſtle, which belonged to the family of Stuart, from whence ſprung the royal family of that name; it conſiſts of one principal ſtreet, a large market-place, and handſome town-houſe: the magiſtracy is compoſed of a provoſt, two bailies, and 16 counſeliors. The manufactures are trifling, chiefly of thread, with a bleach-field, and a few looms, belonging to the merchants of Paiſley. The number of families in the town is about 260: 6 miles W. Glaſgow, and 45 W. Edinburgh.

RENFREWSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-eaſt by Dumbartonſhire and Lanerkſhire, from the former of which it is ſeparated by the Clyde, on the eaſt by Lanerkſhire, on the ſouth-weſt by the county of Ayr, and on the weſt by the Frith of Clyde, about 30 miles in length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and from 5 to 10 in breadth. This county was formerly a part of Lanerkſhire, and a barony belonging to the Stuarts, before they were raiſed to the throne of Scotland, and at preſent gives title of baron to the eldeſt ſon of the king of England. It is watered by ſeveral ſtreams, which chiefly run into the Clyde. In the north part, towards the borders of the Clyde, the ſoil is fertile; the ſouthern parts are mountainous, and more barren. The air is eſteemed healthy, and the inhabitants, in general, induſtrious. The principal towns are Renfrew, Paiſley, Greenock, and Port Glaſgow.

RENNEBO, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 36 miles S. Drontheim.

RENNEL'S SOUND, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of Queen Charlotte's Iſland. *Long.* 133. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 25. N.

RENNERSDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 8 miles E. Neiſſe.

RENNES, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Ille and Vilaine. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, and capital of Bretagne. It is ſituated on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts; large and populous, containing eight pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, and ſeveral convents. There are many good houſes, but the ſtreets are, in general, narrow and dark: 8 poſts S. St. Malo, and 44¼ WSW. Paris. *Long.* 15. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

RENNO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 3 miles NE. Vico.

RENO, a river of Italy, which riſes to the north of Piſtoia, and runs into the Po, 4 miles above Ferrara.

RENOUSE HARBOUR, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. N.

RENS, *Renſe*, or *Rees*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn, on the Rhine. Hard by it, in the Rhine, is to be ſeen the *Koingſtuhl*, or *Thronus Regalis*, a remarkable piece of antiquity, conſiſting of a round vault, built of free-ſtone, and reſting upon nine ſtone-pillars, one of which ſtands in the middle. This vault is eighty feet in circumference, furniſhed above with ſeven ſeats, agreeable to the number of electors at that time. The aſcent to it is by ſtairs of ſtone, conſiſting of twenty-eight ſteps, and it has two ſtout doors. On this regal chair the electors formerly held previous conſultations for ſome time, concerning the election of a king and emperor, conferring with each other about the ſolemn election-day at Francfort; and whenever the election, on account of any impediments, could not be performed in that city, it was done at this place, and the ſolemn notification of the new-elected, and his elevation, performed; the electors likewiſe conſulting here concerning the weighty matters of the empire, and the emperors alſo ſolemnly confirming their privileges. After this manner the emperor, Henry VII. was elected at this place, in the year 1308; but hiſtorians ſay, that the electors were at the time aſſembled here in conformity to an ancient cuſtom. At this place alſo, in the year 1338, was eſtabliſhed the electoral league. Maximilian I. as far as is known, was the laſt emperor who was brought thither: 5 miles S. Coblentz, and 46 SSE. Cologn.

RENTA, a lake of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, near Scutari.

RENTERIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: 3 miles SE. St. Sebaſtian.

RENTY, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, on the Aa, near which a battle was fought between the French and Spaniards, in the year 1554: 3 leagues SSW. St. Omer, and 6 ENE. Boulogne.

RENWEZ, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: 2½ leagues NW. Mezieres, and 2 SE. Rocroy.

REOLLE (*La*), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gironde. The principal commerce is in corn, wine, and brandy: 9¼ poſts SE. Bourdeaux, and 9 NW. Agen. *Long.* 17. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

REORTHE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chataigneraye: 4¼ leagues W. Chataigneraye, and 3¼ NNE. Luçon.

REPEHAM, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturday: 14 miles NW. Norwich, and 109 NNE. London.

REPIN, a river of Poland, which runs into the Dnieper, near Kiev.

REPITZ, or *Ropitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 1 mile N. Torgau.

REPOLOVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboiſk, on the Irtiſch: 172 miles N. Toboiſk.

REPPELI, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: 7 miles WSW. Zachan.

REPPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 6 miles SSW. Droſſen, and 16 SSE. Cuſtrin.

REPS, a town of Tranſilvania: 16 miles N. Fogaras.

REPULSE BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 148. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 36. S.

REPULSE BAY, a bay on the coaſt of Kerguelen's Land.

REPULSE BAY, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coa of America. *Long.* 85. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 66. 40. N.

REQUENA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: taken by the Engliſh in the year 1706, and retaken by the French, the following year: 55 mile SE. Cuença.

REQUISTA, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sauveterre: 5 leagues SE. Sauveterre, and 6 S. Rhodez.

REQUINY, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joſſelin: 2 leagues NW. Joſſelin.

RERHUTTAN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: 3 miles SW. Geffle.

RERONE, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Vicentin, and runs int the Brenta.

RERRE, a river of France, which runs into the Saudre, about a leagu above Romorantin.

RESAU, or *Rehau*, a town of Germany, in the Circle of Franconia and principality of Culmbach: 7 miles SE. Hoff.

RESAVA, a river of Servia, which runs into the Morava, 14 miles S Paſſarovitz.

RESE, or *Reze*, a river of France, which runs into the Saudre, a Romorantin.

RESHD, a city of Perſia, and capital of the province of Ghilan, ſituated on a river about two leagues from the Caſpian Sea, containing about 2000 houſes, but diſperſed without regularity. It is populous and commercial, and was formerly ſurrounded with trees, but theſe were principally deſtroyed by the Ruſſians, when they made an incurſion into the country. A conſiderable quantity of rice grows in the environs. Th heat in ſummer is almoſt inſupportable, and dangerous when a certai wind blows, but fortunately it ſeldom continues above a quarter of a hour: 100 leagues N. Iſpahan. *Long.* 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

RESITE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and provinc of Capitanata: 16 miles WNW. Vieſte.

RESOLTS, a town of Scotland, in the county of Cromarty: 7 mile W. Cromarty.

RESOLUTION BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of St. Chriſtina, one of the Marqueſas Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. It has ſometime been called the *Port of Mendana*, as having been diſcovered by that Spaniſh circumnavigator, in 1595, and, as well as the iſlands, received hi name. It obtained the name of Reſolution Bay, in conſequence of that ſhip anchoring there the 7th of April, 1774, in captain Cook's ſecond voyage round the world. This bay is under the higheſt land of the iſland, in *Long.* 139. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 55. S.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, one of the new diſcovered Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 141. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 24. S.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean, 60 miles in circumference, ſituated on the north ſide of the entrance into Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 65. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 40. N.

RESOLUTION PORT, a bay or harbour of the iſland of Tanna, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 169. 40. E. Greenwieh. *Lat.* 19. 32. N

RESOUZE, a river of France, which runs into the Saône, near Pont de Vaux, in the department of the Ain.

RESSAVA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia: 46 miles SE. Belgrade.

RESSEL, or *Roeſſel*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland, with a caſtle: 44 miles S. Konigſberg.

RESSONS, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Noyon: 10 miles WSW. Noyon.

*Reſtinclières*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier: 3 leagues NE. Montpellier, and 1½ NW. Lunel.

RESTOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 72 mile W. Lemberg.

RETCHANI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov: 16 mile S. Tropetz.

RETCHNA, a province of Hindooſtan, between the river Rauvee, and Chunaub.

RETEH, or *Arratama*, a diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sejilmeſſa.

RETFORD, ſee *Redford.*

RETHEL, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ardennes. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a ſmall country, called the *Retelois*: 7 poſts SW. Sedan, and 23 ENE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

RETHEM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on the Aller: 32 miles W. Zell, and SW. Verden. *Long.* 26. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 51. N.

RETHONDES, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chie chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Compeigne: 1½ league NE. Compeigne.

RETHWISCHE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 25 miles NE. Hamburg, and 16 W. Lubeck.

RETIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine: and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Guerche: 2 leagues WSW. La Guerche, and 5½ SE. Rennes.

RETIMO, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Candia, taken by the Turks in the year 1647, ſince which time it has been governed by a baſhaw, under the viceroy of Canea. Retimo extends along the haven, and has walls, ſays M. Tournefort, fitter to encloſe a park for deer, than to keep out an enemy. The citadel was built for the ſecurity of the haven; it ſtands on a ſharp rock, ſtretching into the ſea, and would be of great ſtrength, were it not commanded by a flat rock at ſome diſtance from it. This citadel commands a fort they have built at the other end of the town, to guard the haven. The fort is at preſent ruinous, and the haven utterly neglected. Ships of war uſed formerly to be laid up here, below the citadel; at preſent there is ſcarcely depth enough for ſmall craft: 40 miles W. Candia. *Long.* 42. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 17. N.

RETMANSDORF, or *Radovelza*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Save: 52 miles W. Cilley, and 22 S. Clagenfurt.

RETONVILLER, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdidier: 1¼ league NE. Roye.

RETORBIO, a town of Italy, in the Paveſe: 14 miles S. Pavia.

RETOW, a town of Samogitia: 12 miles W. Medniki.

RETCHISZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: 6 miles SE. Tein.

RETTEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles W. Friedberg.

RETTINGHERY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 38 miles E. Chitteldroog, and 70 NNW. Bangalore.

RETTLSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Muehr: 6 miles SE. Pruck.

RETTLSTEIN, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles E. Pruck.

RETUERTO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 18 miles S. Burgos.

RETUSARI, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Gulf of Finland. On this iſland the town of Cronſtadt ſtands: 20 miles W. Peterſburg. *Long.* 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. N.

RETZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 26 miles NNE. Ratiſbon, and 22 SE. Amberg.

RETZSTAT *(Ober* and *Unter)*, two ſtreams which unite about 4 miles S. Roth, in the circle of Franconia, and there form the Rednitz.

REVA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 10 miles E. Conſtantinople.

REUDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 5 miles NW. Bitterfeld.

REUDZEL, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Reut, 18 miles W. Floreſzti, in the province of Moldavia.

REVEL, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 7 leagues NW. Carcaſſonne, and 9 ESE. Toulouſe.

REVEL, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 5 leagues SE. Vienne.

REVEL, a ſea-port town of Ruſſia, on the Baltic, and capital of a province, the ſee of a Lutheran biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Riga. Though not very large, it is an opulent city, and well fortified: and is a place of a conſiderable trade. In the year 1218, both the town and caſtle were founded by Waldemar II. king of Denmark, on the ſame place where his anceſtors had built the convent of St. Michael, which, in 1310, was included within its walls. This town, as well as the whole duchy of Eſthonia, received moſt of its privileges from the Daniſh kings; and the arms of Denmark, with inſcriptions in the Daniſh language, are ſtill ſeen in the churches and other public edifices. The houſes are moſtly of brick, and well built; but the ſtreets are ſomething irregular. The only churches or congregations here, beſides thoſe of the Ruſſian church, are Lutherans. The tolls or cuſtoms of this town are conſiderable; of which the magiſtracy have a part, and the reſt belongs to the crown. Revel has its own arſenal; and maintains a number of matroſſes, and a company of ſoldiers. This city formerly made no inconſiderable figure among the Hanſe-towns; and is ſtill a ſtaple-town, and has a flouriſhing trade. Its harbour is convenient and ſpacious; and a part of the Ruſſian fleet uſually lies in it. The town is ſurrounded with high walls, ſtrengthened with baſtions, and a deep ditch; and for its further ſecurity, is fortified with a caſtle, which ſtands on a rock, and is embelliſhed with ſeveral towers. The citizens have very pleaſant gardens without the walls. King Waldemar II. erected this city into a biſhop's ſee. Revel was totally deſtroyed by fire in the year 1433; and in 1710, ſurrendered to Peter the Great, who not only confirmed its former privileges, but reſtored ſeveral others, of which the crown of Sweden had deprived it: 144 miles N. Riga, and 164 WSW. Peterſburg. *Long.* 42. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

REVELLO, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, near the Po, on the top of a very high mountain, fortified by art and nature. It formerly ſerved as a place of refuge for the marquiſes of Saluzzo, in the diſorder of their affairs, and withſtood frequent attacks from their enemies, but was taken by the French, under the prince of Malfo; and in 1588, it ſurrendered to Charles Emanuel I. duke of Savoy. It contains one parochial, and three other churches, a caſtle, a palace, and a convent of Dominicans: 3 miles NW. Saluzzo.

REVELSKOI, a province of Ruſſia, ſo called from Revel, the capital, bounded on the north and weſt by the Baltic, on the eaſt by the government of Peterſburg, and on the ſouth by the government of Riga, about 144 miles in length, and from 16 to 60 in breadth, formerly the duchy of Eſthonia. *Long.* 41. to 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 20. to 59. 30. N.

REVERO, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the ſouth ſide of the Po, oppoſite Oſtiglio.

REVEZ, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: 3½ leagues NE. Lamego, and 6 SW. Mirandela.

REVEZ, a town of Brabant: 8 miles N. from Charles ſur Sambre, and 20 S. Bruſſels.

REUGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 2 leagues S. Château Regnauld, and 3 NE. Tours.

REVICZ, a caſtle of Hungary: 12 miles SW. Kremnitz.

REVIGNY AUX VACHES, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: 2½ leagues WNW. Bar-le-Duc, and 5¼ S. St. Menehould.

REUILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoudun: 3 leagues N. Iſſoudun, and 3 S. Vierzon.

REVIN, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy, on the Meuſe: 2 leagues NE. Rocroy, and 4 N. Charleville.

REVINGHELN, a town of Flanders: 5 miles N. Bailleul.

REVOLSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viburg: 128 miles NW. Povenetz.

REUSS, a river which riſes from a lake on Mount St. Gothard, croſſes the canton of Uri, paſſes through the lake of the four cantons to Lucerne, from whence it takes a northerly courſe, and runs into the Rhine, 2 miles N. Klingnan, in the county of Baden.

REUSSEN, a princely county of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and divided into ſeveral branches, which take their name from the towns which they poſſeſs, all ſituated in the Vogtland. In the imperial diet the Reuſſen family ſits in the college of the counts of the Wetterau. This family is alſo poſſeſſed of a ſeat and voice in the diet of Upper Saxony. The aſſeſſment of it in the matricula of the empire amounts to 88 florins for each Roman month. In time of war it furniſhes, in conjunction with the prince of Schwarzburg, a regiment of ſix companies, conſiſting in all of 1000 men, and of theſe its quota is one third, or two companies, which number it alſo conſtantly keeps on foot in time of peace. To the chamber at Wetzlar it pays 59 rixdollars, 54 one-third kruitzers.

REUT, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Dnieſter, near Uſtia, in the province of Moldavia.

REUTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 6 miles WSW Plauen.

REUTLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Neckar. This city is not large, having in it only one parochial church, together with one hoſpital, an orphan houſe, and a grammar ſchool. Both the magiſtracy and burghers here are Lutheran. It is ſaid that the emperor, Frederick II. firſt environed this city with a wall, in the year 1215, or 1220, and alſo made it an imperial free town. The emperor, Charles IV. and Wenceſlaus, engaged, in the years 1348, and 1387, to maintain the town in its immediate dependency on the empire, and neither to mortgage nor ſell it. Near it, in the year 1716, was diſcovered a ſulphureous ſpring. The Roman month is 80 florins, and the tax 57 rixdollars, 44 kruitzers: 32 miles W. Ulm, and 56 E. Straſburg. *Long.* 26. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

REUTTE, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: 19 miles SSE. Bregentz.

REUTTEN, or *Reita*, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe, on the borders of Swabia: 32 miles NW. Inſpruck, and 94 N. Trente.

REWAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad: 57 miles SSW. Allahabad, and 116 NNE. Gurrah. *Long.* 81. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 35. N.

REWARI, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name: 48 miles SW. Delhi, and 100 NW. Agra.

REY, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac Agemi, in ruins; under the Macedonian kings called *Europus*, afterwards *Arſacia*. Being deſtroyed by the Arabians, it was afterwards rebuilt by Billah Manſor, caliph of Babylon, and at one time contained 100,000 houſes, a great number of moſques, colleges, and other magnificent buildings. It was ruined by the incurſions of the Tartars: 43 leagues E. Amadan.

REY, a river of England, in the county of Wilts, which runs into the Thames, near Cricklade.

REY ISLE, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of America, in the Bay of Panama. *Long.* 80. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. N.

REYGADA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2 leagues NNE. Pinhel.

REYGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 7 miles E. Roanne.

REYNEL, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourmont: 4 leagues W. Bourmont, and 4½ NE. Chaumont.

REYNESBURCH, a town of Holland: 3 miles NW. Leyden.

REYNOSA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 35 miles NW. Frias.

REZ, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irbit. *Long.* 80. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

REZI, a caſtle of Hungary: 6 miles SSE. St. Crot.

REZITZA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk: 72 miles NNW. Polotſk. *Long.* 44. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 25. N.

RHAMNOETZ, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 20 miles N. Stroemsholm.

RHAYADERGOWY, a town of South Wales, in the county of Radnor, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 25 miles E. Aberiſtwith, and 177 NW. London.

RHEDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lingen, the capital of a lordſhip, which belongs to the circle of Lower Saxony: 10 miles N. Lippeſtadt. *Long.* 25. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 47. N.

RHEDE, a town of Guelderland, ſituated on the Iſſel: 7 miles N. Arnhem, and 8 SW. from Doeſburg.

RHEID, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 1 mile E. Gladbeck.

RHEIN, a town of Pruſſia: 60 miles SE. Konigſberg.

RHEINAU, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the Rhine; at one time a large town, but more than half of it has been deſtroyed by the inundations of the Rhine: 3½ leagues NE. Seleſtat, and 5 S. Straſburg.

RHEINAU, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Thurgau, ſituated on an iſland formed by the Rhine, with a convent: 5 miles SSW. Schaffhauſen.

RHEINBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes 6 miles S. Dolitſch, and joins the Loderbach, near Bitterfeld.

RHEINBACH, or *Rynbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn: 19 miles S. Cologn, and 53 E. Liege. *Long.* 24. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

RHEINBECK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 10 miles E. Hamburg.

RHEINBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn. In the year 1589, this town was beſieged by the Spaniards, but relieved by colonel Vere. In 1599, it was inveſted by Mendoza, when a magazine took fire. The governor, his family, and a part of the garriſon were buried in the ruins of a tower, and the exploſion ſunk ſeveral veſſels in the Rhine; after which, the remainder of the garriſon ſurrendered the place. In the year 1633, it was taken by the prince of Orange. In the year 1703, it was taken by the allies, and afterwards diſmantled: 44 miles NNW. Cologn, and 22 NNW. Duſſeldorp.

RHEINBRUCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Rhine: 15 miles NNW. Coblentz, and 6 N. Andernach.

RHEINE, or *Reinen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, on the Embs, in the neighbourhood of which are ſome ſalt ſprings: 22 miles N. Munſter.

RHEINECK, or *Rheinegg*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the Rheinthal, ſituated on the Rhine, near its union with the Lake of Conſtance. The inhabitants are Proteſtants: 8 miles SW. Bregentz, and 26 SE. Conſtance.

RHEINFELDEN, a town of Germany, and one of the four foreſt towns of Auſtrian Swabia, on the ſouth ſide of the Rhine, on the oppoſite bank of which is a covered way, built in the manner of a horn-work, and having a communication with the town by means of a bridge. The old county of Rheinfelden, the citadel belonging to which ſtood formerly on a rock, in the middle of the Rhine, and was called the *Stone of Rheinfelden*, deſcended by marriage, after the extinction of the male race of its counts, to the dukes of Zahringen, which family becoming extinct, in the year 1218, it devolved to the empire, on which a reichſvogt, or burggrave, was appointed over it. After this it was mortgaged to the emperor, Louis of Bavaria, in the year 1331, together with ſome other towns, to the dukes, Albrecht and Otto, of Auſtria, for 20,000 marks of ſilver, of the weight of Conſtance, with the right of redemption: 9 miles E. Bâle, and 25 NN Soleure.

RHEINHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upp Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine: 3 miles SE Spire, and 2 N. Philipſburg.

RHEINMAGEN, or *Remagen*, a town of Germany, in the circle Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers, ſituated near the Rhine, anciently calle *Regiomagus*. In the year 1769, a mile ſtone was diſcovered in this town placed in the year 163, which fixed the diſtance from Cologn at 30,00 paces: 19 miles NNW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 38.

RHEINTHAL, a bailiwic of Swiſſerland, between the canton of A penzel and the Rhine, belonging to the nine cantons, about 30 miles length, and from 3 to 8 in breadth. The country is fertile, and produce excellent wine. In the year 1396, this country was wreſted from the coun of Werdenberg by the houſe of Auſtria, but in 1405, the Appenzeller made themſelves maſters of it. In 1410, it reverted to the houſe of Au tria, and in 1415, became the property of the emperor, who, the ne year, mortgaged it to the counts of Toggenburg, by whom, in 1430, wi the emperor's permiſſion, it was made over to the Peyers, in conſideratio of the ſum of 6000 florins. Of theſe laſt, in 1460, the Appenzellers pu chaſed it for the like ſum; but in 1490, were obliged to cede it to the ca tons of Zurich, Lucern, Schweiz, and Glarus, which, at the ſame tim admitted thoſe of Uri, Unterwalden, Zug, into a participation of the re gency with them, as, in 1500, it alſo did Appenzell. In 1712, all th eight cantons concurred in paying the ſame mark of regard to Bern. Th number of inhabitants is about 13,000, who are partly Proteſtants, a partly Roman Catholics.

RHEINWALD, a valley in the country of the Griſons, about 20 mil in length, which takes its name from a branch of the Rhine paſſi through it.

RHEINZABERN, a town of France, in the department of the Low Rhine: 2½ leagues SE. Landau, and 4½ NE. Wiſſenburg.

RHENA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, a duchy of Mecklenburg: 22 miles WSW. Wilmar.

RHENEN, a town ſituated on the river Leck, in the ſtate of Utrech The French took it, and put a garriſon in it, in the year 1672, but aba doned it two years after; here was a convent, which was afterwards co verted into a palace for the reſidence of Frederic V elector Palatine, w had been elected king of Bohemia in the year 1619; but being defeat in a battle fought againſt the emperor's troops, near Prague, in the ye 1620, he retired, in 1621, to Rhenen, after being put under the ban of t empire, and deprived of his eſtates and electorate, which the emperor be ſtowed on Maximilian of Bavaria: 20 miles NNE. Bois-le-Duc, and SE. Utrecht.

RHEU (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Ille a Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rennes: 1½ leag WSW. Rennes, and 2 ESE. Montfort.

RHINE, a river of Germany, which riſes in the Griſon Alps, in thr branches, which unite into one ſtream. The principal branch deſcends fro the mountain of St. Gothard, and runs into the lake of Conſtance, ne Rheineck; paſſing through the lake of Conſtance and lake of Zell, i paſſes by, or near to, Stein, Schaffhauſen, Egliſau, Keiſerſtuhl, Seckinge Rheinfelden, Bâle, Huningue, Straſburg, Spire, Worms, Oppenhei Mentz, Bingen, St. Goar, Coblentz, Bonne, Cologn, Zons, Nuys, Duſſel dorp, Duyſburg, Rees, Emmeric, a little below which a large branch ſepa rates to the left, and takes the name of Wahal; to Huiſſen and Arnhei near which another branch, which joins the Iſſel, breaks off to the righ The ſtream, which ſtill keeps the name of the Rhine, paſſes on to Wage ningen, and Wyck le Duerſtede, where the ſtream again divides; the large part to the left, takes the name of the Leck, and joins the Meuſe; th ſmaller, which is the leſs, paſſes by Utrecht, Voerden, Leyden, &c. an loſes itſelf at laſt in the ſand, juſt before it reaches the German Sea, few miles after it has left Leyden.

RHINE, a river of Germany, in the marggraviate of Brandenbur which runs into the Havel, 10 miles above Havelburg.

RHINE, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Roanne.

RHINE (*Circle of the Lower*), a diviſion of Germany, bounded by t circles of Weſtphalia, Upper Rhine, Franconia, and Swabia, by the duch of Luxemburg and France. Its real extent is hard to be determined but in conjunction with the circle of the Upper Rhine, it amounts to abo 960 ſquare German miles. The ſtates of this circle are the electors Mentz, Treves, and Cologn, together with the Palatine, the duke of Arem berg, the prince of Taxis, the Teutonic bailiwic of Coblentz, the prin of Naſſau-Dietz, on account of the ſeigniory of Beilſtein; the elector Treves, on account of Lower Iſenburg and the count of Sinzendorf, account of the burggraviate of Rheineck. The immediacy of the to of Gelnhauſen is diſputed. The ſummoning-prince and director of t circle is the elector of Mentz. The diets of the circle have ever ſince t middle of the 17th century been held at Frankfort on the Mayn. theſe diets the ſtates of the circle ſit and vote in the order they ſtand, far only that the electors of Treves and Cologn exchange places, though the former always gives his voice firſt, and that the elector of Mentz, as director, gives his voice laſt. This circle is one of thoſe which are called the *anterior circles*, and which, in the years 1697 and 1702, entered into a mutual compact with each other for their defence againſt the attacks of an enemy. It has alſo continued conſtantly in this compact, and appointed its quota in horſe and foot. This quota, as well as the contribution of the circle to the determined aid of the empire, has generally been equal to that of the circle of the Upper Rhine. With reſpect to religion, this circle is reckoned among the mixed.

RHINE (*Circle of the Upper*). This circle is bounded by the circles of the Lower Rhine, Weſtphalia, Upper and Lower Saxony, Swabia, and Franconia, and by that part of France heretofore called Alſace and Lorraine, in the latter of which were ſome lands belonging to this circle: the extent is mentioned in the circle of the Lower Rhine. The ſtates belonging to this circle are the biſhoprics of Worms and Spire, with the provoſtſhip of Weiſſenburg, Straſburg, Bâle, and Fulda, and the commandery of the order of St. John, as alſo the princely abby of Prum, with the provoſtſhip of Odenheim, and the electoral Palatinate of Simmern, Lautern, and Veldenz, the palatinate of Deuxponts, Heſſe-Caſſel, Heſſe-Darmſtadt, Hersfeld, or Hirſchfeld, and Sponheim, as alſo the marggraviates of Nomeny, Salm, with Kirburg, Naſſau-Weilburg, Naſſau-Uſingen, Naſſau-Idſtein, Naſſau-Saarbrucken, and Otweiler, with thoſe of Waldeck, Hanau-Munzenburg, Hanau-Lichtenburg, Solms-Hohenſolms, Solms-Braunſels, Solms-Rodolheim, Solms-Laubach, and the electorate of Mentz, on account of Konigſtein; that of Stolberg, on account of Konigſtein, thoſe of Iſenburg-Birſtein, Iſenburg-Budingen, Wachterſbach, and Meerholz, Grewiler, Grumbach, Dhaun, Leiningen-Hartenburg, Leiningen-Weſterburg, and Grunſtadt, Munzfelden, Witgenſtein of Witgenſtin, Witgenſtein-Berleburg, Falkenſtein, Reipolzkirchen, Creange, Wartenberg, Bretzenheim, Dachſtuhl, and Ollbruck, and the imperial cities of Worms, Spire, Franckfort, Friedberg, and Wetzlar. The biſhop of Worms, and the elector Palatine, for the duchy of Simmern, are ſummoning princes of this circle. The diets of the circle of the Upper Rhine were formerly held at Worms, but in this century at Frankfurt; but the chancery circle of the archives belonging to it are kept at the directory at Worms. This circle, with reſpect to its religion, is reckoned among the mixed, and to the chamber-judicatory actually preſents at preſent two aſſeſſors.

RHINE (*The Lower*), a department of France, bounded on the north by the palatinate of the Rhine, the duchy of Deux Ponts and the department of the Moſelle, on the eaſt by the Rhine, on the ſouth by the department of the Lower Rhine, and on the weſt by the departments of the Voſges, the Meurte, and the Moſelle, 70 miles in length from north to ſouth, and 22 in its mean breadth. This department was, before the revolution, the northern part of Alſace. Straſburgh is the capital.

RHINE (*Upper*), a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Lower Rhine, on the ſouth by Swiſſerland, and on the weſt by the departments of the Upper Saône and Voſges; about 50 miles from north to ſouth, and 27 from eaſt to weſt. Before the revolution, it was the ſouth part of Alſace. Colmar is the capital.

RHINFELS, a town and fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenelnbogen, near St. Goar.

RHINGAU, or *Rheingau*, a tract of country along the Rhine, in the electorate of Mentz, extending from Bachrach to Mentz, celebrated for its excellent wine.

RHINOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the river Rhine: 20 miles N. Brandenburg.

RHINSBERG, ſee *Reinſberg*.

RHO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Colona: 8 miles W. Milan.

RHODE ISLAND, a ſtate of United America, bounded on the north and eaſt by the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, on the ſouth by the ſea, and on the weſt by Connecticut. This diſtrict was firſt peopled by ſome inhabitants who left the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, on account of the religious diſputes about the years 1634, 1635, and 1636. The firſt ſettlement was formed in Providence, on lands purchaſed of the Indians, under the auſpices of Mr. Roger Williams, who had been baniſhed for holding heretical opinions. In the year 1643, the people being deſtitute of a patent, or any legal authority, Mr. Williams went to England as agent, and by the aſſiſtance of ſir Henry Vane, jun. obtained of the earl of Warwick (then governor and admiral of the plantations) and his council, 'a free and abſolute charter of civil incorporation, by the name of the *Incorporation of Providence Plantations in Narraganſett Bay*.' This laſted until the charter granted by Charles II. in the year 1663, by which the incorporation was ſtyled '*The Engliſh Colony of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations in New England*.' This charter, without any eſſential alteration, has remained the foundation of their government ever ſince. In the year 1730, the colony was filled with inhabitants; and chiefly by the natural increaſe of the firſt ſettlers. The number of ſouls in the ſtate, at this time was 17,935, of which no more than 985 were Indians, and 1648 negroes. In the year 1738 there were above one hundred ſail of veſſels belonging to Newport. The colony of Rhode Iſland, from its local ſituation, has ever been leſs expoſed to the incurſions of the neighbouring Indians, and from the French from Canada, than their neighbours in Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut. Many of the colony have, from its firſt eſtabliſhment, profeſſed the principles of the Quakers, which forbad them to fight. For theſe reaſons, the colony has been very little concerned in the old wars with the French and Indians. In the expedition againſt Port Royal, in the year 1710, and in the abortive attempt againſt Canada, in the year 1711, they had ſome troops; and towards the intended expedition againſt Canada, in the year 1746, they raiſed 300 men, and equipped a ſloop of war with 100 ſeamen; but, in their voyage to Nova Scotia, they met with misfortunes and returned. Soon after the deſign was dropped. Through the whole of the late war with Great Britain, the inhabitants of this ſtate have manifeſted a patriotic ſpirit; their troops have behaved gallantly, and they are honoured in having produced the ſecond general in the field. The conſtitution of this ſtate is founded on the charter granted by Charles II. in the fourteenth year of his reign; and the frame of government was eſſentially altered by the revolution. The legiſlature of the ſtate conſiſts of two branches: a ſenate, or upper-houſe, compoſed of ten members, called in the charter, aſſiſtants; and a houſe of repreſentatives, compoſed of deputies from the ſeveral towns. The members of the legiſlature are choſen twice a year; and there are two ſeſſions of this body annually, viz. on the firſt Wedneſday in May, and the laſt Wedneſday in October. The ſupreme executive power is veſted in a governor, or, in his abſence, in the deputy-governor, who are choſen annually in May, by the ſuffrages of the people. The governor preſides in the upper houſe, but has only a ſingle voice in enacting laws. There is one ſupreme judicial court, compoſed of five judges, whoſe juriſdiction extends over the whole ſtate, and who hold two courts annually in each county. In each county there is an inferior court of common pleas and general ſeſſions of the peace, held twice a year, for the trial of cauſes, not capital, ariſing within the county, from which an appeal lies to the ſupreme court. The juſtice of the peace, as in other ſtates have cognizance of ſmall cauſes, and ſince the revolution, their powers have been enlarged to a dangerous extent. In the rivers and bays are plenty of ſheeps-head, black-fiſh, herring, ſhad, lobſters, oyſters, and clams, and around the ſhores of Rhode Iſland, beſides thoſe already mentioned, are cod, halibut, mackerel, baſs, haddock, &c. &c. to the amount of more than ſeventy different kinds. This ſtate, generally ſpeaking, is a country for paſture, and not for grain. It, however, produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, and flax, and culinary plants and roots in great variety and abundance. Its natural growth is the ſame as in the other New England ſtates. The weſtern and north-weſtern parts of the ſtate are but thinly inhabited, and are barren and rocky. The people are generally farmers, and raiſe great numbers of the fineſt and largeſt neat-cattle in America. They keep large dairies, and make butter and cheeſe of the beſt quality, and in large quantities for exportation. Narraganſett is famed for an excellent breed of pacing horſes; they are ſtrong, and remarkable for their ſpeed, and for their excellency in enduring the fatigues of a long journey. The preſent exports from the ſtate are flax-ſeed, lumber, horſes, cattle, fiſh, poultry, onions, cheeſe, barley, &c. The imports, conſiſting of European and Weſt India goods, and log-wood from the Bay of Honduras, exceed the exports. About 600 veſſels enter and clear annually at the different ports in this ſtate.

RHODE ISLAND, an iſland, from which the American ſtate takes its name, is ſituated in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts, about 40 miles ſouth-weſt from Boſton. It is about 13 miles from north to ſouth, and 4 miles wide, and is divided into three townſhips, Newport, Portſmouth, and Middleton. It is a noted reſort for invalids from ſouthern climates. The iſland is exceedingly pleaſant and healthful; and is celebrated for its fine women. Travellers, with propriety, call it the Eden of America. It ſuffered much by the late war. Some of its moſt ornamental country ſeats were deſtroyed, and their fine groves, orchards, and fruit-trees, wantonly cut down. The ſoil is of a ſuperior quality. Before the war, 30,000 ſheep commonly fed upon this iſland; and one year there were 37,000. In the year 1780, there were ſcarcely 3000. They have increaſed ſince. *Long*. 71. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 41. 25. N.

RHODEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: 24 miles NNW. Waldeck, and 20 SSE. Paderborn.

RHODES, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Natolia, much celebrated in ancient hiſtory. The government was always republican. At firſt, the ſupreme authority was lodged with the people. The nobles afterwards got poſſeſſion of it, and formed an ariſtocracy. Alcibiades, at the head of a numerous fleet, rendered them ſubject to the Athenians; but the republic entering into an alliance with the inhabitants of Byzantium and Chio, ſhook off that yoke. Mauſoleus made himſelf maſter of Rhodes, by ſtratagem, and eſtabliſhed a tyranny. Artemiſia, his queen, making uſe of a like artifice, cut off ſome of the principal inhabitants. But the Rhodians expelled their tyrants. Antigonus, irritated at not having been able to detach them from the alliance of Ptolemy, king of

Egypt, declared war againſt them. He made immenſe preparations, and ſent his ſon, Demetrius, to ſubdue the iſland. That prince, excellently ſkilled in the art of taking towns, beſieged Rhodes by ſea and land. To reduce it, he invented new machines. The ſtrongeſt tower of Rhodes, and great part of the wall, were thrown down; but the courage of a free people triumphed over the fleet of Demetrius. Mithridates, who ſo long withſtood the fortune of the Romans, and conquered Greece and the iſlands of the Archipelago, failed in his attempts on Rhodes. Caius Caſſius took it during the civil wars, and deſpoiled it of a part of its treaſures. Nevertheleſs, the republic again glorioully reared its head, and the ſervices rendered the Romans by the Rhodians, procured them both their liberty and new towns in Caria. In fine, ever obſervant of their laws, and careful to maintain the commerce to which they owed their power, they remained independent till the reign of Veſpaſian, who firſt reduced their iſland to a Roman province. Since that time Rhodes has been only one of the fineſt iſles of the Archipelago: the power and riches of the inhabitants have diſappeared. Under Conſtantine, this iſland remained a part of the eaſtern empire, which was greatly weakened by its diviſion. The puſillanimity and vices of the princes who ſucceeded, ſhook it to its foundation. The Arabs, led on by the enthuſiaſm which Mahomet had inſpired, invading and giving battle in the name of the Almighty, conquered the fineſt provinces of the empire; and, in the twelfth year of the reign of Conſtans, Moawiah, Othman's lieutenant, made himſelf maſter of Rhodes. The Greek emperors, however, at length expelled the Mahometans, and kept poſſeſſion till the time of Baldwin, who becoming ſovereign of Conſtantinople, ſent a prefect to Rhodes. Some time after, John Ducas conquered it. The brave warriors, then known by the name of the Knights of St. John, led on by their grand-maſter, Foques de Villaret, attacked and took it, after a bloody battle, in which heroiſm triumphed over numbers and valour. Mahomet the ſecond who made the Chriſtian world tremble, and [illegible] ed to have enchained victory to his car, tarniſhed the luſtre of his laurels by beſieging this place, defended by a handful of heroes. In the year 1552, Soliman ſaw a numerous army periſh under its walls: and if this redoubtable conqueror of Hungary and Perſia, did at length ſubdue Rhodes, attacked as it was on all ſides by the forces of the Turks, the greater was the ſhame for the Chriſtian princes who did not ſend a ſingle veſſel to the aid of its intrepid defenders. Deſtroyed rather than vanquiſhed, they were almoſt buried under the ruins of their forts. Soliman could not enter the town but through torrents of the blood of his ſoldiers. He found it nothing but heaps of ruins defended by a ſmall number of knights, covered with wounds, who afterwards removed to Malta. A pacha is the governor-general of the iſland. He poſſeſſes abſolute power; and preſides at once over civil juſtice and military diſcipline. All private litigations are decided before the tribunal of the judge, called the cadi. His deciſions are without appeal. The Greeks and Jews have a chief, named the Mouteveli, who is their intendant-general, and has the regulation of the tax, called carach, a capitation-tax, impoſed by the grand ſeignior on all his ſubjects who are not Mahometans, but which is paid only by the men. The ſoil of Rhodes is dry and ſandy; but the numerous ſprings which water it, render it extremely fertile. Corn thrives there admirably. Its yellow and heavy grain affords a flour as white as ſnow, which makes excellent bread. If half of the country capable of growing it, were cultivated, the Rhodians would have far more than ſufficient for their conſumption, and might export to foreign countries. The number of families in the whole iſland is eſtimated at 4700 Turks, 2500 Greeks, and 100 Jews, in all 7300, or about 36,500 inhabitants; a ſmall population for an iſland 30 leagues in circumference.

RHODES, a city of Aſia, and capital of the iſland of Rhodes, built by Hippodamus, a famous architect, of Miletus, three leagues in circumference: the beauty of its harbours, ſays Strabo, of its ſtreets and walls, and the magnificence of its monuments, render it ſo much ſuperior to all other cities, as to admit of no compariſon. The celebrated coloſſus of Rhodes, dedicated to the ſun, was the work of Chares of Lindus, a pupil of Lyſippus, and was ſeventy cubits high; it was thrown down by an earthquake, 56 years after it was firſt erected. It is ſaid to have coſt 300 talents, a ſum which the Rhodians gained by the ſale of the warlike engines left by Demetrius when he raiſed the ſiege. Moawiah, the general of the caliph Othman, when he took Rhodes, deſtroyed the ſtatue, and ſold the broken pieces to a Jew of Edeſſa, near 900 years after its fall: neither did the other arts flouriſh leſs in this renowned city. Their ſchools too attained ſo high a degree of celebrity, that they were reſorted to by ſome of the greateſt men of Rome; among whom were Marcus Brutus, Cicero, Cato, Caſſius, Cæſar, and Pompey: Alexander, who regarded this city as the firſt in the univerſe, choſe there to depoſit his laſt will. The modern town, built on the ruins of the ancient city, occupies only a quarter of its extent, and poſſeſſes no remarkable antiquities. Not even the ſmalleſt remains of the theatre, temples, and portico, are to be diſcovered. Statues, coloſſuſes, paintings, all have been deſtroyed, or carried off. To wide and ſkilfully diſpoſed ſtreets; to thoſe regularly ranged edifices, where each front preſented the ſame order of architecture, have ſucceeded narrow and winding lanes, and houſes without taſte, regularity, or decoration. The knights of Rhodes have left various traces of their reſidence in the iſland. Their armorial enſigns, and ſome buſts of the grand maſters, ſculptured in relief, on marble, decorated the fronts of ſeveral buildings. The walls and towers they erected ſtill ſubſiſt, and bear the glorious marks of their obſtinate defence. The church of St John has been converted into a moſque. The vaſt hoſpital, in which Chriſtian charity received the faithful from all parts of the world, and furniſhed them with ſuccours, at this day ſerves as a granary for the Turks. Rhodes has only two harbours. The ſmalleſt faces the eaſt, and is called *Darca*. Rocks, at a ſmall diſtance from each other, in the front, block the entrance, and only leave room for one veſſel to paſs. Moles raiſed on each ſide defend it from the wind. The Turks, who ſince the conqueſt of the iſland, have not removed from it a ſingle grain of ſand, ſuffer it gradually to choak up. There is only water enough for merchant ſhips, and even they are obliged to unload a part of their cargo before they can enter it. The other harbour is large; it bears the name of Rhodes; and in this frigates of thirty guns may anchor. Veſſels are here defended from the weſterly winds, which in theſe latitudes, prevail nine months in the year. *Long*. 45. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 25. N.

RHODES, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, ſituated on an eminence, between the lake of Tunis and the ſea, at a diſtance from ſome hills, where Hanno was defeated by Regulus.

RHODEZ, or *Rodez*, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Aveiron; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bourges: 10½ leagues NNE. Alby, and 91 S. Paris. *Long*. 20. 15. E. Ferro, *Lat*. 44. 20. N.

RHŒTICO, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Pludentz, 6 miles S. Pludentz.

*Rhône*, a river of France, which riſes in the Alps, at the eaſtern extremity of the Valais, paſſes through the Lake of Geneva, to Seiſſel, &c. and thence to Lyons, where it joins the Saone, and after paſſing by Vienne, Valence, Viziers, Avignon, Arles, &c. empties itſelf by ſeveral mouths into the Mediterranean.

*Rhône and Loire*. a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Saône and Loire, on the eaſt by the departments of the Ain and the Iſere, on the ſouth by the departments of the Ardeche and the Upper Loire, and on the weſt by the departments of the Puy-de-Dôme and the Allier, about 60 miles from north to ſouth, and 45 from eaſt to weſt: the river Rhône bounds it to the eaſt, and the river Loire paſſes through it nearly in the centre, from north to ſouth. This department is compoſed of the Lyonnois, Forez, and Beaujolois. Lyonsis the capital.

*Rhône (Mouths of)* [*Bouches du Rhône*], a department of France, bounded on the north by the Venaiſſin, on the eaſt by the departments of the Lower Alps, and the Var, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, and on the weſt by the department of the Gard, from which it is ſeparated by the river Rhône; about 50 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 40 from north to ſouth. This department is formed of the weſtern part of Provence. Aix is the capital.

RHUDEN, or *Ruthen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 64 miles E. Duſſeldorp, and 11 NNW. Brilon.

RHUN, or *Pulo Rhun*, one of the ſmall Banda Iſlands, inhabited chiefly by fiſhermen.

RIA LEXA, ſee *Realejo*.

*Riaça*, or *Riaza*, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains which ſeparate Old and New Caſtile, and runs into the Duero, near Roa.

RIADER, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which riſes in Denbighſhire, and runs into the Tanot, on the borders of Montgomeryſhire.

RIAILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ancenis: 4 leagues N. Ancenis.

RIALEJE, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Teneriffe.

RIALP, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 18 miles WNW. Urgel.

RIANJO, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, at the mouth of the Ulla: 23 miles SSW. Compoſtella.

RIANO, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, on the right bank of the Tiber: 16 miles N. Rome.

RIANS, a town of France, in tha department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maximin: 10 miies NW. St. Maximin, and 14 NE. Aix.

RIAZAN, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Oka: 80 miles SSE. Moſcow, and 428 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long*. 56. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 45. N..

RIAZANSKOE, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by Vladimirſkoi, on the eaſt and ſouth by Tambovſkoi, and on the weſt by Moſkovſkaia and Tulſkoe; 108 miles from north to ſouth, and 100 from eaſt to weſt. *Long*. 56. to 59. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 40. to 55. 20. N.

RIAZSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan: 56 miles SE. Riazan. *Long*. 57. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. N.

RIBA, or *Ribas*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Xarama, founded by William de Ribas, of Segovia, a celebrated commander, in the year 1100 : 3 leagues from Madrid.

RIBA DE SELLA, a ſmall ſeaport of Spain, in Auſtria, on the coaſt of the Atlantic : 12 leagues ENE. Oviedo. *Long.* 11. 37. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, celebrated for its vineyards, which are ſuppoſed to produce ſome of the beſt wine in Spain : 15 miles SW. Orenſe, and 23 NE. Tuy.

RIBADEO, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, at the mouth of the Eo, with a good harbour, defended by two caſtles : 15 miles NE. Mondonedo. *Long.* 9. 41. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 53. N.

RIBAGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergerac : 5 miles S. Bergerac.

RIBAUVILLER, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar, 2¼ leagues N. Colmar, and 2¼ SSW. Schlettſtat.

RIBBLE, a river in England, which riſes in the county of York, and runs into the Iriſh Sea, a few miles below Preſton, in Lancaſhire.

RIBECOURT, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cambray : 1¼ league SSW. Cambray, and 5½ SE. Arras.

RIBEIRA, or *St. Jago*,, a town of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, ſituated on the ſide of the only river of the iſland, which runs only about a league in its whole courſe, about a bow-ſhot from the ſea. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of the governor, and contains between 400 and 500 houſes, a cathedral, and two convents. Except the governor's, the houſes are only of one ſtory, and covered with branches and leaves of the cocao-nut trees. *Long.* 23. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. N.

RIBEMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Quentin, on the Oiſe : 2¼ leagues SE. St. Quentin, and 5 NW. Laon.

RIBENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, on the Tunguſka : 72 miles ESE. Eniſeiſk.

RIBERA DE MURIA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura : 2 leagues N. Thomar.

RIBERAC, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Dordogne : 5½ leagues E. Perigueux, and 9 SSE. Angouleſme. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 14. N.

RIBERAINY, a town of Abyſſinia : 25 miles ENE. Axum.

RIBNA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on a river of the ſame name : 112 miles SE. Kraſnoiarſk.

RIBNIK, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor : 13 miles E. Ratibor, and 7 NNE. Loſlau.

RIBNIK, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Walachia, on a river of the ſame name : 112 miles W. Iſmael, and 100 S. Jaſſi.

RIBNIK, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Walachia, on the Alaut, the ſee of a Greek biſhop : 44 miles S. Hermanſtadt, and 130 ESE. Temeſvar. *Long.* 41. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 19. N.

RIBNIK, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Siret, near Dubravitza, on the borders of Moldavia.

RIBNITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, ſituated on a large lake, near the mouth of the Reckinitz : 12 miles NNE. Roſtock.

RIBNIOZY, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw : 64 miles S. Braclaw.

RIBNOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl : 40 miles WNW. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 45. N.

RICE LAKE, a lake of Canada, 2 leagues N. from Lake Ontario.

RICEY LE BAS, a town of France, in the department of the Aube : 2 leagues S. Bar-ſur-Seine.

RICEYLEHAUT, a town of France, in the department of the Aube : 1½ leagues S. Bar-ſur-Seine.

RICE-HAUTE-RIVE, a town of France, in the department of the Aube : 2¼ leagues S. Bar-ſur-Seine.

RICHELIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chinon, founded by cardinal Richelieu : 3 leagues E. Loudun, and 3½ S. Chinon.

RICHENBURG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 10 miles SE. Chrudim.

RICHENVEIR, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar : 2 leagues NNW. Colmar, and 2¼ SSW. Schlettſtatt. .

RICHLAND, a county of South Carolina.

RICHMOND, a county of Virginia.

RICHMOND, a county of Georgia.

RICHMOND, a rich and populous village of England, in the county of Surry, ſituated on the ſide of the Thames. It was anciently called *Sheen*, and had a royal palace, in which Edward I. II. and III. reſided ; the laſt died here of grief for the death of his ſon, the Black Prince. Richard II. alſo reſided here, but being diſguſted with the place, on the death of the queen, afterwards deſerted it, and let it run to decay. Henry V. repaired it, and founded three religious houſes near it. In the year 1497, this palace was deſtroyed by fire, when king Henry VII. was there ; but in 1501, that prince cauſed it to be new built, and commanded that the village ſhould be called Richmond ; he having borne the title of the Earl of Richmond, before he obtained the crown, by the defeat and death of Richard III. Henry VII. died here, and here alſo his grand daughter, queen Elizabeth, breathed her laſt. The preſent palace, which is finely ſituated, is a very plain edifice, built by the duke of Ormond, who received a grant of a conſiderable ſpace of land about Richmond, from king William III. as a reward for his military ſervices ; but it devolved to the crown on that duke's attainder, in the beginning of the reign of king George I. and this houſe was, by his preſent majeſty, confirmed to the late queen Caroline, in caſe ſhe became queen-dowager of England : 8½ miles WSW. London.

RICHMOND, a town of England, in the county of York, on the Swale, which gives name to a tract of country, called *Richmondſhire*, which belongs to the duchy of Lancaſter. The town is large, ſurrounded with a wall, and contains two churches. Here was a caſtle, built by Allan, earl of Richmond, one of the followers of William the Conqueror ; here was likewiſe a monaſtery. It is a borough-town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The market is on Saturday : 60 miles SE. Lancaſter, and 230 NNW. London.

RICHMOND, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, ſituated on the north ſide of James' River, at the foot of ſome falls, which are 7 miles in length ; to obviate the inconvenience of which a canal has been undertaken at a conſiderable expence : 200 miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 72. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 33. N.

RICHMOND, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland : 23 miles SW. Providence, and 15 E. Norwich.

RICHMOND, a town of United America, belonging to the ſtate of New York, in Staten Iſland : 10 miles SW. New York.

RICHMOND, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent, at the mouth of the Chateaubelair river, and bottom of Chateaubelair Bay : 13 miles N. Kingſton.

RICHMOND BAY, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 63. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

RICHOLD, or *Richeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, near the Meuſe : 2 miles NW. Dalem.

RICHTENBERG, a town of Germany, in Anterior Pomerania : 28 miles ENE. Roſtock. *Long.* 30. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

RICHTENSWICK, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the lake Zurich : 11 miles S. Zurich.

RICITOSA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia : 20 miles W. Birlat.

RICKMANSWORTH, a town of England, in the county of Hartford, on a ſmall river, which runs into the Coln, with a weekly market on Saturday : 11 miles S. St. Alban's, and 17½ NW. London.

RICLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Xiloca : 14 miles NE. Calatayud.

RICOTE, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia : 20 miles NW. Murcia.

RIDA, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais : 4 miles SE. Sion.

RIDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland : 24 miles NE. Stockholm.

RIDALE, or *Riſdale*, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Swale, near Richmond.

RIDDERHUDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen : 8 miles N. Bremen.

RIDE, a ſmall town on the north coaſt of the Iſle of Wight : 5 miles S. Portſmouth, and 6 ENE. Newport.

RIDEAU, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utwas. *Long.* 76. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

RIDEFIELD, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut : 9 miles S. Danbury.

RIDGWAY HILL, a hill of England, in the county of Dorſet, between Dorcheſter and Weymouth.

RIDL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 10 miles SSW. Aigen.

RIDLAND, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Coquet.

RIDLEY, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Coquet.

RIDOL, a river of North Wales, which runs into the ſea, near Aberiſtwith.

RIECHENAU, a town of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons : 9 miles SSW. Coire.

RIED, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria. In the year 1310, this town was entirely burnt down by the Auſtrians : 18 miles E. Branau, and 18 S. Paſſau.

RIEDEGG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 8 miles N. Steyregg.

**RIEDEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 9 miles S. Amberg, and 22 N. Ratiſbon.

**RIEDENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau, on the Inn: 12 miles SSW. Paſſau, and 12 ENE. Branau.

**RIEDENBERG**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Altmuhl: 17 miles NE. Ingolſtadt, and 14 WSW. Ratiſbon.

**RIEDLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: 27 miles SW. Ulm, and 35 SSE. Stuttgart. *Long*. 27. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 11. N.

**RIEHEN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle, and principal place of a bailiwick: 3 miles E. Bâle.

**RIELVES**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 11 miles NW. Toledo.

**RIENECK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, on the Sinn. The Roman month for the county is 28 florins: 36 miles E. Franckfort on the Maine, and 22 NW. Wurzburg. *Long*. 27. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 59. N.

**RIENTZ**, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which joins the Egſach, at Brixen.

**RIERSTORFF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles W. Mauttern.

**RIESENKOPPE**, or *Schnee*, a mountain of Sileſia, and one of the loftieſt in all Europe, ſituated in the principality of Jauer.

**RIESSA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 6 miles N. Lommatſch.

**RIETBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, on the Embs; the county is about 18 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The Roman Month is 72 florins, and tax to the Imperial chamber 70 rixdollars 49 kruitzers every 3 months: 12 miles WNW. Paderborn.

**REITI**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope; beſides the cathedral, it contains 3 collegiate, 6 pariſh churches, and 12 convents: 25 miles SSE. Spoleto, and 37 NNE. Rome.

**RIEV VOLODIMEROV**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver: 64 miles SW. Tver. *Long*. 52. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 56. 5. N.

**RIEUMES**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Muret: 3 leagues SW. Muret, and 3½ NNW. Rieux.

**RIEUPEYROUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: 5 leagues W. Rhodez, and 2 NW. Sauveterre.

**RIEUX**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict in the department of theUpper Garonne. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop: 8 leagues S. Toulouſe, and 8 NE. St. Gaudens. *Long*. 18. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 15. N.

**RIEUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Roche Bernard: 3 leagues ENE. Roche Bernard, and 3½ SE. Rochefort.

**RIEUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, on the Vilaine: 2 leagues S. Redon.

**RIEUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: 10 miles E. Carcaſſonne.

**RIEUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: 6 leagues S. Digne, and 6½ SW. Caſtellane.

**RIEZE**, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, near Saverdun.

**RIF**, ſee *Bahira*.

**RIFERBACH**, a river of Germany, which runs into the Inn, 2 miles N. Kuffſtain.

**RIGA**, a ſea-port town of Ruſſia, on the Duna, in the Gulf of the Baltic, called the *Gulf of Riga*, the capital of a province, ſee of an archbiſhop, and formerly the capital of Livonia. Next to Peterſburgh, it is the moſt commercial town in the whole Ruſſian empire. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are reſident in the town. The merchants of an Engliſh factory, eſtabliſhed there, enjoy the greateſt ſhare of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, maſts, leather, tallow, &c. its principal imports are ſalt, cloth, ſilks, wine, grocery-wares, and ſalted herrings. The maſts grow moſtly on the diſtricts which border on the Dnieper, and are ſent up that river to a landing-place, and tranſported about 30 verſts to the Duna. They are then formed into floats, of from 50 to 200 pieces, and deſcend the ſtream to Riga. They are uſually from 70 to 80 feet in length. The hemp is brought from the Ukraine and Poland, and employs two years in its paſſage to Riga. The barks in which it is conveyed are from 250 to 300 tons' burthen, are covered with matting, ſloping like a pent-houſe roof, and have a falſe bottom. They aſcend the Dnieper and the Duna, but can only paſs the laſt mentioned river in the ſpring, or about three weeks after the ſnow begins to melt, on account of the numerous ſhoals; ſo that if they miſs that time, they are delayed till autumn. The inhabitants of Riga carry on alſo a conſiderable commerce in ſalt. They import it from Spain, and ſend it up the Duna, to ſupply the diſtricts bordering on that river, and by land to Courland, and the neighbouring provinces of Poland. Riga contains within the fortifications 9000 inhabitants, and in the ſuburbs 15,000, excluſive of a garriſon of 1000 ſoldiers. Riga was built in the year 1200, and ſoon after incloſed with a wall. It has ſuffered very much both by fires and ſieges: of the latter, the moſt remarkable are thoſe it ſuſtained from the Ruſſians in 1656; the Saxons and Poles in 1700; and a ſecond time from the Ruſſians in 1710, when it was obliged to ſubmit to Peter the Great: 300 miles NNE. Warſaw, and 160 NE. Konigſberg. *Long*. 41. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 56. 55. N.

**RIGNAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Albin: 3 leagues S. Albin, and 4 WNW. Rhodez.

**RIGNEY**, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: 3½ leagues NE. Beſançon, and 4 W. Clerval.

**RIGNY LE SERON**, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ervy: 2 leagues NW. Ervy, and 6 SW. Troyes. *Long*. 21. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 12. N.

**RIGNY**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chinon: 2 leagues NNE. Chinon.

**RIKEBACH**, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: 7 miles SSE. Bregentz.

**RILANDA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 28 miles NE. Stockholm.

**RILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 3 leagues E. Baugé.

**RILLE**, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, 2 leagues below Quilbœuf.

**RILLY**, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims: 2 leagues S. Reims.

**RILSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk, on the Sem: 52 miles WSW. Kurſk. *Long*. 52. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 30. N.

**RIMAC**, a valley of South America, in Peru, in which the city of Lima is built, watered by a river of the ſame name.

**RIMAGIONE**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 5 miles SSW. Spezza.

**RIMASZOMBAT**, a town of Hungary: 14 miles ESE. Altſol.

**RIMBU**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 72 miles W. Laſſa, and 176 NNE. Taſſafudun. *Long*. 90. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 30. 35. N.

**RIMFORSA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 17 miles S. Linkoping.

**RIMINI**, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the Romagna, once ſituated on the ſea-coaſt, but for ſome centuries the ſea has receded to a diſtance. The harbour, on the river Marechia, on which the city is built, is now ſo choked up with ſand, as ſcarcely to admit of ſmall barks. This city was anciently in a very flouriſhing condition, but, among other calamities, in the courſe of time, ſuffered extremely by an earthquake, in the year 1671. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna. In the ſquare before the council-houſe, is a beautiful fountain, a braſs ſtatue of St. Raul, and another of pope Paul V. and a large library, in a very elegant ſtructure, and preſented for the uſe of the public, by count Gambalonga. Among the antiquities, is a triumphal arch, erected to the emperor Auguſtus, the remains of an amphitheatre, the ſuggeſtum, from which Julius Cæſar is ſaid to have harangued his army after paſſing the Rubicon, and ſome ſtones with inſcriptions. Its ancient name was *Ariminum*: 57 miles SE. Bologna, and 133 N. Rome. *Long*. 30. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44 7. N.

**RIMMERTZHEYDR**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 4 miles ENE. Neiſſe.

**RIMONCIERO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 7 miles NW. Monte St. Angelo.

**RIMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Girons: 6 leagues WNW. Taraſcon, and 2 E. St. Girons.

**RINDOMS**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 11 miles NW. Tarragona.

**RINDSAKER**, a town of Norway: 60 miles NNE. Chriſtiania.

**RINEKENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 6 miles E. Wolkenmarck.

**RINGELSTORFF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles ENE. Ziſterſdorff.

**RINGENTHAL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 1 mile N. Mitweyda.

**RINGERIKE**, a town of Norway: 24 miles NNE. Chriſtiania.

**RINGKIOBING**, a town of Denmark, ſituated on the coaſt of a large gulf of the North Sea, to which it gives name. The inhabitants almoſt entirely employ themſelves in trading to Holland and Norway. The voyage to the former, with a fair wind, may be performed in 30 hours. Several traders, who traffic with Viborg and other inland towns, have their warehouſes here. The bay affords plenty of good fiſh, particularly oyſters. It is of a good depth, and ſecure, except near the entrance, where there is ſome danger, on account of the ſand-banks thrown up by the ſea: 48 miles NW. Ripen: and 43 SW. Viborg. *Long.* 8. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 7. N.

RINGLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: 6 miles N. Erfurt, and 26 ENE. Eiſenach.

RINGSTED, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand. It was anciently a large city; but by ſeveral fires it has been greatly reduced, ſo that at preſent it is but a ſmall town. The great church was erected in 1475, and was famous for ſeveral popiſh reliques. In it lie buried ſeveral kings, queens, &c. as Waldemar I. Waldemar II. Erick the Saint, duke Knut the Saint, and other perſons of diſtinction. This town is ſtill famous for the court of judicature, to which an appeal lies from all the courts of Zealand, except Copenhagen and ſome other towns; whereas from this court there is no appeal but to the ſupreme court at Copenhagen: 29 miles SW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 51. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 28. N.

RINGWOOD, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: 23 miles N. Morriſtown.

RINGWOOD, a town of England, in the county of Hants, near the Avon, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. Near this town the duke of Monmouth was taken, after his defeat at Sedgmoor, in the year 1685: 14 miles NNE. Pool, and 91 SW. London.

RINTELN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Shauenburg, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Weſer. The univerſity of Stadthagen was removed to this town, in the year 1621. The profeſſors of divinity here are Lutheran, but in the other faculties are alſo Calviniſt ones, and the two Calviniſt preachers here, in particular, are at the ſame time profeſſors of the Hebrew and Greek languages. To the Lutherans belong the town-church, but the Calviniſts and the garriſon make uſe of the univerſity-church for their ſervice. In the year 1665, Hedewig Sophia, landgravine of Heſſe, began to environ the town with ramparts, ditches, and bulwarks, which were finiſhed in 1668. The inhabitants apply themſelves for the moſt part to agriculture, the breeding of cattle, and brewing: 9 miles SSE. Minden. *Long.* 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 14. N.

RINVEEL POINT, a cape of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Galway. *Long.* 9. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

RINUM, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 20 leagues ENE. Zareng.

RIO DES APOSTOLOS, a river of North America, which runs into the northern part of the Gulf of California.

RIO BUENO, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, on the north coaſt. *Long.* 77. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

RIO COBRE, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which paſſes by Spaniſh Town, and runs into the ſea, 4 miles NW. from Kingſton.

RIO DEL CONCHES, or *de Salinas*, a river of North America, which joins the Brava, near its mouth.

RIO GRANDE, ſee *Grand River.*

RIO GRANDE, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, on the north coaſt. *Long.* 76. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 13. N.

RIO GRANDE, a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of Fernambuco, formerly the ſeat of a juriſdiction.

RIO GRANDE, a river of South America, in Braſil. It has, however, no claim to the pompous title, though it has water enough near its mouth to bear ſhips of conſiderable bulk; but its entrance, if we may believe the Portugueſe, is difficult and dangerous, though wide and deep enough farther in. The mouth is ſituated *Lat.* 5. 45. N.

RIO DE LA HACHA, ſee *Hacba.*

RIO JANEIRO, a juriſdiction of South America, in Braſil, ſo called from the river Janeiro, which runs through the middle of it. The natives call this country and river by the name of *Ganabara*, and the French, who attempted to make a ſettlement here, continued the appellation; but the Portugueſe, on their becoming maſters of the country, called it Rio de Janeiro, which is the only name it is now known by. At the mouth of the river, on the eaſt ſide, is the fort of Santa Cruz; and on the weſt that of St. Jago, together with the capital. The rivers in this captainſhip are but few, and not remarkable for their largeneſs, except that from which it has its name; though this is rather a gulf or bay than a river, as the water in it is ſalt. Two large rivers, indeed, diſcharge themſelves into it, but their waters are not at all ſufficient for the capacious bay which is called Rio de Janeiro. The banks of the two rivers above mentioned have many villages of the natives. At the mouth of the Rio de Janeiro are ſeveral ſmall iſlands, which render the entrance both difficult and dangerous, and it is ſurrounded with hills of a moderate height.

RIO DE JANEIRO, a city of South America, capital of a juriſdiction, and the preſent capital of Braſil, ſituated on a river of the ſame name. Rio de Janeiro, or the River of Januarius, was probably ſo called from its having been diſcovered on the feaſt-day of that ſaint; and the town, which is the capital of the Portugueſe dominions in America, derives its name from the river, which, indeed, is rather an arm of the ſea, for it does not appear to receive any conſiderable ſtream of freſh water: it ſtands on a plain, cloſe to the ſhore, on the weſt ſide of the bay, at the foot of ſeveral high mountains, which riſe behind it. It is neither ill deſigned nor ill built; the houſes, in general, are of ſtone, and two ſtories high; every houſe having, after the manner of the Portugueſe, a little balcony before its windows, and a lattice of wood before the balcony. Its circuit captain Cook eſtimated at about three miles; for it appears to be equal in ſize to the largeſt county towns in England, Briſtol and Liverpool not excepted; the ſtreets are ſtraight, and of a convenient breadth, interſecting each other at right angles; the greater part, however, lie in a line with the citadel, called *St. Sebaſtian*, which ſtands on the top of a hill that commands the town. It is ſupplied with water from the neighbouring hills, by an aqueduct, which is raiſed upon two ſtories of arches, and is ſaid in ſome places to be at a great height from the ground, from which the water is conveyed by pipes into a fountain in the great ſquare that exactly fronts the viceroy's palace. The water at this fountain, however, is ſo bad, that capt. Cook's company, who had been two months at ſea, confined to that in caſks, which was almoſt always foul, could not drink it with pleaſure. Water of a better quality is laid into ſome other parts of the town. The churches are very fine, and there is more religious parade in this place than in any of the popiſh countries in Europe: there is a proceſſion of ſome pariſh every day, with various inſignia, all ſplendid and coſtly in the higheſt degree; they beg money, and ſay prayers in great form, at the corner of every ſtreet. The government here, as to its form, is mixed; it is, notwithſtanding very deſpotic in fact. It conſiſts of the viceroy, the governor of the town, and a council: without the conſent of this council, in which the viceroy has a caſting vote, no judicial act ſhould be performed; yet both the viceroy and governor frequently commit perſons to priſon at their own pleaſure, and ſometimes ſend them to Liſbon, without acquainting their friends or family with what is laid to their charge, or where they may be found. To reſtrain the people from travelling into the country, and getting into any diſtrict where gold or diamonds may be found, of both which there is much more than the government can otherwiſe ſecure, certain bounds are preſcribed them, at the diſcretion of the viceroy, ſometimes at a few, and ſometimes at many miles diſtance from the city. The inhabitants, which are very numerous, conſiſt of Portugueſe, Negroes, and Indians, the original natives of the country. The townſhip of Rio, which is but a ſmall part of the capitanea, or province, is ſaid to contain 37,000 white perſons, and 629,000 blacks, many of whom are free; making together 666,000. The military eſtabliſhment here conſiſts of 12 regiments of regular troops, 6 of which are Portugueſe, and 6 Creoles; and 12 other regiments of provincial militia. It is generally allowed, that the women both of the Spaniſh and Portugueſe ſettlements in South America, make leſs liberty of granting perſonal favours, than thoſe of any other civilized country in the world. Murders are frequently committed here; but the churches afford an aſylum to the criminal. The country round the town is beautiful in the higheſt degree; the wildeſt ſpots being varied with a greater luxuriance of flowers, both as to number and beauty, than the beſt gardens in England. Upon the trees and buſhes ſat an almoſt endleſs variety of birds, eſpecially ſmall ones, many of them covered with the moſt elegant plumage; among which was the humming-bird. Of inſects, too, there was a great variety, and ſome of them very beautiful; but they were much more nimble than thoſe of Europe, eſpecially the butterflies, moſt of which flew near the tops of the trees, and were, therefore, very difficult to be caught, except when the ſea breeze blew freſh, which kept them nearer to the ground. There is the appearance of but little cultivation; the greater part of the land is wholly uncultivated, and very little care and labour ſeem to have been beſtowed upon the reſt; there are, indeed, little patches or gardens, in which many kinds of European garden ſtuff are produced, particularly cabbages, peas, beans, kidney beans, turnips, and white radiſhes, but all much inferior to our own: water-melons and pine-apples are alſo produced in theſe ſpots, and they are the only fruits that we ſaw cultivated, though the country produces muſk melons, oranges, lemons, ſweet lemons, citrons, plantains, bananas, mangos, mamane-apples, acajou or caſhou apples and nuts, jamboira of two kinds, one of which bears a ſmall black fruit, cocoa-nuts, palm-nuts of two kinds, one long, the other round, and palm-berries. Of theſe fruits, the water-melons and the oranges are the beſt in their kind; the pine-apples are much inferior to thoſe in England, they are, indeed, more juicy and ſweet, but have no flavour. The melons are mealy, and inſipid; but the water-melons are excellent, they have a flavour, at leaſt a degree of acidity, which the Engliſh have not. There are alſo ſeveral ſpecies of the prickle-pear, and ſome European fruits, particularly the apple and peach, both which were very mealy and inſipid. In theſe gardens alſo grow yams and manioc, which in the Weſt Indies is called caſſada or caſſava. The ſoil, though it produces tobacco and ſugar, will not produce bread-corn; ſo that the people here have no wheat-flour but what is brought from Portugal, and ſold at the rate of a ſhilling a pound, though it is generally ſpoiled by being heated in its paſſage. As to manufactures, capt. Cook neither ſaw nor heard of any, except that of cotton hammocks, in which people are carried about here, as they are with us in ſedan chairs; and theſe are principally, if not wholly, fabricated by the Indians. The riches of the place conſiſt chiefly in the mines, which lie far up the country. Much gold is certainly brought from theſe mines, but at an expence of life that muſt ſtrike every man, to whom cuſtom has not made it familiar, with horror. No leſs than 40,000 negroes are annually imported, on the king's account, to dig the mines. Precious ſtones are alſo found here in ſuch plenty, that a certain quantity only is allowed to be collected in a year, to collect this quantity, a number of people are ſent into the country where they are found, and when it is got together, which ſometimes happens in a month, ſometimes in leſs, and ſometimes in more, they return: and after that, whoever is found in theſe precious diſtricts, on any pretence, before the next year, is immediately put to death. The jewels found here are diamonds, topazes of ſeveral kinds, and amethyſts. The harbour of Rio de Janeiro is ſituated weſt-by-north 18 leagues from Cape Frio, and may be known by a remarkable hill in the form of a ſugar loaf, at the weſt point of the bay: but as all the coaſt is very high, and riſes in many peaks, the entrance of this harbour may be more certainly diſtinguiſhed by the iſlands that lie before; one of which, called *Rodonda*, is high and round, like a hay-ſtack, and lies at the diſtance of two leagues and a half from the entrance of the bay, in the direction of ſouth by weſt; but the firſt iſlands which are met with, coming from the eaſt or Cape Frio, are two that have rocky appearances, lying near to each other, and at the diſtance of about four miles from the ſhore; there are alſo at the diſtance of three leagues to the weſtward of theſe, two other iſlands, which lie near to each other, a little without the bay, on the eaſt ſide, and very near the ſhore. This harbour is certainly a good one; the entrance, indeed is not wide, but the ſea-breeze, which blows every day from 10 or 12 o'clock till ſunſet, makes it eaſy for any ſhip to go in before the wind; and it grows wider as the town is approached, ſo that abreaſt of it there is room for the largeſt fleet, in five or ſix fathom water, with an oozy bottom. At the narrow part, the entrance is defended by two forts. The river, and, indeed, the whole coaſt, abounds with a great variety of fiſh. Though the climate is hot, the ſituation of this place is certainly wholeſome. Upon the whole, ſays captain Cook, Rio de Janeiro, is a very good place for ſhips to put in at, that want refreſhment: the harbour is ſafe and commodious; and proviſions, except wheaten bread and flour, may be eaſily procured: as a ſuccedaneum for bread, there are yams and caſſada, in plenty; beef, both freſh and jerked, may be bought at about two pence farthing a pound; though it is very lean. Mutton is ſcarcely to be procured, and hogs and poultry are dear; of garden-ſtuff and fruit there is abundance, of which, however, none can be preſerved at ſea but the pumpkin. Rum, ſugar, and moloſſes, all excellent in their kind, may be had at a reaſonable price; tobacco alſo is cheap, but it is not good. Here is a yard for building ſhipping, and a ſmall hulk to heave down by; for as the tide never riſes above ſix or ſeven feet, there is no other way of coming at a ſhip's bottom. *Long.* 42. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 50. S.

RIO MINO, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, on the weſt ſide of Carliſle Bay.

RIO DAS MORTES, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of Minas Geraes, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Parana.

RIO NEGRO, a conſiderable river of South America, which runs from the river Oronoko, in the new kingdom of Grenada, and enters the river of the Amazons, near Fort Rio Negro. *Long.* 43. 45. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. 15. S.

RIO NEGRO, a fort of South America, in Braſil, and government of Para, ſituated on the Rio Negro, near its conflux with the river Amazons.

RIO NUEVO BAY, a bay on the north coaſt of the Iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 26. N.

RIO DE LAS PALMAS, a river of North America, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 81. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. N.

RIO DE LA PLATA, ſee *Plata*.

RIO SALADO, a river of South America, which runs into the Plata, at Santa Fé.

RIO SOLADO, or *Rio des Apachos*, a river of North America, one of the branches of the river Brava, which joins the main ſtream, about *Long.* 86. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

RIO SECO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain: 2½ leagues ESE. Almeida.

RIOBAMBA, a juriſdiction of South America, in the audience of Quito. The productions and manufactures of this province excel all the reſt of the provinces of Peru. Several parts of it alſo are full of mines of gold and ſilver, ſome of them remarkably rich; the ore of it being found by eſſay to contain 80 marks of ſilver per cheſt; a very aſtoniſhing circumſtance, the uſual produce in thoſe called rich mines being only 8 or 10 marks per cheſt, each cheſt containing 50 quintals of ore. This is rarely the caſe with the mines of Potoſi and Lipes, though, after the expence of carrying the ore to other places, in order to its being refined, and other incidental charges, the profits are conſiderably large. Indeed, the whole country is full of mines, ſo that the inhabitants might extract large quantities of gold and ſilver from them. But they ſeem to be intimidated by an apprehenſion of the difficulties that muſt attend an attempt to open theſe mines. Riobamba is th capital: 30 leagues S. Quito.

RIOCHICO, a town of North America, in the province of New Navarre: 50 leagues NNW. Cinaloa.

RIOFRIO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 7 miles S. Segovia.

RIOJA, a town of South America, in the country of Tucuman: 25 miles NE. Valparaizo. *Long.* 51. 52. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 10. S.

RIOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and province o Capitanata: 11 miles S. Manfredonia.

RIOM, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: 2½ leagues N. Clermont Ferrand. *Long* 20. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

RIOM LES MONTAIGNES, a town of France, in the departmen of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mauriac: leagues ENE. Mauriac, and 8 NW. St. Flour.

RIONS, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadillac: 1 league NW. Cadillac, and 5 SE. Bourdeaux.

RIOPA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 15 miles S. Alcaraz.

RIOSECO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 96 miles NNW. Madrid, and 50 SSE. Leon. *Long.* 11. 41. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 52. N.

RIOXA, a province of Spain, ſituated in Old Caſtile, on the borders of Biſcay, on the banks of the Ebro.

RIPA CANDITA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 6 miles SW, Venoſa.

RIPA LIMOSARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Moliſe: 9 miles E. Moliſe.

RIPA TRANSONE, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Fermo: 12 miles NE. Aſcoli.

RIPAILLE, a town of Savoy, on the ſouth ſide of the Lake of Geneva, with a convent, celebrated for the retreat of duke Amadeus, in the year 1440: 1 mile N. Thonon.

RIPEN, a ſeaport of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the Gram; the ſee of a biſhop, and capital of the dioceſe. It appears to have been built about the time when Chriſtianity was introduced into this kingdom, and next to Wiborg, is reckoned the moſt ancient town in North Jutland. Ripen was formerly one of the moſt celebrated and flouriſhing cities in the north: for it had four pariſh churches and five chapels, beſides the cathedral, four convents, with their churches, a ſtrong caſtle, and between 600 and 700 free burghers. A conſiderable number of ſhips traded to Norway, France, England, Holland, &c. from this port; and the city had the privilege of coining money. But an end was put to all this grandeur and opulence, partly by ſeveral conflagrations (particularly dreadful fire in 1580) and partly by inundations, and the ravages of war. The merchants' old exchange is now converted into a town-houſe. Here is ſtill ſome little trade carried on in grain, horned cattle, horſes, &c. but the ſhallowneſs of the river will admit of none but ſmall veſſels to come up to the city, and theſe only at high water: 77 miles S. Wiborg, and 108 N. Hamburg. *Long.* 8. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 19. N.

RIPERTNAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: 3 miles ENE. Lemgow.

RIPLEY, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Monday: 18 miles N. Leeds, and 211 N. London.

RIPOLL, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 14 miles N. Vique.

RIPPIN, or *Rupuiam*, a town of Hungary: 8 miles NNE. Leopoldſtadt.

RIPPON, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated on the Ure, over which are two ſtone bridges. In the year 1318, this town wa plundered by the Scots, who received 1000 marks to ſpare it from burning. The church is collegiate. and originally founded in the Saxon heptarchy. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. A navigable canal comes up to the town; the market is o Thurſday: 23 miles NW. York, and 218 N. London.

RIPSA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sundermanland: 1 miles N. Nykoping.

RIS, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, nea the Allier: 3 leagues N. Thiers, and 6 ENE. Riom.

RISANO, a town of Venetian Dalmatia: 20 miles NNW. Raguſa.

RISANO, a river of Iſtria, which runs into the Gulf of Trieſte, abou 3 miles from Capo d'Iſtria.

RISBOROUGH, a town of England, in the county of Buckingham, wit a weekly market on Saturday: 7 miles S. Ayleſbury, and 37 W. London.

RISCHEBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Wittenberg, in the electorate of Saxony.

RISCLE, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: 2 leagu S. Nogare, and 9¼ W. Auch.

RISEBERGA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: 20 mile N. Lund.

RISKUPITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym: 9 mil W. Krumau.

RISOER, a ſeaport-town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſa on a peninſula, which runs into the North Sea : 52 miles NE. Chriſtianſand. *Long*. 9. 29. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 58. 43. N.

RISTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near Schwannaſtatt.

RISUM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland : 6 miles W. Emden.

RITCHEL, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the mouths of the Indus.

RITSCHEIN, a river of Germany, which runs into the Laufnitz, 4 miles SE. Furſtenfeld, in the duchy of Stiria.

RITZEBUTTEL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, on a ſmall river, which runs into the German Ocean, between the mouth of the Elbe and the Weſer : 38 miles N. Bremen, and 30 N. Stade.

RITZENBUTTEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen : 26 miles N. Carlſburg.

RIVA, or *Rieff*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, at the end of the Garda lake : 16 miles WSW. Trent, and 45 S. Tyrol.—This town was taken by the French on the 19th of Auguſt, 1796.

RIVA, a river of Germany, which runs into lake Garda, near the town of Riva, in the Tyroleſe.

RIVA, a town of Piedmont, in the territory of Chieri, built on an eminence, in the midſt of a plain, which extends to the weſt and ſouth, and is nearly ſurrounded by waters, over which are two bridges, one of wood, the other of ſtone : the neighbouring hills are covered with vines and fruit-trees, and the plain produces abundance of grain ; moſt of the houſes within the walls are furniſhed with gardens : 2 miles E. Chieri, and 3 W. Villanova.

RIVA, a town of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons, on a lake of the ſame name : 8 miles SSW. Chiavenna.

RIVADAVIA. ſee *Ribadavia*.

RIVADEO, ſee *Ribadeo*.

RIVALTA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Sangon : 6 miles SW. Turin, and 12 ESE. Suſa.

RIVALTA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Adda, where the French defeated the Venetians, in the year 1500 : 15 miles E. Milan.

RIVAROLO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Orco : 15 miles N. Turin, and 12 NW. Carmagnola.

RIVE DE GYER, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne : 4 miles NE. St. Etienne, and 6 SSW. Lyons.

RIVEL DE LAS SEMALS, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quillan : 3 leagues WNW. Quillan.

RIVELLES, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia : 12 miles N. Cervera.

RIVELLO, a-town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata : 1½ mile SE. Lauria.

RIVER BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes : about 2 miles NW. from Cuckold's Point.

RIVES, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin : 4½ leagues NW. Grenoble.

RIVES ALTES, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perpignan : 2 leagues NNW. Perpignan, and 6 SSE. La Graſſe.

RIVIERA, or *Poleſe*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of an Italian diſtrict : 5 miles N. Bellinzona.

*Rivière Mahaut (La)*, a town of the iſland of Guadaloupe, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name. *Long*. 44. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 16. 27. N.

*Rivière de Theyrargues*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzès : 4½ leagues NNW. Uzès.

*Rivière de Thibouville*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure : 6 leagues NW. Eure.

RIVIRIE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire : 4 leagues N. St. Etienne, and 5 SSW. Lyons.

RIVISONDOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra : 9 miles SE. Solmona.

RIULI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra : 16 miles NNE. Caſſano.

RIVOLI, an open town of Piedmont, ſituated at the foot or declivity of a hill, in the road from France and Savoy into Italy, by the Cottian Alps, in a fertile country, the air of which is ſaid to be more ſalubrious than that of Turin. It contains three pariſh churches, and three monaſteries. The king of Sardinia has a palace here. The inhabitants are ſuppoſed to be about 800 : 6 miles W. Turin, and 17 E. Suſa.

RIVOLI, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe ; 12 miles NW. Verona.—On the 14th and 15th of January, 1796, a battle was fought near this town, between the Auſtrians and the French, when the former were defeated, with the loſs of 13,000 priſoners and ſeveral pieces of cannon.

RIVOLTELLA, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan : 17 miles E. Breſcia.

RIXOUSE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Claude : 2 leagues N. St. Claude.

RIXFORN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 7 miles SW. Lutkenborg.

RIZSKOI, a province of Ruſſia (formerly Livonia) ſo called from Riga, the capital ; bounded on the north by Revelſkoi, on the eaſt by the government of Peterſburg and Pſkov, on the ſouth-eaſt by Polotzkoi, on the ſouth by Semigallia, and on the weſt by a part of the Baltic, called *the Gulf of Riga* ; about 160 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. *Long*. 41. 40. to 45. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 56. 30. to 59. 15. N.

ROA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Duero : 25 miles N. Segovia.

ROANCARRICK ROCKS, rocks in Bantry Bay, on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland : 3 miles NE. from Bear Iſland.

ROANNE, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, on the Loire, which here becomes navigable, and renders it a convenient ſtaple for all goods ſent from Lyons to Paris, Orleans, Nantes, &c. : 10 poſts NNW. Lyons, and 47¾ S. Paris. *Long*. 21. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 2. N.

ROANOKE, an iſland of the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of South Carolina, at the entrance into Albemarle Sound, with a town of the ſame name. *Long*. 76. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 35. 50. N.

ROANOKE, a river of the United States of America, in Virginia, formed by the union of the rivers Dan and Staunton, in the ſouthern part of Virginia. After a courſe of about 35 miles, it enters North Carolina, paſſes by Halifax, &c. and empties itſelf into Albemarle Sound, about *Long*. 76. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 35. 58. N.

ROARING BULL ISLAND, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long*. 60. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 45. 17. N.

ROARING WATER, a river of Ireland, which runs into Roaring Water Bay, 5 miles WSW. Skibbereen.

ROARING WATER BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork, with a number of ſmall iſlands : 6 miles SW. Skibbereen. *Long*. 9. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 28. N.

ROASCHIA, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni : 7½ miles SW. Coni.

ROATO, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Aſti : 10 miles NW. Aſti.

ROBARES, rocks in the Atlantic, near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland : 3 miles SE. from Gally Head.

ROBBEN ISLAND, a barren iſland at the entrance into Falſe Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope ; about 6 miles in circumference. *Long*. 18. 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 33. 50. S.

ROBE, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib : 11½ miles W. Ballinrobe.

ROBEC, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, a little below Rouen.

ROBEQUE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais : 1 league S. St. Venant.

ROBER, a river of Germany, which runs into the Moſelle, at Treves.

ROBERT'S-TOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. It is the ſtage between Sallins and Rathangan, on the Grand Canal, 21 miles from Dublin.

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of England, in the German Sea, between Scarborough and Whitby, in Yorkſhire.

ROBINAL, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Vera Paz. It contains about 800 inhabitants.

ROBINSON, a county of North Carolina.

ROBION, or *Roubion*, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, a little below Montelimart.

ROBLEDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon : 22 miles S. Civdad Rodrigo.

ROBO, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen : 12 miles ENE. Zebid.

ROBUCK ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long*. 88. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 30. 17. N.

ROCA, a cluſter of iſlands in the Caribbean Sea, near the coaſt of Terra Firma : 40 leagues WNW. Tortuga.

ROCABIGLIERA, a village and fort of the county of Nice, taken by the French, in the year 1794 : 16 miles N. Nice.

ROCAIBA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas : 120 miles ENE. Mecca.

ROCAMADOUR, a town of France, in the department of the Lot : 4 leagues WSW. St. Céré, and 7½ N. Cahors. *Long*. 19. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 48. N.

ROCAPARTIDA ISLAND, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 110. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 16. N.

ROCAVION, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni : 5 miles SSW. Coni.

ROCCA, a town of Venetian Iſtria : 1 mile N. Monfalcone.

**ROCCA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 19 miles N. Sezza.

ROCCA, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies: 8 leagues W. Orchilla.

ROCCA DELL' ASPRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 15 miles WSW. Cangiano.

ROCCA D'ANSO, a village of Italy, in the Breſſan, on the weſt ſide of Lake Idro, where the Auſtrians were defeated by the French, in the month of Auguſt, 1796: 20 miles NNE. Breſcia.

ROCCA BRUNO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, ſituated near the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 3 miles ENE. Monaco.

ROCCA CONTRADA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino: 24 miles ESE. Urbino.

ROCCA GLORIOSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 7 miles W. Policaſtro.

ROCCA IMPERIALE, a fortreſs of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 8 miles SSE. Turſi.

ROCCA LANZONE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 9 miles WSW. Parma.

ROCCA MINOLFA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Moliſe: 8 miles S. Moliſe.

ROCCA DI MONDRAGONE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 12 miles W. Capua.

ROCCA MONSENA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 3 miles N. Sezza.

ROCCA DI NETO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 4 miles SSW. Strongoli.

ROCCA ROMANA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 6½ miles N. Capua.

ROCCA VALLA OSCURA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 5 miles S. Solmona.

ROCCA VECCHIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 14 miles NE. Sezza.

ROCCA VOLTRAIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 3 miles NE. Volterra.

**ROCCABIANCA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 15 miles NNW. Parma.

**ROCCALANA**, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 16 miles NNW. Friuli.

ROCCO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 11 miles SE. Genoa.

ROCELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, near which is a celebrated coral fiſhery: 10 miles NE. Girace.

ROCHDALE, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, with a weekly market on Monday. The town is ſituated in a vale, on the river Roche, and ſurrounded by hills, which abound in coals; here are manufactures of woollen, cotton, and hats: 13 miles N. Mancheſter, and 195 NNW. London.

ROCHDOWN, a town of the United States of America, in Kentucky: 90 miles SW. Francktort.

ROCHE (*La*), a town of the duchy of Savoy, in the Tarantaiſe: 10 miles SE. Monſtier.

ROCHE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle: 2 miles S. Delmont.

ROCHE, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Irwell, 3 miles SE. Bolton.

ROCHE RIVER, or *Stony River*, a river of North America, which runs into the Miſſiſſippi. *Long.* 91. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

ROCHE (*La*), or *Roche en Ardennes*, or *Roche-en-Famine*, a town of Luxemburg, which was formerly one of the beſt fortified towns in the province, having a caſtle, ſituated upon a rock, which commands the city, with good ramparrs, ſurrounded with the waters of the river Ourte, which paſſes through it. It is the capital of a comté, ancient and illuſtrious, known likewiſe by the name of the *Comté of Ardennes*, which comprehends 51 towns and villages. In the year 1703, a ſudden fire deſtroyed upwards of 200 houſes: 28 miles S. Liege, and 35 NNW. Luxemburg.

ROCHE (*La*), a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva, containing about 2000 inhabitants, near the river Borne, ſo called from a large rock near it. The town is ſituated on the declivity of a hill, in a fertile country, diverſified with arable lands and meadows. It is ſurrounded with an ancient wall, and defended by towers. The principal trades carried on are tanning of leather, and making of ſhoes. Beſides the pariſh church there are ſeveral religious houſes: 12 miles NE. Annecy.

ROCHE-L'ABEILLE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Yriex: 2 leagues N. St. Yriex.

ROCHE-DES-ARNAUDS (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: 2 leagues W. Gap.

ROCHE-BEAUCOURT (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nontron: 4 leagues SW. Nontron, and 8 NW. Perigueux.

*Roche-les-Beaupré*, a town of France, in the department of the Doub and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: 1½ league NE Beſançon.

ROCHE BERNARD (*La*), a town of France, and principal place o a diſtrict, in the department of the Morbihan, on the Vilaine: 7 league SE. Vannes, and 12 NW. Nantes. *Long.* 15. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 35. N.

ROCHE-BLANCHE (*La*), a town of France, in the department o the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermon Ferand: 1½ league S. Clermont.

ROCHE BONNET, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of France, i the bay of Bourg Neuf.

ROCHE-CANILLAC (*La*), a town of France, in the department o the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: leagues SE. Tulle.

ROCHE CHALAIS (*La*), a town of France, in the department o the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riberac, on the Dronne: 5 leagues SW. Riberac, and 10 W. Perigueux.

ROCHE D'ERIENS (*La*), a town of France, in the department o the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontrieu, on the river Treguier: 5 miles NW. Pontrieu, and 3 S. Treguier.

ROCHE GUYON (*La*), a town of France, in the department of th Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mantes, o the Seine: 8 miles NNW. Mantes, and 18 W. Pontoiſe.

ROCHE MELON (*La*), a mountain of Piedmont, near Suza, ſuppoſed to be the higheſt in Italy, from whence it is ſaid that Hanniba ſhowed to his army the fertile country before them, to animate them t conqueſt.

ROCHE MILLAY (*La*), a town of France, in the department o the Nyèvre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins-en-Gilbert: 4 leagues SE. Moulins, and 4½ SE. Autun.

ROCHE POSAY (*La*), a town of France, in the department of th Vienne, on the Creuſe, with a medicinal ſpring: 3½ leagues E. Chatellerault, and 7 N. Montmorillan.

ROCHE REIGNER (*La*), a town of France, in the department o the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy en Velay: 4 leagues SW. Moneſtrol, and 4 N. Le Puy.

*Roche Servière (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montague: 3 league WSW. Montague.

ROCHE SUR YON (*La*), a town of France, and principal place of diſtrict, in the department of the Vendée, on the Yon: 10 leagues NW. Fontenay le Comte.—On the 28th of December, 1795, the royaliſts o Vendée, were totally defeated near this town.

ROCHECHOUART, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in th department of the Upper Vienne: 10 leagues ENE. Angouleſme, and 6 W. Limoges.

ROCHEFORT, a town of Swiſſerland, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the county of Neufchâtel: 5 miles SW. Neufchâtel.

ROCHEFORT, a town of Luxemberg, ſurrounded on all ſides by rocks, the capital of an ancient and conſiderable comté; it has a caſtle, ſaid to have been built by the Romans. In the year 1681, it was ceded by the Spaniards to France, but in the year 1698, was reſtored, with the greater part of Luxemburg, by the peace of Ryſwick. In this place the unfortunate Fayette was ſeized by an Auſtrian general, who was poſted there with a party, and from thence ſent priſoner to Namur: 33 miles SSW. Liege, and 50 NW. Luxemburg.

ROCHEFORT, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dôle, on the Doubs: 1½ league NE. Dôle, and 6½ SW. Beſançon.

ROCHEFORT, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dourdan: 1½ league N. Dourdan, and 7½ SW. Paris.

ROCHEFORT, a ſea-port town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Charente, on the Charente, having excellent docks for building, careening, and refitting veſſels, and maga well repleniſhed with naval ſtores. In it alſo is a marine academy, with hoſpital for ſeamen, but the neighbouring ſalt-marſhes give an unwholeſomeneſs to the air. It is about 8 leagues to the ſouth from Rochelle Large veſſels can lie afloat in the harbour at low water, there being neve leſs than within half a foot of four fathoms Engliſh; and they are ſecur from the effects of all hurricanes by their ſheltered ſituation, neither ca any bomb-veſſels be brought near enough to moleſt them. It is not a litt remarkable, that the worm, ſo deſtructive to the bottoms of ſhips, does n bite here. The approach to the town, up the river, is well defended b ſeveral forts, one of which, on the Iſle of Aix, together with the iſland which it ſtands was taken by captain Howe, in the Magnanime, after ha an hour's reſiſtance; the whole garriſon, which conſiſted of near 600 m being made priſoners of war, in the year 1757: 5 poſts NW. Saintes, a 21 N. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 16. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 56. N.

ROCHEFORT, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, the department of the Morbihan : 5½ leagues E. Vannes, and 13 SW. Rennes. *Long.* 15. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

ROCHEFORT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont Ferrand : 7 leagues WNW. Iſſoire, and 4½ SW. Clermont.

ROCHEFORT SUR LOIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers, on the ſouth ſide of the Loir : 4½ leagues SSW. Angers, and 5 E. St. Florent.

ROCHEFORT-SAMSON, a town of France in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence : 4 leagues ENE. Valence.

ROCHEFOUCAULT *(la)*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Charente : four leagues NE. Angouleſme, and 12½ N. Perigueux. *Long.* 18. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

ROCHELLE *(La)*, a ſea-port town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Charente, with a good harbour. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and capital of Aunis. Its commerce in general, and eſpecially to the French colonies in Africa and America, is very conſiderable, the harbour being ſafe, though the entrance to it is narrow and none of the deepeſt. In the 16th century, the inhabitants joined in the reformation, fortified the town, and held out a ſiege. In the year 1622, Louis XIII. in order to compel them to a ſurrender, ordered Fort Louis to be erected, at the entrance of their harbour, and in the year 1628, to prevent their receiving any ſuccours by ſea, a mole was raiſed, which ſurrounded the haven. Famine at length obliged them, the ſame year, to capitulate ; in conſequence of which their privileges were taken from them, and the fortifications demoliſhed ; but in the reign of Louis XIV. theſe were again repaired by M. Vauban. The air here is no better than at Rochefort, and from the ſame cauſe. The number of inhabitants is about 15,000 : 8½ poſts NNW. Saintes, and 52½ WSW. Paris. *Long.* 16. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 9. N.

ROCHEMAURE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron : 3 leagues SE. Privas, and 4½ E. Aubenas.

ROCHESTER, a city of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated on the Medway, over which is a bridge of Stone. The Romans had a ſtation here, and it is probable a fortreſs, on which a caſtle was afterwards built, either by the Saxons, or William the Conqueror. The preſent building is generally imputed to William II. Rocheſter was erected into a biſhopric in the beginning of the 7th century, and a church was built by king Ethelbert, for Juſtus, the firſt biſhop. Rocheſter was very early encompaſſed by a wall, which is yet entire in ſome places, none of the gates are ſtanding. In the year 1165, it was incorporated by Henry II. but the laſt charter was granted by Charles I. which inveſts the magiſtracy in a mayor and aldermen. Beſides the cathedral, there was one other pariſh church ; there is a weekly market on Friday, and a market for cattle the laſt Tueſday in every month. The city ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament : 26 miles WNW. Canterbury, and 30 E. London. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

ROCHESTER, a town of the United States of America, in the ſtate of New York : 13 miles SSW. Kingſton.

ROCHETTA, a town of Italy, in the county of Nice : 16 miles NE. Nice, and 5 NE. Vintimiglia.

ROCHETTE *(La)*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Savoy, on the Gelon : 10 miles SE. Chambery.

ROCHETTE *(La)*, a town of Luxemburg : 4 miles SSE. Dicrich.

ROCHFORD, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a weekly market on Thurſday : 11 miles S. Malden, and 40. E. London.

ROCHLITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic, on the Mulda. It contains three churches and a citadel ; in it is a manufacture of cloth, ſtuffs, and linen : 24 miles SE. Leipſic, and 36 W. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

ROCHSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schomberg : 1 mile E. Penig.

ROCHSTEDT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt : 10 miles E. Halberſtadt, and 10 NE. Quedlinburg.

ROCITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata : 7 miles S. Volturara.

ROCKAWAY, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey : 7 miles N. Morriſtown.

ROCKEN, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the Iſle of Wight. *Long.* 1. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

ROCKHAGE, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar : 96 miles S. Candahar.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Thurſday. William the Conqueror built a caſtle here, in which Henry III. and Edward III. frequently reſided ; in the civil wars it was garriſoned for Charles I. : 12 miles S. Okeham, and 84 N. London.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont : 16 miles S. Windſor.

ROCKINGHAM, a county of Virginia.

ROCKINGHAM BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, lying north-weſt of Cape Sandwich.

ROCKY BAY, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia, a little to the north-eaſt of Halifax Harbour.

ROCKY POINT, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, a little to the ſouth of Carliſle Bay.

ROCQUIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel : 4 leagues N. Rethel.

ROCROY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ardennes. In the year 1643, a battle was fought between the French and Spaniards near this town, in which the latter were defeated. Nine thouſand Spaniards and Walloons are ſaid to have fallen in the battle : 4½ poſts SSW. Givet, and 28 NE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 55. N.

RODA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia : 3 miles N. Sangerſhauſen.

RODA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon : 20 miles S. Ainſa.

RODA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the Ter : 2 leagues NNE. Vicque.

RODA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg : 28 miles WSW. Altenburg, and 8 SE. Jena.

RODA *(La)*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile : 19 miles S. Alarcon.

RODACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg, on a river of the ſame name : 6 miles WNW. Coburg.

RODACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Itſch, 6 miles S. Coburg.

RODAK, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi : 50 miles E. Hiſſar, and 60 WNW. Delhi.

RODANSEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, a little to the ſouth of Templin, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg.

RODAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland : 6 miles W. Plauen.

RODAU, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Wumme, 2 miles W. Rotenburg, in the county of Verden.

RODAUN, a river of Pruſſia, which joins the Motlau at Dantzig, near which they both together fall into the Viſtula.

RODBYE, a ſea-port town of Denmark, in the iſland of Laland, with a convenient harbour ; the principal trade is in corn : 10 miles SE. Naſkov.

RODDA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen : 4 miles NW. Sana.

RODDA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen : 52 miles SSE. Sana.

RODDA, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, at the mouth of one of the branches of the canal of Joſeph : 115 miles S. Cairo.

RODDEN, a river of England, in the county of Salop, which runs into the Tern, 3 miles W. Wellington.

RODEBECK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 10 miles ENE. Braemſted.

RODELHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives title to a branch of the houſe of Solms, 3 miles W. Franckfort on the Maine, and 5 SE. Cronenburg.

RODEMACK, or *Rodemacheren*, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thionville : 2½ leagues N. Thionville, and 3½ S. Luxemburg.

RODENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg, belonging to Heſſe Caſſel ; near it is a medicinal ſpring : 4 miles S. Hagenburg.

RODER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elſter, between Elſterwerda and Liebenwerda.

RODERICHE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne : 3 miles S. Aarburg.

RODERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony : 4 miles SW. Plauen.

RODEZ, ſee *Rhodez*.

RODHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg : 9 miles N. Franckfort on the Maine, and 10 NW. Hanau.

RODIALOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau : 12 miles SE. Jung Buntzel.

RODIGA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua : 9 miles NW. Mantua.

RODING, or *Roden*, a river of England, in the county of Eſſex, which runs into the Thames, below Barking.

**RODNEY** *(Point)*, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, the north point of Norton Sound. *Long*. 166. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 94. 30. N.

**RODONDA**, a ſmall iſland at the entrance into the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, in South America.

**RODOE**, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Norway: 4 miles ENE. Chriſtianſand.

**RODOME**, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quillan: 3 leagues SW. Quillan.

**RODONI**, a cape of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 14 miles N. Durazzo.

**RODOSTO**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Sea of Marmora, where the Arminians have one church, and the Greeks five. The environs are fertile in corn and wine: 53 miles NE. Gallipoli.

**RODRIGO**, ſee *Civdad Rodrigo*.

**RODRIGUEZ**, ſee *Diego Ruis*.

**RODSEG**, a town of Imperial Iſtria: 16 miles NNE. Pedena.

**ROE**, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into Lough Foyle, 2 miles NW. Limavaddy.

**ROE**, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in Clew Bay: 7 miles W. Newport Pratt.

**ROE** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Craon: 2½ leagues NW. Craon.

**ROEBEL**, or *Rebel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, on the lake Muritz: 11 miles S. Wahren, and 28 ESE. Guſtrow.

**ROENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen: 8 miles E. Zullichau.

**ROER**, a river of Germany, which riſes in the ſouth part of the duchy of Juliers, and runs into the Meuſe, at Ruremonde.

**ROER**, a river of Germany, which riſes near Winterberg, in the duchy of Weſtphalia, and joins the Rhine between Roeroot and Duyſburg.

**ROEROOT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, on the Rhine: 15 miles N. Duſſeldorp, and 2 NW. Duyſburg.

**ROESCHILD**, or *Roſchild*, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated near the bay of Iſe-fiord, erected into a biſhopric in the year 1012. It was firſt ſurrounded with a rampart and ditch, in the year of Chriſt 1150; and in 1268, or 1278, it obtained the privileges of a city. As the biſhops of this ſee were in poſſeſſion of Roeſchild, it increaſed to ſuch an extent as to contain 27 large churches and convents within its walls. Some of the churches of the neighbouring villages were formerly included within its circuit, and the ſtreets extended quite to the ſea-ſhore. The kings of Denmark were formerly elected and crowned in this city, and alſo made it the place of their reſidence. The great decay into which this city afterwards fell, was partly owing to frequent fires, partly to the intolerable tyranny of the biſhops who reſided here, and partly to the flouriſhing ſtate of Copenhagen. Laſtly, the reformation muſt have been, in a great meaſure, the cauſe of it; for, in conſequence of the change in religion, the monks and clergy, who ſpent their large revenues in this place, were obliged to quit the country. Roeſchild conſiſts at preſent, only of an inconſiderable number of houſes, which, for the moſt part, are meanly built; and the inhabitants ſupport themſelves chiefly by agriculture, and the planting of tobacco. In the year 1658, the famous peace of Roeſchild was concluded here: 16 miles W. Copenhagen. *Long*. 12. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 38. N.

**ROESENDAEL**, a town of Brabant: 8 miles E. Berg-op-Zoom, and 13 W. Breda.

**ROEVAERT**, a river of Brabant, which runs from Breda, into the ſea.

**ROEULX** *(le)*, a town of Hainaut: 15 miles NW. Charles ſur Sambre, and 8 NE. Mons.

**ROEUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arras: 3 leagues E. Arras.

**ROEFANI**, a cape of European Turkey, on the ſouth coaſt of the province of Romania. *Long*. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 35. N.

**ROFRANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 9 miles NW. Policaſtro.

**ROGANELLO**, a river of Italy, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento, near Civita Mendrino, in the province of Calabria Citra.

**ROGATCHEV**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev, on the Dnieper: 76 miles S. Mogilev. *Long*. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 36. N.

**ROGE**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: 28 miles NW. Chriſtianſtadt.

**ROGGENBURG**, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. In the matricula of the empire, the abbot is aſſeſſed at 49 florins, and pays to the chamber at Wetzlar 54 rixdollars 12 kruitzers: 20 miles W. Augſburg, and 14 ESE. Ulm.

**ROGGENDORF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles W. Aggſpach.

**ROGIANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 10 miles NW. Biſignano.

**ROGIERS**, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chi place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maximin: 1½ league S. St. Maximi

**ROGLIANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and provin of Calabria Citra: 9 miles SSE. Coſenza.

**ROGLIANO**, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 20 miles N. Baſtia.

**ROGNES**, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of th Rhône: 4¼ leagues NW. Aix, and 3 S. Apt.

**ROGO**, an iſland of Sweden, near the eaſt coaſt, in the Baltic. *Long* 16. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 57. 53. N.

**ROGONATPOUR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal 108 miles NW. Calcutta, and 100 SW. Moorſhedabad.

**ROGOSNO**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: 1 miles N. Poſnania.

**ROGUINS**, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône a Loire: 2 leagues E. Roanne.

**ROGUN**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire: miles WNW. Arta.

**ROHACZOW**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk, o the Dnieper, belonging to Ruſſia: 144 miles E. Novogrodeck, and 34 E. Warſaw.

**ROHAN**, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontivy: 3½ leagues NW. Joſ ſelin, and 2¾ E. Pontivy. *Long*. 14. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 6. N.

**ROHAN ROHAN**, a town of France, in the department of the Tw Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niort: 2 league SSW. Niort.

**ROHILCUND**, or *Rohilla*, a circar or province of Hindooſtan, ſituat on the eaſt ſide of the Ganges, and to the north-weſt of the ſubah of Oude In the year 1773, this country was invaded by the Mahrattas, but th Britiſh troops, as the allies of the Nabob of Ode, being called in by th Rohilla chiefs to their aſſiſtance, the enemy were driven back. For thi ſervice the princes of Rohilcund had agreed to pay the nabob 40 lacs o rupees, but the payment being evaded, the next year the Rohilla countr was invaded by the Britiſh troops, conquered, and added to the ſubah o Oude. Bereilly is the capital.

**ROHOSSETZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 8 mil NW. Turnau.

**ROHR**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 9 miles W. Gra

**ROHR** *(Im)*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 miles NW. Newſtatt.

**ROHRBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine belonging to the Priory of Odenheim: 1 mile SE. Eppingen, and 10 W Heilbron.

**ROIDALK**, a town of Norway: 48 miles NNE. Stravanger.

**ROISELLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Péronne: 2 leagues ENE. Péronne

**ROKENHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lowe Rhine, and Palatinate of the Rhine: 25 miles NNE. Deux Ponts, an 28 W. Worms.

**ROKETNIZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: miles N. Geyerſberg.

**ROKITNO**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſk: 7 miles ESE. Pinſk.

**ROKITZAN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: 8 miles E Pilſen.

**ROKOSNIA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, on th Bog: 16 miles WNW. Braclaw.

**ROLDUC**, a town of the duchy of Limburg, called in the languag of the country *Hertogenrode*, formerly well fortified; the fortification have been demoliſhed by wars, as well as great part of the town; it i the capital of a country, which includes a great number of villages: 1 miles SW. Juliers, and 25 NE. Liege.

**ROLLE**, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a lordſhip, ſituated o the north-weſt ſide of the lake of Geneva: 14 miles SW. Lauſanne, an 18 NNE. Geneva.

**ROLLFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and biſhopric of Mentz, on the Maine: 2 miles S. Clingenberg.

**ROLLO'S HEAD**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica 3 miles S. Prince Rupert's Head.

**ROLSHUGARDE**, a town of Norway: 46 miles SSE. Drontheim.

**ROM**, an iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of North Jutland about 8 miles long, and 2 wide. *Long*. 8. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 9. N

**ROM**, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: 10 miles S Luſignan.

**ROMA**, one of the Molucca iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 3 miles in circumference: 60 miles NE. from the iſland of Timor.

**ROMAGNA**, a town of Italy, in the Novareſe, on the Seſia: 15 mil NNW. Novara.

**ROMAGNA**, a province of Italy, bounded on the north by the Ferr reſe, on the eaſt by the Adriatic, on the ſouth by the duchy of Urbino an

Tuſcany, and on the weſt by Bologna, about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. This country, a part of the ancient Flaminia, fell, in the 5th century, under the dominion of the Oſtrogoths, whoſe king, Theodoric, having taken the city of Ravenna, in the year 493, made it his uſual place of reſidence. In the following century, the Goths being driven out by Beliſarius and Narſes, generals of the emperors of the Eaſt, Ravenna became the reſidence of the emperor's exarch, till the Lombards made themſelves maſters of it, and diſpoſſeſſed the laſt exarchs. In the year 755, Pepin, king of the Franks, having compelled Iſtulphus, king of the Lombards, to give up the whole exarchate, conferred it on the ſee of Rome.—This country now forms a part of the Ciſpadana Republic, and was ſurrendered by the pope on the 19th of February, 1797.

ROMAGNE *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet: 2 leagues W. Chollet, and 2 NW. Mortagne.

*Romagne ſous les Côtes*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtain: 3 leagues NW. Eſtain, and 4½ SE. Stenay.

ROMAGNO, a town of Italy, in the Feltrin: 6 miles NE. Feltri.

ROMAGNO, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 12 miles NNE. Saſſari.

ROMAIA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac, on the Euphrates: 90 miles S. Bagdad.

ROMAINMOTIER, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, which gives name to a bailiwick: 11 miles SW. Yverdun.

ROMAINVILLE, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 1½ league E. Paris.

ROMAN, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Siret, the ſee of a Greek biſhop: 145 miles W. Bender, and 134 NE. Hermenſtadt.

ROMANCHE *(La)*, a river of France, which runs into the Drac, a little above Grenoble.

ROMANIA, a province of European Turkey, occupying what was anciently called *Thrace*, and owes its preſent name to Conſtantinople, which was called *New Rome*. By the Turks it is called *Rumelia* or *Rumili*, and *Icella*. It is bounded on the north by Bulgaria, on the eaſt by the Black Sea, on the ſouth by the Sea of Marmora and the Archipelago, and on the weſt by Macedonia. The country is for the moſt part level, though interſperſed with ſome large and remarkable mountains, the moſt conſiderable of which is Mount Hæmus, dividing the country to the north from Bulgaria. The next in ſize is Rhodopè, celebrated by the ancient poets for the cataſtrophe of Orpheus. Mount Pangæus ſeparates this country from Macedonia. Hæmus and Rhodopè are two long ridges of mountains, extending from the frontiers of Macedonia to the Black Sea. The territories among the mountains are cold and barren; but thoſe near the ſea pleaſant and fertile, producing all kinds of grain, with other neceſſaries, particularly rice, which grows here in great plenty, and is remarkably good. This country was anciently divided into ſeveral independent kingdoms. The Thracian Cherſoneſus was alſo governed by its own kings. The preſent inhabitants are Greeks, deſcendants of the Thracians, with a mixture of Turks. The flouriſhing ſtate of the ſciences and beaux arts among the Greeks was chiefly owing to the Thracians; but at preſent there is ſcarce a perſon of any eminence in literature in all Romania. The country is governed by three ſangiacs; and, conſequently, is divided into as many ſangiacates. Conſtantinople is the capital.

ROMANO, a town of Italy, in the Bergamaſco, 11 miles SSE. Bergamo.

ROMANOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl, on the Volga, 16 miles WNW. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 57. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 46. N.

ROMANOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Angara: 60 miles WSW. Ilimſk.

ROMANOVKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſſacs, on the Don: 116 miles ENE Azoph.

ROMANOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 64 miles NE. Orenburg.

ROMANOVO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov, on the Oronetz: 16 miles S. Lipetzk.

ROMANS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Drôme, on the Iſere. This town ſuffered greatly in the civil wars: 2 poſts NE. Valence, and 9½ WSW. Grenoble. *Long.* 22. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 3. N.

ROMANTRINO, a town of Italy in the Novareſe: 4 miles ENE. Novara.

ROMBLON, or *Romblino*, one of the ſmaller Philippine Iſlands: 40 miles N. Panay.

ROME, a city of Italy, and at one time capital of the world; founded by Romulus, in the year 748 before Chriſt; ſituated on ſeven hills, on the ſide of the Tiber. The names of the hills were Palatinus, Capitolinus, Aventinus, Janiculus, Cœlius, Eſquilinus, and Quirinalis. At this time it is the reſidence of the pope, and the capital of his dominions, ſituated in the province called *Campagna*. It contains 81 pariſhes, 200,000 inhabitants, including ſtrangers, 2827 prieſts, 3847 monks, 1910 nuns, 1665 ſtudents, and 1470 paupers. The ſtreets are large and handſome, but not kept in good repair. It is divided into 14 quarters or wards, called riones, in which are found a great number of beautiful ſquares, ſuperb palaces, and magnificent churches; the gates are for the moſt part triumphal arches. It is ten miles in circumference, but this extent comprehends gardens and uninhabited places, and defended by the caſtle of St. Angelo. 1. In the Rione di Monte is the celebrated church of St. Giovanni in Laterano, dedicated to St. John, in the 7th century, and raiſed on the ruins of a palace built by Conſtantine, in the year 324. Near this church is the baptiſtery of Conſtantine, celebrated for its ornaments, its antiquity, painting, columns, and ſtatutes. Before the church is an obeliſk, conſtructed at Thebes, in Upper Egypt, and brought down the Nile to Alexandria, from whence, by the order of Conſtantius, it was conveyed to Rome; it is of red granite, and loaded with hieroglyphics; the height is 204 palms, and the weight upwards of 1,300,000 pounds. In this ward alſo are found the Scala Santa, a ſquare ſanctuary, where are 28 marble ſteps which they ſay were brought from the palace of Pilate, at Jeruſalem; the palace of the Lateran, one of the moſt ſuperb buildings in Rome, is at preſent appropriated to the employment of 250 poor girls in different kinds of work; the church of St. Stephen, called the Round, from its form, which was an ancient temple of Faunus, ſupported by 60 pillars of granite, or marble of Paros; the church of the Holy Croſs of Jeruſalem, buit by Conſtantine, celebrated for its relics, its magnificent columns of granite, and beautiful paintings; the ruins of a temple, dedicated to Venus and Cupid; the monaſtery of St. Euſebius; built on the ruins of the baths and palace of Gordianus; the church of St. Laurence; the church of St. Mary Major, built in the year 352, in which are found the magnificent chapels of Sixtus V. and the Borgheſe family, numerous mauſolea, marble columns, ſtatues, and relics; Trajan's Pillar, one of the moſt beautiful monuments of ancient Rome, and perhaps in the world, its height is 217 palms, including the pedeſtal, the lower diameter is 16 palms, and the upper 14¼, adorned with bas-reliefs, in which are 2500 human figures; the remains of the baths of Titus, of temples dedicated to Concord, to Peace, to Jupiter Tonans, to Jupiter Stator, with many other churches, palaces, and monuments of antiquity. 2. In the Rione di Trevi, is found the church of the Twelve Apoſtles, firſt built in the reign of Conſtantine, and rebuilt by Clement XI. celebrated for its pictures and architecture; this ward likewiſe contains a church, dedicated to our Lady of Loretto, adorned with Corinthian pillars, and the moſt beautiful ſtatues: the church of St. Mary in Trivio, built or repaired by Beliſarius; the churches of St. Vincent, of Anaſtaſius, St. Silveſter, St. Suſanna, and many ſuperb palaces. 3. The Rione de Colonna contains the churches of St. Andre, St. Silveſter in Capite, St. Mary in Aquiro, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Laurence in Lucina, &c.; the Piazza di Colonna is large, of which the buildings are handſome, in this ſquare is a fountain, and a marble column of Antoninus, conſtructed in the time of Commodus, and all of marble; the diameter of the pillar is 21 palms, and the height 177, on the ſummit is the ſtatue of St. Paul, 19 palms in height: the bas-relief repreſents the wars of Marcus Aurelius; in this ward is the great hall of juſtice; the houſe of the miſſionaries, whither all eccleſiaſtics of Rome retire for ten days before they receive holy orders; with ſeveral palaces and monuments of antiquity. 4. The Rione di Campo di Marzo contains the ancient Campus Martius; in this are found ſeveral beautiful churches and magnificent palaces; among other buildings is the Clementine College, founded for the natives of Illyricum, by pope Clement VIII. and now appropriated to the Dalmatians; the obeliſks of Auguſtus and Seſoſtris, which after being long neglected, were erected by pope Benedict XIV. 5. The Rione de Ponte takes its name from the bridge of St. Angelo; in it are found a college for 100 ſtudents, Hungarians and Germans; the church of St. Apollinarius, conſtructed on the ruins of a temple dedicated to Apollo; the chuch of St. Simon and Jude; of our Lady of Peace, built to fulfil a vow of Sixtus IV. for the peace of Italy, and repaired by Alexander II. with ſome others, and ſeveral palaces. 6. The Rione di Parione occupies a part of the Flaminian Circus; it contains the beautiful church of St. Nicolas; near which is the Piazza di Navonne, in the centre of which is a fountain, executed by Bernini, repreſenting the Danube, the Ganges, the Nile, and the Plata, ſitting on a rock, which ſupports an obeliſk, and pours out the waters by large ſtreams; it incloſes a cavern, from which a lion and a horſe ſeem advancing to drink: the deſign is bold, and the ſculpture excellent: the obeliſk is of red granite, 73 palms in height, and full of Egyptian characters; the church of St. Agnes is an elegant building, in which is a magnificent mauſoleum of Innocent X. the church of St. James, of Spain; the ſtatue of Paſquin, now mutilated, ſo celebrated for bon mots and ſatyrical placards affixed to it, from hence called *Paſquinades*; the beautiful church of St. Mary in Vallicella, in the neighbourhood of which the fathers of the oratory reſide; with ſeveral other churches and palaces. 7. The Rione della Regola, near the Tiber, contains the Farneſe Palace, in which is ſeen the celebrated coloſſal ſtatue of Hercules, and many others; this palace was built by Michael Angelo, with the ſtone taken from Veſpaſian's amphitheatre; the gallery was painted by Hannibal Caracci; the Monte della Pieta, eſtabliſhed in the year 1539, for the purpoſe of lending money on pledges without intereſt; the church of St. Paul a la Regola, St. Mary in Monticelli, &c. 8. The Rione di St. Euſtachio contains the beautiful church of St. Charles aux Catinari, in which, among many others, is a beautiful picture repreſenting the death of St. Anne; the church of St. Andre de la Valle, which contains ſome excellent paintings; the college de Sapienza, is, perhaps, the moſt celebrated in the univerſe; this magnificent building was begun under Leo X. from the deſign of Michael Angelo; the architecture is of a noble ſimplicity; the church is remarkable for a triangular form, the decoration grand, with a perfect harmony between the plan, elevation, and cupola; the palace of Juſtiniani, adorned with a great number of bas reliefs, and antique ſtatues; many of them found on the ſpot on which were the baths of Nero, and the palace is now erected; the Theatre d'Argentina, and many other palaces, antiquities, and churches. 9. The Riona della Pigna contains the Piazza della Rotondo, in which is a beautiful fountain of white marble, ornamented with an obeliſk and dolphins, which ſpout out the water. This ward is named from the celebrated ſtructure called, by the ancients, Pantheon, now a church dedicated to all the ſaints by Gregory IV. and named Rotondo; it is 200 palms in height, and 218 in diameter, behind it are the remains of the baths of Agrippa; the Roman College is a vaſt and ſuperb edifice, built in the time of Gregory XIV. for the ſtudy of the languages and ſciences; here is kept the muſeum of Father Kircher, and the library is well furniſhed; the church of St. Maria della Sopra Minerva, ſo called from a temple of Minerva which anciently ſtood there; in the church of Ignatius are ſome beautiful paintings, and the tomb of Gregory XIV; the church dedicated to Jeſus is a ſuperb building, and the inſide majeſtic; the paintings are admirable; the mauſoleum of cardinal Bellarmine near the grand altar is adorned with the ſtatues of Wiſdom and Religion; among the chapels, the moſt beautiful are thoſe of St. Francis Xavier and St. Ignatius, the laſt eſpecially is aſtoniſhingly magnificent; the church of St. Stephen du Cacco, built on the ruins of a temple of Serapis. 10. The Rione di Campitelli, or Du Capitole; this ward contains the Capitolinus Mountain, the Palatinus, and part of Mount Cœlius; the church of St. Mary in Campitelli, rebuilt in the year 1656, by the people of Rome: the ancient capitol is deſtroyed, and the Campidoglio is erected on the place where it ſtood, the aſcent to which is by a flight of ſteps: the architect was Michael Angelo. Here are found many beautiful ſtatues and pictures, by the moſt celebrated maſters; the Tarpeian rock is now called Monte Caprino; the remains of the temple of Jupiter Tonans; and the church of St. Peter in Carcere; part of a priſon conſtructed by Ancus Martius; the ruins of a temple of Concord; the church of our Lady of Conſolation; the church of St. Sebaſtian, built in the ancient Hippodrome. In this ward is found likewiſe the Colliſeum, a ſuperb building, conſtructed at the command of Veſpaſian, by the Jews brought from Jeruſalem, and deſtined for the combats of gladiators and public ſpectacles; it was 2338 palms in circumference; the outſide was compoſed of four orders of architecture, and all round was a double portico, ornamented with ſtatues, part of which yet remain; the inſide is pulled down, and in the centre is a church, with thirteen oratories round the arena; near it is the arch of Conſtantine, erected by the ſenate and people of Rome; St. Mary de la Navicella, an ancient church, rebuilt after the deſigns of Raphael, &c. 11. The Rione di St. Angelo; the church of St. Angelo, which gives name to the ward, was built in the eighth century; near it is the theatre of Marcellus, built by Auguſtus, and capable of holding 30,000 ſpectators; the palace of Savelli, and the palace of Mattei, celebrated for the pictures and ſtatues which they contain; and many others. 12. The Rione di Ripa, on the ſide of the river; this ward includes the Aventine Mountain, and the iſland of St. Bartholomew, inhabited at the time of the expulſion of the Tarquins, and then called Tiberina and Lycania; the church of St. Bartholomew was founded on the ruins of an ancient temple of Eſculapius. This iſland is joined to the reſt of the city by two bridges, one of which was anciently called Ceſtius, the other Fabricius; the church of St. Nicholas in Carcere, built near the common priſon; St. George in Valebro; the arches of Septimus Severus, and Janus; St. Mary in Coſmedin, built by the earlieſt Chriſtians, on the ruins of a temple of Modeſty; St. Paul, without the walls, is a patriarchal church, and, next to St. Peter, one of the largeſt in Rome, built by Conſtantine; the immenſe ruins of the baths of Caracalla, in which it is ſaid 3000 perſons might bathe at one time; the grand circus; the tomb of Ceſtius; the catacombs or vaults dug in the ſtone or ſolid earth, and uſed for depoſiting of the dead in this ward. 13. The Rione di Tranſtevere is on the other ſide of the Tiber, and includes the Mountain Janiculus; in the church of St. Peter in Montorio is the celebrated picture of the transfiguration, by Raphael, by ſome thought to be the moſt perfect painting that exiſts; the hoſpital of St. Michael, which ſerves as a houſe of induſtry, a priſon, and a houſe of correction; in this part were Cæſar's Gardens; the baths o Severus; the Naumachium of Auguſtus; the temple of Fortune; and here now are ſeveral ſeats or villas, as the Villa Corſini, the Villa Panfili, one of the largeſt and moſt magnificent in Rome, and the whole being ſix miles in circumference; the Farneſine is a pleaſure-houſe of the king Naples, the palace is beautiful, and the gardens along the river extenſive the church of St. Mary in Tranſtevere was founded in the year 224; ther are ſeveral others. The Rione di Borgo, or Rione du Vatican; this, too is beyond the Tiber, and is joined to the reſt of the city by means of th bridge of St. Angelo, anciently Pons Ælius; in it is the caſtle of St Angelo, anciently Moles Adriani, from its founder; it is of a circular form, and exceedingly ſtrong: here the papal crown is kept, and priſoners of ſtate are confined; it communicates with the Vatican by a long covered gallery; the Vatican is a vaſt irregular palace, built at ſeveral times, and is ſaid to contain upwards of 4400 apartments, many of them painted by the moſt eminent maſters; the library is compoſed of the ancient collections of the popes, and ſeveral princes, and contains, it is ſaid, upwards of 40,000 manuſcripts. The church of St. Peter is the chef-d'œuvre of Italy, the largeſt and moſt beautiful church in the world. It was projected by Nicholas V.: Julius II. laid the firſt ſtone, in the year 1506; but the whole building was not finiſhed till the next century; it is ſaid to cover twenty acres, and to have coſt upwards of one million ſterling. The original artiſt was Bramante, but the greater part was from the plan of Michael Angelo, who raiſed the cupola; Maderni finiſhed it, in the year 1621. *Long.* 30. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 54. N.

ROMELIA, or *Rumelia*, ſee *Romania*.

ROMENAY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire: 5 leagues NNE. Mâcon, and 2½ SE. Tournus.

ROMENO, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 13 miles SW. Bolzano.

ROMERSGEHAG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: 14 miles S. Fulda.

ROMERSTADT, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, in the neighbourhood of which are ſome iron mines, twenty miles NNE. Olmutz.

ROMESCAMPS, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grand Villiers: 2 leagues NW. Grand Villiers.

ROMHILD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg: 8 miles SE. Henneberg, and 22 NE. Schweinfurt.

ROMI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 1 leagues S. Kerkiſia.

ROMIEU (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Condom: 1¾ leagues E. Condom, and 2 NW. Lectoure.

ROMILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent ſur Seine: 3 leagues ENE. Nogent.

ROMISHORN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich: 9 miles ESE. Conſtance.

ROMMENDAL, a town of Norway: 24 miles N. Berga.

ROMMERSWAEL, once a town in the iſland of South Beveland, 5 leagues eaſt from Goes, but now entirely deſtroyed by ſeveral inundations of the ſea.

ROMNA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov: 8 miles SE. Tchernigov. *Long.* 51. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 36. N.

ROMNEY, ſee *Rumney*.

ROMONT, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Friburg, and capital of an extenſive bailiwic, which was formerly a county: 9 miles NW. Friburg.

ROMOPOCK, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey 20 miles NNE. Morriſtown.

ROMORANTIN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loir and Cher, containing about 7000 ſouls, with manufactures of cloth and fine ſerges: 7 miles SSE. Blois, and 11 S. Orleans. *Long.* 19. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 21. N.

ROMPNEY, a river of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, which runs into the ſea, about 2 miles from Cardiff.

ROMPONESCO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Po: 20 miles S. Mantua.

ROMROD, or *Rumroth*, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: 16 miles E. Marburg, and 22 NW. Fulda.

ROMSDAL, a town of Norway, and capital of a diſtrict, or provoſtſhip, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 100 miles SSW. Drontheim. *Long.* 7. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 28. N.

ROMSDAL BAY, a bay, or arm of the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway, 20 miles long, with ſeveral branches. *Long.* 7. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 40. N.

ROMSOE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Great Belt, near the coaſt of Funen. *Long.* 10. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 35. N.

ROMUNDA, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: miles S. Mautten.

RON, a ſmall rocky iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt. *Long.* 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 7. N.

RON (*Lynder*), a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Scaggerac, about 4 leagues ſouth from the iſland of Leſoe.

RONA, a ſmall iſland among the Hebrides, about 4 miles long, and 1 wide: 6 miles E. from Skye.

RONA, a ſmall iſland among the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about 1 mile N. from North Viſt.

RONA, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, about 40 miles W. from Cape Wrath.

RONALDSHA (*North*), the moſt northerly of the Orkney Iſlands, about 3 miles long, and 1 wide. *Long.* 1. 52. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 14. N.

RONALDSHA (*South*), one of the Orkney Iſlands, and moſt ſoutherly of the group, ſeparated from the county of Caithneſs, in Scotland, by the Pentland Frith: about 6 miles long, and 2 wide. *Long.* 0. 24. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 49. N.

RONCADER, an iſland in the Caribbean Sea, about 80 leagues from the coaſt of Honduras. *Long.* 61. 22. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 35. N.

RONCAGLIA, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 14 miles NE. Trent.

RONCARUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: 4 miles ENE. Piacenza.

RONCAU, a town of the iſland of Dominica.

RONCEVALLOS, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, in a valley to which it gives name, between Pamplona and St. Jean Pie de Porte: 14 miles NNE. Pamplona, and 15 SSW. St. Jean Pie de Porte.

RONCHAGLIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: 8 miles E. Piacenza.

RONCHAMPS, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lure: 1¾ leagues E. Lure, and 3 NNW. Hericourt.

RONCHAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quingey: 1 league S. Quingey, and 3½ WSW. Ornans.

RONCIGLIONE, a town of Italy, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, in the Patrimonio: 10 miles S. Viterbo, and 25 N. Rome. See *Caſtro*.

RONCINA, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz: 5 miles N. Goritz.

RONCO, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 15 miles N. Genoa.

RONCO FERRARA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 7 miles ESE. Mantua.

RONDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 35 miles W. Malaga, and 47 SE. Seville. *Long.* 11. 30. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

RONDE HAYE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Channel: 1½ league N. Coutances.

RONDENCHE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga: 28 miles SW. Narva.

RONDERO BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 15. N.

RONDOUT KILL, a town of the United States of America, in New York: 17 miles SSW. Kingſton.

RONEBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekinge: 10 miles W. Carlſcrona.

RONES, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: 6 miles NNW. St. Helier.

RONNE, a river of Flanders, which riſes about a league to the north of Leuze, and runs into the Scheldt, between Tournay and Oudenarde.

RONNE, or *Ronde*, a ſea-port town of Denmark, in the iſland of Bornholm, where the governor reſides. The harbour is well fortified, but not deep.

RONNEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: 12 miles SW. Altenburg, and 60 W. Dreſden. *Long.* 29. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

RONNEN, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Laland. *Long.* 11. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

RONOUMENA, a river of the iſland of Madagaſcar, which runs into the ſea, at Port St. James.

RONSEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 7 miles SW. Lundſchede.

RONSENAC, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: 6 leagues E. Angouleſme.

ROOGEN, a town of the duchy of Courland: 36 miles ENE. Piltyn.

ROOPNAGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere: 30 miles E. Agimere, and 40 WSW. Jyegur.

ROOSAND, a town of Norway: 48 miles NNE. Romſdal.

ROOSEBURG, a ſmall iſland in the Meuſe, about a league NE. from the Brill.

ROPI, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of Guamanga.

ROPICA, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Olſa, near Teſchen.

ROPPEN, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe: 4 miles SW. Stambs.

ROQUE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brignoles: 2 leagues SW. Brignoles.

ROQUEBROUE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aurillac: 6 leagues S. Mauriac, and 4 W. Aurillac.

ROQUE LIMBAUT (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Agen: 2½ leagues NE. Agen.

ROQUE D'OLMES, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirepoix: 2½ leagues S. Mirepoix, and 4½ NE. Taraſcon.

ROQUEBRUNE, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Frejus: 1½ league W. Frejus.

ROQUECOR, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeneuve d'Agen: 1¾ leagues SSW. Tournon, and 5 ENE. Agen.

ROQUECOURBE, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: 1½ league NNE. Caſtres, and 6 W. La Caune.

ROQUEFEUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: 5 leagues SW. Alet.

ROQUEFORT, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quillan: 2½ leagues S. Quillan, and 3¼ E. Belcaire.

ROQUEFORT DE MARSAN, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mont de Marſan, on the Douze: 4 leagues NE. Mont de Marſan, and 10¼ W. Condom.

ROQUELAURE, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: 1 league from Auche.

ROQUEMADOUR, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: 4 leagues SE. Sarlat.

ROQUEMAURE, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont St. Eſprit, on the weſt ſide of the Rhône: 2 leagues N. Avignon, and 4½ SSE. Pont St. Eſprit.

ROQUEPIC, an iſland in the Indian Sea, covered with cocoa and other trees, flowers, and odoriferous plants. *Long.* 83. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 9. 56. N.

ROQUETAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 10 miles SW. Almeria, and 52 SE. Grenada.

ROQUEVAIRE, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix: 4 leagues SSE. Aix, and 4 ENE. Marſeilles.

RORAAS, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, near which a large and rich copper-mine was diſcovered in the year 1644: 58 miles SSE. Drontheim.

RORBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 18 miles W. Freyſtatt, and 5 S. Aigen.

RORBACH, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bitche: 2 leagues W. Bitche.

RORBRON, a village and poſt-ſtage of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 11 miles ESE. Aſchaffenburg.

RORENTZBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the Briſgau: 2 miles S. Triberg.

RORHAW, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles WSW. Hainburg.

RORNBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau: 10 miles N. Paſſau.

RORSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt: 6 miles NE. Oſterwick.

ROS SUR COUESNON, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dol: 2½ leagues ENE. Dol.

ROSALGATE, a cape in the Arabian Sea: 120 miles SE. Maſcat. *Long.* 77. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 24. N.

ROSAMARINA, a town of the iſland of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name: 10 miles NE. Miſtretta, and 18 E. Patti.

ROSAMARINA, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, 10 miles NE. Miſtretta.

mOSANA, a river of Germany, which runs into the Inn, near Landeck, in the county of Tyrol.

ROSARIO, a town of North America, in the country of California: 10 leagues SW. Loreto.

ROSARIO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 45 miles S. Havannah.

ROSARUOLO, a town of Iſtria: 8 miles E. Capo d'Iſtria.

ROSAS, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the north ſide of a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, with a good harbour, defended by a fort: 22 miles NE. Gerona. *Long.* 19. 47. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 17. N.

ROSBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Sayn: 8 miles E. Hachenburg.

ROSCHACH, a town of Swiſſerland, belonging to the abby of St. Gal, near the Lake of Conſtance: 7 miles ENE. St. Gal.

ROSCHILD, ſee *Roeſchild.*

ROSCHITZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles SW. Schrattentaal.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the north by Sligo and Leitrim, on the eaſt by Leitrim, Longford, and Weſtmeath, on the ſouth by King's County, and on the weſt by Galway and Mayo; 47 miles long from north to ſouth, and from 9 to 29 broad from eaſt to weſt. It contains 50 pariſhes, about 17,140 houſes, and 86,000 inhabitants. It is in general, a flat open country, and the ſoil fertile, with ſome extenſive bogs, and but few hills: coal and iron-ore are found in a ſmall diſtrict, in the north part of the county, on the borders of Sligo. This county ſends 8 members to the Iriſh parliament, viz. for the county, for the towns of Roſcommon, Boyle, and Tulſk, 2 each.

ROSCOMMON, a town of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name. It is a borough, and the county town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh Parliament: 36 miles NE. Galway, and 68 WNW. Dublin. *Long.* 8. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 35. N.

ROSCREA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary: 26 miles NW. Kilkenny, and 26 N. Caſhel.

ROSE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 8½ miles NNE. Coſenza.

ROSE ISLAND, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of America. *Long.* 146. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 35. N.

ROSEAU, or *Charlotte Town*, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica: 16 miles S. Portſmouth.

ROSECK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 8 miles E. Gottſchee.

ROSENAU, a town of Hungary, near which are mines of gold, copper, quickſilver, and cinnabar: 24 miles W. Caſchau.

ROSENBERG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 76 miles SW. Konigſberg.

ROSENBERG, a town of Hungary, on the Waag, the chief trade is in ſalt: 18 miles N. Libeten, and 112 ENE. Vienna.

ROSENBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz: 37 miles S. Bechin, and 26 SSE. Prachatitz.

ROSENBERG, or *Oleſno*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: 22 miles NE. Oppeln, and 35 E. Brieg.

ROSENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: 24 miles S. Magdeburg.

ROSENDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 6 miles W. Kamnitz.

ROSENEATH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton: 9 miles WNW. Dumbarton.

ROSENFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 8 miles SE. Sulz, and 38 SSW. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 10. N.

ROSENHEIM, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 13 miles S. Waſſerburg, and 38 W. Salzburg.

ROSENHOF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 5 miles N. Ciſmar.

ROSENOU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: 8 miles SSE. Coſslin.

ROSENTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: 8 miles NNW. Marburg, and 31 SW. Caſſel.

ROSENTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: 3 miles SW. from Peina.

ROSETTA, a town of Egypt, ſituated on an iſland, formed by the weſt branch of the Nile, anciently called *the Bolbitine Branch.* It was founded in the 8th century; the increaſing ſand-banks of the Nile no longer permitting veſſels to ſail as far as Faoua, this new city was built at, though now two leagues diſtant from, the mouth of the river. Abulfeda informs us, it was an inconſiderable place in the thirteenth century, nor had it greatly increaſed 200 years afterwards; but when the Ottomans added Egypt to their conqueſts, they neglected to repair the canals; and that of Faoua ceaſing to be navigable, Roſetta became the ſtore-houſe of the merchandiſe of Alexandria and Cairo. Trade ſoon made it flouriſh, and it is now one of the pleaſanteſt towns in Egypt. It ſpreads along the weſtern bank of the Nile, and is nearly a league in length, and ¼ as wide. No remakable ſquare is ſeen here; no ſtreet perfectly ſtraight; but the houſes built with terraces, ſtanding aſunder, and kept in good repair, have a pleaſing air of neatneſs and elegance. The only remarkable public edifices are the moſques. North of the city are gardens, where citron, orange, date, and ſycamore trees are promiſcuouſly planted; the mingling of the trees, and the arbours they form, impenetrable to the ſun's rays, together with the flowers ſcattered among them, render theſe groves moſt enchanting. The principal wealth of Roſetta flows from commerce. The tranſportation of foreign merchandize to Cairo, and of the productions of Egyp to the port of Alexandria, gives employment to a great number of mariners. The rice ſown round Roſetta is known by the name *ſultani*, and as it is appropriated to the uſe and conſumption of Conſtantinople, there are very rigorous laws which prohibit its exportation: 90 miles NNW. Cairo. *Long.* 48. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 22. N.

ROSHAAN, a country of Aſia, ſituated between Meckley and Aracan, between the 92d and 95th degrees of *Long.* W. from London, and 21 and 23 degrees of north *Lat.* about 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth.

ROSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Benfelden: 5 leagues SW. Straſburg, and 3½ NW. Benfelden.

ROSIENNE, a town of the duchy of Samogitia, where the provincia diet and court of judicature are held: 68 miles S. Mittaw, and 212 NNE. Warſaw. *Long.* 41. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

*Roſière (La)*, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: 1 mile ESE. Noirmont Point.

*Roſières aux Salines*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nancy, on the Meurte, formerly celebrated for its ſalt-works: 2 leagues W. Luneville, and 2½ SE. Nancy.

ROSIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur, on the Loire 2½ leagues NW. Saumur, and 5 SE. Angers.

ROSIGNANA, a town of the duchy of Tuſcany: 13 miles SE. Piſa.

ROSILLY BAY, a bay of South Wales, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Glamorgan. *Long.* 4. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

ROSINGYN ISLAND, one of the ſmaller Banda Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

ROSITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 16 miles NE. Caſſano.

ROSKOPF, a mountain of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: 1 mile SE. Schonau.

ROSLAVL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk: 4 miles SSE. Smolenſk. *Long.* 50. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

ROSLDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: miles SW. Ehrnſprunn.

ROSMARILHAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain: 2½ leagues W. Alcantara, in Spain, and 17 E. Abrantes. *Long.* 11. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 33. N.

ROSMITHAL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz: 11 miles N. Blatna.

ROSNAY, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Blanc en Berry: 2½ leagues NE. Le Blanc, and 4½ NW. Argenton.

ROSNY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mantes: 1 league W. Mantes.

ROSNY, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 1¼ league E. Paris.

ROSOY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Marne: 5 leagues NNE. Meluz, and 9 SE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 41. N.

ROSPORDEN, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quimper: 2¼ poſts ESE. Quimper, and 12¼ SE. Breſt.

ROSS, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, ſituated on the Wye, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 15 miles SSE. Hereford, and 115 NNW. London.

ROSS, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay to which it gives name, the ſee of a biſhop, united to the ſee of Cork, in the year 1586: 25 miles SW. Cork. *Long.* 8. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

ROSS, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle: 6 miles NNE. Cambeltown.

ROSS ISLAND, a peninſula of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt part of Killala Bay.

ROSS (*New*), a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the river Barrow, which is navigable for large veſſels up to the quay, but the quay and cuſtom-houſe are both ſmall, and are ſometimes flooded. Its principal exports are proviſions. Here is an elegant wooden bridge, 510 feet long, 40 broad, and 20 deep, erected in 1795, by that famou architect, Lemuel Cox; it coſt 13,000l. By this bridge there is a convenient communication opened to the county Kilkenny, and will tend greatly to advance this part of the country. The bridge croſſes the river Barrow at a place called Roſs-Ibracan, a ſmall hamlet of Kilkenny. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh Parliament: 17 mile W. Wexford, and 8 NE. Waterford. *Long.* 6. 58. W. Greenwich. *La* 52. 22. N.

ROSS OF BALMANGAR, a Cape of Scotland, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Kircudbright, at the mouth of the Dee: 4 miles S. Kircudbright.

ROSSA, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Corſica: 10 miles NE. Calvi.

ROSSA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia: 3 leagues NE. Caſtello Aragoneſe.

ROSSAL POINT, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Lancaſhire: 2 miles W. from the mouth of the river Wyre.

ROSSANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, the ſee of an archbiſhop: 27 miles NNE. Coſenza, and 105 NNE. Reggio. *Long.* 34. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

ROSSANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 7 miles SE. Nicotera.

ROSSBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. Near this place, in the year 1557, Frederick II. king of Pruſſia, obtained a glorious victory over the combined armies of France and Auſtria: 5 miles NW. Weiſenfels, and 6 S. Merſeburg.

ROSSBACH, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. On the 5th of November, 1757, a battle was fought here, between the Pruſſians and the united armies of the French and Auſtrians; the army of the allies amounted to 50,000 men, commanded by the prince of Saxe Hiburghauſen, and the prince of Soubide; the Pruſſians were about 25,000, led by the king in perſon: the victory gained by the latter was complete; 3000 were killed, and 6000 taken priſoners: 7 miles N. Naumburg, and 7 S. Merſeburg.

ROSSBACH *(Ober)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 2 miles SW. Fridberg, and 10 N. Franckfort on the Maine.

ROSSBACH *(Nider)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe, near Ober Roſsbach.

ROSSBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles NW. Freyſtadt.

ROSSCHOCHA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Indigirka. *Long.* 158. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 50. N.

ROSSCOFF, or *Roſcou*, a town of France, on the north coaſt of the department of the Finiſterre: 1 league N. St. Pol de Leon.

ROSSELARE, a town of Flanders: 1 league N. from Grammont.

ROSSENAW, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles NW. Zwetl.

ROSSIGLIONE *(Alto)*, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 17 miles NW. Genoa.

ROSSIGLIONE (*Baſſo*), a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 15 miles NW. Genoa.

ROSSINA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 14 miles SSE. Parma.

ROSSITA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Jantra, near Nicop, in Bulgaria.

ROSSITTEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland, on the Kuriſch Nerung: 28 miles N. Konigſberg.

ROSSITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 8 miles NNW. Chrudim.

ROSSLA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: 6 miles NE. Weimar.

ROSSLEBEN, or *Roſſel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 3 miles NNE. Wiebe.

ROSSMORE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, in Kenmare River: 9 miles SW. Kenmare.

ROSSSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-eaſt by the county of Sutherland, on the eaſt by the Friths of Dornoch and Murray, on the ſouth by Inverneſsſhire, and on the weſt and north-weſt by the North Sea. The form is nearly triangular, but much indented on its coaſts, and is computed at above 60 miles each ſide. On the north-weſt part of the county it is deſolate and dreary, nothing is here ſeen, as far as the eye can reach, but vaſt piles of rocky mountains, with ſummits broken, ſerrated, and aſpiring into every form; ſome of which are always covered with ſnow. But, amid theſe, the moſt ſtriking object is an entire mountain of whitiſh marble, ſo extenſive, ſmooth, and gloſſy and even, as to appear like an enormous ſheet of ice. On the eaſt ſide it is fruitful in corn, fruit, and herbs, abounds in paſtures, and woods of fir, of great extent. It feeds great numbers of black cattle, horſes, goats, and deer, has abundance of land and ſea-fowl, and is well ſupplied with fiſh from the rivers and coaſts: ſeveral extenſive lochs and bays are found on the coaſts, which abound with herrings. The principal towns are Tain, Dingwal, and Fortroſe. The iſland of Lewis is included in this county.

ROSTAD, a town of Norway: 70 miles N. Drontheim.

ROSTAK, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, the ſeat of a ſovereign prince, at ſome diſtance from the ſea.

ROSTAK, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: 30 leagues S. Lar.

ROSTAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Damaſcus: 15 leagues NNE. Damaſcus.

ROSTAYN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 4 miles N. Aycha.

ROSTOCK, a ſea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, in a lake which communicates with the Baltic. It contains three churches, and an univerſity, which was jointly founded by the dukes and the town, in 1419, and privileged by pope Martin V. whoſe bull was afterwards confirmed by the emperor, Ferdinand I. In 1437, the town falling under the ban both of the emperor and pope, the profeſſors removed to Griefswalde, from which place they returned again in the year 1443. In 1487, a miſunderſtanding having ariſen between the dukes and the town, the univerſity was removed to Lubeck, but reſtored again in 1492. This place has ſuffered thrice by the peſtilence, and at the beginning of the reformation, was almoſt entirely forſaken by its profeſſors and ſtudents, till, in 1530, Arnold Buren vigorouſly ſet about the reſtoration of it, and in 1560, the emperor, Ferdinand, endowed it with a new charter. Purſuant to a convention, made in 1563, between the dukes and the town, the former nominate and pay 15 profeſſors, and the town 9. The ſenate of the academy conſiſts of nine ducal profeſſors, and the nine appointed by the magiſtracy. In the ſame convention it was agreed that the dukes ſhould annually contribute the ſum of 3000 florins, and the town 500, towards the ſalaries of the profeſſors. The magiſtracy conſiſts of three burgher-maſters, one ſyndic, 12 aldermen, one ſecretary, and a prothonotary. It is endowed with the right of coining copper, ſilver, and gold, and in conſequence thereof has a mint. Both the civil and criminal juriſdiction are veſted in the magiſtracy, though with right of appeal to the two ſupreme courts of juſtice, except in thoſe caſes where no appeal is allowed. The town enjoys other conſiderable privileges, yet is hereditarily ſubject to the dukes, to whom, as an acknowledgment of its ſubjection, it annually pays the ſum of 55 rixdollars, as an urbor, or original tribute, as likewiſe the ſum of 600 florins, in conſideration of the grant of an exciſe. Roſtock carries on a large trade. About the year 1030, it was erected into a town, and in 1160, enlarged and fortified out of the remains of the town of Kiſzin, which once ſtood in its neighbourhood. In the year 1218, Lubeck rights were conferred on it, and in the ſame century alſo it was admitted into the Anſeatic confederacy: 25 miles NE. Weiſmar. *Long.* 29. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

ROSTOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl, ſituated near a lake to which it gives name. It is the ſee of a biſhop: 36 miles S. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 57. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

ROSTRENEN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North Coaſts: 6½ leagues S. Guingamp, and 9 SW. St. Brieuc.

ROSTREVOR, a village of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſeated on Carlingford Bay, and well defended from the ſeverity of the weather and open ſea. At the lower end of it is a ſmall quay for ſhips, which ride at anchor a few yards from the ſhore. Here is alſo a ſalt-work, and a pottery for white earthen-ware: 57 miles from Dublin.

ROSWALD, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, inſulated in Sileſia: 6 miles N. Jagendorf.

ROSYTH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife: 3 miles S. Dunfermline.

ROSZINAR, a town of Tranſilvania, the ſee of a biſhop: 5 miles SE. Hermenſtadt.

ROSZLA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Stolberg: 8 miles SSE. Stolberg.

ROSZLAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt-Zerbſt, at the conflux of the Roſzlau and the Elbe: 6 leagues SE. Zerbſt, and 3 N. Deſſau.

ROSZWEIN, or *Ruſſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 16 miles NNE. Chemnitz, and 23 W. Dreſden.

ROT, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Lein, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

ROTA, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the coaſt of the Atlantic, celebrated for its wine: 3 miles W. Puerto de Santa Maria.

ROTACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Maine, near Lichtenfels, in the biſhopric of Bamberg.

ROTAI, or *Rotte*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea: 9 leagues SW. from Timor.

ROTAS, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore: 76 miles NW. Lahore, and 72 ESE. Attock.

ROTAS, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: 65 miles SE. Benares, and 85 SW. Patna.

ROTE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Itſch, 2 miles N. Coburg.

ROTEBRO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 10 miles NNW. Stockholm.

ROTENBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles NW. Schwanaſtadt.

**ROTENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles SW. Freyſtadt.

ROSENBERG, a town and fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name: 12 miles NE. Nuremberg, and 46 NW. Ratiſbon. *Long*. 29. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 31. N.

ROTENBERG, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne. It was formerly the capital of a county, the poſſeſſors of which, to whom it gave name, failing in the reign of the emperor Frederic II. it eſcheated to the counts of Habſburg, and the houſe of Auſtria, as deſcended from them; but in 1385, was reduced by the city of Lucerne: 4 miles N. Lucerne.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, on the north ſide of the Neckar, oppoſite Ehingen: 21 miles SW. Stuttgart, and 40 W. Ulm. *Long*. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 26. N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden, on the Wumme: 17 miles NNE. Verden. *Long*. 26. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 12. N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe, on the Fulda: 32 miles WSW. Muhlhauſen, and 25 SSE. Caſſel. *Long*. 27. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 47. N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen: 12 miles ESE. Croſſen, and 8 SE. Zulichau.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: 14 miles ESE. Spire, and 18 SE. Manheim. *Long*. 26. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 10. N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: 40 miles S. Magdeburg.

ROTENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 10 miles SW. Saxenburg.

ROTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, which contains an aſylum for ſuch as have been actually guilty of manſlaughter. Here are manufactures of ſtockings, Spaniſh lace, and ſtuffs: 15 miles S. Nuremburg, and 20 E. Anſpach.

ROTH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Danube, ſouthweſt of Leipheim.

ROTH, ſee *Munchrodt*.

ROTH AJEST, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz: 4 miles NE. Piſek.

ROTH HAUS, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 7 miles ENE. Neiſſe.

ROTHA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: 6 miles S. Leipſic, and 7 ENE. Pegau.

ROTHAM, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, 5 miles above Ulm.

ROTHBURY, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland: 15 miles NNW. Morpeth, and 302 N. London.

ROTHENBUCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 30 miles ESE. Francfort on the Maine, and 50 ESE. Mentz.

ROTHENBURG, a town of Luſatia, on the river Neiſſe: 12 miles N. Gorlitz, and 52 NE. Dreſden.

ROTHENBURG, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, near the Tauber, ſituated on a mountain. It receives the water for its neceſſary uſes out of the river Tauber, by means of a machine, by which it is forced up the mountain, and from thence aſcends in a direct line to what is called the Kligenthurn, from which it falls down again, producing three fountains in the town. Rothenburg is environed with ditches and walls, the latter of which are fortified with towers. The inhabitants are Lutherans. In the town are five churches; but ſervice is generally performed in two only. Rothenburg is a very ancient place; formerly it boaſted ſome counts of that name, one line of whom ſtyled itſelf from the ancient citadel here; but the real family of the counts of Rothenburg became extinct about the year 1110, in the perſon of count Henry, who ceded the town of Rothenburg to the empire. The emperors, Conrad IV. and Louis, mortgaged it to the houſe of Hohenlohe; but the laſt time of it being mortgaged it redeemed itſelf, and, in 1335, obtained from the emperor, Louis, an aſſurance that it ſhould not be mortgaged any more, which aſſurance alſo the emperors Charles IV. and Wenzel, likewiſe confirmed. To a Roman month it contributes 148 florins, and to each chamber-term 162 rix-dollars, 32½ kruitzers: 18 miles W. Anſpach, and 48 SSW. Bamberg. *Long*. 27. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 16. N.

ROTHENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: 40 miles S. Magdeburg, and 12 NNE. Verden.

ROTHENFELS, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives title to a county belonging to the family of Konigſegg, called Konigſegg Rothenfels: 1 mile NW. Immenſtadt.

ROTHENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine: 16 miles WNW. Wurzburg, and 40 ESE. Francfort on the Maine.

ROTHENSTEIN, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle
Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 8 miles SSE. Kœnigſhofen.

ROTHER, a river of England, in the county of Suſſex, which ru
into the ſea, at Rye.

ROTHER, a river of England, which riſes in the county of Derb
and runs into the Don, near Rotheram, in Yorſhire.

ROTHERAM, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituate
at the conflux of the Rother and the Don, with a weekly market on Mon
day: 6 miles NE. Sheffield, and 160 N. London.

ROTHES, a town of Scotland, in the county of Murray: 7 miles
Elgin.

ROTHEWASSER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony
which runs into the Elbe, about 3 miles below Pirna.

ROTHHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, a
county of Henneberg: 8 miles S. Henneberg, and 23 NNE. Schweinfur

ROTHIA, a town of the iſland of St. Vincent, ſituated in York Ba
*Long*. 61. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 13. 7. N.

ROTHMUNSTER, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swa
bia, on the Neckar. The abbeſs is aſſeſſed in the matricula of the empi
nineteen florins, and is taxed to the imperial chamber forty rixdolla
fifty-four kruitzers: 1½ mile S. Rothwell.

ROTHSAY, a ſea-port town of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt
the iſland of Bute. *Long*. 1. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 50. N.

ROTHWEIL, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia
ſituated on the Neckar. It is a very ancient imperial town, and was e
gaged by the emperors, Charles IV. and Wenceſlaus, to be maintained
ſuch. In 1463, it entered into an alliance, for the firſt time, and in 151
into one for ever, with the cantons of Swiſſerland, reſerving, however,
due allegiance to the empire: but receiving an Auſtrian garriſon in 163
on its being beſieged by the Swedes, it was excluded from that allianc
The principal thing in this town is the imperial tribunal; the firſt trac
of which are to be found in the provincial court of Swabia, which ſeems
have received its origin in the time of the emperor Louis of Bavaria, a
till the middle of the 15th century, was ſometimes called the provinci
court of the emperor, and ſometimes the imperial tribunal of Rothwe
The matricular aſſeſſment is 14 florins, and the tax 167 rixdollars 14 krui
zers; the inhabitants are Roman Catholics: 44 miles SSW. Stuttgar
and 44 SE. Straſburg.—In the year 1643, this town was taken by t
French.

ROTHWEIL, or *Rowell*, a town of England, in the county of No
thampton, with a weekly market on Monday: 29 miles N. Bedford, a
79 N. London.

ROTHWENSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upp
Saxony, and margraviate of Meiſſen: 3 miles S. Pirna.

ROTIME, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, near the Atlanti

ROTNEBY, or *Ronneby*, a ſea-port town of Sweden, near a river
the ſame name, which runs into the Baltic. This place was formerly fo
tified; and till the time of Charles XI. was a little town, having bee
built by one of the kings of Denmark. It ſtill carries on ſome trade, a
has an harbour, ſome medicinal ſprings, and ſeveral manufactures. T
inhabitants of Ronneby are free of Carlſcrona: 3 leagues W. Calſcrona.

ROTONDO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and provin
of Baſilicata: 6 miles SSE. Turſi.

ROTTENBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 14 mil
NNW. Landſhut, and 27 E. Ingoldſtadt.

ROTTENEG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1
miles SW. Freyſtadt.

ROTTENMANN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 2
miles NW. Judenburg, and 84 SW. Vienna. *Long*. 32. 19. E. Ferro
*Lat*. 47. 31. N.—This town was taken by the troops of the French Re
public, in the month of April, 1797.

ROTTENSTEIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kongigingrat
8 miles WNW. Geyerſberg.

ROTTERDAM, a fortreſs in the iſland of Celebes, belonging to t
Dutch, near Macaſſar.

ROTTERDAM, ſee *Anamooka*.

ROTTERDAM, a city and ſea-port town of Holland, ſituated on
river named Rotter, where it joins the Meuſe: ſome ſuppoſe it was bui
by Rotherius, a ſon of a king of the Sicambrians, from whence it is ſa
to have taken its name; while others, with as much probability, ſuppo
that it took its name from the river Rotter; however that may be, it ha
the privileges of a city not long after the year 1270. About the ye
1297, it was taken by the Flemings; and in the year 1418, Walrav
lord of Brederode, chief of the Houcks, made himſelf maſter of it, a
drove out the Cabillautins. It holds the firſt rank in the aſſembly of t
ſtates among the ſmall cities of Holland, though, next to Amſterdam, it
the richeſt and moſt flouriſhing city of the whole ſtate, on account of t
conveniency of its harbour, which is ſo deep that the largeſt veſſels may c
ter, and by means of canals load and unload at the merchants' ware-houſe
This port is much more frequented by Britiſh traders than Amſterda

for after they have weighed anchor, one tide brings them out to ſea. Among the principal buildings are the town-houſe, the bank, the Eaſt and Weſt India houſes, the arſenal, and ſome of the churches, particularly that dedicated to St. Laurent. There is here a college of admiralty, which holds the chief rank in the United States. On the eaſt ſide of the city they have a large baſon and dock, for the purpoſe of building and launching veſſels employed in the ſervice of the admiralty, and the Eaſt India company. The magiſtracy is compoſed of a council of 24, out of which are elected 4 burgo-maſters, a grand bailly, and 7 echevins. Beſides the magiſtracy of the city, they have three other tribunals, firſt, the college of the grand bailly, or dyckgrave of Schieland, and council, which is compoſed partly of nobility, and partly of the cities of Rotterdam, Goude, and Schiedam; they hold their aſſemblies at Rotterdam, in a houſe which they call Landhuys, and their buſineſs is to inſpect the dikes, ſuperintend the roads and canals, and take care of every thing that concerns the environs of the city. The ſecond tribunal is that of the judges of Schieland, whoſe juriſdiction extends over what does not belong particularly to the magiſtrates of cities. The third is the college of the lords of the admiralty for the Menſe, who have a houſe ſet apart for that buſineſs. The celebrated Eraſmus was a native of this place, whoſe ſtatue is ſtill to be ſeen; and the houſe in which he was born yet remains: 30 miles SSW. Amſterdam. *Long*. 21. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 55. N.

ROTTES, a town of Norway: 50 miles NE. Romſdal.

ROTTI, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long*. 30. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 45. N.

ROTTINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Tauber: 13 miles WNW. Rottenburg, and 9 NE. Mergentheim.

ROTTOFREDO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: 5 miles W. Piacenza.

ROTWESSELY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 5 miles N. Biezow.

ROTZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 24 miles N. Tulln, and 34 NNW. Vienna.

ROTZHOF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Muehr: 16 miles S. Graz.

ROTZOW, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: 9 miles ESE. Saatz.

ROUALTHA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 108 miles SSE. Mecca.

ROUARA, a town of South America, in Guiana.

*Rouardière* (*La*), a rock near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: 1 mile ESE. Noirmont Point.

ROVASIO, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: 13 miles N. Vercelli, and 4 SW. Gattinara.

ROVATO, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: 10 miles WNW. Breſcia.

ROUBAIX, a town of France, in the department of the North: 3 leagues NW. Tournay, and 1¾ NE. Lille.

ROUCY, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: 4½ leagues SE. Laon.

ROUELLE, a river of France, which riſes near Le Queſnoy, and runs into the Scheldt, at Valenciennes.

ROUEN, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Lower Seine, ſituated on the Seine: before the revolution, the capital of Normandy, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. It is large, populous, and commercial, with ſeveral manufactures, and contains upwards of 7000 houſes, and 36 pariſh churches. On the market-place is a ſtatue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the Engliſh for a witch: 13 poſts SW. Amiens, and 15½ NW. Paris. *Long*. 18. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 28. N.—In the year 1117, a battle was fought in this city, between the Engliſh and the French, in which the latter were defeated: Rouen then belonged to the king of England, as part of Normandy. In the year 1204, it was ſurrendered to the king of France. In the month of Auguſt or September, 1418, Henry V. of England began a ſiege which continued five months, during which time the inhabitants defended the city nobly, and endured the moſt ſevere hardſhips, but were at laſt obliged to ſurrender, on condition of paying 345,000 crowns of gold, and ſwearing allegiance to the conqueror, who entered on the 19th of January, 1419.

ROVER, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan: 9 miles E. Ciſmone.

ROVERBELLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 12 miles NNW. Mantua.

ROVEREDO, or *Rovereith*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, containing a ſtrong citadel, and which was built by the lords of Caſtelbarco, but in the year 1445, was taken from them by the Venetians, from whom Maximilian I. wreſted it again by the ſword, and incorporated it with the county of Tyrol. In this town a fine ſilk is made, and a great trade carried on in it. The wine which grows in this tract is called *Goccia d'Oro*, or *Golden drops*: 8 miles SE. Trent, and 12 E. Riva.—On the 4th of September, 1796, this town was taken by the French, immediately after a battle, in which the Auſtrians loſt 7000 priſoners, 25 pieces of cannon, 50 waggons, and 7 ſtandards.

ROUERGUE, before the revolution, a province of France, about 25 leagues in length, and 18 in breadth; bordered on the eaſt and ſouth by Languedoc, on the weſt by Quercy, and on the north by Auvergne; the land is not very fertile, but produces much wood, and mines of copper, iron, ſulphur, vitriol, &c.; the principal rivers are the Tarn and the Lot, Rhodez was the capital city. It now forms the department of the Aveiron.

ROUEZ LE GUILLAUME, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sillé: 1 league S. Sillé.

ROUFFIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montignac: 3 leagues SW. Montignac.

ROUGEMENT, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaumes-les-Dames: 2½ leagues Beaumes-les-Dames, and 3¾ SE. Vezoul.

ROUGERET (*La*), a rock near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: 3 miles SE. St. Helier.

ROUGHY, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Kenmare river, 2 miles NW. Kenmare.

ROUGNAT, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe: 3 leagues S. Evaux.

ROUJAN, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers: 2 leagues NW. Pezenas, and 3½ NNE. Beziers.

ROVIGNO, a ſea-port town of Iſtria: 68 miles E. Venice, and 34 S. Trieſte. *Long*. 31. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 15. N.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, and capital of the Poleſine de Rovigo, on the river Adigetto, the ſee of the biſhop of Adria, to the decline of which town it owes its increaſe: 37 miles SSW. Venice, and 14 NNE. Ferrara.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin, on the Adige: 14 miles SSW. Vicenza, and 23 W. Padua.

ROUILLAC, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cognac: 4 leagues NW. Angouleſme.

ROUILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: 5 leagues W. Poitiers.

ROULANS L'EGLISE, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: 3 leagues NE. Beſançon, and 3¼ SW. Clerval.

ROULET, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angouleſme: 2½ leagues SW. Angouleſme.

ROUMIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: 2 leagues E. Condom.

ROUND HILL, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long*. 55. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 25. N.

ROUND HILL BLUFF, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, weſt of Montego Bay. *Long*. 77. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 29. N.

ROUND ISLAND, a ſmall iſland of England, in Pool Harbour.

ROUND ISLAND, an iſland in Briſtol Bay, near the weſt coaſt of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 159. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 58. 37. N.

ROUND KEY, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long*. 88. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 30. 15. N.

ROUNDSTONE BAY, a harbour on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Galway, a little to the weſt of Birterbury Bay.

ROUPEYROUX, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: 7 miles SE. Villefranche.

ROUSSE (*Grand* and *Petit*), rocks in the Engliſh Channel: 5 miles NE. from the iſland of Jerſey.

ROUSSELAER, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the river Mandel, where a party of the French were defeated on the 4th of May, 1794, with the loſs of 200 men: 10 miles S. Bruges, and 11 NE. Ypres.

ROUSSILLON, before the revolution, a province which formerly belonged to Spain, bounded on the north by Languedoc, on the eaſt by the Mediterranean, on the ſouth by Catalonia, and on the weſt by the Pyrenées; about 18 leagues in length, and 12 in breadth, the land is fertile in general; the principal rivers are the Tet and the Egly. Perpignan is the capital. It now forms the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées.

ROUSSILLON, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: 3 leagues S. Vienne, and 8 S. Lyons.

ROUSSILLON, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun: 2¼ leagues NNW. Autun, and 2 SW. Lucenay l'Evêque.

ROUTOT, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont Audemer: 5 leagues W. Rouen, and 3 E. Pont Audemer.

ROUTOU, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 85 leagues ENE. Latac.

ROUVRAY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur en Auxois: 3½ leagues SW. Semur en Auxois, and 8 NW. Arnay le Duc.

ROUVRE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: 5 leagues SW. Langres.

ROUVRES, a town of France, in the department of the Cote-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon: 2 leagues SE. Dijon.

ROUVRES, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirecourt: 1¼ league W. Mirecourt, and 4 E. Neufchatel

ROUVROY, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 5 leagues E. Peronne.

*Rouxière (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ancenis: 2½ leagues NE. Ancenis.

ROUY, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nevers: 5 leagues E. Nevers.

ROW, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton: 9 miles NW. Dumbarton.

ROW STOIR, ſee *Point Aſynt*.

ROWAN, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 23 miles SSW. Exeter.

ROWEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 10 miles SE. Chrudim.

ROWENSKO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 6 miles SE. Turnau.

ROWNA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 48 miles E. Lucko.

ROWSA, one of the Orkney Iſlands, about 4 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 3 from north to ſouth: 1 mile N. from Pamona.

ROXBURGH, a town and caſtle of Scotland, which gives name to a county, near the Tiviot, where James II. king of Scotland, loſt his life, in the year 1460, by the burſting of a cannon: 19 miles SW. Berwick, and 32 SE. Edinburg. *Lat.* 55. 35. N.

ROXBURGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Berwickſhire, on the eaſt by Northumberland, on the ſouth-eaſt by Northumberland and Cumberland, on the ſouth-weſt by the county of Dumfries, and on the north-weſt by the county of Selkirk; about 32 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. This county is ſometimes called *Tiviotdale*, and is divided into the diſtricts of Tiviotdale, Liddeſdale, Euſdale, and Eſkdale. It is fruitful in paſture and corn, and eſpecially oats; it abounds with ſheep, horſes, and black cattle, and has plenty of lime, and freeſtone. The moſt conſiderable of its mountains are Cork-row, from which runs a track of hills, weſt, dividing Scotland from England, in many places impaſſable. Here are many ancient ſeats of the nobility. On its borders are thoſe called the *debatable lands*, that were formerly claimed by the borderers of each nation; but judged to the Scots by king James VI. In this ſhire are great remains of Roman encampments, and a military Roman way. The towns of chief note are Jedburgh, Keiſo, Hawick, Melroſs, and Roxburgh.

ROXCESTER, ſee *Wroxeter*.

ROYA *(El)*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 10 miles NNW. Soria.

ROYAL SOUND, a large bay on the coaſt of Kerguelen's Land.

ROYAL, or *Minong Iſland*, an iſland about 35 miles long, and 12 wide, in the north-weſt part of Lake Superior. *Long.* 89. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

ROYAL BAY, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Antigua, a little to the eaſt of Feyerſan's Point.

ROYAN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charante, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marennes on the Garonne. This town was fortified by the Huguenots, and ſo vigorouſly defended againſt Louis XIII. in the year 1621, that he was obliged to draw off his troops; but he afterwards ſeverely avenged this diſgrace, by demoliſhing it ſo entirely, that the preſent place is only the ſuburbs of the former: 4 leagues S. Marennes, and 6 SW. Saintes.

ROYAUMAIX, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toul: 2 leagues N. Toul.

ROYBON, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: 2½ leagues NNW. St. Marcelin, and 7½ SE. Vienne.

ROYE, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Somme: 5 leagues SSW. Péronne, and 8 SE. Amiens. *Long.* 20. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

ROYERE, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourganeuf: 3 leagues SE Bourganeuf.

ROYMATLA, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the mouths of the Ganges.

ROYMONGUL, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the mouths of the Gange

ROYON, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of C lais: 10 miles NW. St. Pol.

ROYSTON, a town of England, ſituated partly in Cambridgeſhir and partly in Hertfordſhire, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. Th town is ſaid to have riſen from a monaſtery, to which Richard I. gave th manor of the town: 22 miles S. Huntingdon, and 37 N. London.

ROZANNA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek 48 miles SW. Novogrodek.

ROZANS, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alp 3½ leagues W. Serres, and 5 E. Nions.

ROZAS *(Las)*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 10 miles NW. Madri

ROZESTVEN, a town of Ruſſia: 32 miles S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 4 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

ROZESTVENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboſ 16 miles SE. Kemſkoi.

ROZESTVENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Arch angel, on the Pinega: 4 miles SE. Pineg.

*Rozières*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, a chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy en Velay: 2½ leagues NNE Le Puy.

ROZOY EN THIERACHE, a town of France, in the department the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: 7 leagu NE. Laon, and 3¾ SE. Vervins.

ROZVALINA TOTAGAI, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, near t lake Kargaldzin. *Long.* 86. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 44. N.

RU ARDNOW, a cape of Scotland, the ſouth-weſt extremity of t iſland of Iſla. *Long.* 2. 28. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

RU ARDVUCHEL, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sou Viſt. *Long.* 4. 23. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 18. N.

RU GREBANISH, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of Harri *Long.* 3. 29. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 57. N.

RU-BORNISKLAG, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſla of Skye. *Long.* 3. 14. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 41. N.

RU INABRARIN, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſla of Skye. *Long.* 2. 55. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 39. N.

RU INAHORDAG, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland South Viſt.

RU REA, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Roſ 9 miles WSW. Udrigill Head.

RU RENISH, a cape of Scotland, at the ſouth extremity of Harri *Long.* 3. 46. W. Edinburg. *Lat.* 57. 49. N.

RU WOCHEL, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county Sutherland: 8 miles S. Cape Wrath.

RUA *(La)*, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 25 mi NE. Orenſe.

RUANEL, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 38 miles SSW. Candy.

RUATAN, or *Rattan*, an iſland of North America, in the Bay Honduras: about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, ſurrounded w rocks and ſhoals; with a harbour capable of containing a large fleet ſhips. In the year 1742, a ſettlement was formed here by the Engli for the purpoſe of the logwood trade, but it was ſoon abandoned. *Lo* 90. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 20. N.

RUBEZNOI, a fort of Ruſſia, on the Ural: 20 miles NE. Uralſkoi.

RUBIA, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz, on the ri Vipao: 4 miles SE. Goritz.

RUBIELOS, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 22 mi SE. Teruel.

RUBIERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 5 miles W Modena.

RUBLACEDO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 18 miles S. Frias.

RUCHENWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper S ony, and Ucken Mark of Brandenburg: 2 miles NE. Storkow.

RUCKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola miles W. Gurckfeld, and 29 E. Laybach.

RUCKERSWALDE, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Nei 5 miles ESE. Neiſſe.

RUDAW, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 12 mi SW. Lick.

RUDAW, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland, which, account of its ſituation in a defile, was formerly fortified with a caſ which now lies in ruins. This place is remarkable for the victory tained by the knights of the Teutonic Order, in 1370, over Kinſt great duke of Lithuania, in memory of which a ſtone pillar was ere in a field near Tranzau, which is ſtill remaining. A great many anc monuments of the pagan idolatry are ſtill to be ſeen in the neighbourh of Rudaw: 12 miles NNW. Konigſberg.

RUDEN, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic, near the coaſt of Pomera amidſt ſhoals and ſand-banks, whence it is probable that it was once larger, and what puts this beyond all doubt, is, that, in the year 126 had two church-villages, called *Ruden* and *Carven*. On this iſland is a caſtle. Betwixt it and the little iſland of Die is a ſand, 8 miles in length, and 2 broad.

RUDENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Caſtel: 28 miles WSW. Bamberg, and 18 E. Wurzburg.

RUDESTETT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: 7 miles N. Erfurt.

RUDISHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, in the Rhingau, celebrated for its wine: 19 miles W. Mentz, and 3 N. Bingen.

RUDKIOBING, a ſea-port town of Denmark, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland Langeland, and the only town in the iſland. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in corn and proviſions. *Long.* 10. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

RUDNA, a town of Hungary: 12 miles NNW. Kemnitz.

RUDNIKI, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 12 miles SSW. Wilna.

RUDNIKZA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia: 46 miles S. Belgrade.

RUDOLFWERTH, or *Newſtadtein*, or *Novomeſto*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, ſituated on the Gurk, and founded in the year 1365, by the Auſtrian archduke, Rudolph IV. privileged, and called after his own name. In this town is a provoſtſhip, or a collegiate church, erected in the year 1509, four other churches, and two convents. The many incurſions which the Turks made into the territory belonging to this town, in the 15th and 16th centuries, together with the ſucceeding fires and the plague, have wholly ſtripped it of its former flouriſhing condition: 42 miles SSW. Pettau, and 45 E. Trieſte. *Long.* 42. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat* .46. N.

RUDOLSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt, which gives title to a branch of the houſe of Schwarzburg, on the Saal: 24 miles SE. Erfurt, and 19 S. Weimar.

RUDTSDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 9 miles E. Leutmiſchi.

RUE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Friburg, capital of a bailiwic: 10 miles W. Gruyeres.

RUE, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville. The chief trade is in fiſh, ſheep, wool, horſes, and cattle: 5½ leagues SW. Heſdin, and 4 NW. Abbeville.

RUE, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn, 3 miles S. Welſhpool.

RUE, a river of France, which runs into the Dordogne, near Bort.

RUEBLAND, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 6 miles SSE. Spital.

RUEDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 11 miles ESE. Leon.

RUEDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 16 miles SW. Valladolid.

RUEDOCK, a river of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Dee, about a mile E. Bala.

RUEMANNSFELDEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 36 miles E. Ratiſbon, and 18 SE. Cham.

RUERLOO, a town of Zutphen: 4 miles W. from Borckeloe.

RUESCAR, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 15 miles E. Almeria.

RUESTA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Aragon: 24 miles W. Jaca.

RUETZENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles ENE. Entzerſtorff.

RUFFACH, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar: 2½ leagues S. Colmar, and 9 NNW. Bâle.—In the year 1675, this town was taken by marſhal Turenne.

RUFFEC, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Charente: 11½ leagues S. Poitiers, and 8 N. Angouleſme. *Long.* 17. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 2. N.

RUFISCO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kayor, ſituated on the ſea coaſt. The name is a corruption of *Rio Freſco*, given by the Portugueſe. It contains about 300 houſes, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade with Europeans in ſlaves, ſkins, gum, ivory, oſtrich feathers, indigo, cotton, &c.

RUFS, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 20 miles NW. Tilſit.

RUFUVEILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: 3 leagues W. Mortain.

RUGBY, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Saturday, ſituated on the Avon, near a navigable canal: 9 miles ESE. Coventry, and 85 NNE. London.

RUGELEY, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a weekly market on Tueſday, ſituated on a navigable canal, near the Trent: 12 miles SE. Stafford, and 126 NW. London.

RUGEN, an iſland in the Baltic, ſeparated from the coaſt of Hither Pomerania by a ſtrait, not above a mile wide, about ſixty miles in circumference, without reckoning the indentation of the coaſt. It is ſaid to derive its name from the *Rugi*, who at firſt inhabited thoſe Pomeranian coaſts beyond the Oder, but afterwards removed on this ſide of that river, making the country, called after their name, their chief place of reſidence. In the 13th century, the princes of Rugen alſo conquered a tract of land on the continent, but on the deceaſe of the laſt prince of Rugen, namely, duke Wartiſlav XI. who died in 1478, Rugen became united with Pomerania. In 1168, Waldemar I. king of Denmark, ſubdued Rugen, demoliſhed the temple there, and ſuppreſſed the pagan worſhip, compelling the inhabitants to embrace Chriſtianity. Thus the princes of Rugen became vaſſals to the crown of Denmark. At the treaty of Weſtphalia, Rugen was added to the crown of Sweden, as a particular principality. At the peace of Roeſchild, in 1658, and likewiſe at that of Copenhagen, in 1660, Denmark ceded to Sweden all the juriſdiction, civil and eccleſiaſtical, which till that time it had exerciſed over certain lands in the principality of Rugen. The ſea not only environs this iſland, but penetrates every where ſo far into it, as to form ſeveral other iſlands and peninſulas. The ſoil here is very fruitful, eſpecially in all kinds of grain, inſomuch, that every year ſome thouſands of laſts are ſhipped off for Stralſund. It breeds likewiſe abundance of cattle, yields a prodigious plenty of fiſh, but is ſupplied with the fuel it wants from Pomerania, though ſome places afford turf. The nobility here are very numerous, and enjoy conſiderable privileges. The preſident of the provincial tribunal is the prefect or governor, who both by virtue of an ancient cuſtom, and a particular privilege granted by Frederick I. king of Sweden, in 1720 muſt be a native, and nobleman, and to his aſſiſtance are aſſigned a ſecretary and purveyor. Rugen contains 27 pariſhes. Bergen is the capital.

RUGENWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania, on the Wipper: 20 miles NE. Coſſlin. *Long.* 34. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 33. N.

RUGGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: 15 leagues S. Cairoan.

RUGGARD, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen: 10 miles W. Odenſee.

RUGGED ISLE, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

RUGLES, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verneuil: 4 leagues NW. Verneuil: and 7 SW. Evreux.

*Rüheland*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Blankenburg: 5 miles SSW. Blankenburg.

RUHLA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach, celebrated for its manufactures of knives: 4 miles S. Eiſenach.

RUHLAND, or *Ruland*, a town of Luſatia, on the river Elſter: 27 miles N. Dreſden, and 56 E. Leipſic.

RUHR, ſee *Roer*.

RUHRORT, ſee *Roerort*.

RUHTE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim, at the conflux of the rivers Innerſee and Leine: 7 miles NW. Peine.

RUHUNISH, the northern extremity of the Iſle of Skye. *Long.* 3. 7. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 45. N.

RUINAFUART, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Argyle. *Long.* 2. 27. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 26. N.

RUINAGARABERT, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Argyle. *Long.* 2. 26. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 26. N.

RUINANISHAG, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt coaſt of the Iſle of Ila: 6 miles SW. Ruvaal.

RUINES, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Flour: 2 leagues ESE. St. Flour, and 4 N. St. Chely.

RUINTALLIN, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jura, on the north ſide of the entrance into Tarbot Loch.

RUIVAINS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes: 2½ leagues S. Montalegre.

RUKHADORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NNE. Sonneberg.

RUKI, a town of Aſia, in Mingrelia, where the prince has a palace, ſurrounded with a thick wall, ſituated on a river, which runs into the Black Sea: 200 miles W. Teflis.

RULE WATER, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tiviot, 4 miles SW. Jedburg.

RULLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 7 miles NE. Oſnabruck.

RUM ISLAND, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about 24 miles in circumference: 6 miles W. from the ſouthern extremity of the Iſle of Skye. *Long.* 3. 12. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. N.

RUM KEY, one of the ſmaller Bahama Iſlands.

RUMBLE, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands: 2 miles S. Yell.

RUMBURG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with conſiderable manufactures of linen: 9 miles NNE. Kamnitz.

RUMFORD, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex. Here are three markets weekly, that is to ſay, Monday for hogs, Tueſday for calves, ſheep, and lambs, and Wedneſday for corn and proviſions : 17 miles SW. Chelmsford, and 12 NE. London.

RUMIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy : 6 leagues W. Mezieres, and 4 SW. Rocroy.

RUMILLY, a town of the duchy of Savoy. It was once fortified, but diſmantled by Louis XIII. it contains four convents, and between 3000 or 4000 inhabitants : 7 miles WSW. Annecy, and 19 N. Chambery.

RUMMELSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and farther Pomerania, on the Wipper : 25 miles S. Rugenwalde.

RUMNEY *(New,)* or *New Romney*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, and one of the Cinque Ports. This town was very flouriſhing in the reign of William the Conqueror, having then five pariſhes, and a good harbour, but the harbour is ſpoiled by the inundations of the ſea. The members of this Cinque Port are Old Rumney, Bromehill, Ollaſton, and Dungeneſs : Old Rumney, is about 1½ mile W. New Rumney. This was once a large town, with a convenient harbour, but was deſerted by the ſea in the reign of Edward I. : 22 miles SW. Dover, and 71 SE. London. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

RUMNEY MARSH, a tract of land of England, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the county of Kent, 20 miles long, and 8 broad, which contains in that compaſs between 40 and 50,000 acres of firm fruitful land, and ſome of the richeſt paſture in England, which fattens vaſt flocks of ſheep, and herds of black cattle, ſent hither from other parts, and ſold in the markets of London. The ſheep are reckoned rather larger than thoſe of Leiceſterſhire and Lincolnſhire, and their bullocks the largeſt in England, eſpecially thoſe they call ſtalled oxen, from their being kept all the latter ſeaſon within the farmer's yards or ſheds, where they are fed for the winter ſeaſon. This marſh is the place from whence the owlers have for ſo many ages exported wool to France. It is ſuppoſed to have been once covered with the ſea, and is very unwholeſome, therefore is not ſo well peopled as other tracts ; and the parliaments of old times uſed to allure men hither, by exempting them from the payment of the ſubſidies levied in other places. It has two towns and nineteen pariſhes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward IV. by the name of a bailiff, 24 jurats, and the commonalty of Rumney Marſh.

RUMORE, or *Coygach Point*, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt coaſt of the county of Roſs : 58 miles NW. Inverneſs.

RUMPNEY, or *Rymay*, a river of South Wales, which ſeparates the county of Glamorgan from the county of Monmouth, and runs into the Severn, 2 miles NE. Cardiff.

RUMSEY, a town of England, in the county of Hants, on the river Tees, with a weekly market on Saturday. The principal trade of the town is in ſacks, paper, and beer : 31 miles NE. Pool, and 74 SW. London.

RUNA KILLICK, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mull.

RUNAWAY BAY, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

RUNDAL, a river of Norway, which runs into the ſea, near Bergen.

RUNDLE STONE, or *Runnel Stone*, a rock in the Engliſh Channel, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Cornwall : 1 mile S. Tol Peden Penwith.

RUNGIS, a town of France, in the department of Paris : 2¼ leagues S. Paris.

RUNGPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal : 73 miles NE. Mauldah, and 106 NNE. Moorſhedabad.

RUNJETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 9 miles N. Chrudim.

RUNKEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Wied Runkel, ſituated on the Lahn, and conſiſting of about 120 houſes. Appertaining to it is a citadel, which ſtands on a high hill, and was formerly the reſidence of the counts. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture, gardening, and the breeding of cattle. In the year 1634, this town was plundered, and reduced to aſhes by the Croats : 14 miles E. Naſſau. *Long.* 25. 51. E. Ferro *Lat.* 50. 23. N.

RUNN, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia : 4 miles S. Fahlun.

RUNNO, an iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Sweden, in the Baltic. *Long.* 16. 33. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 51. N.

RUNNODE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country : 30 miles NW. Chanderee, and 130 S. Agra.

RUNNY MEAD, a large meadow of England, in the county of Surry, between the river Thames and Egham, celebrated for being the place where king John, after a debate of ſome days, ſigned and ſealed the famous Magna Charta : 5 miles E. Windſor, and 1 W. Staines.

RUNOE, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Gulf of Riga : 48 miles NNW. Riga. *Long.* 41. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 44. N.

RUPELMOND, a town of Flanders, ſituated in the country of Waes, oppoſite to the river Ruppel, where it enters the Scheldt : it was erected into a comté in the year 1650, in favour of the houſe of Recourt and Li ques : 8 miles SSW. Antwerp, and 18 N. Bruſſels.

RUPERDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : miles NNW. Branau.

RUPERT, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont : miles N. Bennington.

RUPERT'S BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

RUPERT'S FORT, a fort on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes : about a mile and a half N. from Speight's Town.

RUPERT'S HEAD, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 41. N.

RUPERT'S RIVER, a river of North America, which runs fro Lake Miſtaſin into James's Bay, Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 78. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

RUPERTSDORF *(Hohen)*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy Auſtria : 5 miles SW. Ziſterſdorf.

RUPICHSTERADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg : 4 miles NE. Blankenberg.

RUPPE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chi place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchâteau : 2¾ leagues NW. Vicherey, and 2½ N. Neufchateau.

RUPPEL, a river of Brabant, which is formed by the union of t Senne, the Demer, and the Dyle, and joins the Scheldt, at Rupelmond.

RUPERTSGRUN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland : 6 miles N. Plauen.

RUPPIN *(New)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Middle Mark of Brandenburg ; the capital of a county or circle the ſame name ; containing two Lutheran churches, and 800 burghers it is ſituated on a large lake, formed by the river Rhine, and has conſiderable manufactures of cloth. *Old Ruppin* is ſeated on the ſame lake, oppoſite to New Ruppin : 30 miles NNW. Berlin, and 32 NNE. Brandenburg. *Long.* 30. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 55. N.

RUPRECHTSHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy Auſtria : 12 miles SE. Ips.

RUREMOND, or *Roermond*, a town of Upper Guelderland, ſituat on the river Roer, at its union with the Meuſe ; it takes its name fro that river, and the word *Mondt*, which ſignifies mouth, as if it was ſaid T *Mouth of the Roer*. It was ſurrounded with walls and ſix gates by Oth ſurnamed the Cripple, fourteenth comte of Guelderland. In the ye 1290, the emperor Rodolphus granted it the privilege of coining mone In the year 1562, it was erected into a biſhopric by pope Paul IV. und the archbiſhopric of Malines. The cathedral is the only pariſh churc Its magiſtracy is compoſed of nine echevins, and two ſecretaries. In t year 1665, an accidental fire deſtroyed almoſt all the houſes, convents, a the biſhop's palace. It was often taken and retaken by the Dutch a Spaniards in their civil wars. The emperor, Charles V. made himſe maſter of it by treaty, in 1543. The Hollanders took it in 1567, a abandoned it a ſhort time afterwards. The Spaniards then put in a garriſon of Germans, under the comte de Polweiller. In the year 1577, t Dutch laid ſiege to it, under the command of comte de Hohenlo, but t comte de Berlaimont advancing with ſome Spaniſh troops, obliged the to retire. They were more ſucceſsful in 1632, when they took Ruremon and Venlo. The Spaniards retook it in 1637, and held it peaceably ti the 2d of October, 1702, when it was taken by the army of the allie under the prince of Naſſau-Saarbruck. The Dutch remained maſters t the year 1716, when they evacuated it to the troops of the emperor, whom the magiſtrates took the oath of fidelity the ſame year. It was t ken by the French, under Miranda, the 15th of December, 1792, and r taken by the Pruſſians the latter end of February, 1793 : 30 miles N. A la Chapelle, and 25 N. Maeſtricht.

RUREY, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chi place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Quingey : 1¼ league E. Quingey, a 1¼ W. Ornans.

RUSBACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, 2 mil above Hainburg, in the archduchy of Auſtria.

RUSBACH *(Hohen)*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 9 miles N. Korn Neuburg.

RUSCEK, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria : 54 miles Ternova.

RUSCIUD, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Perſian Gulf, leagues W. Ormus.

RUSE, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania : miles NE. Adrianople.

RUSECK, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 2 mi N. Konigingratz.

RUSH *(The)*, a ſand bank near the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, and county Wexford, about 4 miles long, and hardly 1 broad : a little to the ſouth Glaſſcarrick Point.

RUSH, a pretty large fiſhing-town in the county of Dublin, 19 mi from the metropolis. The ling, cured here, is exported in great quantities to foreign parts, and has long been celebrated for its ſuperior flavour.

RUSHIN, or *Caſtle Ruſhin*, ſee *Caſtletown.*

RUSI, a town of Walachia: 18 miles SE. Brancovan, and 42 SW. Buchoreſt.

RUSPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles S. Sonneberg.

RUSS, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, and principal place of a diſtrict, ſituated at the mouth of the river Ruſſe: 20 miles NW. Tilſit.

RUSSE, a river of Pruſſia, one of the branches of the Memmel, which runs into the Curiſch Haff.

*Ruſſelée*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 58 miles S. Moſul.

RUSSELSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt, on the Maine: 6 miles E. Mentz, and 13 NW. Darmſtadt.

RUSSEY (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite: 3 leagues S. St. Hypolite, and 9 NE. Pontarlier.

RUSSI, a town of Italy, in the Romagna: 8 miles NE. Faenza.

RUSSIA. This vaſt empire extends from the 41ſt to the 205th degrees of longitude eaſt from Ferro, and from the 43d to the 78th degrees of north latitude. On the north it is bounded by the Frozen Sea, on the eaſt by the North Pacific Ocean, on the ſouth by the Pacific Ocean, Chineſe and other parts of Tartary, the dominions of Perſia, the Caſpian Sea, Aſiatic and European Turkey, and on the weſt by Poland, Lithuania, Baltic, Finland, and Lapland. It is divided into forty-two governments, the names of which are, Peterſburg, Archangel, Olonetz, Viborg, Revel, Riga, Pſkov, Tver, Novgorod, Vologda, Jaroſlavl, Koſtrom, Viatka, Perm, Tobolſk, Moſcow, Smolenſk, Polotſk, Mogilev, Tchernigov, Novgorod Sieverſkoi, Charkov, Kurſk, Orel, Kaluga, Tula, Riazan, Vladimir, Niznei Novgorod, Kazan, Simbirſk, Penza, Tambov, Voronez, Saratov, Upha, Kolivan, Irkutſk, Kiev, Ekaterinoſlav, Caucaſus, and the country of the Coſacs. As this empire conſiſts of ſo great a number of provinces, many of which are very extenſive, the ſoil and temperature of the air muſt vary conſiderably in different parts of it; and, conſequently, one province may ſupply what is wanting in another. In thoſe parts which lie beyond the 60th degree of latitude, there are but few places where corn will grow to maturity; and in the northern part of the empire no garden fruits are produced, except in the country about Archangel, where horned cattle are alſo bred, and a great many buſhes and ſhrubs grow ſpontaneouſly, which yield ſeveral ſorts of berries. There is alſo plenty of wild beaſts and fowls, and ſeveral ſorts of fiſh in the neighbourhood of that city. In thoſe provinces which lie in the middle of the empire, the air is mild and temperate, and the ſoil produces all kinds of trees and garden fruits, corn, honey, &c. They are alſo well ſtocked with horned cattle, the woods abound in game, and the rivers are navigable, and full of the beſt ſorts of fiſh. In the ſouthern provinces the climate is hot: and though many barren waſtes are to be met with in ſome parts of them, yet in other places they are covered with verdure and flowers. Tobacco, wine, and ſilk, might be produced in them, and they are well watered with rivers, which afford plenty of fiſh, nor are they deſtitute of game, in proportion to the extent and number of the woods. Medicinal and ſaline ſprings are not uncommon in Ruſſia. Fine ſilver, which alſo yields ſome gold, is dug out of the mines in this country, and likewiſe exceedingly fine copper, iron, and many other minerals; as the famous marien-glaſs, called by ſome Maſcovy-glaſs, or iſing-glaſs, &c. with ſeveral precious ſtones. In the middle and northern parts of the empire, the cold is very ſevere, and the days extremely ſhort in winter; but the ſummers are warm and delightful; and even in the ſhorteſt nights the twilight is very luminous. At the winter ſolſtice, when the day is at the ſhorteſt, the ſun riſes and ſets on the horizon of ſome of the principal cities in the Ruſſian empire according to the following table:

| | | | H. | M. | | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At Aſtrachan, | ſun riſes | — | 7 | 48 | ſun ſets | 4 | 12 |
| Kiev, | — | — | 8 | 7 | — | 3 | 53 |
| Moſcow, | — | — | 8 | 37 | — | 3 | 23 |
| Riga, | — | — | 8 | 47 | — | 3 | 13 |
| Tobolſk, | — | — | 8 | 56 | — | 3 | 4 |
| Peterſburg, | — | — | 9 | 15 | — | 2 | 45 |
| Archangel, | — | — | 10 | 24 | — | 1 | 36 |

At the ſummer ſolſtice, when the day is at its greateſt length, this order is reverſed. A perſon may travel cheap, and with great expedition in Ruſſia, both in ſummer and winter, eſpecially in the ſledges during the latter ſeaſon. The draught-horſes are extremely ſwift, and the roads very good, particularly in the winter time, between the principal cities of this country. It is nothing extraordinary to go with poſt-horſes from Peterſburg to Moſcow, which is about 440 miles, in 72 hours; and a commodious ſledge, drawn by a pair of poſt horſes, for this diſtance, may be hired for 14 or 15 rubels. Not one-third of the Ruſſian empire is ſufficiently peopled, or properly cultivated. The number of inhabitants who pay the poll-tax and furniſh recruits, is computed at near 13,000,000, and of the whole to near 27,000,000. Before the time of Peter I. the Ruſſians were, and in ſome reſpects not undeſervedly, looked upon as mere ſavages. But that wiſe and great prince by incredible application, and a proper temperature of ſeverity and mildneſs, brought about ſuch a happy change in their manners, as in a great meaſure ſets them on a level with the other civilized nations of Europe. The inſatiable eagerneſs of the common people after ſpirituous and other ſtrong liquors, eſpecially in the carnival time, is by Dr. Buſching imputed in a great meaſure to the rigorous faſts they obſerve, and the ſlender diet they live upon throughout the year. Their food chiefly conſiſts of turnips, cabbage, peas, large cucumbers, onions, and coarſe ill-taſted fiſh. Their drink is quas, which is a kind of ſmall beer; and even among the gentry brandy always makes a part of every repaſt. Among the lower ſort, it is generally the men who give themſelves up to theſe exceſſes; though, indeed, it is no uncommon ſight at Peterſburg to ſee a drunken woman ſtaggering along the ſtreets. The Ruſſian women are extremely fond of paint, and look upon a ruddy complexion as the very eſſence of beauty; ſo that in the Ruſſian language red and beautiful are ſynonymous terms. Perſons of diſtinction dreſs after the German and French manner, and are very fond of ſtate and ſplendour. The dreſs of the common people in Ruſſia is mean, but they are neat and cleanly in their apparel. Perſons of both ſexes wear a croſs on their breaſts, which is put on when they are baptized, and never laid aſide as long as they live. The peaſants' croſſes are of lead, but thoſe worn by the better ſort are of gold or ſilver. The peaſants let their beards grow to their full length. The Ruſſians ſeldom fail of bathing twice a week: for which purpoſe almoſt every houſe-keeper is provided with a bath; and he that has none of his own goes to the public baths. They often ſally out naked from the warm bath, run about in the cold, and roll themſelves in the ſnow; and then they plunge again into the bath: this viciſſitude of heat and cold they look upon as beneficial to the conſtitution, by rendering them hardy and robuſt. There is commonly a brick ſtove or large oven in every room in the houſe of a peaſant, which takes up the fourth part of the area, and is flat at the top and boarded; on which, and a kind of ſhelves round the room, the whole family ſleep. Their furniture conſiſts of three benches, an oblong table, and a picture of a ſaint or two. The peaſants are but vaſſals to the great, and groan under many oppreſſions; but they are ſo far from being dull and ſtupid, that they are remarkably acute and witty, and do not want for natural parts. The Ruſſian nobility formerly conſiſted ſolely of kneſes, or princes, and gentlemen. Bojar is not a title of nobility, but anciently denoted a poſt or office, as a privy counſellor, &c. Peter the Great added the titles of the counts and barons to the former; and, in 1714, ordered that the eſtates of the nobility ſhould not be divided; and alſo inveſted the proprietors with full power to leave their eſtates to that child or heir whom they ſhould think moſt worthy of the inheritance; however, this law was repealed in the year 1731. The nobility, with regard to unlimited ſubjection to their ſovereign, are on a level with the reſt of the people; neither does their rank entitle them to high poſts in the ſtate; but they are promoted only according to their merit. The Ruſſian language derives its origin from the Sclavonian; but differs greatly from it at preſent, and with regard to religious ſubjects, is enriched with a great number of Greek words. The alphabet conſiſts of forty-two letters; and moſt of them are Greek characters, as they were written in the ninth century. But as the latter did not expreſs every particular ſound in the Sclavonian language, recourſe was had to ſeveral Hebrew letters, and ſome arbitrary ſigns. There are various dialects uſed in the different parts of the Ruſſian empire, namely the Moſcovite, the Novogrodian, the Ukrainian, and that of Archangel. The Siberian dialect is much the ſame with the laſt. The Ruſſians profeſs the religion of the Greek church which was firſt embraced by the great ducheſs Olga, in the year of Chriſt 955, and afterwards by her grandſon, the great duke Wladimir, in 988, whoſe example was followed by his ſubjects. The inhabitants of the provinces conquered from Sweden profeſs Lutheraniſm, and the Proteſtants, of whom there are great numbers among the Ruſſians, as alſo the Papiſts, enjoy a full liberty of conſcience, and the public exerciſe of their religion; ſo that they have churches and prieſts or miniſters at Peterſburg, Cronſtadt, Moſcow, Archangel, and Aſtrachan: but the Papiſts have no longer the privilege of hanging up bells in their churches. The Arminians have their public places of worſhip only at Aſtrachan. A conſiderable number of the Ruſſian ſubjects profeſs the Mahometan religion, and greater numbers are ſtill Pagans. In order to promote their converſion, the ſynod has inſtituted a peculiar ſociety for propagating Chriſtian knowledge, called *Collegium de propaganda Fide*; and we are informed by the public papers, that many thouſands of them have been converted to Chriſtianity. There are great numbers of convents for the religious of both ſexes in the Ruſſian empire; but Peter I. very prudently ordered, that no man ſhould be permitted to enter on a monaſtic life before he is 30 years of age, and that no woman ſhould take the veil under 50, and then not without the expreſs approbation and licenſe of the holy ſynod. Before the reign of Peter I. the ſeveral branches of learning were but little known in Ruſſia; but that illuſtrious monarch ſpared neither expence nor trouble to diſpel the clouds of ignorance in which his ſubjects were involved, and to inſpire them with a taſte for arts and ſciences. That great prince founded an academy of ſciences, an univerſity, and a gymnaſium or ſeminary at Peterſburg, beſides other ſchools in the different parts of his empire; invited ſeveral perſons of diſtinguiſhed learning from Germany, France, and Holland, to ſettle at Peterſburg, collected a great number of books; and encouraged his ſubjects to travel into thoſe countries where arts and ſciences were known to flouriſh. Theſe wiſe and laudable meaſures are ſtill continued; and have cultivated many geniuſes among the Ruſſians, who have made a conſiderable figure in the republic of letters. The members of the academy of ſciences at St. Peterſburg, not only publiſh collections of their own memoirs; but compoſe a variety of books for the inſtruction of youth in the ſciences, beſides tranſlations of the moſt uſeful books publiſhed in foreign countries. All mechanic arts and trades are continually improving in Ruſſia; and thoſe improvements are not entirely owing to foreigners who reſide there, but even the natives are ſpurred on by emulation to equal, and ſometimes exceed, their maſters. Formerly, the Ruſſians were wholly employed in agriculture, feeding of cattle, hunting, and fiſhing. What they moſtly excelled in was making yuchte, or Ruſſia leather, which had been a ſecret of a long ſtanding among them; but they were entirely unacquainted with the more ingenious mechanic trades. Great numbers of excellent artificers having been invited to Peterſburg by Peter the Great, the Ruſſians ſhowed that, with proper inſtructions, they did not want a capacity for all kind of handicraft trades, for they have now flouriſhing manufactures of velvet, ſilk, woollen-ſtuffs, and linen; alſo copper, braſs, iron, ſteel, and tin, are wrought; and great guns, arms, wire, cordage, and ſail-cloth, paper, parchment, glaſs, gun-powder, &c. are made in Ruſſia. Ruſſia affords a variety of commodities, which are of great uſe to foreigners, and as the exports of this country greatly exceed its imports, there is a conſiderable annual balance of trade in its favour. The Ruſſian home-commodities are ſables, and black furs, the ſkins of blue and white foxes, ermines, hyenas, lynxes, ſquirrels, bears, panthers, wolves, martens, wild cats, white hares, &c. Likewiſe Ruſſia-leather, copper, iron, a tranſparent foſſil, called marienglas, or Muſcovy-glaſs, tallow, wax, honey, pot-aſh, tar, linſeed-oil, roſin, pitch, train-oil, caviar, ſalt fiſh, caſtor, iſing-glaſs, hemp, flax, thread, Ruſſia-linen, ſail-cloth, callimanco, matting, Siberian muſk, ſoap, feathers, hogs' briſtles, timber, &c. To theſe commodities may be added the Chineſe goods, as rhubarb and other drugs, ſilks, &c. with which the Ruſſians partly furniſh the other countries of Europe. The red and black juchte, or Ruſſia-leather, for colour, ſmell, and ſoftneſs, cannot be equalled in any other part of the world. The quantity of bar and other unwrought iron, annually exported from Ruſſia, amounts, one year with another, to 300,000 puds, each 36 pounds Engliſh. The goods imported into Ruſſia are ſilks, chints, and cotton cloth, and other woollen ſtuffs, fine linen, toys, French brandy, wines, herrings and other fiſh, ſpices, hard-ware, &c. The Ruſſians, at firſt, were ſtrangers to any courſe of exchange, which was not introduced among them till the year 1670; and money was ſo very ſcarce in this country, that foreigners were obliged to barter their goods for thoſe of Ruſſia, and even to give the Ruſſians money in exchange for their commodities. Moſt of the foreign merchants uſed to reſide at Moſcow, and took a journey in ſummer-time to Archangel, where they had their warehouſes and factors. This practice continued till the year 1721, when, by order of Peter the Great, the ſeat of commerce was transferred from Archangel to Peterſburg; and the foreign traders accordingly were obliged to remove their factories to the latter. The Engliſh enjoyed here conſiderable privileges in trade, ſo early as the reign of the czar Iwan Baſilowitz, which were renewed by Peter the Great, who gave them great encouragements, however, that monarch permitted them to ſend their goods only to Moſcow. In 1752, a treaty of commerce was concluded betwixt Ruſſia and England, by which it was ſtipulated that the Engliſh ſhould be allowed the privilege of ſending goods through Ruſſia into Perſia; but capt. Elton, an Engliſhman, having entered into the ſervice of Shah Nadir, in 1746, and built ſhips on the Caſpian Sea for that monarch, the Ruſſians put a ſtop to this trade to Perſia. The Engliſh ſtill have a conſiderable trade with Ruſſia, which exceeds that of any other nation. Ruſſia is by ſome called *Muſcovy*; but this way of ſpeaking is very improper. For to give this empire the name of Moſcovy, from Moſcow, its capital, is as abſurd as if we ſhould term it the Peterſburgian empire. The etymology of the word Ruſſia is uncertain. This, however, is certain, that before the 9th century the name of Ruſſia was entirely unknown; not the leaſt mention of it being made in the preceding ages. The Ruſſians are coloniſts in the country which they now inhabit. The aborigines, or ancient inhabitants, not only in Ruſſia, but all over Siberia, even as far as the borders of China, are called *Tſhudi*; for the ingenious profeſſor Muller, upon enquiring by whom the ancient buildings and ſepulchral monuments were erected, and whether they were the work of the Ruſſians? was every where anſwered by the inhabitants, that theſe monuments, &c. were ſet up by the Tſhudi, who in ancient times had lived in that country. B the Tſhudi, who, as the Ruſſian hiſtory informs us, inhabited the nor part of Ruſſia, antecedent to the preſent poſſeſſors, are properly the Finn Carelian, and Finnean Eſthlanders. The nation from which the Ruſſia derive their origin, were the Slavians, or Sclavonians, who firſt ſettled alon the banks of the Volga, and afterwards near the Danube, in the countri now called Bulgaria and Hungary. But, according to the account of th Ruſſian hiſtorians, being driven from thence by the Wolochers, or Wolo taners, that is the Romans, they firſt removed to the river Boryſthenes, o Dnieper, over-ran all Poland, and, as it is ſaid, built the city of Kiev Afterwards they extended their colonies farther north, to the rivers whic run into the Ilmen lake; confined the Finns within narrower limits; an laid the foundation of the city of Novgorod. The towns of Smolenſk an Tchernikov appear alſo to have been built by the Sclavonians. Indeed the dates of theſe events cannot be properly aſcertained. In the 9th cen tury, the Scandinavians, who were the Danes, Normans or Norwegians and Swedes, emigrated from the north, and croſſing the Baltic, came t ſeek for habitations in Ruſſia. They firſt ſubdued the Courlanders, Livo nians, and Eſthonians; and extending their conqueſts ſtill farther, the exacted tribute from the Novogrodians, and ſettled kings over them; an traded as far as Kiev, and even to Greece. They were called *Wareger* which name, according to M. Muller, ſignifies "ſeafaring people," an probably was firſt uſed by the Scandinavians, but afterwards by the Ru ſians; and with people unacquainted with the northern language, thi word came, in time, to paſs for a proper name. Not to mention othe etymologies, it may poſſibly be derived from the old northern word Wa that is war, and may be rendered "warlike." To theſe Warregers, th name of Ruſſes or Ruſſians owes its origin. The three Waregerian bro thers, Rurik, Sineus, and Truwor, were elected as chiefs by the Ruſſians After the deceaſe of the two laſt, Rurik became the ſole ſovereign. I the year of Chriſt 955, Olga, who was the conſort of his ſon and ſucceſſo the great duke Igor, was baptized at Conſtantinople; and, in the ye 988, Wladimir, Ruriſk's grandſon, likewiſe embraced the Chriſtian reli gion. The city of Kiev was the reſidence of all the great dukes or ſove reigns of Ruſſia till the 12th century. Jaroſlaw, who died in the ye 1055, divided his dominions among his twelve ſons. The Tartars, wh lived on plunder, took advantage of the weakneſs of the brothers on thi partition of the Ruſſian dominions, by making frequent inroads into the territories. Theſe incurſions, with the eſtabliſhment of the knights of t Teutonic order in Livonia, brought the great duchy of Ruſſia to the brin of ruin in the beginning of the 13th century. When the ſtate was in th utmoſt danger of being loſt, the brave and wiſe prince Alexander exerte himſelf againſt his enemies; and by his courage and conduct, partly i his father's lifetime, when he was hereditary prince, and partly after hi death, while he was great duke, reſcued his country from the calamitie under which it groaned. In the year 1241, he obtained a ſignal victory near the river Neva, over the Swedes and the Teutonic knights of Livonia and on that account he was honoured with the firname of Nevſki. In 1245 he ſucceeded his father, Jaroſlaw, as great duke; and after a glorious an happy reign, ended his days in the year 1263. In the 14th century Ruſſia fell almoſt entirely under the dominion of the Tartars and Poles and about the cloſe of the 15th century, Iwan Baſilowitz I. ſhook off th Tartarian yoke, ſubdued the petty princes of Ruſſia, and laid the fir foundation of the preſent grandeur of the Ruſſian monarchy. Peter I whoſe name will be remembered with honour to the lateſt poſterity, adde Livonia, Ingermania, and a part of Carelia, to his dominions by the peac of Nyſtadt. He alſo brought about a wonderful change in the manner of his ſubjects, built the city of Peterſburg, put trade and manufacture on an excellent footing, eſtabliſhed the right of the Ruſſian czar to nominate a ſucceſſor, took upon him the title of emperor, and by his action juſtly acquired the ſurname of Great. He finiſhed his glorious courſe i the year 1725. On the 5th of February, 1722, the emperor, Peter th Great, publiſhed an ordinance, by which the ſucceſſion was entirely to depend on the will and pleaſure of the reigning ſovereign; and this is th only written fundamental law with regard to the ſucceſſion in Ruſſia. Th power of the Ruſſian emperor is abſolute and unlimited. The ancient ſovereigns of Ruſſia ſtyled themſelves great dukes, and afterwards were calle czars; but Peter I. aſſumed the title of emperor, which was offered him by his ſubjects, and is now acknowledged by all Europe.

RUSSIA *(Black)*, a province of Lithuania, which included the palatinate of Novogrodek.

RUSSIA *(Little*, or *Red)*. This country was formerly governed b its own dukes, but on the deceaſe of the laſt duke, which happened i 1340, king Caſimir, by right of conſanguinity, laid claim to Red Ruſſia and rendered it a province of Poland. King Louis divided the territor of Red Ruſſia among the Hungarians; however, they were again drive out of them in 1396, and though Uladiſlaus Jagello, by a treaty of allianc concluded with Sigiſmund, king of Hungary, by an overſight, relinquiſhe all right and claim to Ruſſia and Podolia, the country ſtill remained unde the dominion of Poland, till the year 1772, when it became ſubject t

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Auſtria, under the title of the *New Kingdom of Galicia.* Little Ruſſia included the palatinates of Chelm, Belz, and Lemberg.

RUSSIA *(Lithuanian)*, that part of Lithuania which included the palatinates annexed to Ruſſia.

RUSSIA *(White)*, a name given to a part of Lithuania, which included the palatinates of Minſk, Mſciſlaw, and Vitepſk, now annexed to Ruſſia.

RUSSING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles E. St. Polten.

RUST, a town of Hungary. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in wine, which they make nearly as ſtrong as Tokay: 4 miles ENE. Edenburg.

RUSTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld, with a caſtle: 9 miles W. Heiligenſtadt.

RUSTGADEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: 23 miles SSW. Fahlun.

RUTE, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 5 miles S. Lucena.

RUTHERGLEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk: 2 miles SSE. Glaſgow.

RUTHIN, or *Ruthyn*, a town of North Wales, in the county of Denbigh, with a weekly market on Monday: near it are the remains of a caſtle: 7 miles SE. Denbigh, and 200 NW. London.

RUTIGLIANO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 8 miles SW. Monopoli.

RUTKIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 8 miles E. Gitſchin.

RUTLAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country; 48 miles W. Ougein, and 136 E. Amedabad. *Long.* 74. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 23. N.

RUTLAND, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 45 miles W. Boſton.

RUTLAND, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont: 40 miles N. Bennington, and 112 NW. Boſton. *Long.* 72. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

RUTLAND, a county of Vermont.

RUTLAND, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal, with a village. *Long.* 8. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

RUTLANDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by Lincolnſhire, on the ſouth-eaſt by Northamptonſhire, and elſewhere by Leiceſterſhire. This is the ſmalleſt county in England; the circumference being only about 48 miles. It is divided into five hundreds, which contain two market towns, and 53 pariſhes, four hamlets, 105,000 acres, 3260 houſes, and about 20,000 inhabitants. The face of the country is much diverſified by ſmall and gently-riſing hills, which run eaſt and weſt, with vallies intervening, about half a mile wide. The ſoil is, generally ſpeaking, fertile. It varies very much, the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt parts being in general of a ſhallow ſtaple, upon limeſtone rock, with a ſmall intermixture of cold wood-land clayey ſoil, and the other parts of the county being made up of a ſtrong loam of red land, and of a cold wood-land clay; the red land is a ſandy loam, in which iron is found; this ſoil is eſteemed moſt fertile; the under ſtratum of the whole county, at different depths, is a very ſtrong blue clay. The principal river is the Welland. The towns are Okeham and Uppingham. Only two members are returned to parliament by the county.

RUTNAGHERI, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 3 miles WSW. Oudeadurgam.

RUTRESANISH, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mull.

RUTTENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles NNW. Grein.

RUTTUNPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the country of Oriſſa: 326 miles W. Calcutta, and 284 SSW. Lucknow. *Long.* 82. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 18. N.

RUTZEN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Wohlau: 18 miles N. Wohlau, and 3 SSW. Guhrau.

RUVAAL, a cape of Scotland, the northern extremity of the iſland of Ila. *Long.* 2. 58. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 57. N.

RUVO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari; the ſee of a biſhop: 5 miles S. Trani, and 16 WSW. Bari.

RU-USHANISH, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of South Uiſt. *Long.* 4. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 20. N.

RUS, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 8 miles S. Sana.

RUY, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 20 miles E. Vienne.

RUYSDAL, a town of Holland: 5 miles E. Naerden.

RUZA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow: 48 miles WNW. Moſcow. *Long.* 53. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 46. N.

RY, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gournay: 3 leagues E. Rouen, and 5 E. Gournay.

RYACOTTA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 75 miles S. Seringapatam, and 85 WSW. Arcot.—This town was taken by the Britiſh in the month of July, 1791. It was a ſtrong town, and well furniſhed with guns, ammunition, and proviſions for its defence.

RYADER, ſee *Rieder.*

RYD, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 20 miles S. Upſal.

RYD, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 22 miles ESE. Jonkioping.

RYDAHOLM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 22 miles WNW. Wexio.

RYDAL WATER, a lake of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, which communicates with the Windermere Lake.

RYDALL, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which runs into the ſea, near Aberiſtwith.

RYDROOG, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Myſore: 128 miles N. Seringapatam. *Long.* 76. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

RYE, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland. It was formerly a place of ſome conſequence, but at preſent is much reduced. Here the nobility elected Chriſtian III. to the throne of Denmark, in the year 1534. The church at Rye, in the times of popery, was reputed to be a very ſacred place: 16 miles W. Aarhuus.

RYE, a ſea port town of England, in the county of Suſſex, on the borders of Kent, ſituated on the edge of a cliff, at the mouth of the Rother. The church is a very large building. On the edge of the cliff is a ſmall modern battery to annoy privateers, and behind it Ipres tower, a ſquare building, now a gaol. On the north ſide of the principal ſtreet was a chapel, belonging to the Auſtin Friars, ſettled here in or before the reign of Edward III. The weſt gate of the town has two round towers, like all the gates in this county and Kent. Rye has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. It has formerly been one of the beſt harbours between Portſmouth and Dover, but is now, by the ſpreading of the river Rother, whoſe waters have not force ſufficient to repel the ſand brought in by the ſea, ſo choked with ſand, that ſeveral ſucceſſive acts of parliament paſſed in its favour had no ſucceſs, till 1726, when a new harbour was opened, wherein veſſels of 360 tons' burden may ſafely ride. In the reign of Richard II. the town was ſet on fire by the French; in the year 1725, George I. after a tempeſtuous paſſage from Holland, was obliged to put in here, not being able to make Dover. Rye is a member of the Cinque Port of Haſtings, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 37 miles SW. Dover, and 63 SE. London.

RYE, a town of the United States of America, in New York: 24 miles NNE. New York.

RYE-WATER, a river of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, which runs into the Liffy, near Leixlip.

RYEGATE, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, with a weekly market, on Tueſday. Here was formerly a caſtle, built in the Saxons' time, eaſt of the town, and called *Holm's Caſtle*, ſome ruins of which are to be ſeen, particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, big enough to hold 500 perſons, where, it is ſaid, the barons, who roſe againſt king John, had their private meetings. Its market-houſe was formerly a chapel, dedicated to Thomas à Becket. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 33 miles N. Brighthelmſtone, and 21 S. London.

RYMENAUT, a town of Brabant, on the Dyle. At this place an attempt was made, in the year 1572, by ſome Spaniſh ſoldiers, to ſeize the prince of Orange, whilſt ſleeping in his tent; but a favourite dog, which lay by him, ſcratched his face, and awakened him time enough to call his guards, who cut the enemy in pieces: 5 miles E. Malines.

RYNOORT, a town of Holland, ſituated on the Rhine: 7 miles E. Leyden.

RYOZ, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Veſoul: 3½ leagues N. Beſançon, and 4 S. Veſoul.

RYR, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 7 miles NE. Uddevalla.

RYSBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 11 miles N. Calmar.

RYSEMSEH, a town of Norway: 48 miles ENE. Romſdal.

RYSEN, or *Ryſſen*, a town of Overiſſel, ſituated on the river Regge: 20 miles NE. Zutphen.

RYSWICK, a large village in Holland, ſituated between the Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange had a palace, and is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain: 30 miles SW. Amſterdam, and 2 SE. from the Hague.

RZEMIEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 36 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

# S.

SA, a town of Egypt, about 3 leagues from the Nile, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Sais; the aſylum and tomb of Oſiris.

SAABOR, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau: 18 miles NNW. Gros Glogau, and 6 N. Wartenberg.

SAADE, or *Saada*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, and capital of a diſtrict, called *Saham*, the reſidence of a ſheik. Here is a cuſtom-houſe, which brings in a conſiderable revenue. All goods from the dominions of the imam muſt paſs this way to Nedsjeran, Kachtan, or Mecca; and high duties are exacted. In the neighbourhod of this city is a high hill, famous as being the poſt upon which a prince of this ſtate ſuſtained a ſeven years' ſiege by the Turks: 400 miles SE. Mecca, and 368 NNE. Mocha.

SAAL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 1 league N. Clagenfurt.

SAAL, a river of Germany, which riſes 5 miles E. Konigſhoſen, in the biſhopric of Fulda, and runs into the Maine, near Gemunden, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg.

SAAL, a river of Germany, which riſes in the principality of Bayreuth, about 9 miles SSW. from Hof, and runs into the Elbe, 3 miles S. Barby.

SAAL, or *Sala*, a river of Germany, which riſes in the ſouthern part of the archbiſhopric of Salzburg, and runs into the Salzach, 2 miles below Salzach.

SAALBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reuſſen, on the Saal. In the year 1640, this town was burned by the Swedes: 5 miles S. Schleitz.

SAALEFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, on the Saal. In this town is a ſuperintendency, with three others belonging to it, and containing three churches, in one of which divine ſervice is performed, the other two being not uſed. Here is likewiſe a good grammar-ſchool, together with ſome manufactures of cloth, of gold and ſilk ſtuffs, as alſo a ſmelting and vitriol houſe. It is likewiſe the mint town for the circle of Upper Saxony. In 1199, 1314, and 1332, it was deſtroyed by fire, and, in 1640, ſuffered ſucceſſive ravages, while the Imperial and Swediſh troops were in this country. On an eminence near the town ſtands the once celebrated and princely Benedictine abby of St. Peter, otherwiſe called Saalfeld Abby. It was at firſt only a collegiate church, but, in 1704, was raiſed to be a convent: its abbot was a prince of the empire, had both vote and ſeat at the diets, and even the privilege of coinage: 46 miles SW. Altenburg, and 20 NNE. Coburg. *Long.* 29. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

SAALFELD, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 64 miles SSW. Konigſberg, and 45 SE. Dantzick.

SAALHORN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Magdeburg, at the conflux of the Saal and the Elbe: 22 miles SSE. Magdeburg.

SAALLES, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Diey: 3¼ leagues ENE. St. Diey.

SAAR, or *Zdar*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: 50 miles W. Olmutz, and 4 S. Konigingratz.

SAARBRUCK, or *Saarburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck, on the weſt ſide of the Sarre. This town was ſet on fire, and its walls deſtroyed, by the Imperialiſts, on their recovery of it from the French, in the year 1676; but was again rebuilt, and now conſiſts of about 200 houſes, with a Lutheran and Calviniſt church. The prince's palace here was erected by prince William Henry. The county of Saarbruck is for the moſt part ſandy and woody, with here and there ſome good corn-land in it, but abounds in iron and pit-coal. The river Saar, and the road leading out of Germany to France, furniſh the country with great advantages for traffic. The doctrine of Luther was propagated here towards the cloſe of the 16th century. This country had once counts of its own, on the extinction of whom, in the year 1380, it devolved to count John of Naſſau, by his marriage with Johanetta, heireſs of Saarbruck: 16 miles W. Deux Ponts, and 61 W. Manheim. *Long.* 24. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 14. N.—In the month of November, 1704, this town was taken by the allies, but retaken by the French in June following.

SAARMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 4 miles S. Potzdam.

SAASA, a town of Syria, in the country beyond the river Jordan, ſuppoſed to be the place where Nimrod was buried: 40 miles NW. Sarchad.

SAATZ, or *Zatec*, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the ſame name, ſituated on the Eger. The circle is alſo called *Lucſko*, and was formerly for a long time ſubject to particular princes of the Przemyſſi family, under the title of a duchy. The hops which grow here are reckoned the beſt in all Bohemia, and in corn this country is alſo very fertile. The river Eger, or Ohrze, divides it from weſt to eaſt into two halves. The territory of Elnbogen, containing good mine-works, together with ſome wa baths, was, in the year 1714, annexed to the circle of Saatz, and in bo theſe united countries are computed, excluſive of the imperial ſeignory Preſnitz, 189 other ſeigniories and eſtates: 25 miles SW. Leitmeritz, a 44 S. Dreſden.

SABA, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, belonging to the Dutch. It but about four leagues in circumference, extended in one delightful vall which produces neceſſaries for the inhabitants, and materials for ſever manufactures; but being deſtitute of any port, its commerce is very i conſiderable. The acceſs to it is by a road cut out of the rock, by whi one man only can mount at a time; and this road is plentifully ſto with magazines of ſtones, by which alone the inhabitants might defend againſt any number of aſſailants. Thoſe were the arms with which th repulſed the deſperate French Buccaneers, who attacked them in 168 This iſland was taken by the Engliſh, in the year 1781. The inhabitan raiſe ſome indigo and cotton, but their chief manufacture is ſhoes; a ſuch is their economy and induſtry, that they live comfortably among the ſelves. *Long.* 63. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 40. N.

SABA *(Little)*, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indi

SABADELL, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 10 mi N. Barcelona.

SABANDGE, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natoli ſituated on a lake, which abounds in fiſh. At this town all the roads fr Aſia to Conſtantinople meet: 60 miles ESE. Conſtantinople.

SABANCONG, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. L 3. 45. N.

SABANREEKA, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Bay Bengal: 20 miles ENE. Balaſor.

SABARA, a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction Minas Geraes, on a river of the ſame name.

SABARAT, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege: leagues NNW. Taraſcon.

SABATO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which r into the Volturno, near Cajazzo.

SABATS, or *Sabacz*, a town and fortreſs of European Turkey, the province of Servia, on the Drave, under the ſangiac of Belgrad taken by the Imperialiſts, in the year 1789: 28 miles W. Belgrade, a 22 S. Peter Wardein.

SABBABURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxo and principality of Heſſe Caſſel: 16 miles N. Caſſel, and 16 W. Gotting

SABBATH-DAY FORT, a fortreſs of the United States of Am rica, in New York: 10 miles S. Ticonderoga.

SABBEA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 8 miles N Abu Ariſch.

SABBER, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, near Ta

SABBIA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 36 mi NE. Chamir.

SABBINGE, a town of the ſtate of Zealand, ſituated in the iſland Wolferſdyck.

SABEA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 32 miles S Loheia.

SABEN, or *Seben*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtr and biſhopric of Briven; formerly the ſee of the biſhopric, before it w removed to Brixen: 8 miles SW. Brixen.

SABERCAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac: miles E. Bagdad.

SABERHAS, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 30 leagues Amadan.

SABI, a town of Africa, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, the kingdom of Whidah, ſituated near the river Euphrates, about eig miles from the ſea, where the Engliſh, the Portugueſe, and the Frenc have factories. The town is very large and populous; a large market held every Wedneſday and Saturday, at a mile from the town, to preve confuſion and diſturbance from the multitude of people. Here the king women attend to ſell their cloths, and their other manufactures. All ſo of merchandiſe are here collected; and thoſe who have brought goods a permitted to take what time they pleaſe to diſpoſe of them, but with fraud or noiſe. A judge, attended by four officers armed, is appointed the king for the inſpection of all goods, to hear and determine all gri ances, complaints, and diſputes. To oppreſs liberty, and ſell for a fla the man born free, is a crime of a black complexion, and always puniſh with death. The market-place is ſurrounded with ſutlers' booths; a places of refreſhment, for the conveniency of the people. They are o permitted to ſell certain ſorts of meat; as beef, pork, goat's and dog's fle Other booths are kept by women who ſell maize, millet, rice, and cor bread. Other ſhops ſell pito, or a kind of pleaſant, wholeſome, and ve

refreſhi

refreſhing beer. Palm-wine, aqua-vitæ, and ſpirits, which they have from the Europeans, are kept in other ſhops, with reſtrictions, to prevent drunkenneſs and riot. Here ſlaves of both ſexes are bought and ſold; alſo oxen, ſheep, dogs, hogs, fiſh, and birds of all kinds. Woollen cloths, linen, ſilks, callicoes of European and Indian manufacture, they have in great abundance; likewiſe hard-ware, china, and glaſs of all ſorts, gold in duſt and ingots, iron in bars, lead in ſheets, and every thing of European, Aſiatic, or African production, is here found at a reaſonable price. The chief commodities of Whidah manufacture are cloths, umbrellas, baſkets, pitchers for pito or beer, plates and diſhes of wood, gourds finely ornamented, white and blue paper, pepper, palm-oil, ſalt, kan-kis, and other commodities.

SABIA, or *Sedanda*, a country of Africa, near the Indian Sea, ſituated to the ſouth of Sofala, rich and populous, and compoſed of ſeveral provinces. The ſoil is fertile, and the heat extreme. *Long.* 28. 30. to 33. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 40. to 23. S.

SABIA, or *St. Mary*, a river of Africa, which croſſes the kingdom of Sabia, and runs into the Indian Sea. *Long.* 32. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 40. S.

SABIE, a ſeaport of Denmark, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of North Jutland, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name: 23 miles NNE. Aalborg. *Long.* 10. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 20. N.

SABINA, a province of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, bounded on the north by Umbria, on the eaſt by Abruzzo Ultra, on the ſouth by the Campagni di Roma, and on the weſt by the Patrimonio; about 30 miles in length, and from 15 to 22 in breadth. Magliano is the capital.

SABIO, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: 13 miles NNE. Breſcia.

SABIONCELLO, a town of Dalmatia, in the ſtate of Raguſa, ſituated at the extremity of a peninſula, to which it gives name. This peninſula runs a conſiderable way into the Adriatic, having the iſlands of Curzolo and Meleda on the ſouth, and the iſland of Leſia on the north, all ſeparated by a narrow channel: 45 miles NW. Raguſa.

SABIONETTA, a town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall principality, on the borders of Mantua and Cremona. It has a ſtrong citadel; the principality contains a few villages and towns: 19 miles SSW. Mantua, and 27 W. Mirandola.

SABLE, a river of Canada, which runs into St. John's Lake.

SABLE, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean. Here Monſieur de Lery intended to have ſettled a French colony, in the year 1598; but Father Charlevoix ſays, there never was a place more unfit for ſuch an undertaking, it being ſmall, and without any port or product, except briers. It is very narrow, and has the ſhape of a bow. In the middle of it is a lake, five leagues in compaſs, and the iſland itſelf not more than ten. It has a ſand-bank at each end, one of which runs north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt. It has lofty ſand-hills, which may be ſeen in clear weather 7 or 8 leagues off: 30 leagues SE. Cape Breton. *Long.* 59. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

*Sablé*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Sarte, on the Sarte: 9 leagues SW. Le Mans, and 9 SE. Laval. *Long.* 17. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

SABLE ISLAND, an iſland in the Indian Sea, ſituated to the eaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 55. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 25. S.

SABLES D'OLONNE, a ſea-port town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vendée, with a ſmall harbour. It contains about 6000 ſouls: 13 leagues W. Fontenay le Comte, and 14½ S. Nantes. *Long.* 15. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

SABLESTAN, a province of Perſia, ſituated on the frontiers of Hindooſtan; bounded on the north and weſt by Choraſan, on the eaſt by Candahar, and on the ſouth by Segeſtan. It is a mountainous country, and well watered. Boſt is the capital.

SABONGO, a town and capital of the iſland of Bachian.

SABOR, a river of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, which runs into the Duero, 5 miles SW. Torre de Moncorvo.

SABRES, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tartas: 6 leagues NNE. Tartas.

SABS, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 3 leagues NE. Iſpahan.

SABU, or *Sabo*, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, about 5 miles in extent on the coaſt, and 10 inland. The ſoil produces maize, potatoes, oranges, lemons, and others, with abundance of palm-oil and wine. The inhabitants are induſtrious in huſbandry, fiſhing, and commerce. The Dutch have a fort here, called *Fort Naſſau*. The principal town is of the ſame name, and ſituated about 5 miles from the ſea. *Lat.* 5. 6. N.

SABUGAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2 leagues W. Alfayates, and 5 SE. Guarda.

SABUGOSA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2½ leagues SW. Viſeu.

SABUN, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Vich. *Long.* 98. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 45. N.

SABY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 26 miles NE. Jonkioping.

SACAHUCHEN, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Yucatam.

SACAI, a ſea-port town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon; large, populous, and ſtrongly fortified: 70 miles SW. Meaco.

SACATULA, or *Zacatulan*, a town of North America, in the province of Mechoachan, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean: 130 miles S. Mechoachan.

SACCA, or *Xacca*, or *Sciacca*, a ſea-port town of Sicily, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt, in the vally of Mazara: 27 miles SE. Mazara, and 41 SSW. Palermo. *Long.* 33. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 34. N.

*Sacé*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: 2 leagues SE. Pontorſon.

SACHARNAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Ural: 100 miles SSW. Uralſk.

SACHETTO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 13 miles SE. Mantua.

SACHSA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Hohnſtein, ſituated in the Harz foreſt, in which are found ſome quarries of marble, green, brown, and red.

SACHSENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: 12 miles W. Waldeck, and 68 E. Cologn. *Long.* 26. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 59. N.

SACHSENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Witgenſtein, on the ſouth ſide of the Rhine, oppoſite Franckfort on the Maine.

SACHSENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Unſtrutt: 8 miles NNE. Weiſenſee, and 13 SSW. Sangerſhauſen.

SACHSENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 1 mile N. Frankenberg.

SACHSENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 4 miles E. Seelow.

SACHSENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg, on the Aue: 6 miles WSW. Hagenburg.

SACHSENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: 6 miles NW. Waldeck, and 76 E. Cologn.

SACHSENHAUSEN, a part of Franckfort, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Main, and communicating with the reſt of the city by means of a bridge of ſtone, well fortified.

SACHSENHEIM *(Gros)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 3 miles N. Mark Groningen.

SACHSGRUN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 7 miles SW. Oelſnitz.

SACILE, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, on the Livenza, ſaid by ſome to have been anciently the ſee of a biſhop: 10 miles E. Ceneda, and 31 W. Udina.—On the 13th of March, 1797, a ſkirmiſh happened between the Auſtrians and the French near this town, in which the latter took 100 priſoners.

SACILETO, a town of Italy, in the Venetian Friuli, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been anciently the ſee of a biſhop, which others place at Sacile: 6 miles SE. Palma Nuova, and 20 SE. Udina.

SACKENHAUSEN, a town of the duchy of Courland: 16 miles WSW. Goldingen.

SACLAS, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtampes: 1½ league S. Eſtampes.

SACO, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the ſea, 11 miles SSW. Portland, in the diſtrict of Main, and forms a large bay, called *Saco Bay*, at its mouth. *Long.* 70. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

SACOTTAY, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, on the river Menon, near the mountains which ſeparate Siam from Pegu.

SACRAPATAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Myſore: 67 miles NW. Seringapatam, and 75 SE. Bedanore. *Long.* 75. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 5. N.

SACUMBA, an inland country of Africa, ſituated to the north of Monomotapa, about *Long.* 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. S.

SACY LE GRAND, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: 2 leagues ESE. Clermont.

SADALL, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, and peninſula of Kintyre: 7 miles NNE. Campbel Town.

SADAMRACH, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 216 miles SSE. Mecca.

SADAVA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, on the borders of Navarre: 17 miles S. Sangueſa, and 43 NW. Saragoſſa.

SADDLEBACK, an iſland in Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 56. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 68. N.

SADDLEBACK, a mountain of England, in the county of Cumberland,

land, upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the ſea, about 5 miles E. Keſwick.

**SADDLEHEAD**, the north-weſt point of the iſland of Achill, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. *Long.* 10. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. N.

**SADDLEHILL**, a promontory on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 124. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

**SADIA**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 34 miles SE. Loheia.

**SADJAKLU**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 16 miles S. Karahiſar.

**SADOVA**, a town of Walachia: 16 miles WSW. Karacal.

**SAETWITZ**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 4 miles NE. Oldenburg.

**SAFAD**, or *Saphet*, a town of Paleſtine, in the pachalic of Acre, where ſome time ſince was an Arabian college, in which youth were inſtructed in the ſcience of grammar, and the allegorical interpretation of the koran. The Jews, who believe the Meſſiah will eſtabliſh the ſeat of his empire at Safad, had alſo taken an affection to this place, and collected there to the number of 50 or 60 families; but an earthquake, in 1759, deſtroyed every thing, and Safad, regarded by the Turks with an unfavourable eye, is now a village, almoſt deſerted: 56 miles SW. Damaſcus, and 63 NNE. Jeruſalem.

**SAFAN**, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 16 miles N. Dſjebi.

**SAFFI**, or *Affi*, or *Azazi*, or *Aſſaffi*, or *Akſi*, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Abda, ſurrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and defended by a garriſon. Saffi was long the centre of the commerce carried on with Europe. The French, who had ſeveral factories there, and who reſided there, confiding in the laws of hoſpitality, brought thence great quantities of wool, wax, gum, and leather; but the emperor having made Mogador a principal port, Saffi has no longer any trade. This town has a very fine road, where ſhips may anchor very ſafely, except in winter, when the winds blow from the ſouth or ſouth-weſt, for they are then ſure to be driven out to ſea. The environs of Saffi are a dry and parched deſert, and the Moors of the town rude, fanatical, and unſociable. There are a number of tombs, or aſylums of ſaints, at the entrance of this town, which have been made a pretext for obliging the Jews to enter it barefooted; nor was any Chriſtian till lately permitted to ride in on horſeback: 16 miles S. Cape Cantin.

**SAFIEHA**, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia: 30 miles SSE. Syene.

**SAFNAS**, a town of Egypt: 12 miles SW. Tinch.

**SAFRA**, a town of Arabia Petræa: 40 miles SSW. Medina.

**SAFVA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 8 miles SW. Upſal.

**SAFURA**, a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine, inhabited by Arabians, and Greek Chriſtians, anciently a conſiderable town, and ſaid to have been the native place of the parents of the Virgin Mary: 3 leagues from Nazareth.

**SAGADAHOC**, a tract or diſtrict of New England, in the province of Main, granted by king Charles II. in the year 1634, to his brother, the duke of York, and thence formerly called *The Duke of York's Property.* This territory, or tract of land, was then deſcribed in the following manner: all that part of the main land of New England, beginning at a certain place called *St. Croix*, adjoining to Nova Scotia, in America; and from thence extending along the ſea coaſt, to a certain place called *Pimaquin*, or *Pemaquid*, and ſo up the river thereof to its farther head, as it tends to the northward, and extending from thence to the river Quenebec, and ſo up by the ſhorteſt courſe to the river of Canada northward. This territory was then annexed to the government of New York. But the duke, on the demiſe of his brother, Charles II. aſcending the throne of England, theſe lands, on his abdication, reverted to the crown. At preſent, the territory of Sagadahoc is ſuppoſed to extend from the river St. Croix eaſtward, to the river of Quenebec weſtward, and from each of theſe two rivers due north to the river St. Lawrence, which is its northern, and to the Atlantic Ocean, its ſouthern boundary.

**SAGADAHOK**, or *Ameraſcoggin*, a river of North America, which runs into the Kenebeck, in the country of Main, about 10 miles from its mouth.

**SAGAN**, a town of Sileſia, and capital of the principality of the ſame name, ſituated on the Bober, ſurrounded with a double wall. The magiſtrates are Catholics, but the Lutherans have a church and a ſchool. Here are ſeveral iron-mills, and a copper-mill: 28 miles W. Gros Glogau, and 48 NW. Jauer.

**SAGAN**, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by the duchy of Croſſen, on the eaſt by the principality of Glogan, and on the ſouth and weſt by Luſatia, and the duchy of Croſſen. It contains a number of large woods, and abounds in iron ore. It was formerly united to the principality of Glogau. In the year 1646, it was ſold by the emperor to the prince of Lobkowitz, in the poſſeſſion of whoſe deſcendants it ſtill continues. It contains four towns. Sagan is the capital.

**SAGANAUM BAY**, a bay of lake Huron, ſituated about the centr of the north-weſt ſide.

**SAGANIAN**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Bukharia: 60 miles SE. Samarcand.

**SAGATA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 13 miles SE. Termola.

**SAGG HARBOUR**, a fiſhing town and harbour on the coaſt of Long Iſland, belonging to the ſtate of New York,

**SAGHALIEN**, or *Amur*, ſee *Amur*.

**SAGHALIEN**, or *Sachalien*, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of China, and the eaſt part of Ruſſia, about 230 miles in length, and from 30 to 60 in breadth: 350 miles WSW. from Kamtchatka. *Long.* 161. 40. to 164. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. to 54. N.

**SAGHALIEN OULA HOTUN**, a town of Chineſe Tartary, on the Saghalien: 450 miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 144. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

**SAGHALIEN OULA KIAMEN**, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: 10 miles NNW. Saghalien oula Hotun.

**SAGNE**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the principality of Neufchatel, ſituated in a vally, the firſt place in which the manufactures of clocks and watches was introduced into Swiſſerland, and where are annually made 30,000 watches: 6 miles WNW. Neufchatel.

**SAGONA**, a town of the iſland of Corſica, which, though in ruins, yet gives name to a biſhop, ſuffragan of Piſa.

**SAGOR**, an iſland of Hindooſtan, at the mouth of the Hoogly. *Long.* 88. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

**SAGRAH**, ſee *Agram*.

**SAGRES**, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Portugal, ſituated on a tongue of land at the ſouth-weſt extremity of the province of Algarve: 5½ leagues WSW. Lagos, and 33 S. Liſbon. *Long.* 9. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 1. N.

**SAGUA ISLANDS**, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands near the coaſt of America, about 5 leagues from the Iſthmus of Darien. *Long.* 77. 59. to 78. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 10. to 9. 25. N.

**SAGUENAY**, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence. This river is not above three quarters of a mile wide at its mouth, and about 80 or 90 fathoms deep; but higher up it is much wider, and this leſſening of its breadth at its mouth, gives it more than a common rapidity; though Charlevoix tells us, that it is navigable for the largeſt veſſels above 25 leagues from its mouth. The harbour is ſufficient to contain 25 ſail of men of war, has good anchorage, and is well ſheltered from ſtorms, being of a circular figure, deep, and ſurrounded at a diſtance with very high rocks. *Long.* 69. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 4. N.

**SAGUENAY**, a diſtrict of Canada, bounded on the weſt and ſouth-weſt by the river of the ſame name, on the north-eaſt by a nation of Indians, called *Kileſhinoas*, on the north-weſt by that of the Eſquimaux, and on the ſouth-eaſt by the river St. Lawrence. The territory and lands on each ſide of the river were found ſo indifferent, and the firſt colony that ſettled ſuffered ſo much, that the French were for a long time diſcouraged from ſettling in Canada; but at length ſailing up as nigh as Quebec, they found freſh encouragement, and have ſince that time flouriſhed remarkably, till the whole country, together with Quebec, its capital, fell into the hands of the Engliſh, in the year 1759. It yields the greateſt plenty of marble of ſeveral kinds, ſo that even the houſes of private perſons are generally built with it.

**SAGUR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country, and capital of a circar of the ſame name, near the Bunnaſs river: 112 miles S. Agra, and 87 NW. Gurrah. *Long.* 78. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

**SAGY**, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans: 4 miles SE. Louhans.

**SAHAB**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 24 leagues S. Suſter.

**SAHAGUN**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 25 miles SE. Leon.

**SAHAM**, a mountainous tract of Arabia, ſituated to the north of Yemen.

**SAHARA**, or *Zaara*, that is *The Deſert*, a country of Africa. This vaſt inhoſpitable region ſtretches itſelf from the Atlantic Ocean, on the weſt, to the kingdoms and deſerts of Barca and Nubia on the eaſt; and from Biledulgerid, on the north, to Nigritia and the river Senegal on the ſouth, comprehending a ſpace of about 500 miles in breadth, from north to ſouth, and at leaſt 1500 miles in length, from weſt to eaſt. The Arabians divide this immenſe tract of land into three general diviſions or claſſes, viz. Cahel, Sahara, and Aſgar: that is, the Sandy, Stony, and Marſhy Deſerts, according to the nature of the ſoil; but the moſt common diviſion is into provinces, which, according to Marmol and Leo, amount to ten; viz. the two territories of Nun, the Deſerts of Zanaga or Senegal, Zaaza, Zuenziga, Hayr or Targa, Lempta, Bardoa, Sate, and Abguechet. Later geographers, with more accuracy, diſtinguiſh the Deſerts into ſeven provinces only, under which are comprehended all the inferior diviſions; and theſe are Zanaga, Zuenziga, Targa or Hayr, Lempta or Iguidi, Berdoa, Bornou, and Gaoga. Theſe provinces or kingdoms are ſuppoſed to have been formerly inhabited by the Getuli and Garamantes, the former of which were likewiſe in poſſeſſion of Biledulgerid, or Numidia; and at preſent, it contains a variety of wandering nations, all proceeding from Arabs, Moors, or Portugueſe, who took refuge there when driven out of the empire of Morocco. All theſe bear indiſcriminately the name of Nars, Moors, or Arabs. Their manners are a compound of virtues and vices, they are at once hoſpitable and thieves. Their religion, as well as that of the Arabs, their oppreſſors, is Mahometaniſm; but ſo corrupted that little of the fundamental doctrine can be diſcovered among them. In different provinces they ſpeak different dialects of the Arabeſk or African language. The chief commodities of theſe countries are camels, horned cattle, horſes, dates, the fat and feathers of oſtriches, and the gum Senegal.

SAHEC, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 37 leagues E. Schiras.

SAHRA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 12 miles NNW. Leitmeritz.

SAHSJAB, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 70 leagues NNW. Herat.

SAIANSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Eniſei, near which is a copper furnace: 92 miles S. Abakanſk. *Long.* 109. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 24. N.

SAID, or *Sahid*, the ſouthern diviſion of Egypt, which borders on Nubia, anciently called *Thebais*.

SAIDA, or *Seida*, a town of Syria, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, the remains of the ancient Sidon, formerly the reſidence of a pacha, now removed to Acre. The name of Sidon ſtill ſubſiſts in a ſmall village, about half a league from Saida. Saida, like all Turkiſh towns, is ill built, dirty, and full of modern ruins. Its length along the ſea ſhore is about 600 paces, and its breadth 150. On the ſouth ſide, on a ſmall eminence, is a fort, built by Degnizla. From hence we have a view of the ſea, the city, and the country; but a few cannon would eaſily deſtroy the whole work, which is only a large tower, of a ſingle ſtory, already half in ruins. At the other extremity of the town, that is, to the north-weſt, is the caſtle, which is built in the ſea itſelf, eighty paces from the main land, to which it is joined by arches. To the weſt of this caſtle is a ſhoal, fifteen feet high, above the ſea, and about 200 paces long. The ſpace between this ſhoal and the caſtle forms the road, but veſſels are not ſafe there in bad weather. The ſhoal, which extends along the town, has a baſon incloſed by a decayed pier. This was the ancient port; but it is ſo choked up by ſands, that boats alone can enter its mouth, near the caſtle. Fakr-el-din, emir of the Druzes, deſtroyed all theſe little ports, from Bairout to Acre, by ſinking boats and ſtones, to prevent the Turkiſh ſhips from entering them. The baſon of Said, if it were emptied, might contain 20 or 25 ſmall veſſels. On the ſide of the ſea, the town is abſolutely without any wall, and that which encloſes it on the land ſide is no better than a priſon wall. The whole artillery does not exceed ſix cannon, and theſe are without carriages and gunners. The garriſon ſcarcely amounts to 100 men. The water comes from the river Aoula, through open canals, from which it is fetched by the women. Theſe canals ſerve alſo to water the orchards of mulberry and lemon-trees. Saida is a conſiderable trading town, and is the chief emporium of Damaſcus and the interior country. The French, who are the only Europeans to be found there, have a conſul, and five or ſix commercial houſes. Their exports conſiſt in ſilks, and particularly in raw and ſpun cottons. The manufacture of this cotton is the principal art of the inhabitants, the number of whom may be eſtimated at about 5000: 55 miles W. Damaſcus. *Long.* 53. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 25. N.

SAIGATKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 32 miles SW. Oſa.

SAIGNES, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mauriac: 3 leagues NNE. Mauriac, and 11 NW. St. Flour.

SAIGNON, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Apt, celebrated for its wine: half a league ESE. Apt.

SAI-ID, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 8 miles E. Beit el Fakih.

SAIL SOUS COUSANS, a village of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, in which are two medicinal ſprings: 1 league from Boen.

SAILLANS, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſt: 3 leagues SW. Die, and 2½ E. Creſt.

SAILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morhange: 4 leagues SE. Metz, and 4½ W. Morhange.

SAILLY LE SEC, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville: 2 leagues NNW. Abbeville.

SAIMA, a conſiderable lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg. *Long.* 45. to 46. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 15. to 46. 50. N.

SAIN, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of France, oppoſite the ſouth point of Breſt harbour.

SAINS, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vervins: 2½ leagues W. Vervins.

SAINT, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Menay, at Caermarthen.

SAINT, or *Biolai*, a cape of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 159. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 74. 15. N.

SAINT ABB'S HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Berwick, in the German Sea: 14 miles NNW. Berwick. *Long.* 2. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

ST. ADRIAN, a town of Flanders, with a Benedictine abby: 10 miles SE. Ghent.

ST. ADRIEN, a town of Flanders: 1 league NE. Bruges.

ST. ÆGIDIUS, or *St. Gilling*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the Aber See: 14 miles ESE. Salzburg.

ST. AFRIQUE, , a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aveiron, fortified by the Proteſtants, but taken in the year 1629, by Louis XIII: 9 leagues SSE. Rhodez, and 11 E. Alby. *Long.* 21. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

ST. AGATA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 17 miles NW. Biſignano.

ST. AGATA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 11 miles NE. Bova.

ST. AGATA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 5 miles SE. Reggio.

ST. AGATA DI GOTHI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento. It contains 8 pariſh churches, 1 abby, and 3 monaſteries: 15 miles WSW. Benevento.

ST. AGATHONA, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 207. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 55. N.

ST. AGNAN, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: 5 leagues ENE. Perigueux.

ST. AGNES, one of the Scilly Iſlands, on which is a light-houſe, which according to capt. Cook, is ſituated in *Long.* 6. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 53. 30. N. See *Scilly Iſlands*.

ST. AGOSTINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 21 miles N. Policaſtro.

ST. AGREVE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: 6 leagues NNW. Privas, and 6 W. Tournon.

ST. ALGNAN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loir and Cher: 6½ leagues S. Blois, and 5½ WSW. Romorantin. *Long.* 19. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

ST. AIGULIN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montlieu: 3¾ SE. Montlieu, and ¼ NW. La Roche Chalais.

ST. ALBAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Chely d'Apcher: 1½ league E. St. Chely, and 5 NNW. Mende.

ST. ALBAN, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alais, with a mineral ſpring: 1 league N. Alais.

ST. ALBAN, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 6 miles W. Chambery.

ST. ALBAN'S, a town of England, in the county of Hertford, which owes its name to Alban, the firſt martyr in Great Britain, who ſuffered in the reign of Diocleſian, and was buried on a hill near the town, where a monaſtery was afterwards erected, and dedicated to his memory, by king Offa, as an atonement for the murder of his ſon-in-law, being before called *Verulam*. This abby was richly endowed by the ſame king, who obtained great privileges from the popes, eſpecially from Adrian IV. who was born in the neighbourhood, and granted the abbots the firſt rank among the abbots of England. In the year 1070, William the Conqueror ſeized it, and ſtripped it of moſt of its riches. At the diſſolution, it was valued at 2102 pounds a year. The church was bought by the town's people, and made parochial. In the year 1455, a battle was fought between the Yorkiſts, commanded by the duke of York, and the Lancaſtrians, in which the latter were defeated, the dukes of Somerſet and Northumberland killed, and the king himſelf taken priſoner. Another battle was fought between the ſame parties, when the Yorkiſts were commanded by the earl of Warwick, and the Lancaſtrians by queen Margaret; Margaret proved victorious, and reſcued the king her huſband from captivity. St. Alban's is a town of conſiderable ſize, and has a large weekly market on Saturday; it ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 13 miles WSW. Hertford, and 20 NNW. London.

ST. ALBAN'S HEAD, a cape of England, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Dorſet, in the Engliſh Channel: 6 leagues eaſt a little ſouth from Weymouth. *Long.* 2. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

**ST. ALPHONSO**, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 69. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 50. S.

**ST. AMAND**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ambert: half a league NW. Ambert.

**ST. AMAND**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont Ferrand: 2½ leagues S. Clermont, and 3½ NNW. Iſſoire.

**ST. AMAND**, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coſne: 3 leagues NE. Coſne, and 2½ S. St. Fargeau.

**ST. AMAND**, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vendôme: 14 miles NW. Blois.

**ST. AMAND**, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-Français: 2 leagues N. Vitry.

**ST. AMAND DE BOUEUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochefoucald: 3 leagues N. Angouleſme.

**ST. AMAND**, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valenciennes, ſituated on the Scarp. About half a league from the town are ſome celebrated mud-baths. Before the revolution, here was a celebrated abby, whoſe prior was lord of the town: 2 leagues W. Condé, and 6½ SE. Lille.

**ST. AMAND MONT ROND**, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Amand, near the river Cher: 7 leagues S. Bourges, and 8 SE. Iſſoudun. *Long.* 20. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 43. N.

**ST. AMAND DE VALLHORET**, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: 4½ leagues SE. Caſtres.

**ST. AMANS**, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mende: 3 leagues N. Mende.

**ST. AMANS DESCOLS**, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mur de Barres: 7 leagues N. Rhodez.

**ST. AMARIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: 5 leagues N. Befort.

**ST. AMBROGIO**, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Suſa: 1½ mile N. Avigliano, and 11 SE. Suſa.

**ST. AMBROGIO**, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 6 miles NNW. Verona.

**ST. AMBROIX**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alais: 6 leagues W. Pont St. Eſprit, and 3 NNE. Alais.

**ST. AMOUR**, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orgelet: 4 leagues SE. Orgelet, and 5½ S. Lons-le-Saunier.

**ST. ANASTASIA**, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the eaſt coaſt of Eaſt Florida, 18 miles long, and from 1 to 3 wide. *Long.* 81. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 48. N.

**ST. ANATOGLIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 13 miles SSW. Aquila.

**ST. ANDEOL**, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, ſituated at the conflux of the Ardeche and the Rhine: 4 leagues S. Lyons, and 5 NE. St. Etienne.

**ST. ANDEOL DE CLAIRGUEMENT**, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefort: 3 leagues S. Villefort.

*St. André*, a fort of Brabant, built for the defence of Bois-le-Duc.

*St. André*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evreux: 3 leagues SSE. Evreux, and 4 N. Dreux.

*St. André*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the river Lavant; the ſee of a biſhop, who is a prince of the empire, and is ſtyled the biſhop of Lavant at St. Andre: 20 miles ENE. Clagenfurt, and 32 SE. Muhrau. *Long.* 32. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 5. N.

*St. André*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles W. Cloſter Neuburg.

*St. André*, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic: 16 miles W. Liſſa.

*St. André*, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 1½ league S. Marcellin.

*St. André*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane: 2 leagues N. Caſtellane.

*St. André*, a town of the iſland of Palma, ſituated in the northern part of the iſland; ſmall, but handſome, and well ſituated.

*St. André*, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Chiapa.

*St. André*, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva, on the Sier: 6½ miles SE. Seiſſel.

*St. André*, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne, on the Arch, near Mount Cenis: 15 miles ESE. St. Jean de Maurienne, and 38 ES Chambery.

*St. André*, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chi place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Vigan: 4 leagues N. Le Vigan.

*St. André de Culzac*, a town of France, in the department of the Gi ronde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg: 3 leagu NW. Libourn, and 4½ N. Bourdeaux.

*St. André de la Marche*, a town of France, in the department of th Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet 2 leagues NW. Chollet.

*St. André de Roſſans*, a town of France, in the department of the High Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Serres: 3 leagu WSW. Serres.

*St. André de Sangonis*, a town of France, in the department of the H rault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodève: 1¼ leagu ENE. Clermont, and ¼ W. Gignac.

**ST. ANDREA**, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Iſtri *Long.* 31. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

**ST. ANDREA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and pro vince of Otranto: 2½ miles W. Tarento.

**ST. ANDREAS**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: miles S. Ebernſtein.

**ST. ANDREAS**, a town of France, in the department of the Do dogne: 4 leagues N. Bourdeaux.

**ST. ANDREAS BERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle Lower Saxony, in the Harz Foreſt, on the Oder, where there is ſmelting-houſe for ſilver, and a manufacture of powder-blue: 10 mil SSE. Goſlar.

**ST. ANDREIA**, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Lo* 206. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 25. N.

**ST. ANDRES**, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 55 miles N. St. Jag

**ST. ANDREW**, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, leagues NE. from Cape Palmas.

**ST. ANDREW**, a town of Hungary, ſituated on an iſland of the ſa name, in the Danube: 10 miles N. Buda.

**ST. ANDREW'S ISLANDS**, two ſmall iſlands in the North Paci Ocean, diſcovered by capt. Carteret, in the year 1767. *Long.* 133. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 18. N.

**ST. ANDREW'S**, a river of Weſt Florida, which runs into a bay the Atlantic, to which it gives name. *Long.* 85. 48. W. Greenwic *Lat.* 30. 17. N.

**ST. ANDREW'S**, a ſea port town of Scotland, in the county of Fi and before the reformation, a city, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, who w the metropolitan of Scotland. The original name was *Mucroſs*, but by chapel being built by St. Regulus or St. Rule, a Greek monk, who ca to convert the Picts about the year 370: it was called *Kilrymont*, or *Kiru* which is ſtill in uſe among the Highlanders. When the Picts were driv out by the Scots, it was called by its preſent name. At this time t metropolitan church, which under the Picts had been at Abernethy, w tranſlated to St. Andrew's; and the town was new peopled by a colony Scots, particularly by thoſe under the command of Fiffus Duffus, who great ſervices to king Kennet were rewarded with all the lands lying that ſhire, formerly called *Pichtlandia*, and which that captain, from h own name, called *Fifland*. The wall ſurrounding the priory is pret entire; it is filled with baſtions, ſome round and ſome ſquare. Part the prior's and ſubprior's houſes yet remains. Adjoining to the priory are the ruins of the cathedral, which was demoliſhed by a mob, inflam by a ſermon of John Knox. Both towers at the eaſt end are ſtill ſtand ing. One only of the weſtern towers now remains, and a part of the we end of the outermoſt ſouth wall. On the north ſide of the town, a littl weſt from the cathedral, on the brink of a perpendicular rock, are the ru ins of the caſtle, known by the name of Cardinal Bethune's, becauſe there he reſided, and therein was ſlain, in the year 1545, by Norman Leſley an his company. The inhabited ſtreets are three, running nearly from e to weſt, but not quite parallel, as they all terminate on the cathedral, the eaſt end. Theſe ſtreets are interſected at right angles, by narrow ſtreets, called wynds. On the ſouth ſide of the ſouth ſtreet, nearer t weſt end, is a much admired ruin of a chapel, belonging to a convent Gray Friars. St. Andrew's is a royal burgh, and for electing a memb of the Britiſh parliament, is claſſed with Cupar, Perth, Forfar, and Du dee. The government of the city is veſted in a provoſt, dean of gui and four bailies, who, with the town treaſurer, are called the office bear in the council, and are elected annually at Michaelmas by the whole cou cil. The great opulence of this city, before the reformation, may be co ceived from this ſingle circumſtance, that there was an annual fair her commencing in the beginning of April, which laſted for ſome weeks, a to which there reſorted from 200 to 300 veſſels from all parts of the commercial world. After the reformation, the city gradually fell i decay, from which it is now emerging. There are yet no exports fr St. Andrew's, grain only excepted. Several veſſels, from 40 to 200 to ha have within theſe few years been built at this port, which are employed by the inhabitants in the wood and coaſting trades. In the ſpring of 1792, a factory was eſtabliſhed for ſowing and tambouring muſlin. But the chief ſupport of this city is the Univerſity and the conflux of ſtrangers, who here find excellent teachers in all different branches. The univerſity, which is the oldeſt in Scotland, being founded in the year 1444, formerly conſiſted of three colleges, viz. St. Salvator's, founded by James Kennedy, biſhop of St. Andrews, in the year 1458; St. Leonard's College, founded by Prior Hepburn, in 1512; and St. Mary's founded by biſhop John Hamilton, in the year 1552. In each of theſe colleges were lectures in theology, as well as in philoſophy, languages, &c. In the reign of James VI. 1579, under the direction of George Buchanan, the univerſity was new modelled; and St. Mary's College was appropriated to the ſtudy of theology, and is, therefore, diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Divinity College, or the New College. In the year 1747, on a petition from the maſters of the two colleges of St. Salvator's and St. Leonard's, the parliament united theſe two colleges into one ſociety, under the deſignation of the United College. Theſe colleges are independent of each other in their revenues and diſcipline. Coal is in great abundance within a few miles of the city; much alſo is imported from both ſides of the Forth, chiefly from Dyſart, Alloa, and Borrowſtonneſs. The harbour has of late been much improved, and the mole extended farther towards the ſea. A ſpirit of enterpriſe has ariſen among the inhabitants; new houſes, on an improved plan of ſize, accommodation, and elegance, are yearly riſing, and there is every reaſon to believe, that St. Andrew's will continue to flouriſh, and will gradually regain its former luſtre. The number of ſouls in the town and ſuburbs is eſtimated at 2520, in the country part 1430, making in the whole a population of 3950: 21 miles ESE. Perth, and 26 N. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 19. N.

ST. ANGEL, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: 1 league from Uſſel.

ST. ANGELO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 9 miles SE. Naples.

ST. ANGELO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 6 miles N. Policaſtro.

ST. ANGELO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra; the ſee of a biſhop: 5½ miles NW. Conza.

ST. ANGELO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 10 miles ESE. Teramo.

ST. ANGELO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 8 miles SSE. Bittetto.

ST. ANGELO a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 10 miles NNE. Lauria.

ST. ANGELO, a mountain of Carniola: 4 miles N. Dumo.

ST. ANGELO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 8 miles WSW. Cariati Vecchia.

ST. ANGELO, a town of Italy, in the Lodeſan: 6 miles SSW. Lodi.

ST. ANGELO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 3 miles NE. Scalea.

ST. ANGELO IN VADO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino: 12 miles SW. Urbino.

ST. ANGELON, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 13 miles SSW. Matera.

ST. ANN, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 36 miles E. Havannah.

ST. ANN, a town of the iſland of Guadaloupe, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 43. 41. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 21. N.

ST. ANN, or *Annimpig Lake*, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 88. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

ST. ANNA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 2½ miles NE. Lunden.

ST. ANNABERG, ſee *Annaberg*.

ST. ANNAPERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 18 miles S. St. Polten.

ST. ANN'S, a town of Britiſh America, in the province of New Brunſwick, on the ſouth ſide of St. John's river: 3 miles S. Frederick Town.

ST. ANN'S BAY, a bay of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 58. N.

ST. ANN'S BAY, a bay of North America, on the coaſt of Tabaſco, in the bay of Campechy. *Long.* 77. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

ST. ANN'S HEAD, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Man: 3 miles NE. Longneſs Point.

ST. ANN'S POINT, a cape of South-Wales, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Pembroke. *Long.* 5. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

ST. ANNE, a town of the iſland of Marigalante. *Long.* 60. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 54. N.

ST. ANNE'S RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, 11 leagues above Quebec.

*St. Anthême*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ambert: 2½ leagues E. Ambert, and 2½ SW. Montbriſon.

ST. ANTHONY'S ISLAND, one of the largeſt and moſt elevated of thoſe called *Cape Verd Iſlands*, and, in point of ſituation, the moſt northerly. The top is conſtantly covered with ſnow, and, notwithſtanding the clearneſs of the ſky, generally hid in the clouds. On the north ſide it has a good road for ſhipping, with a collection of freſh-water, riſing from ſprings, which however ſcarcely merits the name of a pond. The inhabitants amount to about 500, chiefly negroes, under the protection of the Portugueſe. To the north-weſt ſtands a village, containing about 20 huts, and at leaſt 50 families, negroes and whites, under the authority of a governor; or, as they call him, a captain, a prieſt, and a ſchool-maſter, who trains up the children in the principles of the Chriſtian religion, and the firſt elements of knowledge; though that ſeldom exceeds being able to read the Bible in a bungling manner. They all ſpeak Portugueſe, copy the manners of that nation, but live in the moſt miſerable poverty, although the iſland produces a variety of fruits, oranges, lemons, palms, melons, bacovas, pomegranates, and the ſugar-cane. Here is a large orchard, diſtinguiſhed at ſea by a high palm-tree, where the ſailors come to gather the fruits of the ſeaſon, in which they never meet with any obſtruction from the natives. At a greater diſtance from the ſea, there is another orchard, from whence the natives bring fruit, upon aſſes, to the ſhips, which they ſell at a very low price. The potatoes and melons of St. Anthony are particularly excellent, having a richneſs and delicacy of flavour peculiar to them; theſe are therefore eagerly ſought after by the mariners. *Long.* 24. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 9. N.

ST. ANTIOCO, anciently *Enoſia*, an iſland about two miles from the coaſt of Sardinia; 14 miles long, and from 2 to 4 wide. *Long.* 26. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 1. N.

ST. ANTOINE, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: 1½ league WNW. St. Marcelin, and 4 N. Romans.

ST. ANTONIN, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: 8½ leagues W. Sauveterre, and 7 NW. Alby.

ST. ANTONIO, a town of Iſtria: 3 miles SE. Capo d'Iſtria.

ST. ANTONIO, a cape of the Mediterranean, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Rhodes: 8 miles NW. Rhodes.

ST. ANTONIO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 25 miles SW. Havannah.

ST. ANTONIO, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, near a mountain of the ſame name: 4 leagues W. Laredo.

ST. ANTONIO DE CABO, a town of South America, in Braſil, belonging to the Portugueſe, near Cape St. Auguſtin.

ST. ANTONIO CLOSTER, or *Tonnieſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: 4 miles NW. Andernach.

ST. ARCANGELO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 14 miles W. Turſi.

ST. ARNOULD, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: 9 leagues SSW. Paris, and 1½ NNW. Dourdan.

ST. ARSIERO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 16 miles NNW. Policaſtro.

ST. ASAPH, a town of North Wales, in the county of Flint: the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the ſixth century. It has a pariſh church, beſides the cathedral, though the town ſcarcely contains above 50 houſes. The market is on Saturday: 30 miles W. Cheſter, and 215 NW. London.

ST. ASTIER, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perigueux: 3 leagues SW. Perigueux, and 3½ SE. Riberac.

ST. AUBIN, a town of the iſland of Jerſey, ſituated on a bay of the ſame name, with a ſafe harbour, defended by a caſtle, called *Elizabeth Caſtle*, one of the largeſt and ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in Great Britain, and the laſt that held out for Charles I. It is the reſidence of a governor: 3 miles W. St. Helier.

ST. AUBIN, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dôle: 2½ leagues SW. Dôle, and 1½ NW. Chauſin.

ST. AUBIN, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Commercy: 3½ leagues ESE. Bar-le-Duc, and 2½ WSW. Commercy.

ST. AUBIN D'ARQUENAY, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: 1½ league NNE. Caen, and 5 E. Bayeux.

*St. Aubin d'Aubigné*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rennes: 3 leagues N. Rennes, and 2½ W. St. Aubin du Cormier.

ST. AUBIN DU CORMIER, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fougeres,

geres, near which the Bretons, and their confederates, defeated the army of Charles VIII.: 3½ leagues NW. Vitré, and 3 SW. Fougeres.

*St. Aubin de Luigné*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: 3 leagues SW. Angers, and 1½ ESE. Chalonne.

*St. Aubin de Terre Gâte*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: 3 leagues S. Avranches.

*St. Aubin des Ponts de Cés*, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: 1 league S. Angers, and 1¾ NNW. Briſſac.

*St. Avé*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vannes: three quarters of a league N. Vannes, and 5 W. Rochefort.

ST. AUGEL, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſſel: 5 miles SSW. Uſſel.

ST. AUGUSTIN, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 30 miles SE. Havannah.

ST. AUGUSTIN, a mountain on the weſt coaſt of North America, at the entrance of Cook's River.

ST. AUGUSTINE, a ſea-port town of Eaſt Florida, ſituated on a bay of the Atlantic, on the eaſt coaſt. It is built along the ſhore, at the bottom of a hill, in an oblong ſquare, divided into four ſtreets. Near it is the church and monaſtery of the order of St. Auguſtine. The caſtle, called *St. John's Fort*, is built of ſoft ſtone, has four baſtions, a courtin ſixty yards long, a parapet nine feet thick, and a rampart twenty feet high, caſemated, arched, and bomb proof. In 1586, Sir Francis Drake took it, and in 1665, it was plundered by captain Davis, the buccaneer. The Engliſh and Indians of Carolina attacked it again in 1702, under colonel Moore, who abandoned it after three months' ſiege, and plundering and burning the country, leaving the ſhips and ſtores to the enemy, in the ſight of ſome Spaniſh cruiſers, and marched back to Charleſtown, 300 miles by land. General Oglethorp was the laſt who beſieged it, in 1740; he bombarded both the town and caſtle, but was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. *Long.* 81. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 58. N.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar, in the Mozambique Channel. It is of great width; but, in tempeſtuous weather, a great rolling ſea makes the paſſage frequently dangerous for ſhips, notwithſtanding the breadth it occupies, from its rapidity. This bay abounds with fiſh, ſo as to load a boat in an hour or two. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ISLAND, an iſland in the north Atlantic Ocean, near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 58. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S RIVER, a river of Labrador which runs into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 59. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 15. N.

ST. AULAYE, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riberac: 3 leagues SW. Riberac, and 5 NW. Mucidan.

ST. AVOLD, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarguemine: 6½ leagues E. Metz, and 3½ S. Sarlouis. *Long.* 24. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 9. N.

ST. AUSTIN, a lake in United America, in the ſtate of Vermont: 30 miles N. Bennington.

ST. AUSTLE, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with a weekly market on Friday. It was formerly a place of conſiderable repute, but is now much fallen to decay. Near it are ſome conſiderable tin-mines and quarries of what is called china-ſtone, large quantities of which are conveyed annually to Briſtol, Liverpool, and to the different potteries in Staffordſhire: 14 miles ENE. Truro, and 237 WSW. London.

ST. AY, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, on the Loire: 2 leagues SW. Orleans.

St. BABEL, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: 4½ leagues E. Brioude.

ST. BALDRIN'S CRADLE, a cape of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Haddington: 3 miles NW. Dunbar.

ST. BARBARA, a ſea-port on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Curaçao.

ST. BARBARA, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 14 miles SSW. Cagliari.

ST. BARBARA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles NNW. Pettau.

ST. BARBE, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of New Biſcay, celebrated for its ſilver mines.

ST. BARTHOLOME, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and provoſtſhip of Berchteſgaden, near the Konigſee: 7 miles SSW. Berchteſgaden, and 13 S. Reichenhall.

ST. BARTHOLEMEO DE XONGOPANI, a town of North America, in the province of New Mexico.

ST. BARTHOLOMEO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 19 miles ESE. Matera.

ST. BARTHOLOMEO, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Chiapa, chiefly peopled with Indians.

ST. BARTHOLOMEO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 6 miles S. Volturara.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW, a ſmall iſland, in the Weſt Indies, ab eight leagues in circumference. This iſland was firſt peopled by Poinc the French governor of St. Chriſtopher's, at his own expence, in 164 As the ſoil is but indifferent, though the air is ſalubrious, the French we ſuffered to enjoy it without moleſtation, till the year 1689, when a deſce was made upon it by Sir Timothy Thornhill. The inhabitants had fo tified their iſland with batteries, breaſt, and other works, to the extent two acres of ground, doubly palliſadoed round with ſtakes ſix feet high: which were taken by Sir Timothy, who, having ravaged the country, ca ried off about 700 of its inhabitants, with their cattle and effects. T men were ſent to Nevis, and the women to St. Chriſtopher's: but t Engliſh government diſapproving of this ſeverity, ſuffered the inhabitan to repoſſeſs their iſland, but as ſubjects of Great Britain. At the peace Ryſwick, it was reſtored to the crown of France. During the firſt w with France, which broke out under George II. this iſland was ſo conve nient to the French for privateering, that above fifty Engliſh ſhips we carried into its harbour, and therefore two privateers from Antigua a tacked and reduced it, making priſoners 400 of its white inhabitants, whom 140 were fit to bear arms, and 300 negroes. The French afte wards returned to the poſſeſſion of it, and in the year 1785, ceded it to t Danes. Though little of the ſoil of this iſland is fit for cultivation, yet produces tobacco and caſſava, with ſome excellent woods and limeſton with which the inhabitants furniſh their neighbours. All the freſh-wa they have is ſaved in ciſterns; and the iſland itſelf is encompaſſed by fo midable rocks, which render it dangerous of acceſs to ſhipping. Its chi products for exportation are drugs and lignum vitæ. *Long.* 62. 40. W Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 43. N.

ST. BARTHOLEMEW, or *Whermoyſen*, an iſland in the South P cific Ocean. *Long.* 221. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 13. S.

ST. BARTHELEMY, a town of France, in the department of the L and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauſun: leagues N. Tonneins, and 3 E. Marmande.

ST. BASILE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and pr vince of Otranto: 18 miles E. Matera.

ST. BASILE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and pr vince of Baſilicata: 11 miles NE. Turſi.

ST. BASILI, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 8 miles Corinth.

ST. BATELLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and pr vince of Calabria Ultra: 3 miles N. Reggio.

ST. BAUME, a celebrated place of France, in the department of t Var, ſituated on a high rocky mountain, and having a cave, in which, a cording to the real belief of the inhabitants of Provence, who cannot be to hear it diſputed, St. Magdalen, ſiſter to Lazarus, ſpent thirty years in rigid penance: 14 miles SW. Brignolles, and 16 ENE. Marſeilles.

ST. BAZEILLE, a town of France, in the department of the L and Garonne, in the diſtrict of Marmande: ¼ league NW. Marmand and 2 leagues ESE. La Reolle.

ST. BEAT, a town of France, in the department of the Upp Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Gauden on the Garonne. All the houſes are built of marble, there being n other ſtone in the neighbourhood: 11 leagues SE. Tarbes, and 4 S. S Gaudens.

ST. BEAUZELEY DE LEVEVOU, a town of France, in the depart ment of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mil haud: 2 leagues NW. Milhaud.

ST. BEE'S HEAD, a cape of England, and weſtern extremity of th county of Cumberland, in the Iriſh ſea: 3 miles SSW. Whitehave *Long.* 3. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 27. N.

ST. BEL, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône an Loire, on the Brevenn: 3½ leagues W. Lyons, and 4 S. Villefranche.

ST. BELLINO, a town of Italy, in the Poleſino di Rovigno: 1 miles WSW. Rovigno.

ST. BENEDETTO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 1 miles SSE. Mantua.

ST. BENEDETTO, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Gorze no: 3 miles SW. Gorzegno, and 12 E. Bene.

ST. BENEDICT, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the Gran, wit a fortified caſtle: 30 miles N. Gran.

ST. BENOIST, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gien: 6 leagues SE. Orlean

ST. BENOIST DU SAULT, a town of France, in the departme of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argenton: leagues SSW. Argenton, and 8½ WSW. La Châtre. *Long.* 19. 3. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 27. N.

ST. BENOIST DE SEYSSIEU, a town of France, in the departme of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belley: leagues SW. Belley, and 5¼ SSE. St. Rambert.

ST. BERNARD, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria 2 miles NW. Horn.

ST. BERNARD, ſee *Mount St. Bernard.*

ST. BERNARD, an iſland of North America, in the Lake of Nicaragua.

ST. BERNARDO DE TARIJA, a town of South America, and rincipal place of the diſtrict of Chicas or Tarija.

ST. BERNARD'S BAY, a large bay on the coaſt of New Mexico, the Gulf of Mexico. *Long*. 78. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 28. 30. N.

ST. BERTHEVIN, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laval: three quarters of a league W. Laval.

ST. BERTRAND DE COMINGES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Gaudens. Before the revolution, the ſee of the biſhop of Cominges: 8½ leagues ESE. Tarbes, and 3 SW. St. Gaudens.

ST. BIAGIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 3½ miles WSW. Nicaſtro.

ST. BIAGIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county f Moliſe: 8 miles NE. Moliſe.

ST. BIASI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province f Principato Citra: 15 miles WNW. Policaſtro.

ST. BLAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, nd chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbon: 5 leagues NE. haumont.

ST. BLANCAT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 4 leagues WNW. St. Gaudens.

ST. BLASE, an abby of Germany, ſituated in Auſtrian Swabia. The bbot was created a prince of the empire, in the year 1747, and is alſo hereditary arch-aulic chaplain, of the archducal houſe of Auſtria, in the Anterior Auſtrian countries. To this abby belong the counties and ſeigniories of Bondorff, Stauffen, Kirchhofen, Guſtwiel, and Oberriedt: 27 miles E. Bâle, and 8 W. Bondorf.

ST. BLASE, a town of Germany, in the arrhduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles W. Steyr.

ST. BONIFACIO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 15 miles E. Verona.

ST. BONNET, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: 2½ leagues N. Gap, and 12½ S. Grenoble.

*St. Bonnet le Château*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montbriſon: leagues S. Montbriſon, and 4½ W. St. Etienne.

ST. BONNET LE CASTEL, a town of France, in the department of e Puy de Dôme: 5 leagues NE. Brioude, and 3 SSW. Ambert.

*St. Bonnet de Bruyères*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: 6 leagues N. Villefranche.

ST. BONNET DE CHAVAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: 1½ league SW. St. Marcelin.

ST. BONNET DE JOUX, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles: 2¼ leagues NE. Charolles, and 3 W. Cluny.

ST. BOY, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 6 miles SW. Barcelona.

ST. BRANCES, a town of France in the department of the Indre and Loire: 4 leagues S. Tours

ST. BRELADE's BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey, which takes its name from a village: 5 miles W. from St. Helier.

ST. BRIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Malo: 1½ league W. St. Malo, and 3½ N. Dinan.

ST. BRICE, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fougeres: 2½ leagues NW. Fougeres.

ST. BRICE, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: 3 leagues N. Paris.

ST. BRICE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 2 leagues SE. Auxerre.

ST. BRICE, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and hief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims: 1 league NW. Reims.

ST. BRIDE'S BAY, a bay of St. George's Channel, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Pembroke, in South Wales, with good anchorage in from 7 to 10 fathoms water. *Long*. 5. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 48. N.

ST. BRIEUC, a city of France, capital of the department of the North Coaſts, and ſee of a biſhop, ſituated among mountains which intercept the ſight of the ſea, little more than a mile diſtant, on which it has a ſmall harbour: 13 poſts NW. Rennes, and 57¼ W. Paris. *Long*. 14. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 28. N.

ST BRISSON, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: 4 miles S. Gien, and 2 W. Briare.

ST. BUONO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 15 miles NE. Civita Borella.

ST. CALAIS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Sarte: 7½ leagues E. Le Mans. and 6 ENE. Château du Loir. *Long*. 18. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 56. N.

ST. CALOGERO, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: 24 miles E. Mazara, and 2 NE. Sacca.

ST. CALOGURO, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Sicily: 9 miles E. Lentini.

ST. CANICE, or *Iriſhtown*, a town of Ireland, ſituated on the river Nore, in the county of Kilkenny. The cathedral of the biſhop of Oſſory ſtands in this place. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament, though ſo joined to Kilkenny as to be conſidered only one town.

ST. CARADEC, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudeac: 1¼ league W. Loudeac, and 6¼ S. St. Brieuc.

ST. CARLOS, a town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, ſituated on a river which runs from the Lake of Nicaragua into the Caribbean Sea: *Long*. 66. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 11. 46. N.

ST. CARLOS, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 62 miles E. Havanna.

ST. CARLOS, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Veragua, ſituated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean: 110 miles W. Panama.

ST. CAST BAY, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the weſt coaſt of France, where the Engliſh made an unſucceſsful landing, in the year 1758, with the loſs of 1000 men, under the command of Lord Howe. It was ſo named from a village: 10 miles W. St. Maloes, and 5 SE. Cape Frehel.

ST. CATHERINA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 6 miles W. Tarwis.

ST. CATHERINA, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Iſtria. *Long*. 31. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 16. N.

ST. CATHERINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 12 miles E. Coſenza.

ST. CATHERINA, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the ſouth coaſt of St. Domingo: 25 miles W. Saona.

ST. CATHERINA, a town of the iſland of Malta: 4 miles S. Malta.

ST. CATHERINE'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Wales, a little to the ſouth of Tenby.

ST. CATHERINE, an iſland of South America, near the coaſt of Brazil. It is reſorted to for proviſions or hides, and as a ſhelter for ſhips going farther ſouth, and European ſhips here get freſh water, and other neceſſaries. There is good anchorage in ſeveral parts of it, eſpecially within the iſland next to the main. The water which is obtained here, like that of the river Thames, keeps well at ſea. Bon Port, on the continent ſide, has every convenience for wooding and watering, and a plantation oppoſite to it is a good birth for both. But the ſurrounding hills and thick woods prevent a free circulation of air; and the thick fogs and moiſt air produce fevers and very violent fluxes. *Long*. 49. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 27. 50. to 28. S.

ST. CATHERINE, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Georgia, 16 miles in circumference. *Long*. 81. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 31. 32. N.

ST. CATHARINE DE FIERBOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, celebrated for its plums: 13 miles S. Tours, and 13 W. Loches.

ST. CATHERINE'S BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: 4 miles NE. from St. Helier.

ST. CATHERINE'S SOUND, a bay of the Atlantic, between the iſlands of St. Simon, and Jekyl.

ST. CATTERINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 15 miles S. Squillace.

*St. Ceré*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot: 7½ leagues ENE. Gourdan, and 10 NE. Cahors. *Long*. 19. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 52. N.

ST. CESARIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 4 miles WSW. Lecce.

ST. CHAMAND, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aurillac: 3 leagues N. Aurillac.

ST. CHAMANT, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: 3 leagues SSE. Tulle.

ST. CHAMAS, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Salon, celebrated for its olives: 6 leagues W. Aix, and 2 S. Salon.

ST. CHAMOND, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: 2 leagues NNE. St. Etienne, and 7½ SSW. Lyons. *Long*. 22. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 28. N.

ST. CHAPTES, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzes: 7 miles SW. Uzes.

ST. CHARTIER, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Châtre: 1¼ league N. La Châtre, and 5½ S. Iſſoudun.

ST. CHEF, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour-du-Pin: 2 leagues NNW. La Tour-du-Pin, and 6 E. Vienne.

ST. CHELY D'APCHER, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lozere: 7 leagues NNW. Mende, and 5 SE. St. Flour. *Long.* 20. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

ST. CHELY D'AUBRAC, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Genies: 7 leagues NE. Rhodez.

ST. CHINIAN, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pons: 4 leagues WNW. Beziers, and 3 ESE. St. Pons.

ST. CHIRICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 14 miles W. Manfredonia.

ST. CHIRICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 10 miles SE. Acerenza.

ST. CHRISTINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 2 miles S. Oppido.

ST. CHRISTOFLE, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles S. Tuln.

ST. CHRISTOFORO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 11 miles W. Manfredonia.

ST. CHRISTOPHE, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tours: 5 leagues NNW. Tours, and 5½ W. Chateau-regnault.

ST. CHRISTOPHE, a town of France, in the department of the Saone and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marcigny: 1¼ league N. Marcigny, and 3 S. Charolles.

ST. CHRISTOPHE, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 2 leagues SW. Grenoble.

ST. CHRISTOPHE DE LA COUPERIE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florent: 2¼ leagues SW. St. Florent-le-Viel, and 5½ NW. Chollet.

ST. CHRISTOPHER, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, about 15 miles in length, and in general about four in breadth, but towards the eaſtern extremity not more than three, and between that part and the reſt of the iſland is a ſtrip of land three miles in length, which does not meaſure half a mile acroſs. This iſland was firſt diſcovered by Columbus, in the year 1493, who gave it its preſent name. It was called by the natives *Liamuiga*, or *The Fertile Iſland*. No ſettlement was made in this iſland till the year 1623, when an aſſociation was formed in England for this purpoſe, under the conduct of a Mr. Warner. Soon after the Engliſh ſettlement was begun, a party of French arrived in the iſland under the conduct of monſieur Deſnambuc. Hitherto Warner's firſt colony had lived on friendly terms, with the poor natives, by whom they were liberally ſupplied with proviſions; but having ſeized on their lands, the conſciouſneſs of deſerving retaliation made the planters apprehenſive of an attack, when probably none was intended. Accordingly they fell on the Charaibes by night, and having murdered, in cold blood, from 100 to 120 of the ſtouteſt, drove all the reſt from the iſland, except ſuch of the women as were young and handſome, of whom they made concubines and ſlaves. The two leaders, Warner and Deſnambuc, about the ſame time, found it neceſſary to return to Europe, for the purpoſe of ſoliciting ſuccour from their reſpective nations; and bringing with them the name of conquerors, they ſeverally met with all poſſible encouragement. Warner was knighted by his ſovereign, and, through the intereſt of the earl of Carliſle, ſent back as governor, in 1626, with 400 new recruits, amply ſupplied with neceſſaries of all kinds; while Deſnambuc, under the patronage of Richlieu (the miniſter of France) projected the eſtabliſhment of an excluſive company, for trading to this and ſome of the other iſlands. That miniſter concurred with Deſnambuc in opinion, that ſuch an inſtitution was beſt adapted to the purpoſes of commerce and colonization. Subſcriptions came in reluctantly, and the ſhips which the new company fitted out on this occaſion, were ſo wretchedly ſupplied with proviſions and neceſſaries, that of 532 recruits, who ſailed from France, with Deſnambuc, in February, 1627, the greater part periſhed miſerably at ſea, for want of food. The Engliſh received the ſurvivors with compaſſion and kindneſs; and for preventing conteſts in future about their reſpective limits, the commanders of each nation agreed to divide the whole iſland pretty equally between their followers. A treaty of partition for this purpoſe was reduced to writing, and ſigned, with many formalities, on the 3d of May, 1627; it comprehended alſo a league defenſive and offenſive. The flouriſhing ſtate of St. Chriſtopher's, which the Spaniards had always conſidered as the moſt valuable of the Caribbee Iſlands, awakened the jealouſy of the court of Madrid. Don Frederic de Toledo took upon him the command of a formidable fleet, conſiſting of 24 great ſhips, and fifteen frigates, to drive the two nations from St. Chriſtopher's, ſo as to prevent their diſturbing the Spaniſh colonie either in the Weſt Indies, or upon the continent. The French immedi ately abandoned the iſland, and the Engliſh hearing that their allies ha evacuated the iſland, fell into deſpondency likewiſe, and offered to tre with the Spaniſh admiral. All they could obtain was liberty to evacua the iſland, on pain of being put to the ſword. However, not many of th Engliſh had actually left the iſland when he departed; ſo that their ſet tlement went on as uſual; and they ſoon repaired the damage that ha been done to their plantations. The French, in like manner, who ha gone no farther than Antigua and Monſerrat, returned, and reſumed thei occupations: but they did not proſper like the Engliſh planters. It is probable that each nation would lay the blame on the other. We are told tha in the firſt Dutch war, in the reign of Charles II. the French king declarin for the United States, his ſubjects in St. Chriſtopher's, diſdaining an inglorious neutrality, attacked the Engliſh planters, and drove them out o their poſſeſſions; which were afterwards, by the treaty of Breda, reſtore to them. In 1689, in conſequence of the revolution which had taken pla in England the preceding year, the French planters in this iſland, declarin themſelves in the intereſts of the abdicated monarch, attacked and expelle their Engliſh neighbours a ſecond time, laying waſte their plantations, an committing ſuch outrages as are unjuſtifiable among civiliſed nations, eve in a time of open and avowed hoſtility. Their conduct on this occaſio was deemed ſo cruel and treacherous, that it was aſſigned by king Willia and queen Mary, among the cauſes which induced them to declare w againſt the French nation. After the French had continued about eig months ſole maſters of the iſland, the Engliſh, under the command general Codrington, returned in great force, not only compelled the Frenc inhabitants to ſurrender, but actually tranſported 1800 of them to Martinico and Hiſpaniola. It is true, that reparation was ſtipulated to made them by the treaty of Ryſwick, in 1697, but war again brea ing out between the two nations, in 1702, the French planters deriv but little advantage from that clauſe in their favour. They had, ho ever, in 1705, the gloomy ſatisfaction to behold many of the Engliſh po ſeſſions again laid waſte by a French armament, which committed ſu ravages, that the Britiſh parliament found it neceſſary to diſtribute t ſum of 103,000l. among the ſufferers, to enable them to re-ſettle the plantations. Happily, this was the laſt exertion of national enmity and civil diſcord within this little community; for, at the peace of Utrecht, t iſland was ceded wholly to the Engliſh; and the French poſſeſſions public ſold, for the benefit of the Engliſh government. This iſland contai 43,726 acres of land, of which about 17,000 acres are appropriated to t growth of ſugar, and 4000 to paſturage. As ſugar is the only commodi of any account that is raiſed, except proviſions, and a little cotton, it is probable, that nearly one half of the whole iſland is unfit for cultivatio The interior part of the country conſiſts indeed of many rugged precipice and barren mountains. Of theſe the loftieſt is Mount Miſery (evidently decayed volcano) which riſes 3711 feet in perpendicular height from t ſea. The general average produce for a ſeries of years is 16,000 hogſhead of 16 cwt. which, as one half only of the whole cane land, or 850 acres, is annually cut (the remainder being in young canes) gives nearl two hogſheads of 16 cwt. per acre for the whole of the land in ripe cane This iſland is divided into nine pariſhes, and contains four towns and hamlets, viz. Baſſeterre, the preſent capital, as it was formerly that of the French containing about 800 houſes; Sandy Point, Old Road, and Deep Bay. O theſe, the two firſt are ports of entry, eſtabliſhed by law. The fortificatio conſiſt of Charles Fort, and Brimſtone Hill, both near Sandy Point; thr batteries at Baſſeterre, one at Fig-tree Bay, another at Palmeto Point, an ſome ſmaller ones of no great importance. The preſent number of whi inhabitants is computed at 4000, and taxes are levied on 26,000 negroes and there are about 300 blacks and mulattoes of free condition. In th year 1782, this iſland was taken by the French, under the command o the marquis de Bouillé, and reſtored to Great Britain, by the peace o 1783. *Long.* 65. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 25. N.

ST. CHRISTOVAL, a town of North America, in the government o Mexico, and province of Vera Paz.

ST. CHRISTOVAL, a town of South America, in the New kingdo of Grenada: 60 miles N. Pamplona.

ST. CHRISTOVAL DE LAMPANGUI, a mountain of South America, in the kingdom of Chili, abounding in metals, gold, ſilver, iro lead, copper, and tin, not far from Coquimbo.

ST. CIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, a chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg: 4½ leagues N. Bourg.

ST. CIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône a Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Camp de Lyon: league N. Lyons.

ST. CIRQ, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: 3 leagu E. Cahors, and 6 SW. Figiac.

ST. CLAIR, a lake of North America, about 50 miles in circumf rence, between Lake Huron and Lake Eri, with both of which it comm nicates.

**ST. CLAIR**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: 3½ leagues SE. Carentan, and 1½ NE. St. Lo.

**ST. CLAR DE LOMAGNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lectoure, 2¼ leagues SE. Lectoure, and 5½ NNE. Aunch. *Long.* 18. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 53. N.

**ST. CLARA**, a barren rock or iſland among the Canary Iſlands: 3 leagues SW. Gratioſa.

**ST. CLARE**, a town of South Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, on the Tave: 10 miles W. Caermarthen, and 216 W. London.

**ST. CLARE SUR EPTE**, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, on the river Epte, celebrated for a treaty of peace, entered into in the year 945, between Richard I. duke of Normandy, and Louis IV. king of France: 7 miles SW. Giſors, and 27 SE. Rouen.

**ST. CLAUDE**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Jura, ſituated on the Liſon, at the foot of a mountain. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and contained a rich abby, which was ſeculariſed in the year 1742: 6 leagues NW. Geneva, and 9 SE. Lons le Saunier. *Long.* 23. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 22. N.

**ST. CLAUDE**, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher: 2 leagues NE. Blois.

**ST. CLEMENT**, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Embrun: 7 miles N. Embrun.

**ST. CLEMENT**, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sens: half a league N. Sens.

**ST. CLEMENT**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 5 miles S. Weſlingburen.

**ST. CLEMENT**, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: 3 leagues NW. Tulle.

**ST. CLEMENT DE LA PLACE**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: 2½ leagues NW. Angers.

**ST. CLEMENTE**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 18 miles SW. Alarcon.

**ST. CLOUD**, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Confolent: 6 leagues NNE. Angouleſme.

**ST. CLOUD**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, where the kings had a palace, ſituated on an eminence, near the Seine. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and a duchy united to the archbiſhopric of Paris. In the year 1589, king Henry III. was murdered here: 5 leagues W. Paris.

**ST. COLMS**, one of the Shiant Iſlands, among the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland: about 7 miles from the coaſt of Lewis, and 22 S. Stornaway.

**ST. COLOMBE**, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evreux: 3½ leagues NW. Evreux.

**ST. COLUMB**, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with two markets on Thurſday and Saturday. It contains about 130 houſes: 3½ miles S. Padſtow, and 249 W. London.

**ST. COMBADO**, or *St. Comba di Dao*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 5 leagues SW. Viſeu.

**ST. COMBE**, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lyon, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhone, oppoſite Vienne.

**ST. COME**, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Genies: 2½ leagues WNW. St. Genies de Rivedolt, and 5 NE. Rhodez.

**ST. CONSTANTIN**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 14 miles S. Turſi.

**ST. CORNELIUS MUNSTER**, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſurrounded by the duchy of Juliers, the duchy of Limburg, and the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle. The matricular aſſeſſment is 48 florins, and the tax to the chamber at Wetzlar 126 rixdollars 21 kruitzers: 5 miles SE. Aix-la-Chapelle.

**ST. COSME DE VAIR**, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mamers, 2 leagues SSE. Mamers, and 6 NNE. Le Mans.

**ST. COSMO**, an iſland, in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* 31. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

**ST. CRISTOFORO**, a river of Sicily which runs into the ſea, near Patti, in the vally of Demona.

**ST. CROCE**, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: 2 miles SW. Spatia.

**ST. CROIX**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: 1½ league SSE. Colmar, and 2 W. Briſach.

**ST. CROIX**, a river of South America, in Patagonia, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 50. 25. S.

**ST. CROIX**, a river of United America, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 67. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 45. 10. N.

**ST. CROIX**, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Maurice: 11 leagues above Quebec.

**ST. CROIX**, a river of North America, which runs into the Miſſiſſippi. *Long.* 93. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

**ST. CROIX**, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Girons: 3 leagues N. St. Girons.

**ST. CROIX DANS LE HAYNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cherburg: 2 leagues W. Cherburg.

**ST. CROT**, a town of Hungary: 72 miles S. Vienna, and 64 S. Preſburg.

**ST. CYPRIAN**, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the north coaſt: 20 miles N. Mondonedo. *Long.* 9. 15. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 42. N.

**ST. CYPRIEN**, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Albin: 5 leagues N. Rhodez.

**ST. CYPRIEN**, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarlat: 2½ leagues W. Sarlat, and 8 SSE. Perigueux.

**ST. CYR**, a village of France, near Verſailles, where Madame Maintenon founded a celebrated abby, for the inſtruction of the daughters of nobility who had grown old or died in the ſervice of the king. Madame Maintenon herſelf was abbeſs to her death.

**ST. CYR**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: half a league NW Tours.

**ST. CYR DU BAILLEUL**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: 8 miles SE. Mortain.

**ST. DALMATIO DEL PIANO**, a town of Piedmont, in the country of Tenda: 15 miles W. Tenda, and 20 N. Nice.

**ST. DAMIANIO**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and duchy of Montferrat: 13½ miles NE. Carmagnola, and 9 N. Alba.

**ST. DAMIANO**, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: 14 miles NW. Vercelli, and 3½ N. St. Ja.

**ST. DAVID**, one of the ſmaller Bermudas Iſlands.

**ST. DAVID**, or *Tegapatnam*, a fort of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, a little to the north of Cuddalore: 15 miles S. Pondicherry.

**ST. DAVID'S**, a town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, the ſee of a biſhop. It was at one time the ſee of an archbiſhop, and was anciently called *Menew*, or *Menevia*. St. David's, though called a city, has neither market nor fair, and ſcarcely a tolerable inn. They reckon about 1200 inhabitants and 261 houſes within the pariſh, and of theſe 290 inhabitants and 78 ſmall houſes in the town. The cathedral and epiſcopal palace are quite at the bottom of a ſteep hill, ſo that the tower is ſcarcely viſible in the town. Theſe and the prebendal houſes are ſurrounded by a ſtone wall, 1100 yards in circuit, with four gates. The cathedral has been often demoliſhed; the preſent building is ancient. The little river Alan divides the church on the weſt from the reſt of the cloſe. It is ſituated very near the ſea, on a neck of land the north ſide of St. Bride's Bay: 48 miles W. Caermarthen, and 255 W. London. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

**ST. DAVID'S HEAD**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of South Wales: 3 miles NW. St. David's. *Long.* 5. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. N.

**ST. DAVID'S BAY**, a bay of the iſland of Dominica, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 61. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 33. N.

**ST. DAVID'S HEAD**, a cape of the iſland of Dominica, at the eaſt extremity of St. David's Bay.

**ST. DENIS**, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: 4 leagues NW. Carcaſſonne.

**ST. DENIS**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Paris. It owes its riſe to a celebrated abby, founded about the time of Charles the Bald. The church, built in a Gothic ſtyle, was remarkable for the delicacy of its ſtructure, and richneſs of its ornaments. In the treaſury were kept the crown jewels. This church was likewiſe the burial place of the kings of France, from Dagobert. Of the Capets, four only were not interred here, Philip I. Louis the Young, Louis XI. and Louis XVI.: one poſt N. Paris.

**ST. DENIS**, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans: 3 leagues E. Orleans.

**ST. DENIS**, a town of the iſland of Bourbon, ſituated in a bay of the ſame name.

**ST. DENIS D' ANJOY**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Château Gontier: 3½ leagues E. Château Gontier, and 1¾ SW. Sablé.

**ST. DENIS BAY**, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Bourbon, in the Indian Sea.

**ST. DENIS DE GATINES**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ernée: 1¼ league NE. Ernée, and 3 W. Mayenne.

**ST. DENIS LE GAST**, a town of France, in the department of the

Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coutances: 2½ leagues SSE. Coutances, and 5 N. Avranches.

*St. Déſiré*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montluçon: 4 leagues NW. Montluçon.

ST. DIDIER, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moniſtrol: 8 leagues NE. Le Puy, and 3 SSE. St. Etienne.

ST. DIDIER, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire: 3 leagues ESE. Le Puy.

ST. DIDIER SUR ARROUX, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun: 4 leagues W. Montcenis, and 3¼ SW. Autun.

ST. DIE, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, on the Loire: 10 miles NE Blois.

ST. DIEY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Voſges, on the Meurte: 7 leagues E. Epinal, and 7 NE. Remiremont. *Long.* 24. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 17. N.

ST. DIOMIDA, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 208. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 15. N.

ST. DIOMIDA, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 153. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 78. 40. N.

ST. DIZIER, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Marne. This town was ſtrongly fortified, and withſtood a ſiege by the emperor, Charles V. with an army of 100,000 men, for ſix weeks: 9 poſts N. Chaumont, and 27¾ SSE. Paris.

ST. DOMINGO, a city and capital of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, ſituated on a river, at ſome diſtance from the ſea, and had formerly a harbour, which is now choked up with ſand. Though its trade has been long extinct, it is ſtill in a reſpectable condition; and its inhabitants are thought to amount to 30,000, of whom 7000 may be real Spaniards, the reſt are Meſtizoes, Mulattoes, and Albatraces. The city itſelf is large, well built of ſtone, and defended by batteries. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. The clergy here are numerous and rich; and the hoſpital has a revenue of 20,000 ducats a year. St. Domingo boaſts of a Latin ſchool, and an univerſity, ſeven large monaſteries, two nunneries, and a college, with a revenue of 4000 ducats, beſides a power of coinage. Its cathedral is ſpacious and magnificent. *Long.* 52. 39. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 22. N.

ST. DOMINGO, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 1. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 50. N.

ST. DOMINGO DE LA CALCADA, ſee *Calzada*.

ST. DOMINGO DE XACOMA, a town of North America, in the province of New Mexico: 10 leagues NNE. from Santa Fé.

ST. DOMINIQUE DE SENACO, a town of North America, in the province of Vera Paz.

ST. DOMINO, one of the Tremiti Iſlands, in the Adriatic, about 12 miles from the coaſt of Naples: 4 miles in length. *Long.* 33. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 8. N.

ST. DONACI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 10 miles SSW. Brindiſi.

ST. DONAT, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans: 2 leagues NE. Tain, and 2 NW. Romans.

ST. DONATO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 9 miles ESE. Sora.

ST. EDMUND'S POINT, a cape of England, on the north coaſt of Norfolk, in the German Sea. *Long.* 0. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

ST. EGREVE, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 2 leagues SW. Grenoble.

ST. ELIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 13 miles NNW. Volturara.

ST. ELIA, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: 17 miles NNW. Scio.

ST. ELIAS, a mountain on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 144. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 15. N.

ST. ELIZABETH, a town of Croatia: 4 miles ESE. Varaſdin.

ST. ELMO, a fortreſs of the iſland of Malta, near the city of Valetta.

ST. EMERAN, a princely abby of Germany, founded in the electoral city of Ratiſbon, in the year 1696. In the imperial matricula the abbot is aſſeſſed 32 florins for the Roman month, and pays to the chamber at Wetzlar 87 rixdollars 83 kruitzers.

ST. EMILLON, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: 1½ league SE. Libourne, and 5 NNW. Caſtelmoron d'Albert.

ST. ENIMIE, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mende: 3½ leagues S. Mende, and 3 W. Florac.

ST. ERAMA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 8 miles SSE. Bittetto.

ST. ERASMO, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Venice, defended by a fort, 4 miles NE. Venice.

ST. ERMACHER, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia 9 miles S. Saxenburg, and 17 W. Villach.

ST. ESPAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Indre a Loire: 4 leagues E. Chinon, and 5½ SSW. Tours.

ST. ESPRIT, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dax, on the north coaſt of th Adour, oppoſite Bayonne.

ST. ESPRIT BAY, a large bay of the Indian Sea, on the eaſt coaſt o Africa, a little to the north of Cape Unhaſa, which forms its ſouther boundary.

ST. ESTEPHE, a town of France, in the department of the Girond and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſparre: 3 leagues SE Leſparre.

ST. ESTEVAN, a town of North America, in California: 25 league NW. Loreto.

ST. ESTEVAN DE ACOMA, a town of North America, in the pro vince of New Mexico: 30 leagues SSW. Santa Fé.

*St. Etienne de Avançon*, a town of France, in the department of th Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Embrun: 4 leagues SW. Embrun.

ST. ETIENNE EN DEVOLUY, a town of France in the departmen of the higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: leagues NW. Gap.

ST. ETIENNE DE FURAND, a town of France, and ſeat of a tri bunal, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. It was ſurrounde with walls in the time of Charles VII. but from the increaſed population the walls are of little uſe. The principal trade of the inhabitants is hardware: in the neighbourhood are ſome rich coal mines; the number inhabitants are about 18,000: 9 leagues SSW. Lyons. *Long.* 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 26. N.

ST. ETIENNE DE ST. GEOIRS, a town of France, in the depar ment of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Ma celin: 4 leagues N. St Marcelin, and 8 NW. Grenoble.

ST. ETIENNE DE LUCDARES, a town of France, in the depar ment of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of T nargue: 5 leagues NW. Largentiere.

ST. ETIENNE LES ORGUES, a town of France, in the depar ment of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict Forcalquier: 3½ leagues S. Siſteron, and 2 N. Forcalquier.

ST. ETIENNE DE VALDONNES, a town of France, in the de partment of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict Mende: 5 miles SSE. Mende.

ST. ETIENNE DE VALFRANCESQUE, a town of France, in th department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict Florac: 4½ leagues SE. Florac.

ST. ETISEBY, a town of France, in the department of the High Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: 3 leagues N. Ga

ST. EUFEMIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and pro vince of Otranto: 2 miles NNE. Aleſſano.

ST. EUFEMIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and pro vince of Calabria Ultra, ſituated on a bay of the Mediterranean, to whic it gives name: 7 miles WSW. Nicaſtro, and 60 NNE. Reggio. *Long* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 2. N.

ST. EVROU, a town of France, in the department of the Orne: leagues NW. L'Aigle.

ST. EUSTATIA, or *St. Euſtathius*, one of the Leeward Caribbe Iſlands. This may be more properly termed a huge pyramidal rock riſin out of the waves, than an iſland; yet for its ſize, it is incomparably th moſt valuable of all the Caribbees. It has but one landing-place, an that, though difficult of acceſs, is fortified with all the art that can rende it impregnable, and nothing has been wanting, on the part of its maſter to make every inch of the iſland equally ſo. Tobacco is its chief produ and it is cultivated on its ſides to the very top of the pyramid, which te minates in a plain ſurrounded with woods, but having a hollow in the mid dle, which ſerves as a large den for wild beaſts. No fewer than 5000 whi people, and 15,000 negroes, ſubſiſt upon this iſland, and rear hogs, kid rabbits, and all kinds of poultry, in ſuch abundance, that they can ſupp their neighbours after having ſerved themſelves. The policy of the Dutc in the government of St. Euſtatia, exceeds that of all the other Europe nations who hold any of the Caribbees. They are jealous of admittin any ſtranger whatſoever into their harbour, and few beſides themſelv know any thing of the internal government or riches of the iſland, an more than that it ſerves as a ſtore-houſe for all kinds of European co modities. St. Euſtatia became a Dutch iſland by the right of poſſeſſion occupancy: and it was granted in property by the States-General, to ce tain merchants of Fluſhing. It was firſt ſettled about the year 1600; b during the wars between the Engliſh and the Dutch in 1665, the latter we diſpoſſeſſed of St. Euſtatia, by an armament from Jamaica. The Dutch a French becoming confederates, in the ſequel, the Engliſh were diſpoſſeſſe in their turn, by their combined arms: and the French maintained a g riſon in the iſland, till it was reſtored to the Dutch, by the treaty of Breda. Soon after the revolution, the French ejected the Dutch from St. Euſtatia, from whence they were in their turn driven by the Engliſh, under Sir Timothy Thornhill, who found it neceſſary, for the protection of the Dutch, to leave a ſmall Engliſh garriſon in the fort; but he granted the French no terms of capitulation, but for their lives and their baggage. The peace of Ryſwick reſtored the Dutch to the entire property of this iſland. In the year 1781, this iſland was taken by the Engliſh, and from them ſoon after by the French, but reſtored to the Dutch, at the peace in 1783: 3 leagues NW. from St. Chriſtopher's. *Long.* 63. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

ST. EXUPERY, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: 2 leagues SE. Uſſel.

ST. FARGEAU, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Yonne: 7 leagues SW. Auxerre, and 8½ SW. Joigny. *Long.* 20. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 38. N.

ST. FELE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 7 miles NNE. Muro.

ST. FELICE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 17 miles NNE. Modena.

ST. FELICE, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 12 miles NNW. Civdad Rodrigo.

ST. FELICIEN, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: 3 leagues W. Tournon, and 3½ S. Annonay.

ST. FELIPE, a town of North America, in the province of New Biſcay: 12 leagues NW. Parral.

ST. FELIPE, a town of North America, in the province of Mechoacan: 34 leagues N. Mechoacan.

ST. FELIPE, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, ſituated on the declivity of a mountain, at the foot of two caſtles, which form an amphitheatre. It was formerly called *Xativa*, and was once one of the moſt beautiful towns in all Spain; but ſiding with Charles III. in the year 1707, Philip V. ordered it to be demoliſhed, and inſtead of it a new town to be built, called *St. Felipe*: 22 miles W. Gandia, and 29 SSW. Valencia.

ST. FELIPE, formerly *St. Louis de Maragnon*, a town of South America, in Braſil, and capital of the juriſdiction of Maranhao, or Maragnon. *Long.* 27. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

ST. FELIPE, a town of South America, in Brazil, and juriſdiction of St. Paul.

ST. FELIPE, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 65 miles SE. Havannah.

ST. FELIU, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 21 miles SSE. Gerona.

ST. FELIU, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the ſea coaſt: 11 miles W. Gerona.

ST. FELL, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 14 miles S. Turſi.

ST. FELIX, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Affrique: 2 leagues SE. St. Affrique, and 5½ NW. Lodeve.

ST. FELIX DE BOURDEILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nontron: 3 leagues SSW. Nontron.

ST. FELIX DE CARAMAN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Revel: 2 leagues W. Revel, and 7½ ESE. Toulouſe.

ST. FELIZES DE GALLEGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 8 miles NNW. Civdad Rodrigo.

ST. FERIOLE, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: 2 leagues NE. Brive.

ST. FERME, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Reolle: 3 leagues NE. La Reolle, and 9 SE. Bourdeaux.

ST. FERNANDO, a town of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and province of Tucuman: 150 miles W. St. Jago de Eſtera.

ST. FERNANDO, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Cumana.

ST. FERNANDO, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near the weſt coaſt: 37 miles W. Orenſe.

ST. FERNANDO DE FIGUERAS, ſee *Figueras*.

ST. FERRA CAVALLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 6 miles N. Bari.

ST. FIACRE, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: 4 miles SE. Meaux.

ST. FILIPPO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 10 miles N. Nicotera.

ST. FINIAN'S BAY, an harbour of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Kerry, to the north of Ballynaſkellig Bay.

ST. FIORENZA, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Corſica, ſituated on a bay, which forms the harbour, defended by walls and a ſtrong tower. At a ſmall diſtance, are marſhes, which render the air unwholeſome: near it is a ſilver mine: 6 miles W. Baſtia. *Long.* 27. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

ST. FIRMIN, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: 4½ leagues N. Gap.

ST. FLORENT, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges, on the Cher: 2½ leagues SW. Bourges.

ST. FLORENT LE VIEL, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 6½ leagues WSW. Angers, and 7½ NW. Vihiers.

ST. FLORENTIN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Yonne, on the Armançon: 8 leagues SSW. Troyes, and 4½ NNE. Auxerre.

ST. FLORIAN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, with a collegiate foundation of Auguſtine canons: 5 miles WSW. Ens.

ST. FLOVIER, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Preuilly: 3 leagues NE. Preuilly.

ST. FLOUR, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Cantal. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Upper Auvergne, and the ſee of a biſhop. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in corn, with manufactures of cloth, carpets, and cutlery: 11 poſts S. Clermont Ferrand, and 57¾ S. Paris. *Long.* 20. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 2. N.

ST. FORT, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pons: 3 leagues SSW. Pons, and 5½ S. Saintes.

ST. FORTUNADE LA ROCHE, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: 1 league S. Tulle.

ST. FORTUNAT, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron: 2½ leagues NNE. Privas.

ST. FOY, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Gironde, on the Dordogne, fortified by the proteſtants, in the religious war, but taken from them by the king's troops, in the year 1622: 12 leagues E. Bourdeaux, and 6½ NNE. la Reolle. *Long.* 17. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 51. N.

*St. Foy de Peyrollières*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 5 leagues SW. Toulouſe, and 3 W. Muret.

ST. FRAIMBAULT, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mayenne: 4 leagues N. Mayenne.

ST. FRAJOU, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 5 leagues N. St. Gaudens, and 5½ W. Rieux.

ST. FRAMBOURG, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 1 league SSE. Paris.

ST. FRAMONDO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 6 miles N. Benevento.

*St. Français*, a river of Canada, which runs into St. Peter's Lake: 10 leagues NE. Montreal.

ST. FRANCIS, a river of North America, which runs into the Miſſiſippi, near Kappas.

ST. FRANCIS, a river of Labrador, which runs into the North Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 55. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 44. N.

ST. FRANCIS D'ATACAMA, ſee *Atacama*.

ST. FRANCISCO, a town of Eaſt Florida: 56 miles ESE. St. Mark.

ST. FRANCISCO DE BORJA, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and capital of the juriſdiction of Maynas, on the river Maragnon.

ST. FRANCISCO DE CAMPECHE, a town of North America, in the province of Yucatan. It has frequently been laid waſte, but has always been rebuilt: 30 leagues SW. Merida.

ST. FRANCISCO DE LA SIERRA, a town of North America, in the province of Veragua, inhabited by Indians.

*St. François le beau Lieu*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 2 miles E. Chaſtelet.

*St. François*, a river of South America, in Braſil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 36. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. S.

*St. François*, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela.

*St. François*, a town of the iſland of Guadaloupe, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 43. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 23. N.

ST. FRONT, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montflanquin: 3 leagues ENE. Montflanquin, and 3½ N. Tournon.

ST. FULGENT, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu: 3 leagues SSE. Montaigu, and 4¼ NE. La Roche-ſur-Yon.

ST. GAL, a city and ſmall independent republic, ſituated in, and united with Swiſſerland; conſidered as one of the moſt ancient walled towns of Germany or Swiſſerland. Its government is ariſtocratical. It is divided into ſix trades or companies, to which is added that of Notten or Nothveſt Stein, conſiſting of gentlemen and traders, of good families. Beſides a great and leſſer council, here are other aſſemblies, compoſed of the whole body of the burghery. All burghers upwards of fourteen years of age, are likewiſe ſummoned, three times a-year, to make their appearance in the cathedral. The town is generally thought to owe its original to the abby, which, it is certain, has not a little contributed to its increaſe. In 1212, the emperor Frederick II. paſſing through this place, on a progreſs, admitted it into the patronage and protection of the empire, on condition of being aſſiſted by it in the matricula. In 1281, Rodolphus I. exempted it from being mortgaged by the empire, which valuable immunity was ratified to it by ſeveral ſucceeding princes. In 1417, on the payment of 2000 guilders, it obtained from the emperor Sigiſmund, not only an exemption from its aſſeſſment to the empire, but alſo, in 1430, the penal and capital juriſdiction, and that its council ſhould be inveſted in the nomination of the reichvogt, who preſides at ſuch trials. In 1587, all the foregoing premiſes were confirmed to it by the emperor then reigning, and all the rights and claims of the abby, whether real or pretended, purchaſed in 1457, for the ſum of 7000 guilders, by a decree of the city of Bern. In 1566, it made over to the abby its right of nominating one-half of the members of its Hofgericht, and alſo the penal juriſdiction over it, and in lieu thereof, obtained thoſe prerogatives which it enjoys in the town and its courts. In 1454, it entered into a perpetual alliance with the cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucern, Schweitz, Zug, and Glarus; thus becoming an incorporate town of the Helvetian confederacy. Accordingly, it ſends a repreſentative to the general diets, whoſe ſeat is next to that of the Abby of St. Gall. The precinct dependent on the town is of no great extent, being on all ſides environed by the territories of the abby. This precinct alſo produces neither grain nor wine, nor has it any paſtures for the breeding of cattle, the meadows here being all converted into bleaching-grounds or gardens. For ſome hundred years paſt, St. Gall has enjoyed a conſiderable linen trade, and for the improvement of it the regency maintains eight bleaching-grounds, with ſeveral fulling-mills in the neighbourhood, along the river Sittern. The inhabitants here are Calviniſts: 16 miles SSE. Conſtance. *Long.* 27. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

ST. GAL, a princely abby of Benedictines, ſituated in Swiſſerland, and forming a ſtate, in alliance with the Swiſs cantons. The territory, without including Tockenburg, extends eight leagues in length, and four in breadth, and contains 91,800 inhabitants. The abbot is mitred, and ranks as a prince of the empire, but pays no aſſeſſment, and is ſubject only to the pope. The abby is ſaid to have riſen from a cell built here, in the 17th century, by St. Gallus, whom ſome make a native of Ireland, and others of Scotland, and this cell induced his diſciples to make themſelves dwellings near the manſion of their venerable teacher. The firſt abbot was Ottmayer, who was created ſuch in the year 1720. By virtue of the perpetual community of defence, and municipal and territorial rights, made with the confederate cantons of Zurich, Lucerne, Schweitz, and Glarus, the abby was admitted as an incorporated place, and as the firſt among them, and enjoys alſo both ſeat and voice in the general diets and meetings of the confederacy, which are granted to its deputies immediately after thoſe of Appenzell. The four above-mentioned cantons alternately appoint one of their council every two years, as hauptmann, or captain, in their name, and that of the abbot over all his vaſſals.

ST. GALMIER, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montbriſon, where is a medicinal ſpring, whoſe taſte is vinous: 4 leagues E. Montbriſon, and 3½ N. St. Etienne.

ST. GASTE, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 20 miles SW. Bolzano.

ST. GAUDENS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Garonne, on the Garonne: 15 leagues SSW. Toulouſe, and 10 E. Tarbe. *Long.* 18. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

ST. GAVINO, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 24 miles SE. Oriſtagno.

ST. GAULTIER, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argenton: 1½ league NW. Argenton, and 5 SW. Chateauroux.

ST. GEMINIANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, ſituated on a mountain, with a beautiful palace: near it is a mine of vitriol: 8 leagues S. Florence.

ST. GEMME LE ROBERT, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evron: three quarters of a league N. Evron, and 3¼ SW. Mayenne.

ST. GENEST DAMBIERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtellerault: 2¼ leagues W. Châtellerault, and 2½ E. Mirebeau.

ST. GENEST DE MALISAUT, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtric of St. Etienne: 2 leagues S. St. Etienne.

*St. Geneviève*, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 2 league W. Paris.

*St. Geniviève*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mur-des-Barres: 9 league N. Rhodez.

ST. GENGOU LE ROYAL, a town of France, in the departmen of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict o Mâcon, celebrated for its wine: 3½ leagues N. Cluny, and 6½ NNW. Mâcon

ST. GENIES, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzes: 3 leagues NW. Niſmes, and 3½ SW. Uzes.

ST. GENIES, a town of France, in the department of the Lowe Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Siſteron: 2 league NE. Siſteron.

ST. GENIES DE RIVEDOLT, a town of France, and principa place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aveiron: 6 leagues ENE Rhodez, and 8½ N. Milhau. *Long.* 20. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

ST. GENIS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Cha rente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pons: 8 leagues S Saintes, and 3 S. Pons.

ST. GENIS, a town of Savoy, near the conflux of the Rhône an Guiers: 15 miles SW. Hautecombe, and 15 W. Chambery.

ST. GENIS LA VAL, a town of France, in the department of th Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cam pagne de Lyon: 4 miles S. Lyons.

ST. GENITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and pro vince of Calabria Citra: 21 miles NW. Biſignano.

ST. GEOIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin: 3 leag N. Moirans, and 6 NW. Grenoble.

ST. GEORG, a town of Hungary, at the conflux of the rivers Te and March, formerly a royal city, but now much reduced. In the yea 1633, it was ſacked by the Turks, and in 1728, deſtroyed by fire: miles W. Topoltzan, and 24 NNE. Preſburg.

ST. GEORG, a town of Hungary: 7 miles NNE. Preſburg.

ST. GEORGE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel 3 leagues ESE. Mortain.

ST. GEORGE, a town of Iſtria: 8 miles NE. Pola.

ST. GEORGE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont Audemer: 2¼ leagues S Pont Audemer, and 5 ENE. Liſieux.

ST. GEORGE, the largeſt of the Bermudas iſlands, about 15 miles i length, and 3 in breadth; a chain of rocks, which extend ſome way int the ſea, ſurrounds and defends it. Ships can approach it only in two places and not without great hazard, except with the aſſiſtance of an experience pilot. It is divided into nine pariſhes or diſtricts. *Long.* 63. 32. W Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 14. N.

ST. GEORGE, a town of the United States of America, in Dela ware: 11 miles S. Wilmington.

ST. GEORGE, a town, and capital of the iſland of Grenada, formerl called *Fort Royal*, ſituated near the ſouth end, on the weſt coaſt, and poſ ſeſſing one of the beſt harbours in the Engliſh Weſt Indies, which ha lately been fortified, at a great expence. The town of St. George is bui chiefly of brick, and makes a handſome appearance. It is divided by ridge, which running into the ſea, forms on one ſide the carenage, on th other the bay: thus there is the Bay-town, which boaſts a handſome ſquar and market, and the Carenage-town, wherein the principal merchants re ſide, the ſhips lying land-locked, and in deep water, cloſe to the wharf On the ridge, between the two towns, ſtands the church, and on the pro montory above it is a large old fort, which was probably conſtructed b the firſt French inhabitants. It is built of ſtone, and is large enough t accommodate an entire regiment. *Long.* 61. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 4. N

ST. GEORGE, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbac ſituated on a large pond, or lake, called the *Pond of Brandenburg*, with palace: 2 miles NNE. Bayreuth.

ST. GEORGE, or *St. Jorge*, one of the Azore Iſlands, diſcovered i the year 1450, about 10 leagues in length, and 2 in breadth. The ſoil in general level, except towards the north, where it is rocky and barren elſewhere it is fertile in corn, and other productions. *Long.* 28. W. Gree wich. *Lat.* 38. 39. N.

ST. GEORGE, a town of France, in the department of the May and Loire: 7 miles NNE. Chollet, and 20 SSW. Angers.

ST. GEORGE, a river of United America, in the diſtrict of Mayn which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 69. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 59. N

ST. GEORGE, one of the ſuburbs of Mantua. On the 15th of Se tember, 1796, while the city was beſieged, the Auſtrians made a ſorti when an engagement with the French took place, in which the Auſtria were compelled to retire within the walls, leaving 2000 priſoners.

**ST. GEORGE BUTTAVENT**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mayenne: 1 league WNW. Mayenne.

**ST. GEORGE DE COMIERS**, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 3 leagues S. Grenoble.

**ST. GEORGE SUR COUSANS**, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montbriſon: 3 leagues NW. Montbriſon.

**ST. GEORGE D'ESPERANCHE**, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: 3 leagues ENE. Vienne, and 6 SE. Lyons.

**ST. GEORGE LERESAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meyrveis: 6 leagues SW. Mende.

**ST. GEORGE SUR LOIRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: 3 leagues SW. Angers, and 2 E. Ingrande.

**ST. GEORGE DE LA MINA**, ſee *Mina*.

**ST. GEORGE D'OLANCHO**, a town of North America, in the province of Honduras: 110 miles NE. Valladolid.

**ST. GEORGE D'ORGUE**, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpelier: 1¼ league W. Montpelier, and 3¼ E. Gignac.

**ST. GEORGE DE RANTAMBAUT**, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fougeres: 3 leagues N. Fougeres, and 6½ E. Dol.

**ST. GEORGE IN REITH**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SE. Waidhoven.

**SE. GEORGES DES SEPT VOIES**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur: 4 leagues NW. Saumur, and ¼ W. Roziers.

**ST. GEORGE'S BAY**, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of New Ireland, between Cape St. George, and Cape Orford.

**ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL**, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which is ſituated between Ireland and Wales.

**ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL**, a ſtrait of the Pacific Ocean, between New Britain and New Ireland, 300 miles in length.

**ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL**, a ſtrait between the Great Nicobar and the Sambelong Iſles, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

**ST. GEORGE'S TOWN**, a ſeaport, and the principal town of St. George, one of Bermuda Iſlands; defended by ſeveral forts, well ſupplied with cannon. Here is a handſome church, a library, and a conſiderable town-houſe, where the governor, the council, and magiſtrates aſſemble.

**ST. GERAND LE PUY**, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet: 7 leagues S. Moulins, and 2½ NNE. Cuſſet.

**ST. GERMAIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Souterraine: 5 leagues NW. Gueret.

**ST. GERMAIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes: 1 league SW. Troyes.

**ST. GERMAIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belleſme: 2 leagues S. Belleſme.

**ST. GERMAIN D'ARCE**, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 2 leagues SE. Le Lude.

**ST. GERMAIN DE BELAIR**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gourdon: 2 leagues S Gourdon, and 1¾ WSW. Monfaucon.

**ST. GERMAIN LES BELLES FILLES**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Yriex: 5 leagues NE. St. Yriex, and 5½ SSE. Limoges.

**ST. GERMAIN DE CALBERTE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Florac: 4 leagues SE. Florac, and 4½ NW. Alais.

**ST. GERMAIN DES FOSSES**, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet: 1¼ league N. Cuſſet, and 4 NE. Gannat.

**ST. GERMAIN L'HERM**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ambert: 4 leagues NNE. Brioud, and 3½ SW. Ambert.

**ST. GERMAIN LAMBRONS**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoire: 4 leagues WNW. Brioude, and 2 S. Iſſoire.

**ST. GERMAIN EN LAYE**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, on the Seine. Robert, king of France, built a palace here, which was deſtroyed by the Engliſh, in the year 1346; another palace was erected by Francis I. which ſeveral ſucceeding kings enlarged, particularly Louis XIV.: 2½ poſts W. Paris.

**ST. GERMAIN DU PLAIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons: 2 leagues SE. Châlons ſur Saône, and 3½ NW. Louhans.

*St. Germain de Prinçay*, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: 6 leagues NNW. Fontenay le Comte, and 6 SSW. Mortagne.

**ST. GERMAIN DE TEIL**, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marvejols: 4½ leagues W. Mende.

**ST. GERMAIN LA VAL**, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: 4 leagues S. Roanne, and 4½ N. Montbriſon.

**ST. GERMAIN EN VERY**, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pierre le Moutier: 5 leagues SSE. Nevers.

**ST. GERMAIN SUR VIENNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Confolent: 4 miles N. Confolent.

**ST. GERMAINMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: 5 miles SW. Rethel.

**ST. GERMANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, containing 4 pariſhes, 4 convents, and about 800 ſouls. In the year 1734, this town was taken by the Spaniards; near it are the ruins of Caſſinum, deſtroyed by Theodoric, king of the Goths: 17 miles SE. Sora.

**ST. GERMANO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino: 13 miles ENE. Urbino.

**ST. GERMANO**, a town of Piedmont, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: 3½ miles E. St. Ja.

**ST. GERMANO**, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Porto Rico. *Long.* 67. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

**ST. GERMANS**, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall. It was anciently a biſhop's ſee, afterwards removed to Crediton; it has a weekly market on Friday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 8 miles W. Plymouth, and 224 WSW. London.

**ST. GERMER**, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais: 4 leagues W. Beauvais.

**ST. GERVAIS**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montagu: 3 leagues S. Montagu, and 5 NW. Riom.

**ST. GERVAIS**, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Caune: 5 leagues E. La Caune, and 12 E. Caſtres.

**ST. GERVAIS DE MESSEY**, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Domfront: 3 leagues NNE. Domfront, and 6 SW. Falaiſe.

**ST. GERY**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cahors: 1¾ league NW. Cahors, and 5¼ S. Gourdan.

**ST. GIANCAZZO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 12 miles SW. Brindiſi.

**ST. GILGEN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles NNE. Marburg.

**ST. GILGEN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles NW. Efferding.

**ST. GILLE LE VICOMTE**, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontrieu: 1½ league SE. Pontrieu, and 2 NNE. Guingamp.

**ST. GILLES LES BOUCHERIES**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niſmes: 3½ leagues SSE. Niſmes, and 3 W. Arles.

**ST. GILLES PLIGEAUX**, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guingamp: 3½ leagues S. Guingamp, and 3¾ NW. Uzel.

**ST. GILLES SUR VIC**, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Challans: 3 leagues S. Challans, and 4½ NNW. Sables d'Olonne.

**ST. GILLIAN**, or *St. Guiſlain*, a town of Hainaut, ſituated on the river Haiſne, and ſurrounded with marſhes, which took its name from a celebrated abby, founded in the year 651, by St. Guiſlain, the friend of St. Amand. It was taken and pillaged by the Dutch, in the year 1581; and retaken ſoon after by the prince of Parma. In the year 1677, the French attacked it, under the command of marechal Humieres, in the midſt of winter, and took it, after ten days' ſiege: the garriſon, which conſiſted of 1100 men, marched out with their arms and baggage. It was reſtored to Spain by the peace of Nimmegen, after the fortifications were razed. At the end of the year 1708, it was ſurpriſed and taken by the governor of Ath, but a few days afterwards the French retook it, and the priſoners on both ſides were exchanged. On the 10th of September, 1709, the allies made themſelves maſters of it, with 200 men priſoners of war: 10 miles E. Condé, and 3 W. Mons.

ST. GINGOULPH, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais: 9 miles NW. Aigle.

ST. GIO, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 11 miles W. Palma la Nuova.

ST. GIO DELLA CENEDA, a town of Iſtria: 3 miles S. Umago.

ST. GIO IN FIORE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 16 miles WSW. Umbriatico.

ST. GIO IN PELAGO, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Iſtria. *Long.* 31. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

ST. GIONI PIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 8 miles SSW. Leſina.

ST. GIORGIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 17 miles SE. Nicotera.

ST. GIORGIO, a town of the iſland of Leſina: 44 miles E. Leſina.

ST. GIORGIO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, with a palace, once the reſidence of the lords of the town, who bore the title of comte, and were the vaſſals of the duke of Savoy. This comté was granted, in 1523, by Charles V. to a branch of the family of Blanderate. Beſides the pariſh church, dedicated to St. George the Martyr, it has ſeveral religious houſes: 6 miles NW. Chivaſſo, and 13 WNW. Creſcentio.

ST. GIORGIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 3¼ miles E. Tarento.

ST. GIORGIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 3 miles NNW. Nardo.

ST. GIORGIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 3 miles SE. Benevento.

ST. GIORGIO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 10 miles NW. Verona.

ST. GIORGIO, a town of Italy, in the Bologneſe: 11 miles N. Bologna.

ST. GIORGY, a town of Sclavonia: 16 miles NNW. Verovitza.

ST. GIOVANI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 8 miles ESE. St. Severina.

ST. GIOVANI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 6 miles NE. Aſcoli.

ST. GIOVANI, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 2 miles NW. Duino.

ST. GIOVANI, a town of Italy, in the Bergamaſco: 19 miles N. Bergamo.

ST. GIOVANNI, a town of Iſtria: 9 miles NE. Pola.

ST. GIOVANNI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 13 miles S. Celano.

ST. GIOVANNI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 17 miles SW. Matera.

ST. GIOVANNI, or *St. John*, an iſland in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 44. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 27. N.

ST. GIRONS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Arriege: 7 leagues W. Taraſcon, and 14 S. Toulouſe. *Long.* 18. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 59. N.

ST. GIULIA, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Gorzegno: 5 miles ESE. Gorzegno, and 11½ SSW. Acqui.

ST. GIULIANO, a mountain of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, in the neighbourhood of Piſa, at the foot of which are ſome warm baths, known in the time of Pliny.

ST. GIULIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 9 miles WSW. Dragonera.

ST. GUILIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: 13 miles SSE. Moliſe.

ST. GIULIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 17 miles SSW. Brindiſi.

ST. GOAR, or *St. Gewer*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenelnbogen, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Rhine, in which, near this place, is a water-fall. In the town church is performed the Roman Catholic ſervice. The toll here payable by veſſels paſſing on the Rhine, is received in common by the two ſovereign families in Heſſe. In the year 1561, the greater part of this town was conſumed by fire: 16 miles S. Coblentz, and 46 ENE. Treves. *Long.* 25. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

ST. GOBIN, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chauny; celebrated for its manufacture of looking-glaſſes, ſome of which are caſt of an immenſe ſize: 1½ league S. la Fere, and 2 E. Chauny.

ST. GONDON, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gien: 1½ league W. Gien, and 9½ SE. Orleans.

ST. GOTHARD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 2 miles N. Gratz.

ST. GOTHARD, a town of Hungary, near which the Turks were defeated by the Chriſtians, in the year 1664: 21 miles W. St. Crot.

ST. GOTHARD, a chain of mountains of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri. The ſummit of which is ſaid to be 9075 feet above the level of the ſea; and, according to many accounts, it is much more. The road up th mountain is in moſt parts ſix feet wide, and every where well paved. Du ing its whole aſcent, the Ruſz, or Reuſz, runs by the ſide of it, ſometim to the right, and other times to the left, with ſeveral handſome bridge over it, moſt of which are of ſtone, and frequently at the height of abov 100 feet. This road is perfectly ſafe and practicable, not only to horſe but even to carriages, though in winter the fall of maſſes of ſnow hav proved fatal to many travellers, the road lying between very high moun tains, the lower parts of which are covered with thick woods; higher u they are quite bare. Several parts alſo exhibit the moſt beautiful caſcade either from the Ruſz, or other ſmaller ſtreams: 22 miles S. Altorff.

ST. GOTHARD, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria 4 miles N. Ottenſhein.

ST. GOWEN'S HEAD, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Wales, in th county of Pembroke, on the north ſide of the Briſtol Channel. *Long.* W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

*St. Gravé*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rochefort: 1 league NE. Roche fort, and 2 SE. Maleſtroit.

ST. GREGORIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, an province of Principato Citra: 8 miles NW. Cangiano.

ST. GUILLAUME, a town of France, in the department of the Iſer and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 5 leagues S Grenoble.

*St. Haron le Châtel*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhôn and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: 1 leagues W. Roanne.

ST. HEAND, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône an Loire: 9 leagues SW. Lyons, and 1¼ N. St. Etienne.

ST. HELENA, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, firſt diſcovered by th Portugueſe, who ſtocked it with hogs, goats, and poultry, and uſed to touc at it for proviſions, water, and refreſhments, in their return from the India voyages. Beſides quadrupeds, the Portugueſe brought hither fowl partridges, and pheaſants, which now run about the mountains in prodig ous numbers; and planted a variety of fruit-trees, as lemons, oranges, an pomegranates, all of which, from the excellency of the climate, have in creaſed ſo amazingly, as to make many people imagine they were the indi genous and native growth of the iſland. But, whether they planted colony in it or not, certain it is, that it was totally abandoned when th Dutch firſt took poſſeſſion; and that not a Portugueſe was found on th iſland, when, in the year 1600, the Engliſh became its maſters. After th Engliſh had once got poſſeſſion of St. Helena, they maintained it withou diſturbance till the year 1673, when the Dutch took it by ſurprize, but di not long enjoy the fruits of their conqueſt, for it was retaken a ſhort tim afterwards, by the brave captain Munden, with three Dutch Eaſt Indiame in the harbour. The iſland of St. Helena is about 20 miles in circumference, and the land ſo high, that it may be diſcerned at ſea above 2 leagues' diſtance. It conſiſts indeed of one vaſt rock, perpendicular o every ſide, like a caſtle in the middle of the ocean, whoſe natural walls ar too high to be attempted by ſcaling-ladders; nor is there the ſmalleſt beach except at the bay called *Chapel Valley Bay*, which is fortified with a ſtron battery of fifty large cannon, planted even with the water, and farther defended by the perpetual daſhing of prodigious waves againſt the ſhore which, without farther reſiſtance, makes the landing difficult; and a little creek, where two or three men may land from a ſmall boat, but no rendered inacceſſible by a battery. As there is no other anchorage but a Chapel Valley, touching here is extremely precarious; for the wind alway ſetting from the ſouth-eaſt, if a ſhip once over-ſhoots it, it is a matter of great difficulty again to recover the harbour. Notwithſtanding St Helena appears on every ſide to be a hard barren rock, yet on the top it i covered with a coat of fine rich mould, about a foot and a half deep, whic produces all manner of grain, graſs, fruits, herbs, roots, and every kind o vegetables, in the utmoſt perfection and plenty. After aſcending the roc which borders it to the ſea, the country is prettily diverſified with riſin hills and vallies; the firſt covered naturally with a great variety of herb and the latter adorned with elegant plantations of fruit-trees and garden among which are diſperſed the houſes of the natives; while herds of catt low about the fields, ſome of which are fattened for the ſupply of ſhippin and of the iſlanders, and the reſt kept for milk, butter, and cheeſe, and t afford a proſpect equally rich and delightful. Although no country produces finer crops of wheat, yet, amidſt affluence, they are liable to b ſtarved, and their crops totally conſumed by rats, which breed in incre dible numbers, and deſtroy every thing with all the deſolation occaſione by locuſts in ſome other countries. This, however, is an evil to whic certainly a remedy might be applied, as well as to the ſcarcity of wine, wit which commodity they are now ſupplied by the company's ſhips, and al with flour and malt. As the iſland is too ſandy, and the ſoil too thin f large trees to take root, it is extremely deficient in wood; and their ver houſes are ſent ready framed from England: but with regard to underwoo they have as much as is wanted in this warm climate. There are upon th iſland between 200 and 300 Engliſh families, or at leaſt deſcended fr Engl

Engliſh parents, or ſome way allied to them. Some French refugees were likewiſe encouraged to ſettle, in order to propagate vines, and make wine, a point in which they have been by no means ſucceſsful. Every family has its houſe and plantation, on the higher part of the iſland, where they look after their cattle, hogs, goats, and poultry, fruit, and kitchen gardens, without ſcarcely ever deſcending to the town in Chapel Valley, unleſs it be once a week to church, or when the ſhipping arrives; at which time almoſt every houſe in the valley is converted to a punch-houſe, or lodgings for their gueſts, to whom they ſell their hogs, poultry, and fruits, receiving in exchange, flour, wine, and whatever neceſſaries they want, but they muſt firſt come into the company's warehouſe. The merchandiſe uſually laid in by the company are Cape wines, brandy, European or Canary wines, Batavia arrack, beer, malt, ſugar, tea, coffee, china-ware, Japan cabinets, callicoes, chintzes, muſlins, ribbands, wollen cloths and ſtuffs, with a variety of other particulars. The governor reſides in a fort with a garriſon, and centinels are always placed on the higheſt part of the iſland, to give notice of the approach of any veſſels. This iſland is ſituated about 400 leagues from the coaſt of Africa, and 600 from the coaſt of South America. *Long.* 5. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 55. S.

**ST. HELENA**, an iſland in the Atlantic, in a bay called *St. Helena Sound*, about 30 miles in circumference. *Long.* 80. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 25. N.

**ST. HELENA SOUND**, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of South Carolina. *Long.* 80. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 3. N.

**ST. HELEN'S**, ſee *Green Iſlands.*

**ST. HELEN'S**, a road or bay in the Engliſh Channel, on the north coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, which ſerves as a rendezous for the Britiſh navy.

**ST. HELEN'S BAY**, a bay on the coaſt of Africa, a little to the north of Saldanha Bay.

**ST. HELIA**, a town of Venetian Iſtria: 5 miles NNW. Monfalcone.

**ST HELIER**, a town of the iſland of Jerſey, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the bay of St. Aubin. This town took its name from Elerius or Helier a holy man who lived in this iſland, and was ſlain by the Pagan Normans, at their coming hither. St. Helier is ſituated at the foot of a long and high rocky hill; at the eaſt end is a well built populous town, greatly improved and enlarged within the laſt century. It contains about 400 houſes, moſtly ſhops, and near 2000 inhabitants, a ſpacious watering-place, and handſome town-hall. The market-place in the centre, is ſpacious, ſurrounded with handſome houſes, among which is the Cohue Royale, or court of juſtice. At the top of the market-place is a ſtatue of George II. of bronze gilt. The market is held on a Saturday, and much frequented. *Long.* 2. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

**ST. HERMINE**, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay le Comte: 2¼ leagues NE. Luçon, and 3¾ NW. Fontenay le Comte.

**ST. HERMOGENES**, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 15 . W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

**ST. HERNIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carhaix: 1½ league SW. Carhaix, and 2½ W. Chateauneuf du Faou.

**ST. HILAIRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmarault: 3 leagues N. Montmarault, and 6 NE. Montluçon.

**ST. HILAIRE**, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 2½ leagues SE. Paris.

**ST. HILAIRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain: 3 leagues SE. Mortain, and 11 SE. Coutances.

**ST HILAIRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay-le-Comte: 2 leagues E. Fontenay.

**ST. HILAIRE DE LA PARADE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meyrues: 6 leagues SSW. Mende.

**ST. HILAIRE DE SOISAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belleſme: 5 leagues E. Alençon.

**ST. HILAIRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoux: 2 leagues NE. Limoux, and 3 S. Carcaſſonne.

**ST. HILAIRE DU HARCOURT**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain: 4 leagues SE. Avranches, and 2¼ SW. Mortain.

**ST. HONORAT**, a ſmall iſland of France, a little to the ſouth of St. Margaret's, defended by a ſtrong tower.

**ST. HUBERT**, an ancient town of Luxemburg, ſituated in the foreſt of the Ardennes, on the ſmall river Homme. It was anciently called *Andainum* or *Andagium*, but afterwards took the name of *St. Hubert*, from an abby of Benedictines, founded by Walcand, biſhop of Liege, whither the remains of St. Hubert were conveyed, in the year 825, in compliance with the decree of a council, held at Aix-la-Chapelle, and was afterwards called *Fanum Sancti Huberti*, or *St. Hubert*: 25 miles NW. Arlon, and 40 NW. Luxemburg.

**ST. HYPOLITE**, a town of France in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mur de Barres: 8 leagues N. Rhodez.

**ST. HYPOLITE**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Doubs: 4 leagues SW. Porentrui, and 1½ ENE. Beſançon. *Long.* 24 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 19. N.

**ST. HYPOLITE**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gard: 8 leagues WNW. Niſmes, and 4½ SSW. Alais. *Long.* 21. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

**ST. JA**, or *St. Ya*, or *St. Agatha*, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli, ſituated on the Naviglio, erected into a county by the emperor, Henry III. This town was deſtroyed in the year 1200, but rebuilt ſoon after. It contains 5 churches, 2 of which are parochial: 12 miles W. Vercelli, and 18 E. Ivrea.

**ST. JACOB**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 7 miles W. Fridberg.

**ST. JACOB**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles NE. Marburg.

**ST. JACOB**, a town of Germany in the county of Tyrol: 8 miles S. Landeck.

**ST. JACOBINI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 3 miles SW. Termola.

**ST. JACQUES SUR DARNETAL**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen: 1½ league E. Rouen.

**ST. JAGO**, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaxaca: 15 leagues ESE. Guaxaca.

**ST. JAGO**, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

**ST. JAGO**, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Veragua.

**ST. JAGO**, a city of South America, and capital of the kingdom of Chili. It is ſituated in a beautiful plain, of vaſt extent. The town is watered by the little river Mapocho, which is ſwelled in ſummer by the melting of the ſnow in the Cordillera, and in winter by the exceſſive rains; yet it is for the moſt part, fordable. Its water is always foul, which the inhabitants filtre through a kind of ſtone. For preventing inundations, they have built a wall and a dyke, by means of which, the waters are at all times conveyed for watering the gardens, and cooling the ſtreets. Beſides theſe, they draw larger ſtreams for driving the mills in ſeveral parts of the city. The ſtreets are laid out according to the four cardinal points; they are exactly in a line, and neatly paved with ſmall ſtones. The earthquakes, frequent here, have much damaged the city. The governor has the titles of preſident and captain-general, on account of his two employments of the gown and ſword. Beſides the cathedral, here are three pariſh churches, but ſmall, and eight monaſteries. At St. Jago, is the tribunal of the inquiſition of Chili, where the commiſſary-general and his officers reſide: 75 miles SE. Valparaiſo. *Long.* 53. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 30. S.

**ST. JAGO**, a town of New Mexico, and province of New Leon.

**ST. JAGO**, one of the largeſt of the Cape Verd Iſlands, and one of the beſt cultivated, and moſt fertile; about 20 leagues in circumference. The people in general are black, or at beſt of a mixed colour, except a few of the better rank, the governor, the biſhop, ſome gentlemen, who trade or live upon their plantations, and the padres; though many of the latter are blacks. Cotton is produced in ſuch abundance in St. Jago, that beſides the quantities ſent to the Brazils, and ſold to the European nations, almoſt all the natives are clothed with this manufacture. Here are vines, of which the natives make a wine that is not contemptible; but as they are ſupplied with better by the European ſhipping, it has fallen into diſrepute. The chief fruits of the iſland, beſides a profuſion of plantanes, are citrons, lemons, oranges, muſk, and water-melons, limes, guavas, pomegranates, quinces, cuſtard-apples, papas, &c. The chief animals bred in this iſland are cows, horſes, aſſes, mules, deer, hogs, goats, and black-faced monkies, with long tails. Of the feather kind, there are found cocks, hens, ducks, Guinea hens, both tame and wild; parroquets, parrots, pigeons, turtle-doves, crab-catchers, curlieus, and a variety of others, valuable only for their plumage. The chief towns are St. Jago and Praya. *Long.* 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. N.

**ST. JAGO**, a ſea-port town, and capital of the iſland of St. Jago, and of all the Cape de Verd Iſlands; the reſidence of the governor, and ſee of a biſhop. It ſtands diſperſed upon the declivity of two hills, between which there is a deep valley, 200 yards wide towards the ſea, but gradually decreaſing in breadth, as it retires from the ſhore, in a triangular form, the coaſt making the baſe. In this vally, cloſe by the ſea, there is a kind of ſtreet that runs parallel with the ſea, acroſs the vally, and houſes on both ſides that are watered by a rivulet, which falls into a fine ſandy bay, where the ſea is always ſmooth and even as glaſs. This forms a convenient watering-place for ſhips, though the entrance be in a manner blocked up (except to good pilots) by a chain of rocks. Near the landing-place ſtands a ſmall fort, almoſt level with the ſea, in which is kept a conſtant guard, regularly relieved. On the very ſummit of the hill, behind the town, is erected another fort, apparently well garriſoned, and mounted with heavy cannon. The town conſiſts of about 300 houſes, a church, and a convent, all built of rough ſtone, and greatly ſuperior in architecture and convenience to thoſe of the other iſlands. Beſides the accidental ſhips of other nations which touch here, there are two Portugueſe veſſels, which take it yearly in their way to Brazil. Theſe vend among the inhabitants all kinds of European commodities, and take in exchange the principal manufacture of the iſland, ſtriped cotton, which they again ſell to good advantage in the Brazils. Beſides this, one ſhip comes directly from Portugal, to take in a cargo of ſugar, in exchange for the manufactures of Europe.

**ST. JAGO**, a town of the iſland of Cuba, ſituated near the ſouth coaſt, with a good harbour, ſituated on a bay, about two leagues from the ſea, and long conſidered as the capital of the iſland, but much reduced from its former ſplendour. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of St. Domingo. *Long.* 75. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 15. N.

**ST. JAGO**, ſee *Guatimala*.

**ST. JAGO**, ſee *Ribeira*.

**ST. JAGO DE CALI**, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and country of Popayan.

**ST. JAGO DE LOS CAVILLEROS**, a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola: 27 leagues N. St. Domingo. *Long.* 70. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 36. N.

**ST. JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA**, ſee *Compoſtella*.

**ST. JAGO DEL ESTERO**, a town of South America, capital of the country of Tucuman, and ſee of a biſhop. It is ſituated on the banks of the Dolce, which is here pretty large, and navigable for veſſels of burthen, and affording a plenty and variety of fiſh. The town conſiſts only of 300 houſes, or 500 families, and is quite without walls, ditch, or other fence. The inhabitants are moſtly meſtichos, and mulattos, of a dark yellow complexion, lazy and ſickly, from the heat of the climate, and addicted more to pleaſure than to any traffic or work. The town ſtands on a flat, but ſurrounded with foreſts, which cauſe a ſtagnation of the air. It has hardly 300 men fit to bear arms, including all the inhabitants. The women are generally handſome, but moſt of them are troubled with ſwellings, or wens in the throat. The neighbouring country produces plenty of wheat, rice, barley, fruits of all ſorts, particularly figs and raiſins. The foreſts yield plenty of game, but are alſo infeſted with tygers, and other beaſts of prey, particularly guanacos, of the ſize of a horſe, in whoſe maw is found the occidental bezoar. *Long.* 47. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 46. S.

**ST. JAGO DE LEON**, ſee *Caraccas*.

**ST. JAGO RIVER**, a river of South America, in Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean: 150 miles NW. Quito. *Lat.* 1. 20. N.

**ST. JAGO DE LOS VALLES**, a town of North America, and province of Guaſteca, on the river Panuco: 21 leagues SW. Panuco.

**ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA**, or *Spaniſh Town*, the capital of the iſland of Jamaica, and reſidence of a governor or commander in chief; the ſeat of the legiſlative aſſembly, the court of chancery, and the ſupreme court of judicature. It is ſituated on the river Cobre, about ſix miles from the ſea, and contains about 550 houſes, and 5000 inhabitants. *Long.* 76. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 1. N.

**ST. JALLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nions: 2 leagues E. Nions.

**ST. JAMES**, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: 15 miles N. Charleſtown.

**ST. JAMES**, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina, on the ſouth ſide of the Santée: 40 miles NE. Charleſtown. *Long.* 79. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 29. N.

**ST. JAMES**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avranches: 3¼ leagues S. Avranches.

**ST. JAMES'S ISLANDS**, two of the Virgin Iſlands, the Greater and Leſs.

**ST. JAMES'S RIVER**, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 69. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 10. N.

**ST. JAQUES**, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Vera Paz.

**ST. JAQUES**, or *St. Jacob*, a village of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle, on the river Birs, conſiſting of an hoſpital, a cuſtom-houſe, a church, and a few tile-kilns. Fronting this place, on the other ſide of the Birs, is a fort, which is garriſoned only in time of war. In 1444, a very memorable battle happened here, between a numerous army of French, headed by the dauphin himſelf, ſon to Charles VII. and 1400 Switzers, who, fighting with the moſt obſtinate fury, were all killed on the ſpot, 16 only excepted, though not without a much greater ſlaughter of the enemy, of whom 8000 periſhed: 1 mile E. Bâle.

**ST. IBARS**, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirepoix: 9 leagues NNW. T raſcon, and 8 WNW. Mirepoix.

**ST. JEAN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, a principality of Naſſau Saarbruck, on the eaſt ſide of the Sarre, oppoſit Saarbruck.

**ST. JEAN**, an iſland of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle, in th Bienne Lake.

**ST. JEAN D'ANGELI**, a town of France, and principal place of diſtrict, in the department of the Charente. The principal trade is i brandy, with a manufacture of woollen ſtuffs. This town was ſeized b the Proteſtants, but being taken by Louis XIII. the fortifications wer razed, and the town deprived of its privileges. In it, however, is an abb and 3 convents: 3 poſts N. Saintes, and 59½ SW. Paris. *Long.* 17. E Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 57. N.

**ST. JEAN D'ARVET**, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 3½ miles E Chambery.

**ST. JEAN D'AVELA**, a town of France, in the department of th Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin: leagues NNW. Grenoble.

**ST. JEAN DES BAISSANTS**, a town of France, in the departmen of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: 1 league S. St. Lo.

**ST. JEAN DE LA BLAQUIERE**, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve 1¾ league E. Lodeve, and 2½ NW. Gignac.

**ST. JEAN DE BOURNAY**, a town of France, in the department the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: 4 leagu E. Vienne.

**ST. JEAN DE BRAYE**, a town of France, in the department of th Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans: 1 leagu E. Orleans.

**ST. JEAN DE BREUIL**, a town of France, in the department of th Aveiron: 4 leagues ESE. Milhau, and 3½ S. Meyrueis.

**ST. JEAN DU CARDONNET**, a town of France, in the departme of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen 2 leagues NW. Rouen.

**ST. JEAN DE CHAZORNE**, a town of France, in the departme of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefort: miles N. Villefort.

**ST. JEAN DE COUX**, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 6 miles SW Chambery.

**ST. JEAN LA FOUILLOUZE**, a town of France, in the departme of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langogne: miles SW. Langogne.

**ST. JEAN DE GARDONNENQUE**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alais 3 leagues W. Alais, and 9 NW. Niſmes.

**ST. JEAN DE LOSNE**, a town of France, and principal place of diſtrict, in the department of the Côte d'Or. In the year 1635, this tow was beſieged by the united forces of the empire, Spain, and Lorrain, bu the inhabitants defended themſelves with ſuch bravery, that the enemy wer compelled to raiſe the ſiege: 5 leagues SE. Dijon, and 8½ SSW. Gray. *Long.* 22. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 6. N.

**ST. JEAN DE LUZ**, a town of France, in the department of th Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſtaritz. In the month of February, 1794, two battles were fought between the Spaniards and the French republicans near this town, in which the latter wer victorious: 10 miles SW. Bayonne.

**ST. JEAN DE MAURIENNE**, a town of Savoy, and biſhop's ſee the capital of a county from which it receives its name, near the union the rivers Arve and Aral. Beſides the cathedral, it contains two pariſ churches and ſeveral convents: 27 miles SE. Chambery, and 40 S. Annecy. *Long.* 24. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

**ST. JEAN DU MONT**, a town of France, in the department of th Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Challans, ſituate near the ſea coaſt: 2½ leagues WSW. Challans, and 7 NW. Sables d'Olonne.

**ST. JEAN LA MOTTE**, a town of France, in the department of th Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Fleche: 2 league NE. La Fleche.

**ST. JEAN PIED DE PORT**, a town of France, in the department the Lower Pyrennées, on the borders of Spain, with a citadel built on rock, at the entrance of one of the paſſages of the Pyrennées: 4 league SE. Bayonne. *Long.* 16. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

**ST. JEAN EN ROYANS**, a town of France, in the department the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: leagues E. Romans, and 6 ENE. Valence.

**ST. JEAN DE SAUVES**, a town of France, in the department of th Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudun: 1½ leag NE. Mirebeau, and 3 S. Loudun.

**ST. JEAN DE SOL**, a town of France, in the department of the Rhô an and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montbriſon: 7 miles S. Montbriſon.

ST. JEAN DE VAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons: half a league N. Châlons.

ST. JEAN DES VERTUS, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 8 leagues SSE. Grenoble.

ST. IGNATIO D'AGAND, a town in the iſland of Guam, defended by two forts, with a garriſon of 100 men.

ST. ILDEFONSO, a royal palace of the king of Spain, in Old Caſtile, built in a mountainous country, by Philip V. in imitation of Verſailles. A modern traveller ſays, it is ſingular that the caſtle and gardens of St. Ildefonſo ſhould have coſt about 45 millions of piaſtres, preciſely the ſum in which Philip died indebted: 2 leagues from Segovia.—At this place a peace was ſigned between the king of Spain and the French republic, on the 4th of Auguſt, 1795.

ST. ILDEFONSO, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaxaca: 15 leagues ESE. Guaxaca.

ST. ILDEFONSO'S ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands near the ſouth coaſt of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 69. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 50. S.

ST. ILLIE, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 10 miles SW. Suczava.

ST. ILPIZE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brioude, on the Allier: 5 miles S. Brioude.

ST. IMMIER, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle: 20 miles W. Soleure, and 31 SW. Bâle.

ST. JOACHIMSPERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 28 miles S. St. Polten.

ST. JOAO DE FUNDO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 11 leagues NE. Thomar.

ST. JOAO DE MONTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4 leagues WSW. Viſeu.

ST. JOAO DE PESQUIERA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the Duero; containing two pariſh churches, and about 600 inhabitants. Near this town is a cataract, in the Duero, which prevents its navigation: 7 leagues ESE. Lamego, and 12 NE. Viſeu. *Long.* 11. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 1. N.

ST. JOAO DE PO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2½ leagues NE. Bragança Nova.

ST. JOAO DE SINES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 1½ league SSE. Sines.

ST. JOB, a town of Hungary, near which is a celebrated abby, and an old caſtle. In the year 1604, this place belonged to Stephen Botſkay, and being taken and plundered, induced him to take arms againſt the emperor. In the year 1661, it was taken by the Tranſilvanian peaſants, and notwithſtanding it was burnt by the Imperialiſta, it remained ſome time in the hands of the Turks: 24 miles SE. Debreczin, and 48 W. Coloſvar.

ST. JOHAN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles ESE. Landſperg.

ST. JOHAN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles NNW. Windiſch Gratz.

ST. JOHAN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck, on the Saar, oppoſite Saarbruck, with which it communicates, by means of a bridge.

ST. JOHAN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 7 miles WNW. Pettaw.

ST. JOHAN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 30 miles SSE. Salzburg, and 11 WNW. Radſtadt.

ST. JOHAN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: 14 miles SW. Mentz, and 9 E. Creutznach.

ST. JOHANNS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 11 miles SSE. Glaggnitz.

ST. JOHANNS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles E. Bavarian Waidthoven.

ST. JOHN, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Rhodes: 8 miles S. Lindo.

ST. JOHN, a town of the iſland of May, one of the Cape de Verd iſlands.

ST. JOHN, one of the Virgin iſlands.

ST. JOHN, a fort of North America, in Canada, taken by the Americans, in the beginning of the war, but ſoon after burned and abandoned.

ST. JOHN, one of the Virgin iſlands, in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 64. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 7. N.

ST. JOHN, a ſea-port town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua.

ST. JOHN, or *Brava*, ſee *Brava.*

ST. JOHN, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: 24 miles N. Charleſtown.

ST. JOHN, an iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, ſituated to the weſt of the iſland of Cape Breton, and to the North of Nova Scotia, about 100 miles in length, and 30 in its mean breadth; the coaſts, both north and ſouth, much interſected with bays. It is well watered with rivers, and the ſoil is in general fertile. It formerly belonged to the French, but ſubmitted to the Engliſh on the conqueſt of Cape Breton. It is the reſidence of a lieutenant-governor, under Nova Scotia, and contains about 5000 inhabitants. Charlotte's Town is the capital. *Long.* 63. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 20. N.

ST. JOHN'S, a town on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 35. N.

ST. JOHN'S, a river of Eaſt Florida, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 81. 42. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 30. 32. N.

ST. JOHN'S, a town of the United States of America, in Delaware: 20 miles S. Dover, and 76 S. Philadelphia.

ST. JOHN'S BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland, between Point Ferolle and Point Rich.

ST. JOHN'S BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Curaçao.

ST. JOHN'S CAPE, a cape of Ireland, on the north coaſt of the Bay of Donegal: 14 miles W. Donegal. *Long.* 8. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 34. N.

ST. JOHN'S LAKE, a lake of Canada, 36 leagues NNW. Quebec. *Long.* 72. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

ST. JOHN'S POINT, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Down, forming the eaſt point of Dundrum Bay. *Long.* 5. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER, a river of North America, which forms the boundary between Canada and Labrador, and runs into the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 64. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

ST. JOHN'S TOWN, a town of the iſland of Antigua, the ſeat of a lieutenant-governor.

ST. JOHNSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 6 miles NE. Longford.

ST. JOHNSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament, on the river Foyle: 6 miles SSW. Londonderry.

ST. JOIRE, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 3½ miles SE. Chambery.

ST. JOIRE, a town of Savoy, in the lordſhip of Faucigny: 15 miles SE. Geneva.

ST. JOOSTLAND, a ſmall iſland of the ſtate of Zealand, ſeparated from the the iſland of Walcheren, by a narrow channel. In the year 1517, this iſland was wholly laid under water, and dyking it anew was not completed before the year 1631. It contains only one village.

ST. JORGE, a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of Babia.

ST. JORGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles NW. Marburg.

ST. JORGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 14 miles SSE. Gratz.

ST. JORGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 9 miles W. Luttenburg.

ST. JORGEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SW. Fecklpruck.

ST. JORGEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles SE. Tauff kirchen.

ST. JORGEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles SE. Ips.

ST. JORGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: 8 miles NNE. Bremen.

ST. JORIO DELLA MOLINORA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 16 miles NE. Benevento.

ST. JOSEF, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 125 miles WSW. Havanna.

ST. JOSEPH, a town of North America, in California, where the Manilla ſhip generally takes in water in its voyage to Acapulco: 5 leagues S. Loreto. *Long.* 92. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 4. N.

ST. JOSEPH, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica: 10 miles S. Portſmouth.

ST. JOSEPH, a town of Weſt Florida, ſituated on a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, to which it gives name. *Long.* 85. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 48. N.

ST. JOSEPH, a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of Chiquitos. *Long.* 43. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 20. S.

ST. JOSEPH DI ORUNA, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Trinidad. *Long.* 60. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 25. N.

*St. Joſeph le Prêcheur*, a town of the iſland of Martinico.

ST. JOSEPH'S, a river of the iſland of Barbadoes, which runs into the ſea, 4 miles NW. Conſett's Bay.

ST. JOSEPH'S LAKE, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 90. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

ST. JOSEPH'S RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Michigan, *Long.* 85. 30. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

ST. JOSSE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of

Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: 1½ league SSW. Montreuil.

ST. JOUIN DE MARNES, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, 1½ league NE. Airvault, and 2¾ SE. Thouars.

ST. ISIDORO, a town of North America, in California: 10 leagues NNW. Loretto.

ST. JUAN, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands, ſee *Brava*.

ST. JUAN a town of North America, in the province of New Biſcay: 25 leagues SSW. Parral.

ST. JUAN, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Panama, between Panama and Porto Bello.

ST. JUAN, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Nicaragua.

ST. JUAN, a town of Eaſt Florida: 12 miles N. St. Mark.

ST. JUAN, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Vera Paz.

ST. JUAN DE CINALOA, ſee *Cinaloa*.

ST. JUAN DE LA CORDILLERA, a town of South America, in the kingdom of Chili: 120 miles NNE. St. Jago.

ST. JUAN DE FRONTERA, a town of South America, in the province of Chiquitos.

ST. JUAN DE PASTO, ſee *Paſto*.

ST. JUAN DE PODOME, a town of South America, in the province of Panama, inhabited by Indians.

ST. JUAN DE PORTO RICO, a town and capital of the iſland of Porto Rico, ſituated on a peninſula in the north coaſt of the iſland, with a good harbour, defended by a citadel and caſtle, populous and well-built, the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of the governor. This town was founded in the year 1514. In the year 1594, it was in a very flouriſhing ſtate, when it was attacked by ſir Francis Drake, who deſtroyed all the ſhips in the harbour, but could make no farther progreſs into the iſland. In the year 1597, it was taken and plundered, by the earl of Cumberland. *Long.* 66. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30 N.

ST. JUAN D'ULLOA, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coaſt of Tlaſcala, at the mouth of the river Vera Cruz, with a caſtle, to defend the harbour and town of Vera Cruz.

ST. JUERY, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: 1 leagues NE. Alby.

ST. IVES, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with two weekly markets on Wedneſday and Saturday, ſituated in a bay to which it gives name, on the north coaſt of the county. The harbour is almoſt filled with ſand, though there are ſeveral veſſels employed in fiſhing and the coaſting trade; in the neighbourhood are copper mines. It is a corporation and a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 22 miles NW. Falmouth, and 276 WSW. London. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

ST. IVES, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, on the Ouſe, with a weekly market on Monday. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in malt. This town is ancient, and is ſaid to have been called *Slepe* by the Saxons: 6½ miles E. Huntingdon, and 59 N. London.

ST. JULIA DE GRASCAPOU, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 2 leagues WNW. Revel, and 7 ESE Toulouſe.

ST. JULIEN, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orgelet: 3½ leagues SSW. Orgelet, and 6 S. Lons le Saunier.

ST. JULIEN, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon: 3 leagues NNE. Dijon.

ST. JULIEN, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva, 5 miles SW. Geneva.

ST. JULIEN EN CHAMPSEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: 2 leagues N. Gap.

ST. JULIEN DE CHAPTEUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en-Velay: 2½ leagues E. Puy.

ST. JULIEN, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 3 ½ leagues ESE. St. Etienne, and 2 NW. Annonay.

ST. JULIEN L'ARS, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers: 2¼ leagues E. Poitiers, and 2 W. Chauvigny.

ST. JULIEN DE CIVRY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles: 1½ league S. Charolles, and 3 NE. Marcigny.

ST. JULIEN LE FAUCON, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Liſieux: 2¼ leagues SW. Liſieux, and 6 ESE. Caen.

ST. JULIEN SUR GARONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 1 league SW. Rieux, and 7 NE. St. Gaudens.

ST. JULIEN DE MONTANGIER, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols 3 leagues NW. Barjols.

ST. JULIEN EN QUINT, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Die: 2 leagues NW. Die.

ST. JULIEN SUR REYSSOUSE, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont de Vaux; 4 leagues NNW. Bourg-en-Breſſe, and 2½ E. Pont de Vaux.

ST. JULIEN DU SAULT, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joigny: 2 leagues NW. Joigny, and 3½ S. Sens.

ST. JULIEN DE VOUVANTES, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteaubriant: 2½ leagues SSE. Châteaubriant, and 10 NNE. Nantes.

ST. JUNIEN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Vienne: 5 leagues W. Limoges, and 12 NE. Angouleſme.

ST. JUST, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: 1 league SSE. Marennes.

ST. JUST, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: 3 leagues SSE. Breteuil, and 3 N. Clermont.

ST. JUST, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sezanze: 3½ leagues SSE. Sezanne, and 5 W. Arcis ſur Aube.

ST. JUST, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sauveterre: 2 leagues SSE. Sauveterre.

ST. JUST EN CHEVALET, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: 4½ leagues SW. Roanne.

ST. JUST LA PENDU, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: 3½ leagues SE. Roanne, and 8½ WNW. Lyons.

ST. JUSTIN, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mont de Marſan: 4 leagues NE. Pont de Marſan, and 9 W. Condom.

ST. JUVIN, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandpré: 1 league E. Grandpré.

*St. Izère*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: 2 leagues NW. St Affrique.

ST. KIFFI, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 41. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

ST. KILDA, an iſland in the North Sea, and the moſt weſterly belonging to Great Britain, there being as yet diſcovered no land between it and North America. Its ancient name was *Herta*; it is about 3 miles in length; the ſoil fertile, the little vallies delightful, and the air ſalubrious and pure. There is an ancient fort in the ſouth end of the bay, called *Dunſir Volg*. The arable land hardly exceeds eighty acres; but more might be added. Theſe produce plentifully, either corn, barley, or potatoes, and rye; of which the tackſman ſhares liberally every year. The hills and paſture-grounds are fully ſtocked with cows, ſheep, and lambs. About 27 families reſide on this iſland conſtantly; and, perhaps, the moſt uſeful people on earth to enrich their maſter, by their induſtry in the fields, and their unrivalled alertneſs among the rocks. There are four or five hills in the iſland, but Congara is, without exaggeration, the higheſt, and a real prodigy of its kind; it commands a tract of ſea and land more than 140 miles in extent, Its perpendicular height was found by Mr. Macaulay to be 900 fathoms. There is only one landing place around all the iſland, and even there, except in a calm, there is no landing; while the reſt of the iſle is ſurrounded by the moſt tremendous rocks, hanging perpendicularly over the boiſterous ocean; the moſt aweful that ever the eye beheld. The art of the St. Kildains at catching fowls under the cloud of night is truly aſtoniſhing, and their ſucceſs no leſs wonderful. The ſolan gooſe, after the hard toil of the day at fiſhing without intermiſſion, riſing high in the air to get a full ſight of the fiſh that he marks out for his prey before he pounces upon it, and each time devouring it before he riſes above the ſurface, becomes ſo fatigued at night, that he ſleeps quite ſound, in company with ſome hundreds, who mark out ſome particular ſpot in the face of the rocks, to which they repair at night, and think themſelves ſecure under the protection of a centinel, who ſtands awake to watch their lives, and give the alarm, by *bir, bir*, in time of danger, to awaken thoſe under his guard. The St. Kildains watch with great care on what part of the iſland theſe birds are moſt likely to alight at night: and this they know by marking out on which ſide of the iſland fiſh are, among which the geeſe are at work the whole day; becauſe in that quarter they are ready to betake themſelves to ſleep at night. And when they are fairly alighted, the fowlers repair to the place with their panniers, and ropes of thirty fathoms in length to let them down, with profound ſilence, in their neighbourhood, to try their fortunes among the unwary throng. The fowlers thus let down by one or more men, who hold the rope leſt he ſhould fall over the impending rocks into the ſea, with a white towel about his breaſt, calmly ſlides over the face of the rocks till he has a full view of the centinel; then he gently moves along on his hands and feet, creeping very ſilently to the ſpot where the centinel ſtands on guard. If he cries *bir*, *bir*, the ſign of an alarm, he ſtands back; but if he cries *grog*, *grog*, that of confidence, he advances without giving an alarm, becauſe the gooſe takes the fowler for one of the ſtraggling geeſe coming into the camp, and ſuffers him to advance. Then the fowler very gently tickles one of his legs, which he lifts and places on the palm of his hand; he then as gently tickles the other, which in like manner is lifted and placed on the hand. He then, no leſs artfully than inſenſibly, moves the centinel near the firſt ſleeping gooſe, which he puſhes with his fingers; on which he awakes, and finding the centinel ſtanding above him, he immediately falls to fighting him for his ſuppoſed inſolence. This alarms the whole camp, and inſtead of flying off, they all begin to fight through the whole company; while, in the mean time, the common enemy, unſuſpected, begins in good earneſt to twiſt their necks, and never gives up till the whole are left dead on the ſpot. Both men and women delight much in ſinging; and their voices are abundantly tuneful. Their genius and natural vein for poetry is no wiſe inferior to the other natives of the Hebrides. Their ſongs are wonderfully deſcriptive, and diſcover great ſtrength of fancy. The ſubjects of their ſongs are the accompliſhments of their fair friends among the female ſex, and the heroic actions of their fowlers in climbing rocks, catching fowls, and fiſhing, and melancholy deaths over the rocks. The men and women dreſs in the ſame form that the Hebrideans do, and are poſſeſſed of an equal ſhare of pride and ambition of appearing gay on Sundays and holidays with other people. Their language is Galic, unadulterated, having no communication with ſtrangers to corrupt it with other languages. This iſland will continue to be famous from its being the place of impriſonment of the hon. lady Grange, who was, by private intrigue, carried out of her own houſe, and violently put on board a veſſel at Leith, unknown to any of her friends, and kept here till her death: 15 miles WNW. from the north point of South Uiſt. *Long*. 8. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 48. N.

ST. KINOSA, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long*. 43. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 53. N.

ST. KIRLING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles W. Cloſter Neuburg.

ST. KRESTA, a gulf or bay of Ruſſia, in the north part of the Anadirſkaia Gulf. *Long*. 198. 29 to 199. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 65. 20. to 65. 40. N.

ST. LABOUER, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: 6 leagues S. Mont de Marſan.

ST. LAMBERT DU LATTAY, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: 3½ leagues NNW. Vihiers, and 3½ S. Angers.

ST. LAMBERT DU LEVEES, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur, on the north ſide of the Loire: half a league N. Saumur.

ST. LAMBRECHT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles E. Muhrau.

ST. LAMPRECHT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 4 miles N. Lavamund.

ST. LAUD, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: 1 league S. Angers, and 1½ NNW. Briſſac.

ST. LAURENCE, a river of North America, which is ſaid to take its riſe within 30 miles of the Miſſiſippi, and after a courſe of many hundred miles, and paſſing through ſeveral lakes, it empties itſelf into a large gulf in the Atlantic, called *The Gulf of St. Laurence*. It is navigable for large ſhips as far as Quebec, which is 400 miles from its mouth.

ST. LAURENCE *(Gulf of)*, a part of the North Atlantic Ocean, ſituated between the iſland of Newfoundland, Labrador, Canada, Nova Scotia, and the iſland of Cape Breton; 350 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. *Long*. 57. to 65. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 47. to 51. N.

ST. LAURENCE HARBOUR, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, ſituated to the north-weſt of the entrance into Placentia Bay.

ST. LAURENT, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Claude: 4 leagues N. St. Claude, and 4 S. Nozeroy.

ST. LAURENT, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cany: 3½ leagues SE. Cany, and 7 N. Rouen.

ST. LAURENT, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſparre: 10 miles S. Leſparre.

ST. LAURENT, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Graſſe: 4 miles E. La Graſſe.

ST. LAURENT, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Peru, at the entrance of the harbour of Callao.

ST. LAURENT D'AIGOUZE, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: 4 leagues S. Niſmes, and 5 ENE. Montpellier.

ST. LAURENT D'ARCE, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg: 8 miles SE. Bourg.

ST. LAURENT DE CERDANS, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées: 3 leagues SW. Ceret, and 5½ SSE. Prades.

ST. LAURENT DE CHAMOUSSET, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of the Campagne de Lyon: 5 leagues W. Lyons, and 6 NE. Montbriſon.

ST. LAURENT DE GORRE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Junien: 4½ leagues WSW. Limoges.

ST. LAURENT LE MINIER, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Vigan: 2 leagues SE. Le Vigan.

ST. LAURENT DU MOTTAY, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florent le Vieil: 3 leagues SE. St. Florent.

ST. LAURENT DES MURES, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: 3 leagues SE. Lyons.

ST. LAURENT SUR OTHAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtain: 4 leagues N. Eſtain.

ST. LAURENT DU PONT, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 4 leagues N. Grenoble, and 5 SSW. Chambery.

ST. LAURENT DE RIVIDOL, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Severac: 3 leagues N. Severac.

ST. LAURENT DE LA SALANQUE, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perpignan: 7 miles NE. Perpignan.

ST. LAUTHAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny: 1 league WSW. Poligny.

ST. LEGER, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: 5 leagues NW. Dourdan, and 8 SW. Paris.

ST. LEGER SUR D'HEUNE, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons: 2 leagues SW. Chagny, and 3 NW. Châlons ſur Saône.

ST. LEGER DE MONBRILLAIS, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudun: 2 leagues NW. Loudun, and 3 NE. Thouars.

ST. LEGER DE PEYRE, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marvejols: 1 league N. Marvejols.

ST. LENHART, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles E. Freiſtatt.

ST. LEO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino: 12 miles NNW. Urbino.

ST. LEONARD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 2 miles NE. Gratz.

ST. LEONARD, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles NE. Bavarian Waidthoven.

ST. LEONARD DE RACHE, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Douay: 1¼ league NE. Douay, and 1¾ league SW. Orchies.

ST. LEONARD, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Diey: 1½ league S. St. Diey, and 3 E. Bruyeres.

ST. LEONARD, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Vienne: 3½ leagues E. Limoges, and 8½ SSW. Gueret. *Long*. 19. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 50. N.

ST. LEONARD DES BOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: 3 leagues SW. Alençon.

ST. LEONARDO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 11 miles N. Oſma.

ST. LEONHARD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the river Lavant: 104 miles WSW. Vienna, and 26 ESE. Muhrau. *Long*. 32. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. N.

ST. LEONHARDT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles SW. St. Polten.

ST. LEONS, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Severac le Château: 6 leagues ESE. Rhodez.

ST. LEONZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 17 miles NNE. Girace.

**ST. LEU**, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, on the Oiſe: 6 leagues SE. Beauvais, and 3 W. Senlis.

ST. LEWIS, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Superior, in Weſt Bay.

ST. LEWIS, a river of Labrador, which runs into the North Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 55. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

ST. LICANDRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 7½ miles E. Leſina.

ST. LICANDRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 5 miles ESE. Bittetto.

ST. LIEBAULT, or *Etiſſac*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes: 3 leagues W. Troyes.

ST. LIVRADE, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeneuve d'Agen: 1½ league W. Villeneuve d'Agen, and 4 N. Agen.

ST. LIZIER, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Arriege; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Auch: half a league N. St. Girons, and 5½ S. Rieux. *Long.* 18. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. N.

ST. LLORENS, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 9 miles N. Solſona.

ST. LO, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Channel, on the Vire, ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a citadel. It has ſome manufactures of cloth, ſerges, and leather: 3½ poſts E. Coutances, and 4 W. Bayeux. *Long.* 16. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.

ST. LOMER, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alençon: 6 leagues NE. Alençon.

ST. LORENTZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NNW. Glaggnitz.

ST. LORENTZEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles NE, Windiſch Gratz.

ST. LORENZO, a town of Iſtria: 9 miles NNE. Rovigno.

ST. LORENZO, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Coſta Rica.

ST. LORENZO, a town of South America, in Braſil, and government of Fernambuco.

ST. LORENZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 9 miles NE. Venoſa.

ST. LORENZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 3 miles SE Leſina.

ST. LORENZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 8 miles W. Bova.

ST. LORENZO DE PECURIES, a town of North America, in the province of New Mexico: 15 leagues N. Santa Fé.

ST. LORENZO EL REAL, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 26 miles S. Segovia.

ST. LOSORGA, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 11 miles S. Boſa.

ST. LOTIERO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 15 miles ENE. Benevento.

ST. LOUBES, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourdeaux: 4 leagues NE. Bourdeaux, and 3 W. Libourne.

ST. LOUBOUER, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: 3 leagues SE. St. Sever, and 5½ NE. Orthez.

ST. LOUIS, an iſland at the mouth of the river Senegal, on the weſt coaſt of Africa; flat, ſandy, and barren. It takes its name from a fort ſo called, built by the French. This iſland and fortreſs was ceded to the Engliſh by the treaty of Verſailles, in 1763. In the American war, it was taken by the French, and kept by them after the peace of 1783. *Long.* 15. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. N.

ST. LOUIS, a ſea-port town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola: 220 miles W. St. Domingo.

ST. LOUIS, a town of North America, in Louiſiania, on the weſt coaſt of the Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 90. 55. W. Greenwich.

ST. LOUIS (*Lake of*), a lake of Canada. *Long.* 73. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 25. N.

ST. LOUP, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Partenay, near the Thoue River: three quarters of a league S. Airvault, and 3 NNE. Partenay.

ST. LOUP, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luxeuil: 2 leagues NW. Luxeuil, and 3 SW. Plombieres.

ST. LOUP DE SALLE, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons, near the river Heune: 2¼ leagues NE. Chagny, and 3½ N. Châlons ſur Saône.

ST. LUBIN DES JONCHERETS, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtric of Dreux: 2¼ leagues W. Dreux.

ST. LUCAR DE BARRAMEDA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Seville, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, with a good harbour, but difficult of acceſs on account of a rock in the water. In the road a whole fleet may lie with ſafety. Notwithſtanding it is the key of Sevile, St. Lucar is in a ſtate of decay. The chief trade is in ſalt: 13 miles N. Cadiz, and 34 SSW. Seville.

ST. LUCAR DE GUADIANA, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, ſituated on the Guadiana, on the borders of Portugal, defended by towers and baſtions. The tide flows up to the town ſufficient to bring ſmall veſſels into its harbour: 64 miles W. Seville, and 18 N. Ayamonte.—In the year 1664, this town was taken by the Portugueſe, under the count of Schomberg; it was reſtored to Spain in the year 1668.

ST. LUCAR LA MAYOR, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the Guadiamar: 10 miles W. Seville.

ST. LUCAS, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guatimala.

ST. LUCAS, a cape of North America, at the ſouthern extremity of California. *Long.* 94. 22. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

ST. LUCIA, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: 7 miles N. Meſſina.

ST. LUCIA, or *St. Alouſie*, an iſland in the Weſt Indies. This iſland exhibits a variety of hills, and amongſt others, two that are remarkably round and high, ſaid to be volcanos. At the bottom of theſe are plains, finely watered with rivers, and very fertile. The air, by the diſpoſition of the hills, which admit the trade winds into the iſland, is found to be very healthy: The ſoil produces trees, which are fit for building houſes and wind-mills, and have often been employed for that purpoſe by both the French and the Engliſh planters. It likewiſe affords cocoa and fuſtic. It is provided with many bays and harbours, the chief of which, called the *Little Carenage*, accounted the beſt in all the Caribbees. The Engliſh were ſettled upon St. Lucia, where they had lived ſome time, when, in the year 1638, the Caribbeans, inſtigated by the French, either killed, or drove from the land, all the Engliſh ſettlers, with their governor. Their enmity to the Engliſh was founded on the following incident: an Engliſh veſſel, lying at Dominica, under a French flag, the Caribbeans, taking her for a ſhip of that nation, came on board to traffic as uſual, but being firſt intoxicated, were kidnapped by the captain, who forthwith ſet ſail, in order to carry them off the iſland. The ſavages, perceiving his treachery, leaped over-board, and ſwam aſhore, all but two, whom the Engliſh captain put in irons, and ſold for ſlaves. When the civil wars broke out in England, a party of French arrived here, under one Rouſſelan, well provided with ſtores and ammunition. Rouſſelan having married a Caribbee woman, was very agreeable to the ſavages, who not only left him and his colony unmoleſted, but even favoured them with an advantageous trade. All the good fortune of the French upon this iſland, however, ended with the life of Rouſſelan, who died in 1654, and was ſucceeded by La Riviere, who, with the reſt of the colony, was maſſacred by the Caribs. Some more attempts were made both by the Engliſh and French to form a ſettlement, but from mutual jealouſy between the two countries, neither were ſucceſsful, and both courts agreed to conſider it as neutral, till, in the year 1763, it was ceded to France. The Engliſh took it in the year 1779, but reſtored it at the peace in the year 1783. In the year 1794, it was again taken by the Engliſh, under the command of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis. *Long.* 60. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 37. N.—In the year 1795, this iſland was evacuated by the Britiſh troops, and again taken in the year 1797.

ST. LUCIA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 6 miles NE. Corte.

ST. LUCIA, one of the ſmaller Cape Verd Iſlands, about 8 leagues in length: high and mountainous. On the eaſt ſide is a harbour, defended by two ſmall iſlands, which afford good ſhelter and anchorage. *Long.* 24. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17, 18. N.

ST. LUCIA, a town of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, on the eaſt ſide of the river Plata: 140 miles N. Santa Fé.

ST. LUCIENSTEIG, a very narrow paſs from the country of the Griſons into Germany. At this place all merchandize and goods pay a toll to the Griſons. It is defended by a fort: 3 miles N. Meyenfeld.

ST. LUCIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 14 miles ESE. Leghorn.

ST. LUCITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 11 miles WNW. Coſenza.

ST. LUIS, a town of South America, in the province of Tucuman. *Long.* 49. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 10. S.

ST. LUIS DE MARANNON, an iſland of South America. See *St. Felipe.*

ST. LUIS DE LA PAZ, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Gualteca: 56 leagues SW. Panuco, and 43 NNW. Mexico.

ST. LUIS DE POTOSI, a town of North America, in the government

ment of Mexico, and province of Guaſteca: 70 leagues W. Panuco, and 6 NW. Mexico.

ST. LUIS DE ZACATECAS, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and capital of the province of Zacatecas, the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a governor: 80 leagues NNW. Mexico. *Long.* 85. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

ST. LUPICIEN, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Claude: 1 league W. St. Claude, and 3½ SE. Orgelet.

ST. LYS, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Muret: 2½ leagues W. Muret, and 4 SE. Toulouſe.

ST. MACAIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadillac, on the Garonne. The principal trade is in corn and wine: 2 leagues SE. Cadillac, and 8 SE. Bourdeaux.

ST. MAGEIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadillac: 2 leagues SE. Cadillac, and 3 N. Bazas.

ST. MAGNES, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, on the Wumme: 8 miles NW. Bremen.

ST. MAIXENT, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Ferte Bernard, on the Seure. The town is badly built, ſurrounded with walls, and contains an ancient caſtle, and two fauxbourgs, and about 5000 inhabitants: 2 leagues S. La Ferte Bernard.

ST. MAIXENT, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Two Sevres: 7¼ leagues WSW. Poitiers, and 2 NE. Niort. *Long.* 17. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

ST. MAKSIMA, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 131. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 20. N.

ST. MALO, a ſea-port town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, ſituated on a ſmall iſland, joined to the continent by a mole, at the head of which is a ſtrong fort. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tours, who was lord of the town. The harbour is large, and one of the moſt frequented of France, though at low water almoſt dry, and at all times difficult to enter, on account of the rocks which ſurround it. The place is ſtrong by its ſituation on a peninſula, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, and having no communication with the land, but by a narrow mole, or cauſeway, of about 600 or 700 yards in length; and it has alſo 250 pieces of cannon mounted on its ramparts. It has no outworks, and its fortifications are ſuch as could not ſuſtain a regular ſiege for any length of time, but it is ſtrong by nature and art towards the ſea. During the wars between Henry IV. of France, and the partizans of the League, in the year 1590, the inhabitants of St. Malo, apprehending that their governor intended to declare for the king, and admit his troops into the town, found means to ſurprize the caſtle; and having murdered the governor, and divided among them his treaſures, which were very conſiderable, openly eſpouſed the intereſt of the league: yet they would not receive a garriſon into the town; but, on the contrary, kept the caſtle in their own hands till the end of the war. In 1594, the king's arms being attended with great ſucceſs, they ſent deputies to wait on his majeſty, who ſurrendered the town to him on favourable terms. St. Malo has always been a port for privateers, and has, conſequently, been very troubleſome to the trade of England. In the year 1693, it was bombarded by the Engliſh, under captain Benbow, by which ſome damage was done to the town. Some other attempts have been made, but without ſucceſs: 8 poſts N. Rennes, and 46 W. Paris. *Long.* 15. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 39. N.

ST. MAMET, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sommieres: 3 leagues NW. Niſmes.

ST. MANGO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 13 miles E. Minorbino.

ST. MARC, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fougeres: 3 leagues W. Fougeres.

ST. MARC, a ſea-port town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola. *Long.* 72. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 5. N.

ST. MARCEL, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argenton: half a league N. Argenton, and 4¾ SSW. Châteauroux.

ST. MARCEL, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron: 8 leagues S. Privas, and 1½ N. St. Eſprit.

ST. MARCEL, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons: 1 league SE. Châlons.

ST. MARCEL, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marſeilles: 5 miles E. Marſeilles.

ST. MARCELLIN, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montbriſon: 3 leagues SSE. Montbriſon, and 3½ WNW. St. Etienne.

ST. MARCELLIN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Iſere: 4½ leagues NE. Romans, and 10 SE. Vienne. *Long.* 22. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 9. N.

ST. MARCELLO, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: 5 miles SE. Aoſta.

ST. MARCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 5 miles N. Lecce.

ST. MARCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 12 miles NNE. Benevento.

ST. MARCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 7 miles W. Salpe.

ST. MARCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 8 miles N. Monte St. Angelo.

ST. MARCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra; the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope: 8 miles WNW. Biſignano.

ST. MARCO, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 30 miles NNW. Mondonedo.

ST. MARCO, a town of Iſtria: 1 mile S. Capo d'Iſtria.

ST. MARCOUF, two iſlands in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of France, about 7 miles SE. La Hogue. *Long.* 16. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 31. N.

ST. MARD LE BLANC, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fougeres: 2½ leagues W. Fougeres, and 2 N. St. Aubin du Cormier.

ST. MARD, or *St. Medard*, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: 33 miles W. Luxemburg, and 15 NE. Sedan.

ST. MARD SUR LE MONT, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Menehould: 4 leagues S. St. Menehould.

ST. MARDS EN OTHE, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ervy: 4½ leagues SW. Troyes, and 3 NNW. Ervy.

ST. MARGA, a ſmall iſland of Hungary, in the Danube: 10 miles S. Buda.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY, a bay in the Engliſh Channel, on the eaſt coaſt of Kent, which takes its name from a village called *St. Margaret's at Cliff*, near the South Foreland: 5 miles NNE. Dover.

ST. MARGARET'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland, near the ſouth coaſt of Wales: 3 miles SW. Tenby.

ST. MARGRETTEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles E. Marburg.

ST. MARGUERITE ISLAND, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of France: 3 leagues from Antibes.

ST. MARIA, a town of Tranſilvania: 12 miles SE. Hunyad.

ST. MARIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 37 miles W. Naples.

ST. MARIA, a town of Venetian Iſtria: 4 miles N. Monfalcone.

ST. MARIA, a town and convent of Hungary: 6 miles N. Roſenburg.

ST. MARIA DEL ALTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 2 miles SSW. Nardo.

ST. MARIA APOLSANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 3 miles S. Monte St. Angelo.

ST. MARIA DE DOTOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 15 miles SE. Matera.

ST. MARIA DELLA GRATIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 5 miles W. Mantua.

ST. MARIA DELLA GRATICE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and provincs of Calabria Citra: 6 miles N. Scalea.

ST. MARIA DELL' ISOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 3 miles N. Converſano.

ST. MARIA DI LEUCA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, near Cape Leuca; the ſee of a biſhop: 18 miles S. Otranto.

ST. MARIA PALOMBA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 5 miles ENE. Matera.

ST. MARIA DELLA SERRA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 11 miles E. Nicaſtro.

ST. MARIAKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SW. Efferding.

ST. MARIE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Oleron, ſeparated from Oleron only by a river, over which is a bridge of ſtone: half a league W. Oleron.

ST. MARIE D'ARUEI, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 15 miles WNW. Chambery.

ST. MARIE DE LA MER, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 3 leagues ENE. Perpignan.

**ST. MARIE AUX MINES**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar, in the neighbourhood of which are mines of ſilver and lead: 3 leagues E. St. Diey, and 4 NW. Colmar.

**ST. MARIE DU MONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carentan: 1½ league N. Carentan, and 4 SE. Valognes.

**ST. MARIE DU PORT AU PRINCE**, ſee *Porto del Principe.*

**ST. MARIN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Bâle: 4 miles SSW. Delmont.

**ST. MARINHA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 20 miles SE. Oporto.

**ST. MARINO**, a ſmall republican ſtate of Italy, ſituated between the province of Romagna, and duchy of Urbino; the territory is confined to a mountain, on which the capital is built; about two leagues in circumference. The inhabitants hardly amount to 6000; without heroes, without conquerors, without parade, they have enjoyed repoſe and liberty near 14 centuries. The following is ſaid to be the origin of this ſmall ſtate. A maſter maſon, by name Marino, betook himſelf to a lonely mountain, where his auſtere ſolitary liſe, gained him ſuch a reputation of eminent ſanctity, that the princeſs of the country made him a grant of the mountain; whereupon a conſiderable number of people ſettling there, in time formed a particular ſtate, which, from its devout founder, was called *St. Marino.* In the year 1100, the republic purchaſed the caſtle of Pennaroſta, in its neighbourhood, and, in 1170, another called *Caſalo.* About 290 years after, it aſſiſted pope Pius II. againſt Malateſta, lord of Rimini; in return for which ſervice, he made over to it the four ſmall caſtles of Serravalle, Faetano, Mont Giardino, and Fiorentino, together with the village of Piagge. At this period may be fixed the epocha of its higheſt grandeur, but now it is reduced to its original limits. In the year 1739, at the deſire of ſome of the dependents of Cardinal Alberoni, the Pope's legate at Ravenna, it was ſubjected to the ſee of Rome; but upon complaint of the council, the pope was pleaſed to reſtore it to its former freedom. The government conſiſts of a council of 40 perſons, the one half nobles, and the other half commoners. But on very important affairs, an arengo, or great council is convened; and every family has the privilege of ſending a repreſentative. The chief officers of this free ſtate are two capitani, who are changed every half year; a commiſſioner, who tries both civil and criminal caſes, and muſt always be a foreigner; a doctor of laws, whoſe office is triennial; and a phyſician, who alſo muſt be a foreigner, and is choſen only for three years, to attend the ſick, and to inſpect all apothecaries' ſhops.

**ST. MARINO**, a town of Italy, and capital of the republic ſo called. It is well fortified, with only one avenue to it, and contains 5 churches, 3 convents, and 3 caſtles: 60 miles SE. Bologna, and 125 N. Rome. *Long.* 30. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 58. N.

**ST. MARINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 9 miles S. Turſi.

**ST. MARK**, a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, ſituated in a bay, on the weſt coaſt, to which it gives name. The chief productions of the neighbourhood are coffee and cotton: 48 miles S. Port Paix. *Long.* 72. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 18. N.

**ST. MARK**, a river of Eaſt Florida, which runs into Apalache Bay, a little below the town of St. Mark.

**ST. MARK**, a ſea-port town of Eaſt Florida, near the mouth of a river of the ſame name. *Long.* 84. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 10. N.

**ST. MARS**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 3 leagues W. Tours, and 1 E. Langeais.

**ST. MARS DE LOQUENAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 4 leagues SE. Le Mans.

**ST. MARS D'OUTILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 3 leagues SE. Le Mans.

**ST. MARTHA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 28 miles NW. Mondonedo.

**ST. MARTHA**, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of the ſame name, with a harbour on the North Sea, ſituated at the mouth of the Guayra: 124 miles NE. Carthagena. *Long.* 74. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 55. N.

**ST. MARTHA**, a province of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, bounded on the north by the North Sea, on the eaſt by Rio de la Hocha, on the ſouth by New Grenada, and on the weſt by the territory of Carthagena. It is about 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, is a mountainous country, and reckoned the higheſt land in the world. The climate is hot and ſultry, but is rendered more tolerable by the winds which blow over the ſnow on the mountains.

**ST. MARTHA'S BAY**, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Curaçao.

**ST. MARTIANO**, a town of Italy, in the county of Aſti: 12 miles SE. Aſti, and 15 E. Alba.

**ST. MARTIN**, a town of Hungary, on a ſmall river which runs in the Waag: 10 miles W. Roſenburg, and 36 NE. Topoltzan.

**ST. MARTIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne: o quarter of a league E. Boulogne.

**ST. MARTIN**, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Zacatecas: 30 leagues NW. Zacatecas.

**ST. MARTIN**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 10 miles S. Termola.

**ST. MARTIN**, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: 4 miles W. Oviedo.

**ST. MARTIN**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Duero: 4 miles SSW. Burgos.

**ST. MARTIN**, one of the Scilly Iſlands. *Long.* 6. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N. See *Scilly Iſlands.*

**ST. MARTIN**, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, about five leagues i length, and four in its greateſt breadth. This iſland is chiefly valuab for its ſalt-pits, and ſalt-water lakes, which the Spaniards thought ſo conſiderable, that they built a fort upon the iſland to protect them, and to prevent other nations from making a ſettlement. In the year 1650, when th affairs of Old Spain were in great diſorder, the garriſon of this fort, being no longer able to maintain themſelves, blew it up, and deſtroyed, at th ſame time, all their houſes and ciſterns. The French, upon their retiring ſet up a claim of pre-occupancy, and endeavoured to get poſſeſſion of th iſland, but were thwarted by the Dutch; and an accommodation bein propoſed, the iſland was divided between them; the French entering int poſſeſſion of the moſt pleaſant part of it, which looks towards Anguill while the Dutch occupied the moſt profitable, becauſe it contained the ſalt-pits and ponds above-mentioned. This quarter was ſoon filled with commodious buildings, and capacious ſtore-houſes, while that of the Frenc remained poor and ill-provided, and in the year 1689, was plundered b Sir Timothy Thornhill. The Dutch part would have proved a flouriſhin colony, had it not been deſtitute of a good harbour, and lain too far t leeward, to carry on a convenient commerce with the windward iſlan In 1744, a handful of Engliſh, headed by the deputy-governor of Anguil with two St. Chriſtopher's privateers, drove the French from the poſſeſſi of their part of the iſland, and it has been ever ſince conſidered as belongi half to the Dutch, and half to the Engliſh. *Long.* 62. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 5. N.

**ST. MARTIN**, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 130 miles SW. Havannah.

**ST. MARTIN D'ABLOIS**, a town of France, in the department the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epernay: 1 league SW. Epernay, and 7 W. Chalons ſur Marne.

**ST. MARTIN D'AUXIGNY**, a town of France, in the departme of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges: leagues N. Bourges, and 4½ E. Vierzon.

**ST. MARTIN D'AUXY**, a town of France, in the department of th Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlon 2½ leagues ESE. Montcenis, and 4 SW. Châlons ſur Saône.

**ST. MARTIN LE BEAUX**, a town of France, in the departme of the Indre and Loire, near which the Saracens were defeated in the ye 732, and the Normans in 841, near the Cher: 3 leagues ESE. Tours.

**ST. MARTIN DE BELLEVILLE**, a town of Savoy, in the Tarentaiſe: 5 miles S. Monſtier.

**ST. MARTIN DU BOIS**, a town of France, in the department of th Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Seg 1¾ league ENE. Segre, and 3¼ W. Châteauneuf.

**ST. MARTIN EN BRESSE**, a town of France, in the department the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlon 2¾ leagues ENE. Châlons ſur Saône, and 1½ S. Verdun ſur Saône.

**ST. MARTIN LA CHAPELLE**, a town of France, in the departm of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marvejols: leagues SW. Mende.

**ST. MARTIN DE CLELES**, a town of France, in the department the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 7 leag S. Grenoble.

**ST. MARTIN DE COURTISOLS**, a town of France, in the depa ment of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ch lons: 2 leagues ENE. Chaalons.

**ST. MARTIN D'EURIAGE**, a town of France, in the department the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 5 m SE. Grenoble.

**ST. MARTIN DE FONTENAY**, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ca 1½ league S. Caen, and 4½ NNW. Falaiſe.

**ST. MARTIN DE LONDRES**, a town of France, in the departm of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpelli 4 leagues NNW. Montpellier, and 3¾ NE. Gignac.

**ST. MARTIN D'O**, ſee *O.*

*St. Martin de Palièries*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maximin: 3 leagues N. St. Maximin.

*St. Martin de Ré*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochelle, on the north coaſt of the Iſle of Ré: 3 leagues WNW. La Rochelle. *Long*. 16. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 12. N.

ST. MARTIN DE TOURNON, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Blanc en Berry: 2½ leagues NW. Le Blanc en Berry, and 5½ SSW. Châtillon ſur Indre.

ST. MARTIN DE TREBEJO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 41 miles S. Civdad Rodrigo.

ST. MARTIN DE VALLAMAS, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: 7 leagues SW. Tournon, and 5½ NW. Privas.

ST. MARTIN ZELL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the K r: 3 miles SW. Salzburg, and 6 WSW. Kempten. *Long*. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 30. N.

ST. MARTINHO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Donao, near its mouth: 4 leagues NE. Peniche.

ST. MARTINO, a town of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies, to one of which it gives name: 9 miles NW. Pinerola.

ST. MARTINO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and county of Canaveſe: 4½ miles SW. Ivrea, and 19 N. Turin.

ST. MARTINO, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta, near the Doria Baltea: 17 miles SE. Aoſta.

ST. MARTINO, a town of Piedmont, in the country of Tenda: 12 miles W. Tenda.

ST. MARTINO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 15 miles NW. Verona.

ST. MARTINO, a town of Italy, in the Bologneſe: 12 miles NE. Bologna.

ST. MARTINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 5 miles NW. Oppido.

ST. MARTINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 24 miles SSE. Montenza.

ST. MARTINO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 4 miles N. Baſtia.

ST. MARTINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 10½ miles WSW. Benevento.

ST. MARTIN'S BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Guernſey.

ST. MARTIN'S POINT, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Guernſey: 1½ mile S. from St. Peter.

ST. MARTINSBERG, a town of Hungary: 10 miles SE. Raab.

ST. MARTINSDYCK, a town of the ſtate of Zealand, in the iſland of Tolen: 5 miles W. Tolen.

ST. MARTON, a town of Hungary: 10 miles W. Roſenburg.

ST. MARTORY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Gaudens, on the Garonne: 3½ leagues NE. St. Gaudens, and 4½ SW. Rieux.

ST. MARY, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long*. 114. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 6. 30. N.

ST. MARY, one of the Scilly Iſlands. *Long*. 6. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 49. 57. N. See *Scilly Islands*.

ST. MARY, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar, from which it is ſeparated by a ſtrait, about three leagues wide. It is about 15 leagues long, and from 2 to 3 wide, ſurrounded with rocks, among which is found ſome beautiful white coral: on the eaſt coaſt is found ambergris, which the inhabitants make uſe of in the ſacrifices offered to the memory of their anceſtors. The country abounds with gentle hills, with innumerable brooks, and ſprings of freſh water. The inhabitants call the iſland *Noſſi Ibrahim*, and pretend to be the deſcendants of Abraham. The ſoil is fertile, and produces rice, ſugar-canes, legumes of different kinds, pine-apples, tobacco, &c. The air is unwholeſome, and ſeldom a day paſſes without rain; ſometimes it rains a fortnight together. *Long*. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 16. 35. S.

ST. MARY, a ſea-port town of the United States of America, in Maryland, on the Potomack, near the mouth: 45 miles S. Annapolis. *Long*. 76. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 38. 15. N.

ST. MARY, a river of the United States of America, in Georgia, which runs into the ſea, *Long*. 81. 38. W. Greenwich.; *Lat*. 30. 56. N.

ST. MARY, one of the Shiant Iſlands, among the Weſtern Iſlands, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Lewis, in Scotland, about 7 miles in circumference: 22 miles S. Stornaway.

ST. MARY, a river which divides Georgia from Eaſt Florida, and runs into the ſea, *Long*. 81. 40. W. Greenwich; *Lat*. 30. 56. N.

ST. MARY, a ſea-port town of the United States of America, in Georgia, at the mouth of a river ſo called. *Long*. 81. 41. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 30. 56. N.

ST. MARY, a ſmall iſland in the German Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of England, and county of Northumberland: 4 miles NNW. Tynemouth.

ST. MARY'S BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long*. 54. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 57. N.

ST. MARY'S ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long*. 60. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 20. N.

ST. MARY'S KEYS, rocks on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long*. 53. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 46. 47. N.

ST. MATHEO, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 4½ leagues NW. Peniſcola, and 9 SSW. Tortoſa.

ST. MATHIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Junien: 4 leagues SSW. St. Junien.

ST. MATHURIN, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: 3½ leagues SE. Angers, and 4½ NW. Saumur.

ST. MATIEA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Revel, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Finland: 20 miles NE. Revel.

ST. MATTHEUS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 4 miles S. Villach.

ST. MATTHEW, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean. *Long*. 6. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 1. 23. S.

ST. MATTHEW, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, diſcovered in the year 1516, by the Portugueſe, who have a ſettlement on the iſland. Veſſels frequently ſtop here ſome days, to take in refreſhments. *Long*. 10. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 1. 45. S.

ST. MATTHEW, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long*. 97. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 9. 35. N.

ST. MATTHIAS, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 30 leagues in circumference. *Long*. 144. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 1. 50. S.

ST. MAUR, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 2 leagues SE. Paris.

ST. MAURA, or *Leucadia*. In addition to what was ſaid under the article *Leucadia*: This iſland was anciently a peninſula, connected with the continent of Acarnania; but the Carthaginians, or, according to others, the Corinthians, ſevered it, inſomuch that at preſent betwixt the iſland and the continent there is a channel, about 50 paces broad. It produces great plenty of game, wine, oil, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, and other fruits, with fine paſtures. The inhabitants are Greeks, ſubject to a biſhop. In this iſland were formerly three conſiderable towns, with a moſt magnificent temple of Venus. The town of St. Maura, which gives name to the iſland, contains about 5000 or 6000 inhabitants; and being ſituated in the water, and defended by walls and towers, is ſo fortified, that there is no convenient approach to it, either by land or water. Beyond its works, in a moraſs, are two well-inhabited iſlands, or ſuburbs. The little iſlands betwixt this and the continent communicate by bridges. In 1473, the Turks diſpoſſeſſed the Grecian emperor of the town and iſland. In 1502, the Venetians made themſelves maſters of it, but afterwards ſurrendered it again to the Turks, and in 1684 recovered it from them. In 1715, the town and iſland fell a ſecond time into the hands of the Turks; but the following year the Venetians drove them out, and have ever ſince kept a proveditore here.

ST. MAURE, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes: 1 league N. Troyes.

ST. MAURE, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chinon: 5 leagues SE. Chinon, and 6 S. Tours.

ST. MAURICE, or *St. Moritzen*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais, ſituated between two hills, on the Rhône, over which it has a ſtately ſtone bridge, reaching from one hill to the other. On the weſt ſide of this bridge, cloſe to a high mountain, ſtands the landvogt's ſeat, and on the eaſtern ſide of it a tower, and below both, a gate, which is ſhut by night. This paſs is a great thoroughfare for all goods and perſons going from the Lake of Geneva, through the country of the Valais, and over Mount St. Bernard. It takes its name from an Auguſtine canonry. This place is held to be the ancient Agaunum, where, at the end of the 3d century, the Theban legion, which conſiſted entirely of Chriſtians, is ſuppoſed to have ſuffered martyrdom. Others ſuppoſe it to be the Tarnada mentioned in Antoninus's Itinerary: 19 miles NW. Sion.

ST. MAURICE, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, 17 leagues above Quebec.

ST. MAURICE, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 8 leagues S. Grenoble.

ST. MAURICE, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortagne: 4 leagues NE. Mortagne.

ST. MAURICE, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 11 miles WNW. Chambery.

**ST. MAURICE**, a town of Savoy, in the country of Tarentaiſe: 24 miles W. Aoſta.

**ST. MAURICE DE CAZEVEILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzes: 3 leagues W. Uzes.

**ST. MAURICE SUR FESSORD**, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montargis: 5 miles W. Montargis.

**ST. MAURIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: 2 leagues N. Valence, and 3¾ E. Agen.

**ST. MAURITIO**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 6½ miles NNW. Turin, and 5 SE. Lanzo.

**ST. MAURO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 4 miles SSE. Capua.

**ST. MAURO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 22 miles SE. Acerenza.

**ST. MAURO**, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 12 miles NNE. Trent.

**ST. MAURO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 3 miles WSW. Roſſano.

**ST. MAWES**, a borough town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated on a neck of land oppoſite Falmouth. A caſtle was built here in the reign of king Henry VIII. oppoſite Pendennis caſtle. It conſiſts only of one ſtreet, but ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 26 miles SW. Leſtwithiel, and 256 WSW. London.

**ST. MAXIMIN**, a town and abby of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 2 miles N. Treves.

**ST. MAXIMIN**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Var: 7 leagues N. Toulon, and 6½ E. Aix. *Long*. 23. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 28. N.

**ST. MAXIMIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 6 leagues NNE. Grenoble.

**ST. MEDAR**, a town of France, in the departmentof the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mucidan: 4 leagues SE. Mucidan.

**ST. MEDARD**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: 2¾ leagues NW. Cahors.

**ST. MEEN**, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: 3 leagues W. Montfort, and 6½ W. Rennes.

**ST. MELOIR**, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dinan: 2½ leagues W. Dinan, and 3¼ E. Lamballe.

**ST. MENEHOULD**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Marne, ſituated in a moraſs, between two rocks, on the higheſt of which is a caſtle. It was once fortified, and held out a ſiege againſt the duke of Lorrain, in the year 1590; but in 1652, was taken by the Spaniards. The fortifications have been ſince demoliſhed: 7½ leagues ENE. Chaalons. *Long*: 22. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 5. N.

**ST. MENOUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins: 2¼ leagues W. Moulins. and 1¼ E. Bourbon l'Archambault.

*St. Mère Egliſe*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carentan: 2½ leagues N. Carentan, and 2¼ S. Valognes.

**ST. MESMIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, on the Loire: 1 league WSW. Orleans, and 3½ NE. Beaugency.

**ST. MESSNE**, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 16 miles ENE. Conflans.

**ST. MICHAEL**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Tartaro: 20 miles E. Mantua.

**ST. MICHAEL**, a village of the Tyroleſe, on the Adige, where the Auſtrians were defeated on the 12th of January, 1797, loſing 606 priſoners: 7 miles N. Trent.

**ST. MICHAEL**, a ſmall iſland, in the Engliſh Channel, lying off Eaſt Looe, in Cornwall. *Long*. 4. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 18. N.

**ST. MICHAEL**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 6 miles S. Meldorp.

**ST. MICHAEL**, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall. It is a ſmall place, without a market, but ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 7½ miles NE Truro, and 249 WSW. London.

**ST. MICHAEL**, or *San Miguel*, an iſland in the Atlantic, and the largeſt of thoſe called *Azores*, diſcovered by Gonſalvo Velho Cabral, in the year 1444. It is about 60 miles in circumference, has ſome populous towns and villages, with a large trade in corn, wine, and cattle; but the harbours are neither good nor ſafe. Kircher gives an account of an earthquake which happened here on the 26th of June, 1638, that continued for eight days, without intermiſſion, and ſo terribly ſhook the iſland, that the people abandoned their houſes in the utmoſt terror and perturbation, living all the while in the open fields. At this time a new iſland was formed and had not Providence directed the wind to blow on the contrary ſide this iſland of St. Michael muſt inevitably have been deſtroyed by thoſe ſhow ers of liquid ſtones and minerals, thrown up into the air while the irruption continued. The chief towns of St. Michael, are Punta del Gad and Villa Franca, the former of which is rendered conſiderable by its commerce, its ſtrong caſtle, in which the Portugueſe keep a conſtant garriſo and by the reſidence of the primate of the Azores. In the reign of quee Elizabeth, this iſland was twice invaded by the Engliſh, who carried o a conſiderable booty. The number of inhabitants is variouſly eſtimated from 25,000 to 50,000. The town of Punta del Gada is ſituated *Long* 25. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 37. 47. N.

**ST. MICHAEL EN LUNGAU**, a town of Germany, in the circl of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 14 miles SSE. Radſtadt, an 19 WSW. Muehrau.

**ST. MICHAEL'S BAY**, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland Curaçao.

**ST. MICHAEL'S BAY**, a bay of Nova Scotia, on the weſt coaſt the Bay of Fundy.

**ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT**, a hill in the Engliſh Channel, i Mount's Bay, near the coaſt of Cornwall, and ſurrounded by the ſea ſpring-tides, with an extenſive pier or mole, where a great number of ſhi may clear and refit, on the north-weſt ſide, a little to the ſouth of Marazion

**ST. MICHAILA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Revel: 3 miles S. Revel.

**ST. MICHEL**, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the city Venice, where the Proteſtants, who trade to that city, have purchaſe ground on which to build a church.

**ST. MICHEL**, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 14 miles NW Verona.

**ST. MICHEL**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 3 mil SW. Leoben.

**ST. MICHEL**, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne: 7 mil SSE. St. Jean de Maurienne.

**ST. MICHEL EN GREVE**, a town of France, in the department the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lannion 1½ league SW. Lannion, and 5¼ W. Pontrieu.

**ST. MICHEL EN L'HERM**, a town of France, in the departme of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay Comte: 2¼ leagues SSW. Luçon, and 3½ W. Marans.

**ST. MICHEL DE SAPA**, a town of South America, in Peru, and jurisdiction of Arica, on the borders of a large foreſt of pimento, which said to produce annually 300,000 pounds weight of that ſpice.

**ST. MIGUEL**, a town of North America, in the government Mexico, and province of Mechoacan: 25 leagues N. Mechoacan.

**ST. MIGUEL**, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guatimala.

**ST. MIGUEL**, a town of Braſil, in the government of St. Paul.

**ST. MIGUEL**, a town of South America, in the new kingdom of Granada.

**ST. MIGUEL**, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, betwe the rivers Guadiana and Odier, near the coaſt of the Atlantic.

**ST. MIGUEL**, a town of North America, in the government Mexico, and province of Culiacan: 10 leagues SE. Culiacan.

**ST. MIGUEL D'IBARRA**, a town of South America, and capital a juriſdiction of the ſame name, in the audience of Quito, containing abo 10,000 inhabitants. The greateſt part of the houſes are of ſtone, and of them tiled. The town is ſurrounded by ſuburbs, inhabited by India whoſe cottages make a very mean appearance; but the houſes in the to are neat and uniform, though they are but low, having only a ground-flo except thoſe in the ſquare, which have one ſtory. The pariſh church i large and elegant ſtructure, and well ornamented. Here are alſo conven of Franciſcans, and Dominicans, and the Fathers of Mercy, a college, a a nunnery of the order of the Conception.

**ST. MIGUEL D'IBARRA**, a juriſdiction of South America, in government of Terra Firma, and audience of Quito. It formerly co tained that of Otabalo, but on account of its prodigious extent the latt was ſeparated from it. The temperature of the air is different in all villages of this juriſdiction, but in moſt warm, on account of their low ſi ations. Moſt of the farms have plantations of ſugar-canes, and mills extracting the juice, from whence they make large quantities of very wh ſugar. Some of the farms are planted with fruits, common in a hot c mate, and in others cotton only is cultivated, which here arrives at greateſt perfection. The ſugar-canes do not indeed ripen ſo well as in province of Quito, but they may be committed at any time to the m there being no neceſſity for cutting them at any preciſe time, retain all their goodneſs, even when ſuffered to ſtand two or three months a they are ripe; they are, however, cut every quarter at leaſt, and the m by that means kept conſtantly at work during the whole year. The fa ſituated in a leſs hot part of the juriſdiction, are ſown with maize, wh and barley. Here are alſo large numbers of goats, but not many ſheep. The Indians weave here a conſiderable quantity of cloth and cotton. This juriſdiction has alſo ſeveral mines of ſalt, which, beſides the home conſumption, ſupply the countries to the northward of it. In one part of this juriſdiction, near a village called Mira, are great number of wild aſſes, which increaſe very faſt, and are not eaſily caught.

ST. MIGUEL DE TUCUMAN, a town of South America, in the province of Tucuman.

ST. MIHIEL, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe, ſituated on the Meuſe, in a vally ſurrounded with mountains. It has ſix gates, and three fauxbourgs: 5½ poſts NE. Bar le Duc, and 5½ S. Verdun. *Long.* 23. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 53. N.—This town was formerly the ſeat of a parliament of the duchy of Bar: in the year 1630, it was taken by the French.

ST. MIKLOS, a town of Tranſilvania: 12 miles NNW. Medies.

ST. MILLAN, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 5 miles S. Calzada.

ST. MINIATO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, on the Arno, the ſee of a biſhop. It contains four churches beſides the cathedral, and nine convents: 20 miles W. Florence.

ST. MIRONA, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 208. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 35. N.

ST. MONANCE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, 9 miles S. St. Andrews, with a harbour on the Frith of Forth: the tide riſes very high, but the entrance is narrow, between rocks, which make it dangerous. St. Monance was once a conſiderable fiſhing town; but within a few years the ſhoals of fiſh have left the coaſt. The number of inhabitants is about 830. Coals are dug in the neighbourhood.

ST. MORE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 5 leagues SSE. Auxerre, and 3 NW. Avalon.

ST. MOREL, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vovziers: 1½ league S. Vovziers.

ST. MORITZ, or *St. Morizzo*, a town of the Griſons, in Upper Engadina, containing a famous mineral ſpring, which was ſucceſsfully uſed in 1697, by Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy. The waters of this ſpring are held to be the moſt ſalubrious in all Swiſſerland, and even in Germany, at leaſt they certainly ſurpaſs thoſe of Pyrmont, which are reckoned ſome of the ſtrongeſt in the latter: 25 miles NNE. Chiavenna.

ST. MORTEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles E. Landſperg.

ST. MORTEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles NW. Ottenſhein.

ST. NAZAIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans: 2½ leagues E. Romans, and 1 NW. St. Jean en Royans.

ST. NAZAIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guerande: 3½ leagues ESE. Guerande, and 4 WSW. Savenay

ST. NAZAIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulon: 1 league W. Toulon.

ST. NEOMAYE, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maixent: 3 leagues NE. Niort.

ST. NEOT'S, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, on the Ouſe, with a weekly market on Thurſday. The earl of Holland, who took up arms againſt the parliament, in behalf of Charles I. was defeated near this town: 9 miles SSW. Huntingdon, and 55 N. London.

ST. NICOLAS, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands, of a triangular form, and about 33 leagues in circumference. The centre is mountainous, and the coaſts barren, the inhabitants are black, or copper-coloured Chriſtians, under the direction of a Portugueſe prieſt, their number is about 1500.

ST. NICHOLAS, an iſland of about three acres, at the mouth of Plymouth harbour, with a caſtle, that commands the entrance.

ST. NICHOLAS, a town of Savoy, in the lordſhip of Faucigny: 2½ miles SW. Flumet.

ST. NICHOLAS, ſee *Nicolayken*.

ST. NICOLA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles SE. Marburg.

ST. NICOLA, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Danube. Not far from it is a whirlpool in the river, the paſſage of which is difficult, on account of the many rocks under water there, but which, when the ſtream is low, appear above. This vortex is dangerous, as its draught is directed downwards; ſo that both ſmall and great ſhipping, which are too heavily laden, may ſink in it. When the river is high, this whirlpool is ſafeſt, for then the water runs off a great ſpace above the rocks, but the ſtream is at that time more violent and rapid, as it boils and runs ſtronger, and its extent is larger. This danger too is at that time heightened by a counter current, which joins it to the right, from what is called the *Loch*, which is a narrow paſſage, winding round the rocks, and at low water quite dry; but if the water riſes, ſmaller veſſels may there paſs through, and thus eſcape the vortex: 2 miles ENE. Grein.

ST. NICOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 14 miles ENE. Leſina.

ST. NICOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 11 miles S. Oria.

ST. NICOLAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: 20 miles N. Carmona.

ST. NICOLAS, a town of the iſland of Cherſo: 30 miles NW. Cherſo.

ST. NICOLAS, a town of Flanders, with a bailiwic: 12 miles SW. Antwerp, and 15 E. Ghent.

ST. NICOLAS, a town of France in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nancy, on the Meurte: 2¼ leagues SE. Nancy, and 3 WNW. Luneville.

ST. NICOLAS, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: 12 miles NNE. Berne.

ST. NICOLAS, a town on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, ſituated in a bay formed by Cape St. Nicholas, which affords an excellent and ſafe harbour; this town was taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh in the year 1793. *Long.* 72. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

ST. NICOLAS DE LA GRAVE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenade: 7 leagues NNW. Grenade, and 5 W. Montauban.

ST. NICOLAS HARBOUR, a bay of the River St. Lawrence, on the coaſt of Canada: 5 leagues W. Cape Montpelles.

ST. NICOLAS DE RODON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blain: ½ a mile St. Redon, and 15 NW. Blain.

ST. NICOLAS DE LA TAILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montvilliers: 4½ leagues E. Harfleur.

ST. NICOLO, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto: 18 miles SW. Noto.

ST. NICOLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 8 miles NW. Nicotera.

ST. NICOLO, or *Tremiti*, one of the iſlands called Tremiti, in the Adriatic, about 12 miles from the coaſt of Italy. This iſland is about 8 miles in circumference, and contains a few hamlets, a convent of Benedictines, and a caſtle, with about twenty-five ſoldiers. *Long.* 33. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 8. N.

ST. NICOLO, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean: 3 miles NE. Lindo, in the iſland of Rhodes.

ST. NICOLO DELLA MACHIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 10½ miles W. Matera.

ST. OLUF, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen: 23 miles S. Chriſtianſtadt.

ST. OMER, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſituated on the Aa, ſtrongly fortified. Before the revolution it was the ſee of a biſhop, and contained ſeveral religious houſes: 6 poſts S. Dunkirk, and 29 N. Paris. *Long.* 19. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

ST. ORSE, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Exideuil: 3 leagues S. Exideuil.

ST. OSITH, an iſland of England, at the mouth of Blackwater River, or Maldon Water, in the county of Eſſex.

ST. OSWALD, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles N. Rorbach.

ST. OSWALD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 11 miles NE. Windiſch Gratz.

ST. OSWALD, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SW. Newſtatt.

ST. OSWALD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles S. Landſperg.

ST. OSWALD, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles E. Frieſtadt.

ST. OSWALD, a town of Germany, in Upper Carniola: 11 miles E. Stein.

ST. OSWALD, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, where Oſwald, king of Northumberland, gained a complete victory over Cedwal or Caſwallon, king of Cumberland: 4 miles N. Hexham, and 288 N. London.

ST. OUEN, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amboiſe: 1½ league N. Amboiſe.

ST. OUEN, a town of France, in the department of Paris 1½ league N. Paris.

ST. OUEN, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry le Français: 4 leagues SSW. Vitry.

ST. OUEN DES OYES, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mayenne: 3 leagues S. Mayenne, and 3½ NE. Laval.

ST. OUEN DES TOITS, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laval: 2 leagues NW. Laval, and 3 S. Ernée.

ST. OWEN'S BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey, with a town or village of the ſame name: 6 miles WNW. St. Helier.

ST. PABLO, a town of South America, in the biſhopric of Truxillo, and juriſdiction of Caxamarca.

ST. PABLO, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, and juriſdiction of Otabalo, ſituated on a lake to which it gives name.

*St. Pal en Chalençon*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moniſtrol: 3 leagues NW. Moniſtrol.

ST. PALAIS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, on the Bidouze: 10 leagues W. Pau, and 7 SE. Bayonne. *Long.* 16. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 19. N.

ST. PANTALEO, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, ſituated on the ſpot where was anciently the epiſcopal city of Dolio: 16 miles N. Cagliari.

ST. PAOLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 3 miles ESE. Dragonera.

ST. PAPOUL, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtelnaudary. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Toulouſe: 1¾ league E. Caſtelnaudary, and 5 WNW. Carcaſſonne. *Long.* 19. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

ST. PARDOUX, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Partenay: 1¼ leagues SSW. Partenay.

*St. Pardoux la Rivière*, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nontron: 1½ league SE. Nontron.

ST. PARGOIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve: 4¾ leagues SSE. Lodeve, and 2 NE. Pezenas.

ST. PATER, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Frenay-le-vicomte: 1 league S. Alençon.

ST. PATERNE, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vannes.

ST. PATERNIAN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 6 miles ESE. Spital.

ST. PATRICK'S, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: 12 miles SW. Brunſwick.

ST. PATRICK'S BRIDGE, a chain of rocks near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, extending from the weſt coaſt of Wexford to the Saltee Iſlands.

ST. PATRICK'S PURGATORY, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, in lake Derg.

ST. PAU, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 12 miles NW. Gerona.

ST. PAUL, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Var: 2¼ leagues W. Nice, and 3 ENE. Graſſe. *Long.* 24. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

ST. PAUL, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Leonard: 2 leagues S. St. Leonard, and 3 SE. Limoges.

ST. PAUL, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Chablais, on the lake of Geneva: 10 miles E. Tonon.

ST. PAUL, a town of the iſland of Bourbon.

ST. PAUL, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Caune: 3 leagues NW. La Caune.

ST. PAUL, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: 10 miles NE. Uzes.

ST. PAUL, a government of South America, in Brazil, ſituated to the weſt of Rio Janeiro. The principal productions are grain and cotton; the population is computed at 11,100 whites, 32,130 Indians, and 9000 blacks or mulattoes.

ST. PAUL, a town of South America, and capital of the government of the ſame name in Brazil, ſituated in a charming climate, about 12 leagues from the ſea. This town was founded in the year 1570, by ſome malefactors, who were tranſported from Portugal, and became the capital of a republic, but at laſt ſubmitted to Portugal: 210 miles W. Rio Janeiro. *Long.* 29. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

ST. PAUL, a town of the iſland of Malta: 6 miles NW. Malta.

ST. PAUL, an iſland in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 61. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 51. S.

ST. PAUL, an iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence: 3 leagues NE. from the north cape of the iſland of Cape Breton.

ST. PAUL DE FENOUILLEDES, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perpignan: 6 leagues WNW. Perpignan, and 4 N. Prades.

ST. PAUL EN JAREST, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Etienne: 6 leagues SSW. Lyons.

ST. PAUL DE LOANDA, ſee *Loanda*.

ST. PAUL LES ROMANS, a town of France, in the departmen the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans ; league NE. Romans.

ST. PAUL DE TORRAT, a town of France, in the departmen the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon : league NNE. Taraſcon, and 4 SSW. Mirepoix.

*St. Paul Trois Châteaux*, a town of France, in the department of Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart. fore the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Arles: 4 leagues Montelimart, and 4½ N. Orange.

ST. PAULA, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *L* 121. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 76. 54. N.

ST. PAULIEN, a town of France, in the department of the Up Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en-Velay leagues SE. Brioude, and 2 NNW. le Puy.

ST. PAUL'S BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland : miles N. Bonne Bay.

ST. PAUZANNE, a town of France, in the department of the Lo er Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Painbœuf leagues SW. Nantes.

ST. PAYO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Mont 6 leagues W. Miranda de Duero.

*St. Pé*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenn and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argellez: 2¼ leagues N. A gellez, and 2 W. Lourde.

ST. PECAQUE, a town of North America, in the government Mexico, and province of Xaliſca.

ST. PEDRO, a town of South America, in the biſhopric of Truxi and juriſdiction of Sana, ſituated in a fertile ſoil, near the coaſt of the cific Ocean. *Lat.* 7. 26. S.

ST. PEDRO, a town of North America, in the country of Mex and province of Tlaſcala.

ST. PEDRO, a town of Eaſt Florida: 44 miles ESE. St. Mark.

ST. PEDRO, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Spain, ſituated to ſouth-eaſt of the city of Cadiz, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow ſtr called *St. Pedro's Channel*.

ST. PEDRO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 31 miles SW. Bayamo

ST. PEDRO DE SUL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Bei 3½ leagues NW. Viſeu.

ST. PEDRO DE TABERNA, a town of Spain, in Aragon : leagues N. Ainſa.

ST. PELAGIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and p vince of Otranto: 3 miles NW. Tarento.

ST. PELLEGRINO, a town of Iſtria: 2 miles SSE. Umago.

ST. PELLEGRINO, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Corſica, greateſt part of it in ruins: 21 miles SSE. Baſtia, and 49 E. Calvi. *Lo* 27. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 23. N.

ST. PERAY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardec and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen, on the weſt coa the Rhône, oppoſite Valence.

*St. Père*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: 3 leag N. Mortain.

*St. Péreux*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loi 1 league E. Roanne.

ST. PETER, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles S Landſperg.

ST. PETER, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 3 mi WNW. Windiſch Weiſtritz.

ST. PETER, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles W. Cil

ST. PETER, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: miles WSW. Freuſtadt.

ST. PETER, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria miles E. Steyr.

ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Ka chatka: 52 miles SE. Verchnei Kamtchatſkoi. *Long.* 176. E. Fe *Lat.* 54. N.—Captain King places it in *Long.* 158. 43. E. Greenw *Lat.* 53. 0. 38. N.

ST. PETER LE PORT, or *Port St. Pierre*, a town ſituated the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland of Guernſey, defended by two caſtles, called the *Old Caſtle*, and the other, *Gornet Caſtle*; the latter is ſitu upon a rock, and ſeparated from the land by an arm of the ſea, ford only at low water. *Long.* 2. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

ST. PETER'S, a town of the iſland of Antigua.

ST. PETER'S HARBOUR, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſlan St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 62. 20. W. Greenw *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

ST. PETER'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Oce about a league SE. from Langley Iſland.

ST. PETER'S POINT, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long*. 61. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 36. N.

ST. PETERSBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 37 miles S. Munich, and 40 W. Salzburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, ſee *Peterſburg*.

ST. PETERSTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Straſburg: 6 miles S. Oppenau.

ST. PETRA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 64 miles S. Iſchim.

ST. PHILBERT DE GRAND LIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Machecoul: 4 leagues S. Nantes, and 2½ ENE. Machecoul.

ST. PHILIP, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

ST. PHILIP DE BENGUELA, ſee *Benguela*.

ST. PHILIP'S ISLAND, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean. *Long*. 13. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 12. 22. S.

ST. PHILIP'S-LAND, a ſmall iſland of Zealand, with a village of the ſame name, ſeparated by a narrow channel from the eaſt end of the iſland of Schorwen.

ST. PHILIPPE D'AUSTRIA D'ORURO, a town of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Plata, and juriſdiction of Oruro.

ST. PHILIPPE DE PORTO BELLO, ſee *Porto Bello*.

ST. PHILIPPO, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto: 27 miles W. Catania.

ST. PIEDRO, a town of Iſtria: 6 miles SSW. Capo d'Iſtria.

ST. PIERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Calais: 1 league SE. Calais.

ST. PIERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Caune: 2 leagues NW. La Caune.

*St. Pierre à Oiſeau*, the largeſt of what are called the *Seven Iſlands*, near the coaſt of France.

ST. PIERRE, a ſmall iſland in the North Atlantic, near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long*. 56. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 46. 46. N.

ST. PIERRE, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Martinico, ſituated on a bay on the weſt coaſt. *Long*. 43. 24. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 14. 43. N.

ST. PIERRE DE BŒUF, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: 4 leagues W. St. Etienne.

ST. PIERRE DU CHEMIN, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: 1 league NNE. Chataigneraye.

ST. PIERRE DU CHIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perigueux: 2½ leagues SE. Perigueux.

ST. PIERRE SUR DIVE, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Liſieux: 3 leagues NE. Falaiſe, and 5 SE. Caen.

ST. PIERRE D'ESTRIPIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meyrveis: 2½ leagues NW. Meyrveis.

ST. PIERRE L'EGLISE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cherburg: 1¼ league W. Barfleur, and 2¼ E. Cherburg.

ST. PIERRE LE MOUTIER, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Nyevre: 5 leagues W. Decize, and 4 S. Nevers. *Long*. 21. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 47. N.

ST. PIERRE D'OLERON, a town of France, ſituated in the centre of the iſland of Oleron, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marennes: 1¼ league NW. Oleron. *Long*. 16, 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 56. 57. N.

ST. PIERREMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandpré: 3 leagues N. Grandpré.

ST. PIERRES LES MELISEY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lure: ¼ league NNE Lure,, and 2¼ ESE. Luxeuil.

ST. PIERREVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron: 2½ leagues NW. Privas.

ST. PIETRA DIMUTATA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 3½ miles NNE. Tarento.

ST. PIETRA VERNOTICA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 10 miles S. Brindiſi.

ST. PIETRO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 3½ leagues SW. Baſtia.

ST. PIETRO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 6 miles SW. Oletta.

ST. PIETRO, anciently *Hieracum*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, miles from the ſouth coaſt of Sardinia; 13 miles long, and 3 broad. *Long*. 26. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 8. N.

ST. PIETRO GALATINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 6 miles E. Nardo.

ST. PLANCHARD, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 3 leagues NW. St. Gaudens, and 2½ S. Caſtlenau de Magnac.

ST. POIS, or *St. Pair*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain: 2½ leagues NNW. Mortain, and 4 ENE. Avranches.

ST. POL, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Straits of Calais: 6½ poſts N. Abbeville, and 7½ S. Lille. *Long*. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 22. N.

ST. POL DE LEON, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morlaix. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tours: 7½ poſts NE. Breſt, and 70 W. Paris.

ST. POLGUE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: 3 leagues SSW. Roanne.

ST. POLTEN, or *St. Hypolite*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Traſen, which owes its origin to a convent of Auguſtines, founded there in the 8th century: 26 miles W. Vienna, and 12 S. Crems.

ST. PONS DE THOMIERES, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Herault. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Narbonne: 7 leagues NW. Narbonne, and 16 W. Montpellier. *Long*. 20. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 29. N.

ST. PORQUIER, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Sarazin: 1½ league SE. Caſtel Sarazin, and 3 W. Montauban.

*St. Pourçain*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gannat: 4½ leagues N. Gannat, and 5½ S. Moulins.

ST. PREST, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loir: 2 leagues N. Chartres.

ST. PREZ, or *St. Prex*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, ſituated on the north coaſt of the lake of Geneva: 8 miles SW. Lauſan.

ST. PRIEST, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: 2 leagues SE. Lyons.

ST. PRIMAN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles N. Windiſch Gratz.

ST. PRIMUS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles SW. Windiſch Gratz.

ST. PRIVAT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Puy en Velay: 3 leagues SW. Le Puy.

ST. PRIX, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe: 10 miles N. Paris.

ST. PRIX, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre: 1½ league SSE. Auxerre, and 5 SW. Tonnerre.

ST. PRIX SOUS BEUVRAY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun: 3 leagues W. Autun, and 3¼ SSW. Lucenay l'Evêque.

ST. PUY, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Condom: 2 leagues SSE. Condom, and 2½ SW. Lectoure.

ST. QUENTIN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aiſne, ſituated on a riſing ground near the Somme. In the year 1557, the French were defeated by the Spaniards in the neighbourhood, in conſequence of which the town fell into the hands of the Spaniards: 6½ poſts NNW. Laon, and 17½ NNE. Paris. *Long*. 20. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 51. N.

ST. QUENTIN, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: 4 leagues NE. St. Marcelin, and 3½ NW. Grenoble.

ST. QUENTIN, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzes: 1 league N. Uzes, and 5 Pont St. Eſprit.

ST. QUIRICO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 8 miles WSW. Monte Pulciano.

ST. RAMBERT DE JOUX, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ain, near the Albarine river: 5½ leagues SSE. Bourg-en-Breſſe, and 9 NE. Lyons. *Long*. 23. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 45. 57. N.

ST. RAMBERT SUR LOIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montbriſon: 3½ leagues SE. Montbriſon, and 2½ NW. St. Etienne.

ST. RAPHAEL, a diſtrict and bay of Africa, in the kingdom o Quiloa, ſo called by the Portugueſe, from the loſs of a veſſel belonging to Vaſco de Gama, on the coaſt.

ST. REGIS, a town of North America, on the ſouth ſide of the river St. Lawrence : 23 leagues SW. Montreal.

ST. REGOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany : 9 miles E. Leghorn.

ST. REMEDIO, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol : 13 miles SW. Bolzano.

ST. REMI, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta, near the Great St. Bernard : 9 miles N. Aoſta.

ST. REMO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, ſituated in a pleaſant vally, with a good harbour, in the Mediterranean. Its neighbourhood produces lemons, pomegranates, and other fine fruits, particularly vaſt numbers of olives, which yield excellent oil. The town, till 1753, had enjoyed great freedom, under the Genoeſe government ; but that year, having formed a deſign of withdrawing its dependency, was deprived of all its privileges. In 1745, it was bombarded by the Engliſh fleet : 6 miles ENE. Vintimiglia.

ST. REMY, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, 2½ leagues E. Taraſcon, and 3 S. Avignon. *Long.* 22. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 43. N.

ST. REMY, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thiers : 1 league NE. Thiers.

ST. REMY EN BOUZEMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-Français : 2 leagues S. St. Vitry.

ST. RENAN, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breſt : 2 leagues NW. Breſt, and 9½ SW. St. Pol-de-Leon.

ST. REVEREIN, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Corbigny : 2½ leagues SW. Corbigny, and 7 NE. Nevers.

ST. REYNE, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or : 2½ leagues NE. Semur-en-Auxois, and 9 WNW. Dijon.

ST. RICQUIER, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville : 2 leagues NE. Abbeville, and 5 W. Doulens.

ST. ROBERT, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive : 4 leagues NW. Brive.

ST. ROMAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Charente : 1 league NW. Aubeterre.

ST. ROMAIN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montivilliers : 2½ leagues E. Montivilliers, and 5 W. Caudebec.

ST. ROMAIN D'ALBAN, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans : 5 leagues NNW. Romans.

ST. ROMAIN EN JAREST, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne : 4 leagues NNE. St. Etienne, and 5 SSW. Lyons.

ST. ROMAON, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira : 6½ leagues SSE. Viſeu.

ST. ROME DU TARN, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Affrique, on the Tarn : 1½ league N. St. Afrique, and 3 WSW. Milhau.

ST. RONANS, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands, near the weſt coaſt of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 35. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 56. N.

ST. ROSIA, an iſland in the Gulf of Mexico, near the ſouth coaſt of Weſt Florida, 36 miles long, and about 2 wide. *Long.* 86. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 26. N.

ST. ROSA BAY, a bay in the Gulf of Mexico, on the ſouth coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long.* 85. 5. to 80. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 33. N.

ST. RUPRECHT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 9 miles ENE. Graz.

ST. RUPRECHT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 4 miles N. Pettau.

ST. SACRAMENT, a town of South America, on the river La Plata, nearly oppoſite Buenos-Ayres, ſettled by the Portugueſe : it was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1777, and ceded to them by treaty.

ST. SADURNI, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia : 13 miles WNW. Barcelona.

ST. SAEN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchatel : 2½ leagues SW. Neufchatel, and 5½ NNE. Rouen.

ST. SALVADOR, a city of South America, in the province of Tucuman, ſituated near the borders of Peru, at the foot of a high mountain, which forms part of the Eaſtern Andes. A little above the town, runs a conſiderable river, which afterwards falls into the Leon. It has about 300 houſes, and is the moſt northerly town in the province : 58 leagues N. of St. Jago del Eſtero.

ST. SALVADOR, a city of South America, in Brazil, at the entrance of All Saints' Bay ; the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a viceroy. It contains many religious houſes, and a large and magnificent college. It is large, rich, and well built, but ſtands on ſuch diſadvantageous and even ground, namely, on an eminence of about 100 fathoms in heig formed by the eaſt ſide of the bay, as renders the acceſs to it very diffic by reaſon of its great ſteepneſs, which makes it neceſſary to have recou to cranes and other machines for conveying the goods up and down fr the city to the port. The plan of the Upper Town is as regular as unevenneſs of the ground would permit ; but though the ſtreets are ſtraig and of a good breath, moſt of them have ſo ſteep an aſcent, that they impracticable to wheel-carriages. The irregular and inconvenient ſit ation of the city does not, however, hinder it from carrying on the grea trade, and being one of the richeſt cities in the whole country ; and may add, that it ſo greatly contributes to the ſtrength of it, that it mi with a ſmall expence be rendered impregnable ; nature having form ditches and outworks, flanking one another in ſuch a manner, that ev inch of ground might be diſputed. The eaſt ſide is almoſt inacceſſib and the reſt well fortified, both by art and nature, and the avenues guar by ſeveral forts. The commerce of St. Salvador is very conſiderable, co ſiſting in linen and woollen cloths of all ſorts, hats, ſtockings, both of and thread, wheat, barley, meal, biſcuits, Port-wine, houſehold and kitch furniture, negro ſlaves, oil, cheeſe, beef and pork, ſalted ; in lieu of wh they export gold, ſugar, tobacco, ſnuff, Brazil wood, hides, tallow, bal of capivi, ipecacuana, and a great variety of other drugs. Theſe are co veyed up and down from the Lower to the Upper city, on ſledges dra up by cranes, worked by ſlaves. The Upper Town is adorned with ſeve ſplendid ſtructures, particularly the cathedral, which being dedicated St. Salvador, hath given its name to the city. It is a ſumptuous edif and not only adorned with fine carvings, gildings, &c. within and wi out, but enriched with golden croſſes, lamps, candleſticks, and other chu utenſils, of prodigious value. The palace of the governor is a very ſple did building ; that of the archbiſhop little inferior to it, and the court juſtice, hoſpitals, and other public edifices, are anſwerable to the rich of the place, whoſe extenſive commerce is greatly enhanced by its cor pondence with Rio de Janeiro, near which are ſeveral gold mines, rem ably rich. The king of Portugal will not permit ſtrangers to reſort hith in order to purchaſe the productions of the country, though they wo buy them with ſpecie, much leſs will he ſuffer them to carry their good St. Salvador, to ſell or barter. *Long.* 21. 45. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 45

ST. SALVADOR, or *Banza St. Salvador*, a town of Africa, in kingdom of Congo, and capital of the province of Pemba, ſituated ab 40 leagues from the Atlantic, on a rocky mountain, and ſide of the ri Zaire, belonging to the Portugueſe. It contains ſeveral churches, 40,000 inhabitants, of which 4000 are white. The Portugueſe reſide a quarter by themſelves. *Lat.* 5. 50. S.

ST. SALVADOR, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatim about 12 miles from the Pacific Ocean. It is the reſidence of a Spa governor, but has little trade ; the environs produce ſugar-canes and digo. *Long.* 90. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 5. N.

ST. SALVADOR DE LEYE, a town of Spain, in Navarre : 8 m from Sangueſa.

ST. SALVATORE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, province of Calabria Citra : 21 miles E. Coſenza.

ST. SALVATORE, a town of Italy, in the Alexandrin : 6 m NW. Alexandria, and 9 SE. Caſal.

ST. SALVO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and provi of Abruzza Citra : 16 miles SE. Civita Borella.

ST. SAMSON, a town of France, in the department of the Eure leagues N. Pont Audemer.

ST. SAMSON, a town of France, in the department of the M and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers : league NE. Angers, and 5 W. Baugé.

ST. SAMUELA, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. L 208. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 35. N.

ST. SAPHORIN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, the north coaſt of the lake of Geneva : 2½ miles W. Vevai.

ST. SATUR, a town of France, in the department of the Cher : a league NE. Sancerre.

ST. SATURNIN, a town of France, in the department of the Mo of the Rhone, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Apt : 5 N. Apt, and 15 SE. Carpentras.

ST. SATURNIN, a town of France, in the department of the P de-Dôme : 2½ leagues S. Clermont.

ST. SATURNIN DE LENNE, a town of France, in the depart of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Severac Château : 2 leagues N. Severac.

ST. SAUGE, a town of France, in the department of the Nye and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nevers : 5½ leagues E Nèvers, and 6 W. Château Chinon.

ST. SAVIN, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmorillon : 2½ leagues Montmorillon, and 7 E. Poitiers.

ST. SAVIN, a town of France, in the department of the Giro d chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg : 3 leagues W. Blaye, d 6 N. Bourdeaux.

ST. SAVIN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Py- nées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argellez : 1 league Argellez.

ST. SAVINIEN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower arente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean d'An- ly : 2½ leagues N. Saintes, and 2½ SW. St Jean d'Angely.

ST. SAUSLIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, d chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens : 2½ leagues SW. miens.

ST. TAUVANT, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne : leagues SW. Poitiers.

ST. SAUVEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, d chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Fargeau : 2 leagues . St. Fargeau, and 6 SW. Auxerre.

ST. SAUVEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône l Loire : 3½ leagues SE. St. Etienne, and 2½ W. Annonay.

ST. SAUVEUR DE LENDELIN, a town of France, in the de- rtment of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of ontances : 1¼ league N. Coutances, and 4 SW. Carentan.

ST. SAUVEUR LE VICOMTE, a town of France, in the depart- ent of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valog- s : 2½ leagues SSW. Valognes, and 4 NW. Carentan.

ST. SAUVERE, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. d chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montluçod : 4 leagues NW. ontluçon.

ST. SCAMEGNE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and ovince of Lavora : 12 miles NNE. Capua.

ST. SEBASTIAN, a town of North America, the government of exico, and province of Chiametlan : 13 leagues N. Chiametlan.

ST. SEBASTIAN, a fort of Africa, in the kingdom of Anta, on Gold Coaſt, belonging to the Dutch.

ST. SEBASTIAN, an iſland in North America, in the lake of Ni- ragua.

ST. SEBASTIAN, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, the mouth of the Gurumea. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, hich ſerves as a defence to it againſt the tempeſtuous ſea. The harbour s within two redoubts, between which only one ſhip can paſs at a time. ar its entrance alſo is a fort, with a garriſon in it, againſt any ſurpriſe. he town is ſurrounded with walls, beſides which, it is defended with ſtions and half-moons, and on the mountain under which it lies, is a adel. The ſtreets are long, broad, ſtraight, and clean, the houſes neat, d the churches fine. It enjoys a delightful proſpect, having on one e the ſea, and on the other a diſtant view of the Pyrennean mountains. conſiderable trade is carried on in this place, particularly in iron, ſteel, d wool. In the year 1728, a company was ſet up here, which trades to e Caraccas. In 1719, the French made themſelves maſters of this wn, and in the year 1794, on the 3d of Auguſt, it was inveſted by the publican troops of France, and capitulated on the ſucceeding morning. he garriſon, conſiſting of 2000 men, ſurrendered priſoners of war. More an 180 pieces of braſs cannon were taken, with conſiderable magazines d ſtores : 22 miles WSW. Bayonne, and 33 NNW. Pampeluna. *Long.* . 40. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

ST. SEBASTIAN, or *St. Sebaſtiano*, a town of the iſland of Tercera, uated between mountains, about half a mile from the ſea.

ST. SEBASTIAN, ſee *Rio de Janeiro*.

ST. SEBASTIAE DE BUENA VISTA, a town of South America, the Terra Firma, and province of Carthagena.

ST. SEBASTIAN DEL ORO, a town of South America, in the untry of Popayen.

ST. SEBASTAN DE SALIR, a town of Portugal in the province of garve : 2 leagues NW. Loule.

ST. SEBASTIEN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower ire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantes, on the ſouth e of the Loire : 1 league SE. Nantes.

ST. SECONDO, a town of Piedmont, in the province of the Four llies : 2 miles SW. Pinerolo.

ST. SECUNDO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma : 10 miles NW. Parma.

ST. SEGAL, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, d chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteaulin : 1 league NE. âteaulin

ST. SEINE, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, d chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille : 4 leagues NW. jon, and 4½ SW. Is-ſur-Tille.

*St. Seré*, ſee *St. Ceré*.

ST. SERFF, or *St. Servolo*, an ancient village and citadel of Germany, the duchy of Carniola, ſituated on a mountain. The environs are ce- rated for excellent wine : 6 miles E. Trieſte.

ST. SERNIN, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Affrique : 4½ leagues WSW. St. Affrique, and 7 E. Alby.

ST. SEVER, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Landes : 3 leagues SSW. Mont-de-Marſan, and 4 E. Tartas. *Long.* 17. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

ST. SEVER, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vire : 2 leagues W. Vire, and 10½ SW. Caen.

ST. SEVER, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Châtre : 2¼ leagues SSE. La Châtre, and 3½ ENE. Aigurande.

ST. SEVER DE RUSTAN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tarbe : 3½ leagues NNE. Tarbe, and 2½ ESE. Vic Bigorre.

ST. SEVERINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, the ſee of an archbiſhop, founded by the patriarch of Conſtantinople. It contains eight churches and two convents : 18 miles S. Coſenza, and 93 NE. Reggio. *Long.* 34. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 12. N.

ST. SEVERINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra : 5 miles N. Salerno.

ST. SEVERINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra : 10 miles SW. Policaſtro.

ST. SEVERINO, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, on the Potenza, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Fermo : it contains two churches and ten convents : 30 miles SSW. Ancona, and 83 NNE. Rome.

ST. SEVERO, or *St Seviero*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata : the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento : 26 miles WSW. Manfredonia, and 77 NE. Naples.

ST. SIDROINE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joigny : 1 league SE. Joigny.

ST. SIGISMUND, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol : 16 miles SW. Inſpruck.

ST. SIGISMUND, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 11 miles N. Pruck.

ST. SIGISMUND, a town of Germany in the county of Tyrol, on the Inn : 16 miles NE. Landeck.

ST. SILVAINE, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Falaiſe : 3 leagues N. Falaiſe, and 3 SE. Caen.

ST. SIMON, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Quentin : 2½ leagues SSW. St. Quentin, and 1¼ E. Ham.

ST. SIMON, a town of Iſtria : 6 miles SW. Capo d'Iſtria.

ST. SIMON, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Georgia, about twelve leagues in extent. *Long.* 81. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 15. N.

ST. SIMPHORIEN, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mur de Barres : 2 leagues SE. Mur de Barres.

ST. SIMPHORIEN, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bazas : 4 leagues W. Bazas.

ST. SIMPHORIEN, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles : 1½ league NNE. Charolles.

*St. Simphorien le Châtelet*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lyons : 6 leagues SW. Lyons, and 5½ E. Montbriſon.

ST. SIMPHORIEN EN LAY, a town of France in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne : 2 leagues SE. Roanne, and 8 NW. Lyons.

ST. SIMPHORIEN D'OZON, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne : 2 leagues N. Vienne, and 3 S. Lyons.

ST. SINICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata : 9 miles E. Acerenza.

ST. SIXT, a town of Germany, in the Archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles S. Engelhartzel.

ST. SOFFIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata : 6 miles SE. Muro.

ST. SOLICITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe : 6 miles N. Moliſe.

ST. SORLIN, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, near the river Rhône : 1½ league SSW. St. Rambert, and 5 NW. Belley.

ST. SORLIN, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mâcon : 1½ league NW. Mâcon, and 2 SSE. Cluny.

ST. SOTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra ; 10 miles S. Squillace.

**ST. STEFANO**, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Montferrat : 12 miles E. Alba, and 9 W. Acqui.

**ST. STEFANO**, a town Italy, in the republic of Genoa : 18 miles NW. Brugnetto.

**ST. STEFANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra : 15 miles S. Squillace.

**ST. STEPHAN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 7 miles SSW. Leoben.

**ST. STEPHAN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia : 14 miles SE. Saxenburg.

**ST. STEPHANO**, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Boglio : 7 miles NNW. Boglio.

**ST. STEPHANO**, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol : 11 miles NNE. Trent.

**ST. STEPHANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra : 7 miles E. Aquila.

**ST. STEPHANO DELLE CORGNOLE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari : 4½ miles SSE. Monopoli.

**ST. STEPHENS**, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina : 35 miles N. Charleſtown.

**ST. STILVARA DE PUERTO**, ſee *Panuco*.

**ST. SULPICE**, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nevers : 3 leagues ENE. Nevers.

**ST. SULPICE LES FEUILES**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Dorat : 4½ leagues ENE. le Dorat.

**ST. SULPICE DE LEZAT**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rieux : 6 leagues S. Toulouſe, and 2½ NNE. Rieux.

**ST. SULPICE DE LA POINTE**, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lavaur : 5 leagues NNE. Toulouſe, and 2½ NW. Lavaur.

**ST. SUSANNE**, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Mayenne : 5½ leagues E. Laval, and 9 SW. Alençon. *Long.* 17. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

**ST. SUSAN'S ISLANDS**, a cluſter of ſeveral iſlands, in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 96. 48. to 97. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 15. to 10. 40. N.

**ST. TEODORO**, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the iſland of Candia : 8 miles NW. Canea.

**ST. THEGONEC**, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morlaix : 2 leagues SW. Morlaix, and 4½ ENE. Landerneau.

**ST. THEODOSIA**, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 209. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 20. N.

**ST. THEOFFRY**, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble : 4 leagues S. Grenoble.

**ST. THIERRY**, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims : 1½ league NW. Reims.

**ST. THOMAS'S GULF**, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 24. 50. S.

**ST. THOMAS**, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Guinea, ſituated on the equinoctial line, of a circular form about 10 leagues in circumference, diſcovered by the Portugueſe in the year 1460. The climate is hot, moiſt, and unwholeſome, eſpecially to Europeans, few of whom ever arrive at the age of fifty, though many of the natural inhabitants live to complete a full century. At certain ſeaſons of the year, the ſky is quite darkened by thick fogs, which are diſpelled by the freſh winds that blow in the months of July and Auguſt. During the foggy ſeaſon, the Portugueſe have found by experience, that their only defence againſt its malign influence, is, keeping cloſe ſhut up in their houſes, till the air is purified and refreſhed by the north-eaſt winds, which blow from Ethiopia and Abyſſinia acroſs the continent. They have two winters, like all other places under the ſame parallels, but without the cold which diſtinguiſhes that ſeaſon of the year in Europe. What they here call winter is the rainy, or rather foggy ſeaſon, which is by far the moſt ſultry, hot, and intolerable of the whole year. They both begin with the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, or in the months of March and September, when the ſun's rays are directly vertical. The rains continue from December to February ; ſpring begins with our ſummer, in the month of May. For the firſt three months during this period the moiſt heat is altogether inſupportable to perſons neceſſarily expoſed to it ; we mean Europeans, for, as to the natives, it is life to them ; though when it comes to its height, even they begin to relax, grow faint and ſickly under it, and are ſcarcely able to drag themſelves along, or to touch the earth with their feet, unleſs defended by thick ſhoes. Now it is, that ardent and putrid fevers break out with incredible fury, ſweeping off the Europeans with all the violence and rapidity of a peſtilence. When the court of Portugal firſt thought of ſettling a colony in this iſland, they ſent a number of perſons whom they ſuppoſed capable of ſo important truſt ; and every man of them died in a ſhort time, by the intemperance the climate. Thoſe who ſucceeded them had the precaution to make ſom ſtay in Guinea, and afterwards at Angola ; thus by approaching gradually to render the effects of the change leſs ſudden and fatal. The conſequenc was, that they ſupported the climate of St. Thomas without any great diminution of their number, or inconvenience to thoſe who ſurvived. Th ſoil on the iſland of St. Thomas is clammy, viſcous, clayey, high-coloured frequently coarſe, and mixed with chalk. It does not eaſy crumble int duſt, on account of the moiſture it receives from the heavy dews that fa at night, which, at the ſame time water plants and render the ſoil prolifi The excellency and fertility of the earth appears from hence, that if a negro leave a plantation uncultivated or fallow but the ſhorteſt time, tree plants, and ſhrubs ſprout forth with amazing vigour. Theſe they conver immediately to uſe, by burning them to aſhes, which proves the ſtronge and beſt manure for ſugar-canes. This iſland produced neither ſugar-can nor ginger, before the Portugueſe planted and cultivated them, with gre care and labour. The Portugueſe have been no leſs aſſiduous in bringin wheat to perfection, which they imagined muſt flouriſh extremely in ſo ric a ſoil. Experience, however, has diſappointed their expectation, an proved the climate to be too moiſt, and the earth too viſcous, for bringin that vegetable to its full perfection. Rice and millet flouriſh here, an perhaps for the ſame cauſes that obſtruct the maturity of wheat. Vines the richeſt kind, melons, cucumbers, figs, ginger, all ſorts of roots, pulſ and pot-herbs, together with the fruits of every denomination of th warmer climates, are reared in the utmoſt perfection, with little labour expence. From their vines they make excellent wine, but in a ſmall quantity. The ſcarcity of wheat obliges the inhabitants to uſe rice, millet and roots, and chiefly the laſt, for bread. Yams, in particular, are foun congenial to the negroes, and prove a moſt delicious and wholeſome die The iſland of St. Thomas is well watered with freſh rivers and rivulets, a clear, light, wholeſome water, that greatly fertilize the ſoil. In the centre is a high mountain, covered with wood and fruit-trees, the top alwa crowned with ſnow, in ſuch quantities that it forms a number of rivulets which water the ſugar-cane plantations in the vallies at the bottom. abounds with a variety of animals, tame, and wild, as hogs, black cattle ſheep, goats, and a ſmall ſpecies of little red, or high-coloured, bay-horſe geeſe, guinea-hens, ducks, turtle-doves, fowls, thruſhes, partridges, ſtarlings, ſea-gulls, parroquets, with an infinity of the feathered kind ; ſom valuable for their plumage, ſome for their fleſh, and others for their voice and the melody of their ſong. In the ſurrounding ſea is an incredible variety of fiſh, from the whale down to the ſmalleſt fiſh that ſwims : nor ar the rivers leſs plentifully ſtocked. In a word, this iſland might equal an ſpot in the globe, did the temperature of the iſland correſpond in any meaſure with the abundance of its fruits, plants, and animals, as well as th diverſity and beauty of the landſcape. The inhabitants are of two ſort the outlawed and baniſhed Portugueſe, who were ſettled there at its fir diſcovery ; their deſcendants ſtill preſerve their fair complexion, with no very conſiderable alteration : and the Negroes retained in the ſervice of the Europeans, and ſuch as chooſe to reſide here from Angola. All the inhabitants, except a few negroes and ſlaves, are of the Roman Catholic religion, but full of bigotry, ſuperſtition, and ignorance. The eccleſiaſtical government is in the hands of the biſhop, who reſides in the capital, though his juriſdiction extends over the whole iſland, and is a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Liſbon. In the year 1641, this iſland was taken by the Dutch, who, however, were ſoon compelled to relinquiſh it through the inclemency of the climate. *Long.* 8. 6. E. Greenwich.

**ST. THOMAS**, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel. Here was formerly a powerful city, called *Meliapour*, or *Mailabour*, the capital of the kingdom of Coromandel : partly on its ruins, and partly in its neighbourhood, the Portugueſe erected the ſtately city of St. Thomas, which is the reaſon that, notwithſtanding ſome travellers diſtinguiſh between the Indian and the Chriſtian city, yet moſt writers conſider them as the ſame place ; which, if it be an error, is however, not very inexcuſable. It was, and indeed ſtill is, inhabited by weavers and dyers, and noted for making the beſt coloured ſtuffs in India, which they tranſport to Malacca, Java, the Molucco Iſlands, Siam, Pegu, &c. The excellency of the dye is attributed to the peculiar quality of the water, which ariſes out of ſprings, in white ſandy ground, without any clay. It was deſolate at the arrival of the Portugueſe, who rebuilt it in 1545, and it increaſed to that degree in buildings and inhabitants, that in a few years it was one of the fineſt cities in the Indies. It is fortified with a ſtone wall and ſeveral baſtions, and has above 300 towns and villages under its juriſdiction. When it was in the hands of the Portugueſe, it was firſt ſubject to the ſee of Cochin, and afterwards made a biſhopric, under the archbiſhop of Goa. They had ſeveral churches, where the Mahometans and Pagans were inſtructed and baptized, beſides others, with two monaſteries and a college, where the Portugueſe and Malabar children were inſtructed. Next to the college was a very large pariſh, inhabited by none but converts. There is alſo the famous church of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, who, the Portugueſe ſay, was buried here,

ere, and pretend to ſhow his ſepulchre on the top of a neighbouring ountain, over which they have built a ſmall chapel, that is ſeen off at a. The city had ſeven gates, and was very ſtrong, from its ſituation, ing covered by the ſea on one ſide, and a chain of mountains on the ther: yet the Moors took it, after a long ſiege, and are ſtill in poſſeſſion. The road is very ſafe from April to September, when the ſouth and ſouth-eſt winds blow, but not in the other ſeaſon, when ſhips of any conſidera-le burden are obliged to retire into ſome of the adjacent ports: 1 league Madras.

ST. THOMAS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: miles NW. Grein.

ST. THOMAS, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne: 3 iles N. Monſtier.

ST. THOMAS, the principal of the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt In-ies, about ſix leagues in circumference, belonging to the Brandenburgers nd Danes, the former under the protection of the latter. It abounds ith potatoes, millet, manioc, and moſt ſorts of fruits and herbage, eſpe-ially ſugar and tobacco, but is extremely infeſted with muſkettoes and ther troubleſome vermin. The Engliſh had formerly a ſpacious ſettle-ent on it, where ſome French exiles found a great number of perſons of oth ſexes who had been killed, but not ſtripped, by the Spaniards. Here re excellent kids, and all ſorts of wild fowl, but from the numbers of eople, and great plenty of money here, proviſions are, as is moſt com-only the caſe, dear. Dampier calls it a free port, and a receptacle or anctuary for privateers: and, indeed, the Daniſh monarch's ports, from is being generally a neutral prince, are open to the ſhipping of all na-ions. Here is a ſafe and commodious harbour, with two natural mounds pon it, calculated, as it were, for placing two batteries for the defence of ts entrance. Nearly in the centre of the harbour is a ſmall fort, without itch or out-works, and the town, which begins about fifty or ſixty paces eſt of it, conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, at the end of which is the Daniſh factory, a large building with convenient warehouſes, for the ſtow-ge of the goods, as well as the reception of negroes, in which article they rade with the Spaniards. On the right ſide of this factory is the Bran-enburg quarter, conſiſting of two little ſtreets, full of French refugees rom Europe and the iſlands. Moſt of the houſes are of brick, being built nd tiled in the Dutch faſhion, yet but of one ſtory, on account of the oundation, where, before they dig to the depth of three feet, they meet ith water and quickſands. The trade of this ſmall iſland, particularly n time of peace, is very conſiderable: this being the ſtaple for ſuch traffic s the French, Engliſh, Dutch, and Spaniards, dare not carry on publicly n their own iſlands: and in war time privateers bring their prizes hither or ſale. In 1688, the Daniſh factory here was attacked and plundered by he French Buccaneers. *Long.* 64. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 22. N.

ST. THOMAS, a town of South America, in the province of Cu-mana.

ST. THOMAS, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: 21 miles N. Charleſtown.

ST. THOMAS, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 130 miles WSW. Havannah.

ST. THOMAS DE CASTILE, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guatimala.

ST. THOMAS'S HEAD, a cape of England, on the north-weſt coaſt of the county of Somerſet, at the mouth of the Severn. *Long.* 2, 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

ST. THOMAS'S LAKE, a lake of Canada: 33 leagues W. Quebec. *Long.* 73. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

ST. THOME, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: 2 leagues W. Viviers.

ST. TITA, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 208. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 51. N.

ST. TREVIER EN DOMBES, a town of France, in the depart-ment of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Trevoux: 6 leagues N. Lyons, and 5 SW. Bourg en Breſſe.

ST. TRIVIER DE COURTOUX, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Ain: 2 leagues ENE. Pont de Vaux, and 5¼ N. Bourg en Breſſe.

ST. TRON, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and bi-ſhopric of Liege, ſituated in the country of Haſbale, on the frontiers of Brabant, firſt ſurrounded with walls in the year 1058. Its ancient name was *Sarcine*, or *Sarcinium*, but received its preſent name from an abby, built here about the year 657, by St. Trudon, or St. Tron, a rich lord of the country. The magiſtracy is compoſed of two burgomaſters and ſeven echevins; the two former have a ſeat at the aſſembly of the province. In this city the comte de Brederode, with the reſt of the chiefs of the confede-racy, met together in the year 1566, to conſult of meaſures neceſſary for the ſupport of their cauſe, and took an oath of fidelity to each other. In the year 1568, the prince of Orange pillaged the abby, and compelled the abbot to pay 20,000 crowns for his ranſom: 14 miles NW. Liege, and 18 ESE. Louvain.

ST. TRONE, a town of Savoy, in the Tarentaiſe: 3 miles ENE. Monſtier.

ST. TROPEZ, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Frejus, ſituated in a bay of the Mediterranean, about 10 miles in length, to which it gives name, defended by a citadel: 3 leagues S. Frejus, and 11 NE. Toulon.

ST. TULLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Forcalquier: 10 miles S. Forcalquier.

ST. VAAST, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, with a ſmall harbour, and ſome ſalt works: 3 leagues NE. Valognes, and 4¾ ESE. Cherburg.

ST. VALENTINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 12 miles N. Solmona, and 18 W. Langiano.

ST. VALERY, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville, on the Somme. It is a place of conſiderable trade, though it has no harbour: 3 leagues NW. Abbeville, and 5½ S. Montreuil.

ST. VALERY EN CAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cany: 4 leagues SW. Dieppe, and 2 NNE. Cany.

ST. VALLIER, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans: 4 leagues N. Va-lence, and 4½ NW. Romans.

ST. VALLIER, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Graſſe: 1½ league NW. Graſſe.

ST. VANDRILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 1 league from Caudebec.

ST. VARENT, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thouars: 1½ league S. Thouars.

ST. VAULRY, or *St. Vaury*, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gueret: 2 leagues NW. Gueret.

ST. VEIT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and arch-biſhopric of Salzburg, near the Salza: 28 miles S. Salzburg, and 14 W. Radſtadt.

ST. VEIT, or *Fiume*, a ſea-port town of Iſtria, ſituated near the Gulf of Venice, in a narrow plain, which yields good grapes, figs, and other fruits. The place itſelf is populous, and contains in it one collegiate church, and two cloyſters: without it, on the ſea, alſo ſtands a cloyſter. The harbour here is formed by the Fiumara. From this town large quan-tities of goods and wares are exported, a conſiderable part of which come from Hungary, and for the more commodious importation of them the emperor, Charles VI. cauſed an expenſive highway to be made from this place to Carlſtadt, in Croaria. A ſugar-houſe has alſo been founded here. St. Veit is exempt from taxes and contributions. Formerly, it was incor-porated with the duchy of Carniola; and with it bore all impoſts; but ſo early as the year 1648, it was no longer reckoned a member of the pro-vince of Carniola. It is under the direction of the regency of one of the land princes, ſtyled captain, who reſides at the citadel, but has no province belonging to it: 10 miles WNW. Circknitz. *Long.* 14. 46. E. Green-wich. *Lat.* 45. 40. N.

ST. VEIT, or *St. Weit*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 3 miles SE. Pettaw.

ST. VEIT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, ſituated on the river Grand, the founding of which was owing to a church, which Eberhard, duke of Carinthia, had built, in the year 902, in accompliſh-ment of a vow. Duke Mainhard made this place his reſidence, and, in the year 1292, made it the principal town in Carinthia; but after that, in the years 1336, 1359, and 1409, it was ſo miſerably laid waſte by fire and ſword, that it muſt now reſign that pre-eminence to Clagenfurt: 8 miles N. Clagenfurt, and 16 S. Muhraw. *Long.* 31. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 53. N.

ST. VEIT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles W. Vienna.

ST. VEIT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles WSW. Freuſtadt.

ST. VEITH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 3 miles N. Graz.

ST. VENANT, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bethune, on the Lis: 2 leagues NNW. Bethune, and 2 E. Aire.

ST. VETTORE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 3 miles S. Andria.

ST. VICENZO, a town of Iſtria: 9 miles N. Rovigno.

ST. VICTOR, a town of Germany, in the county of Montfort: 2 miles SSE. Montfort.

ST. VICTOR, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 5 leagues S. Dieppe, and 5 N. Rouen.

ST. VICTURNIEN, a town of France, in the department of the

Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Junien: 10 miles NW. Limoges.

**ST. VINCENT DE RIVEDOT**, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riberac: 2 leagues S. Riberac.

**ST. VINCENT**, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands, about 10 leagues in circumference; in general lofty, except towards the north-weſt, where it is low and ſandy. In this part is a bay, a league and a half broad at the mouth, ſurrounded with high mountains, and ſtretching to the middle of the iſland, ſecurely ſheltered by the mountains from the weſterly and north-weſt winds, whence it is deemed the ſafeſt harbour in all the Cape Verd Iſlands; yet it is difficult of acceſs, by reaſon of the impetuous winds that blow off the mountains, along the coaſt with ſo much fury, as greatly to endanger ſhipping, before they can arrive at this place of ſecurity. Beſides this, there are ſeveral other bays on the ſouth ſide, in which ſhips may anchor: and of theſe the Portugueſe generally make choice to load their hides. St. Vincent has alſo good freſh water, which is ſeen to ſpring up upon digging a little way into the ſoil of the vally; but the hills afford not a ſingle drop; and this makes the iſland improper for cattle. The ſouth part of the iſland is ſituated *Long*. 25. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 13. 10. N.

**ST. VINCENT**, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, about 40 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. This iſland was only inhabited by native Caribbs, till, in the latter part of the laſt century, a ſhip from Guinea, with a large cargo of ſlaves, was either wrecked or run aſhore upon the iſland of St. Vincent, into the woods and mountains of which great numbers of the negroes eſcaped, whom the Indians ſuffered to remain. Partly by the acceſſion of runaway ſlaves from Barbadoes, and partly by the children they had by the Indian women, theſe Africans became very numerous; ſo that about the beginning of the current century they conſtrained the Indians to retire into the north-weſt part of the iſland. Theſe people, as may be reaſonably ſuppoſed, were much diſſatisfied with this treatment: and complained of it occaſionally both to the Engliſh and to the French, that came to wood and water amongſt them. The latter at length ſuffered themſelves to be prevailed upon to attack theſe invaders. After much deliberation, in the year 1719, they came with a conſiderable force from Martinico, and landing without much oppoſition, began to burn the negro huts, and deſtroy their plantations, ſuppoſing that the Indians would have attacked them in the mountains, which, if they had done, the blacks had probably been extirpated, or forced to ſubmit, and become ſlaves. But either from fear or policy, the Indians did nothing, and the negroes ſallying in the night, and retreating to inacceſſible places in the day, deſtroyed ſo many of the French (amongſt whom was Mr. Paulian, major of Martinique, who commanded them) that they were forced to retire. When by this experiment they were convinced that force would not do, they had recourſe to fair means, and by dint of perſuaſions and preſents, patched up a peace with the negroes as well as the Indians, from which they received great advantage. Things were in this ſituation, when captain Uring came with a conſiderable armament to take poſſeſſion of St. Lucia and this iſland, in virtue of a grant from king George I. to the duke of Montague. When the French had diſlodged this gentleman, by a ſuperior force from St. Lucia, he ſent captain Braithwaite to try what could be done at the iſland of St. Vincent, in which he was not at all more ſucceſsful. After this the country became a theatre of ſavage hoſtilities between the negroes and the Charaibes, in which it is believed that the former were generally victorious; it is certain that they proved ſo in the end, their numbers, in 1763, being computed at 2000; whereas of the red or native Charaibes, there were not left more than 100 families, and moſt of theſe are by this time ſaid to be exterminated. It is, however, worthy of remark, that the African intruders have adopted moſt of the Charaibean manners and cuſtoms; among the reſt, the practice of flattening the foreheads of their infants, and, perhaps, it was chiefly from this circumſtance that they acquired the appellation of the black Charaibes. St. Vincent being ceded to the Engliſh by the peace of Paris, in the year 1763, the firſt meaſure of the Engliſh government was to diſpoſe of the lands, without any regard to the claims of the Charaibes of either race; which, in truth, were conſidered as of no conſequence or validity. This gave riſe to a war with the Charaibes, in the courſe of which, it became the avowed intention of government to exterminate thoſe miſerable people altogether, or, by conveying them to a barren iſland on the coaſt of Africa, conſign them over to a lingering deſtruction. By repeated proteſts and repreſentations from the military officers employed in this diſgraceful buſineſs, and the dread of parliamentary enquiry, adminiſtration thought proper to deſiſt, and the Charaibes, after ſurrendering part of their lands, were permitted to enjoy the remainder unmoleſted. On the 19th of June, 1779, St. Vincent ſhared the common fate of moſt of the Britiſh Weſt Indian poſſeſſions, in that unfortunate war with America, which ſwallowed up all the reſources of the nation, being captured by a ſmall body of troops from Martinico, conſiſting of only 450 men, commanded by a lieutenant in the French navy. It contained at that time ſixty-one ſugar eſtates, 500 acres in coffee, 200 acres in cacao, 400 in cotton, 50 in indigo, and 500 in tobacco, beſides land appropriated to the raiſing proviſions, ſuch as plantains, yams, maize, &c. All the r of the country, excepting the few ſpots that had been cleared from tim to time by the Charaibes, retained its native woods. St. Vincent con tains about 64,000 acres, which are every where well watered, but th country is very generally mountainous and rugged; the intermediate val lies, however, are fertile in a high degree, the ſoil conſiſting chiefly of fine mould, compoſed of ſand and clay, well adapted for ſugar. The exten of country at preſent poſſeſſed by Britiſh ſubjects, is 23,605 acres, an about as much more is ſuppoſed to be held by the Charaibes. All th remainder is thought incapable of cultivation or improvement. The go vernor's ſalary is 2000l. ſterling, one half of which is raiſed within th iſland, the other half is paid him out of the exchequer of Great Britain The number of inhabitants appears, by the laſt returns to government, t be 1450 whites, and 11,853 negroes. *Long*. 61. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 13. 10. N.

**ST. VINCENT**, a ſea-port town of South America, in the govern ment of St. Paul, ſituated on the ſea coaſt: 150 miles W. Rio Janeir and 70 E. St. Paul.

**ST. VINCENT D'ARDENTES**, a town of France, in the departmen of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteauroux 2¼ leagues SE. Châteauroux, and 3¾ NNW. La Châtre.

**ST. VINCENTE DE BEIRA**, a town of Portugal, in the provin of Beira: 5 leagues NNW. Caſtel Branco, and 9 W. Pena Macor.

**ST. VINCENT'S DE LA BARQUERA**, a ſeaport of Spain, in th province of Aſturia: 3 leagues WSW. Santillana.

**ST. VINCENT'S ROCKS**, rocks on each ſide the river Avon, abou 3 miles below Briſtol. At the bottom of theſe rocks is the ſpring fro which riſes what is called the Briſtol waters.

**ST. VIO**, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 2½ miles WNW. Ve rona.

**ST. VIT**, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſançon: 3 leagues SW. Be ſançon, and 1¼ NNW. Quingey.

**ST. VIT**, called by the Germans *Sint-Veyt*, a town of Luxembur ſituated near the ſource of the river Uren. It was given as a fief by th comtes of Luxemburg to the lords of Montfaucon and Montjoie, fro whom it paſſed to the houſe of Naſſau. William of Naſſau, prince Orange, having revolted againſt Philip II. king of Spain, his majeſty con fiſcated his goods and revenues, and among others the lordſhip of St. Vit but, in the year 1596, Philip William of Naſſau, the eldeſt ſon of th prince of Orange, was reſtored by the ſame king to all the honours an lands which his father poſſeſſed. In the year 1593, the Hollanders havin overrun the whole province of Luxemburg, and pillaged many abbies an open towns, thought to have ſurpriſed St. Vit, under the conduct of com Philip of Naſſau, and Gaſpar du Buy; but they were repulſed by the citi zens, and the latter general was taken and beheaded at Luxemburg, by th order of comte Mansfeldt: 25 miles S. Aix-la-Chapelle, and 40 N. Lux emburg.

**ST. VITO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and provin of Otranto: 6 miles SE Oſtuni.

**ST. VITO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and provin of Bari: 5½ miles NNW. Converſano.

**ST. VITO**, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: 13 miles NE Trapani.

**ST. VITORIANO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: miles NE. Ainſa.

**ST. VIVIEN**, a town of France, in the department of the Girond and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſparre: 3 leagues NNW Leſparre.

**ST. ULRICH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: miles S. Ebernſtein.

**ST. ULRICH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 mil WSW. Marburg.

**ST. ULRICH**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: miles W. Aigen.

**ST. ULRICH**, a town of Germany in the archduchy of Auſtria: miles SSE. Aigen.

**ST. URAIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre: leagues NE. Coſne, and 6 W. Clamecy.

**ST. URBAIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Upp Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joinville: 6 leagu N. Chaumont en Baſſigny, and 1 SE. Joinville.

**ST. URBAINE**, a ciſtertian abby of Swiſſerland, in the canton of L cerne. This abby was founded in 1148, by the Langenſtein family; b afterwards came under the immediate patronage of the empire, by whi it was exempted from all temporal juriſdiction. In the year 1416, it e tered into a community of rights with the city of Lucern, and put it under the immediate protection thereof: 25 miles NNW. Lucerne.

**ST. URCIZE**, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: leagues S. St. Flour, and 9 SE. Aurillac.

ST. URSITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Bâle: 22 miles SW. Bâle, and 5 S. Porrentrui.

ST. URSULA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles WSW. Marburg.

ST. USUGE, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans: 1 league N. Louhans, and 5½ ESE. Châlons-ſur-Saône.

ST. WENDEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 40 miles SE. Treves, and 16 NW. Deux-Ponts.

ST. WILLIBALDSBURG, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtat, formerly the reſidence of the biſhops; near Aichſtat.

ST. WOLFGANG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles SSW. Aigen.

ST. WOLFGANG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 mile N. Kirchſchlag.

ST. WOLFGANG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on a lake called the *Abernſee*, or *St. Wolfgang's Lake*: 54 miles SSW. Lintz.

ST. YAGO, or *St. Jago*, a town of North America, in California: 40 leagues W. Loreto. See *St. Jago*.

ST. YAGO DE COTAYAYTA, a town of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Plata, and juriſdiction of Chicas.

ST. YRIEX, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Vienne, on the Ille: 6½ leagues S. Limoges, and 10 NE. Perigueux. *Long.* 18. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 31. N.

ST. ZACHARIE, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maximin: 3 leagues SW. St. Maximin.

ST. ZENON, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan: 10 miles ESE. Ciſmone.

SAIMA, a large lake, ſituated partly in the Swediſh province of Savolax, and partly in the Ruſſian government of Viborg, upwards of 200 miles in length, full of mountainous iſlands. The river Vokſa forms a communication between it and Lake Ladoga.

SAINTARA, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 58 miles NNE. Oramtchi Hotun.

SAITNENY, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carentan: 1½ league SW. Carentan, and 4 NNE. Coutances.

SAINTES, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Lower Charente, on the Loire, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Saintonge, and the ſee of a biſhop: 16 poſts N. Bourdeaux, and 63 SW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

SAINTES, ſee *Xaintes*.

SAINTONGE, before the revolution, a province of France, about 25 leagues long, and 12 broad; bounded on the eaſt by Angoumois and Perigord, on the ſouth by Guienne, on the weſt by the ſea, and on the north by Poitou and Aunis; the air is mild, and the land is fertile in wheat, wine, and fruit, with good paſturage: this province, of which Saintes is the capital, is watered by the rivers Boutonne and Charente, which divide it into north and ſouth. The horſes of this country are much eſteemed; and ſo is the ſalt, in which they carry on a conſiderable traffic. It now forms the department of the Lower Charente.

SAINTRAILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 1¾ league NW. Nerac, and 3 SW. Caſtel Jaloux.

SAINVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Janville: 4½ leagues N. Janville, and 5 E. Chartres.

SAIPACHZELL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SE. Wells.

SAIPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the county of Benares, and diſtrict of Singrowla: 68 miles S. Benares, and 55 S. Mirzapour.

SAIRE, ſee *Zaire*.

SAISAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 26 leagues NW. Amadan.

SAISSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carcaſſonne: 4 leagues N. Carcaſſonne, and 3 NE. Caſtelnaudary.

SAISSANDEN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambouk.

SAISSANS, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: 1 league N. Maſſeube.

SAITELBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Fils, near Kuchen, in the territory of Ulm.

SATIO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 5 miles E. Squillace.

SAIZY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun: 3¼ leagues E. Autun, and 3 W. Chagny.

SAK, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, 12 miles above Samara, in the government of Simbirſk.

SAKAN, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Gulf of Perſia, near Bender Rigk.

SAKARA, a town of Egypt, about 5 miles W. from the Nile: 14 miles SSW. Cairo.

SAKARIA, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Black Sea, 18 leagues W. Eregri.

SAKIE, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: 80 miles NW. Baſſora.

SAKIES, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Michigan, *Long.* 86. 45. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 47. 58. N.

SAKIT, a town of Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile: 8 miles NE. Aſhmunein.

SAKMARA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Ural, near Orenburg.

SAKRAN, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Gulf of Perſia, near Bender Rigk.

SAL, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Don, oppoſite Kotchelovſkaia, 20 miles ENE. Tcherkaſk.

SAL, a town of Arabia Deſerta: 20 miles NE. Jamama.

SAL, or *Salt*, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands, about 40 miles in circumference, ſo called from the number of ſalt ponds, where the water cryſtallizes into a beautiful ſalt, the chief production to be met with here, where land is ſo barren as to bear no trees, no verdure, except a few inconſiderable ſhrubs. Dampier ſaw hardly a blade of graſs, and no other animals than a few ſmall lean goats, which bore all the marks of the poverty of the country; and yet, Davity affirms, that, notwithſtanding the apparent barrenneſs of this iſland, it produces incredible flocks of goats, ſome aſſes, a few ſmall horſes, and a great variety of ſea fowls. Perhaps the ravages of the buccaneers might have occaſioned their ſcarcity. La Croix obſerves, that a prodigious number of tortoiſes lay their eggs on this iſland, which alone would be ſufficient to maintain a number of inhabitants; yet all authors agree that it is a deſolate and deſert iſland. *Long.* 21. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 55. N.

SAL LAKE, a lake of North America. *Long.* 92. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

SALA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombuctou: 170 miles NE. Tombuctou.

SALA (*La*), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 15 miles N. Policaſtro.

SALA (*La*), a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: 11 miles W. Aoſta.

SALA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 3 miles SSW. Parma.

SALA, or *Salberg*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland, near which is a ſilver mine, which formerly yielded a great deal of metal, here is alſo a medicinal ſpring: 28 miles W. Upſal.

SALABIA BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica: 1 mile S. Pagua Point.

SALADA, a river of South America, in Chili, which runs into the South Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 26. 10. S.

SALAGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoges: 1½ league S. Limoges, and 3½ SW. St. Leonard.

SALAIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarlat: 2½ leagues NE. Sarlat, and 3 SE. Montignac.

SALAKA, a ſea-port of Africa, in the country of Nubia, on the weſt coaſt of the Red Sea. *Long.* 54. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 42. N.

SALAMANCA, a city of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Tormes; the ſee of a biſhop, and a celebrated univerſity. It is ſituated partly in a plain, and partly on three hills, and contains, beſides the cathedral, twenty-five pariſh churches, thirty-nine convents, ſix hoſpitals, and about 7000 houſes. The ſtreets are narrow and dirty; the cathedral is one of the moſt remarkable churches in Spain. The univerſity, formerly ſo famous, to which ſtudents were ſent from all parts of Europe, has conſiderably fallen from its ancient ſplendour. According to the laſt form given it by the council of Caſtile, it has ſixty-one profeſſorſhips, without reckoning an anatomical theatre, and the college of the three languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. The edifices of this univerſity are compoſed of two parts, ſeparated from each other by a ſtreet. The little ſchools (*Eſcuelas minores*) are on one ſide; and on the other, the gates of the univerſity, properly ſo called. Another foundation, more modern than the univerſity of Salamanca, and more celebrated in the preſent age, is that of the great colleges, or *colegios mayores*. There are in Spain, ſeven houſes of education which bear this name. The moſt diſtinguiſhed youth of the kingdom are brought up in them; and thence it was formerly, that all thoſe who held places in the adminiſtration were taken. Such a diſtinction excited emulation amongſt the ſtudents of the colleges (*colegiales*) and the order of advocates, whoſe moderate fortunes were unequal to ſo illuſtrions an education.

tion. The latter have been lately fully revenged: ſince it was among them, the ſtate has found thoſe who do it moſt honour, and their triumph has thrown a ridicule upon their diſdainful rivals. The city of Salamanca alone contains four of theſe colleges. Over the river Tormes, is a bridge of twenty-five arches, built by the Romans: 100 miles NW. Madrid, and 70 S. Leon. *Long.* 10. 54. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 24. N.

SALAMANCA DE BACALAR, a town of North America, in the province of Yucatan: 50 leagues S. Merida.

SALAMONE, a cape of the iſland of Candia, at the eaſt end: 16 miles E. Settia.

SALANCHE, a town of Savoy, and capital of Upper Faucigny, ſituated in a mountainous place, on the banks of the Arve; though without walls, it bears evident marks of its antiquity, and contains 4000 inhabitants; a market is held weekly, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable traffic in horſes, cattle, cheeſe, woollen ſtuffs, iron tools, &c.: 31 miles SE. Geneva, and 25 E. Annecy.

SALANDRA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 22 miles SE. Acerenza.

SALANIE, a town of Egypt: 1 mile W. Damietta.

SALANKEMEN, a town of Sclavonia, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Danube, oppoſite the mouth of the Theiſs. In the year 1691, a battle was fought here betwixt the Turks and the Chriſtians, in which the latter obtained a victory; and in the year 1716, another battle was fought between the ſame parties: 20 miles ESE. Peter Wardein.

SALARANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Lambro: 5 miles WSW. Lodi, and 15 SE. Milan.

SALARS, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rhodez: 2½ leagues SE. Rhodes.

SALAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 22 miles W. Aſtorga.

SALAS, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 20 miles SE. Burgos.

SALASCO, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: 7 miles W. Vercelli, and 5 ESE. St. Ja.

SALASSES, lofty mountains, in the centre of the iſland of Bourbon: 1600 toiſes high, with a volcano on the SW. part.

SALASSUR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac: 170 miles NW. Baſſora.

SALATH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Kainach, near Voitſberg, in the duchy of Stiria.

SALBACH, a village of Germany, in the margraviate of Baden, where Mareſchal Turin was killed, in the year 1675, as he was viewing the poſition of the enemy, and giving directions for erecting a battery: 2 miles NE. Baden.

SALBOE, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 40 miles SSE. Drontheim.

SALBRIS, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romorantin: 4 leagues NE. Romorantin, and 10 ESE. Blois.

SALCOMBE, a village and bay of England, on the ſouth coaſt of Devonſhire, between the Mew Stone and Praule Point.

SALDAGNA, or *Saldana*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 38 miles E. Leon.

SALCHENAU, or *Salenau*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles NW. Ebenfurth.

SALDANHA BAY, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth coaſt of Africa, to the north-weſt of the Cape of Good Hope. *Long.* 17. 16. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 33. 9. S.

SALDI PARTENICO, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: 12 miles WSW. Palermo.

SALE, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Drauenſen: 6 miles W. Holland.

SALE, a lake of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 3 leagues E. Schiras.

SALECTO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the eaſt coaſt, near the Mediterranean; near it are the remains of a large caſtle, built probably to defend a neighbouring bay: 16 miles SSE. Lempta. *Long.* 11. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 13. N.

SALEEN LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, near Caſtlebar.

SALEF, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Seletria.

SALEHIEH, a town of Egypt: 20 miles SW. Tineh.

SALEK, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: 1 mile SW. Hamelburg.

SALEK, a river of South Wales, which runs into the ſea: 2 miles N. Aberiſtwith.

SALEM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Barramaul country: 28 miles S. Darempour, and 75 NE. Coimbetore.

SALEM (*New*), a town of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire, on the weſt ſide of Lake Winnipiſſick: 23 miles N. Concord.

SALEM, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſ It ſtands on a plain between two rivers, and has two harbours, calle *Winter Harbour*, and *Summer Harbour*. It was here that the planters o Maſſachuſett's colony made their firſt ſettlement, and was the uſual plac for the trial and execution of witches, of whom more fell a ſacrifice to ignorant zeal here, than in all New England beſide. This town is very famous for building ſhips and fiſhing-ketches. A good trade is carried o from hence to the Weſt Indies: 12 miles NE. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 5. W Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

SALEM, a ſea-port town of the United States of America, in Jerſey 25 miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 37. N

SALEM, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina 200 miles N. Charleſtown. *Long.* 80. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 2. N

SALEM, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 38 leagu SW. Zareng.

SALEMYA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Tripoli on the borders of the deſerts of Syria, 100 miles SSE. Aleppo, and NNE. Damaſcus.

SALENTINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 11 miles SSE. Bittetto.

SALER MOULER, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Baglana country: 124 miles NW. Aurungabad, and 80 SE. Surat.

SALERNES, a town of France, in the department of the Var, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan: 4 leagues NNE Brignolle, and 3½ W. Draguignan.

SALERNI, a town of Sicily in the vally of Mazara; 34 miles SW Palermo, and 14 NE. Mazara.

SALERNO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, a capital of the province of Principato Citra, the ſee of an archbiſho The harbour is good, fortified and defended with a caſtle. It contai 17 pariſh churches, and 27 convents. The ſchool of Salerno was formerly in great repute, on account of the Arabians or Saracens, who reſort to it in great numbers, under the laſt princes of the Longobardi. It w from them that the inhabitants of Salerno learnt philoſophy, and eſpecial phyſic, for which the Arabians, at that time, were much celebrated. 1100, the phyſicians of this ſchool publiſhed, in Leonine verſe, their f mous treatiſe De conſervandâ bonâ Valetudine, or Rules for preſerving Health. Roger I. king of Sicily, preſcribed the firſt laws and ſtatu for this ſchool, to which additions were made in ſucceeding times, wh it obtained ſtill greater privileges, and at laſt was raiſed to an univerſity 26 miles ESE. Naples, and 26 S. Benevento. *Long.* 32. 20. E. Fer *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

SALERS, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, a chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mauriac: 3 leagues SE. Mauri and 9 W. St. Flour.

SALES, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and ch place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtelnaudary: 2½ leagues W. Caſte naudary, and 4½ N. Mirepoix.

SALESCURAN, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiro and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Milhau: 5 leagues WNW Milhau, and 4 SE. Rhodez.

SALEYER, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 10 leagues length, and 1 in breadth, ſeparated from the ſouth coaſt of the iſland Celebes, by a ſtrait to which it gives name. *Long.* 137. 45. E. Fer *Lat.* 6. 12. S.

SALFELD, or *Saal*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia 2 leagues NE. Clagenfurt.

SALFENDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, a archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the Saale: 26 miles SSW. Salzburg, and E. Inſpruck.

SALFORINA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 17 mi NW. Mantua.

SALGIR, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Sea of Azoph: miles NNW. Arabat, in the government of Tauris.

SALGO, a town and caſtle of Hungary, taken by the Turks, in t year 1521, and kept by them till the year 1593: 16 miles SE. Korpo

SALHI, a town of Egypt: 3 miles NE. Atfieh.

SALHUUS, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 6 mi N. Bergen.

SALICE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and provin of Orranto: 4 miles SSW. Aleſſano.

SALICOTTA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 9 mi E. Chinna Balabaran.

SALIES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garon and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Gaudens: 3 leagues St. Gaudens, and 5 SW. Rieux.

SALIM, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby: 60 miles Surgut.

SALINA DELLA MARSA, ſalt ſprings in the iſland of Sicily, the town of Marza. When this ſalt-pit is dried up in ſummer, a great quantity of ſalt remains, and is ſhovelled into heaps by people appointed for that purpoſe. For every aſs-load the lord of the manor receives a Sicilian carlin, worth about one penny, and for a mule-load twice as much. When this pit yields but little ſalt, the ſteward cauſes it to be ploughed up as ſoon as dry, and then it yields as much ſalt as before.

SALINAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, on the borders of Alava, near Mount St. Adrian: 16 miles NE. Vittoria, and 28 SSW. St. Sebaſtian.

SALINAS BAY, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the coaſt of Peru: 20 leagues N. Callao.

SALINAS BAY, a large bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the coaſt of Coſta Rica. *Lat.* 10. N.

SALINI, one of the Lipari Iſlands, known to the ancients under the name of *Didyme* or *Jemella*. It is fertile in wine and fruits: 80 miles ENE. Palermo, and 21 SW. Stromboli. *Long.* 32. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 38. N.

SALINS, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Jura, in the neighbourhood of which are ſome alabaſter, and black marble, ſalt ſprings, with ſome quarries of jaſper; it contains about 8000 ſouls: 5 poſts S. Beſançon, and 5½ NE. Lons-le-Saunier. *Long.* 23. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 57. N.

SALIR DO MATO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 4 leagues ENE. Peniche.

SALIS, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga: 24 miles NW. Volmar.

SALISBURY, a city of England, in the county of Wilts, ſituated on the river Avon, which here divides into ſeveral ſtreams, watering almoſt every ſtreet in the town. It is the ſee of a biſhop. The town was originally built on a hill, a ſituation originally choſen by the Britains, and continued by the Romans. In the reign of Richard I. the inhabitants removed to the preſent ſituation, and the foundation of the cathedral was laid in the year 1219 by biſhop Poor, who having ſent for architects from abroad, it was ſo forwarded by his ſucceſſors, that it was finiſhed in the year 1258, and conſecrated in the preſence of king Henry III. and many of the nobility and prelates. The fabric, which coſt above 26,000l. is the moſt elegant and regular Gothic ſtructure in the kingdom, being built in the form of a lantern, with its ſpire of free-ſtone in the middle, the talleſt in England, being 410 feet. On the outſide there is no wall, only buttreſſes. Its windows are ſaid to be as many in number as the days of the year. There are 88 bells, which are hung in a ſteeple erected by itſelf, in the church-yard, the walls of the ſpire, which are little more than four inches thick, being judged too weak for ſuch a weight of metal; ſo that there is only one little bell in the church, which rings when the biſhop comes to the choir. The city was firſt incorporated by Henry III. and increaſed ſo, after the deſerting of Old Sarum, the building of the cathedral, and the turning of the weſtern road through this city, by a grant from Edward III. that it ſoon became one of the moſt thriving cities in England. It is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, deputy-recorder, 24 aldermen, &c. Beſides the manufactures of flannels, druggets, and the cloths called Saliſbury whites, for the Turkey trade here, it is noted for the manufacture of bone-lace, and of cutlery. It ſends two members to the Britiſh Parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Saturday: 91 miles ENE. Exeter, and 82 WSW. London.

SALISBURY, a town of the United States of America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: 35 miles WNW. Hartford.

SALISBURY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, on the north ſide of the Merrimack: 35 miles N. Boſton.

SALISBURY, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland: 100 miles S. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 22. N.

SALISBURY, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 160 miles W. Newbern.

SALISBURY, a town of the United States of America, in Delaware: 26 miles SW. Wilmington.

SALISBURY ISLAND, an iſland of North America, in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 35. N.

SALISBURY SOUND, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of America. *Long.* 136. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 30. N.

SALIVAS, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Granada, and province of Carthagena.

SALIVE, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille: 4 leagues NW. Is-ſur-Tille.

SALKAEV, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 130. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. 30.

SALLA, a name given to a part of the mountain of St. Gothard, in Swiſſerland.

SALLAGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Souterraine: 3 leagues W. Gueret, and 3 SE. La Souterraine.

SALLAGOUSA, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Prades: 2 leagues WSW. Montlouis.

SALLAND, or *Sallant*, a diſtrict or bailiwick, in the ſtate of Overiſſel, containing ſeveral towns and villages, among which are Deventer, Campen, and Zwol.

SALLARTINE, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: 3 leagues SW. La Garnache.

SALLE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite: 2 leagues NW. St. Hypolite, and 4 W. Alais.

*Salle près Vihiers (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 1¼ league W. Vihiers, and 3¾ NE. Chollet.

SALLEE, or *Salé*, a ſeaport of Africa, on the Atlantic, in the kingdom of Fez. This town is ſituated in the province of Beni-Haſſen, at the mouth of the river Sallee, formed by the union of two ſmaller ſtreams, and was formerly a port capable of receiving large ſhips, but the ſand has now ſo choked up the entrance, that ſhips of 200 tons cannot enter it, till their guns and ballaſt are taken out. This town was taken in 1261, by Don Alphonſo X. king of Caſtile; but he was not able to keep it, the king of Fez retaking it immediately after. Sallee is a walled town, and has a battery of 24 pieces of cannon, which commands the road, and a redoubt which defends the entrance of the river. To the north we perceive the walls and ruins of a ſmall inhabited town, which Muley Iſhmael cauſed to be built for the families of his black ſoldiers. There are ſome docks for building ſhips at Sallee and Rabat; but the difficulty of navigating the channel, and the probability that the ſand will continue to accumulate, give reaſon to predict that very ſoon only veſſels with oars will be able to enter the river. The road of Sallee is only to be frequented in the fine ſeaſon, from the beginning of April to the end of September: when the wind blows from the ſouth-ſouth-weſt, which ſeldom happens, but in winter, this road is no longer ſafe; ſhips are expoſed to be driven out to ſea, and the ſhifting of the ſands of the bar, render any communication with the town extremely difficult: 42 miles W. Mequinez. *Long.* 10. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 3. N.

SALLEE, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, which runs into the ſea, at the town of Sallee.

SALLEN, a lake of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, near Boſen, and 52 miles SSE. Konigſberg.

SALLENT, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 13 miles N. Jaca.

SALLES, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: 4 leagues NNE. Gaillac, and 3½ NNW. Alby.

SALLES, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alais: 2 leagues N. Alais.

SALLES, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cognac: 5 miles S. Cognac.

SALLIAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan, on the river Kur, near the Caſpian Sea. The ſurrounding diſtrict is inhabited by a mixture of Perſians and Tartars, with a few Armenians. The principal commerce is in ſalt: 30 leagues S. Schamachie.

SALLIES, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orthes: 2½ leagues W. Orthes, and 3½ N. St. Palais.

SALLY, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the James River: 92 miles W. Richmond.

SALLYCOE, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: 95 miles W. Tugeloo.

SALM, a town of Germany, and capital of a county, inſulated in the duchy of Luxemburg, on the borders of Liege, which takes its name from an ancient caſtle now in ruins: 11 miles SSE. Spa, and 38 N. Luxemburg.

SALM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name, inſulated in the dominions of France, and called *The Upper County of Salm*, in contradiſtinction to the county of Salm in the duchy of Luxemburg. The aſſeſſment for the Roman month is 40 florins, and tax to the Imperial chamber 20 rix-dollars, 25 kruitzers: 24 miles WSW. Straſburg, and 38 NE. Epinal.

SALM, a river of Germany, which runs into the Moſelle, near Numagen: 8 miles below Treves.

SALM, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the river Muehr, near Eruhauſen.

SALMA, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 4 miles W. Bari.

SALMAISE, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur en Auxois: 6 leagues NW. Dijon.

SALMANSHAVEN, a bay of the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway: 100 miles N. Bergen.

SALSMANSWEILER, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on a river which runs into the lake of Conſtance, founded in the beginning of the 12th century, and ſoon after made imperial. Its

**affeſſment for the Roman month is 76 florins, and tax to the Imperial** chamber 169 rix-dollars, 8 kruitzers: 9 miles NNE. Conſtance, and 24 E. Schaffhauſen.

SALMAST, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 28 leagues WSW. Tauris.

SALMERANGES, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Billom: 1½ league NE. Billom.

SALMIECH, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: 10 miles S. Rhodez.

SALMIS, a town of Norwegian Lapland: 108 miles SW. Wardhuys.

SALMIS, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg, on the lake Ladoga: 20 miles NW. Olonetz.

SALMISCH, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Sakmara: 16 miles N. Orenburg.

SALMON RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utwas, 23 leagues W. Montreal.

SALMOR, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 8 miles E. Savigliano, and 4 SW. Cheraſco.

SALMUNSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: 25 miles SW. Fulda.

SALO, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan, near the Lake Garda: 14 miles NE. Breſcia.

SALOBRENNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, with a ſtrong caſtle, where formerly the Mooriſh kings kept their treaſure. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in ſugar and fiſh: 4 miles W. Motril.

SALOMBO, a cluſter of iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 113. 13. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 30. S.

SALON, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône: 6 leagues WNW. Aix, and 6¼ SW. Apt. *Long.* 22. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

SALONA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: ſituated on a river which runs into a bay of the Gulf of Lepanto, called the *Gulf of Salona*: it was anciently called *Amphiſſa*. The inhabitants are partly Greeks, and partly Turks, and it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Athens: 22 miles NW. Livadia. *Long.* 40. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 48. N.

SALONA *(Gulf of)*, a bay on the north of the Gulf of Lepanto: 20 miles W. Livadia.

SALONA, a ſeaport of Venetian Dalmatia, ſituated on a ſmall bay of the Adriatic. It was deſtroyed by Auguſtus, and rebuilt by Tiberius, who ſent thither a Roman colony, and made it the capital of Illyricum. It was alſo the rendezvous of the Roman fleet, and once famous for its purple dye, as likewiſe for its manufacture of helmets, coats of mail, and other armour. At preſent it is much reduced. This town was the retreat of the emperor Diocleſian: 6 miles N. Spalatro.

SALONIKI, a ſea-port town of European Turkey, and moſt conſiderable place in the province of Macedonia, ſituated in a Gulf to which it gives name. This city was formerly called *Halia* and *Therma*, but Caſſander building it anew, gave it the name of his ſpouſe *Theſſalonica*, who was ſiſter to Alexander the Great. To its admirable ſituation for trade, is probably owing all the regard which the ſeveral conquerors of Macedonia have ſhewn it. Nor is it diſtinguiſhed only by the greatneſs of its traffic, but is alſo very remarkable for the ſtately remains of its ancient grandeur; ſuch as triumphal arches (of which there is one here almoſt entire, erected in honour of the emperor Antoninus), churches of an extraordinary beauty, and now converted into Turkiſh moſques, particularly that of St. Demetrius, which conſiſts of one church built over another, and having in it above a thouſand pillars of jaſper, porphyry, &c. Without the city are great numbers of antique fragments with inſcriptions. Numbers of coins too are alſo frequently found here. It is the reſidence of a Turkiſh pacha, and likewiſe of a Catholic and Greek archbiſhop. In the year 1313, the city was ſold to the Venetians, who were diſpoſſeſſed of it about eight years afterwards by Amurath II. The Chriſtians here were, in early times, ſo conſiderable, that St. Paul has addreſſed them in two epiſtles: 272 miles W. Conſtantinople, and 252 ESE. Raguſa. *Long.* 40. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 42. N.

SALOP, ſee *Shropſhire.*

SALOPAR, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 18 miles NNW. Trinkamaly.

SALORI, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 20 miles W. Cagliari.

SALORNAY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Macon, on the river Guye: 5¼ leagues NW. Macon.

SALPE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, on a lake near the ſea. Near it are ſome ſalt-works: 23 miles S. Manfredonia, and 92 ENE. Naples.

SALSEDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 6 leagues ENE. Compoſtella.

SALSES, a town and fortreſs of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, ſituated on the ſide of the Lake of Leucate; the fortreſs was built by the emperor Charles V. is of a ſquare form, with ver thick walls, and towers at the angles, and has good mines. In the yea 1639, this place was taken by the French; in 1640, by the Spaniards and in the year 1642, again by the French. Near it is a village whic was formerly a town: 3 leagues N. Perpignan.

SALSETTE, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Hindooſtan, in the Indian Sea, about 40 leagues in circumference. It is fertile in rice, fruit, and ſugar. This iſland belonged to the Portugueſe, from whom it wa taken by the Mahrattas, in the year 1750. In the year 1774, the Engliſh took it by aſſault, and have kept it ever ſince, agreeable to treaty with the Mahrattas. This iſland is ſeparated from Bombay only by a narrow channel; and is, to the Eaſt India Company, a moſt deſirable acquiſition, a the ſettlement of Bombay poſſeſſed no territory beyond the ſmall iſland on which it is ſituated, and depended on foreign ſupplies for its ſubſiſtence 10 miles N. Bombay.

SALSEY, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands. *Long.* 1. 32. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 53. N.

SALSITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and biſhopric of Naumburg: 2 miles SW. Naumburg.

SALSO, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, near Alicata.

SALSO, a village of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, celebrated fo its ſalt-works, which are ſaid to produce annually 50,000 ſcudi: 16 mile SE. Piacenza.

SALT RIVER, a river of the United States of America, in Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, 5 miles NE. Ohiohiomingo.

SALT, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, oppoſite Great Salt Iſland.

SALT ISLAND, one of the Virgin Iſlands. *Long.* 64. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 5. N.

SALT ISLAND *(Little)*, an iſland near the ſouth coaſt of the iſlan of Jamaica: 1 mile N. from Great Salt Iſland.

SALT ISLAND *(Great)*, an iſland near the ſouth coaſt of the iſlan of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

SALT LAKE, a lake of the United States of America, in Ne York: 25 miles SSE. Oſwego.

SALT LICK, a town of North America: 15 miles SE. Cayahoga.

SALTA, a town of South America, in the province of Tucuma ſituated on a ſmall river, which ſoon after falls into a lake, with a bridg over the river. It is inhabited chiefly by Spaniards, and contains abou 400 houſes, 2 churches, and 4 monaſteries. It has neither walls, ditche nor any other defence than the ſtoutneſs of its inhabitants, who, by th frequent wars they have with the Indians, are all expert ſoldiers. The have about 500 men that bear arms, beſides their ſlaves, which may amoun to thrice that number. Salta is a place of great reſort, on account of th large quantities of corn, meal, wine, cattle, ſalt, meat, fat, hides, an other commodities, which are ſent from this place to moſt parts of Peru 50 miles S. St. Salvador. *Long.* 66. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 20. S

SALT TOWN, a town of Africa, in the country of Calabar, ſo calle from the principal employment of the inhabitants being making ſalt.

SALTAIM, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, 48 mile in circumference. *Long.* 90. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. N.

SALLASH, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated on the Tamer, with depth of water for large veſſels. It is a corporate and borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: it has a market on Saturday: 4½ miles NW. Plymouth, and 22 WSW. London.

SALTCOATS, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr on the Frith of Clyde, where, about the year 1665, there were only fou houſes. It is now one of the principal watering places in the country and accommodation is found for 300 to 500 ſtrangers, who reſort here i the ſummer for the benefit of ſea bathing. Salt has long been made here and in the beginning of the preſent century a harbour was completed. Coals are dug near the town to the average amount of 23,000 tons; an the quantity of ſalt made yearly 3262 bolls. Beſides the coal trade and the manufacture of ſalt, ſome merchants' ſhips have been built here, no only for the port, but for other towns; here is likewiſe a rope yard, an a manufacture of ſail-cloth. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated a 2325: 22 miles SW. Glaſgow, and 10 NNW. Ayr. *Long.* 1. 37. W Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 39. N.

SALTEES, two ſmall iſlands or rocks in St. George's Channel, nea the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, divided from the continent by a ſtrait bou three miles acroſs, in the whole length of which are rocks, called *St. Patrick's Bridge*, which it is ſaid might formerly have been paſſed on foot a low water: 3½ leagues WSW. Carnſore Point. *Long.* 6. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

SALTEN, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 26 miles N. Drontheim.

SALTFLEET, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Saturday, ſituated about 7 miles to th

ſou

ſouth of the mouth of the Humber: 33 miles NE. Lincoln, and 158 N. London. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

SALTHOLM, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the coaſt of Zealand, in the Sound, where the inhabitants of the iſland of Amack paſture ſome cattle: 5 miles SE. Copenhagen.

SALTZBERG, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania, on the Dram: 14 miles WNW. Chriſtiania.

SALTZBRUNN, a village of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, where there is a ſalt ſpring: 2 miles S. Freyburg.

SALTZBURG, a town of Tranſilvania: 4 miles NW. Hermenſtadt.

SALZDETFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: 8 miles S. from Hildeſheim.

SALVADORE (*Il*), a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 17 miles S. Volterra.

SALVAGA, one of the ſmaller Canary Iſlands, nothing but a rock.

SALVAGES, a cluſter of iſlands in the North Atlantic Ocean, lying to the north of the Canaries. *Long.* 17. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 11. N.

SALVAIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gaillac: 3 leagues W. Gaillac, and 7 NNE. Toulouſe.

SALVATEON DE YGEY, a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola: 24 leagues E. St. Domingo.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, on the river Erra, near its union with the Tagus, in the province of Eſtremadura, where the king of Portugal has a palace: 5 leagues S. Santarem.

SALVATERRA DO EXTREMO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain: 3½ leagues SE. Idanha a Velha, and [illegible] miles N. Alcantara, in Spain. *Long.* 11. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 43. N.—This town was taken by the duke of Anjou, in the year 1704, and retaken by the confederates the following year.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in the province of Alava: 14 miles ENE. Vittoria.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 12 miles ESE. Civdad Rodrigo.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 22 miles WNW. Jaca.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the Minho: 7 miles NE. Tuy.

SALUDA, a river of the United States of America, which joins the Tyger, 5 miles NW. Columbia, in South Carolina.

SALVETAT D'ANGLES (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pons: 2¼ leagues NNW. St. Pons, and 6½ W. Bedarrieux.

SALVETAT PEYRALIS, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sauveterre: 2 leagues W. Sauveterre.

SALUGIA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 4 miles NW. Creſcentio, and 7 NE. Chivaſſo.

SALVIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gourdon: 2 leagues SW. Gourdon, and 5½ NNW. Cahors.

SALVORA, a ſmall iſland of the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Spain, and mouth of the Ulla. *Long.* 7. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 29. N.

SALVORI (*Punta di*), a town of Iſtria: 3 miles N. Umago.

SALUM, or *Burſali*, ſee *Burſali*.

SALUM, a river of Africa, one of the branches of the Gambia, which empties itſelf into the Atlantic by ſeveral mouths. It waters the country of Burſali.

SALURN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and county of Tyrol, near which the Franks were defeated by Evin, duke of Trent, in the year 576: 10 miles N. Trent.

SALUZZO, a town of Piedmont, and capital of a marquiſate, ſituated at the foot of the Maritime Alps, not far from the Po, and in ſight of Mount Veſuvius, which ſeparates the Maritime from the Cottian Alps; the air is wholeſome, and the view charming, being placed on a hill, in the midſt of an extenſive plain. It has an ancient palace, once the reſidence of the marquis of Saluzzo. It was erected into a biſhopric by pope Julius II. and depends immediately on the ſee of Rome. Beſides the cathedral, Saluzzo contains two churches, and ſeveral religious houſes; the marquiſate was united to the duchy of Savoy, in the beginning of the 17th century: 20 miles SSW. Turin. *Long.* 25. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 33. N.—In the year 1691, this town was taken by the French, but given up the ſame year.

SALUZZOLO, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: 18 miles WNW. Vercelli, and 8 NW. St Ja.

SALWARP, a river of England, which runs into the Severn, at Worceſter.

SALZ, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Werra, 2 miles S. Salz Uflen, in the county of Lippe.

SALZDALUM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel, ſo called from a conſiderable ſalt-work in its neighbourhood, which was diſcovered ſo early as the 13th century. At this place alſo were formerly held the diets of the principality, and at preſent it is chiefly remarkable for the ſplendid and beautiful ſeat built here by duke Anthony Ulrich: 4 miles NE. Wolfenbuttel.

SALZ DER HELDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Grubenhagen, on the Leine, with a ſalt-work: 2 miles S. Einbeck, and 8 N. Nordheim.

SALZ HEMENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, containing three ſalt ſprings, for the boiling of the ſoole of which here are twelve houſes, three belonging to the ſovereign, and nine to the company. The former burn coal, and the latter wood. This town enjoys its own magiſtracy, together with other conſiderable rights and privileges granted to it by king George II. in the year 1732: 12 miles ESE. Hameln, and 19 WSW. Hildeſheim.

SALZ UFLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, ſituated on the Salz. It owes its name to a rich ſalt ſpring: 11 miles N. Detmold, and 14 SW. Minden.

SALZA (*Great*), a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg, having two ſalt ſprings belonging to it, and thirty-four pans. This town is noted as having been the place of reſidence of ſeveral noble families, of whom the corporation is compoſed, and who are the chief proprietors of the ſalt-works. By virtue of an agreement concluded with the Saxon revenue-office at Dreſden, relative to the delivery of a certain quantity of ſalt to the ſalt offices, a ſalt overſeer reſides here, whoſe buſineſs it is to ſee the ſalt put up in caſks, after which it is ſent by land-carriage to Froſe, on the Elbe, where it is ſhipped off for the ſalt-offices at Dreſden, Meiſſen, and other places in the electorate of Saxony: 12 miles S. Magdeburg.

SALZA, a river of Germany, which riſes in the ſouth part of Auſtria, and runs into the Enns, near Reiffling, in Upper Stiria.

SALZA, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, 5 miles NE. Burckhauſen, in the archbiſhopric of Salzburg.

SALZA, or *New Salza*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 19 miles E. Stolpen.

SALZACH, a river of Germany, which riſes in the ſouth part of the archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the borders of Tyrol, paſſes by Halein, Salzburg, Lauffen, Tittmanning, Burkhauſen, &c. and runs into the Inn, 5 miles NNE. from the laſt named town.

SALZBURG, a city of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of the archbiſhopric of the ſame name, ſituated between three mountains, on the river Salza, which runs through the city, and divides it into two parts, communicating with the other by means of a bridge. It is well fortified, and that part of the city which lies to the right of the river, ſurrounded with eight baſtions, that on the left ſide with three. The mountain-caſtle, which ſtands in the former, is very ſtrong, not only on account of its lofty ſituation, but likewiſe of its works; and in it is the principal arſenal. This fortreſs is open only once a year, and the garriſon in it is never changed. It is alſo conſtantly furniſhed for a whole year with the neceſſary proviſions, namely, with grain, ſmoked beef, &c. The ſtreets in the city are narrow, and ill-paved, but in other reſpects it is well built. The archbiſhop's palace in it is large, ſtately, and commodious. Before it is a very beautiful fountain, and oppoſite to it ſtands another noble palace, called the *Neuebau*, in which the diet of the country is held, as alſo the meetings of all the ſeveral colleges; and here likewiſe is the archbiſhop's library. The biſhop's palace of Chiemſee, the chapter-houſe, and the apartments for the canons, are elegant buildings. The amphitheatre here, cut out of a rock, and which is 210 feet in length, ſtanding in the weſt part of the city, with the ſtables on the ſide of the Monchberg, are likewiſe deſerving particular notice. The cathedral of St. Rupert, conſecrated in 1628, is built of free-ſtone and marble; in it are five organs, with a number of embelliſhments, and a grand treaſury. The church of St. Peter is the oldeſt in the city, and near it ſtands a monaſtery of Benedictine monks, in which is a fine library. The univerſity church here, which was conſecrated in the year 1707, is alſo a noble building. The univerſity of Salzburg was firſt founded by archbiſhop Paris, in the year 1620. Salzburg is conveniently ſituated for trade. In 1510, the inhabitants attempted to make it an imperial free city, but were reduced to obedience by archbiſhop Leonard: 68 miles ESE. Munich, and 140 WSW. Vienna. *Long.* 30. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 45. N.

SALZBURG, an archbiſhopric and principality of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, bounded on the north by Upper Bavaria, on the eaſt by Auſtria and Stiria, on the ſouth by Carinthia and Tyrol, and on the weſt by Upper Bavaria. Its greateſt extent from eaſt to weſt 100 miles, and 64 from north to ſouth. This country is defended on all ſides by mountains and narrow paſſes, or rather conſiſts entirely of mountains and vallies. No manner of grain is ſown here, whence it is ſupplied with all its corn from Bavaria; but every part of it produces hay of a peculiar goodneſs, and this proves a fund for breeds of excellent cattle in it. The horſes here in particular are eſteemed for their beauty, hardineſs, and vigour. At Hallein, which ſtands about two hours' diſtance from the city of Salzburg, are ſalt-works, belonging to the ſovereign, in which ſalt of all colours, yellow, red, blue, and white, is hewn out from along the ſubterraneous lanes, and then afterwards diſſolved in freſh water, which is conveyed into pits, of the brine of which is made the fineſt ſalt; but theſe works are carried on only in ſummer, a ſufficient quantity being made in that ſeaſon, not only for home conſumption, but likewiſe to anſwer all foreign demands. Indeed, Bavaria is the only country to which it is exported, and there, according to an ancient compact made betwixt the two princes, it is exchanged for corn. In this archbiſhopric are likewiſe very conſiderable mines of gold, ſilver, copper, lead, iron, and lapis calaminaris. A great deal of ſteel and braſs is alſo made here, and the plenty of theſe laſt metals remarkably appears in the aſtoniſhing numbers of ſwords, ſabres, bayonets, muſkets, cannon, and mortars, which are to be ſeen in the armories all over the country. In the archbiſhopric are ſix cities, and twenty-five market towns. The eſtates of the nobility here enjoying lower juriſdiction over the vaſſals, are ſtyled hofmarke. All peaſants here univerſally are allowed the uſe of arms, and being from their early years trained up to ſhooting at a mark, and military duty, on occaſion prove a very ſerviceable body. The nobility here were formerly very numerous, but the policy of the princes ſet too many ſprings at work for the oppreſſing and extirpating of them, ſo that not ſo much as one at preſent remains, and their eſtates are now in the hands of the church. Though in this archbiſhopric the Roman Catholic doctrines and worſhip alone are tolerated, yet at the time of the reformation Lutheraniſm was embraced by great numbers, whom archbiſhop Matthew Langins ſtrove to haraſs and extirpate by oppreſſions and violence. But archbiſhop John James proceeded more mildly, and in order to reconcile all tempers, obtained the pope's licenſe to adminiſter the ſacrament in both kinds, in which he was followed by his ſucceſſor. But the moſt violent flame of perſecution here blazed out under archbiſhop Leopold Antony Eleutherius, baron of Firmian, whoſe ardour for ſuppreſſing Lutheraniſm in his province was ſo great, that the oppreſſed party applied for redreſs to the ſtates of that religion in the diet, who prevailed ſo far that, in the year 1732, permiſſion was granted to the Lutheran Salzburghers quietly to withdraw, together with their effects; and, accordingly, above 30,000 perſons embraced this indulgence, diſperſing themſelves in the other Proteſtant countries of Germany, Pruſſia, and even in the Engliſh colonies in America. In all which ſeveral places they were received with that benevolence and encouragement which their magnanimity deſerved; and ever ſince that time theſe emigrations have ſtill continued. Arno, the ſixth of its biſhops, according to the poſitive aſſertion of the Salzburg hiſtorians, was, in the year 798, created archbiſhop and metropolitan over Noricum, Bavaria, a part of Rhætia, Bohemia, Moravia, and Pannonia. Since the extinction likewiſe of the archbiſhop of Magdeburg, the archbiſhops of Salzburg are become primates of Germany without any competition. The lands belonging to this archbiſhopric are of very great value: and came to it partly by donations from the dukes of Bavaria, the kings of the Franks, nobles, and private perſons, or by purchaſe. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire is equal to that of an elector, being 60 horſe, and 277 foot, or 1828 florins; to the chamber at Wetzlar he pays 608 rixdollars 69 kruitzers. His revenues are eſtimated by Keyſler at 800,000 rixdollars; but a perſon, whoſe knowledge and veracity are equally indiſputable, and who has long lived at Salzburg, affirms, in a manuſcript, that the incomes ariſing from all his lands, amount, *totidem annis*, to no leſs than betwixt three and four millions of guilders. The military force of this archbiſhopric conſiſts only of one regiment of foot, containing 1000 men. The 50 halberdeers and the 50 trabants, or horſe guards, here, being rather inſtituted for the ſplendor of the court than the military eſtabliſhment; indeed, a greater number of ſoldiers in this country would be both needleſs and inconvenient, it being by means of its hills and narrow paſſes well fortified againſt any invaſion; it has beſides very few places fit for the encampment of an army, and little or no grain, not to mention its brave and expert peaſantry, who would prove a ſtout defence to it.

SALZKOTTEN, or *Soltkott*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn, which receives its name from ſalt ſprings found there: 6 miles SW. Paderborn, and 10 ESE. Lippſtatt. *Long.* 25. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

SALZLIEBENHALL, or *Salzgitter*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim, near which are ſome ſalt ſprings, belonging to the duke of Brunſwick: 11 miles N. Goſlar.

SALZOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 6 miles ESE. Aſcoli.

SALTZUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneburg, on the Werra, celebrated for its ſalt ſprings: 7 miles NW. Schmalkalden.

SALZWEDEL, or *Soltwedel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the Jetze, in a marſhy ſoil. It is divided into Old and New Town, ſeparated by a branch of the Jetze, each of which has its ſeparate churches and magiſtracy. It was formerly reckoned one of the Hanſe towns: the principal trade of inhabitants is brewing beer, with manufactures of cloth, ſerge, ſtockin &c.: 20 miles NNW. Gardeleben, and 48 ENE. Zelle.

SAMA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: 7 miles Oviedo.

SAMA, or *Schama*, a town of Africa, in the diſtrict of Anta, on Gold Coaſt, where the Dutch have a fort.

SAMA, or *Saint John*, a river of Africa, adored as a divinity by natives, it croſſes the Gold Coaſt, and runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 51. N.

SAMACHINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: miles NW. Ilimſk.

SAMADANG, a town of the iſland of Java, ſituated on a river, in interior part of the iſland: 160 miles SE. Batavia.

SAMADAVA, a town of Aſiatic Tuſkey, in the Arabian Irac, on Euphrates: 115 miles S. Bagdad.

SAMAGALOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobol on the Tara: 60 miles N. Krainſk.

SAMAK, or *Samahe*, an iſland in the ſouth-weſt part of the Gulf Perſia, about 12 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 48. 35. E. Greenwi *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

SAMALOUT, a town of Egypt, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Ni 14 miles S. Abu Girge, and 22 N. Athmunein.

SAMANA, an iſland near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola; miles long, and from 7 to 9 broad. *Long.* 69. 22. W. Greenwich. 19. 13. N.

SAMANA BAY, a bay between the iſlands of Samana and Hiſpanio

SAMANAH, a town of Hindooſtan: 50 miles W. Delhi.

SAMAR, or *Samal*, one of the Philippine Iſlands, 120 leagues in cumference, ſeparated by a narrow ſea from the ſouth-eaſt extremity the iſland of Luçon. In this iſland the ſoil is extremely fertile, eaſily tivated, and rewards the induſtry of the labourer with at leaſt forty Beſides other grain, the Indians ſow a conſiderable quantity of rice, which is wholly intended for the uſe of the parochial clergy, the ſettle of Manilla, and the governor of the province. The common food of natives conſiſts chiefly of a ſpecies of potatoe, yams, and a root named From the ſap of the cocoa, nipe, and cabonegro trees, they obtain the terials for an excellent ſpecies of brandy. The laſt of theſe owes its to the black colour of its fibres, which are manufactured by the nat into cables, and different kinds of cordage. The only inſtrument uſed the Indian, either for the purpoſe of war or induſtry, is a kind of cou de chaſſe, named cris, or campilan; an inſtrument which, after ſer him againſt the enemy, enables him to cut down the largeſt tree of wood, to be formed into a canoe, or ſplit into deals for more ordinary When the campilan has been ſo much worn as to be of little further vice to him, it is ſtill employed by his wife to grub up a light ſoil, which ſhe plants yams, potatoes, and other roots. Sugar canes, cabba garlic, onions, melons, the Chineſe oranges, lemons, vegetables, though in ſmall quantity, ſeveral other kinds of fruit, little known in rope, are cultivated in this iſland. It abounds in figs, of which Mr. gis reckoned no fewer than 13 or 14 different ſpecies, with a great var of perfumes. The natives are inſtructed to give particular attentio the culture of the cocoa-tree, which grows here to an uncommon Their woods produce the pumplemous, a ſpecies of orange, near inches in diameter, pepper, honey, and wax. Indeed, all theſe iſlands eminently diſtinguiſhed by the labours of the bee. The woods ſw with birds of almoſt every deſcription, particularly the common f which is, however, diſtinguiſhed from our's by the ſhortened proportion her body and legs. The colour of the hen is grey, with feathers ſpot like a partridge. There are three different ſpecies of turtle-dove. parroquet, cockatoo, and another pretty little ſpecies of the ſame ge no larger than a linnet, are ſurpriſingly common. There is alſo here a very ſmall bird of the diminutive ſize of a waſp, whoſe colo conſiſting in a ſhade of yellow, mixed with red and blue, are peculiarly vid and beautiful. Many kinds of monkies, one of which is remark large, roe-bucks, wild buffaloes, and other quadrupeds, abound in woods. The foot of a tall ſpecies of the figbanuan conſiſts in number folds of bark, which in a certain period of putrefaction are ſeparable w out art or difficulty. Theſe pierced together afford them a ſpecies of linen, harſh indeed, and diſagreeable to the ſkin, in its natural ſtate, which they have learned to render ſufficiently ſoft and pliable, by a p ration of lime. Beſides ſerving them as the materials of linen cloth, likewiſe uſeful to them for the purpoſes of cordage. The deportme the men is eaſy, open, and affable; the women are gay and li Among their productions of art, the Indian mat merits particular no which is a ſpecies of manufacture of ſuch fineneſs, that a piece of ſix could eaſily be put into a pocket. It is executed in various hand deſigns, and painted in very lively and elegant colours, which they the art of extracting from different trees. The hair of both ſexes markably fine, particularly that of the women, which they are accuſ to comb with great care, and to anoint, frequently, with the oil of the cocoa-nut, in order to ſtrengthen and render it of a deep black. Their noſes are ſhort and depreſſed, but the noſtrils are by no means dilated, like thoſe of the negro. The iron-tree, ebony, and dying wood, grow in every part of the iſland; and gold-duſt is found, in ſome quantity, in its more interior regions. The natives, eſpecially ſuch as reſide on the ſea coaſt, were formerly Mahometans; but the miſſionary Jeſuits converted them to the religion and allegiance of Spain. *Lat.* 12. 15. N.

SAMARA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Fort Percvolotſkaia, and runs into the Volga, near Samara, in the government of Simbirſk.

SAMARA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, at the union of the rivers Salmiſch and Sakmara: 12 miles N. Orenburg. *Long.* 72. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

SAMARA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, near the Volga: 76 miles SSE. Simbirſk. *Long.* 67. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

SAMARA, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volgivod: 8 miles from New Moſchow, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav.

SAMARAIN, or *Sermin*, a town of Syria, in the Pachalic of Aleppo: 25 miles SSW. Aleppo.

SAMARANG, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Java.

SAMARCAND, a city of Aſia, and capital of a province in Great Bukharia, called *Mawaralnahr*, or *Samarcand*; ſuppoſed to be the *Maracandus* of the ancients. In the time of Alexander, it was 12 leagues in circumference, incloſed with a wall, and having 12 iron gates, a league diſtant from each other; and at every two leagues there was a fort, able to contain a great body of troops: the walls were likewiſe ſtrengthened with battlements and towers, and ſurrounded with a very deep ditch, through which an aqueduct was laid, conveyed thither by leaden pipes, from a little river called *Sogd*, and thence into the city, which ſtood on the ſouth ſide of it, ſo that every great ſtreet had a canal of water running through it, and every houſe a fountain as well as garden. In the year 1220, this country was invaded by Jenghis Khan, and the city taken and plundered. At preſent Samarcand is the ſeat of a Tartar prince, and carries on a great trade with Perſia, Hindooſtan, Chineſe Tartary, &c. Although it falls ſhort of being ſo ſplendid as in times paſt, yet it is ſtill very large, and well peopled. It is fortified with ſtrong bulwarks of earth: and ſome of the private houſes are of ſtone, dug out of quarries, which are near the town. The academy of ſciences in this city, is one of the moſt eminent among the Mahometans, who reſort thither to ſtudy from all the neighbouring countries. The ſilk-paper made here is ſaid to be the moſt beautiful in all Aſia, and therefore in great requeſt throughout the Eaſt. The ſoil produces pears, apples, raiſins and melons, of an exquiſite taſte; and in ſuch plenty, that the empire of the Great Mogul, and part of Perſia, are ſupplied from hence. The little river Sogd, which glides by the town, would be of great uſe to the place, by opening a communication with the neighbouring dominions, if the inhabitants had the art and induſtry to make it navigable. The province of Samarcand or Mawaralnahr, is ſituated to the eaſt of Bukharia, and extends to the borders of Kaſhgar, being about 500 miles in length from weſt to eaſt, and 450 from north to ſouth. This country was formerly full of flouriſhing cities, moſt of which are at preſent ruined or fallen to decay. The ſituation of the city is in *Long.* 3. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

SAMARIEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Horn.

SAMAROVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 196 miles N. Tobolſk.

SAMARSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 9 miles W. Troitzk.

SAMATA, a town of Egypt: 7 miles NW. Dendera.

SAMATAN, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of L'Iſle en Jourdain: 5¾ leagues SE. Auch, and 3¼ SW. L'Iſle en Jourdain. *Long.* 18. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 29. N.

SAMBAANGAN, a cape and town on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Mindanao. *Long.* 133. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 7. 30. N.

SAMBALLAS, a name given to a great number of ſmall iſlands, near the coaſt of America, in the Spaniſh Main, of which three cluſters are called *Croeſas*, *Mulatas*, and *Sagua*. Theſe iſlands are ſcattered at very unequal diſtances, ſome only one, ſome two, ſome three, and ſome four miles from the ſhore, and from one another, exeending a very conſiderable diſtance along the northern ſhore of the Iſthmus of Darien. They ſeem to lie as it were parcelled out in cluſters; and between moſt of them are navigable channels, by which ſhips may paſs through, and range along the coaſt of the iſthmus, the ſea between them and it being navigable from one end to the other, and affording every where good anchoring in firm ſandy ground, with good landing, either on the iſlands or the main. In this long channel, a number of ſhips may always find ſhelter, be the wind which way it will; ſo that was the general rendezvous for the privateers on this coaſt. Moſt of theſe iſlands are low, flat, and ſandy, covered with a variety of trees, and abound with ſhell-fiſh of ſeveral kinds; ſome of them alſo afford ſprings of freſh-water, and convenient places for careening ſhips. The long channel between the Samballas and the Iſthmus, is from two to four miles in breadth, extending from Point Samballas to the Gulf of Darien, and the coaſt of the Iſthmus is full of ſandy bays, with many brooks of freſh water.

SAMBALLAS POINT, or *Point San Blas*, a cape of America, on the north coaſt of the Iſthmus of Darien. *Long.* 78. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 32. N.

SAMBAS, a town of the iſland of Borneo, and capital of the kingdom of the ſame name, on the weſt coaſt. The land is fertile, and in ſome places diamonds are found. *Long.* 127. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 20. N.

SAMBELONG ISLANDS, two or three iſlands in the Indian Sea, among the Nicobar Iſlands ſo called, a little to the north of the Great Nicobar.

SAMBLANCEY, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 10 miles NW. Tours.

SAMBRE, a river of France, which riſes near Nouvion, in the department of the Aiſne, paſſes by Chatillon, Landrecy, Barlemont, Maubeuge, Thuin, Marcheinnes au Pont, Charleroy, Chaſtelet, &c. and joins the Meuſe at Namur.

SAMBUNARA, a town of Africa, with a gold mine, to which it gives name, in the kingdom of Bambouk.

SAMBURGH HEAD, a cape of Scotland, at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the Iſland of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 39. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 44. N.

SAMEUR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 27 leagues SW. Tauris.

SAME, a town of the iſland of Cephalonia: 8 miles NE. Cephalonia.

SAMEN, a province of Abyſſinia, celebrated for its excellent iron.

SAMEN, or *Geſſenay*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a Landvogtey, in the canton of Berne, on a river of the ſame name: 24 miles S. Friburg, and 25 ESE. Lauſanne.

SAMER, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne: 2 poſts SSE. Boulogne, and 2½ N. Montreuil.

SAMEREIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles N. Knitterfeld.

SAMEY, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani, where the Engliſh have a factory.

SAMGANOODBA HARBOUR, a harbour on the north coaſt of the iſland of Oonalaſhka, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 166. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 55. N.

SAMI ISSURAM, a paſs of Hindooſtan, from the Carnatic, to the circar of Cuddapa, on the north ſide of the river Pennar: 16 miles NE. Cuddapa, and 46 W. Nellore.

SAMLAND, a province of Pruſſia, bounded on the north by the Baltic and the Curiſch Haff, on the eaſt by Pruſſian Lithuania, on the ſouth by Natangen, and on the weſt by the Baltic; about 70 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. This province abounds in large foreſts and lakes; the ſoil is generally ſandy, and the principal productions are barley and peas: the foreſts abound with junipers, and the lakes with fiſh. Konigſberg is the capital.

SAMMADE, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: 3 leagues SSE. St. Sever, and 5 NE. Orthez.

SAMMAN, a town of Arabia Deſerta: 188 miles W. Cathem.

SAMMAN, a town of Arabia Deſerta: 120 miles SSW. Cathem.

SAMMANGER-FIOERD, a bay of the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway, 16 miles long, and half a mile wide, the entrance 12 miles S. Berghen.

SAMOCRAT, a town of Egypt: 6 miles S. Foua.

SAMOEN, a town of Savoy, in the lordſhip of Faucigny: 24 miles E. Geneva, and 12 N. Salanche.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the north by Courland, on the eaſt by Lithuania, on the ſouth by Pruſſia, and on the weſt by Pruſſia and the Baltic; about 150 miles in length, and 90 in breadth. This country anciently belonged to Lithuania, and, together with that province, was governed either by one duke or ſovereign, or formed an oligarchy. In the year 1404, Samogitia was ceded to the knights of the Teutonic order; but about four years afterwards, it was taken from them. In 1411, the knights had a promiſe that this duchy ſhould again revert to the order after the death of king Uladiſlaus Jagello, and the next great duke Alexander. In 1413, the Samogitians embraced the Chriſtian religion; and a biſhop's ſee, and other ſmall eccleſiaſtical offices were erected in this duchy. The country is woody, and has many fertile ſpots. The meadows feed abundance of cattle, and the horſes are particularly excellent. In the woods are found bears and elks. Bees are abundant, and large quantities of wax and honey are collected. The inhabitants are robuſt and clowniſh, but reckoned honeſt and juſt in their dealings; they are ſaid to have a ſingular cuſtom, viz. no young woman is permitted to walk abroad in the night without a light in the hand, and two bells at the girdle. The province is ſubdivided into twenty-five diſtricts. The principal towns are Roſienne and Medniki.

SAMOREHILL, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Sligo.

SAMORIA, a town of Hungary, ſituated in the iſland of Schutt: 8 miles SE. Preſburg.

SAMOS, a town of Hungary: 10 miles NNE. Caſchau.

SAMOS, a river which riſes in Tranſilvania, 18 miles S. Coloſvar, and runs into the Theyſs, 12 miles N. Eſted, in Hungary.

SAMOS, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, 24 miles long, and 10 wide. Whilſt Greece was in its ſplendour, this iſland was populous and well cultivated. M. Tourneſort, when he viſited it, eſtimated the population at 12,000 men, all of the Greek church. It is the ſee of a Greek biſhop, united with Nicaria. Samos is ſeparated from the continent of Aſia by a narrow ſtrait, called the *Little Boghas*, and towards the weſt from the iſland of Nicaria, by a channel called the *Great Boghas*. The fertility of the iſland of Samos was matter of admiration with the ancients: Strabo was charmed with every individual thing in it, except the wine: Athenæus afterwards Æthlius, reports that the fig-trees, apple-trees, roſe-trees, and the vines too, of this iſland bore fruit twice a year. Pliny takes notice of the pomegranates of Samos, ſome of which had red ſeeds, others white. Here are abundance of wild-fowl, partridges, woodcocks, ſnipes, thruſhes, wood-pigeons, turtle-doves, wheat-ears, &c. There are no rabbits in Samos, but abundance of hares, wild-boars, goats, and ſome deer. They breed much cattle: they have fewer ſheep than goats. The French lade a bark with wool once a year. In Samos are ſome iron-mines. The emery-ſtone is not ſcarce in this iſland. Oker is common. All the mountains of this iſland are of white marble. The Samians live at their eaſe, and are not tyranniſed over by the Turks. The habit of the women is a veſt, after the Turkiſh manner, with a red coif, and a taſſel of yellow or white, which hangs down their back, as does their hair, which moſt commonly they part into a couple of treſſes, at the bottom whereof hangs a bunch of ſmall plates of block-tin, or ſilver of a coarſe alloy, for they have ſcarcely any other in this country. The land-tax here is about 12,000 crowns. A tenth is likewiſe paid out of all ſorts of grain and fruit, without excepting the very onions and gourds: they have abundance of melons, lentiles, French-beans, &c. The Muſcadine grapes are the beſt fruit of the iſland. They gather about 3000 barrels of Muſcadine at Samos, each barrel weighing 158 pounds four ounces, but the whole quantity of oil ſeldom exceeds 800 or 900 barrels, as much as the barrels of wine. They every year lade three barks with wheat for France. The poorer ſort, in making their bread, mix half wheat and half barley and white millet. Some mix only millet and barley, of both which they have great plenty in this iſland. The pine-trees in the north of the iſland, yield about 300 or 400 quintals of pitch, worth a crown a quintal, which pay four per cent. cuſtom. The ſilk of this iſland is very fine; it is worth four ſhillings a pound; this traffic, one year with another, may be rated at 20,000 or 25,000 crowns. Their honey and wax are admirable; fifty pounds weight of honey ſells for a crown, but their wax is worth five-pence a pound. They gather no leſs than 200 quintals of honey; but of wax ſcarce 100; the quintal weighs 140 pounds. The ſcammony of Samos is not ſo good as that of Aleppo. Samos contains ſeveral towns, or rather villages. The principal harbour is that of Vati, on the north ſide of the iſland. *Long*. 44. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 43. N.

SAMOS, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 18 miles SE. Lugo.

SAMOSGO, a caſtle of Hungary: 17 miles SSE. Korpona.

SAMOSVIVAR, a town of Tranſilvania, on the Samos: 18 miles N. Coloſvar, and 240 E. Vienna. *Long*. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 18. N.

SAMOTMAT, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sus, near the coaſt of the Atlantic.

SAMOTRAKI, a ſmall iſland of the Mediterranean: 4 miles W. Corfu.

SAMOTRAKI, or *Samondraki*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, ſituated between the iſland of Stalimene, and the coaſt of Romania, anciently called *Samothracia*, and before that *Melites*, *Leucoſia*, and *Leucania*; *Saocris*, *Electria*, and *Dardania*: the town of the ſame name has a ſpacious harbour. *Long*. 43. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 18. N.

SAMPEL, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Ukeley: 4 miles S. Plate, in the New Mark of Brandenburg.

SAMPFREA, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands of Scotland: 3 miles S. Yell.

SAMPIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Mihiel: 1¼ league S. St. Mihiel, and 1¾ NW. Commercy.

SAMPIT, a town of the iſland of Borneo, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt, near a river of the ſame name: 140 miles W. Banjar Maſſim.

SAMPSON, one of the Scilly Iſlands.

SAMSOE, an iſland of Denmark, between North Jutland and Zealand, twelve miles long from north to ſouth, and where wideſt four, but in ſome places hardly one, from eaſt to weſt. The ſoil is for the moſt fertile, and in particular produces good peas. The inhabitants carry ſome commerce, in ſmall veſſels. *Long*. 10. 30. E. Greenwich. 55. 56. N.

SAMSOUN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natoli 16 miles NNW. Milets.

SAMSOUN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramani 50 miles NW. Tocat.

SAMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 4 miles S Potzdam.

SAN-YAM-LION, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long*. 138. 35. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. 7. N.

SAN, a river of Poland, which runs into the Viſtula, at Sandomirz.

SAN, a river of China, which riſes in the frontiers of Tartary, 135. *Lat*. 40. 20.; and runs into the Gulf Leao-tong, *Long*. 135. 14. Ferro; *Lat*. 39. 9. N.

SAN, or *Tanah*, a town of Egypt, on a canal which runs from the N into the Lake Menzaleh: 26 miles E. Manſora, and 29 SE. Damiett *Long*. 49. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 30. 55. N.

SAN BLAS, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 59 miles E. Havanna.

SAN DIEGO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 60 miles WSW. Havann

SAN FELICE, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 12 mi NNW. Civdad Rodrigo.

SAN JUAN, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 15 miles SSW. H vanna.

SAN JUAN, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 42 miles WNW. Yago.

SAN JUAN, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 15 miles SW. Villa Principe.

SAN LORENZO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 105 miles S Havanna.

SAN LUIS, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 25 miles S. Spirito Sant

SAN MARCO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 70 miles NW. V del Principe.

SAN MIGUEL, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 50 miles SW. Havan

SAN MIGUEL, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 40 miles N. Trinid

SAN MIGUEL, ſee *St. Miguel*.

SAN PEDRO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 15 miles NE. So

SAN PEDRO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 35 miles S. Havanna

SAN PEDRO, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 20 mi S. Santander.

SAN PEDRO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 65 miles SW. Havan

SAN PEDRO DE MAYOLON, a town of the iſland of Cuba: miles N. Trinidad.

SAN PEDRO D'ARLANZA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: miles ESE. Burgos, and 27 NNW. Oſma.

SAN ROQUE, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 16 mi SSE. Santander.

SAN ROQUE, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, where Spaniards formed a camp, for the purpoſe of beſieging Gibraltar: 3 mi N. Gibraltar.

SANA, a river of Boſnia, which runs into the river Unna: oppo Novi.

SANA, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, ſituated at the f of Mount Nikkum, on which are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of a caſ which the Arabs ſuppoſe to have been built by Shem. Near this mo tain ſtands the caſtle, a rivulet runs upon the other ſide; and near it is Buſtan el Metwokkel, a ſpacious garden. The walls of the city, wh are built of bricks, exclude this garden, which is encloſed within a of its own. The city, properly ſo called, is not very extenſive; one walk round it all in an hour. The city gates are ſeven. Here are a nu ber of moſques, ſome of which have been built by Turkiſh Pachas. S has the appearance of being more populous than it actually is; for g dens occupy a part of the ſpace within the walls. In Sana are only public baths; but many noble palaces. At Sana, and in the other citi the Eaſt, are great ſimſeras, or caravanſeras, for merchants and travell Each different commodity is ſold in a ſeparate market. In the market bread, none but women are to be ſeen; and their little ſhops are porta Fruits are, however, very plenteous at Sana. Here are more than tw different ſpecies of grapes, which, as they do not all ripen at the time, continue to afford a delicious refreſhment for ſeveral months. G quantities of grapes are dried here; and the exportation of raiſins f Sana is conſiderable. One ſort of theſe grapes are without ſtones, contains only a ſoft grain, the preſence of which is not perceptible in ing the raiſin. In the caſtle, which ſtands on a hill, are two pala The reigning iman reſides in the city: 128 miles NNE. Mocha. L 44. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 21. N.

SANA, or *Sarine*, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Aa miles W. Berne.

SANA, or *Zana*, a town of South America, in Peru, and capital juriſdic juriſdiction, in the biſhopric of Truxillo. The juriſdiction extends about 15 leagues along the ſea coaſt. The ſoil level and fertile, but the heat is ſometimes almoſt inſupportable. The town is ſituated in a charming vally, fertile in fruit and corn, and adorned with the moſt beautiful flowers, for which reaſon it has been ſometimes called *Miraſloris*. It is in a ſtate of decay: 30 leagues N. Truxillo.

SANAA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 80 leagues NE. Aden.

SANAFIR, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea: 408 miles NNW. Jidda, and 90 SE. Tor. *Long.* 52. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 45. N.

SANAN, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 36 miles NNW. Abu Ariſch.

SANARICA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 9 miles NNE. Aleſſano.

SANAUJA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 12 miles NNE. Cervera.

SANCERGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sancerre: 3 leagues S. Sancerre, and 6¼ E. Bourges.

SANCERRE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Cher. In the years 1569 and 1572, this place was bravely defended by the Proteſtants, but in 1573, after another tireſome and bloody ſiege, they were compelled by famine to ſurrender, on which the fortifications were immediately demoliſhed: 7½ leagues NE. Bourges, and 8 NNW. Nevers. *Long.* 20. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

SANCEY L'EGLISE, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baume-les-Dames: 3½ leagues ESE. Baume-les-Dames, and 3 W. St. Hypolite.

SANCHEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaudun: 4 leagues NW. Chateaudun, and 5 SSE. Chartres.

SAN-CHOUI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 15 miles NE. Ping.

SAN-CHOUI-HOTUN, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 570 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 144. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 9.

SAN-CHOUI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quan-tong: 25 miles W. Canton.

SANCIAN, or *Chang-tchuen-chan*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, near the coaſt of China, where the celebrated Francis Xavier lies buried. The iſland contains five villages, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen: 40 miles SW. Macao.

SANCOINS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Cher: 4½ leagues SW. Nevers, and 8½ SE. Bourges. *Long.* 20. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

SANCRI, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 20 leagues SE. Laſſa.

SANCY LE BAS, a town of France, in the department of the Mozelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briey: 3 leagues W. Thionville, and 2 N. Briey.

SANDA, one of the Orkney Iſlands, about 12 miles in length, but ſeldom above a mile in breadth. The form is very irregular, and by reaſon of its ſeveral extended points and indentations, ſuppoſed to reſemble a lobſter. It is ſeparated from the iſland of Stronſay, on the ſouth, by a channel, about a league broad: from the iſland of Eday, on the weſt, by a channel, half a league broad; and on the north from North Ronaldſhay by a channel, varying in breadth from one league to two and a half. The ſoil is generally ſandy, with ſome quarries of free-ſtone at the weſt end. About 500 or 550 tons of kelp are made, one year with another, in this iſland. The number of ſouls in the iſland is about 1772. *Long.* 1. 45. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 7. N.

SANDA, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, ſeparated from the ſouthern extremity of the county of Argyle, by a ſtrait about a mile in breadth. *Long.* 2 24. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 22. N.

SAND-ABAD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 7 leagues SSW. Amadan.

SANDAL, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, about 24 miles long, and one broad: 48 miles N. Petrozavodſk.

SANDALA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

SANDARLIK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 4 miles S. Pergamo.

SANDAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 6 miles WNW. Leypa.

SANDAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg, on the Elbe: 48 miles NNE. Magdeburg.

SANDBACH, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated on the Wheelock, near the grand canal, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 11 miles SE. Northwich, and 161 NW. London.

SANDBERG, a mountain of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz: 3¼ miles SSE. Waldenburg.

SANDE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 1 league N. Lamego.

SANDE, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 10 miles from Stromſoe.

SANDECZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, belonging to Auſtria: 42 miles SE. Cracow, and 75 SSW. Sandomirz.

SANDEFIOERD, a ſea-port town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania, with a good harbour, and convenient wharf: 6 miles S. Tonſberg.

SANDERA, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, 2 miles long, and nearly as much wide. *Long.* 4. 19. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 52. N.

SANDERSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Deſſau, on the Wipper: 16 miles SE. Quedlingburg, and 31 SW. Deſſau. *Long.* 29. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

SANDERSON'S HOPE, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of North America, in that part of the North Atlantic Ocean called *Davis's Straits*. *Long.* 67. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 66. 20. N.

SANDFLETH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, near the Weſer: 11 miles S. Carlſburg.

SANDGATE, a ſmall place of England, in the county of Kent, cloſe to the ſea, and defended by a caſtle on which about 16 guns are mounted: 11 miles S. Dover, and 73 ESE. London.

SANDHAMN, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, where all veſſels to and from Stockholm are examined: 10 miles E. Stockholm.

SANDHED, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: 5 miles SE. Fahlun.

SANDHEM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 18 miles NW. Jonkioping.

SANDILAN, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the weſt coaſt of Mull.

SANDILLON, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: 3 leagues SE. Orleans.

SANDNES, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: 36 miles NE. Chriſtianſand.

SANDO, one of the ſmaller Japaneſe Iſlands, ſituated to the north of Niphon.

SANDOE, one of the Faroe Iſlands, in the North Sea, about 10 miles long, and 5 broad. On the ſouth ſide of the iſland are ſome rocks, and a dangerous whirlpool.

SANDOMIR, or *Sendomirz*, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate, ſituated on an eminence near the Viſtula, not far from its conflux with the San. Its delightful ſituation rendered it the favourite reſidence of Caſimir the Great, and other kings of Poland. This city is well fortified, both by nature and art; and in it are ſeveral colleges. The caſtle, which ſtands on a ſteep rock, was blown up by the Swedes, in 1656. A provincial court of juſtice is held here. The Sandomirian Staroſtey was the only one in Poland that could neither be mortgaged, nor let on a perpetual leaſe. In the year 1259, the Tartars and Ruſſians committed terrible ravages in this city, and put the inhabitants to the ſword. On the 22d of Auguſt, 1702, the nobility entered into a confederacy at Sandomir, and engaged by a ſolemn vow to defend their religion, their liberty, and their lawful king, Auguſtus II. It is now ſubject to Auſtria: 80 miles ENE. Cracow, and 250 S. Konigſberg.

SANDOWN BAY, a large bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, between White Cliffe and Dunnoſe.

SANDOWN CASTLE, a fort of England, in the county of Kent, near Deal.

SANDSEE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtat: 16 miles N. Aichſtat, and 4 ENE. Spalt.

SANDSIO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 24 miles NNW. Carlſcrona.

SANDSVOR, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 35 miles SW. Chriſtiania.

SANDSLAKE, a river of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand, which runs into the Aardelsfiord, 25 miles NNE. Stavanger.

SANDVLIET, or *Santvliet*, a town of Brabant, firſt begun as a fortreſs, in the year 1624, by the marquis of Spinola, to ſtop the incurſions of the Hollanders, and aſſiſt in the ſhutting in the beſieged; and finiſhed in the year 1628. Soon after its being completed, it was taken by the Dutch, who, however, were compelled to reſign it to the Spaniards the year following, 1629, when their troops were engaged in the ſiege of Bois-le-Duc. In the year 1705, the allies inveſted it, and ſix days after the trenches were opened, 700 men, which compoſed the garriſon, were made priſoners of war on the 30th of October. The fortifications were demoliſhed a little while after: 11 miles NNW. Antwerp, and 25 SW. Breda.

SANDUSKY, a river of North America, which runs into the Sanduſky Lake, 8 miles from the town of Sanduſky.

SANDUSKY, a lake of North America, on the ſouth-weſt of Lake Erie, with which it communicates, 35 miles in circumference.

SANDUSKY TOWN, a town of North America, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Lake Erie. *Long.* 82. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 47. N.

SANDWICH, a town of England, in the county of Kent. It has ſtill a wall on the north and weſt ſides, and a rampart and a ditch on the others. It ſuffered much by the Danes, &c. whoſe king, Canute, here ſlit the noſes and cut off the hands of thoſe Engliſhmen, who were given as hoſtages to his father, Swenn. In 1217, it was burnt by the French, and again in 1457. It had two monaſteries, and other religious foundations. It was firſt incorporated by the name of barons, and in the reign of Edward III. by the ſtyle of mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It was reckoned one of the Cinque Ports, even in the reign of William the Conqueror. The members belonging to it are Fordwich, Deal, Walmer, Ramſgate, Reculver, Stonar, and Sar. The harbour has for many years been ſo choked up with ſands, and by a ſhip of great burden, of Paul IV. ſunk in the channel, that here is not depth of water for veſſels of a conſiderable ſize. The wool ſtaple was removed hither from Queenborough, in the reign of Richard II.; and ſome Walloons and Dutchmen, who fled hither in the reign of queen Elizabeth, from perſecution, ſet up the manufacture of cloth; but the chief trade of the town is in ſhipping and malting. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has two markets weekly, Wedneſday and Saturday: 14 miles N. Dover, and 67 E. London.

SANDWICH, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, in Barnſtable Bay. *Long*. 70. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 41. 17. N.

SANDWICH ISLAND, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of New Ireland. *Long*. 149. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 3. 5. S.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Cook and captain King, in the year 1778, and thus deſcribed by captain King, after viſiting them a ſecond time, in the year 1779: This group conſiſts of eleven iſlands, extending in latitude from 18. 54. to 22. 15. N. and in longitude from 199. 36. to 205. 06. E. They are called by the natives, 1. Owhyee. 2. Mowee. 3. Ranai, or Oranai. 4. Morotinnee, or Morokinnee. 5. Kahourowee, or Tahoorowa. 6. Morotoi, or Morokoi. 7. Woahoo, or Oahoo. 8. Atooi, Atowi, or Towi, and ſometimes Kowi. 9. Neheehow, or Oneeheow. 10. Oreehoua, or Reehoua; and 11. Tahoora, and are all inhabited, excepting Morotinnee and Tahoora. Beſides the iſlands above enumerated, we were told by the Indians, that there is another called *Modoopapapa*, or *Kamodoopapapa*, lying to the weſt-ſouth-weſt of Tahoora, which is low and ſandy, and viſited only for the purpoſe of catching turtle, and ſea fowl; and as I could never learn that they knew of any others, it is probable that none exiſt in their neighbourhood. They were named by captain Cook *The Sandwich Iſlands*, in honour of the earl of Sandwich, under whoſe adminiſtration he had enriched geography with ſo many ſplendid and important diſcoveries. The climate of the Sandwich Iſlands differs very little from that of the Weſt India Iſlands, which lie in the ſame latitude. Upon the whole, perhaps, it may be rather more temperate. The thermometer, on ſhore, in Karakakooa Bay, never roſe higher than 88, and that but one day; its mean height at noon was 83. In Wymoa Bay, its mean height at noon was 76, and when out at ſea 75. The mean height of the thermometer at noon, in Jamaica is about 86, at ſea 80. Whether they be ſubject to the ſame violent winds and hurricanes, we could not diſcover, as we were not there in any of the ſtormy months. However, as the natives gave us no poſitive teſtimony of the fact, and no traces of their effects were any where viſible, it is probable that, in this reſpect, they reſemble the Society and Friendly Iſlands, which are in a great meaſure free from theſe dreadful viſitations. During the four winter months that we remained amongſt theſe iſlands, there was more rain, eſpecially in the interior parts, than uſually falls during the dry ſeaſon in the iſlands of the Weſt Indies. We generally ſaw clouds collecting round the tops of the hills, and producing rain to leeward; but after they are ſeparated from the land by the wind, they diſperſe and are loſt, and others ſucceed in their place. This happened daily at Owhyee, the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, ſucceſſive ſhowers falling in the inland country; with fine weather, and a clear ſky, at the ſea ſhore. The winds, in general, were from eaſt-ſouth-eaſt to north-eaſt; though they ſometimes varied a few points each way to the north and ſouth; but theſe were light, and of ſhort duration. In the harbour of Karakakooa, we had a conſtant land and ſea breeze, every day and night. The currents ſeemed very uncertain, ſometimes ſetting to windward; and at other times to leeward, without any regularity. They did not appear to be governed by the winds, nor any other cauſe that I can aſſign: they frequently ſet to windward againſt a freſh breeze. The tides are very regular, flowing and ebbing ſix hours each. The flood comes from the eaſtward; and it is high water, at the full and change of the moon, forty-five minutes paſt three, apparent time. Their greateſt riſe is two feet ſeven inches; and we always obſerved the water to be four inches higher when the moon was above the horizon than when it was below. The quadrupeds in theſe, as well as in all other iſlands that have been diſcovered in the South Sea, are confined to three ſorts: dogs, hogs, and rats. The number of dogs in theſe iſlands did not appear to be nearly equal, in proportion, to thoſe in Otaheite. But, on the other hand, they abound much more in hogs; and the breed is of a larger and weightier kind. The ſupply of proviſions, of this kind, which we got from them, was really aſtoniſhing: we were near four months either cruiſing in the harbour, or off Owhyee; during all this time, a large allowance of freſh pork was conſtantly ſerved to both crews; ſo that our conſumption was computed at about ſixty puncheons of five hundred weight each. Beſides this, and the incredible waſte which, in the midſt of ſuch plenty, was not to be guarde againſt, ſixty puncheons more were ſalted for ſea ſtore. The greateſt par of this ſupply was drawn from the iſland of Owhyee alone, and yet w could not perceive that it was at all drained, or even that the abundanc had any way decreaſed. The birds of theſe iſlands are beautiful and numerous, though not various. There are four which ſeem to belong to th *trochili*, or honey ſuckers, of Linnæus. There is a ſpecies of thruſh with a grey breaſt; and a ſmall bird of the fly-catcher kind, a rail, wit very ſhort wings, and no tail, which, on that account we named *rallu ecaudatus*. Ravens are found here, but they are very ſcarce; their colour is dark brown, inclining to black, and their notes differ from the European. Here are, alſo, owls; plovers of two ſorts, one very like th whiſtling plover of Europe; a large white pigeon; a bird with a lon tail, whoſe colour is black, the vent and feathers under the wing (which i much longer than is uſually ſeen in the generality of birds, except birds o paradiſe) are yellow; and the common water or darker hen. Their vegetable productions are nearly the ſame with the reſt of the South-Sea Iſlands. The bread-fruit-trees thrive here; not in ſuch abundance, but produc double the quantity they do on the rich plains of Otaheite. Their ſugar-canes are of a very unuſual ſize: one of them was brought to us, at Atooi measuring eleven inches and a quarter in circumference, and having fourteen feet eatable. At Oneeheow, they brought us ſeveral large roots, of brown colour, ſhaped like a yam, and from ſix to ten pounds in weight. The juice, which it yields in great abundance, was found to be an excellent ſubſtitute for ſugar. The inhabitants of the Sandwich Iſlands are undoubtedly of the ſame race with thoſe of New Zealand, the Society an Friendly Iſlands, Eaſter Iſland, and the Marqueſas; a race that poſſeſſes, without any intermixture, all the known lands between the latitudes of 4 ſouth and 20 north, and between the longitudes of 184 and 260 eaſt. Th natives of theſe iſlands are, in general, above the middle ſize, and we made; they walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearin great fatigue; though, upon the whole, the men are ſomewhat inferior, i point of ſtrength and activity, to the Friendly Iſlanders; and the wome leſs delicately limbed than thoſe of Otaheite. Their complexion is rathe darker than that of the Otaheiteans, and they are not altogether ſo handſome a people; however, many of both ſexes had fine open countenances and the women, in particular, had good eyes and teeth, and a ſweetne and ſenſibility of look which rendered them very engaging. Their hai is of a browniſh black, and neither uniformly ſtraight, like that of the Indians of America, nor uniformly curling, as amongſt the African Negroes but varying in this reſpect, like the hair of Europeans. One ſtriking peculiarity in the features of every part of this great nation, I do not remember to have ſeen any where mentioned; which is, that even in the handſomeſt faces, there is always a fulneſs of the noſtril, without any flatneſs o ſpreading of the noſe, that diſtinguiſhes them from Europeans. It is no improbable that this may be the effect of their uſual mode of ſalutation which is performed by preſſing the ends of their noſes together. The whol number of inhabitants cannot be leſs than 400,000. It was, here, in th iſland of Owhyee, that the celebrated captain Cook loſt his life, in a quarrel with the natives. Captain King, however, ſays, notwithſtanding th irreparable loſs we ſuffered from the ſudden reſentment and violence o theſe people, yet, in juſtice to their general conduct, it muſt be acknowledged, that they are of the moſt mild and affectionate diſpoſition; equally remote from the extreme levity and fickleneſs of the Otaheiteans, and th diſtant gravity and reſerve of the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands. The appear to live in the utmoſt harmony and friendſhip with one another. The women who had children were remarkable for their tender and conſtant attention to them; and the men would often lend their aſſiſtance i thoſe domeſtic offices, with a willingneſs that does credit to their feelings. It muſt, however, be obſerved, that they fall very ſhort of the other iſlanders in that beſt teſt of civilization, the reſpect to the women. Their natural capacity ſeems, in no reſpect, below the common ſtandard of mankind. Their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of thei manufactures, are certainly adequate to the circumſtances of their ſituation, and the natural advantages they enjoy. The eager curioſity wit which they attended the armourer's forge, and the many expedients the had invented, even before we left the iſlands, for working the iron the had procured from us, into ſuch forms as were beſt adapted to thei purpoſes, were ſtrong proofs of docility and ingenuity. Though th cuſtom of eating the bodies of their enemies be not known, by poſitive evidence, to exiſt in any of the South-Sea Iſlands, except New Zealand, yet it is extremely probable that it was originally prevalent in them all. The ſacrificing human victims, which ſeems evidently to be a relic of thi horrid practice, ſtill obtains univerſally amongſt theſe iſlanders; and it i eaſy to conceive why the New Zealanders ſhould retain the repaſt, whic was probably the laſt act of theſe ſhocking rites, longer than the reſt o their tribe, who were ſituated in more mild and fruitful climates. As th inhabitants of the Sandwich Iſlands certainly bear a nearer reſemblance t thoſe of New Zealand, both in their perſons and diſpoſitions, than to any other people of this family, ſo it was ſtrongly ſuſpected, by Mr. Anderſon,

ſon, that, like them, they ſtill continue to feaſt on human fleſh. The inhabitants of theſe iſlands differ from thoſe of the Friendly Iſles, in ſuffering, almoſt univerſally, their beards to grow. There were, indeed, a few, amongſt whom was the old king, that cut it off entirely, and others that wore it only on the upper lip. Both ſexes wear necklaces, made of ſtrings of ſmall variegated ſhells; and an ornament, in the form of the handle of a cup, about two inches long, and half an inch broad, made of wood, ſtone, or ivory, finely poliſhed, which is hung about the neck, by fine threads of twiſted hair, doubled, ſometimes a hundred fold. Inſtead of this ornament, ſome of them wear, on their breaſts, a ſmall human figure, made of bone, ſuſpended in the ſame manner. The fan, or fly-trap, is alſo an ornament uſed by both ſexes. The moſt ordinary kind are made of the fibres of the cocoa-nut, tied looſe, in bunches, to the top of a ſmooth, poliſhed, handle; the tail-feathers of the cock, and of the tropic bird, are alſo uſed, in the ſame manner: but the moſt valuable are thoſe which have the handle made of the arm or leg bones of an enemy, ſlain in battle, and which are preſerved with great care, and handed down from father to ſon, as trophies of ineſtimable value. The cuſtom of tattowing the body, they have, in common with the reſt of the natives of the South Sea Iſlands; but it is only at New Zealand, and the Sandwich Iſlands that they tattow the face. There is, alſo, this difference between the two laſt: that in the former, it is done in elegant ſpiral volutes; and in the latter, in ſtraight lines, croſſing each other at right angles. The hands and arms of the women are, alſo, very neatly marked; and they have a ſingular cuſtom amongſt them, the meaning of which we could never learn, that of tattowing the tip of the tongues of the females. The dreſs of the men generally conſiſts only of a piece of thick cloth, called the maro, ten or twelve inches broad, which they paſs between the legs, and tie round the waiſt. This is the common dreſs of all ranks of people. Their mats, ſome of which are beautifully manufactured, are of various ſizes, but moſtly about five feet long, and four broad. Theſe they throw over their ſhoulders, and bring forward before; but they are ſeldom uſed, except in time of war, for which purpoſe they ſeem better adapted than for ordinary uſe, being of a thick and cumberſome texture, and capable of breaking the blow of a ſtone, or any blunt weapon. Their feet are generally bare, except when they have occaſion to travel over the burnt ſtones, when they ſecure them with a ſort of ſandal, made of cords, twiſted from the fibres of the cocoa-nut. Such is the ordinary dreſs of theſe iſlanders; but they have another appropriated to their chiefs, and uſed on ceremonious occaſions, conſiſting of a feathered cloke and helmet, which, in point of beauty and magnificence, is, perhaps, nearly equal to that of any nation in the world. Theſe feathered dreſſes ſeemed to be exceedingly ſcarce, appropriated to perſons of the higheſt rank, and worn by the men only. The common dreſs of the women bears a cloſe reſemblance to that of the men. They wrap round the waiſt a piece of cloth, that reaches half way down the thigh; and ſometimes in the cold of the evening they appeared with looſe pieces of fine cloth, wrapped ſeveral times round the waiſt, and deſcending to the leg, ſo as to have exactly the appearance of a full, ſhort, petticoat. Their hair is cut ſhort behind, and turned up before, as is the faſhion of the Otaheitans and New Zealanders. The food of the lower claſs of people conſiſts, principally, of fiſh and vegetables; ſuch as yams, ſweet potatoes, tarrow, plantains, ſugar-canes, and bread. To theſe, the people of a higher rank add the fleſh of hogs and dogs, dreſſed in the ſame manner as at the Society Iſlands. They alſo eat fowls, of the ſame domeſtic kind with our's; but they are neither plentiful nor much eſteemed by them. The way of ſpending their time appears to be very ſimple, and to admit of little variety. They riſe with the ſun, and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to reſt a few hours after ſun-ſet. The making of canoes and mats form the occupations of the erees; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth; and the towtows are principally engaged in the plantations, and fiſhing. Their idle hours are filled up with various amuſements. Their young men and women are fond of dancing, and, on more ſolemn occaſions, they have boxing and wreſtling matches. Their muſic is, alſo, of a ruder kind, having neither flutes, nor reeds, nor inſtruments of any other ſort, that we ſaw, except drums of various ſizes. But their ſongs, which they ſung in parts, and accompany with gentle motions of the arms, in the ſame manner as the Friendly Iſlanders, had a very pleaſing effect. It is very remarkable, that the people of theſe iſlands are great gamblers. They have a game very much like our draughts, but, if we may judge from the number of ſquares, it is much more intricate. Swimming is not only a neceſſary art, in which both their men and their women are more expert than any people we had hitherto ſeen, but a favourite diverſion among them. Their cloth is made of the ſame materials, and in the ſame manner as at the Friendly and Society iſlands. Their fiſhing-hooks are made of mother-of-pearl, bone, or wood, pointed and barbed with ſmall bones, or tortoiſe-ſhell. They are of various ſizes and forms; but the moſt common are about two or three inches long, and made in the ſhape of a ſmall fiſh, which ſerves as a bait, having a bunch of feathers tied to the head or tail. Thoſe with which they fiſh for ſharks are of a very large ſize, being, generally, ſix or eight inches long. Their inſtruments of war are ſpears, daggers, called pahooas, clubs, and ſlings. The people of theſe iſlands are manifeſtly divided into three claſſes: the firſt are the erees, or chiefs of each diſtrict; one of whom is ſuperior to the reſt, and is called, at Owhyee, eree-taboo, and eree-moee; the ſecond claſs are thoſe who appear to enjoy a right of property, without authority; the third are the towtows, or ſervants, who have neither rank nor property. It is pretty clear that the government is hereditary; which, alſo, makes it very probable, that the inferior titles and property itſelf deſcend in the ſame courſe. The religion of theſe people reſembles, in moſt of its principal features, that of the Society and Friendly Iſlands. Their morals, their whattas, their idols, their ſacrifices, and their ſacred ſongs, all of which they have in common with each other, are convincing proofs, that their religious notions are derived from the ſame ſource. Human ſacrifices are more frequent here, according to the account of the natives themſelves, than in any other iſlands we viſited; theſe horrid rites are not only had recourſe to upon the commencement of war, and preceding great battles, and other ſignal enterprizes, but the death of any conſiderable chief calls for a ſacrifice of one or more towtows, according to his rank. *Long.* 199. 20. to 201. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 30. to 22. 15. N.

SANDWICH-LAND, a name given by captain Cook to the moſt ſouthernly land diſcovered in the South Atlantic Ocean; otherwiſe called *Southern Thule.* *Lat.* 59. 13. S.

SANDWYCH, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: 24 miles SSW. Chriſtiania.

SANDWYCK, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 56 miles NNE. Romſdal.

SANDY BAY, a bay on the coaſt of South America, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 72. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 10. S.

SANDY BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland: 43 miles S. Point Rich.

SANDY BAY, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's: 1 mile ESE. Diep Town.

SANDY BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Zealand.

SANDY HALL BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, a little to the weſtward of Windward Point.

SANDY HILL POINT, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes.

SANDY HOOK, a ſmall iſland of the United States of America, near the coaſt of New Jerſey. It was formerly a peninſula, but the ſea broke through the iſthmus, and formed it into an iſland, in the winter between 1777 and 1778: 7 miles S. Long Iſland.

SANDY ISLAND, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland. *Long.* 3. 26. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 7. N.

SANDY ISLAND, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 112. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

SANDY ISLAND, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Antigua. *Long.* 67. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 4. N.

SANDY ISLAND, a ſmall iſland, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Antigua: 1 mile S. Willoughby.

SANDY POINT, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Lat.* 53. 10. S.

SANDY POINT, a cape of Weſt Florida, in the north part of St. Roſa Bay.

SANDY POINT, a town on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 62. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 27. N.

SANDY POINT, a cape of the Atlantic, on the north point of Nantucket Iſland. *Long.* 69. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 22. N.

SANDY POINT, a town on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

SANDY RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Superior, leagues S. Cape Chaillons.

SANAN, or *Sana*, or *Sarne*, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the mountains between the canton of Berne and the Valais, and runs into the Aar, 7 miles W. from Berne.

SANEN, or *Geſſenay*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a landvogtey, in the canton of Berne, on a river of the ſame name: 24 miles S. Friburg, and 25 ESE. Lauſanne.

SANETSH, a mountain of Swiſſerland, between the canton of Berne and the Valais, ſituated to the N. of Sion.

SANFRO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 6½ miles SE. Carmagnola, and 5 NW. Cheraſco.

SANGAMA, a river of Africa, which croſſes the kingdom of Awerri, and runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Formoſa.

*Sangarté*, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which runs into the Saghalien, 70 miles NE. Qualin.

SANGAY, a mountain of South America, in the juriſdiction of Macas, with a volcano.

SANGAYA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Baol.

SANGERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia; ſituated near the Hartz Foreſt, and containing 700 houſes: 44 miles W. Leipſic, and 35 N. Erfurt.

SANGRO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which riſes in the Appenines, on the confines of Lavora, and runs into the Adriatic, 6 miles from Lanciano, in the province of Abruzzo Citra.

SANGUAY, a mountain of South America, in the audience of Quito, and juriſdiction of Macas. It is of prodigious height, and the greater part of the whole ſurface covered with ſnow. From its ſummit iſſues a continual fire, with aſtoniſhing exploſions, which are ſometimes heard at Quito, though forty-five leagues diſtant. The country adjacent to this volcano is totally barren, occaſioned by the enormous quantity of ſtones and cinders continually ejected from the mountain.

SANGUELOUK, or *Sanquelouk*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam. *Long.* 99. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain, in Navarre on the river Aragon, anciently called *Ituriſſa*, or *Sueſtacium*, according to Martiniere. It is the chief place of a merindad, to which it gives name. About a league from it, is a ſmall place, called *Xavier*, which gave birth and name to the celebrated Jeſuit: 27 miles SSW. Pamplona, and 51 NNW. Saragoſſa. *Long.* 15. 21. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 29. N.

SANGUIETO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 19 miles SSE. Verona.

SANGUICIJA, a river of Aſia, which paſſes through the city of Erivan.

SANGUIN, or *Zanwjn*, a village or town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt; ſituated at the mouth of the river of the ſame name, where the Engliſh had a factory, now abandoned.

SANGUINAIRES, a ſmall iſland on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Corſica: 11 miles W. Ajazzo.

SANGUIN-TAL GUIN, a lake of Chineſe Tartary, of an oval form, 10 leagues long and 4 broad. *Long.* 116. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

SAN-HAN, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 4 miles S. Sana.

SAN-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Petche-li: 32 miles E. Peking.

SANJALLI, or *Joally*, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Senegal; ſituated between the kingdom of Burſali and the Atlantic, extending about 10 leagnes along the north ſide of the river Gambia.

SANIR, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 120 miles NW. Medina.

SANITZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga: 16 miles NE. Valk.

SANKURIDURGAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 87 miles SE. Seringapatam, and 60 NE. Coimbetore.

SANKSA, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 2 leagues S. Changlaſſe.

SAN-LI-KIAO, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 18 miles SSW. Ningyuen.

SANN, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which riſes near Oberburg, and runs into the Koding, near Cilley.

SANN, a town of Egypt, on a canal which runs from the Nile to Lake Menzaleh: 70 miles NE. Cairo, and 30 SSE. Damietta.

SANNA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: 12 miles W. Orebro.

SANNE, or *Senne*, a river of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, which runs into the ſea, about a league from Dieppe.

SANON, a river of France, which runs into the Meurte: half a league E. St. Nicolas.

SANONA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Italy, ſituated a little to the north-eaſt.

SANORE, a country of Hindooſtan, ſituated to the ſouth of Viſiapour, and north of the Myſore; about 120 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It derives its name from Sanore, a fortreſs on the river Toom: 110 miles SSE. Viſiapour, and 200 NNW. Seringapatam.

SANPOO, a river of Aſia, generally ſuppoſed to be the ſame as the *Burrampooter*, which ſee.

SANPOO, or *Tſanſoo*, (*Yo*), or *Teeſta*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in Thibet, and joins the Ganges, in the country of Bengal.

SANPOU, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 113 miles ESE. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 146. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

SANPOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yunnan: 7 miles SW. Ganning.

SANQUHAR, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, on the river Nith, erected into a royal burgh, in the year 1596, by James VI. and governed by a provoſt, dean of guild, bailies, &c. Before the American war, knit ſtockings formed a great branch of manufacture, both of the coarſeſt and the fineſt ſort. To give an idea of the importance and extent of this branch, one perſon in Sanquhar, for a number of years, ſent to a ſingle houſe in Glaſgow, 4800 pair of ſtockings annually. This manufacture is ſtill carried on, but feebly, and on a much narrower ſcale than formerly. Coals are found in this and the adjacent pariſh, which ſupply a large tract of country; with ſome beds of fuller's-earth, and lime-ſtone. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 2600. The admirable Crichton was a native of this pariſh: 23 miles NNW. Dumfries, and 32 Kircudbright.

SANS SOUCI, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxon and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, near Potzdam, where the king Pruſſia has a palace.

SANSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: miles S. La Rochefoucauld.

SANSIO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 26 mil SE. Jonkioping.

SANSONATE, or *La Trinidad*, a ſea-port town of North Americ in the government of Mexico, and province of Guatimala, ſituated at t mouth of a river of the ſame name: 120 miles SE. Guatimala.

SANSUND, a town of Norway, ſituated on the Glammen: 24 mil NE. Frederichſtadt.

SANTA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Xucar: 20 miles Alarcon.

SANTA, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction, the archbiſhopric of Lima, on a river of the ſame name. It was original built on the ſea coaſt, from which it is now ſomething above half a leag diſtant; and was then large and populous, and the reſidence of a correg dor, and has ſeveral convents; but being, in the year 1685, pillaged the Engliſh, the inhabitants abandoned it; and ſuch as were not able remove to a place of greater ſecurity, ſettled here. But the whole nu ber of houſes at preſent does not exceed thirty, and of theſe the beſt only built of cane, and the reſt of ſtraw. Theſe houſes are inhabited about fifty poor families, conſiſting of Indians, Mulattoes, and Meſtizoe 210 miles NNW. Lima, and 70 SSE. Truxillo.

SANTA, a river of South America, in Peru, which runs into t South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 61. 6. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 50. S.

SANTA, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yu nan, ſurrounded with mountains, on the borders of Ava, with a garriſo to defend the frontiers: 1332 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 115. 23. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 40. N.

SANTA BARBARA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 10 miles Bayamo.

SANTA BARBARA, a town of North America, in the province New Biſcay: 30 leagues SW. Parral.

SANTA CLARA, a ſmall iſland of the Pacific Ocean, near the co of Peru, ſituated in the Bay of Guayaquil: 9 leagues SW. from the iſla of Puna.

SANNA CALOMA, a town of Spain, in the province of Cataloni 11 miles SE. Servera.

SANTA CRUZ, a ſea-port town of Africa, on the coaſt of Morocc in the province of Sus. A Portugueſe gentleman built a wooden houſe this coaſt for purpoſe of fiſhing, and found it a very profitable undertakin The Moors called this place *El dar del Roomi*, that is, "The Houſe the Roman. Don Emanuel, king of Portugal, perceiving the importan of this poſt for the preſervation of the conqueſts he had already mad and facilitating thoſe he meditated, bought the ground, about the begi ning of the 16th century, and built there a fortreſs, called *Santa Cru* which was taken from the Portugueſe in 1536. This town was long t centre of an extenſive commerce, and different European nations had ſe veral factories there till 1773, when the emperor obliged them to remo to Mogador, after demoliſhing the fortifications of Santa Cruz. T port of Santa Cruz is a large and very ſecure bay, capable of containi a great number of ſhips, and well defended from the wind on every ſid The communication between this place and the ſouthern provinces rende it more convenient for commerce than any other on the coaſt. *Long.* 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 26. N.

SANTA CRUZ, a town of North America, in the province of Ne Biſcay: 50 leagues NNW. Durango.

SANTA CRUZ, a town and bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland Curaçao.

SANTA CRUZ, a ſea-port town on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſla of Teneriffe, containing about 300 houſes, built of ſtone, with a churc and ſeveral convents, and one of the moſt frequented ports of the iſland the harbour is defended by two ſmall forts, and ſome batteries: two oth forts defend the town. The road is ſituated before the town, and is t principal road of the iſland for ſhelter, capacity, and the goodneſs of i bottom. It lies entirely open to the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-winds. But th winds are never of long continuance; and, they ſay, there is not an inſtan of a ſhip driving from her anchors on ſhore. This may, in part, be o ing to the great care they take in mooring them; for it is to be obſerve that the ſhips in general are held by four anchors, two to the north-ea and two to the ſouth-weſt, and their cables buoyed up with caſks. *Lo* 16. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 26. N.

SANTA CRUZ, a river of Morocco, which runs into the Atlant near Cape Aguer.

SANTA CRUZ, a ſea-port town of South America, in Brazil, the coaſt of the Atlantic: 5 leagues N. Porto Seguro.

SAN

SANTA CRUZ, a ſort of South America, at the entrance into the harbour of Rio Janeiro.

SANTA CRUZ, a river of South America, in the country of Patagonia, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 50. 25. S.

SANTA CRUZ, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Cuba: 50 miles E. Havanna.

SANTA CRUZ, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, about 8 leagues in length, and 3 in breadth. It enjoys a good air, but its water is not reckoned wholeſome till it has ſettled a while in earthen jars: the ſoil is black, eaſy to be cultivated, and very fertile, producing ſugar canes, oranges, citrons, and other fruits common to that climate. The iſland was diſcovered by Columbus; but the Spaniards having deſtroyed the natives, who made a ſtout reſiſtance, the iſland lay many years deſolate; it had afterwards ſeveral maſters, in a very ſhort ſpace of time, particularly the Engliſh and Dutch, who, after diſputing for ſome time the ſole poſſeſſion of it, agreed at laſt to divide it, and the latter built a church here; but in 1649, the Engliſh, growing too powerful for the Dutch, obliged them to quit the iſland, and were ſoon after driven out themſelves, by the Spaniards from Porto Rico. The Dutch inhabitants of St. Euſtatia and St. Martin, on hearing the Engliſh were driven out of the iſland, and believing that the Spaniards were returned to Porto Rico, ſent a colony to repoſſeſs it; but the Spaniards, who were ſtill there, attacked them ſuddenly, and took them all priſoners. Having thus, as they thought, ſecured the iſland, they prepared to return with their priſoners and booty to Porto Rico: but before they embarked, the French general Poincy, with a ſuperior force, landed on the iſland, upon which the Spaniards were glad to quit every thing they had taken, and leave the iſland in poſſeſſion of the French, who carried the Dutch priſoners back to St. Euſtatia; and having, in the year 1651, reimburſed the Dutch merchants at Fluſhing, the expences they had been at in ſettling the colony, he purchaſed not only this iſland, but alſo thoſe of St. Chriſtopher, St. Martin, and St. Bartholomew, in the name, and for the uſe, of his order of Malta, whereof he was grand maſter. In the year 1664, this iſland was purchaſed from the knights of Malta by the French Weſt India company; but in 1696, they ceded it to the king of Denmark. *Long.* 64. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 45. N.

SANTA CRUZ DE CARAVACA, ſee *Caravaca.*

SANTA CRUZ DE MONPOZ, a town of South Americo, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Carthagena, on the river Madelaine.

SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA, a town of South America, and capital of a province, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, erected into a biſhopric in the year 1605; but the chapter conſiſts only of the biſhop, dean, and archdeacon, without canons or prebendaries: nor does the biſhop reſide here, but at a town called *Miſque*, eight leagues from Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The houſes are of ſtone, thatched with palm-leaves; the church is large, but has nothing remarkable. It is but thinly inhabited, and the trade it carries on very ſmall. The vally in which the city ſtands produces all kinds of grain and fruits, and the woods and uncultivated mountains afford great quantities of honey and wax, which conſtitute the principal parts of its commerce. *Long.* 47. 32. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

SANTA CRUZ LA ZARZA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 29 miles SSE. Madrid.

*Santa Fé*, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty and province of Buenos Ayres, at the conflux of the Salade with the Plata, built by Ferdinand V. It is ſquare, and ſurrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and a deep ditch. The two principal ſtreets interſect each other in the form of a croſs: it contains only one pariſh, and one convent. The environs abound in corn, ſilk, wine, and fruit; game is abundant. *Long.* 43. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 50. S.

*Santa Fé*, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, near the Xenil, built by Ferdinand and Iſabella, in the year 1491, during the ſiege of Grenada: 5 miles NW. Grenada, and 35 S. Jaen.

*Santa Fé*, a ſmall city of Spain, in the province of Aragon: 5 miles S. Saragoſſa.

*Santa Fé*, or *Santa Fez*, or *Santa Fé de Grenada*, a town of North America, and capital of New Mexico; the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a governor. By ſome it is called *New Mexico*: 377 leagues NNW. Mexico, and 340 NW. New Orleans. *Long.* 91. 2. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

*Santa Fé d'Antiochia*, a town of South America, in the country of Popayan, on the river St. Martha: 50 leagues S. Carthagena.

*Santa Fé de Bogota*, a town of South America, and capital of the kingdom of New Grenada, ſituated on the banks of the little river Pati, which falls into the Magdalena. It was made an archbiſhop's ſee by pope Julius III. in the year 1554, and an univerſity was erected in the year 1610. Here is a ſovereign court of judicature, the preſident of which is governor of the whole province or kingdom of New Grenada. There are ſome gold mines near it. *Long.* 55. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 4. 9. N.

SANTA MARIA, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Chili. *Long.* 55. 45. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. S.

SANTA MARIA, a river of South America, which runs into the Bay of Panama, 20 leagues SW. Panama.

SANTA MARIA, a town of South America, in the province of Panama, on a river of the ſame name: 60 leagues ESE. Panama.

SANTA MARIA, the moſt ſoutherly of the Azores Iſlands, in the Atlantic, about 30 miles in circumference: diſcovered by Gonzalvo Velho Cabral, in the year 1432. It has a ſtrong natural rampart of high mountains and ſteep rocks, with which it is quite ſurrounded, in a manner ſo connected, cloſe, and regular, as requires not the aſſiſtance of art, nor of caſtles, garriſons, fences, and fortifications. The interior parts are fertile, populous, and well cultivated, ſupplying all the conveniences of life in great abundance. What merits attention, as it conſtitutes a great part of the commerce of the iſland, is an ingenious porcelain manufacture, in which China-ware is well imitated, and the commodity brought to a conſiderable degree of perfection. Santa Maria la Prainha is the chief town, beſides which there are ſeveral villages. The number of inhabitants is about 5000. *Long.* 25. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 57. N.

SANTA MARIA D'ARVAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 24 miles N. Leon.

SANTA MARIA DE DARIEN, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Darien, on the river Santa Maria, ſituated in a marſhy ſoil, ſurrounded with mountains, abounding in wild beaſts. *Long.* 78. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 35. N.

SANTA MARIA DE GUADALUPE, ſee *Guadalupe.*

SANTA MARINA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 8 miles E. Aſtorga.

SANTA MARTHA, ſee *St. Martha.*

SANTA PAZ, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 28 miles ESE. Trinidad.

SANTA ROSA, an iſland of Weſt Florida. See *St. Roſa.*

SANTA YSABEL, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 70 miles SW. Havanna.

SANTA YSABELLA, a town of the iſland of Cuba, on the north coaſt: 135 miles WSW. Havanna.

SANTABUCA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 10 miles NNW Spirito Santo.

SANTAELLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 10 miles WSW. Montilla.

SANTALLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: 46 miles W. Oviedo.

SANTANDER, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt, at the foot of a hill. The harbour is good, and large enough to contain a numerous fleet, defended by two caſtles, well fortified. A mole advances into the ſea, and defends it from the fury of the winds. At the entrance of the harbour is a rock, but as it is ſeen above water, it is not eſteemed dangerous. The town is not large, but ſtrong. The ſuburbs are inhabited entirely by fiſhermen, the neighbouring ſea abounding with excellent fiſh. The environs produce excellent fruits of different kinds, and are laid out in vineyards or gardens: 73 miles N. Burgos: *Long.* 12. 56. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

SANTANDER, a town of North America, in New Mexico, and province of New Leon.

SANTANO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 25 miles N. Havanna.

SANTANS, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dole: 2½ leagues SE. Dole.

SANTAREN, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the Tagus, anciently called *Scalabis*, defended by a citadel. It contains 13 churches, 13 convents, ſeveral hoſpitals, and an academy of hiſtory, antiquities, and languages, inſtituted in the year 1747. Several kings of Portugal kept their court here. In the year 1146, this town was taken by the Moors. In the year 1184, the king of Portugal obtained here a glorious victory, when the whole force of the Moors, commanded by their king, Joſeph, was entirely routed, without fighting: the king being killed by a fall from his horſe, juſt as the battle began, they immediately quitted the field and fled, moſt of them returning into Africa. The number of inhabitants is 8000: 13 leagues NNE. Liſbon, and 8 SW. Thomar. *Long.* 10. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 15. N.

SAN-TCHEOU, a ſmall iſland in the Chineſe Archipelago: 8 leagues SW. Macao.

SANTEE, a river of the United States of America, in South Carolina, formed by the union of the Congaree and Wateree. It runs into the ſea by two mouths, a little below George Town.

SANTEE, hills of the United States of America, in South Carolina: 10 miles NNE. Amelia.

SANTIAGO, ſee *Compoſtella.*

SANTIAGO DE CACEM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 3½ leagues NNE. Sines, and 13 S. Setuval.

SANTIANES, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: 15 miles SSW. Oviedo.

SANTILLANA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia, and capital of the eaſtern part of that province; ſituated in a vally, near the coaſt of the Bay of Biſcay: 11 miles SW. Satander, and 82 E. Oviedo. *Long.* 12. 43. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

SANTORIN, or *Sant Erini*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called *Thera*, and *Caliſte*, or *The Handſome Iſland.* It is about 12 leagues in circumference, and in the form of a horſe-ſhoe. M. Tournefort ſays, nothing is more dry and barren than this ſoil; and yet, though it is all a mere pumice, the inhabitants, by labour and ingenuity, have made a perfect orchard of the moſt ungrateful ſpot of ground in the world. Santorin affords, indeed, little wheat, but a deal of barley, abundance of cotton, and wine in profuſion; this wine has the colour of Rheniſh, but it is potent and ſpirituous; it is exported to all parts of the Archipelago, and as far as Conſtantinople; the main trade of the iſland conſiſts in this liquor and their cotton manufactures. The women here are buſied in cultivating the vineyards, while their huſbands are abroad, ſelling their wines. The beſt vineyards are in a plain beyond Pyrgos, at the foot of the mountain of St. Stephen. Their way of culture is much like that of Provence. Their cotton comes in a ſhrub, like our gooſeberry-trees; they do not pluck them up every year, as is practiſed in the other iſlands; it is the ſame ſpecies with that which Bauhinus calls herb-cotton, and which he has diſtinguiſhed from the ſhrub-cotton. Fruit is ſcarce in this iſland, except figs. They fetch their oil from Candia, and wood from Raclia; the ſcarcity of the latter is the reaſon of their hardly ever eating new bread in Santorin: generally ſpeaking, they make barley-bread, and this but three or four times in a year; it is a black ſorry ſort of biſcuit. They kill beeves but at one time of the year; after they have cut them to pieces, and boned them, they ſet the fleſh to ſteep in vinegar, wherein ſalt has been diſſolved: this fleſh, expoſed to the ſun ſeven or eight months, grows as hard as wood; ſome eat it dry, others boil it. There are reckoned to be in Santorin 10,000 ſouls, five towns, and five villages. The inhabitants are all Greeks. When Conſtantinople was taken by the Franks and the Venetians, this iſland was joined to the duchy of Naxia: John Criſpus, the 12th duke, gave it, as a lordſhip, to his brother Nicholas: afterwards it was re-united to the duchy: in the reign of Soliman II. it was taken by the Turks, under the celebrated Barbaroſſa. *Long.* 43. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 28. N.

SANTOS, a town and bay of South America, in Brazil, and government of St. Paul; ſituated on a river, about three leagues from the ſea; defended by a rampart, on the ſide of the river on which it ſtands. The river is, at the town, about half a league in breadth, and five fathoms deep. It is alſo guarded by two caſtles, one on the ſouth ſide, and the other in the middle of the town; which contains about 250 inhabitants. It has one pariſh church, one monaſtery of monks, and a college: 51 leagues SE. St. Paul.

SANTOS *(Los)*, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Panama; the inhabitants are a mixture of Spaniards and Indians.

SANTRIEH, a ſandy deſert of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli; ſituated on the ſouth of Siwah, where was a temple of Jupiter Ammon.

SANXAY, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luſignan: 2 leagues NW. Luſignan, and 5 WSW. Poitiers.

SAN-YA, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 13 miles W. Tſin-tcheou.

SAN-YENG, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kayor, peopled by Portugueſe.

SAN-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 15 miles S. Yao.

SAO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 36 miles SSW. Soui-tcheou.

SAON, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme: 1½ league SSE. Creſt, and 4½ ENE. Montelimart.

SAONA, an iſland near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, 18 miles long and three broad; diſcovered by Columbus, in the year 1494, abounding with pleaſant woods and paſtures, but at preſent uninhabited, and frequented only by fiſhermen, at the time when the turtles come on ſhore to lay their eggs. The north and ſouth ſides of the iſland are foul and rocky; nor is the eaſt ſide, where ſhips may ride in 7 or 8 fathoms water, well ſheltered from the winds. *Long.* 68. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

SAONA, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, 12 miles W. Capua.

*Saône*, a river of France, which riſes about two leagues E. from Darney, in the department of the Voſges, paſſes by Darney, Chatillon, Jonvelle, Juſſey, Scey, Gray, Pontœillier, Auxonne, St. Jean de Loſne, Seurre, Verdun, Châlons, Tournus, Mâcon, Belleville, Trevoux, &c. and joins the Rhône at Lyons.

*Saône (Upper)*, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Voſges, on the eaſt by the department of the Upper Rhine, on the ſouth by the departments of the Doubs and Jura, and on the weſt by the departments of the Côte-d'Or and Upper Marne; about ſixty miles in length, and thirty in breadth. Vezoul is the capital.

*Saône and Loire*, a department of France, bounded on the north by department of the Côte-d'Or, on the eaſt by the department of the J on the ſouth by the departments of the Ain and the Rhône and Lo and on the weſt by the departments of the Allier and the Nyevre; ab 70 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from 30 to 45 from north to ſouth. T river Loire waſhes the ſouth-weſt part of it, the Saône croſſes part o towards the eaſt, after which it ſeparates this department from that of Ain. Mâcon is the capital.

SAORGIO, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice, ſituated the ſummit of a rock, on one ſide nearly incloſed by the Roia, a ri mentioned by Lucian and Pliny; and on the other by the Bendola, t forming a peninſula. It contains about 4000 inhabitants. On the op ſite ſide of the Roia is a ſharp rock, nearly inacceſſible, and inſulated all ſides, on the ſummit of which is an ancient fortreſs, called *Male-M* and defended by three towers. Near the town is a fort, ſuppoſed impr nable, called *St. George*, in which is placed a garriſon. This town taken by the troops of the French Republic, in the month of May, 17 It contains 2 parochial, and 3 other churches: 17 miles NE. Nice, 5½ S. Tenda.

SAP (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and c place of a canton, in the diſtrict of l'Aigle: 4½ leagues NW. l'Ai and 5½ NE. Argentan.

SAPATA, or *Sapato Pulo*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. I ſmall, high, and barren, and received its name from the reſemblance form bears to a ſhoe. *Long.* 109. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 4. N.

SAPELLO, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Geor 20 miles in circumference, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſa name. *Long.* 81. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 23. N.

SAPIENZA, three ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean, near the co of the Morea, oppoſite Modon. The largeſt was formerly called *Sph teria*, being famous in ancient hiſtory for the victory obtained there by Athenians over the Lacedemonians. The circumjacent ſea is called *Sea of Sapienza.* *Long.* 39. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

SAPONARA, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, 9 miles Meſſina.

SAPONARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and p vince of Principato Citra: 20 miles NE. Policaſtro.

SAPOZOK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan: 68 m W. Riazan. *Long.* 54. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 5. N.

SAQUEM, ſee *Suaquem.*

SAR ALBE, a town of France, in the department of the Moſe and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarguemine, near the ri Sarre: 2½ leagues S. Sarguemines, and 5 WSW. Bitche. *Long.* 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. N.

SAR LOUIS, now called *Sar Libre.*

SAR LOUIS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, the department of the Moſelle, on a peninſula formed by the river Sa built by Louis XIV. and regularly fortified by Vauban: 15 poſts N Straſburg, and 6 ENE. Metz. *Long.* 24. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 20.

SARABOS, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 35 miles NNE. Cagli

SARAGOSSA, or *Zaragoſſa*, a city of Spain, and capital of the p vince of Aragon, the ſee of an archbiſhop; ſituated in a fertile plain, the Ebro, by whoſe windings this country is rendered ſo fertile, tha produces all manner of fruits in great abundance. The city is large handſome, the ſtreets long and broad, but dirty and ill-paved. This contains 17 large churches, with 14 convents, beſides ſmaller. The ca dral is a large irregular building. The collegiate church of Our Lad the Pillar, is the moſt remarkable edifice here, both for its ſuppoſed m culous image, and alſo for its valuable treaſures. Whoever attenti views the image, finds his eye dazzled, as it were by the ſun, with multitude of ſilver lamps and wax-lights continually burning in the c pel, mingled on all ſides with the reflection of the gildings, jewels, golden chandeliers, which are ſtill a greater hindrance to the ſight; ſo it is not at all times the image can be viewed. The univerſity here founded in the year 1474, and confirmed in 1478. Philip V. incl the inquiſition office within a citadel. Here is held the audencia re Aragon, whoſe preſidents, beſides a judge, are the governor and capt general. It is farther compoſed of 8 counſellors, 4 criminal officer fiſcals, and one alguacil mayor. The trade is conſiderable. This was founded by the Phœnicians, who called it *Salduba*; but a Ro colony being ſent thither by Auguſtus, gave it the name of *Cæſarea Cæſar Auguſta*, of which its preſent name is a corruption. Near this p in the year 1701, the forces of Philip V. were totally routed by tho Charles III.: 130 miles WNW. Barcelona, and 160 NE. Madrid. L 15. 56. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 44. N.

SARAK, a ſmall iſland in the Perſian Gulf: 47 leagues W. Or

SARAMEK, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: leagues NW. Herat.

SARAMON, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auch: 5 leagues E. Mir and 8¼ S. Lectoure. *Long.* 18. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 31. N.

SARAND, a river of Hungary, which runs from the Balaton Lake, paſſes by Symontornya, into the Kopan.

SARANGPOUR, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 140 miles NE. Sirinagur, and 266 NNE. Delhi. *Long.* 80. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 25. N.

SARANSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza: 48 miles N. Penza. *Long.* 63. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 15. N.

SARAPUL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 132 miles SSE. Viatka. *Long.* 70. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 32. N.

SARAT, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 44 miles E. Smyrna.

SARATCHIKOVA, a fort of Ruſſia, on the Ural: 16 miles N. Guriev.

SARATOGA, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, on the river Hudſon; celebrated in the hiſtory of the American war, for being the place, where, in the year 1777, the Britiſh army, under general Burgoyne, ſurrendered to the republicans, under general Gates, on a capitulation, by which they were to have a free paſſage to Great Britain, on condition of not ſerving againſt America: 28 miles N. New York.

SARATOV, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Volga: 392 miles SE. Moſcow, and 732 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 63. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

SARATOVSKOI, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by the governments of Tambov, Penza, and Simbirſk, on the eaſt by Uphinskoi and the government of Caucaſus, on the ſouth by the government of Caucaſus and the country of the Coſacs, and on the weſt by Tambovſkoi and a ſmall part of Veronezſkoi. Its form is an irregular triangle. *Long.* 30. to 69. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 40. to 53. N.

SARAUT, a town of Perſia, in the province of Herat: 22 leagues SSE. Amadan.

SARAZAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Ceré: 5¼ leagues NW. St. Ceré, and 1¼ N. Martel.

SARBATCHOU SAHA, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Corea, in the Sea of Japan. *Long.* 149. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 54. N.

SARBURG, *Sarreburg*, or *Sarbruck*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meurte. This town belonged formerly to the biſhopric of Metz, afterwards to Lorrain, and, in the year 1661, ſurrendered to France: 11 leagues E. Nancy, and 7½ NE. Luneville. *Long.* 23. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

SARBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Sarre: 13 miles E. Luxemburg, and 8 S. Treves. *Long.* 25. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 48. N.

SARCA, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on a river of the ſame name: 9 miles N. Riva, and 15 W. Trent.

SARCA, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which riſes on the borders of Breſcia, about 2 miles from Hoſpitaletto, and runs into the Lake of Garda, near Riva.

SARCHAD, a town of Syria, in the country beyond Jordan, ſituated near a range of mountains, to which it gives name: 15 leagues SSE. Damaſcus, and 30 NE. Jeruſalem.

SARCENA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 5 leagues W. Porto Vecchia, and 2 SSW. Tallano.

SARCUS, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandvilliers: 1 league NW. Grandvilliers.

SARDAM, or *Saenredam*, a ſea-port town of Holland, ſuppoſed to have the greateſt magazines of timber for ſhips and naval ſtores in the world. It has been ſaid that the ſhip-builders of Sardam would undertake, on two months' notice, to build a ſhip of war every week during the year: 15 miles S. Alcmaer, and 5 N. Amſterdam.

SARDINA, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 18 miles ESE. Oriſtagni.

SARDINIA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, about 140 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and 60 in its mean breadth, from eaſt to weſt. By the Greeks it was called *Ichnuſa*, *Sandaliotis*, and *Sardo*. It yields plenty of corn, oil, and wine; but by its many moraſſes, and the high mountains on the north ſide, obſtructing the wind from ſweeping through the whole iſland, the air is rendered very unwholeſome. Upon this account it was that the ancient Romans made it a place of baniſhment. The Phœnicians and Greeks firſt ſent colonies to this iſland, and erected ſeveral ſmall ſtates, as they had done in the ſouth of Italy and Sicily. The Carthaginians ſucceeded them, and had almoſt the dominion of the whole iſland. The Romans diſpoſſeſſed the Carthaginians. The Saracens invaded it in the 8th century, as they did Naples and Sicily. The republics of Genoa and Piſa recovered part of the iſland from them. Pope Boniface took upon him to transfer the iſland to the king of Aragon, who ſubdued the Genoeſe, Piſans, and the reſt of the inhabitants, and annexed it to his own dominions; and it remained united to the crown of Spain, till the allies made a conqueſt of it in 1708, and it was allotted to the emperor, at the peace of Utrecht, 1713. The Spaniards recovered it in the year 1717, but were obliged to abandon it two years after, when it was conferred on the duke of Savoy, in lieu of the kingdom of Sicily, in 1719. The kingdom is of more importance to the houſe of Savoy as a monarchy, than on account of the revenues; for, the charges of the army and civil officers being deducted, the remainder does not much exceed 200l. It is governed by a viceroy. Cagliari is the capital.

SARDOAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: three quarters of a league N. Abrantes.

SARE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the department of Uſtaritz: 2 leagues SE. St. Jean de Luz.

SARENA, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: 2 leagues N. Orleans.

SAREN, a town of South America, in the kingdom of Chili. *Lat.* 20. 40. S.

SAREPTA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov: 8 miles S. Tzaritzin.

SARFA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 184 miles ENE. Mecca.

SARFEND, or *Sharfend*, a town of Paleſtine, near the ſea coaſt, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Sarepta: 8 miles S. Saida.

SARGANS, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a château, which is the reſidence of the bailly or landvogt. This county is about five leagues in extent each way, and though very mountainous, it breeds and fattens great numbers of cattle, while the vallies produce grain and fruit. In the mountains are found three ſpecies of ore, black, red, and aſh-coloured, which on fuſion, after a proper mixture, without any other proceſs or addition, yield a genuine ſteel. The inhabitants are partly Calviniſts and partly Papiſts. The former have their miniſters from the univerſity of Zurich; the latter, in eccleſiaſtical affairs, are under the biſhop of Coire. Sargans formed anciently a county of itſelf, under its own proper counts, from whom it came to the counts of Werdenberg, who, in 1396, mortgaged it to the houſe of Auſtria, from which it came in the ſame manner to the counts of Toggenberg, and on their failure, in 1436, reverted to the counts of Werdenberg. The people, however, entering into a perpetual community of rights, with the city of Zurich. The count, as a counterpoiſe to ſo diſpleaſing a ſtep, in 1437, formed a perpetual community of territorial rights with Schweitz and Glarus, and permitted the caſtles of Freudenberg and Neidberg, to be garriſoned with Auſtrians. This alarming both the inhabitants of this country, and the city of Zurich, the latter inſtantly marched 2000 men into the county, who laying ſiege to the two caſtles, took and demoliſhed them. On this, count Henry of Werdenberg and Sargans, mortgaged the whole county to the cantons of Schweiz and Glarus, for the ſum of 1800 florins, with a view of ſetting them at variance with Zurich. Accordingly, in 1439, they came to an open rupture, in which Auſtria bore a part. In 1450, a peace was concluded between them. And in 1485, George count of Werdenberg, ſold the county of Sargans to the ſeven old confederate cantons, which, in 1712, admitted Bern to a ſhare of the regency. Theſe eight cantons, in their reſpective turns, ſend a landvogt to Sargans: 45 miles ESE. Zurich, and 42 S. Conſtance. *Long.* 27. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 1. N.

SARGE, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdoubleau: 1 league SSW. Montdoubleau, and 9 NW. Blois.

SARGEL, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the country of Tremecen, where Andrew Doria was beaten by Barbaroſſa. *Long.* 2. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

SARGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: 2 leagues NE. Niſmes.

SARGUEMINE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Moſelle, near the river Sarre: 3 poſts SW. Deux Ponts, and 9¼ E. Metz. *Long.* 24. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

SARHOU HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 392 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 141. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 56. N.

SARHOU HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the government of Kirin: 20 miles N. Nimgouta. *Long.* 147. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 44. N.

SARI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan, founded by the ancient Perſians. It is ſituated in a country abounding in rice, oranges, cotton, ſugar, and ſilk; 20 miles from Ferabad.

SARIBROD, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 28 miles WNW. Sophia.

SARIGAN, one of the Mariana Iſlands: 40 leagues N. from Tinian.

SARIGGIOLA, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia: 20 miles S. Edeſſa.

SARIGNAN, or *St. Charles*, one of the Mariana Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea: 6 leagues from Guam.

SARINENA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 16 miles SW. Balbaſtro.

SARIZRO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 400 miles N. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 102. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 20. N.

**SARK**, a river of Scotland, formed of two branches, the White and Black, which runs into the Eden, 4 miles below Carliſle.

**SARK**, or *Sern*, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, not far from the coaſt of France, and about two leagues eaſt from the iſland of Guernſey, on which it is dependant. The air is wholeſome, and the land, though ſandy, generally fertile enough to produce all the neceſſaries of life for its inhabitants. This iſland is about two miles long, and nearly as much wide, and contains about 300 inhabitants.

**SARK** (*Little*), a very ſmall iſland, ſituated a little to the ſouth of Sark.

**SARK** (*New*), ſee *Egmont*.

**SARLAT**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Dordogne, before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bourdeaux. It contains about 4500 ſouls: 10 leagues NW. Cahors, and 9 SE. Perigueux. *Long*. 18. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 53. N.

**SAKLINGBACH**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles S. Aigen.

**SARMISK**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 12 miles ENE. Chrudim.

**SARMY BUCH**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North Wales, and county of Merioneth: 17 miles N. Aberyſtwith.

**SARNACHE**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 6 leagues NE. Thomar.

**SARNEN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Underwalden, near a lake to which it gives name. It had formerly a caſtle, celebrated for its ſtrength, which was deſtroyed by the peaſants in the year 1308: 9 miles S. Lucern.

**SARNGANG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles SSE. Entzerſtorff.

**SARNO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno. It contains only two churches and five monaſteries. In the environs, are collected, annually, about 4000 pounds weight of ſilk, ſuppoſed to be the fineſt and beſt wound in the kingdom: 10 miles NW. Salerno.

**SARNO**, or *Saſata*, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean: 10 miles SSE. Naples.

**SAROKA**, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, near the Dnieſter: 76 miles ENE. Stephanowze, and 84 NNW. Bender.

**SAROS**, a town of Hungary, in the neighbourhood of which is a poiſonous ſpring: 6 miles NW. Eperies.

**SARP**, or *Sarpen*, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand; near this place is a great caſcade, or waterfall, which king Harald Gille, in 1134, firſt uſed for the execution of criminals, by throwing a vaſſal of king Magnus, down this dreadful cataract. There is an eminence called *Konigſhugel*, cloſe by the caſcade, which is ſo called, becauſe three kings, who were father, ſon and grandſon, once ſtood upon it to view this ſurpriſing cataract; it drives ſeventeen mills, and the noiſe of it is plainly heard at the diſtance of 20 miles from the place: 10 miles WSW. Frederichſtadt.

**SARPA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into Volga, near Tzaritzin.

**SARRA**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: 9 miles SSW. Yverdun, and 10 NW. Lauſanne.

**SARRAN COLIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Barthe de Neſtes: 2½ leagues S. La Barthe de Neſtes.

**SARRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées: 3 leagues E. St. Jean de Luz.

**SARRE**, or *Saar*, a river which riſes in France, in the department of the Voſges, paſſes by Saarburg, Feneſtrange, Sarwerden, Bouquenon, Sar Albe, Sarbnrg, Sar Louis, Sarburg in Treves, &c. and runs into the Moſelle, near Treves.

**SARRE LOUIS**, ſee *Sar Louis*.

**SARREAL**, a town in Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the river Francoli: 11 miles S. Cervera.

**SARRI**, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 11 miles N. Ajazzo.

**SARRIA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 12 miles SSE. Lugo.

**SARSA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 14 miles S. Jaca.

**SARSANA**, or *Zarzana*, a town and fortreſs of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, on the river Magra; near which is a fort in the mountains called *Sarzanello*: it is a biſhop's ſee, held immediately of the pope. For this town, Coſmo I. duke of Tuſcany, received Leghorn in exchange: 45 miles ESE. Genoa, and 60 NW. Florence. *Long*. 27. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 8. N.

**SARSINA**, or *Zarſina*, a town of Italy, in the Romagna, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna. It has no church but the cathedral: 11 miles WSW. Rimini, and 127 N. Rome.

**SARSTADT**, or *Sarſtede*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: 4 miles NW. Peina.

**SART**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, an ently called *Sardis*, the capital of Lydia, and the reſidence of the king it was deſtroyed by an earthquake, and afterwards rebuilt by Tiberi It is at preſent inhabited by ſome Turks and a few Greeks: 30 mi ENE. Smyrna.

**SARTE**, a river of France, which riſes near Sees, in the departme of the Orne, paſſes by Alençon, Frenay le Vicomte, Beaumont, la G erche, le Mans, Sablé, and near Angers is joined by the Mayenne; miles below which, the united ſtreams join the Loire. It is navigable fr le Mans.

**SARTE**, a department of France, bounded on the north by the d partment of the Orne, on the eaſt by the department of the Eure and Lo and Loir and Cher, on the ſouth by the Indre and Loire and Mayne a Loire, and on the weſt by the department of the Mayenne. The form nearly circular, about 50 miles from north to ſouth, and 45 from eaſt weſt. In the former diviſion of France this was the province of May Le Mans is the capital.

**SARTILLY**, a town of France, in the department of the Chann and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avranches: 1½ leagues N Avranches, and 2½ SE. Granville.

**SARTOR**, an iſland of Norway, 15 miles long, and 3 wide: 8 mi W. Bergen.

**SARVAR**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 38 leag ESE. Zareng.

**SARVAN**, a town and fortreſs of Hungary, at the conflux of the vers Raab and Guntz: 48 miles SSE. Vienna, and 37 SSE. Preſbu *Long*. 34. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 38. N.

**SARVASKO**, a caſtle of Hungary: 13 miles N. Erlau.

**SARVITZ**, a river of Hungary, which riſes about 6 miles NNE. fr Stuhl Weiſſenburg, and runs into a branch of the Danube, 5 miles bel Baja.

**SARUM** (*Old*), a borough of England, in the county of Wilts, t at preſent reduced to one houſe, with ſome ruins and intrenchments. T was the original ſituation of Saliſbury, and the biſhop had a caſtle he but quarrelling with king Stephen, the king ſeized the caſtle, and pu garriſon into it, which was the principal reaſon for its deſtruction; an ther probably might be the greater plenty of water in the new ſituatio accordingly the ſee was removed to Saliſbury, in the year 1219. T members, however, are yet returned to parliament by the proprietors lands: 2 miles N. Saliſbury.

**SARVITZA**, a town and fortreſs of European Turkey, in the p vince of Macedonia: 30 miles NE. Lariſſa.

**SARWERDEN**, a town of France, in the department of the Moſel and formerly the chief place of a county, governed by independent princ but afterwards divided between the houſes of Naſſau and Lorrain: miles NNW. Straſburg, and 28 W. Haguenau.

**SARZANELLO**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, ſituated o mountain of the ſame name: 1 mile N. Sarzana.

**SARZEAU**, a town of France, in the department of the Morbiha and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vannes: 2½ leagues S. Vann and 6 W. Roche Bernard.

**SARZEDAS**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2½ leag NW. Caſtel Branco.

**SAS DE GHENT**, a town and fortreſs of Flanders, ſituated on a nal made from Ghent to the Scheldt; ſmall, but regularly fortified, w ſluices, by means of which the whole country can be laid under wat The Spaniards built it for the ſecurity and convenience of Flanders, p ticularly of the city of Ghent, which might receive veſſels by the can but the Dutch, after they had made themſelves maſters of it in 1644, ſtructed the paſſage. It was taken by the French, under comte Lowenda in the year 1747, but reſtored at the peace of Aix la Chapelle: 25 mi W. Antwerp, and 10 N. Ghent.

**SASAMON**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 20 miles NW. Burg

**SASCAVETZ**, a town of Hungary, near the river Drave: 8 m SW. Cſakathurn.

**SASERAM**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: 75 m SW. Patna, and 55 SE. Benares.

**SASKO**, a caſtle of Hungary, on the river Gran: 7 miles S. Kr nitz.

**SASSA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and provinc Abruzzo Ultra: 7 miles SSW. Aquila.

**SASSANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and provinc Principato Citra: 11 miles N. Policaſtro.

**SASSARI**, a city of the island of Sardinia, on the river Torres, ab 7 miles from the ſea. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and reſidence of viceroy: it contains ſixteen convents, and about 27,000 inhabitants. the neighbourhood are mines of gold and ſilver, for which reaſon it is ſo times called *Logoderi*: 88 miles NNW. Cagliari, and 54 N. Oriſta *Long*. 26. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 45. N.

**SASSELLO**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 10 miles N. Sav

SASSENAGE, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble, celebrated for its cheeſe: 1 league E. Grenoble, and 3 SSE. Moirans.

SASSELOT, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cany: 2 leagues W. Cany.

SASSUM, a town of Hungary: 20 miles NW. Podolicz.

SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, on the Secchia: 7 miles SSW. Modena.

SASTAGO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 13 miles N. Hueſca.

SATABAGO, a province of Aſiatic Turkey, on the borders of the river Kur, and to the ſouth of Imiretta. It is in general fertile, and its principal riches are wine, honey, and cattle.

SATALDERE, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Sea of Marmora, 8 miles W. Artaki, in the province of Natolia.

SATALIA, or *Antalia*, a ſea-port town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, ſituated at the bottom of a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name. It is ſtrong, large, and divided into three towns; the environs are exceedingly fertile; the citrons and oranges are particularly fine. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in wool, cotton, goat's hair, agaric, gum-tragacanth, opium, and bees-wax: the navigation of the gulf is conſidered as dangerous: 134 miles S. Kiutaja. *Long.* 48. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. N.

SATANOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 40 miles N. Kaminiec.

SATAPA, a town on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo: 23 leagues ENE. Banjar Maſſim.

SATER, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, in the neighbourhood of which are ſome rich copper-mines: 45 miles SW. Geffle.

SATGONG, or *Satagong*, at preſent a village of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, on the river Hoogley, formerly a conſiderable city of great trade: 4 miles NW. Hoogly.

SATILLIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: 2 leagues S. Annonay, and 4 NNW. Tournon.

SATIROVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 24 miles N. Solikamſk.

SATKA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 18 miles SW. Biezow.

SATRIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 7 miles SW. Acerenza.

SATRIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra; the ſeat of the provincial tribunal: 8 miles S. Squillace.

SATTARAH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapour, formerly the capital of the Mahrattah ſtate, near the ſource of the Kiſtnah: 77 miles W. Viſiapour, and 50 S. Poonah. *Long.* 74. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 45. N.

SATTELBERG, a mountain of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz: 4¾ miles NE. Landſhut.

SATTIMUNGULUM, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan. This place ſurrendered to the Britiſh troops, commanded by general Floyd, in the year 1792: 33 miles N. Coimbetore, and 68 SSE. Seringapatam.

SATTRA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 24 miles NW. Nykoping.

SATZIG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: 16 miles E. Stargard, and 5 N. Sachan.

SAU ALBEN, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 5 miles NE. Ebernſtein.

SAVA, a town of Perſia, in the Arabian Irac, ſurrounded with walls of earth. The environs produce abundance of rare and exquiſite fruit, eſpecially pomegranates and almonds, which the gardens produce in great abundance, and at the foot of the neighbouring mountain, there grows ſuch a quantity of cotton and rice, that the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in theſe articles: 38 leagues E. Amadan, and 20 S. Caſbin.

SAUAD, a town of Arabia, in the province of Semen: 10 miles N. Damar.

SAVAGE ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about 11 leagues in circumference, diſcovered by captain Cook, in the year 1774. The name was given on account of the behaviour of the inhabitants, which was rude and inhoſpitable. Captain Cook ſays, the iſland is of a round form, and good height; and hath deep waters cloſe to its ſhores. All the ſea coaſt, and as far inland as we could ſee, is wholly covered with trees, ſhrubs, &c. among which were ſome cocoa-nut trees; but what the interior parts may produce, is unknown. To judge of the whole garment by the ſkirts, it cannot produce much: for ſo much as we ſaw of it, conſiſted wholly of coral rocks, all over-run with woods and buſhes. Not a bit of ſoil was to be ſeen; the rocks alone ſupplying the trees with humidity. The inhabitants were, probably, not numerous. They ſeemed to be ſtout well-made men, were naked, except round the waiſts, and ſome of them had their faces, breaſt, and thighs painted black. *Long.* 169. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 1. S.

SAVAGE MOUNTAINS, mountains in the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: 110 miles NW. Philadelphia.

SAVAN LAKE, a lake of North America: *Long.* 90. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

SAVANNA, a river of the United States of America, formed by the union of the Tuguloo and Keowee, which ſeparates South Carolina from Georgia, and runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 81. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 2. N. This river is navigable for large ſhips to Savanna Town, and for veſſels of ſmaller burthen to Auguſta.

SAVANNA, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia. This town is well ſituated for trade, on the river of the ſame name; the navigation being very ſafe, and ſhips of 300 tons burden may lay cloſe to the town. The firſt houſe in this town was begun on the 9th of February, 1733. The river here forms a half-moon, with banks on the ſouth ſide, forty feet high, having on the top a flat, which ſailors call a bluff, at leaſt ſixty feet high from the river, and extending five or ſix miles into the country. In the centre of this half-moon the town is ſituated, and over againſt it is an iſland, conſiſting of very rich paſture-land. *Long.* 81. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 4. N.—On the 15th of January, 1779, this town was taken by the Britiſh forces, under lieutenant-colonel Campbell.

SAVANNA LA MER, a town of the iſland of Jamaica, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 78. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 13. N.

SAVANNA MOUNTAINS, mountains of the iſland of Jamaica: 12 miles E. Savanna la Mer.

SAVANNA POINT, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 33. N.

SAVATOPOLI, or *Sebaſtopolis*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Mingrelia, on the borders of Ruſſia, on the Black Sea, anciently called *Dioſcurias*. This town was for ſome years deſerted by the inhabitants, but ſince the prince of Mingrelia put himſelf under the protection of Ruſſia, in the year 1783, the inhabitants have returned: 220 miles WNW. Teflis, and 260 NNW. Erivan. *Long.* 73. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. N.

SAUCESEUX BOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: 2½ leagues NE. Rethel.

SAUCLIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Milhau: 5 leagues SE. Milhau.

SAUCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, where the Normans were defeated by Louis II. in the year 881: 2 leagues S. St. Valery.

SAUDRE (*Petit*), a river of France, which runs into the Grand Saudre, near Salbris, in the department of the Loir and Cher.

SAUDRE (*Grand*), a river of France, which runs into the Cher, near Selles, in the department of the Loir and Cher.

SAUDRUPT, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: 2 leagues NE. St. Dizier, and 2 SW. Bar-le-Duc.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which riſes in Carniola, and runs into the Danube, near Belgrade.

SAVE, (*La*), a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, near Grenade, in the department of the Upper Garonne.

SAVEIB, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan 24 leagues S. Suſter.

SAVEIGNIES, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais: 1½ league NW. Beauvais.

SAVENAY, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Loire: 6 leagues NW. Nantes, and 10½ W. Ancenis. *Long.* 15. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.—On the 23d of December, the royaliſts were defeated by the republicans near this town, with great ſlaughter.

SAVENNIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 2¼ leagues S. Angers, and 1½ NE. Chalonne.

SAVERDUN, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirepoix: 5 leagues NW. Mirepoix, and 8 N. Taraſcon.

SAVERNDROOG, ſee *Sawindroog*.

SAVERNE, or *Zabern*, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lower Rhine: 6 leagues WNW. Straſburg, and 5½. WSW. Haguenau. *Long.* 25. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

SAUVERNE DU RHINE, or *Rheinzabern*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: 13 miles SSW. Spire, and 21 SSW. Manheim.

SAUGEES, a town of North America. *Long.* 89. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 43. N.

SAUGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 12 miles S. Civdad Rodrigo.

SAUGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Puy-en-Velay : 6½ leagues SE. St. Flour, and 5 SW. Le Puy.

SAVIG, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim : 88 miles N. Drontheim.

SAVIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari : 9 miles E. Minorbino.

SAVIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and capital of a diſtrict, ſituated in a plain, watered by the Maira and Grana. This place is ſo commodious for the excellence of the air, and the fertility of the ſoil, that Charles V. who had travelled ſo much, and conquered ſo many countries, when he reſided at Savigliano, in the month of June, 1536, aſſerted, that he had never ſeen a place more proper for the ſubſiſtence of an army. It contains four pariſh churches, and many religious houſes : 8 miles ESE. Saluzzo, and 8 SW. Cheraſco.

SAVIGNAC LES EGLISES, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Exideuil : 3½ leagues SSE. Perigueux, and 2½ SW. Exideuil.

SAVIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra : 21 miles N. Conza.

*Savigné*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langeais : 2½ leagues N. Langeais, and 5 WNW. Tours.

*Savigné l'Evêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Mans : 2 leagues NE. le Mans, and 5 WSW. la Ferte Bernard.

SAVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune : 1 league N. Beaune.

SAVIGNY SUR-BRAY, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mondoubleau : 2½ leagues SW. Mondoubleau.

SAVIGNY SUR-SEILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans : 1½ league W. Louhans, and 2½ NE. Tournus.

SAVIGNY-EN-SEPTAINE, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges : 2½ leagues E. Bourges, and 3½ W. Neronde.

SAVINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Eniſei : 44 miles N. Eniſeiſk.

SAVINDROOG, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country. This fortreſs is ſituated on the ſummit of a vaſt mountain or rock, which is ſuppoſed to riſe above half a mile in perpendicular height, from a table or baſe of eight or ten miles in circumference. This immenſe mountain is divided at its ſummit by a chaſm, which ſeparates it into two hills, which having each their peculiar defences, form two citadels, capable of being maintained independent of the lower works. The whole mountain is ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall on every ſide, and in every part which was conſidered as acceſſible, croſs walls and barriers are erected ſo as to give the whole an impregnable and ſtupendous appearance. On the 10th of December, 1791, colonel Stuart encamped within three miles of the north ſide of the rock, the quarter which the chief engineer conſidered as the weakeſt ; and on the morning of the 21ſt, at eleven o'clock, the aſſault was made, and the ſurprizing exertions of the Britiſh ſoldiery made them maſters of a fortreſs which had hitherto been conſidered as impregnable : 18 miles W. Bangalore, and 47 NE. Seringapatam.

SAVINES, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Embrun : 1½ league SW. Embrun.

SAVIO, a river of Italy, which croſſes the province of Romagna, and runs into the Adriatic : 6 miles SSE. Ravenna.

SAUJON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saintes : 4½ leagues WSW. Saintes, and 5 S. Rochefort.

SAULCE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap : 3 leagues S. Gap.

SAULGEN, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia : 5 miles SW. Buchau, and 35 E. Rothweil.

SAULHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine : 14 miles E. Creutznach, and 8 SE. Ingelheim.

SAULIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur. Here was anciently a college of the Druids, and a wood in which they performed their ſacrifices, and the ruins of a temple, dedicated to the Sun, are yet viſible. In the year 1359, this town was taken and burnt by the Engliſh, and in the year 1589, Tavanes took it from the party of the League. The chief trade is in wood, ſhip-timber, ſtaves, and corn : 11 leagues W. Dijon, and 4½ S. Semur-en-Auxois. *Long.* 21. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 6. N.

SAULT, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Forcalquier : 6 leagues W. Forcalquier, and 8 WSW. Siſteron.

SAULTY, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pol : 4 leagues
St. Pol.

SAULX, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône,
chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luxeuil : 3 leagues SW. Luxe

SAUMUR, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in
department of the Mayne and Loire. Before the revolution, the capita
a government called *Saumurois*. It contains about 5500 inhabitants
leagues SE. Angers, and 11 WSW. Tours. *Long.* 17. 35. E. Fe
*Lat.* 47. 15. N.—In the month of June, 1793, the republicans were
feated and this town taken by the royaliſts ; it was retaken in the follow
month.

SAUNDER'S ISLAND, ſee *Sir Charles Saunder's Iſland.*

SAVOISY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'
and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon : 10 miles SS
Châtillon.

SAVOK, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which
into the Ribble, about 3 miles below Preſton.

SAVOLAX, or *Sawolax*, a diſtrict of Sweden, in the province of
land, about 200 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, bordering on Ru
It produces very little corn or paſture, as it moſtly conſiſts of woods, la
rivers, and moraſſes. The greateſt part of its rivers empty themſe
into the lake of Saima. The land is ſo unequally divided, and with
thinly inhabited, that the grounds belonging to ſome farms lie ten, fift
or twenty Swediſh miles from the houſe. The inhabitants, however,
a tolerable ſubſiſtence by ſowing buck-wheat, grazing, and breeding
tle, hunting, fiſhing, and making wooden-ware. They alſo trade in
low, butter, dried fiſh, hides, and furs. Their houſes are, for the
part, very ſmall. This country abounds in elks and rein-deers. As t
eccleſiaſtical ſtate, it is under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Borgo, a
divided into three provoſtſhips.

SAVONA, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, and, next to
noa, the beſt town belonging to the republic, pretty large, and beſide
fortifications, defended by a citadel, ſtanding on a high rock, the ſee
biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Milan. The harbour has
partly choked up by order of the republic, to hinder the approac
large ſhips. In 1745, ſixteen French and Spaniſh veſſels, laden with
tary ſtores, and lying in this harbour, were ſunk by the Engliſh bo
In 1746, the king of Sardinia took the town ; but the citadel made a
gallant defence, and held out till the year 1747 : 22 miles WSW. Ge
and 60 NE. Nice. *Long.* 26. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 19. N.

*Savonières*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and L
on the Cher : 8 miles SW. Tours.

SAVORGNANO, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli : 8
NNW. Udina.

SAVOUGE, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d
and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon : 3 leagues S. Dij

SAVOY, a country of Europe, anciently called *Sabaudia*, bounde
the north by the lake of Geneva, on the eaſt by Swiſſerland, the Mila
and Piedmont, on the ſouth by Piedmont and France, and on the we
France ; about 80 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 66 from north to ſo
Savoy in its extent includes the duchy of Savoy, or Savoy Proper, the
chy of Chablais, the duchy of Genevois, the lordſhip of Faucigny,
county of Tarantaiſe, and the county of Maurienne. Savoy may be
puted a nurſery of heroes, being ſequeſtered from all incentives to lu
and ſoftneſs, by reaſon of the lofty barren mountains, and enormous r
that over-run the greater part of it, and are known to produce only
moſs and ſhrubs. Box-trees, indeed, grow in ſuch plenty, that be
are made of them. The vallies between the mountains yield ſome g
but are rather more laid out for paſture. The induſtry of the inhabit
has made the beſt improvements in the mountains themſelves which
ſoil could admit of. The wine, about the Lake of Geneva, Montme
and St. Jeanne de Maurienne, is not contemptible ; and ſome parts
ſuch a good breed of cattle, that moſt of the oxen in Piedmont an
Milaneſe are ſent from Savoy. Mules are alſo bred for exportation.
all this is inconſiderable, in proportion to the greateſt part of the cou
which is taken up by huge mountains ; ſome of the higheſt are the
ciers, and mountains in Faucigny ; the perpendicular height of the
being computed at 2000 French toiſes ; Maurienne, in particular,
markable for prodigious mountains, which make part of the Alps.
moſt famous is Mount Senis, or Cenis ; the road from Savoy to Pied
being cut over it. On the Laſneburgh ſide, the height is about three
along a ſerpentine road, where the mules that carry the paſſengers and
gage muſt be left to themſelves, without any apprehenſion of danger :
creatures being very cautious and ſure-footed. The higher mou
are perpetually covered with ſnow and ice ; and thoſe who go in q
rock-cryſtal, or lay ſpringes for chamois, as on the high mountain o
naiſe, near Laſneburg, often expoſe their lives to maniſeſt danger.
chains of high mountains occaſion the roads in Savoy to be very bad,
greeable and dangerous ; eſpecially as huge maſſes of ſnow, or fragm
rocks roll frequently into them. Large coaches and carriages are ta

pieces, and carried over the mountains by the mules. The chief rivers in this country are, the Rhône, the Arve, the Siers, the Iſere, and the Arc. Of lakes, the chief are thoſe of Annecy, in Genevois, and Bourget, in Savoy. The laſt has a fiſh of great delicacy, unknown in other countries, called lavarette, frequently weighing four or five pounds. The Savoyards, from the nature of their country, are generally ſo poor, that a traveller ſeldom meets any on the public road who do not recommend themſelves to his benevolence; and a farmer, with a yoke of oxen, two horſes, four cows, a few goats and ſheep, and a ſmall parcel of land, is reputed a man of ſubſtance. Their bread is of oats, but the more wealthy use ſome wheat. Milk, and good water is their drink. Their food cheeſe, butter, walnuts, garden-ſtuff, and ſometimes, though ſeldom, fleſh meat. They who live in the vallies fare ſomething better. However, they are cheerful, of healthy complexions, and remarkable for their fecundity. Among both ſexes, a great many are ſeen deformed; and, the women particularly have wens that reach from ear to ear, and theſe excreſcences are imputed to the water. One-third, at leaſt, of the males ſeek a ſubſiſtence in France, England, and other parts of Europe, in quality of ſhow-men, chimney-ſweepers, ſhoe-blackers, &c. but at times return home with their ſavings. Mount Cenis affords a comfortable ſubſiſtence to the inhabitants, moſt of them being chairmen and mule-drivers. Travellers having been exceſſively impoſed upon by them, the king lately laid a certain tax on all kinds of carriages paſſing over the mountain; and on both ſides is an officer to whom travellers muſt apply for redreſs in any impoſition. The nobility, both in Savoy and Piedmont, labour under great oppreſſion. Indeed, the king's ordinances are in ſome reſpects advantageous to them, by having eſtabliſhed, in all fiefs, the perpetual right of primogeniture. In allodial eſtates, no nobleman can make a feoffment of truſt beyond the fourth degree; but a commoner is diveſted of all ſuch power. He who takes poſſeſſion of all the eſtate by right of primogeniture, is obliged to give the younger brothers, and the heirs of their body, when leſs than four, not above the fourth part; but when more, only a third of the income of the fief; and, in virtue of a reaſonable proportion, all daughters are excluded from any claim to the fief, whilſt any of the male branch of their father are in being. In the year 1724, the king reaſſumed all the alienated demeſnes, whereby the dignity of the ancient nobility gradually declines, as alſo by the continual increaſe of the new: for whoever purchaſes an eſtate having the title of a marquiſate, barony, &c. is thereby ennobled, and ſtyled marquiſs, baron, &c. and ſuch eſtates may be purchaſed of the king, for five or eight thouſand livres. Every nobleman muſt prove from whence he derives his arms, elſe he is deprived of this right, or muſt be at the charge of purchaſing a new coat. An eſcutcheon, entirely new, coſts between 10,000 and 16,000 livres, according to the different circumſtances of the perſon. No money is to be placed at intereſt, or lent on mortgages, out of the country. There is a prohibition againſt entering into any foreign ſervice, or travelling abroad without a written licence from the king. None are to be ſeen with fire-arms out of their fief; and a perſon not poſſeſſed of a fief, even though an officer in the army, is not to keep any. Not to mention many other reſtrictions, the king has declared all fiefs to be his property, without regard to preſcription or poſſeſſion; and whoever ſhall undertake to maintain the contrary, muſt make proof of it in the patent of inveſtiture. A foreigner intending to ſettle among them muſt be naturalized, and take the oath of allegiance; but if afterwards he happens to be upwards of 3 years out of the country, he forfeits all his privileges. No foreigner who is not ſettled in the country and naturalized, is capable of being heir to a Savoyard or Piedmonteſe. No foreigner is alſo to procure for himſelf fiefs or other eſtates, within two miles of the frontiers, under penalty of forfeiting his purchaſe. In Savoy, every one ſpeaks French, and moſt of the names of the towns and villages are of that language; but, in cuſtoms and diſpoſition, the inhabitants have more of the German in them. They are all Roman Catholics. The high court of juſtice, or the parliament, as it is called, ſits in Chambery. The king being, on account of Savoy, a member of the ancient kingdom of Arles, and a vaſſal of the empire, has a ſeat and vote in the diet of the Germanic body. Savoy had formerly its own counts, among whom Amadeus I. who lived in the 12th century, bore the title of marggrave; in Italy, Amadeus V. was the founder of the line of the counts of Savoy. His ſon, Aymon, who lived in the 14th century, added to the houſe of Savoy the ſurvivorſhip of Montferrat, by his ſpouſe, Polantha. His grandſon, Amadeus VII. poſſeſſed himſelf of the county of Nice and Vintimiglia; and his ſon, Amadeus VIII. who purchaſed the county of Gebenne, was, by the emperor Segiſmund, in 1416, created duke of Savoy and prince of the empire, and inherited from his brother-in-law, Louis, the principality of Piedmont, and a claim to Achaia and Morea. His ſon, Louis, had, with his ſpouſe, Anna of Luſignan, a daughter of king Janus of Cyprus, a claim on this iſland. His grandſon, Charles I. by his eldeſt ſon, Amadeus IX. inherited the like claim; Charlotta, ſpouſe to Louis, his father's brother, who was king of Cyprus, having nominated him heir, and the kings of Cyprus having pretenſions on Jeruſalem, he alſo inherited this title. To Philip, the youngeſt brother of the ſaid Amadeus IX. ſucceeded his grandſon, Emanual Philibert, who brought Oneglia and Tenda to the ducal houſe. His ſon, Charles Emanuel, made himſelf maſter of Saluzzo; and Catharine, his ſpouſe, being daughter of Philip II. king of Spain, the ducal houſe afterwards laid claim to that town. He had two ſons, of whom the elder was Victor Amadeus I. whoſe grandſon, Victor Amadeus II. was firſt king of Sicily, and afterwards king of Sardinia. In the year 1792, this country was over-run and ſubdued by the French republicans: the people being, for the moſt part, ready to receive them as friends, rather than as enemies; and a decree of the national convention was paſſed to form it into a department of the republic, under the name of Mont Blanc. Chambery is the capital.

SAURA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 40 miles SW. Diarbek.

SAURAL, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: 1 league NW. Taraſcon.

SAUREK, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 24 miles E. Taas.

SAURUNGPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: 43 miles NE. Ougein, and 42 NNE. Indore. *Long.* 76. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 55. N.

SAUSCH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 4 miles N. Stein.

SAUSELLE, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 30 miles NNW. Civdad Rodrigo.

SAUSSEMENIL, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valognes: 1 league N. Valognes, and 2½ SE. Cherburg.

SAUTHEY, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Muthuey, about a mile L. from Llangadoc.

SAVU, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about eight leagues in length. The ſea-coaſt, in general, is low; but in the middle of the iſland there are hills of a conſiderable height. Captain Cook ſays, "We were upon the coaſt at the latter end of the dry ſeaſon, when there had been no rain for ſeven months; and we were told, that when the dry ſeaſon continues ſo long, there is no running ſtream of freſh water upon the whole iſland, but only ſmall ſprings, which are at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea-ſide, yet nothing can be imagined ſo beautiful as the proſpect of the country from the ſhip. The principal trees of the iſland are the fan-palm, the cocoa-nut, tamarind, limes, oranges, and mangoes; and other vegetable productions are maize, Guinea-corn, rice, millet, calevances, and water-melons. We ſaw alſo one ſugar-cane, and a few kinds of European garden-ſtuff; particularly celery, marjoram, fennel, and garlic. For the ſupply of luxury, it has betel, areca, tobacco, cotton, indigo, and a ſmall quantity of cinnamon, which ſeems to be planted here only for curioſity. There are, however, ſeveral kinds of fruit, beſides thoſe which have been already mentioned. The tame animals are buffaloes, ſheep, goats, hogs, fowls, pigeons, horſes, aſſes, dogs, and cats; and of all theſe there is great plenty. The ſheep are of the kind which in England are called Bengal ſheep, and differ from our's in many particulars. The fowls are chiefly of the game breed, and large, but the eggs are remarkably ſmall. Of the fiſh which the ſea produces here, we know but little: turtles are ſometimes found upon the coaſt, and are by theſe people, as well as all others, conſidered as a dainty. The people are rather under than over the middling ſize; the women eſpecially are remarkably ſhort, and ſquat-built; their complexion is a dark brown, and their hair univerſally black and lank. The men are, in general, well made, vigorous, and active, and have a greater variety in the make and diſpoſition of their features than uſual; the countenances of the women are, on the contrary, all alike. The men faſten their hair up to the top of their heads with a comb; the women tie it behind in a club, which is very far from becoming. Both ſexes eradicate the hair from under the arm, and the men do the ſame with their beards, for which purpoſe, the better ſort always carry a pair of ſilver pincers, hanging by a ſtring round their necks; ſome, however, ſuffer a very little hair to remain upon their upper lips, but this is always kept ſhort. The dreſs of both ſexes conſiſts of cotton cloth, which being dyed blue in the yarn, and not uniformly of the ſame ſhade, is in clouds or waves of that colour, and, even in our eye, had not an inelegant appearance. This cloth they manufacture themſelves, and two pieces, each about two yards long, and a yard and a half wide, make a dreſs. Almoſt all the men had their names traced upon their arms in indelible characters, of a black colour; and the women had a ſquare ornament of flouriſhed lines, impreſſed in the ſame manner, juſt under the bend of the elbow. The houſes of Savu are all built upon the ſame plan, and differ only in ſize, being large in proportion to the rank and riches of the proprietor. Some are 400 feet long, and ſome are not more than 20; they are all raiſed upon poſts, or piles, about four feet high. When the natives of this iſland were firſt formed into a civil ſociety, is not certainly known, but at preſent it is divided into five principalities, or nigrees: Laai, Seba, Regecua, Timo, and Maſſara, each of which is governed by its reſpective raja, or king. The religion of theſe people, according to Mr. Lange's information, is an abſurd kind of Paganiſm, every man chooſing his own god, and determining for himſelf how he ſhould be worſhipped, ſo that there are almoſt as many gods and modes of worſhip as there are people. In their morals, however, they are ſaid to be irreproachable, even upon the principles of Chriſtianity. This iſland was ſettled by the Portugueſe, almoſt as ſoon as they found their way into this part of the ocean, but they were in a ſhort time ſupplanted by the Dutch. The Dutch, however, did not take poſſeſſion of it, but only ſent ſloops to trade with the natives, probably for proviſions to ſupport the inhabitants of their Spice Iſlands. Their Eaſt India Company entered into a treaty with the rajas, by which the company ſtipulated to furniſh each of them with a certain quantity of ſilk, fine linen, cutlery-ware, arrack, and other articles, every year; and the rajas engaged that neither they nor their ſubjects ſhould trade with any perſon, except the company, without having firſt obtained their conſent, and that they would admit a reſident on behalf of the company, to reſide upon the iſland, and ſee that their part of the treaty was fulfilled: they alſo engaged to ſupply annually a certain quantity of rice, maize, and calevances. The maize and calevances are ſent to Timor in ſloops, which are kept there for that purpoſe, each of which is navigated by ten Indians; and the rice is fetched away annually by a ſhip, which brings the company's returns, and anchors alternately in each of the three bays. Theſe returns are delivered to the rajas, in the form of a preſent, and the caſk of arrack they and their principal people never ceaſe to drink, as long as a drop of it remains. The Dutch having printed verſions of the New Teſtament, a catechiſm, and ſeveral other tracts, in the language of this and the neighbouring iſlands, Dr. Solander, who was at the ſchoolmaſter's houſe, ſaw the books of his ſcholars, many of whom wrote a very fair hand. He boaſted that there were no leſs than 600 Chriſtians in the townſhip of Seba; but what the Dutch Chriſtianity of theſe Indians may be, it is not perhaps very eaſy to gueſs, for there is not a church, nor even a prieſt, in the whole iſland. *Long.* 122. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 35. S.

*Sauvagère (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne: 10 miles E. Domfront.

SAUVASSANGES, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: 5 leagues S. Ambert.

SAUVE, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite: 1½ league SE. St. Hypolite, and 7 W. Niſmes.

SAUVEL, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, near Straſburg.

SAUVER, or *Sur*, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, between Seltz and Fort Louis.

SAUVETAT (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauzun: 1¼ league NW. Lauzun, and 3¼ NNE. Marmande. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 37. N.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 4 leagues E. Villereal, and 3½ ENE. Montflanquin.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aveiron: 4¾ leagues SW. Rhodez, and 6½ NNE. Alby. *Long.* 19. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 13. N.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orthez: 3 leagues SW. Orthez, and 2 NE. St. Palais.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Reolle: 7 leagues ESE. Bourdeaux, and 3 N. La Reolle.

SAUVIAT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Leonard: 2 leagues NE. St. Leonard.

SAUVIGNEY LES ANGIREY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gray: 2 leagues E. Gray, and 6¼ SW. Veſoul.

SAUX LE DUC, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille: 1½ league NW. Is-ſur-Tille.

SAUXILLANGES, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoire, containing about 3000 inhabitants: 2 leagues E. Iſſoire, and 5 W. Ambert.

SAUZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 6 miles N. Policaſtro.

SAUZAY LE POTIER, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Amand: 2½ leagues S. St. Amand, and 2½ NE. Cullan.

*Sauzé*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melle: 3½ leagues SE. Melle, and 6½ SE. St. Maixent.

SAUZET, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart: 1½ league NE. Montelimart.

SAWARA (*Upper*), a town of the United States of America, in Carolina: 23 miles NW. Guildford.

SAWARA (*Lower*), a town of the United States of America, in Carolina: 19 miles NNE. Guildford.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH, a town of England, in the county of 4 miles S. Biſhop's Stortford, and 26 N. London.

SAWTU, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia miles WSW. Tugeloo.

SAX, a town of Swiſſerland, which gives name to a bailiwick, in canton of Zurich, on the Rhine: 8 miles SE. Appenzel.

SAXAZA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland miles NE. Carlſtadt.

SAXE-COBOURG, *Saxe-Gotha*, &c. ſee *Coburg*, *Gotha*, &c.

SAXE-LAUENBURG (*Duchy of*), a principality of Germany the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the north-weſt by the duch Holſtein, on the north-eaſt and eaſt by the duchy of Mecklenburg, an the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the principality of Luneburg. The cou is for the moſt part level, great part of it ſandy and covered with he ſome parts of it, however, produce corn and flax. The paſture-lands conſiderable, and ſome of them rich, and great advantage is made of ac and beech-maſts collected in the woods. Both the lakes and rivers ab in variety of fiſh. In the whole duchy are four towns, and about 32 inhabitants, who profeſs the Proteſtant religion, according to the doctr of Luther; manufactures are but little known. The exports conſiſt ch of rye, butter, cheeſe, timber, and fiſh. This country was ancient part of Slavia-tranſalbina, and its inhabitants, who were a tribe of Weſtern Slavi, or Wendi, as confining on the Elbe, were named Pola Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, ſubdued theſe Pola and held their country as his abſolute property, inſomuch, that when juſtly put under the ban of the empire, he could not be deprived of acquiſition, as being no fief. The imperial inveſtiture of it, together its ſeat and vote among the princes of the empire, was firſt obtaine George I. king of England, as elector of Hanover, in 1716. In the triculus of the empire and circle, its contingent is eight horſe, and th foot, or 216 florins; and to the chamber at Wetzlar, it pays 243 rix lars 43½ kruitzers. The duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, though dependen the privy council at Hanover, yet has its own particular regency.

SAXELEN, or *Saxlen*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of terwalden, on the lake of Sarnen: 12 miles SSE. Lucern, and 43 Berne.

SAXENBURG, or *Sachſenburg*, a town of Germany, in the duch Carinthia, on the Drave, belonging to the archbiſhop of Salzburg. this town are three citadels and a ſtrong paſs: 38 miles W. Clagen and 34 SW. Muhrau. *Long.* 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46 52. N.

SAXKIOBING, a ſea-port town of Denmark, in the iſland of Laal the principal trade is in corn; 15 miles E. Naſcow.

SAXMUNDHAM, or *Saxlingham*, a town of England, in the co of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Thurſday, containing about houſes: 20 miles NE. Ipſwich, and 89 NE. London.

SAXONY (*Electorate of*). The electorate is compoſed of the d of Saxony, the greater part of the marggraviate of Meiſſen, a par the Vogtland, and the north part of Thuringia, Luſatia, and a part of county of Henneberg. The country abounds in grain, pulſe, legu and fruit; hops, flax, hemp, tobacco, anniſeed, woad, &c.; win made in Meiſſen. The foreſts are conſiderable, which yield timber pitch. Coals are found in ſeveral places, and the mines are of great im tance; in which are found ſilver, copper, tin, lead, iron, cinnabar, qu ſilver, antimony, biſmuth, arſenic, different kinds of precious ſtone diamonds, topazes, rubies, amethyſts, jaſpers, &c. with quarries of va ſorts of marble. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Elſter, Mulda, Saal. It is in general well cultivated and populous; it contains up of 200 towns, and near 5000 villages. Saxony was the nurſery of reformation, introduced by Luther, which is now the prevailing reli Ambition to be king of Poland, induced the elector to become Roman tholic, but he engaged himſelf and ſucceſſors not to introduce any al tions in the church, worſhip, ceremonies, univerſities, or ſchools. The and ſciences are flouriſhing in Saxony, and the manufactures are num of thread, linen, porcelaine, glaſs, cutlery, carpets, velvet, and mu Frederick, the warlike marggrave of Meiſſen, was the firſt elector, i year 1422, whoſe grandſons, Erneſt and Albert, divided the eſtate tween them; the eldeſt became elector, and was ſucceeded by his offſ till the year 1547, when John Frederick was put under the ban of the pire, and duke Maurice, a deſcendant of Albert, was named elector Charles V. Duke Maurice was ſucceeded by his brother, whoſe deſ ants have ſtill poſſeſſed the electorate. His grandſon, George I. add his poſſeſſions Upper and Lower Luſatia, and ſome other acqui The elector Frederic Auguſtus, in the latter end of the ſeventeenth ce becoming king of Poland, deſtroyed the comfort of his own life, and his country. The electorate of Saxony, without including Luſatia, vided into ſeven circles and two biſhoprics: the circles are thoſe of er the electoral, Thuringia, Meiſſen, Leipzic, Erzgeberg, Vogtland, Neuſtadt; the biſhoprics are Merſeburg and Naumburg. The matri- aſſeſſment for the whole is 2647 florins for the Roman month, and the r each chamber-term is 1637 rix-dollars.

**AXONY** *(Duchy of)*, or *Electoral Circle*. This duchy is ſurrounded e circles of Meiſſen, Leipzic, and Thuringia, the principality of An- the marquiſate of Brandenburg and Luſatia. It contains about 27 s and 400 villages. This ought not to be confounded with the an- duchy of Saxony, which extended from Denmark to the Rhine. preſent electoral circle belonged not to the old duchy of Saxony, but marggrave Albert the Bear, took this country from the Wends, and came his ſon Bernhard's property in the inheritance of Aſcania. This hard, therefore, obtaining the dignity of a Duke of Saxony, the name e duchy of Saxony became applied at length to the portion of it in country; and the electoral dignity being attached to the duchy, it obtained the title of the Electoral Circle. Wittenberg is the capital.

**AXONY** *(Lower)*, a circle of Germany, bounded on the north by duchy of Sleſwick, and the Baltic, on the eaſt by the circle of Upper ony, on the ſouth by the circle of Upper Saxony and the Upper Rhine, on the weſt by the circle of Weſtphalia and the German Sea. The es of this circle are the duchies of Magdeburg and Bremen, the prin- lities of Luneburg or Zelle, Grubenhagen, Calenberg, Wolfenbuttel, erſtadt, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Guſtro, Holſtein- ckſtadt, Holſtein-Gottorf, Hildeſheim, Saxe-Lauenburg, the biſhopric Lubeck, the principalities of Schwerin, Ratzeburg, Blankenburg, and rau, with the cities of Lubeck, Goſslar, Muhlhauſen, Nordhauſen, burg and Bremen. The princes who convene the diets are the dukes Magdeburg and Bremen, who are alſo alternately inveſted with the di- ory from diet to diet, and the oldeſt ruling duke of Brunſwick is poſ- d of the condirectorium. The diets uſed generally to be held at nſwick or Luneburg, but ſince the year 1682, have been diſcontinued. military eſtabliſhment of the whole empire, in time of peace, being, decree of the empire, in 1681, ſettled at 40,000 men, the circle of er Saxony was aſſeſſed at 1322 horſemen, and 2737 foot, which is the contingent of the circle of Upper Saxony, with which it was put footing in the partition of the aid of 300,000 florins, granted to the erial cheſt in 1707, when the ſum payable by it was fixed at 31,271 ins 58 kruitzers and 5 pfennings. Several dukes of Brunſwick in this le, have held, at the ſame time, the poſt of commander-in-chief, and of lieutenant-general. With reſpect to religion this circle is wholly theran. At the peace of Weſtphalia, it was ſtipulated, that it ſhould ays have four aſſeſſors, beſides one other alternately with the circle of per Saxony. In 1654, therefore, it was agreed in the circle, that Mag- urg and Bremen ſhould each preſent one, the houſe of Brunſwick one, Mecklenburg and Holſtein one, and betwixt them, as often as it came he circle's turn, were to chooſe a fifth aſſeſſor; alſo that he ſhould be minated by Lubeck, Goſslar, Muhlhauſen, and Nordhauſen, but at ſent the circle in effect names only two, and the alternative nomination eed on betwixt it and Upper Saxony no longer takes place.

**AXONY** *(Upper)*, a circle of Germany, bounded by the circles of the er Rhine, Franconia, Lower Saxony, the Baltic, Pruſſia, Sileſia, Lu- a, and Bohemia. It is compoſed of 22 ſtates, in the following order: elector of Saxony, the elector of Brandenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe- nach, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Querfurt, Hither and Farther Pomerania, Camin, Anhalt-Quedlinburg, Gern- e, Walkenried, Schwarzburg, Sonderſhauſen, Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt, nsfeld, Stolberg, Barby. the counts of Reuſſen, and the counts of onberg. In this circle the elector of Saxony was formerly the only mmoning prince and director; but as the whole circle is Lutheran, ex- t the electorate of Saxony, he is not ſo now. Eight aſſeſſors are de- ed by this circle to the imperial chamber, of which the elector of Sax- y names two, and the marquis of Brandenburg two. The other ſtates ne the reſt. In the year 1682, the military ſtate of the whole empire ng ſettled at an average, in times of peace, at 40,000 men, to the re of the upper circle of Saxony fell 1322 horſe and 2707 foot; and the partition of the 300,000 florins granted to the operation-cheſt of empire, in 1707, to this circle were allotted 31,271 florins 28 kruitzers.

**SAYA**, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 15 miles SSW. Spirito Santo.

**SAYAN KIAMEN**, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long*. 143. 21. E. rro. *Lat*. 43. 27. N.

**SAYBROOK**, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut, ated on the weſt ſide near the mouth of the river Connecticut. It owes name to the lord viſcount Say and Seal, and the lord Brook, by whoſe nt the town was built. Its fort was the ſecurity againſt the Pequet dians, who attacked them in the year 1637. The fort has alſo been of at uſe ſince, in defending the entrance of Connecticut river againſt ene- s more formidable than the Indians: 15 miles W. New London, and S. Hadham.

**SAYDA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and cir- of Erzgeburg: 14 miles SSE. Freyberg.

**SAYN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Sayn: 6 miles N. Coblentz, and 6 E. Andernach.

**SAYN**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, divided into two principal branches, viz. Sayn-Altenkirchen, and Sayn Hachenbach. The territories belonging to it are principally ſituated in the Weſterwald, and intermixed with the territories of Heſſe Darmſtadt. Sayn Altenkirchen is inveſted in the marggraviate of Anſpach. In the matricula of the empire, the whole county is rated for a Roman month 112 florins, and to each chamber-term, it is taxed 46 rix-dollars 60 kruitzers

**SAYN**, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine, about 5 miles below Coblentz.

**SAYPAN**, or *St. Joſeph*, one of the Mariana Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about twenty miles in circumference. On the weſt ſide of this iſland, at the bottom of a ſteep bay, well ſheltered with wood, lies a ſafe and commodious port, called *Gantanhitda*. After Guam, this is the largeſt and was formerly the beſt peopled of all theſe iſlands, and was not thoroughly ſubdued by the Spaniards till the beginning of the current century. The country is diverſified with hills and plains, looks very green and pleaſant at a diſtance, and is no leſs beautiful when examined more at leiſure, as it affords all the neceſſaries of life, in the utmoſt plenty, and is bleſſed with a fertile ſoil and a ſerene climate. *Lat*. 14. 30. N.

**SAZA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: 6 miles SW. Ainſa.

**SBROGLIAVACCA**, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 8 miles from Concordia.

**SCAER**, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Quimperlé: 3½ leagues NNW. Quimperlé, and 5 E. Quimper.

**SCAGEN**, or *Scawn*, or *Skagen*, a town of Denmark, at the extremity of North Jutland, near a cape of the ſame name. The inhabitants ſubſiſt partly by fiſhing, and partly by carrying on a little trade, and piloting ſhips about theſe dangerous coaſts, to and from the Baltic. The ſand-bank called *Scagen's Reef*, extends itſelf from Cape Skagen a great way into the ſea, on which account, a large coal-fire is conſtantly kept up there in the winter nights, as a mark for ſhips to avoid it. For this purpoſe, in the year 1751, a new tower, 64 feet high, was erected oppoſite to this ſand-bank, on the ſpot where the former light-houſe ſtood, which had been demoliſhed by the violence of the ſea: 18 miles N. Fladſtrand. *Long*. 10. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 57. 46. N.

**SCAGEN**, a cape on the north coaſt of North Jutland. *Long*. 10. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 57. 46. N.

**SCAGERAC**, or *Categat*, a large gulf of the North Sea, between North Jutland to the weſt, Norway to the eaſt, and the iſlands of Zealand and Funen to the ſouth; about 120 miles from north to ſouth, and from 60 to 70 from eaſt to weſt.

**SCALA**, a town of the iſland of Cephalonia: 16 miles SE. Cephalonia.

**SCALA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, under the pope. It is celebrated for its wine and honey; in the neighbourhood are ſome lead mines: 11 miles WSW. Amalfi.

**SCALA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 3 miles SW. Cariati Vecchia.

**SCALALENS**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 2 leagues SSE. Caſtelſaraſin, and 2½ WSW. Montauban.

**SCALANOVA**, a ſea-port town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. It is a handſome town, well built and paved. Chriſtians are only permitted to live in the ſuburbs, where the Greeks have a church. When M. Tournefort was there, in the whole place were 1000 families of Turks, 600 of Greeks, 10 of Jews, and 60 of Arminians. The trade is not conſiderable, and conſiſts chiefly in wine, raiſins, corn, and leather. It was the Neapolis of the Mileſians, and ſome marble monuments are yet exiſting: 40 miles SSE. Smyrna. *Long*. 45. 5. E, Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 52. N.

**SCALEA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, ſituated near the ſea. Formerly, the inhabitants cultivated ſugar-canes; at preſent, their attention is turned to cotton, olives, and vines. In the neighbourhood is collected manna and honey: 29 miles W. Caſſano, and 44 NNW. Coſenza. *Long*. 33. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 53. N.

**SCALEDRAKE BAY**, a bay of the German Sea, on the eaſt coaſt of Holy Iſland.

**SCALENGHE**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 11 miles SSW. Turin, and 6 E. Pinerolo.

**SCALIS**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles S. Windiſch Gratz.

**SCALITZ**, or *Scala*, a town of Hungary: 32 miles WNW. Topoltzan.

**SCALMARTIN ROCKS**, on the coaſt of Ireland. They are ſituated in Donaghadee Harbour, and, though ſo ſmooth and flat that veſſels ſeldom ſuffer on them, are rather dangerous, being overflowed by the tide.

**SCALP**, a very curious chaſm, or fiſſure in a ridge of mountains, 7

miles

kind of Paganiſm, every man chooſing his own god, and determining for himſelf how he ſhould be worſhipped, ſo that there are almoſt as many gods and modes of worſhip as there are people. In their morals, however, they are ſaid to be irreproachable, even upon the principles of Chriſtianity. This iſland was ſettled by the Portugueſe, almoſt as ſoon as they found their way into this part of the ocean, but they were in a ſhort time ſupplanted by the Dutch. The Dutch, however, did not take poſſeſſion of it, but only ſent ſloops to trade with the natives, probably for proviſions to ſupport the inhabitants of their Spice Iſlands. Their Eaſt India Company entered into a treaty with the rajas, by which the company ſtipulated to furniſh each of them with a certain quantity of ſilk, fine linen, cutlery-ware, arrack, and other articles, every year; and the rajas engaged that neither they nor their ſubjects ſhould trade with any perſon, except the company, without having firſt obtained their conſent, and that they would admit a reſident on behalf of the company, to reſide upon the iſland, and ſee that their part of the treaty was fulfilled : they alſo engaged to ſupply annually a certain quantity of rice, maize, and calevances. The maize and calevances are ſent to Timor in ſloops, which are kept there for that purpoſe, each of which is navigated by ten Indians; and the rice is fetched away annually by a ſhip, which brings the company's returns, and anchors alternately in each of the three bays. Theſe returns are delivered to the rajas, in the form of a preſent, and the caſk of arrack they and their principal people never ceaſe to drink, as long as a drop of it remains. The Dutch having printed verſions of the New Teſtament, a catechiſm, and ſeveral other tracts, in the language of this and the neighbouring iſlands, Dr. Solander, who was at the ſchoolmaſter's houſe, ſaw the books of his ſcholars, many of whom wrote a very fair hand. He boaſted that there were no leſs than 600 Chriſtians in the townſhip of Seba; but what the Dutch Chriſtianity of theſe Indians may be, it is not perhaps very eaſy to gueſs, for there is not a church, nor even a prieſt, in the whole iſland. *Long.* 122. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 35. S.

*Sauvagère* (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Orne : 10 miles E. Domfront.

SAUVASSANGES, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme : 5 leagues S. Ambert.

SAUVE, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite : 1½ league SE. St. Hypolite, and 7 W. Niſmes.

SAUVEL, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, near Straſburg.

SAUVER, or *Sur*, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, between Seltz and Fort Louis.

SAUVETAT (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauzun : 1¼ league NW. Lauzun, and 3½ NNE. Marmande. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 37. N.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne : 4 leagues E. Villereal, and 3½ ENE. Montflanquin.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aveiron : 4½ leagues SW. Rhodez, and 6½ NNE. Alby. *Long.* 19. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 13. N.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orthez : 3 leagues SW. Orthez, and 2 NE. St. Palais.

SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Reolle : 7 leagues ESE. Bourdeaux, and 3 N. La Reolle.

SAUVIAT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Leonard : 2 leagues NE. St. Leonard.

SAUVIGNEY LES ANGIREY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gray : 2 leagues E. Gray, and 6½ SW. Veſoul.

SAUX LE DUC, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille : 1½ league NW. Is-ſur-Tille.

SAUXILLANGES, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoire, containing about 3000 inhabitants : 2 leagues E. Iſſoire, and 5 W. Ambert.

SAUZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra : 6 miles N. Policaſtro.

SAUZAY LE POTIER, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Amand : 2½ leagues S. St. Amand, and 2¼ NE. Cullan.

*Sauzé*, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melle : 3½ leagues SE. Melle, and 6½ SE. St. Maixent.

SAUZET, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart : 1½ league NE. Montelimart.

SAWARA (*Upper*), a town of the United States of America, in Nor Carolina : 23 miles NW. Guildford.

SAWARA (*Lower*), a town of the United States of America, in Nor Carolina : 19 miles NNE. Guildford.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH, a town of England, in the county of Herts 4 miles S. Biſhop's Stortford, and 26 N. London.

SAWTU, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia : 5 miles WSW. Tugeloo.

SAX, a town of Swiſſerland, which gives name to a bailiwick, in th canton of Zurich, on the Rhine : 8 miles SE. Appenzel.

SAXAZA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland : 3 miles NE. Carlſtadt.

SAXE-COBOURG, *Saxe-Gotha*, &c. ſee *Coburg*, *Gotha*, &c.

SAXE-LAUENBURG (*Duchy of*), a principality of Germany, i the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the north-weſt by the duchy o Holſtein, on the north-eaſt and eaſt by the duchy of Mecklenburg, and o the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the principality of Luneburg. The countr is for the moſt part level, great part of it ſandy and covered with heath ſome parts of it, however, produce corn and flax. The paſture-lands ar conſiderable, and ſome of them rich, and great advantage is made of acorn and beech-maſts collected in the woods. Both the lakes and rivers aboun in variety of fiſh. In the whole duchy are four towns, and about 32,00 inhabitants, who profeſs the Proteſtant religion, according to the doctrin of Luther; manufactures are but little known. The exports conſiſt chiefl of rye, butter, cheeſe, timber, and fiſh. This country was anciently part of Slavia-tranſalbina, and its inhabitants, who were a tribe of th Weſtern Slavi, or Wendi, as confining on the Elbe, were named Polabei Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, ſubdued theſe Polaber and held their country as his abſolute property, inſomuch, that when un juſtly put under the ban of the empire, he could not be deprived of th acquiſition, as being no fief. The imperial inveſtiture of it, together wi its ſeat and vote among the princes of the empire, was firſt obtained b George I. king of England, as elector of Hanover, in 1716. In the ma triculus of the empire and circle, its contingent is eight horſe, and thirt foot, or 216 florins; and to the chamber at Wetzlar, it pays 243 rixdol lars 43½ kruitzers. The duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, though dependent o the privy council at Hanover, yet has its own particular regency.

SAXELEN, or *Saxlen*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of U terwalden, on the lake of Sarnen : 12 miles SSE. Lucern, and 43 ESE Berne.

SAXENBURG, or *Sachſenburg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy o Carinthia, on the Drave, belonging to the archbiſhop of Salzburg. Nea this town are three citadels and a ſtrong paſs : 38 miles W. Clagenfur and 34 SW. Muhrau. *Long.* 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46 52. N.

SAXKIOBING, a ſea-port town of Denmark, in the iſland of Laalan the principal trade is in corn ; 15 miles E. Naſcow.

SAXMUNDHAM, or *Saxlingham*, a town of England, in the count of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Thurſday, containing about 40 houſes : 20 miles NE. Ipſwich, and 89 NE. London.

SAXONY (*Electorate of*). The electorate is compoſed of the duch of Saxony, the greater part of the marggraviate of Meiſſen, a part the Vogtland, and the north part of Thuringia, Luſatia, and a part of th county of Henneberg. The country abounds in grain, pulſe, legume and fruit; hops, flax, hemp, tobacco, anniſeed, woad, &c.; wine made in Meiſſen. The foreſts are conſiderable, which yield timber an pitch. Coals are found in ſeveral places, and the mines are of great impo tance; in which are found ſilver, copper, tin, lead, iron, cinnabar, quick ſilver, antimony, biſmuth, arſenic, different kinds of precious ſtones, diamonds, topazes, rubies, amethyſts, jaſpers, &c. with quarries of vario ſorts of marble. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Elſter, Mulda, an Saal. It is in general well cultivated and populous; it contains upwar of 200 towns, and near 5000 villages. Saxony was the nurſery of th reformation, introduced by Luther, which is now the prevailing religio Ambition to be king of Poland, induced the elector to become Roman C tholic, but he engaged himſelf and ſucceſſors not to introduce any alter tions in the church, worſhip, ceremonies, univerſities, or ſchools. The ar and ſciences are flouriſhing in Saxony, and the manufactures are numero of thread, linen, porcelaine, glaſs, cutlery, carpets, velvet, and muſli Frederick, the warlike marggrave of Meiſſen, was the firſt elector, in t year 1422, whoſe grandſons, Erneſt and Albert, divided the eſtates b tween them; the eldeſt became elector, and was ſucceeded by his offſpri till the year 1547, when John Frederick was put under the ban of the e pire, and duke Maurice, a deſcendant of Albert, was named elector, Charles V. Duke Maurice was ſucceeded by his brother, whoſe deſcen ants have ſtill poſſeſſed the electorate. His grandſon, George I. added his poſſeſſions Upper and Lower Luſatia, and ſome other acquiſitio The elector Frederic Auguſtus, in the latter end of the ſeventeenth centu becoming king of Poland, deſtroyed the comfort of his own life, and rui his country. The electorate of Saxony, without including Luſatia, is vided into ſeven circles and two biſhoprics : the circles are thoſe of S ry, or the electoral, Thuringia, Meiſſen, Leipzic, Erzgeberg, Vogtland, and Neuſtadt; the biſhoprics are Merſeburg and Naumburg. The matricular aſſeſſment for the whole is 2647 florins for the Roman month, and the tax for each chamber-term is 1637 rix-dollars.

SAXONY *(Duchy of)*, or *Electoral Circle.* This duchy is ſurrounded by the circles of Meiſſen, Leipzic, and Thuringia, the principality of Anhalt, the marquiſate of Brandenburg and Luſatia. It contains about 27 towns and 400 villages. This ought not to be confounded with the ancient duchy of Saxony, which extended from Denmark to the Rhine. The preſent electoral circle belonged not to the old duchy of Saxony, but the marggrave Albert the Bear, took this country from the Wends, and it became his ſon Bernhard's property in the inheritance of Aſcania. This Bernhard, therefore, obtaining the dignity of a Duke of Saxony, the name of the duchy of Saxony became applied at length to the portion of it in this country; and the electoral dignity being attached to the duchy, it has obtained the title of the Electoral Circle. Wittenberg is the capital.

SAXONY *(Lower)*, a circle of Germany, bounded on the north by the duchy of Sleſwick, and the Baltic, on the eaſt by the circle of Upper Saxony, on the ſouth by the circle of Upper Saxony and the Upper Rhine, and on the weſt by the circle of Weſtphalia and the German Sea. The eſtates of this circle are the duchies of Magdeburg and Bremen, the principalities of Luneburg or Zelle, Grubenhagen, Calenberg, Wolfenbuttel, Halberſtadt, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Guſtro, Holſtein-Gluckſtadt, Holſtein-Gottorf, Hildeſheim, Saxe-Lauenburg, the biſhopric of Lubeck, the principalities of Schwerin, Ratzeburg, Blankenburg, and Ranzau, with the cities of Lubeck, Goſlar, Muhlhauſen, Nordhauſen, Hamburg and Bremen. The princes who convene the diets are the dukes of Magdeburg and Bremen, who are alſo alternately inveſted with the directory from diet to diet, and the oldeſt ruling duke of Brunſwick is poſſeſſed of the condirectorium. The diets uſed generally to be held at Brunſwick or Luneburg, but ſince the year 1682, have been diſcontinued. The military eſtabliſhment of the whole empire, in time of peace, being, by a decree of the empire, in 1681, ſettled at 40,000 men, the circle of Lower Saxony was aſſeſſed at 1322 horſemen, and 2737 foot, which is alſo the contingent of the circle of Upper Saxony, with which it was put on a footing in the partition of the aid of 300,000 florins, granted to the Imperial cheſt in 1707, when the ſum payable by it was fixed at 31,271 florins 58 kruitzers and 5 pfennings. Several dukes of Brunſwick in this circle, have held, at the ſame time, the poſt of commander-in-chief, and that of lieutenant-general. With reſpect to religion this circle is wholly Lutheran. At the peace of Weſtphalia, it was ſtipulated, that it ſhould always have four aſſeſſors, beſides one other alternately with the circle of Upper Saxony. In 1654, therefore, it was agreed in the circle, that Magdeburg and Bremen ſhould each preſent one, the houſe of Brunſwick one, and Mecklenburg and Holſtein one, and betwixt them, as often as it came to the circle's turn, were to chooſe a fifth aſſeſſor; alſo that he ſhould be nominated by Lubeck, Goſlar, Muhlhauſen, and Nordhauſen, but at preſent the circle in effect names only two, and the alternative nomination agreed on betwixt it and Upper Saxony no longer takes place.

SAXONY *(Upper)*, a circle of Germany, bounded by the circles of the Upper Rhine, Franconia, Lower Saxony, the Baltic, Pruſſia, Sileſia, Luſatia, and Bohemia. It is compoſed of 22 ſtates, in the following order: the elector of Saxony, the elector of Brandenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Eiſenach, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Querfurt, the Hither and Farther Pomerania, Camin, Anhalt-Quedlinburg, Gernrode, Walkenried, Schwarzburg, Sonderſhauſen, Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt, Mansfeld, Stolberg, Barby, the counts of Reuſſen, and the counts of Schonberg. In this circle the elector of Saxony was formerly the only ſummoning prince and director; but as the whole circle is Lutheran, except the electorate of Saxony, he is not ſo now. Eight aſſeſſors are deputed by this circle to the imperial chamber, of which the elector of Saxony names two, and the marquis of Brandenburg two. The other ſtates name the reſt. In the year 1682, the military ſtate of the whole empire being ſettled at an average, in times of peace, at 40,000 men, to the ſhare of the upper circle of Saxony fell 1322 horſe and 2707 foot; and at the partition of the 300,000 florins granted to the operation-cheſt of the empire, in 1707, to this circle were allotted 31,271 florins 28 kruitzers.

SAYA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 15 miles SSW. Spirito Santo.

SAYAN KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 143. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

SAYBROOK, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut, ſituated on the weſt ſide near the mouth of the river Connecticut. It owes its name to the lord viſcount Say and Seal, and the lord Brook, by whoſe agent the town was built. Its fort was the ſecurity againſt the Pequet Indians, who attacked them in the year 1637. The fort has alſo been of great uſe ſince, in defending the entrance of Connecticut river againſt enemies more formidable than the Indians: 15 miles W. New London, and 15 S. Hadham.

SAYDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 14 miles SSE. Freyberg.

SAYN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Sayn: 6 miles N. Coblentz, and 6 E. Andernach.

SAYN, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, divided into two principal branches, viz. Sayn-Altenkirchen, and Sayn Hachenbach. The territories belonging to it are principally ſituated in the Weſterwald, and intermixed with the territories of Heſſe Darmſtadt. Sayn Altenkirchen is inveſted in the marggraviate of Anſpach. In the matricula of the empire, the whole county is rated for a Roman month 112 florins, and to each chamber-term, it is taxed 46 rix-dollars 60 kruitzers

SAYN, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine, about 5 miles below Coblentz.

SAYPAN, or *St. Joſeph,* one of the Mariana Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about twenty miles in circumference. On the weſt ſide of this iſland, at the bottom of a ſteep bay, well ſheltered with wood, lies a ſafe and commodious port, called *Cantanhitda.* After Guam, this is the largeſt and was formerly the beſt peopled of all theſe iſlands, and was not thoroughly ſubdued by the Spaniards till the beginning of the current century. The country is diverſified with hills and plains, looks very green and pleaſant at a diſtance, and is no leſs beautiful when examined more at leiſure, as it affords all the neceſſaries of life, in the utmoſt plenty, and is bleſſed with a fertile ſoil and a ſerene climate. *Lat.* 14. 30. N.

SAZA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: 6 miles SW. Ainſa.

SBROGLIAVACCA, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 8 miles from Concordia.

SCAER, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Quimperlé: 3½ leagues NNW. Quimperlé, and 5 E. Quimper.

SCAGEN, or *Scavn,* or *Skagen,* a town of Denmark, at the extremity of North Jutland, near a cape of the ſame name. The inhabitants ſubſiſt partly by fiſhing, and partly by carrying on a little trade, and piloting ſhips about theſe dangerous coaſts, to and from the Baltic. The ſand-bank called *Scagen's Reef,* extends itſelf from Cape Skagen a great way into the ſea, on which account, a large coal-fire is conſtantly kept up there in the winter nights, as a mark for ſhips to avoid it. For this purpoſe, in the year 1751, a new tower, 64 feet high, was erected oppoſite to this ſand-bank, on the ſpot where the former light-houſe ſtood, which had been demoliſhed by the violence of the ſea: 18 miles N. Fladſtrand. *Long.* 10. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 46. N.

SCAGEN, a cape on the north coaſt of North Jutland. *Long.* 10. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 46. N.

SCAGERAC, or *Categat,* a large gulf of the North Sea, between North Jutland to the weſt, Norway to the eaſt, and the iſlands of Zealand and Funen to the ſouth; about 120 miles from north to ſouth, and from 60 to 70 from eaſt to weſt.

SCALA, a town of the iſland of Cephalonia: 16 miles SE. Cephalonia.

SCALA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, under the pope. It is celebrated for its wine and honey; in the neighbourhood are ſome lead mines: 11 miles WSW. Amalfi.

SCALA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 3 miles SW. Cariati Vecchia.

SCALALENS, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 2 leagues SSE. Caſtelſaraſin, and 2½ WSW. Montauban.

SCALANOVA, a ſea-port town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. It is a handſome town, well built and paved. Chriſtians are only permitted to live in the ſuburbs, where the Greeks have a church. When M. Tournefort was there, in the whole place were 1000 families of Turks, 600 of Greeks, 10 of Jews, and 60 of Arminians. The trade is not conſiderable, and conſiſts chiefly in wine, raiſins, corn, and leather. It was the Neapolis of the Mileſians, and ſome marble monuments are yet exiſting: 40 miles SSE. Smyrna. *Long.* 45. 5. E, Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 52. N.

SCALEA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, ſituated near the ſea. Formerly, the inhabitants cultivated ſugar-canes; at preſent, their attention is turned to cotton, olives, and vines. In the neighbourhood is collected manna and honey: 29 miles W. Caſſano, and 44 NNW. Coſenza. *Long.* 33. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 53. N.

SCALEDRAKE BAY, a bay of the German Sea, on the eaſt coaſt of Holy Iſland.

SCALENGHE, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 11 miles SSW. Turin, and 6 E. Pinerolo.

SCALIS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles S. Windiſch Gratz.

SCALITZ, or *Scala,* a town of Hungary: 32 miles WNW. Topoltzan.

SCALMARTIN ROCKS, on the coaſt of Ireland. They are ſituated in Donaghadee Harbour, and, though ſo ſmooth and flat that veſſels ſeldom ſuffer on them, are rather dangerous, being overflowed by the tide.

SCALP, a very curious chaſm, or fiſſure in a ridge of mountains, 7 miles from Dublin, on the road to the Dargle and Waterfall. It ſeems as if by an extraordinary convulſion in nature, the mountain had been cracked acroſs, and torn aſunder, prodigious heaps of ſtones, of enormous ſize, having tumbled down into the rocky chaſm. It forms one of the moſt ſtriking curioſities in Ireland. By breaking down and levelling the prominencies of the prodigious piles of maſſive rocks on the bottom, an eaſy and good road has been inſinuated through the rugged fiſſure.

SCALPA, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about 6 miles in circumference: 1 mile E. from the Iſland of Skye.

SCALTERN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 7 miles SW. Pettaw.

SCAMACHIE, a city of Perſia, and capital of the province of Schirvan, ſituated in a vally, between two mountains, about eight leagues from the Caſpian Sea. It was anciently called *Mamechia*. It is large, populous, and commercial, the ſtreets are very narrow, and the houſes, which are moſtly built with earth, are very low. The inhabitants are chiefly Armenians and Georgians, who uſing different languages, here make uſe of the Turkiſh, which is common to both, not only in the province of Schirvan, but all over Perſia. Their chief trade conſiſts of ſilk, either raw or wove, and callicoes. Moſt of the ſhops are in the ſouth city, where is the great bazar, into which many of the ſtreets enter, all of them covered, for the conveniency of the ſhopkeepers. Near the above bazar are alſo two large ſtore-houſes, divided into many galleries and chambers, one for the convenience of the Ruſſian merchants, who there ſell Ruſſia leather, furs, copper, tin, and other commodities; the other is for the Circaſſian Tartars, who bring ſcarcely any thing elſe, but horſes, women, young lads, and handſome maids, which they ſteal on the frontiers of Muſcovy. The Jews have alſo a part of this ſtore-houſe aſſigned them for their merchandizes, which conſiſt of the beſt woollen tapeſtry, ſilk-ſtuffs, callico, gold and ſilver brocades, bows, arrows, and ſcymeters. The city has alſo three hamans, or public baths, the uſe of which is general. Nadir Shah, after laying waſte this city, built a new one, about eight leagues from it, which exiſted till the year 1769; when Feth Ahkan, who commanded in this country, entirely deſtroyed it, and removed the inhabitants to the former place of reſidence: 360 miles S. Aſtrachan, and 480 NE. Diarbek. *Long*. 68. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 50. N.

SCAMINA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 20 miles N. Athens.

SCAMPF, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Upper Engadina: 1 mile N. Zutz.

SCANDALAK, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 2 miles E. Barten.

SCANDALEK, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 38 miles SE. Konigſberg.

SCANDARIE, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac: 120 miles NW. Baſſora.

SCANDEROON, ſee *Alexandretta*.

SCANDIANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 9 miles W. Modena.

SCANDINAVIA, a name not unfrequently given to that part of Europe which comprehends Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

SCANGERO, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long*. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 20. N.

SCANIA, ſee *Schonen*.

SCAR (*Green*), rocks in the German Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of England, and county of Northumberland: 2 miles N. Blythe.

SCAR (*North*), a rock in the German Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of England, and county of Northumberland: 9 miles NNW. from Coquet Iſland.

SCAR (*South*), a rock in the German Sea: half a mile S. from the North Scar.

SCAR (*Noſe*), a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Banff. *Long*. 0. 27. E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 57. 40. N.

SCARA, or *Ciara*, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of Maranhoa.

SCARBA, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the weſt coaſt of the county of Argyle. *Long*. 2. 35. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 56. 6. N.

SCARBOROUGH, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of York, ſituated on a rocky cliff, which is almoſt inacceſſible. The quay is very convenient, and the harbour reckoned the beſt between Newcaſtle and the Humber. King Henry II. erected a caſtle here, to which Piers Gaveſton the favourite of Edward II. retired from the reſentment of the nobility, but he was compelled to ſurrender. Herrings are taken here in great numbers, from the middle of Auguſt to November; with which, and cod-fiſh, mackarel, turbots, and variety of other fiſh, they ſupply the city of York. The drying, pickling, and ſale of the herrings is a great advantage to the inhabitants. The wealth of this town muſt be chiefly aſcribed to the numbers of people, of all ranks, that flock hither in the hotteſt months of the year, to drink its waters, which are purgative and diuretic. There was a ſtately tower to the caſtle, which ſerved as a landmark to the ſailors, but was demoliſhed in the civil wars. In this town there were formerly three monaſteries. Scarborough has two marke weekly, on Thurſday and Saturday, and ſends two members to the Briti parliament: 40 miles N. Hull, and 218 N. London. *Lat*. 54. 17. N.

SCARDONA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dal matia. The ſee of a Greek biſhop, ſurrounded with walls, and defende by two forts. It was anciently the ſeat of a Roman tribunal. In the yea 1411, it was bought by the Venetians, from whom it was taken by th Turks, in the year 1522: 28 miles N. Trau. *Long*. 34. 10. E. Ferro *Lat*. 44. 28. N.

SCARE (*Great* and *Little*), two rocks near the coaſt of Scotland, the entrance into Luce Bay: 6 miles ENE. from the Mull of Galloway.

SCARE (*The*), a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county o Wexford: 5 miles E. from Waterford Harbour.

SCARENA, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice: 6 mile NE. Nice.

SCARFOUGH MOUNTAINS, mountains of Scotland, between th counties of Aberdeen and Perth.

SCARIFF, a ſmall iſland of the Atlantic, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt Ireland, and county of Kerry: 5 miles W. from Lamb's Head.

SCARLINO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 3 league S. Maſſa.

SCARNAFIGI, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: miles S. Turin, and 5 W. Savigliano.

SCARO, a town and capital of the iſland of Santorin, in the Greci Archipelago. *Long*. 43. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 28. N.

SCARP, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about two mile long, and one broad, near the weſt coaſt of the Iſle of Lewis. *Long*. 45. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 58. 7. N.

SCARPANTO, an iſland in the Mediterranean, 18 miles long, and wide, anciently called *Carpathus*. It is for the moſt part mountainou and rocky, with ſeveral quarries of marble. The principal town on th weſt coaſt has a good harbour. This iſland is ſubject to the Turks, bu the principal inhabitants are Greek Chriſtians. *Long*. 44. 38. E. Ferro *Lat*. 35. 44. N.

SCARPE, a river of France, which riſes near Aubigny, in the depart ment of the Straits of Calais, paſſes by Douay, St. Amand, &c. and ru into the Scheldt, at Mortagne: 7 miles SSE. Tournay.

SCARPERIA, a town of the duchy of Tuſcany, celebrated for it manufactures of ſteel: 13 miles N. Florence.

SCATES CORNER, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Lincolnſhire on the weſt ſide of the entrance into Croſs Keys Waſh.

SCAURITSCH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Drave, miles SSW. Pettau, in the duchy of Stiria.

SCEAUX, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 1¼ leagu S. Paris.

SCELLIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny: 2 leagues W. Poligny and 2¾ N. Lons le Saunier.

SCERAN, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Sier: 8 miles W. An necy.

*Scey-ſur-Saône*, a town of France, in the department of the Upp Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Veſoul: 2½ league W. Veſoul, and 3 S. Juſſey.

SCHAAFSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and foundation of Merſeburg: 8 miles W. Merſeburg, and 26 W. Leipſic *Long*. 29. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 19. N.

SCHAAKEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland, with caſtle, ſituated on a river, which runs into the Curiſche Haff: 10 mile N. Konigſberg.

SCHABHIE, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 28 mile E. Hodeida.

SCHABHIE, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 6 mile NNW. Beit-el-Fakih.

SCHADEEK, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and county of Linange, or Leinengen: 14 miles WSW. Wetzlar, and ENE. Naſſau.

SCHADENBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Sax ony, in the Vogtland: 1 mile E. Oelnitz.

SCHADERWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau 10 miles NE. Neiſſe.

SCHADRINO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, the Eniſei: 68 miles N. Eniſeiſk.

SCHÆHHR, a ſea port town of Arabia, in the province of Hadra maut, and diſtrict of Jafa.

SCHAFFERLEIT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria 10 miles SE. Schwannaſtatt.

SCHAFFT, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan, ſituated in country fertile in rice, and not being far from the Caſpian Sea, they ha plenty of ſwans, black and white, herons, cormorants, and variety of wa ter-fowl.

SCHAFHAUSEN, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a canton, ſituated on the north ſide of the Rhine, near a celebrated cataract. A town was built here, at leaſt as early as the time of Charlemagne. In the year 1052, the count of Nellenburg, to whom the country belonged, founded a Benedictine monaſtery, to which he ceded the lordſhip of the town. In the 13th century, Schafhauſen became an imperial town, and its adminiſtration took the form which at preſent exiſts. In the year 1501, it was admitted into the Helvetian confederacy, and ranks as the twelfth in the thirteen cantons. The reformation was publicly embraced, in the year 1529, and eſtabliſhed throughout the canton. The municipal government is an ariſtocracy, limited by the right which the people have of chooſing the members of the council from their own body. Schafhauſen communicates with the reſt of Swiſſerland, only by a bridge acroſs the Rhine. The Rhine is here exceedingly rapid, and ſeveral ſtone bridges had been deſtroyed, when, in the year 1754, a carpenter of Appenzel offered to throw a wooden bridge, of a ſingle arch, acroſs the river, which is near 400 feet wide. The magiſtrates, however, required that it ſhould conſiſt of two arches, and that he ſhould for that purpoſe employ the middle pier of the old bridge. Accordingly, the architect was obliged to obey; but, he has contrived to leave it a matter of doubt, whether the bridge is ſupported by the middle pier; and whether it would not have been equally as ſafe if formed ſolely of one arch. A man of the ſlighteſt weight feels it almoſt tremble under him; yet, waggons heavily laden paſs over without danger. This bridge was finiſhed in leſs than three years, and coſt about 8000l. ſterling. Schafhauſen is one of the handſomeſt towns of Swiſſerland, it contains 6 gates, 3 fauxbourgs, 4 churches, and a college called *Collegium humanitatis*, with 8 profeſſors. The arſenal is in a fortreſs, built on a hill, at the extremity of the town. Veſſels that go down the Rhine, pay a toll. The number of ſouls is eſtimated at 7000: 25 miles W. Conſtance, and 44 E. Bâle. *Long.* 26. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

SCHAFHAUSEN, or *Schaffouſe*, a canton of Swiſſerland, ſituated on the north ſide of the Rhine, bounded on the north by the Egau and county of Thengen, on the eaſt by the landgraviate of Nellenburg, on the ſouth by the Rhine, and on the weſt by the counties of Baar and Stuhlingen; about five leagues long, and three wide. It contains 17 pariſhes, and 10 bailiwicks, in which are two towns, Schafhauſen and Neukirch. It produces a conſiderable quantity of corn, but not ſufficient for the inhabitants, who are ſupplied with the reſt from Swabia. The paſtures are good, and wine they export. The number of ſouls, without including the town of Schafhauſen, is eſtimated at 23,000: the religion is Calviniſm.

SCHAGEN, a town of Holland: 11 miles N. Alcmaers.

SCHAHARA, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 12 miles NW. Chamir.

SCHAHI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 10 leagues SW. Tauris.

SCHAINFELD, or *Mark Schainfeld*, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Schwarzenberg: 28 miles N. Auſpach, and 26 ESE. Wurzburg.

SCHAITANSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Tchuſovaia: 72 miles NW. Ekaterinburg.

SCHAKEN, a Lutheran abby of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck. The abbeſs is always elected from the houſe of Waldeck: 6 miles S. Corbach.

SCHAKKAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: 9 miles E. Fulda.

SCHAKUNEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, on the Ruſſe: 14 miles NE. Tilſit.

SCHALATZKOI, a cape on the north coaſt of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea. *Long* 187. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 25. N.

SCHALESTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 5 miles NE. Wolfsberg.

SCHALKAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: 6 miles N. Coburg.

SCHALL, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe Lauenburg, near the town of Ratzeburg.

SCHALLENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and provoſtſhip of Berchtolgaden: 4 miles N. Berchtolgaden, and 9 S. Salzburg.

SCHALMAR, or *Schulmar*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: 2 miles S. Salz Uflen.

SCHALTEICK, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Memel: 4 miles NW. Tilſit.

SCHAMAGUR, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Roſſoſchina. *Long.* 130. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 15. N.

SCHAMBE, a river of Weſt Florida, which runs into the Penſacola Bay. *Long.* 87. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 28. N.

SCHAMBEK, a town of Hungary: 14 miles NNW. Buda.

SCHAMEN, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes in the territory of Ulm, and runs into the Aach: 1 mile SSE. Languenau.

SCHAMER, a mountain of Arabia, between Nedsjad and Bagdad.

SCHANCOOK, a town of the United States of America, in New York: 9 miles N. Lanſinburg.

SCHANDAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, on the Elbe: 4 miles E. Konigſtein, and 11 S. Stolpen.

SCHANIS, or *Schams*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the bailiwick of Gaſter, with a celebrated abby, founded in the year 806: 10 miles N. Glaris, and 20 NE. Schweidtz.

SCHANOIARSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch: 48 miles E. Semipolatnoi.

SCHANTARSKIJA, three iſlands of Ruſſia, at the weſtern extremity of the Sea of Ochotſk. *Long.* between 156. and 157. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 55. 15. and 55. 30. N.

SCHARA, or *Oſara*, a town of Arabia Deſerta, near the weſt coaſt of the Euphrates: 160 miles ESE. Aleppo, and 200 WNW. Bagdad.

SCHARAAZARGUNSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China: 128 miles WSW. Selenginſk.

SCHARDING, ſee *Scherding*.

SCHAREDSJE, an iſland in the Gulf of Perſia, near the coaſt of Arabia, about 30 miles in circumference. *Long.* 54. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

SCHARFEYN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 8 miles SW. Lutkenburg.

SCHARFFENSTEIN, a caſtle of Hungary: 17 miles NNE. Preſburg.

SCHARKARSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby: 72 miles SSW. Berezov.

SCHARM, or *Dsjerm*, a ſeaport of Arabia, in the Red Sea, ſpacious and deep, ſurrounded with ſharp rocks. Inſtead of anchors, a cable faſtened to the land is made uſe of. The town is ſituated on a mountain. This place is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been the ancient Eziongeber: 67 miles SSW. Medina. *Long.* 54. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

SCHARMAH, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hadramaut, ſituated on the ſea coaſt: 230 miles ENE. Aden, and 130 S. Mareb.

SCHARMBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, with manufactures of cloth, flannel, and other ſtuffs: 13 miles N. Bremen.

SCHARNITZ, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, ſituated on the frontiers of Bavaria, and fortified in the modern manner. Near it is a paſs over the mountains, of conſiderable importance: 8 miles NNW. Innſpruck.

SCHARNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles E. Gmunden.

SCHARZFELD, a caſtle of Germany, in the principality of Grubenhagen, ſituated on a vaſt rock, on the borders of the Harz Foreſt: 15 miles S. Goſlar.

SCHATESTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 5 miles NE. Wolfsberg.

SCHATSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov: 96 miles N. Tambov. *Long.* 59. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 22. N.

SCHATXLAR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 6 miles N. Trautenau.

SCHAVEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Farther Pomerania, on the Wipper: 4 miles SE. Rugenwalde.

SCHAUEN, a lordſhip of Germany, ſituated between the principality of Halberſtadt, and the county of Wernigerode.

SCHAUENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg: 8 miles SE. Minden. *Long.* 26. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

SCHAUENBURG, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the ſides of the Weſer, about 11 leagues in length, and 4 in breadth, ſurrounded by the principalities of Caleuberg and Minden, and the counties of Lippe and Ravenſberg. It is mountainous, but, nevertheleſs, contains a conſiderable quantity of fertile land, with ſome excellent paſtures. Here are ſome ſalt-ſprings, quarries of lime-ſtone and free-ſtone, with mines of alum, coal, gold, ſilver, copper, and iron; it is well ſupplied with wood, and has plenty of game. The inhabitants are Lutherans and Calviniſts. In the whole county are 10 towns, and 167 villages. The counts of Schauenburg were deſcended from the counts of Mansfeld, and became extinct in the year 1640. Their poſſeſſions have been divided, between the duke of Brunſwick Luneburg, the landgrave of Heſſe, and the count of Lippe, the two laſt only are acknowledged as counts of Schauenburg, but have only one voice at the diet. The aſſeſſment for the Roman month is 276 florins, and the tax to the Imperial chamber 75 rix-dollars 43 kreutzers.

SCHAUENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 18 miles NE. Culmbach.

SCHAUERS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SW. Lintz.

SCHAUMBURG, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of the Lower

Rhine. The matricular aſſeſſment is 2 florins 40 kruitzers, and taxed to the Imperial chamber 74 rix-dollars. It takes its name from a town and caſtle: 25 miles WSW. Wetzlar, and 23 NNW. Mentz.

SCHAUNSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SW. Horn.

SCHAUT, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 104 miles WSW. Upha.

SCHAYCH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Neckar, near Nurtingen.

SCHEDRIN, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Malka: 80 miles ESE. Ekaterinograd.

SCHEDUAN, an iſland or rather enormous rock, 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, in the Red Sea, at an equal diſtance between the coaſts of Aſia and Africa, without water, tree, or plant. *Long.* 51. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 35. N.

SCHEER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Scheer on the Danube. This lordſhip belongs to the family of Truchſeſs, the territory is ſmall, and the ſoil barren, ſituated on the ſide of the Danube. It was purchaſed of the houſe of Auſtria, in the year 1463: 3 miles NW. Mengen, and 44 S. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

SCHEER, a river of France, which runs into the Ill: 1 league N. Erſtein.

SCHEGARKA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, *Long.* 101. 30. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 57. 20. N.

SCHEGINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 40 miles WNW. Perm.

SCHEHREZUR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan, the ſeat of a governor: 105 miles ESE. Moſul, and 150 N. Bagdad.

SCHEIBENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, in the neighbourhood of which are mines of ſilver and iron: 4 miles NN. Schwarzenberg.

SCHEIBS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Erlebach: 20 miles SW. St. Polten, and 44 WSW. Vienna.

SCHIECH ALI, the name of a ſtation in Arabia, where the caravans ſtop in their journey from Egypt to Mecca: 12 miles W. Akaba.

SCHEIDECK, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: 25 miles SE. Thun.

SCHEIDINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Querfurt: 10 miles NW. Naumburg.

SCHIEFLING, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles NE. Neumarck, and 12 NE. Muhrau.

SCHEINFELD (*Upper*), a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 21 miles SW. Bamberg.

SCHEKSNA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Lake Bielo, and runs into the Volga, oppoſite Ribnoi, in the government of Jaroſlavl.

SCHELDT, a river which riſes about 8 miles north from St. Quentin, in the department of the Aiſne, paſſes by Cambray, Bouchain, Denain, Valenciennes, where it becomes navigable, Condé, Tournay, Oudenarde, Ghent, Dendermonde, Antwerp, &c. ſome leagues below which it divides into two ſtreams, the eaſt and weſt, the former paſſing by Berg-op-Zoom, the latter by Fluſhing, and both run into the German Sea, weſt of the iſlands of Zealand.

SCHELENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 7 miles E. Oſnabruck.

SCHELESTON, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 22 leagues WNW. Schiras.

SCHELFE, or *Neuſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Schwerin; ſituated ſo near to Schwerin, as to appear but one and the ſame town. It is governed by its own magiſtrates.

SCHELKEN (*Klein*), a town of Tranſilvania: 8 miles NNW. Hermenſtadt.

SCHELKEN (*Mark*), a town of Tranſilvania: 4 miles N. Stoltzenburg.

SCHELKOVOIZAVOD, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: 20 miles NE. Tzaritzin.

SCHELLENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 17 miles W. Brilon.

SCHELLENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 6 miles E. Chemnitz.

SCHELLENBERGE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and provoſtſhip of Berchtodſgaden, famous for the defeat of the Bavarians, in the year 1704, by the united forces of the Engliſh and Imperialiſts, tho' ſtrongly entrenched: 5 miles NNE. Berchtoldſgaden.

SCHELLIN, a town of Hungary, on the right bank of the Waag; this town was taken by the malcontents, in the year 1703, and retaken the following year: 20 miles N. Comorn.

SCHELLING, an iſland of Holland, belonging to the province of Frieſeland, about 5 leagues long, and 1 broad, ſituated about 5 leagues to the north of Harlingen, between Amelandt and Vlielandt.

SCHELLINGSHOF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NNE. Bohmiſch Waidthoven.

SCHELKLLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, on Ach: 8 miles W. Ulm, and 36 W. Augſburg. *Long.* 27. 24. E. Fe *Lat.* 48. 22. N.

SCHEMANAEVSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of livan. *Long.* 100. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

SCHEMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and cou of Hohenberg: 9 miles ENE. Rothweil, and 38 SSW. Stuttgard.

SCHEMNITZ, a town of Hungary. It is a large and populous to ſituated between hills, in a long vally, the houſes of which ſtand ſcatte a conſiderable way up the acclivity on both ſides. The Proteſtant in bitants, who make above two thirds of the town, are between ſix and ſe thouſand. In largeneſs and number of mine-works, it ſurpaſſed all other mine-towns in Hungary. It has two caſtles, two churches, chapels, and a college, with a royal mine-office. The gold and ſil mines here ſtill produce a conſiderable quantity of ore, and the work amount to above 5000; but how greatly they are declined, appears fr this ſingle circumſtance, that at the cloſe of the laſt century, three or thouſand marks of ſilver were made here every week, whereas now quantity ſcarcely reaches one hundred. The ore here contains more better gold than that of Cremnitz, but the gain attending is not lar The yearly charges to the crown of the mine-works here amount to ab 500,000 guilders: 14 miles S. Kremnitz, and 92 E. Vienna.

SCHENCK, or *Schenkan Schans*, a ſtrong fortreſs of Guelderland, ſi ated in an angle of the Betuwe, where the Rhine divides it into two branch one of which paſſing by Nimmegen, is called Wahal; the other, wh runs towards Arnhem, preſerves its own name. This fort has ſo compl a command of the two ſtreams, that nothing can paſs without the gov nor's permiſſion, and is conſidered as the centre of communication tween Germany and Holland. It took its name from Martin Schenck, Gueldrian, who quitted the Spaniards to enter into the ſervice of ſtates, and conſtructed it by their order, in the year 1586. On the of July, 1635, this fort was ſurpriſed by captain Denhold, whoſe fat had been beheaded at the Hague. Knowing the garriſon was weak, the works in bad condition, he made himſelf maſter of the place with men, taken from the city of Gueldres, in ſpite of the reſiſtance of gov nor Welderen, who died of his wounds. The cardinal Infant reward Denhold with the government, for having ſo well conducted the ent prize, and preſented him a chain of gold and 50,000 florins. The S niards did not remain maſters long, for the Dutch laid ſiege to it the n year, and Denhold being killed, the fort ſurrendered the 30th of Ap 1636. In the year 1672, it was taken by Louis XIV. king of Fran and in the year 1673, ceded to the elector of Brandenburg, who laid cla to it. The States-General conſidering the conſequence of this fort to fend that ſide of their country, for ſeveral years ſolicited the elector to ſtore it to them; and at length the treaty was concluded and ſigned Auguſt, 1681; and the fortreſs was delivered up to Sieur Cuyper, dep of the council of the ſtates, who put in four companies of ſoldiers, a augmented the fortifications: 2½ miles N. Cleves, and 12 E. Nimmege

SCHENCKDENDORF, a town of Luſatia: 2 leagues S. Guben.

SCHENECTADY, a town of the United States of America, in N York, ſituated in a fertile ſoil, on the Mohawks River. In the year 16 the inhabitants were maſſacred by the French and Indians: 18 miles N Albany.

SCHENFELD, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: miles WNW. Droſendorf.

SCHENFELDT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: miles N. Itzehoa.

SCHENGRABEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtri 8 miles NNE. Ebenfurth.

SCHENING, or *Skening*, a town of Sweden, in the province of E Gothland, ſituated in a fertile country, on the river Skena. It was fo merly a large and opulent city, embelliſhed with ſeveral churches and co vents; but is now very much declined from its former flouriſhing con tion. The annual fair held here on the 29th of July, is, however, one the greateſt in the whole kingdom. In the year 1248, a general coun was held here, purſuant to a bull of Pope Innocent IV. in which the m riage of the clergy was prohibited as unlawful: 17 miles W. Linkopi and 45 NNW. Calmar.

SCHENINGEF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxo and principality of Wolfenbuttel. It gives name to a diſtrict: 10 mi N. Halberſtad, and 18. ESE. Wolfenbuttel.

SCHENKAFELD, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtri 3 miles WNW. Freuſtadt.

SCHENKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtr 8 miles SSW. Riſterſdorf.

SCHENKURSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, the Volga: 140 miles SSE. Archangel. *Long.* 60. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. N.

SCHENSBURG, a town of United America, in the ſtate of York, a little to the ſouth of Lake George: 35 miles N. Albany.

SCHEPPENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel: 13 miles E. Wolfenbuttel.

SCHERBRO, or *Cherborough*, or *Serbora*, a river of Africa, which paſſes through the country of Sierra Leona, and runs into the ſea. *Long.* 10. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 39. N.

SCHERBRO, or *Macapoye*, an iſland of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, at the mouth of the river Scherbro, with a fort of the ſame name.

SCHERDING, or *Scharding*, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Inn, with a large fortified caſtle, which had formerly counts of its own: 6 miles S. Paſſau, and 78 E. Munich.

SCHERDSJE, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 40 miles N. Mocha.

SCHERENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg: 5 miles SW. Soderſhauſen, and 16 NNW. Muhlhauſen.

SCHERIF, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 20 miles WSW. Chamir.

SCHERKI, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 8 miles NE. Doran.

SCHERMBECK, or *Schernbeeck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: 27 miles E. Cleves. *Long.* 24. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 46. N.

SCHERNEW, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 16 leagues SW. Amadan.

SCHERPENHUEL, ſee *Montague.*

SCHERSTENIKOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 24 miles S. Orlenga.

SCHESBURG, a town of Tranſilvania, built in the year 1196. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town, the former of which is called the caſtle, and is better fortified than the latter: 47 miles ESE. Coloſvar, and 120 NE. Temeſvar. *Long.* 41. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 48. N.

SCHESCHMINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan: 60 miles SE. Kazan. *Long.* 68. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. N.

SCHESEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verdun, on the Wumme: 10 miles N. Rotenburg.

SCHESSLITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 8 miles NE. Bamberg, and 26 W. Bayreuth.

SCHESTAKOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 68 miles ENE. Viatka.

SCHESTAKOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilmin: 12 miles S. Ilminſk.

SCHESTEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 54 miles SSE. Konigſberg.

SCHESTERN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Inguletz: 72 miles SW. Ekaterinoſlav.

SCHEVELING, a village of Holland, near the ſea, an agreeable walk from the Hague. In the year 1574, 121 houſes were carried away by the ſea: 1 league NW. from the Hague.

SCHEWETZ, or *Switzee*, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia, on the Viſtula: 52 miles S. Dantzig.

SCHHŒHHAVA, a large mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, on which, ſays Mr. Nieubuhr, are more than 300 villages, under the dominion of various ſheichs.

SCHIAVI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 8 miles SE. Civita Borella.

SCHIBAM, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 16 miles W. Sana.

SCHIBAM, a large city of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut: 200 miles ESE. Sana, and 100 ESE. Mareb.

SCHIEBENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Urzgeburg: 4 miles E. Schwarzenberg.

SCHIEDAM, a ſeaport of Holland, ſituated on the canal, called the Schie, which gives it its name, and enters the Meuſe a little below the town. It holds a third rank among the ſmall cities of Holland; its magiſtracy is compoſed of an eſcout, 3 burgo-maſters, 7 echevins, and a vroedſchap, or council of 24: 4 miles W. Rotterdam, and 30 W. Utrecht.

SCHIEDER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, on the Neiſſe: 5 miles SE. Blomberg.

SCHIERKE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Wernigerode: 6 miles S. Wernigerode.

SCHIERLING, a town of Germany, in the Lower Bavaria, on the Liber: 10 miles SE. Kelheim, and 17 W. Straubing.

SCHIESE, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Ruſs, 1 mile N. Ruſs.

SCHIEVELBEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenberg, on the Rega: 16 miles N. Dramburg, and 112 NE. Berlin.

SCHIFBECK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 4 miles E. Hamburg.

SCHIHALLION MOUNTAINS, mountains of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 12 miles E. George-town.

SCHILDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 7 miles SW. Torgau, and 30 NW. Meiſſen.

SCHILDESCHE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: 2 miles NW. Bielefeld.

SCHILE, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the ſouth coaſt of the Black Sea: 14 miles N. Iſmid.

SCHILTACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 8 miles S. Freudenſtatt, and 44 SW. Stuttgard. *Long.* 25. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

SCHICTERN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 3 miles S. Oberwoltz.

SCHILUPP, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which joins the Arge before its union with the Nemorin.

SCHIMEG CASTLE, a caſtle of Hungary: 7 miles ENE. St. Crot.

SCHINCK, a town of Tranſylvania: 6 miles N. Fogaras.

SCHINTA, a town of Hungary, on the Waag: 2 miles SSE. Serat.

SCHIO, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin: 18 miles NW. Vicenza.

SCHINZNACH, medicinal baths of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, near the caſtle of Habſburg.

SCHIPPENHEIL, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 31 miles SSE. Konigſberg.

SCHIPUNOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 88 miles S. Kolivan. *Long.* 99. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

SCHIPUNSKOI a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Kamtchatka: 76 miles ESE. Verchnei Kamtchatſkoi. *Long.* 177. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

SCHIRAS, a city of Perſia, and capital of the province of Farſiſtan, one of the largeſt and moſt conſiderable cities in Perſia. It is ſituated between the mountains, in a plain between 7 and 8 leagues in length, and about four in breadth. The city, which is about two leagues round, is not ſurrounded with walls, for they have been ſuffered to fall to ruin; but the gates, which remain entire, are large, ſtrong, and covered with iron plates; of theſe there are four, opening to the four cardinal points. The great ſtreets are bordered with trees; theſe are their principal ornaments, for there are not many grand bazars, nor fine baths. There are ſeveral ſtreets full of ſhops, which croſs each other to the right and left. The coffee-houſes are ſpacious enough, conſiſting of ſcaffolds built over the running water, to give them the greater coolneſs. As to the moſques, there are nine more ſumptuous than the reſt, and, beſides them, about 300 more that ſerve for chapels. In the heart of the city is a large edifice, the front of which reſembles that of a moſque in its portals, and two fine towers; but the upper part is impaired. This ſtructure is a public college, where the ſciences are taught. However, moſt of the buildings of the city are in ruins, and the ſtreets ſo narrow and dirty, that they are hardly paſſable in rainy ſeaſons; and in ſeveral places paſſengers are obliged to bend their bodies, in order to walk under the arches before the houſes, eſpecially in the quarter inhabited by the Jews. The ſtreets are alſo made extremely offenſive by the many neceſſary-houſes in them, which render the air very diſagreeable. The jackals not only infeſt the burying-grounds, but often commit great diſorders in the city, and, in the night-time, make diſmal howlings, that reſemble a human voice. The public gardens, at Schiras, which are about twenty, are extremely delightful: the trees are the largeſt of the kind, perhaps, in the whole world; theſe are planted without order, and the ſoil enamelled with flowers, which are in the greateſt plenty, and of the brighteſt colours. In the king's garden, to the ſouth of Schiras, Sir John Chardin obſerved a tree, the trunk of which was eight yards round. The inhabitants, from the great age of this tree, conceive the higheſt veneration for it; they go to pray under its ſhade, and tie chaplets, amulets, and pieces of their cloaths to the boughs. The fertility of the country about Schiras is very ſurpriſing. It produces the fineſt horſes, and the beſt paſtures. The ſheep are ſo fat, that their tails weigh 18 or 20 pounds weight. The pomegranates are as large as the head of a new-born child; but the beſt fruit is the grape, of which there are three principal ſorts: one very ſmall, which is ſweet and delicious, and the ſeed ſo minute and tender, that it can ſcarcely be perceived; the great white grape; and a large red grape, the bunches of which weigh 12 or 13 pounds. Of this grape alone they make the excellent wine diſtinguiſhed by the name of the wine of Schiras, which, for its fine colour, and the richneſs of its taſte, is eſteemed the beſt, not only in Perſia, but throughout the eaſt. It, indeed, does not pleaſe at firſt, appearing rough; but when drank a few days is preferred to all others; and thoſe who are uſed to it can reliſh no other wine: 65 leagues S. Iſpahan, and 80 E. Baſſora.

SCHIRGISWALDA, a town of Luſatia: 6 miles S. Budiſſen.

SCHIROKOIBUERAK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: 12 miles NE. Volſk.

SCHIRRA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 20 miles NNE. Sana.

SCHIRVAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by Dageſtan, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by the Caſpian Sea, on the ſouth-weſt by Erivan, and on the weſt by Georgia, about 50 leagues in length and 30 in breadth. The inhabitants are a mixture from the neighbouring countries, with a great number of vagabond Tartars, who chiefly ſubſiſt by robberies. The ſoil is extremely fertile, producing great quantities of rice, wheat, and barley. The inhabitants, indeed, make but little hay, which is only uſed for the convenience of travellers, as the cattle are kept abroad all the year round. The vines are planted all along the hedges, and faſtened to the trees. It has, alſo, vaſt quantities of wild fowl, eſpecially pheaſants; there are hares in abundance, with two kinds of foxes, one like thoſe of Europe, and the other have wool inſtead of hair, with white bellies, black ears, and tails that are not ſo large as thoſe of our foxes; theſe laſt run in herds, in the night time, about the villages, and make a doleful noiſe. The inhabitants uſe buffalos inſtead of horſes, and make them draw in the ſame manner; they feed them with fenugreek. This country was part of the ancient Albania: Scamachie is the capital.

SCHIRWINDT, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 76 miles E. Konigſberg.

SCHISCHELIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 7 miles S. Biezow.

SCHISCHKOPA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 60 miles SE. Kraſnouphimſk.

SCHISCHTOMAK, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irtiſch: 52 miles NW. Tara.

SCHISCHTOMATZKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, at the conflux of the Schiſchtomak, and the Irtiſch: 52 miles NW. Tara.

SCHITELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 18 miles W. Vieſte.

SCHITTENHOFEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz, on the Ottawa river: 5 miles N. Berg Reichſtein.

SCHIUSCHKINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 28 miles NNE. Orlenga.

SCHIRZAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Pachalic of Aleppo, on the Orontes: 20 leagues S. Aleppo.

SCHKEUDITZ, or *Skeuditz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Merſeburg, on the Elſter: 8 miles WNW. Leipſick, and 10 E. Merſeburg.

SCHLACKEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Coburg: 18 miles SW. Coburg.

SCHLADEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: 28 miles ESE. Hildeſheim, and 11 NNE. Goſlar.

SCHLAKENAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 10 miles N. Kamnitz.

SCHLAKENWALD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnbogen, near which is a tin-mine: 3 miles SE. Elnbogen.

SCHLAKENWERT, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnbogen, with a citadel: 9 miles NE. Elnbogen.

SCHLAN, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name, united with Rakonitz: 28 miles WSW. Jung Buntzel, and 14 NW. Prague.

SCHLANGENBAD, ſee *Karlſthaalerbad*.

SCHLAMING, or *Schladming*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Ems: 36 miles WSW. Rottenmann, and 48 W. Judenburg.

SCHLAUPPITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: 5 miles NNE. from Ottmuchau.

SCHLAWA, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, near the Schalwer See, or Lake, the fiſhery of which farmed at an annual rent of a thouſand Sileſian rix-dollars: 3 miles N. Gros Glogau.

SCHLAWE, or *Slawe*, or *Slage*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Farther Pomerania, on the Wipper: 10 miles SSE. Rugenwalde, and 16 NNE. Polnow.

SCHLEGELBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the Briſgau: 22 miles NNE. Freyberg.

SCHLEINITZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles S. Eggenburg.

SCHLEINTZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NE. Meiſſau.

SCHLEISHEIM, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, where is a ſeat of the elector, which contains a collection of pictures by the moſt celebrated maſters, as Rubens, Albert Durer, &c.: 8 miles N. Munich.

SCHLEITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reuſſen. It contains three churches, and is the ſeat of the count: 17 miles WSW. Greite, and 16 E. Saalfeld.

SCHLENACKEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which gives name to a ſmall lordſhip: 8 miles SW. Aix-la-Chapelle.

SCHLENTER SEE, a large lake of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, about 14 miles in circumference; 3 miles W. Lutkenburg.

SCHLETTAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxon and circle of Erzgeburg: 3 miles WNW. Grunhayn.

SCHLETTSTATT, or *Scheleſtat*, a town of France, the ſeat of tribunal, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated in a marſh country, on the Ill. It was formerly imperial. In the year 1673, it w diſmantled, by order of Louis XIV.; but in 1679 the fortifications we repaired: 3½ poſts N. Colmar, and 5 SSW. Straſburg. *Long*. 25. 7. E Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 16. N.

SCHLEUSS, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, whic runs into the Werra, 7 miles SW. Schleuſſingen.

SCHLEUSSINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconi and county of Henneberg, on the Schleuſs: 19 miles NNE. Schweinfur and 10 SE. Smalkalden.

SCHLEYDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, a county of the ſame name, annexed to the county of Mark. The countr is ſituated between the duchies of Juliers and Luxemburg, and belongs the county of Mark: 40 miles N. Treves. *Long*. 24. 3. E. Ferro. *L* 50. 35. N.

SCHLICHTING, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: miles SE. Lunden.

SCHLIEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, a electorate of Saxony: 12 miles W. Sonnewalde.

SCHLIENGEN, a town of Germany, belonging to the biſhopric Bâle, about 2 miles from the Rhine: 14 miles N. Bâle.

SCHLIERSBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtri 14 miles SW. Steyr.

SCHLIESBURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria 2 miles E. Grieſkirchen.

SCHLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhin and biſhopric of Bâle: 14 miles N. Bâle.

SCHLISSELBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of St. P terſburg, on lake Ladoga: 32 miles E. St. Peterſburg. *Long*. 48. 44. Ferro. *Lat*. 60. N.

SCHLITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which giv name to a county on a ſmall river, which runs into the Fulda: 7 mil NNW. Fulda, and 33 E. Gieſſen.

SCHLOBITTEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberlan near Holland.

SCHLODIEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, ne Holland.

SCHLOGL, a convent of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, the Mihel: 20 miles NW. Lintz.

SCHLOSSHOFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria 2 miles S. Marckeck.

SCHLOTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxon and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt: 6 miles NE. Muhlhauſen.

SCHLUCHTEREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhin and county of Hanau Munzenberg, with a Proteſtant college, formerly convent of Benedictines: 14 miles SW. Fulda, and 26 ENE. Hanau.

SCHLUSSELBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtph lia, and county of Minden: 14 miles NE. Minden.

SCHLUSSELBURG, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia, containing abo 300 houſes, and 2800 inhabitants, ſituated on the Neva, near lake Lado ga; the fortreſs is ſituated on an iſland in the river. It was taken fro the Swedes in the year 1702. It has been frequently uſed as a ſtate priſo and ſeveral great perſons have been confined there, as Maria, ſiſter, a Eudocia, firſt wife of Peter the Great; count Piper, miniſter to Charl XII. of Sweden; Biren, duke of Courland; and prince Ivan: 36 mi E. Peterſburg.

SCHLUSSELFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconi and biſhopric of Wurzburg, inſulated in the biſhopric of Bamberg: miles SW. Bamberg, and 38 E. Wurzburg.

SCHMALENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lo Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 18 miles S. Brilon, and 50 E. C logn.

SCHMALKALDEN, ſee *Smalkalden*.

SCHMELTZDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſ 5 miles N. Neiſſe.

SCHMERLENBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lo Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 4 miles E. Aſchaffenburg.

SCHMIDA, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 mi S. Sonneberg.

SCHMIDING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria miles NE. Kemmaten.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, ſi ated in a country abounding in iron ore; here are manufactures of and linen: 7 miles SSE. Hirſchberg, and 7 W. Landeſhut.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper S ony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 4 miles S. Dippoldiſwalda, and 15 Dreſden.

SCHMIERENBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles NW. Marburg.

SCHMIRSCHITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 4 miles N. Konigingratz.

SCHMOGRA, a village of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg, where, in the year 966, was erected the firſt Chriſtian church in all Sileſia: together with the ſee, which, in 1041, was removed to Bitſchen, and laſt of all to Breſlau: 5 miles NNE. Nambſlau.

SCHMOLNITZ, or *Smelnitz*, a town of Hungary, ſituated in a narrow valley, and in the hills on each ſide, which are of argillaceous ſchiſtus, are copper mines, which formerly gave exiſtence to this town, and now ſupport it. The copper ore is not only dug, but it is ſmelted here, and made into copper boilers, and ſimilar copper utenſils. The remains of an amalgamation apparatus are here, but the ores containing ſilver are now ſent to Neuſohl. The copper gained by cementation, amounts annually to 1200 or 1500 weight. Moſt of the water in the mines is impregnated with copper vitriol, which is conducted into old galleries to be farther impregnated; about 160 pounds of iron is conſumed in forming 100 pounds of copper. Seven ſhillings per cwt. are paid for new iron, and five ſhillings for old. In the year 1604, this town was burned by the Heyducks: 14 miles S. Kapſdorf, and 15 WNW. Caſchau.

SCHMOLLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: 6 miles S. Altenburg, and 52 W. Dreſden. *Long*. 30. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 50. N.

SCHMOLSIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Farther Pomerania: 16 miles SE. Stolpen.

SCHMUTTER, a river of Germany, which riſes in Swabia, and runs into the Danube: 2 miles ENE. of Donawert.

SCHNACKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zelle, on the Elbe, where there is a toll: 10 miles NNW. Seehauſen.

SCHNAITACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and lordſhip of Rotenberg: 1 mile W. Rotenberg, and 3 NE. Lauff.

SCHNALLENDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SW. Sonneberg.

SCHNEDOWIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 10 miles E. Leitmeritz.

SCHNEE KOPPE, a lofty mountain of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer: 9 miles SSW. Hirſchberg.

SCHNEEBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitzmeritz: 14 miles N. Leitmeritz.

SCHNEEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, ſituated on an eminence near the Mulda. In it are manufactures of thread, ſilk, gold, and ſilver lace; in the neighbourhood are ſilver mines, which formerly were very profitable: 7 miles NW. Schwarzenberg.

SCHNEEBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 9 miles WNW. Gottſchee.

SCHNEEBURG, a mountain of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles S. Steyr.

SCHNEMT, a town of Egypt: 7 miles N. Beniſuef.

SCHNEPFRAUE, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: 13 miles SSE. Bregentz.

SCHNEVERDINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 32 miles NE. Verden.

SCHOAMAN, a town of Aſia, in the country of Samarcand: 150 miles SE. Samarcand.

SCHOBERSTEIN, a mountain of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles S. Steyr.

SCHOCKL, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles N. Graz.

SCHODTWEIN, or *Schaidtwein*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated near a narrow paſs between Auſtria and Stiria, with a citadel built on a high rock: 32 miles S. Vienna, and 21 SW. Ebenfurth.

SCHOELLER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 4 miles E. Medman.

SCHOERDAAL, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 14 miles ENE. Drontheim.

SCHOFFERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles SE. Steyr.

SCHOGHR, or *Shagr*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo, on the Orontes: 40 miles W. Aleppo, and 150 N. Damaſcus.

SCHOLD, or *Solth*, a town of Hungary: 4 miles E. Foldvar.

SCHOMBERG, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. It is ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a citadel: 24 miles N. Olmutz, and 74 NNE. Znaym.

SCHOMBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. In the year 1426, this town was ſet on fire by the Huſſites: 20 miles SW. Schweidnitz, and 7 S. Landeſhut.

SCHONAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, in the Briſgau, on the Wiſen: 20 miles NE. Bâle, and 12. N. Laufenburg.

SCHONAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and palatinate of the Rhine; where the elector, Frederic IV. fixed a colony of Flemings and French Proteſtants: 5 miles NE. Heidelberg.

SCHONAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, on the Katzbach, founded in the year 1296, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains. In the year 1640, a party of imperialiſts was routed near this town by the Swedes: 8½ miles W. Jauer, and 9 NNE. Hirſchberg.

SCHONBACH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 4 miles S. Krottau.

SCHONBERG, a town of Luſatia: 6 miles SE. Gorlitz.

SCHONBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 34 miles N. Luxemburg, and 27 N. Treves.

SCHONBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Ratzeburg: 11 miles NNE. Ratzeburg.

SCHONBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 4 miles W. Granenau, and 15 E. Deckendorf.

SCHONBERG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 76 miles SSW. Konigſberg.

SCHONBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 9 miles NW. Lutkenburg.

SCHONBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 7 miles WNW. Rudolfſwerth.

SCHONBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, on the Egra. Here are ſome medicinal ſprings: 16 miles SSE. Oelnitz.

SCHONBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 34 miles N. Luxemburg, and 27 N. Treves.

SCHONBERG, or *Schomberg*, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves, deſtroyed by the French in 1689, near Ober Weſel.

SCHONBIHEL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles W. Cilley.

SCHONBORN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 13 miles N. Leitmeritz.

SCHONBRUN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 2 miles W. Oelnitz.

SCHONBRUN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 4 miles SE. Politzka.

SCHONBRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Vienne: 3 miles W. Vienna.

SCHONBURG, a county of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſurrounded by the electorate of Saxony, and the principality of Altenburg. The counts are divided into two principal branches, each of which are ſubdivided into others, receiving their names from the towns which they poſſeſs. The principal branches are Schonburg-Waldenburg, and Schonburg-Penigk.

SCHONEBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, with ſome ſalt-works, and a toll on the Elbe: 10 miles SSE. Magdeburg.

SCHONECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland. The emperor, Charles IV. in the year 1370, conferred on this little town, at that time ſubject to him, ſome very extraordinary immunities, as, namely, equal privileges and rights with the Bohemian town of Ellnbogen; among which this is chiefly to be remarked, that it pays no exactions to its ſovereigns, but preſents them only, when they viſit it in perſon, once a year, in a new wooden bowl, with five pound weight of hellers. This immunity Schoneck enjoys to this day, and it was confirmed to it as well by the Bohemian king, Wenzel, as alſo, in 1424, by the landgrave and marggrave, William, and by all the ſucceeding electors of Saxony. But, when, in 1708, they moſt humbly preſented to their ſovereign and king, as he paſſed through their town for the firſt time, a new wooden bowl with hellers, there were found among the latter 6063 pieces which in value were hardly reckoned equal to ten rix-dollars. In 1680, this town was all burnt down excepting a few houſes: 7 miles E. Oelſnitz.

SCHONECK, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia. It is ſuppoſed to have been built in the year 1180, and to have been deſtroyed by the Pruſſians about the year 1186. But it was rebuilt ſoon after; and, either by purchaſe or exchange, was given up by the knights of St. John to thoſe of the Teutonic order: 15 miles S. Dantzig.

SCHONECKEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 30 miles NNE. Luxemburg, and 21 N. Treves.

SCHONEFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 8 miles E. Prenzlow.

SCHONEMOR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Delmenhorſt: 4 miles NNW. Delmenhorſt.

SCHONEN, or *Skonen*, or *Scania*, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Halland and Smaland, on the eaſt by Blekingen and the Baltic, on the ſouth by the Baltic, and on the weſt by the Sound, which ſeparates it from Denmark; about 65 miles from north to ſouth, and 48 from eaſt to weſt. It was formerly governed by kings of its own, and had its particular laws. This is the moſt level, pleaſant, and fertile ſpot in all Sweden; and produces plenty of rye, barley, oats, peas, buck-wheat, honey, cummin-ſeed; likewiſe pit-coal, chalk, tiles, and pot-aſhes. The inhabitants alſo carry on a conſiderable trade in oak-timber, mill-ſtones, cordage, fiſh of ſeveral kinds, fine horſes, ſheep, and horned cattle. All ſorts of animals are larger in Schonen than in the northern parts of Sweden; but are not ſo vigorous, and, accordingly, become more ſtrong and hardy when they are removed northwards. Alum, ſulphur, and amber, are alſo found. In that part of Schonen which lies near the Sound and the Baltic, not a wood is to be ſeen for ſeveral miles; but that part which borders on Blekingen, Smaland and Halland, is well wooded. In the former part, which lies near the Baltic, turf and ſtraw are generally burnt for fuel. This country, with regard to its many advantages, may be called the ſtore-houſe and granary of Sweden. No province in the kingdom is to be compared to it for fine ſeats and noblemen's eſtates; and it contains more well-built towns than any other province of Sweden. The number of inhabitants in Schonen are computed at upwards of 600,000 ſouls. It has ſeveral rivers and lakes, all well ſtored with fiſh. The principal towns are Malmo, Lund, Landſcron, Helſingborg, and Chriſtianſtadt.

**SCHONEWALT**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 8 miles ENE. Eutyn.

**SCHONENWERT**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Soleure: 3 miles E. Olten.

**SCHONEWERDA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 16 miles S. Potzdam.

**SCHONFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 8 miles N. Munſter.

**SCHONFELS**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Eizgeburg: 6 miles SW. Zwickau.

**SCHONFELT**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 10 miles W. Pinnenberg.

**SCHONFLIES**, or *Schowenfliet*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 22 miles N. Cuſtrin, and 50 NE. Berlin.

**SCHONFORST**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 2 miles S. Aix la Chapelle.

**SCHONGAU**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Lech: 8 miles S. Weilhaim, and 92 W. Salzburg. *Long.* 28. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

**SCHONGRABEN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles N. Sonneberg.

**SCHONHEYDA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 8 miles WSW. Schwarzenberg.

**SCHONHEYDE**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: 6½ miles SSW. Grotkau.

**SCHONITZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Sayn: 2 miles NW. Hachenburg.

**SCHONKERKE**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 12 miles W. Lutkenborg.

**SCHONPUHL**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles W. St. Polten.

**SCHONSEE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and county of Sternſtein: 33 miles NNE. Ratiſbon, and 11 E. Nabburg.

**SCHONSEE**, or *Kowalewo*, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm, near which the Poles were defeated by the Saxons, in the year 1716: 20 miles SE. Culm.

**SCHONSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles SSW. Windiſch Gratz.

**SCHONWALD**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 10 miles NE. Krottau.

**SCHONWALDE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 8 miles SW. Dahme, and 21 E. Wittenberg.

**SCHOONHOVEN**, a town of Holland, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Leck; by ſome ſaid to take its name from its good gardens; others call it *Schoonhaven*, from the goodneſs of its harbour. It holds a fourth rank among the ſmall cities which have a voice in the ſtates of Holland. Its magiſtracy is compoſed of three burgomaſters and ſeven echevins, who cannot ſerve longer than three years. It is celebrated for the great quantity of ſalmon which they take. William, comte of Holland, and king of the Romans, at the requeſt of his uncle Otho, biſhop of Utrecht, made a dike, in the year 1240, from Schoonhoven to the village of Amerongen, in the province of Utrecht, to defend the country from inundations. In the year 1424, Jaqueline, comteſſe of Holland, beſieged it, and obliged the citizens to ſurrender; but the caſtle was a long time bravely defended by Albert Beyling, with fifty men; at laſt they were compelled to ſubmit, on a condition that all the lives ſhould be ſaved, except the commander, who was condemned to death. This brave man deſiring ſome reſpite, he was allowed the liberty of one month; after havi ſettled his domeſtic affairs, he returned at the time appointed, and ſubmitt to his ſentence, which he might have eaſily avoided, having given no oth ſecurity than his own word of honour: 10 miles NE. Dort, and 13 SW Utrecht.

**SCHOPLENREITH**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Au tria, at the conflux of the March and the Ruſbach with the Danube: miles E. Entzerſdorf.

**SCHOPPACH**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, whi runs into the Kintzig, near Wolfach.

**SCHOPPERNAU**, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregent 27 miles SE. Bregentz.

**SCHORGAST** *(Ludwig)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Fra conia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 28 miles NE. Bamberg.

**SCHORGAST** *(Markt)*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Fra conia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 32 miles ENE. Bamberg.

**SCHORIMENTHOF**, a river of Sileſia, in the principality of Opp which riſes about 2 miles weſt from Wiegſtedtel, and runs ſouth into t river Oder.

**SCHORNDORFF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, a duchy of Wurtemberg, In the year 1634, this town was beſieged a taken by the Imperialiſts, and, in 1646, by the French: 28 miles NNW Ulm, and 16 E. Stuttgart. *Long.* 27. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

**SCHOROGALSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkut on the borders of China: 60 miles S. Selenginſk.

**SCHOSBERG**, a town of Hungary: 17 miles N. Preſburg.

**SCHOTTEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhin and principality of Heſſe: 16 miles ESE. Gieſſen, and 26 NE. Franc fort on the Main.

**SCHOTZOU**, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Teſchen: 4 leagu SE. Teſchen.

**SCHOUG**, one of the Carolina or New Philippine Iſlands.

**SCHOUNBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxon in the Harz Foreſt, in the neighbourhood of which is a ſilver-mine.

**SCHOUTEN'S ISLAND**, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, diſc vered by a Dutchman of that name; about 40 leagues in circumferenc *Long.* 135. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. S.

**SCHOUWEN**, or *Schowen*, an iſland of the province of Zealan ſituated to the north-eaſt of the iſland of Walcheren; about 14 miles fro eaſt to weſt, and about 5 from north to ſouth. Ziriczee is the chief tow

**SCHRAMBERG**, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenber on the Schilrach: 10 miles NW. Rothweil, and 12 S. Freudenſtad *Long.* 26. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 10. N.

**SCHRAPLAU**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxon and county of Mansfeld: 6 miles SE. Eiſleben.

**SCRATTENTAAL**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Au tria: 15 miles W. Laab, and 33 NNW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 39. E. Ferr *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

**SCHRECKHORN**, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the ſouth-eaſt pa of the canton of Berne: 11 miles SSE. Interlacken.

**SCHREKENSTEIN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmerit on the Elbe: 7 miles NW. Leitmeritz.

**SCHREVENHORN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein 13 miles W. Lutkenburg.

**SCHRIEBERSHAU**, a village of Sileſia, in the principality of Jaue celebrated for its glaſs-houſes: 7 miles SW. Hirchberg.

**SCHROBENHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: miles NE. Augſburg, and 8 SSE. Neuburg. *Long.* 28. 58. E. Ferr *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

**SCHROTTENEGG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia 5 miles SE. Preuburg.

**SCHRUNDEN**, a town of the duchy of Courland: 16 miles S. Gold ingen.

**SCHUIA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 4 mil N. Petrozavodſk.

**SCHUIA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Onezſkoe Lake, ne Petrozavodſk.

**SCHUIA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir: 60 mil NE. Vladimir. *Long.* 59. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 42. N.

**SCHULIPAR**, two of the Laccadive Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indi Sea. *Long.* 71. 50. to 72. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. to 10. 10. N.

**SCHUNGA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, on t Onezſkoe Lake: 20 miles S. Povenetz.

**SCHUPFEN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne: miles SSW. Lucerne.

**SCHUSS**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which ru into the Lake of Conſtance, 2 miles E. Buchorn.

**SCHUSSENRIED**, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle Swabia, founded in the year 1188. The matricular aſſeſſment is 35 flori and the tax to the imperial chamber 67 rix-dollars 56½ kruitzers; 6 mi SSE. Buchau, and 25 SW. Ulm.

SCHUTEPEQUE, or *St. Antonio de Suchetepe*, a town of North America, in the audience of Guatimala, and province of Soconuſco: 23 leagues SE. Soconuſco.

SCHUTOVSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Vagai: 40 miles S. Tobolſk.

SCHUTT, or *Schit*, an iſland of Hungary, formed by the Danube, 50 miles in length, and 10 in its mean breadth. It abounds in fruits and herbage, but the grain is frequently deſtroyed by mildew; it has plenty of game, wood, and fiſh. There is another iſland of the ſame name, ſeparated from the above by a branch of the Danube, 20 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. There are ſeveral towns, and many villages on theſe iſlands; the north-weſt extremity of Schut is a little below Preſburg.

SCHUTTEHA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 36 miles E. Chamir.

SCHUTTER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Rhine, near Kell.

SCHUTTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim, on the Vechte: 3 miles NE. Bentheim.

SCHUTZENDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: 9 miles NNE. Patſchkau.

SCHUYLER, a fort of the United States of America, in New York: 15 miles E. Lake Oheida.

SCHUYLKILL, a river of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, which runs into the Delaware, at Philadelphia.

SCHWABACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, on a river of the ſame name, which divides it into two parts. It is not large, but very populous, containing three churches, one of which is for the French Proteſtants, who retired here in the year 1586. Here is a letter-foundry, with manufactures of ſtockings and tapeſtry: 10 miles SSW. Nuremburg, and 11 E. Anſpach.

SCHWABACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rednitz, 2 miles E. Schwabach.

SCHWABECK, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, united with Mindelheim. It takes its name from a caſtle: 8 miles NE. Mindelheim.

SCHWABEGG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 5 miles WSW. Lavamunt.

SCHWABEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 14 miles WNW. Waſſerburg, and 16 ENE. Munich.

SCHWABMUNCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg, on the Sinckel: 11 miles S. Augſburg, and 14 NE. Mindelheim.

SCHWABSBURG, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 2 miles NW. Oppenheim.

SCHWABSTEDT, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick: 14 miles WSW. Sleſwick.

SCHWADORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, at the conflux of the Rietingpach and the Rieſenpach: 9 miles SE. Vienna.

SCHWAIGERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 6 miles WNW. Heilbron, and 22 N. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 6. N.

SCHWALBACH, or *Burg Schwalbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen: 8 miles NW. Idſtein, and 15 SW. Weilburg.

SCHWALBACH, or *Little Schwalbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels, with a medicinal ſpring: 5 miles SSE. Braunfels.

SCHWALENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, formerly the capital of a county of the ſame name: 14 miles SE. Detmold.

SCHWAMELWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: 4 miles SW. Ottmuchau.

SCHWANBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 11 miles S. Voitſberg.

SCHWANBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim: 11 miles S. Wertheim, and 30 ENE. Heidelberg.

SCHWANBERGER ALBEN *(Ober)*, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles W. Landſperg.

SCHWANBERGER ALBEN *(Unter)*, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles SSW. Landſperg.

SCHWAND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 6 miles SW. Plauen.

SCHWANDEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Glarus, ſituated at the union of the Linth and the Scernſt: 5 miles S. Glarus.

SCHWANDT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 6 miles E. Schwabach.

SCHWANDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: 20 miles N. Ratiſbon, and 13 SSE. Amberg.

SCHWANEBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt: 5 miles NNE. Halberſtadt, and 10 N. Quedlingburg.

SCHWANNASTATT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Ager: 48 miles W. Bavarian Waidthoven, and 106 W. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

SCHWANSEE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach, near a lake of the ſame name: 5 miles N. Erfurt.

SCHWARSTHAL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koningingratz. Near it is a gold mine: 9 miles NW. Trautenau.

SCHWARTAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Lubeck: 6 miles N. Lubeck.

SCHWARTZ SEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 10 miles E. Felkirchen.

SCHWARTZ WASSER, a river of Sileſia, which runs weſt into the Oder, 1 mile E. from Maltſch.

SCHWARTZ WASSER, a river of Sileſia, which runs ſouth-eaſt into the Katzbach.

SCHWATZ WASSER, a river of Sileſia, which runs ſouth-weſt into the river Stober, near Bielitz.

SCHWARTZ WASSER, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, 1 mile SE. Breſlau.

SCHWARTZACH, a river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which runs into the Rhine, near Waldſhut.

SCHWARTZBACH, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which riſes in the Lake Schwartz See, and runs into the river Muehra, 5 miles W. from Muehra.

SCHWARTZBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Mulda, near Duben, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

SCHWARTZBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 5 miles NNE. Neuſtadt.

SCHWARTZBACH, a river of Sileſia, which runs north into the river Quies: 1 mile N. Breidberg.

SCHWARTZBURG, a principality of Germany, ſituated in Thuringia. The ſouthern or upper part being ſeparated from the northern or lower part by a ſpace of more than twenty miles. The former is ſurrounded by the principalities of Coburg, Altenburg, and Eiſenach, and the territory of Erfurt; the latter by the circle of Thuringia, the electorate of Saxony, the counties of Stolberg, Hohenſtein, Eichsfelde, and the territory of the imperial town of Muhlhauſen. In the whole principality are twelve boroughs belonging to it, together with the half of two others, ten market towns, fifteen caſtles, and about 100,000 ſouls. The princes and their ſubjects are Lutherans. The preſent princes of Schwarzburg are divided into two principal branches, Schwarzburg-Sonderſhauſen and Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt. The princes of Schwarzburg are inveſted by the emperor with the office of grand-maſter of the horſe to the empire. They are alſo huntſmen to the empire; but this title is enjoyed by other princes in Germany. In the year 1713, the two principal lines entered into a perpetual compact and union, by which the diviſion of the princely houſe into two capital lines, viz. into that of Sonderſhauſen and Rudolſtadt was confirmed, and likewiſe for the inſeparable junction of their lands and vaſſals, the introduction of the right of primogenitureſhip, and the accommodation of other family concerns. The reigning princes of both lines were, in 1754, introduced to ſit and vote in the college of princes. To a Roman month their contingent is 200 florins: to the chamber at Wetzlar, Schwarzburg-Sonderſhauſen pays ſixty-eight rix-dollars eighty-nine kruitzers; and Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt ſixty-nine rix-dollars nine kruitzers and a half. Each prince has likewiſe his colonel, his lieutenant-colonel, his captain and his lieutenants, for the management of military affairs. When the empire is engaged in a war, the Schwarzburg houſe, together with the count of Reuſſen, furniſhes a regiment of ſix companies, to the amount of 1000 men, of which four are to be Schwartzburghers.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg-Rudolſtadt. In the neighbourhood are mine-works of ſilver and copper: 8 miles SW. Rudolſtadt, and 8 W. Saalfeld.

SCHWARTZE GRABEN, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, 3 miles NNE. Wartenberg.

SCHWARTZE WASSER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into a large lake near Torgau, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

SCHWARTZENBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 16 miles SE. Ebenfurth.

SCHWARTZENBACH, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Tockenburg.

SCHWARTZENBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lauenburg: 11 miles N. Lauenburg.

SCHWARTZENBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 24 miles S. Steyr.

SCHWARTZENBORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Zeigenheim: 7 miles E. Zeigenheim.

SCHWARTZENBURG, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne.

Berne, and capital of a bailiwick, ſituated between the cantons of Berne and Friburg. This diſtrict at firſt belonged to the empire, but afterwards came to the houſe of Savoy, and from thence in 1424, to the city of Berne, though, according to other accounts, it was at the ſame time jointly ſold to the city of Friburg. In 1448, during the war between thoſe two cities, it was ſacked by the latter; but at the peace concluded in the ſame year, ceded wholly to the city of Berne, which ſoon after admitted the city of Friburg to a co-regency in it, reſerving, however, to itſelf the right of civil appeals and criminal juriſdiction. The inhabitants ſpeak the German language, and are univerſally Proteſtants: 17 miles SSW. Berne, and 10 SE. Friburg.

SCHWARTZENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hanau Munzenburg: 14 miles S. Fulda, and 32 E. Hanau.

SCHWARTZENPACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 7 miles S. Preuburg.

SCHWARTZNPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles W. Hainfelden.

SCHWARTZORTH, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: 56 miles N. Konigſberg.

SCHWARTZWASSER, or *Stoumian*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Teſchen: 11 miles NNE. Teſchen, and 9 NE. Freyſtadt.

SCHWARZACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which runs into the Nab, 4 miles S. Nabburg, in the Upper Palatinate.

SCHWARZACH, a town and abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden: 8 miles WSW. Baden, and 2 S. Stolhofen.

SCHWARZACH (*Ober*), a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 3 miles S. Geroltzhofen.

SCHWARZAU, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 10 miles S. Nuremberg.

SCHWARZBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine: 11 miles E. Wurzburg, and 15 S. Schweinfurt.

SCHWARZENBACH SUR LA SAALE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach, in the environs of which are quarries of grey marble, ſtained with yellow: 6 miles S. Hof.

SCHWARZENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Witgenſtein, on the Eder: 5 miles E. Berleburg, and 7 N. Laſpe.

SCHWARZENBERG, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Schwarzenberg: 26 miles N. Anſpach, and 26 ESE. Wurzburg.

SCHWARZENBERG, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated between the biſhoprics of Wurzburg and Bamberg, and the marggraviate of Anſpach, about 6 leagues in length, and 1 in breadth. The anceſtors of the preſent princes of Schwarzenberg, were originally ſtyled lords of Seinſheim. Theſe lords came to be divided into the line of Seinſheim and Schwarzenberg, the former of which was firſt raiſed to the dignity of baron, and afterwards to that of count, and flouriſhes ſtill in Bavaria. The latter procured that other country in Franconia, and, in 1417, was raiſed to the dignity of baron, in 1566, to that of count of the empire, and, in 1671, to the ſtate of prince. The inhabitants here are partly of the Lutheran, and partly of the Romiſh church. The imperial and circular matricular evaluation, on account of Schwartzenburg and Seinſheim, is 49 florins. To each chamber term they contribute, on account of Schwarzenburg, ſixteen rix-dollars, and on account of Seinſheim thirty-five.

SCHWARZENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg. In the neighbourhood are ſeveral iron-forges; and mines, which yield both tin and lead: 48 miles SW. Dreſden, and 18 S. Chemnitz.

SCHWARZENFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 5 miles S. Nabburg, and 10 SE. Amberg.

SCHWARZENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles NW. Cilley.

SCHWARZHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 15 miles SE. Amberg, and 22 NNE. Ratiſbon.

SCHWATZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 12 miles W. Leitmeritz.

SCHWATZ, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, ſituated on the Inn. Near it is a mine of ſilver and copper, in which 1000 men are employed. This mine was diſcovered in the year 1448, and was formerly uncommonly rich; yielding from the year 1525, to 1564, in pure ſilver, 2,328,501 marks, beſides a vaſt quantity of copper dug in it; but ever ſince the death of the emperor, Ferdinand I. in no one year has its produce amounted to above 20,000 marks. At leaſt forty pounds of copper are obtained here to one mark of ſilver. Here is likewiſe a good glaſs-houſe: 14 miles ENE. Innſpruck, and 54 SW. Salzburg. *Long.* 29. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 21. N.

SCHWEDT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, on the Oder, which here divides it into t parts: 12 miles E. New Angermund, and 46 NE. Berlin.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a city of Sileſia, and capital of the principality which it gives name. Schweidnitz was firſt walled in, by duke Boleo I. 1295, but in 1716, the greateſt part of it being burnt down, it has been re-built, with much more beauty than before, and all entirely ſtone. The new town-houſe in particular, is a moſt elegant ſtructure. ſtrength, formerly, conſiſted in a triple wall, but in 1748, king Frederic cauſed it to be fortified with regular and very ſtrong works. In 17 however, it was taken by the Auſtrians, after a ſiege of ſixteen days, d ing which it was in a great meaſure deſtroyed by the bombs, bullets, fires occaſioned by them. In 1758, the Pruſſians recovered it, after a ſie of the ſame continuance. In the year 1761, it was ſurpriſed by the A trians, who were compelled again to reſtore it, in 1762, after a long ſieg 47 miles SSE. Gros Glogau, and 26 SW. Breſlau.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north the principalities of Liegnitz and Breſlau, on the eaſt by the principality Brieg, on the ſouth by the principality of Munſterberg and Bohemia, on the weſt by the principality of Jauer. It is one of the largeſt and m populous principalities of Sileſia, and, united with Jauer, is equal to o eighth of the duchy. This country is furniſhed with wood, legumes, fruit, with plenty of game and ſheep; coal is found in ſeveral parts. T linen and woollen manufactures are in a flouriſhing ſtate. The dukes Schweidnitz, were deſcended from the dukes of Brieg. Charles IV. m ried a niece of Boleſlaus III. and ſucceeded him. In the whole princip lity are fourteen towns.

SCHWEINBURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtri 2 miles S. Pirrawurth.

SCHWEINFURT, or *Surford*, an imperial town of Germany, in circle of Franconia, ſituated on the Maine, over which is a ſtone bridge. the year 1532, the Proteſtant princes held an aſſembly here. In the ye 1631, and 1647, it was taken and fortified by the Swedes. It contains churches, an hoſpital, and a college, founded by Guſtavus Adolphus, ki of Sweden. Its chief trade is in cloth, linen, and feathers; its territo is not extenſive, but produces excellent wine. The Roman month is florins, and the tax to the Imperial chamber 67 rixdollars 60 kruitzer 28 miles NNE. Bamberg, and 64 E. Franckfort on the Maine.

SCHWEINITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxon and electorate of Saxony, on the Schwartz Elſter: 10 miles SSE. Zah and 12 E. Wittenberg.

SCHWEINSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upp Rhine, and principality of Heſſe, on the Ohm: 8 miles SE. Marbur and 14 NE. Gieſſen.

SCHWEIRA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, a county of Henneberg: 4 miles NNW. Smalkalden.

SCHWEIRBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, whi runs into the Fils, oppoſite Salach.

SCHWEITZ, one of the cantons of Swiſſerland, and the fifth in orde bounded on the north by the canton of Zurich, on the eaſt by the bail wick of Gaſter, and the canton of Glarus, on the ſouth by the canton Uri, and on the weſt by the cantons of Lucerne, Zug, and Zurich; abo 8 leagues in length, and 6 in breadth. The country is mountainous, i terſected with fertile vallies. The principal commerce is in cattle, the is healthy and pure; the men are brave, hardy, and warlike, and excee ingly jealous of their liberty, the total population is eſtimated at 21,0 ſouls, of which perhaps one-third belong to territories, purchaſed and a quired, ſubject to the canton. The whole country profeſſes the Rom Catholic religion, and in ſpiritual matters is ſubject to the biſhop of Co ſtance. The inhabitants derive their extraction from the Cimbrians, w being defeated by Marius, the Roman general, about 100 years before t Chriſtian æra, fled into Helvetia. But the emperor Albert, intending deprive them of their liberties, and to bring them under an abſolute ſu jection to the houſe of Auſtria, in 1308, they united with Uri and Unte walden, for the defence of their common rights. In 1314, ancient conte between this country and the abby of Einſidlen, breaking out into op hoſtilities, and in 1315, the latter having procured from the biſhop of C ceſtan, an act of excommunication, and from the imperial court at Ro weil, an edict againſt the Swiſſers as ſacrilegious, and rebels to the empe Frederick, the archbiſhop of Mentz abſolved them from the excommu cation, and the edict itſelf was alſo declared invalid by Louis IV. the an emperor. Frederick, however, ſtill perſiſting that as treaſurer to the ab of Einſidlen, he had a fair pretence to put his father's plan in executio inſtigated his brother Leopold, duke of Auſtria, to make war on the peo of Schweitz; but theſe, by the aſſiſtance of their allies, the inhabita of Uri and Unterwalden, gave him a total overthrow at Morgarten. Af this ſucceſs, the three countries entered into a perpetual defenſive allian The government is democratical, every male turned of ſixteen years having a vote in the Landeſgemeine, but the ordinary regency conſiſts ſixty counſellors, with a Landamman as preſident, that is to ſay, ten each of the ſix quarters into which the country is divided. When neceſſary, theſe may be augmented to three times the number. Out of this council the principal officers are elected.

SCHWEITZ, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a canton of the ſame name, ſituated in a fertile country, and containing one church, and three convents: 16 miles ESE. Lucerne, and 26 S. Zurich. *Long.* 26. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 57. N.

SCHWELM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia; and county of Mark, on a brook of the ſame name. Near it are ſome medicinal ſprings: 22 miles NE. Cologn, and 22 E. Duſſeldorf.

SCHWERIN, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, the uſual reſidence of the dukes of the Schwerin line, ſituated on a pleaſant lake, abounding in a variety of fiſh, and which, beſides ſurrounding the greateſt part of the town, alſo gave name to it. It is nearly ſquare, and conſiſts of three parts, namely, Schwerin, the New Town, and the Moor. The duke's palace ſtands on an iſland in the lake, being fortified and communicating with the town, by means of a bridge. Some parts of it command a moſt delightful proſpect. The collection of paintings in this palace is very valuable. The town church is called the Domkirche, it having been the cathedral of the ſee of Schwerin, which was founded in 1170, by Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, who created Berno the Monk, its firſt biſhop, which creation was confirmed by the emperor Frederick I. in the ſame year, and in 1177, by pope Alexander III. At the ſame time alſo, Schwerin obtained a charter from the ſaid duke; but the fortifications of the town had been undertaken by him in 1161, at which time likewiſe he appointed Gunzelin its grave or count. Such therefore is the origin of the county of Schwerin, which was held for above 200 years by the deſcendants of Gunzelin, and, at length, namely, in 1355 or (according to others) in 1360, on the death of Otho the laſt count, devolved to the dukes of Mecklenburg, who bear it in their title. The freedom of this place was formerly of great conſideration: [illegible] miles ESE. Lubeck, and 40 ENE. Lauenburg. *Long.* 29. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 46. N.

SCHWERIN, a principality of Germany, about 20 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, ſurrounded by the duchy of Mecklenburgh. It was formerly a biſhopric, and the the laſt of the three ſees erected by Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, who founded it in 1170, at the town of Schwerin, whence it has obtained its name. At the peace of Weſtphalia, it was, in 1648, converted into a temporal principality of the empire, and aſſigned to the dukes of Mecklenburg, of the Schwerin line, with right of ſeats and voice in the college of the princes of the empire, and likewiſe in that of the circle of Lower Saxony. Its matricular aſſeſſment is ſix horſe, and the like number of foot, or ninety-ſix florins, and to the chamber at Wetzlar, it contributes eighty-one rixdollars fourteen kruitzers and a half.

SCHWERTBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles E. Steyregg.

SCHWERTE, or *Schwierte*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, ſurrounded with walls, in the year 1242: [illegible] miles ENE. Duſſeldorp, and 38 NNE. Cologn. *Long.* 24. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 29. N.

SCHWERZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipſic: 1 mile N. Duben.

SCHWETZ, a town and caſtle of Pomerelia, on the weſt ſide of the Viſtula. The caſtle was built, in the year 1244, by duke Suantopoik, as a defence againſt the attacks of the Teutonic knights. After this, the town was gradually built; and, in 1340, it was fortified. In 1310, it fell under the dominion of the knights of the Teutonic order. In 1454, it was taken by the Poles; in the following year the Teutonic knights made themſelves maſters of it; and, in 1466, it was taken again by the Poles. In the year 1665, the Swedes took this place: and the year enſuing it was taken a third time by the Poles: 7 miles N. Culm.

SCHWIBUSIN, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a circle in the principality of Glogau: 40 miles NNW. Gros Glogau, and 30 E. Frankfort on the Oder.

SCHWIEBEDOWE, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 4 miles S. Militſch.

SCHWINAU, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Ilmenau, near Ultzen, in the principality of Luneburg Zell.

SCHWINEMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Iſle of Uſedom: 14 miles NNE. Uckermund, and 12 E. Uſedom.

SCHWOCHAT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on a river of the ſame name: 6 miles SE. Vienna.

SCHWOCHAT, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube, 2 miles above Fiſcamunde.

SCHWYB, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar: 40 miles N. Sennaar.

SCIABONIS, a town of Perſian Armenia: 30 leagues ESE. Erivan.

SCIACCA, ſee *Sacca.*

SCIAMAT, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 6 leagues E. Sirgian.

SCIATI, or *Skiati*, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: 6 leagues N. Negroponte. *Long.* 41. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 26. N.

SCIELAT, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia: 10 miles S. Syene.

SCIGLIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, ſituated on a rocky promontory, anciently called *Scylla*, and celebrated for ſhipwrecks: 10 miles NNE. Reggio.

SCILLY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cork, near Kinſale. The inhabitants are the deſcendants of an Engliſh colony, who ſettled here after the defeat of the Spaniards, in the reign of Elizabeth. They have ſeveral fiſhing veſſels, and annually take great quantities of fiſh, which they cure for foreign markets and home conſumption. As they ſeldom marry out of the village, they are generally related to each other.

SCILLY ISLANDS, a group of iſlands, or ſhoals, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, extremely dangerous, and ſo named by captain Wallis, who fell in with them in the year 1767. *Long.* 155. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 28. S.

SCILLY ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands at the entrance of the Engliſh Channel, ſituated due weſt from the Lizard Point, and ſeen in a clear day from the Land's End. Beheld at a diſtance, theſe iſlands appear like ſo many high banks in the water, as land uſually appears off at ſea; but the rocks about the iſlands, eſpecially thoſe to the weſtward, appear off at ſea like old caſtles and churches. St. Mary's is the largeſt of the Scilly Iſlands, containing as many houſes and inhabitants as all the reſt. Its greateſt length is two miles and a half, middlemoſt breadth almoſt one and a half, and may be reckoned betwixt nine and ten miles in circumference. The hills are rocky, riſing in ſome places to a great height, and abound in mineral ores. The valleys are fertile, and the fields, like thoſe of Cornwall, are incloſed with ſtone hedges. The higheſt land yields a proſpect of England, in a clear day, and ſhips going out and returning at the mouth of the channels. Here is, alſo, moraſs-ground, in two parts of this iſland, called the Upper and Lower Moors, which ſupply the cattle with water in dry ſeaſons; in the upper part of which is a pretty large and deep lake. This iſland is defended by a ſtrong garriſon, ſituated upon the weſt part of it, overlooking the town and iſthmus, and commanding the country that way, and to the ſea about the batteries, of which there are ſeveral ſtrong ones, mounted with ſixty-four pieces of cannon, ſome of them eighteen pounders. It alſo contains a company of ſoldiers, a maſter-gunner, and ſix other gunners; a ſtore-houſe, with arms for arming 300 iſlanders, who are obliged to aſſiſt the military forces at the approach of an enemy; a guard-houſe, barracks, bridge, and ſtrong gates; and upon the ſummit of a hill, above a regular aſcent, going from Hughtown, the capital, ſtands Star Caſtle, with ramparts and a ditch about it. About a mile ſouth-weſt of the ſouth part of St. Mary's Garriſon, lies St. Agnes' Iſland, otherwiſe called the *Light-Houſe Iſland*, upon which ſtands a very high and ſtrong light-houſe, ſeen in the night at a great diſtance, by which ſhips going out of, or coming into the two channels, avoid falling in with the rocks, lying thicker about this than any other of the Scilly Iſlands. It is alſo of uſe to all coaſting-veſſels, croſſing the channels. About 3½ miles northerly of the moſt northern part of St. Agnes' Iſland, or two miles northerly from St. Mary's Key, lies the iſland of Treſco, the capital town of which is called the *Dolphin* (probably corrupted from *Godolphin*) conſiſting of a church, and about half a ſcore ſtone-built houſes. About two miles from the northernmoſt part of St. Mary's, or one from the eaſternmoſt part of Treſco, lies the iſland of St. Martin; upon the extremity of which, at the outermoſt part, ſtands a day-mark, next the coming-in of Crow-ſound, appearing, at a diſtance, as conſpicuous by day as the light-houſe upon St. Agnes', but is not altogether ſo high and large. It is built with rock-ſtone, round next the bottom, and tapering upwards. This ſerves to direct veſſels croſſing the channels, or coming into Scilly. About half a mile from the weſt ſide of Treſco Iſland, to the weſtward of the landing-place, lies the iſland of Bryer, which is inhabited by ſeveral families. The number of people upon the iſland of St. Mary is about 700, including men, women, and children; and about as many in the iſlands of Treſco, St. Martin, Bryer, St. Agnes, and Sampſon; in the laſt and ſmalleſt of which inhabited iſland, lives but one family, which goes to the places of worſhip in the other iſlands; here being no opportunity of public devotion, nor of communication, but by means of a boat. The air of theſe iſlands is mild and pure; their winters are ſeldom ſubject to froſt and ſnow. When the former happens it laſts not long, and the latter never lies upon the ground. The heat of their ſummer is much abated by ſea-breezes; they are, indeed, frequently incommoded by ſea fogs, but theſe are not unwholeſome. Agues are rare, and fevers more ſo. The moſt fatal diſtemper is the ſmall-pox; yet thoſe who live temperately, ſurvive commonly to a great age, and are remarkably free from diſeaſes. The ſoil is very good, and produces grain of all ſorts, except wheat, of which they had anciently great quantities. They ſtill grow a little, but the bread made of it is unpleaſant. For this reaſon they chiefly eat what is made of barley; and of this they have ſuch abundance, that, though they uſe it both for bread and beer, they have more than ſuffices for their own conſumption. Potatoes is a new improvement. They have all ſorts of roots, and pulſe and ſallads grow well. Dwarf fruit-trees, gooſeberries, currants, raſberries, and every thing of that kind, under proper ſhelter, thrive exceedingly, but they have no tall trees. The ranuncula, anemone, and moſt kind of flowers, are ſucceſsfully cultivated in their gardens. They have wild fowl of all ſorts, from the ſwan to the ſnipe; and a particular kind, called the hedge-chicken, which is not inferior to the ortolan. Tame fowl, puffins, and rabbits in great number. Their black cattle are generally ſmall, but very well taſted, though they feed upon ore-wood; their horſes are little, but ſtrong and lively. Theſe iſlands lie ſo in the middle, between the two vaſt openings of the north and ſouth narrow ſeas, or, as the ſailors call them, the Briſtol Channel and the Channel (ſo called by way of eminence) that it cannot, or, perhaps, never will be avoided; but that ſeveral ſhips, in the dark of the night, and in ſtreſs of weather, may, by being out in their reckonings, or by other unavoidable accidents, miſtake; and if they do, they are ſure, as the ſailors call it, to run bump aſhore upon Scilly, where they find no quarter among the breakers, but are beaten to pieces, without any poſſibility of eſcape. One can hardly mention the rocks of Scilly, without letting fall a tear to the memory of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, and all the gallant ſpirits with him, who, in the admiral's ſhip, with three other men of war, and all their men, running upon theſe rocks, right before the wind, in a dark night, were loſt, on his return from a fruitleſs expedition againſt Toulon. Sir Cloudeſly Shovel was loſt October 22, 1707. It was thick foggy weather, when the whole fleet, in company, coming (as they thought) near the land, agreed to lie to in the afternoon; but Sir Cloudeſley, in the Aſſociation, ordering ſail to be made, firſt ſtruck, in the night, and ſunk immediately: ſeveral perſons of diſtinction being on board at that time were loſt, (particularly Lady Shovel's two ſons, by Sir John Narborough) with about 800 men. The Eagle, captain Hancock, commander, underwent the ſame fate. The Romney, and Fire-brand alſo ſtruck, and were loſt; but the two captains and 25 of their men were ſaved. The other men of war eſcaped, by having timely notice. *Long.* 6. 39. to 6. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 54. to 50. 2. N.

SCIO, or *Chios*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, 30 miles long, and from 10 to 18 wide. This iſland is mountainous and bare of wood; yet, in ſome places, there are abundance of orange, citron, olive, mulberry, myrtle, and pomegranate-trees, without reckoning maſtic and turpentine. The country does not want for corn; but, it not yielding a ſufficient quantity, they fetch it, from time to time, from the continent; and for this reaſon the Chriſtian princes could not long keep this iſland, if they were at war with the Turks. At Scio, they plant their vines on the hills, and cut the grapes in Auguſt, and let them lie in the ſun to dry for ſeven or eight days; after which they preſs them, and let them ſtand in tubs to work, the cellar being all the while cloſe ſhut up. When they would make the beſt wine, they mix among the black grapes a ſort of white one, which ſmells like a peach-kernel; but, in making nectar, ſo called even to this day, they make uſe of another kind of grape, ſomewhat ſtyptic, which makes it difficult to ſwallow. There is not much oil got in Scio; the beſt crop yields but about 200 hogſheads. The French get a good deal of honey and wax off this iſland; but the moſt conſiderable merchandize is their ſilk; of this they make, one year with another, 30,000 pounds. Almoſt all this ſilk is uſed in the iſland, in the manufactures of velvet, damaſk, and other ſtuffs, deſigned for Aſia, Egypt, and Barbary; ſometimes they mix gold and ſilver in theſe ſtuffs, according to the fancy of the workers or merchants. Every pound of ſilk pays at the cuſtom-houſe four timins, that is, twenty-pence; in 1700, it ſold for thirty-five timins per pound; the buyer pays the cuſtom. The Turks and French pay three per cent. for all the commodities of the iſland: the Greeks, the Jews, and the Armenians pay five per cent. Theſe duties are farmed at 25,000 crowns, payable to the chief treaſurer of Conſtantinople. The other wares of the iſland are wool, cheeſe, figs, and maſtic. The traffic of wool and cheeſe is not ſo conſiderable as that of figs: beſides what are ſpent in making brandy, they ſend away great quantities of them to the neighbouring iſlands. All the lentiſk-trees belong to the grand ſignior; and they cannot be ſold but under condition that the purchaſer pay the ſame quantity of maſtic to the emperor: generally, the land is ſold and the trees reſerved. There ſometimes comes an aga from Conſtantinople, to receive the maſtic due to the grand Signior; or elſe they appoint the cuſtom-houſe officers of Scio to receive it, who go to three or four of the chief towns, and give notice to the inhabitants of the reſt to bring in their contingent: all theſe villages together owe 280 cheſts of maſtic, weighing 32,500lbs. If any perſon is caught carrying maſtics to ſuch towns as do not plant the tree, they are ſentenced to the gallies, and ſtripped of all they are worth. The planters of the lentiſk pay but half the capitation, and wear the white ſaſh round their turbans as well as the Turks. The turpentine of Scio has been long in great eſtimation, and is obtained by cutting croſs-ways, with a hatchet, the trunks of the biggeſt turpentine-trees, from the end of July to October; the turpentine runs down on flat ſtones, placed under the trees. is ſaid to contain fifty towns and villages. In time of peace, the cadi verns the whole country: in war-time a pacha is ſent to command troops. There is no waivode here, only an aga janizary, who has un him about 150 janizaries in time of peace, and 300 or 400 in war-time. all Scio there are not above 10,000 ſouls of the Turks, 3000 Latins, it is reckoned there are 100,000 Greeks. *Long.* 43. 42. E. Ferro. *L* 38. 30. N.

SCIO, a ſea-port town of the iſland of the ſame name, in the Grec Archipelago. This harbour, which is none of the beſt, is the rendezv of all ſhipping going or returning between Conſtantinople, Syria, Egypt. It is a well-built town, and defended by a citadel, with a co derable garriſon. *Long.* 43. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 23. N.

SCIOT, ſee *Siut.*

SCIOULE, ſee *Sioule.*

SCIRO, or *Skyros*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about 60 mi in circumference. It is very mountainous, but produces wheat and bar ſufficient for the inhabitants. The wine is excellent, as well as the chee made of the milk of goats and ſheep mixed together. The inhabita collect large quantities of wax, and ſome maſtic. The iſland conta only one town, and about 300 families; the cady being the only Turk the iſland. *Long.* 42. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 52. N.

SCIRO, a town of the iſland of the ſame name, in the Grecian Archi lago. *Long.* 42. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 54. N.

SCITUATE, a ſea-port of the United States of America, in Ma chuſetts, on the ſouth coaſt: 15 miles SE. Boſton.

SCITUATE, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Conne cut: 19 miles NE. Norwich.

SCIUROFIA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 33 leag SE. Sirgian.

SCKABAD, town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 96 leag N. Herat.

SCKAT, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia, now G licia: 36 miles SSW. Halicz.

SCLAFANI, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: 30 miles S Palermo.

SCLAVONIA, a country of Europe, ſituated between the rivers Dr and Danube on the north, and Save on the ſouth; it is bounded on the no by Hungary, on the eaſt by the bannat of Temeſvar and Servia, on ſouth by Servia and Boſnia, and on the weſt by Stiria and Croatia; ab 150 miles in length, and from 25 to 45 in breadth. It is a fine, lev fruitful country, where cultivated; but having been, for many years frontier province againſt Turkey, and ſubject to the ravages of the Chr tian, as well as the Turkiſh armies, it has produced but little corn wine. The Raſcians inhabit the eaſtern diviſion of the country; and natives, in general, are of good ſtature, a brave hardy race, ſoldiers fr their cradles, their country having been long the ſeat of war. The anci Sclavonia contained many large countries; ſome have extended it from Adriatic to the Euxine Sea. It is ſaid to have taken its name from Sclavi, a Scythian nation, which ſubdued Greece as well as this country, the reign of the emperor Juſtinian. The Venetians made a conqueſt Sclavonia, and compelled the natives to ſubmit to the vileſt drudgerie inſomuch that ſome derive the word ſlave from this people, thus oppre and abuſed by their conquerors. The Hungarians and Venetians poſſe this country alternately. The king of Hungary was ſovereign of Sclav nia, when Solyman the Magnificent invaded and reduced it, in the y 1540, and the Turks remained poſſeſſed of it till the year 1687; ſoon af which they loſt this, and all the territories which the Auſtrians poſſ north of the Save and Danube.

SCLOBODA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: miles W. Braclaw.

SCOMBRARIA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, at the entra into the harbour of Carthagena.

SCONE, an ancient palace of Scotland, where the kings were forme uſed to be crowned, in a celebrated ſtone chair, ſince removed to Engla and placed in Weſtminſter Abby: near Perth.

SCOONIE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife: 10 miles S St. Andrew's, and 17 NNE. Edinburgh.

SCOPIA, or *Uſcup*, a town of European Turkey, in the province Servia, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, on the river Vardar: 120 mi ESE. Raguſa, and 56 SW. Niſſa.

SCOPOLO, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 41. 36. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 29. N.

SCOPPELLO, a town of Piedmont, in the vally of Seſia: 10 mi W. Varallo.

SCORBOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 6 miles EN Parma.

SCORTICK, a lake of North America. *Long.* 106. 20. W. Gre wich. *Lat.* 62. 5. N.

SCOTHOLM, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands.

SCOTLAND, a country of Europe, which, united with England and Wales, forms what is known in modern hiſtory, under the name of Great Britain : and as a mark of diſtinction, frequently called *North Britain*. This country is on all ſides bounded by the ſea, except towards the ſouth-eaſt, where it is joined to England. The length, from north to ſouth, is about 270 miles : the breadth is various, in ſome parts 150 miles, in others only 30 : the coaſts are ſo greatly interſected by innumerable lochs and bays, that it is ſaid no part of Scotland is more than forty miles from the ſea. Taking the country in three diviſions of north, middle, and ſouth, we ſhall obſerve the firſt almoſt cut off from the other by a chain of lakes, which extend acroſs from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt. The appearance of this part of the country is in general an aſſemblage of vaſt and dreary mountains, with ſome fertile vallies intervening, chiefly towards the north and eaſt coaſts. The middle diviſion is alſo very mountainous, the ranges of hills croſſing in various directions ; but even between theſe are ſome vallies celebrated for their fertility ; but the fertility of both parts conſiſt in meadow and paſture, rather than in arable land, which in theſe mountainous diſtricts bears but a ſmall proportion to the whole, and is chiefly confined to the eaſtern coaſt. The ſouthern diviſion of Scotland contains a much greater proportion of land in cultivation, and produces the varieties of corn generally found in England. The rivers of Scotland are in general remarkable for their rapidity, and abundance of excellent fiſh ; the principal are the Spey, the Tay, the Clyde, the Forth, the Tweed, the Dee, the Don, the Eſk, the Annan, the Nith, &c. The lochs, or lakes, are numerous, and ſome of them extenſive. On the weſt and north coaſts are innumerable iſlands ; the three principal ranges, or cluſters of which, are called *Weſtern Iſlands*, *Shetland Iſlands*, and *Orkney Iſlands*. The climate of Scotland is various in different places. The northern extremity, which is on the ſame parallel of latitude with ſome parts of Norway, is very cold ; but the froſts are much leſs intenſe here than in any part of the continent equally far north ; an advantage ariſing from an inſular ſituation. The whole weſt coaſt is ſubjected to frequent ſummer rains, and ſudden changes in the atmoſphere, equally unfavourable to the ripening and gathering in of the products of the earth. The climate in many places on the eaſtern coaſt, and in the whole ſouth diviſion, is not inferior to that of the northern part of England. The air in Scotland is in general healthy. The produce of the ſoil in the northern parts of Scotland, and its iſles, is not conſiderable ; but lime-ſtone, ſhell-ſand, and marl, thoſe rich manures, are found in great plenty in different places ; even the rocky ſhores produce abundance of kelp, an article of conſiderable importance in ſeveral manufactures. The fiſheries in the ſurrounding ſeas have long been an object of national importance. When increaſing commerce ſhall enable the inhabitants to form roads, erect towns, and open canals in thoſe remote parts of the country, theſe fiſheries may become a real ſource of wealth to the nation. The products of Scotland, in general, are, however, multifarious and valuable. It feeds vaſt herds of cattle, and its hills are covered with ſheep. It produces much grain and flax. Its woods of oak and fir might furniſh maſt and timber for the uſe of the Britiſh navy. Its mines are rich in coal, in lead, and in iron. Freeſtone, limeſtone, and ſlate, are found in abundance. Neither Greece nor Italy can boaſt a greater ſtore of beautiful marble ; fine rock cryſtals, pearls, and variegated pebbles, are not uncommon. Its rivers and lakes are richly ſtored with ſalmon and trout, and a variety of other fiſhes. The Scottiſh mountains, in former times, were infeſted by the wolf and bear, but happily thoſe ferocious animals have long been extirpated. The wild ox was alſo an inhabitant of the Caledonian foreſt. Herds of wild roes, to this day, range at large in the northern mountains ; and the ſtag is often ſeen in the woods. There, too, the beautiful bird called capercailzie, or cock of the wood, is ſometimes found. The ſummits are the haunt of the ptarmigan, the eagle, the falcon, and the Alpine hare. Black game and grouſe ſwarm among the heaths : among the wild animals which Scotland poſſeſſes in common with England, are the fox, the badger, the otter, the hedgehog, the hare and rabbit, the weazel, the mole, and other ſmall quadrupeds ; the partridge, the quail, the ſnipe, the plover, and many other birds. The cattle and ſheep are ſmall, but much valued for the delicacy of their fleſh ; and the fleece of the Scottiſh ſheep often equals the fineſt Spaniſh wool. Though the cattle in the high grounds be diminutive, yet in many parts of the counrry, the horſes and cows are not inferior in ſize and beauty to thoſe of the Engliſh breed. The trade and population of great towns have conſiderably increaſed of late. Some diſtricts, however, on the weſtern ſhores eſpecially, are almoſt depopulated. Whole colonies have, at once, forſaken their native ſhores ; and the country is annually drained of its inhabitants, by the emigration of individuals, tempted by the view of riches. It has thence been conjectured, that the number of inhabitants in Scotland has decreaſed conſiderably within this century. However that may be, the improvements, the induſtry, and the riches lately introduced into Scotland, form a ſtriking contraſt with the poverty of former times. This favourable change may be conſidered as the effect of thoſe liberal principles, and enlightened views, for which many ſpirited friends of Scotland are at preſent ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed. Scotland is divided into thirty-three ſhires or counties, the names of which are Aberdeen, Angus or Forfar, Argyle, Ayr, Banff, Berwick, Bute, Caithneſs, Clackmannan, Cromarty, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Inverneſs, Kincardine, Kinroſs, Kircudbright, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Murray or Elgin, Nairn, Orkney, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Roſs, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Sterling, Sutherland, and Wigton. It is probable, that Scotland, like the other nations of Europe, was firſt governed by a number of petty princes before the whole country became ſubject to the dominion of one ſovereign. At what time this event took place, it is impoſſible to aſcertain with any degree of certainty ; but there ſeems to be no doubt that the Scottiſh monarchy exiſted from a very remote period. According to hiſtorians. Fergus, commonly called the firſt king of Scotland, reigned 330 years before Chriſt, though later critics have conſidered the firſt 44 kings as imaginary, and begin the hiſtory with Fergus the Second, the ſon of Erth, who is ſaid to have been king of the Scots about the year 400. That Scotland was governed by a king at the time of the Romans viſiting England, is certain ; and it continued an independent kingdom till the death of the Engliſh queen Elizabeth, when James VI. the moſt immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and conſtantly reſided in the latter : he and his ſucceſſors calling themſelves kings of England and Scotland ; each country having a ſeparate parliament, till, in the reign of queen Ann, both kingdoms were united, under the general name of *Great Britain*. Sixteen peers being elected to repreſent the nobility, and ſixteen members being choſen to repreſent the counties and boroughs in the ſame general parliament with England. After the revolution, which changed the ſucceſſion from the houſe of Stuart, this unfortunate family had many adherents in this part of the kingdom, and two attempts were made in their favour in the years 1715 and 1745, which ended in the ruin of the projectors : that family is now virtually extinct. There are five univerſities in Scotland, viz. St. Andrew's, Glaſgow, Edinburgh, New Aberdeen, and Old Aberdeen. The religion is the Preſbyterian, which was eſtabliſhed ſoon after the reformation. There are few Roman Catholics, nor are the Epiſcopalians numerous. Before the reformation, Scotland contained two archbiſhoprics, St. Andrew and Glaſgow, and twelve biſhoprics, Aberdeen, Argyle, Brechin, Caithneſs, Dumblain, Dunkeld, Edinburgh, Galloway, the iſles of Murray, Orkney, and Roſs.

SCOTLAND, a river on the weſt ſide of the iſland of Barbadoes, which runs into the ſea, 3½ miles SSE. Cuckold's Point.

SCOT'S BAY, a bay at the ſouth-weſt extremity of the iſland of Dominica : 4 miles S. Charlotte Town.

SCOT'S BAY, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of America : 10 miles S. Queen Charlotte's Sound.

SCOT'S HEAD, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Dominica. *Long*. 61. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 20. N.

SCOT'S ISLANDS, five ſmall iſlands in the North Pacific Ocean, lying from 10 to 30 miles W. from Queen Charlotte's Sound.

SCOUZIE HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Caithneſs : 3 miles S. Duncanſby Head. *Long*. 0. 16. E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 58. 31. N.

SCOWIE KYLE, or *Kyleſcough*, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Sutherland : 12 miles E. Aſynt Point.

SCRIBAN, a harbour on the coaſt of Darien : 5 miles E. Porto Bello.

SCRINIA, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po, 5 miles N. Tortona.

SCRUB, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies.

SCUDENES, or *Scuteneſs*, an iſland near the coaſt of Norway, about 20 miles in circumference : 18 miles NW. Stavanger.

SCUDERI, a mountain of Sicily, in the vally of Demona : 10 miles SW. Meſſina.

SCURANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma : 17 miles S. Parma.

SCURGULO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata : 7 miles SSW. Dragonera.

SCURRIZANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata : 5 miles NE. Aſcoli.

SCUTARI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, anciently the reſidence of the kings of Illyricum, ſituated on a lake, to which it gives name ; it is now the reſidence of a beglerbeg, a Greek archbiſhop, and a Latin biſhop. In the years 1474 and 1478, it was beſieged without ſucceſs, but in the year 1479, it was taken from the Venetians by the Turks : 52 miles SE. Raguſa, and 448 W. Conſtantinople. *Long*. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 27. N.

SCUTARI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, ſituated on the ſtraits oppoſite to Conſtantinople, to which it is conſidered as a fauxbourgh. The harbour is much frequented, and the grand ſignior has his ſeraglio.

SCUTTOCK HILLS, hills of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main : 8 miles N. New Briſtol.

SCUTTOCK POINT, a cape of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, in North America. *Long*. 67. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 44. 18. N.

SCYLLA, a rock at the entrance of the Straits of Meſſina, about 200 feet in height, now *Cape Sciglio*.

**SE**, or *Tſe*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 237 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 132. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 25. N.

**SEA OTTER SOUND**, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long*. 133. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 40. N.

**SEA PYES' KEYS**, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Gulf of Mexico. *Long*. 89. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 29. 56. N.

**SEA WOLVES' ISLAND**, an iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. *Long*. 61. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 46. 21. N.

**SEABANKORI**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 8 miles SW. Kiangari.

**SEABROOK**, ſee *Saybrook*.

**SEAFORD**, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex. It is a cinque port, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. In the year 1560, this town was attacked by the French, but they were ſoon repulſed: 10 miles S. Lewes, and 59 S. London.

**SEAHORSE ISLAND**, an iſland of North America, in Hudſon's Bay. *Long*. 92. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 62. N.

**SEAHORSE POINT**, a cape on the eaſt of a peninſula, in Hudſon's Bay. *Long*. 82. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 64. N.

**SEAL**, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal: 4 miles S. Malin Head.

**SEAL ISLAND**, an iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long*. 66. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 43. 25. N.

**SEAL ISLAND**, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, in North America. *Long*. 68. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 43. 50. N.

**SEAL ISLANDS**, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, in North America. *Long*. 67. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 44. 45. N.

**SEALCOT**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore: 50 miles NNE. Lahore, and 40 E. Amenadab.

**SEAMER**, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Ure.

**SEATNESS**, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Shetland. *Long*. 1. 36. E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 59. 46. N.

**SEATON**, a ſmall ſeaport of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, in the Frith of Forth: 5 miles WNW. Haddington, and 8 E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 55. 58. N.

**SEATON KNOOK**, a cape of England, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Durham, and weſt point of the mouth of the Tees: 5 miles SSE. Hartlepool, and 5 N. Tynemouth.

**SEATON SLUICE**, a ſluice which opens into the German Sea, on the coaſt of the county of Northumberland.

**SEATON**, a river of England, which riſes near Leſcard, and runs into the Engliſh Channel: 3 miles E. Looe, in Cornwall.

**SEBANZARRO**, a town of Abyſſinia: 80 miles ENE. Axum.

**SEBASTIA**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Paleſtine, the remains of the ancient city of Samaria: 34 miles NNE. Jeruſalem.

**SEBENICO**, a ſea-port town of Venetian Dalmatia, ſituated on the coaſt of the Adriatic, and one of the ſtrongeſt towns on the coaſt, with a large harbour, and defended by four citadels. It was erected into a biſhopric in the year 1298. It has often been beſieged by the Turks, but without ſucceſs, and has been in the hands of the Venetians from the year 1412: 20 miles N. Trau, and 25 NW. Spalatro. *Long*. 33. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 12. N.

**SEBENSTAIN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles S. Ebenfurth.

**SEBERE**, a river of Italy, which riſes about 6 miles from Mount Veſuvius, and runs into the ſea near Naples. The water of this river ſupplies the fountains and aqueducts of that city.

**SEBESVAR**, a town of Tranſilvania: 22 miles WSW. Coloſvar.

**SEBIEZ**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk: 40 miles N. Polotſk. *Long*. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 56. 10. N.

**SEBINIKVAR**, a town of Tranſilvania: 6 miles S. Weiſſenburg.

**SEBNITZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 15 miles NE. Konigſtein, and 14 E. Pirna.

**SEBOLA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 7 leagues NNW. Caſtel Branco, and 10 WSW. Guarda.

**SEBOO**, or *Subu*, a river of Africa, which paſſes by the city of Fez, and runs into the Atlantic, a little below Marmora.

**SEBORZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 3 miles SE. Melnek.

**SEBURG**, a town of France, in the department of the North: 5 miles E. Valenciennes, and 7 W. Bavay.

**SECA** (*La*), a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 14 miles SSW. Valladolid.

**SECATABBAS**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 75 miles SW. Moſul.

**SECCHIA**, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po: 3 miles N. Quiſtello, in the duchy of Mantua.

**SECHES**, or *Secas*, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near coaſt of Veragua. *Long*. 65. 5. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 8. 20. N.

**SECHIEN**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman, on the n coaſt of the Perſian Gulf: 47 leagues S. Sirgian.

**SE-CHOUI**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Chang-tong: 25 miles ENE. Yen-tcheou.

**SECHURA**, a town of South America, in the biſhopric of Truxil and juriſdiction of Piura, ſituated on the banks of a river of its own na about a league from the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean. This river is ſub to great variations; flowing in the month of February till September v rapidly, and the water ſo deep, that it can be paſſed only by rafts; wher it has very little water during the other months, and for ſome time is tirely dry. Sechura contains about 200 houſes, built of cane, and a la handſome brick church. The inhabitants are all Indians, and conſiſt nearly 400 families, who are principally employed either in fiſhing driving of mules. The Deſert of Sechura is a frightful waſte of ſa extending thirty leagues. The extent and uniform aſpect of this pla together with the continual motion of the ſand, which ſoon effaces tracts, often bewilder the moſt experienced guides, who, however, ſh their ſkill in ſoon recovering the right way, for which they make uſe of t expedients: the firſt is to keep the wind directly in their faces as they out; and the reverſe on their return; for the wind here being always ſouth, they cannot be deceived: the ſecond is to take up a handful of ſa at different diſtances, and ſmell to it; for as the excrements of the mu impregnate the ſand more or leſs, they determine which is the true road the ſcent of it: 60 leagues NNW. Truxillo, and 10 SSE. Payta.

**SECK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and princip lity of Naſſau Dillenburg: 4 miles W. Mengers-Kirchen.

**SECKACH**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which r into the Jaxt, at Meckmuhl.

**SECKAU**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, the ſee of biſhop, ſuffragan of Salzburg: 6 miles NNW. Knitterfeldt, and 8 N Judenberg.

**SECKAW**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 16 miles Graz.

**SECKBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhi and county of Hanau Munzenberg: 7 miles W. Hanau, and 2 N Franckfort on the Maine.

**SECKENHEIM**, or *Sobernheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, near which the elect Frederick I. gained an important victory in the year 1462: 4 miles Manheim.

**SECKINGDON**, a village of England, in the county of Warwic where Ethelbald, king of Mercia, was aſſaſſinated by Beared, in the ye 749: 3½ miles NE. Tamworth, and 117 NNW. London.

**SECKINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belong ing to Auſtria, on the Rhine, by the waters of which it is wholly ſu rounded. This place is a fief belonging to the ancient foundation eſta liſhed here for ladies, the abbeſs of which, ever ſince the year 1307, h enjoyed the title of a princeſs of the empire. On the extinction of t line of Habſburg Laufenburg, this town devolved to the houſe of Auſtri which has the right over the cheſt of the territories of this noble foundat on: 4 miles W. Laufenburg, and 14 E. Bâle.

**SECKVELT**, a town of the ſtate of Utrecht: 13 miles W. Utrecht.

**SECLIN**, a town of France, in the department of the North, and ch place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lille: 1¼ leagues S. Lille, and 4½ W. Tournay.

**SECMARA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bournou.

**SECONDIGNY**, a town of France, in the department of the T Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Partenay: 2¼ leag WSW. Partenay, and 5¼ N. Niort.

**SECOTAN**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: 55 leag SE. Candahar.

**SECOZANO**, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 13 mi NNE. Trent.

**SECUNDARA**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi: miles SE. Delhi, and 68 N. Agra. *Long*. 78. 7. E. Greenwich. *L* 28. 22. N.

**SECZENIAGA**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 66 mi WSW. Iſmail.

**SEDA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 2 leag W. Alterdo-Chaon.

**SEDAN**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the partment of the Ardennes, on the Meuſe. It is ſtrongly fortified, and koned one of the keys of France. Here is a manufacture of fine clo Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes, here was a flouriſhing P teſtant univerſity: 13½ poſts SSW. Liege, and 30½ ENE. Paris. *L* 22. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 42. N.

**SEDAREC**, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: 14 leagues Erivan.

SEDBERGH, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland: 11 miles E. Kendal, and 268 N. London.

SEDEANA, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 10 miles WSW. Udina.

SEDELLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 12 miles N. Velez Malaga.

SEDGFIELD, a town of England, in the county of Durham: 9 miles SE. Durham, and 253 N. London.

SEDGLEY, a manufacturing town of England, in the county of Stafford, ſituated near coal-mines. The principal manufacture is coarſe iron work, ploughſhares, horſeſhoes, &c.: 4 miles S. Wolverhampton, and 124 NW. London.

SEDGMOOR, a large and rich tract of land of England, in the county of Somerſet, memorable for the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, in the year 1685. It is ſituated between Somerton and Bridgewater.

SEDINI, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 10 miles SSE. Caſtel Aragoneſe.

SEDLIZ, or *Great Sedliz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 2 miles SW. Pirna.

SEDLITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, where Hoffman, in the year 1724, diſcovered a medicinal ſpring, from which is prepared a purgative ſalt. near Moſt.

SEDNEVO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov: 24 miles NE. Tchernigov.

SEDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 8 miles NE. Segeborg.

SEDOSA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 12 miles NW. Corte.

SEDUNOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 12 miles N. Orlenga.

SEEBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 mile SSW. St. Jorgen.

SEEBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Muldau, 2 miles S. Eulenburg, in the territory of Leipſic.

SEEBERGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt: 4 miles ESE. Gotha.

SEEBURG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland: 55 miles S. Konigſberg, and 60 ESE. Elbing.

SEEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: 5 miles E. Eiſzleben.

SEECHING, or *Sechy*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 4 miles S. Lynn, and 98 N. London.

SEEFELDT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Laab.

SEEHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the river Aland, which almoſt ſurrounds it: 40 miles NW. Brandenburg, and 62 WNW. Berlin.

SEEHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: 3 miles W. Bremen.

SEEHAUSEN, or *Sommerchenburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: 18 miles W. Magdeburg.

SEEKIRCHEN. a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the Waller See: 4 miles N. Salzburg and 8 SE. Lauffen.

SEELAND, ſee *Zealand*.

SEELBURG, or *Sehnpills*, a town of the duchy of Courland, on the Dwina, where the biſhops of Semigalia formerly reſided, who were from thence called the biſhops of Seelburg: 50 miles SE. Riga, and 60 ESE. Mittau.

SEELOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 10 miles W. Cuſtrin, and 34 E. Berlin.

SEER, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman, and capital of a principality, which lies along the Perſian Gulf, which the Perſians call Dejulfar, from whom the Europeans call the inhabitants the Arabians of Julfar. The Arabs call it Seer, from the town, which has a good harbour, and is the ſeat of the ſchiech. He formerly poſſeſſed, and, indeed, ſtill retains, the Iſle of Scharedsje, with ſome conſiderable places upon the oppoſite ſide of the Gulf. This country, not long ſince, acknowledged the ſovereign authority of the imam: but it has withdrawn itſelf from this condition of dependence. and the ſchiech often goes to war with his old maſters. The prince of Seer makes ſome figure among the maritime powers in theſe parts. His navy is one of the moſt conſiderable in the Perſian Gulf. His ſubjects are much employed in navigation, and carry on a pretty extenſive trade: 108 miles WSW. Julfar. *Long.* 54. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. N.

SEERD, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 55 miles E. Diarbek, and 100 NNW. Moſul.

SEES, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, near Mont St. Michel.

SEES, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alençon, on the Orne: before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Rouen: 2½ poſts N. Alençon, and 9 ½ S. Caen. *Long.* 17. 50. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

SEESEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel: 4 miles E. Ganderſheim, and 40 W. Goſlar.

SEEVE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Haarburg, in the principality of Luneburg.

SEEWALD, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, near Deutſch Eylau.

SEFAKIN, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 60 miles SE. Loheia.

SEFIDROU, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 38 leagues SW. Schiras.

SEGALLA, a gold mine of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambouk.

SEGARGIUM, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 17 leagues SW. Zuenga.

SEGEBORG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, which takes its name from a caſtle, built by the emperor Lotharius, in the year 1137, of which at preſent there are but few veſtiges remaining: 18 miles NW. Lubeck, and 28 NE. Hamburg. *Long.* 10. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 58. N.

SEGEDIN, ſee *Zegedin*.

SEGEHERAD, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: 24 miles W. Chriſtiania.

SEGELSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: 5 miles E. Bremen.

SEGESTAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by Choraſan, on the eaſt by Candahar and Sableſtan, on the ſouth by Mecran, and on the weſt by Kerman, Farſiſtan, and Couheſtan, anciently called *Drangiana*. The country is in general mountainous; the plains are barren, and covered with a fine ſand, which is ſometimes raiſed by the winds in a whirlwind, in ſuch a degree as to overwhelm whole caravans. The vallies are the only habitable parts. Zareng is the capital.

SEGEZ, a river of Ruſſia, which forms a communication between lakes Sig and Vig, in the government of Olonetz.

SEGILMESSA, ſee *Sugulmeſſa*.

SEGLORA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 25 miles E. Gothenburg.

SEGNA, a ſea-port town of Morlachia, on the coaſt of the Adriatic, declared a free port, and erected into a biſhopric, by the emperor Joſeph II. in the year 1785. It is a free town, under the protection of Auſtria. *Long.* 31. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 4. N.

SEGNI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma; the ſee of a biſhop, under the pope. Organs are ſaid to have been invented in this town: 16 miles W. Alatra, and 25 SE. Rome.

SEGNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 4 miles SSW. Maynbernheim.

SEGONZAC, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cognac: 2 leagues SE. Cognac, and 5 W. Angouleſme.

SEGORBA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, on the river Morviedro, the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the 6th century, ſuppoſed by ſome to have formerly been the capital of Celtiberia. In its preſent ſtate it contains not more than from 5 to 6000 inhabitants. It is ſurrounded by well cultivated gardens; the climate is mild, and the country abounds in every kind of fruit. The Jeſuits had a college in Segorba; their houſe has been converted into an epiſcopal ſeminary. The greateſt curioſity in Segorba is the fountain, which, even at its ſource, furniſhes water ſufficient to turn two mill-wheels, and water all the neighbouring country. The water is wholeſome, clear, and well taſted; it does not breed either reptiles or flies, and becomes not corrupt by being kept; but its moſt remarkable property is that of petrifying the roots and branches of the trees which grow by its ſide, and even the channels through which it paſſes: 35 miles N. Valencia, and 150 E. Madrid. *Long.* 16. 7. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 58. N.

SEGOSTAEVO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 44 miles W. Kraſnoiarſk.

SEGOVIA, a city of Spain, in Old Caſtile, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Toledo, ſurrounded with a wall, flanked with towers and a rampart. It contains 27 churches, 24 convents, and about 8000 houſes. The principal edifices are the cathedral, and the caſtle of Alcazar. The cathedral is a mixture of the Gothic and Mooriſh architecture. The inſide is very ſpacious, and of majeſtic ſimplicity. The windows are well diſpoſed, and the great altar has been lately decorated with the fineſt Grenadian marble. The Alcazar of Segovia, formerly the reſidence of the Gothic kings, is a well-preſerved edifice Within theſe few years, a military ſchool has been eſtabliſhed in it, for young gentlemen intended for the artillery. The Alcazar was for a long time made uſe of as a priſon, for the crews of the Barbary corſairs, who fell into the hands of the Spaniards. But nothing is more worthy the attention of curioſity at Segovia, than the aqueduct, which the ſingular ſituation of the city renders neceſſary. Segovia is built upon two hills, and the vally by which they are ſeparated; it beſides extends conſiderably in every direction. This poſition made it very difficult for a part of the citizens to be ſupplied with water. The difficulty was removed, according to the learned, in the reign of Trajan, by an aqueduct, which until this day is one of the moſt aſtoniſhing, and the beſt preſerved, of the Roman works. Two rows of arches riſe majeſtically, one above the other, and the ſpectator feels ſome impreſſion of fear in comparing their ſlender baſe with their amazing height. Its ſolidity, which has braved upwards of 16 centuries ſeems inexplicable, on cloſely obſerving the ſimplicity of its conſtruction. Segovia, which has ever been famous for the goodneſs of its wool, was formerly not leſs ſo for the number and perfection of its manufactures. It is fallen from its ancient ſplendour to a degree afflicting to every friend to his country. In 1785, the number of looms did not exceed 250. The mint of Segovia was for ſome years the only one in Spain, of late another has been eſtabliſhed at Seville: 73 miles E. Salamanca, and 40 NNW. Madrid. *Long.* 12. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 3. N.

SEGOVIA NUEVA, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela, founded by the Spaniards, in the year 1552. *Long.* 48. 12. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 7. 55. N.

SEGOVIA NUEVA, a river of North America, in the province of Nicaragua, which runs into the North Atlantic. *Long.* 62. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 12. N.

SEGOVIA NUEVA, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Nicaragua: 70 miles NNE. Leon. *Long.* 69. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

SEGOVIA NUEVA, a town of the iſland of Luçon, founded in the year 1598, the ſee of a biſhop, defended by a fort and a garriſon. It is ſituated near the north coaſt of the iſland: 250 miles N. Manilla.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, which riſes in the north part of the province of Catalonia, and joins the Ebro, on the borders of Aragon, near Mequinez.

SEGRE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 6 leagues NW. Angers, and 5 W. Chateauneuf.

SEGUR, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzerche: 4 leagues W. Uzerche.

SEGUR, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Severac-le-Château: 3½ leagues E. Severac-le-Château, and 4 ESE. Rhodez.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 23 miles SE. Daroca, and 28 N. Teruel.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains of Murcia, 10 miles SSE. from Segura de la Sierra, croſſes the province of Murcia and the ſouth part of Valencia, and runs into the Mediterranean, 16 miles SSW. Alicant.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: 18 miles SSW. St. Sebaſtian.

SEGURA, a fort of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the frontiers of Spain. This town was taken by the troops of king Philip, in the year 1705, and retaken by the allies the year following: 2 leagues N. Roſmarilhal.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 25 miles SE. Xeres de los Caballeros.

SEGURA DE LA FRONTERA, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala, built by Cortes: 50 miles S. Tlaſcala.

SEGURA DE LA SIERRA, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: 60 miles SW. Chinchilla.

SEGUS, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argellez: 1½ league N. Argellez.

SEGUTANAIO, ſee *Chequatan.*

SEHAN, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 2 miles WNW. Doran.

SEHARANPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict, to which it gives name, between the Jumnah and the Ganges, in the country of Delhi: 86 miles N. Delhi, and 80 SSW. Sirinagur. *Long.* 77. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 4. N.

SEHESTEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen. In the year 1520, this town was ſacked and burnt by the Poles: 54 miles SE. Konigſberg, and 40 W. Grodno.

SEHIRMAN, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 8 miles S. Kataba.

SE-HOEI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 20 miles NNE. Tchao-king.

SEHWAN, a town of Hindooſtan, on the Sinde: 66 miles NE. Nuſſerpour, and 240 SSW. Moultan.

SEIBERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles NE. Ebenſurth.

SEIBOUSE, a river of Africa, in Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Bona.

SEICHES, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne an Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: 3¼ league NE. Angers, and 3¼ W. Baugé.

SEICHES, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marmade: 2¼ league NE. Marmande, and 2½ SW. Lauzun.

SEID GENDER, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: 2 miles N. Lar.

SEIDENBERG, a town of Luſiatia. Here are manufactures of clot and knit ſtockings: 8 miles SSE. Gorlitz.

SEIDENSCHWANZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau 8 miles N. Turnau.

SEIDENSTETTEN, or *Seittenſtettin,* a town of Germany, in th archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles NNW. Waidhoven.

SEIFERSDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: miles S. Krottau.

SEIGNELAY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre: 2 leagues N. Auxerre, and 2½ SW. St. Florentin.

SEJIAT, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: miles NE. Diarbek.

SEILHAC, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: 2 leagues N. Tulle.

SEILLE *(La),* a river of France, which runs into the Moſelle, at Metz.

SEILLE *(La),* a river of France, which runs into the Saône, 4 mile SW. Cuiſery, in the department of the Saône and Loire.

SEILLE *(La),* a river of France, which runs into the Scheldt, a littl above Valenciennes.

SEIMAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 4 miles NNE. Alah Sehr.

SEIN, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of France, in the department o the Finiſterre. The coaſts are very dangerous on account of the rock and ſhallows: 2 miles W. Point Raz, and 28 SSE. Uſhant. *Long.* 12. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

SEINE, a river of France, which riſes about two leagues S. Aignay-le-Duc, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and paſſes by Chatillon-ſur-Seine, Muſſy l'Evêque, Bar-ſur-Seine, Troyes, Mery, Nogent-ſur-Seine, Bray, Montereau, Moret, Melun, Gorbeil, Paris, St. Germain, Mantes, Vernon, Grand Andeley, Pont-de-l'Arche, Elbœuf, Rouen, Caudebec, &c. and runs into the Engliſh Channel, at Havre-de-Grâce.

SEINE *(La),* a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulon, ſituated on a tongue o land which runs into the ſea: 1 league S. Toulon.

SEINE *(Lower, Department of),* one of the diviſions of France, bounded on the north and weſt by the Engliſh Channel, on the eaſt by the departments of the Somme and the Oiſe, and on the ſouth by the departments o the Eure and the Calvados, from both which it is moſtly ſeparated by the river Seine; about 60 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from 18 to 36 fro north to ſouth. This department is part of ancient Normandy. Roue is the capital.

SEINE AND MARN *(Department of),* a diviſion of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Oiſe and the Aiſne, on the eaſt by the departments of the Marne and the Aube, on the ſouth-eaſt by the department of the Yonne, on the ſouth by the department of the Loiret, and on the weſt by the departments of the Loiret and the Seine and Oiſe: 55 miles in length, from north to ſouth; and from 25 to 44 in breadth, fro eaſt to weſt. The department is formed of part of what was formerl called the Iſle of France; and Brie. Melun is the capital.

SEINE AND OISE *(Department of),* a diviſion of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Oiſe, on the eaſt by the departmen of the Seine and Marne, on the ſouth by the department of the Loiret, and on the weſt by the departments of the Eure, and the Eure and Loire: 55 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and 40 in its mean breadth fro eaſt to weſt. The department is formed of what was before termed Vexi Français, Mantois, Gatinois Français, all included in the government o the Iſle of France. Verſailles is the capital.

SEINT, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Menai, nea Caernarvon.

SEINSHEIM *(Markt),* a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, united to the county of Schwarzenberg, and the matricular aſſeſſment is included with this county; t the chamber-term it pays 35 rix-dollars: 18 miles SE. Wurzburg, an 28 NNW. Anſpach.

SEISENBERG, or *Suſenberg,* a town of Germany, in the duchy o Carniola: 11 miles SE. Weixelburg.

SEISENSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: 2 miles NE. Ips.

SEISSAN, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chie

pla

place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auch: 3 leagues S. Auch, and 2½ E. Mirande.

SEISSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 18 miles SSE. Freyberg.

SEITTENHOFF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 3 miles N. Weixelburg.

SEITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles NE. Cilley.

SEIX, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege: 2½ leagues S. St. Girons, and 6 W. Taraſcon.

SEKIDO, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, with an Engliſh factory, in the diſtrict of Agouna.

SEL (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bains: 1½ league NNE. Bains, and 4¼ S. Rennes.

SELABINA, a town of Hungary: 4 miles SW. Roſenburg.

SELAM, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Yucatan, ſituated near the ſea coaſt: 15 leagues NNW. Merida.

SELAMUN, a town of Egypt, on the weſt branch of the Nile: 3 miles S. Shabur, and 48 NNW. Cairo.

SELB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bareuth: 11 miles NNE. Wunſiedel.

SELBE, a river of the Iſle of Man, which runs into the ſea, in Ramſey Harbour.

SELBERG, a mountain of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: 4 miles WNW. Schonau.

SELBOE, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 40 miles SE. Drontheim.

SELBOSOE, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 16 miles SSE. Drontheim.

SELBY, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated on the river Ouſe, which is navigable for veſſels of conſiderable ſize, famous for the birth of Henry I. whoſe father, William the Conqueror, built an abby here, whoſe abbots were mitred. The market is on Monday. A canal from hence communicates with the rivers Aire and Calder. Two veſſels ſail from Selby to London: 15 miles S. York, and 182 N. London.

SELCH SKERRIE, one of the ſmaller Orkney Iſlands, a little to the north of North Ronaldſha.

SELEFKIAH, or *Itſchil*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, ſituated on a river which ſoon after empties itſelf into the Mediterranean, oppoſite the iſland of Cyprus. It was anciently called *Seleucia*, and is at preſent the reſidence of a ſangiac, under the governor of Cyprus: 110 miles SSE. Cogni. *Long.* 51. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

SELEMIE, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile: 9 miles SE. Mehallet-Keber.

SELENGA, a river which riſes in Chiveſſe, and croſſing the confines of Ruſſia, runs into the Baikal Lake, 50 miles WNW. Verchnei Udinſk.

SELENGINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the conflux of the Selenga and the Chilok. It was made an oſtrog in the year 1666; but about twenty years after that, the fort, which is now ſtanding, was built; and to this the place owes its proſperity. The town lies parallel to the river, and contains two churches, and 150 houſes which are incloſed in the fortification. The latter is defended by five pieces of braſs cannon, and as many iron guns; and the garriſon conſiſts of a regiment of ſoldiers. The inhabitants have the nickname of Peroſhniki, from the great quantities of ſand found in theſe parts. The whole adjacent country is very mountainous and barren; but there is a good arable land a few miles below it. The country about Selenginſk yields a very great plenty of rhubarb; and all the rhubarb that is exported from Ruſſia grows in theſe parts: 84 miles SE. Irkutſk, and 374 W. Nertchinſk. *Long.* 124. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

SELENIZ, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 10 miles S. Clagenfurt.

SELENTI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 60 miles W. Kiutuja.

SELESTRIA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 50 miles SW. Tarſus.

SELETZKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 80 miles S. Archangel.

SELEZNEVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilmin: 28 miles S. Ilminſk.

SELGINTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Mentz: 3 miles NW. Burken.

SELIAKINSKO, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Eniſei: 260 miles NNW. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 103. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 55. N.

SELICO, or *Seluco*, a town of Africa, on the north ſide of the river Gambia, in the country of Mandinga.

SELIGER, a conſiderable lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver: 80 miles WNW. Tver.

SELIGENSTAD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, formerly imperial: 12 miles ESE. Frankfort on the Maine, and 28 W. Mentz. *Long.* 26. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 59. N.

SELIMA, a place in the country of Nubia, where good water is found: 42 miles S. Shab.

SELINCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 6 leagues W. Amiens.

SELINE, a river of Sileſia, which runs north-weſt into the river Loh, about half a mile SSE. Repplin.

SE LING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1217 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 55. N.

SELINGUE, ſee *Selenga*.

SELISIA, a river of Italy, in the country of Friuli, which unites with the Cobera, and forms the Meduna.

SELISZCA NOVA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 44 miles SW. Choczim.

SELIVRIA, or *Selimbria*, a ſea-port town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, ſituated on the north ſide of the ſea of Marmora, with an old ruinous caſtle, ſtanding on an eminence, formerly very ſtrong, and, with the houſes near it, called the *Upper Town*. In the ſuburbs is an imperial granary, into which the corn of the province is brought. This place is the reſidence of a Greek biſhop: 34 miles W. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 45. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 52.

SELKIRK, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Ettrick, in what was formerly called *Ettrick Foreſt*. It is a burgh, with lands worth more than a thouſand pounds a year, which are divided into a great number of ſmall properties. The manufacture of boots and ſhoes have been long eſtabliſhed here, beſides which is a manufacture of inkle, the number of inhabitants in the town is about 1000; in the country part of the pariſh 700. Selkirk, united with Lanerk, Peebles, and Linlithgow, ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament. In the year 1513, one hundred of the inhabitants attended James IV. to the battle of Floddonfield, from which a few returned, laden with the ſpoils taken from the enemy. Some of theſe trophies ſtill ſurvive the ruſt of time, and the effects of negligence. The deſperate valour of the citizens of Selkirk, which, on that fatal day, was eminently conſpicuous to both armies, produced very oppoſite effects. The implacable reſentment of the Engliſh reduced their defenceleſs town to aſhes, whilſt their grateful ſovereign (James V.) ſhowed his ſenſe of their valour, by a grant of an extenſive portion of his foreſt, the trees for rebuilding their houſes, and the property as the reward of their heroiſm: 30 miles S. Berwick, and 25 SSE. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

SELKIRKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the counties of Peebles and Edinburgh, on the eaſt by the county of Roxburg, on the ſouth by the county of Dumfries, and on the weſt by the counties of Dumfries and Peebles; about 24 miles long, and from 8 to 15 wide. It was formerly alſo called the ſheriffdom of *Ettrick Foreſt*, from an extenſive royal foreſt of that name. The country is, in general, hilly, and rather more adapted for paſture than for tillage. The rivers abound with fiſh, of which the principal are the Ettrick, the Yarrow, the Gala, and the Tweed. The fields and woods abound with game and birds both of ſong and prey. This county ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament. Selkirk is the capital.

SELLA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benguela.

SELLE, a town of France, in the department of the cantal: 2 leagues S. Aurillac.

SELLE, a river of France, which runs into the Scheldt, about 2 leagues above Valenciennes.

SELLEF, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 37 leagues E. Iſpahan.

SELLES, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romorantin, on the Cher: 3½ leagues SW. Romorantin, and 7 S. Blois.

SELLE-SUR-BIED, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montargis: 2½ leagues NE. Montargis.

SELLIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 4 miles NNE. St. Severina.

SELLIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Jura: 3 leagues W. Poligny.

SELNITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 16 miles NW. Chrudim.

SELO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Peſti.

SELOKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk. *Long.* 94. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. 8. N.

SELOMME, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vendome: 2 leagues SE. Vendome.

SELONGEY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſ-ſur-Tille: 1½ league N. Iſ-ſur-Tille, and 6 NW. Gray.

SELOVITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: 10 miles SE. Brunn.

SELRAIN, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 7 miles WSW. Inſpruck.

SELSEA BILL, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of England, in the county of Suſſex, which takes its name from a village: 8 miles S. Chicheſter. *Long.* 0. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 41. N.

SELSTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: 8 miles SSE. Bremervord.

SELTERS, or *Lower Selters*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves, ſituated on the Emſbach, near which a celebrated medicinal ſpring, the waters of which are well known: 21 miles N. Mentz, and 30 E. Coblentz.

SELTERS a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau, on the Lahn, with a medicinal ſpring: 2 miles N. Weilburg.

SELTSCHAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Muldaw: 22 miles SE. Beraun, and 38 S. Prague.

SELTZ, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Rhine, 3 miles N. Ingelheim.

SELTZ, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, on the Rhine: 7½ leagues NNE. Straſburg, and 6 S. Landau.

SELTZBACH, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: 2 leagues SW. Colmar, and 2 NW. Ruffach.

SELVA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 35 miles NE. Gerona. *Long.* 19. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

SELUCIA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac: 160 miles NW. Baſſora.

SELVE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sauveterre; 4 leagues SE. Sauveterre, and 4½ S. Rhodez.

SELUNE, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, near Mont St. Michel.

SEM, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the eaſt part of the government of Kurſk, paſſes by Kurſk, and unites with the Deſna, near Soſnitza, in the government of Novgorod Sieverſkoe.

SEMAR, a river which riſes in Mount Cenis, and after forming in its courſe a boundary between Savoy and Piedmont, falls into the Doria at Suſa.

SEMATAI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 55 miles NE. Peking.

SEMAU, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea: 3 leagues S. from the iſland of Timor.

SEMEGONDE, or *Semegda*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bournou, on a lake formed by a branch of the Niger.

SEMENDRIA, a town and fortreſs of Servia, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube. This place was taken by the Turks, in the year 1438: in the year 1688, by the Hungarians. In the year 1690, by the Turks, and in the year 1718, again by the Hungarians: 12 miles W. Paſſarovitz, and 50 S. Temeſvar.

SEMENGIAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 44 leagues S. Kin.

SEMENNUD, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile: 8 miles SSW. Manſora, and 53 N. Cairo.

SEMENOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Niznei Novgorod: 36 miles N. Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 62. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

SEMENOVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda: 44 miles NNW. Vologda.

SEMIGALLIA (*Duchy of*), a diviſion of Courland, about 110 miles in length, and from 10 to 25 in breadth, bounded on the north by Ruſſia, from which it is ſeparated by the Dwina, and elſewhere by Courland. It is now ſubject to Ruſſia. Mittaw is the capital.

SEMILE, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 8 miles E. Turnau.

SEMIN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quangſi, on the borders of Tonking: 1202 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 9. N.

SEMINARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: where the duke d'Aubigny, defeated the Spaniards, in the year 1495, and was himſelf defeated in the year 1503. In the year 1783, this town was deſtroyed by an earthquake, but the inhabitants eſcaped: 12 miles SSW. Roſſano, and 17 NNE. Reggio.

SEMIPOLATNAI, or *Sempalat*, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch, firſt built in the year 1714, on the bank of the Irtiſch; but it was taken down, and built on a new ſituation ſeveral times, on account of the gradual encroachments which the water made on the land; ſo that now it ſtands in its fourth ſituation. This fort is eaſily commanded from the mountains that lie to the eaſt of it; and the adjacent country is very pleaſant and fertile, but lies uncultivated. The gardens at Sempalat yield a very fine ſpecies of melons. The fort has its name from Sempalat, a ruinous town, lying about ſixteen wreſts from it, on the river Irtiſch, where ſome remains of old ſtone buildings are ſtill to be ſeen. The firſt Ruſſian ſettlers here found ſeven of theſe houſes, as the name of the place imports. The learned are of opinion that ſome old inſcriptions which were found among the ruins, relate to the mythology of the Calmuks; and that this place was deſerted by that nation, agreeable to a maxim of their religion, that when any conſecrated place is once profaned by war, it muſt be relinquiſhed for ever: 248 miles S. Kolivan, and 616 SE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 98. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

SEMISAT, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 118 miles W. Diarbek.

SEMLYO, a town of Hungary: 12 miles WNW. Stulweiſenburg.

SEMMARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 10 miles W. Oppido.

SEMNO, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Adriatic: 4 miles W. Canovia, in the province of Albania.

SEMOVNIE, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 12 miles W. Nicopoli.

SEMOY, a town of Luxemburg: 5 miles NW. Chiny.

SEMOY, a river which riſes in Luxemburg, near Arlon, paſſes by Chiny, Bouillon, &c. and enters the Meuſe, near Château Renard, in the department of the Ardennes.

SEMPACH, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, ſituated on a lake, to which it gives name. Near this town, in the year 1386, the confederate Swiſs obtained a moſt glorious victory over Leopold, duke of Auſtria, and in the year 1393, agreed on an ordinance for the improvement of their military diſcipline: 7 miles NW. Lucerne, and 24 SW. Zurich.

SEMPACH, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne, 6 miles long, and 2 wide: 8 miles NW. Lucerne.

SEMPHIROPOL, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris: 60 miles S. Perekop. *Long.* 51. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

SEMPT, a river of Germany, which runs into the Iſer, 5 miles above Landſhut, in Lower Bavaria.

SEMSAT, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 60 miles W. Diarbek.

SEMTCHIARSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Irtiſch. *Long.* 96. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

SEMPTCHIN HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 18 miles ESE. Tourfan. *Long.* 107. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

SEMUR EN AUXOIS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, ſituated on a rock, near the river Armançon; the principal commerce is in woollen cloth of their own manufacture: 10 leagues WNW. Dijon, and 16 SW. Langres. *Long.* 21. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

SEMUR EN BRIENNOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marcigny: three quarters of a league E. Marcigny, and 4¼ S. Charolles. *Long.* 21. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 16. N.

SEMZA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 16 miles NNE. Mezen.

SENA, or *Marzali*, a town of Africa, in the country of Monomotapa, on the river Zambeze, where the Portugueſe have a factory. *Long.* 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 3. S.

SE-NAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koeitcheou, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains: the inhabitants hold little communication with the Chineſe: 845 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 56. N.

SENARPONT, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 7½ leagues W. Amiens, and 5 S. Abbeville.

SENCE, a river of England, which riſes in the country of Leiceſter, and falls into the Anker, oppoſite Atherſton, in Warwickſhire.

SENDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 7 miles SSW. Munſter.

SENDENHORST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 10 miles SSE. Paderborn.

SENDGEAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 13 miles SE. Balikeſri.

SENDZISCHOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 36 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

SENECA, a river of United America, in the ſtate of New York, which runs from a lake of the ſame name to the Oſwego River.

SENECA, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York, 25 miles long, and 2 or 3 wide: 22 miles S. Lake Ontario.

SENECEY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons: 2½ leagues S. Châlons ſur Saône, and 1½ N. Tournus.

SENEFF, a town of Brabant, remarkable for a bloody battle fought there between the French, commanded by the prince of Condé, and the Dutch and the allies, commanded by William prince of Orange. The prince of Orange, to make the world imagine he had gained a victory, laid ſiege to Oudenarde; but Condé, to convince them that he had not loſt a battle, obliged him to relinquiſh the attempt: 13 miles NW. Charles-ſur-Sambre, and 13 ENE. Mons.

SENEGAL, or *Senegambia*, a country of Africa, ſituated between the rivers Senegal and Gambia, in which are included many kingdoms and ſtates. The former name it derives from the river Senegal and the latter from the Gambia.

SENEGAL, a river of Africa, which riſes in the interior country, and runs into the Atlantic. Some geographers are of opinion, that it riſes out of the great lake Mabeira, and paſſes through a courſe of 1500 miles before it diſcharges itſelf into the ocean; while others no leſs obſtinately aſſert it to be a continuation of the Niger, though neither opinions can be otherwiſe ſupported than by conjecture. The river Senegal is, doubtleſs, one of the largeſt rivers of Africa; for without aſcending higher than the lake Benin (the fartheſt that Europeans have penetrated, at leaſt upon unqueſtionable authority) it is 800 leagues to the iſland of Senegal, near the mouth of the river. So cruel, ſo ſavage, and ſo barbarous, are the inhabitants, that few people's curioſity is ſufficient to carry them through the dangers and fatigues which would neceſſarily attend ſuch a purſuit. Within two leagues of the ſea, the river in its courſe takes a ſudden turn to the ſouth, and for the remainder of its paſſage is divided from the ſea only by a natural ridge of ſand, ſometimes not a hundred toiſes over. By this curve, it prolongs its courſe for 25 leagues farther, from north to ſouth, till at length it diſcharges itſelf into the ocean, in 15 deg. 50 min. north latitude. This great river ſeparates the country of the Negroes from the Moors of Sahara, or the Deſert, ſtretching by a number of windings to a prodigious length, from eaſt to weſt. The extreme rapidity of this river is attributed to the ſpace paſſed through by ſo large a body of water, confined within ſo narrow a channel; the mouth of it being no more than half a league over, and that choked up with ſand, called a bar, which renders the paſſage exceeding difficult and dangerous. This bar is doubly dangerous, on account not only of the ſhallowneſs of the water at all times, but the ſhifting of the bar, and the change of its ſituation after floods and heavy rains, by which the channels are loſt, and new ſoundings requiſite to diſcover them; indeed, the Senegal would be quite ſhut up but for one channel of 200 toiſes in breadth, and two fathoms' depth, which has long kept its ſituation immoveable amidſt the floods and overflowings of the river. This bar prevents ſhips of five or ſix hundred tons from entering the river, and mooring under the fort; an inconvenience that obliged the French company to keep a veſſel conſtantly at anchor in the channel, for no other purpoſe than to keep an account of the ſoundings. The moſt commodious time of the year for croſſing the bar is from the month of January till Auguſt, the winds being then variable, the river ſmooth, and the bar fixed till the enſuing rainy ſeaſon, when the prodigious ſwell of the river, and ſouth-weſt winds, oppoſed to its rapid courſe, raiſe waves of ſo prodigious a height at the bar, that their claſhing reſembles the ſhock of mountains, and ſo furious, as to daſh in pieces the ſtouteſt ſhip. After croſſing the bar, it becomes a beautiful, ſmooth, and gently gliding river, at four fathoms' depth. In advancing a league higher, the country on the ſouth ſide is clothed with a beautiful verdure, the trees in perpetual bloom, than which nothing can form a more agreeable contraſt to the dry, ſandy, and barren points of land, that firſt preſent themſelves to ſhipping. All around lie a great number of iſlands, pleaſantly ſtocked with trees, fruits, herbage, and birds, but appropriated to no uſe, except the iſland of Senegal. The mouth of the river is laid down in *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

SENEGAL, an iſland of Africa, in the river ſo called, about one mile and a quarter in length, from north to ſouth, and almoſt half a mile in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. It is compoſed of a bed of looſe ſand, productive of nothing but what is forced by art and the richeſt manure, notwithſtanding which, it contains 3000 inhabitants, whoſe principal food is fiſh and maize. This ſort of corn grows in great plenty almoſt all over the whole country. It may ſeem ſurpriſing that a part of the world ſo very unhealthy as this, ſhould yet be ſo populous, but the wonder will ceaſe when we come to underſtand, that the greateſt pride among the men conſiſts in the number of their wives; ſo that every one takes as many as he is able to maintain: ſome ſix, others eight, and others twelve, at a time. *Lat.* 16. 5. N.—In the year 1758, this iſland was taken from the French by the Britiſh troops, and by the peace of 1763 it was ceded to Great Britain.

SENETOSO, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Corſica: 20 miles SW. Sarcena.

SENEZ, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane: before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Embrun: 4½ leagues SSE. Digne, and 2 NW. Caſtellane.

SENFTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria 3 miles N. Stain.

SENFTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 3 miles N. Geyerſberg.

SENFTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, containing about 300 houſes, ſurrounded with ramparts and ditches: 32 miles NE. Meiſſen, and 64 SSE. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

SENGANA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Mewat country: 38 miles WNW. Cotputly, and 95 SW. Delhi.

SENGEN, or *Senſen*, a river of Swiſſerland, which joins the Sanen River, near Laupen, in the canton of Berne.

SE-NGEN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1112 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 24. N.

SENGERSHASARA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan: 23 leagues NW. Reſhd.

SE-NGIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 25 miles NW. King-yuen.

SENGLEA, a town of the iſland of Malta, divided by a canal from Vittorioſa, and containing about 4000 inhabitants.

SENGOA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 16 leagues SE. Tauris.

SENGWARDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and lordſhip of Kniphauſen: 6 miles E. Jever.

SENINGHEM, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer: 3 leagues W. St. Omer.

SENIONITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 6 miles N. Konigingratz.

SENETO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Sibari.

SENITZ, a town of Hungary: 25 miles W. Topoltzan.

SENKE, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 42 leagues S. Laſſa.

SENLIS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Oiſe; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Rheims: 3½ poſts S. Compiegne, and 5½ N. Paris. *Long.* 20. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 12. N.

SENN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Moſul: 80 miles SSE. Moſul.

SENNAAR, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Nubia, ſituated on the banks of the Nile, between Egypt and Abyſſinia. In the beginning of the 16th century, the whole of this country between Abyſſinia and Egypt, was ſubject to an Arab prince of the race of Beni Koreiſh, called Wed Ageeb, whoſe capital was Gerri. In the year 1504, it was invaded by a nation of Negroes, who compelled the Arabs to pay them a conſiderable tribute. Theſe Negroes were called Shillook, and founded Senaar, which has ever ſince been the capital. At the eſtabliſhing of this monarchy, the king, and the whole nation of Shillook, were Pagans. They were ſoon after converted to Mahometaniſm, for the ſake of trading with Cairo, and took the name of Funge, which they interpret ſometimes lords, or conquerors, and at other times free citizens, though Mr. Bruce ſays, that the firſt title of nobility in this country is that of ſlave; indeed, there is no other. All titles and dignities are undervalued and precarious, unleſs they are in the hands of one who is a ſlave. Slavery in Senaar is the only true nobility. It is one of the ſingularities which obtains among this brutiſh people, that the king aſcends his throne under an admiſſion that he may be lawfully put to death by his own ſubjects, or ſlaves, upon a council being held by the great officers, if they decree that it is not for the advantage of the ſtate that he be ſuffered to reign any longer. There is one officer of his own family who, alone, can be the inſtrument of ſhedding his ſovereign and kinſman's blood. This officer is called Sid el Coom, maſter of the king's houſehold, or ſervants, but has no vote in depoſing him, nor is any guilt imputed to him, however many of his ſovereigns he thus regularly murders. Upon the death of the king his eldeſt ſon ſucceeds by right; and immediately afterwards as many of the brothers of the reigning prince as can be apprehended are put to death by the Sid el Coom.

SENAAR, a city of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Nile. Mr. Bruce ſays the ground whereon it ſtands, riſes juſt enough to prevent the river from entering the town, even in the height of the inundation, when it comes to be even with the ſtreet. The town of Senaar is very populous, there being in it many good houſes, after the faſhion of the country. Poncet ſays, in his time they were all of one ſtory high; but now the great officers have all houſes of two. They have parapet roofs, which is a ſingular conſtruction; for in other places within the rains the roofs are all conical. The houſes are all built of clay, with very little ſtraw mixed with it, which ſufficiently ſhows the rains here muſt be leſs violent than to the ſouthward, probably from the diſtance of the mountains. However, when Mr. Bruce was there, a week of conſtant rain happened, and on the 30th of July the Nile increaſed violently, after loud thunder and a great darkneſs to the ſouth.

The whole ſtream was covered with the wreck of houſes, canes, wooden bowls, and platters, living camels, and cattle, and ſeveral dead ones paſſed Sennaar, hurried along by the current, with great velocity. A hyena, endeavouring to croſs before the town, was ſurrounded and killed by the inhabitants. The water got into the houſes that ſtood upon its banks, and by riſing ſeveral feet high, the walls melted, being clay, which occaſioned ſeveral of them to fall. It ſeemed by the floating wreck of houſes that appeared in the ſtream, to have deſtroyed a great many villages to the ſouthward. The ſoil of Sennaar is very unfavourable, both to man and beaſt. This ſeems to me to be owing to ſome noxious quality of the fat earth, with which it is every way ſurrounded, and nothing may be depended upon more ſurely than the fact. No horſe, mule, aſs, or any beaſt of burden, will breed, or even live at Sennaar, or many miles about it. Neither dog nor cat, ſheep nor bullock, nor poultry can be preſerved a ſeaſon there. They muſt go all, every half year to the ſands. Though all poſſible care be taken of them, they die in every place where the fat earth is about the town, during the firſt ſeaſons of the rains. Several kings have tried to keep lions, but no care could prolong their lives beyond the firſt rains. This remarkable quality ceaſes upon removing from the fertile country to the ſands Aira, between three and four miles from Sennaar, with no water near it but the Nile, ſurrounded with white barren ſand, which agrees perfectly with all animals. But however unfavourable this ſoil may be for the propagation of animals, it contributes very abundantly both to the nouriſhment of man and beaſt. It is all ſown with dora, or millet, the principal food of the natives. It produces alſo wheat and rice, but theſe at Sennaar are ſold by the pound, even in years of plenty. The ſalt made uſe of at Sennaar is all extracted from the earth about it. About twelve miles from Sennaar, nearly to the north-weſt is a collection of villages called *Shaddly*, from a great ſaint, who in his time directed large pits to be dug, and plaſtered cloſely within with clay, into which a quantity of grain was put when it was at the cheapeſt, and theſe were covered up, and plaſtered again at the top, which they call ſealing, and the hole itſelf matamore. Theſe matamores are in great number all over the plain, and, on any proſpect of corn growing dear, they are opened, and corn ſold at a low price, both to the town and country. To the north of Shaddly, about twenty miles, is another foundation of this ſort, called *Wed Aboud*, ſtill greater than Shaddly. Upon theſe two charities the chief ſubſiſtence of the Arabs depends; for as there is continual war among theſe people, and their violence being always directed againſt the crops rather than the perſons of their enemies, the deſtruction of each tribe would follow the loſs of its harveſt, was it not for the extraordinary ſupplies furniſhed at ſuch times by theſe granaries. The ſmall villages of ſoldiers are ſcattered up and down through this immenſe plain, to watch the grain that is ſown, which is dora only, and it is ſaid that here the ground will produce no other grain. Prodigious excavations are made at proper diſtances, which fill with water in the rainy ſeaſon, and are a great relief to the Arabs in their paſſage between the cultivated country and the ſands. The fly, that inexorable perſecutor of the Arabs, never purſues them to the north of Shaddly. The knowledge of this circumſtance, was what, perhaps, determined the firſt builders of Sennaar to place their capital here, this too, probably, induced the two ſaints, Shaddly and Wed Aboud, to make here theſe excavations for corn and water. This is the firſt reſting place the Arabs find, where, having all things neceſſary for ſubſiſtence, they can at leiſure tranſact their affairs with government. The banks of the Nile about Sennaar reſemble the pleaſanteſt parts of Holland in the ſummer ſeaſon; but ſoon after, when the rains ceaſe, and the ſun exerts his utmoſt influence, the dora begins to ripen, the leaves to turn yellow and to rot, the lakes to putrify, ſmell, and be full of vermin, all this beauty ſuddenly diſappears; bare ſcorched Nubia returns, and all its terrors of poiſonous winds, and moving ſands, glowing and ventilated with ſultry blaſts, which are followed by a troop of terrible attendants, epilepſies, apoplexies, violent fevers, obſtinate agues, and lingering painful dyſenteries, ſtill more obſtinate and mortal. The dreſs of Sennaar is very ſimple. It conſiſts of a long ſhirt, of blue Surat cloth, called *Marowty*, which covers them from the lower part of the neck down to their feet, but does not conceal the neck itſelf; and this is the only difference between the men's and the women's dreſs, that worn by the women covers the neck altogether. The men have ſometimes a ſaſh tied about their middle; and both men and women go barefooted in the houſe. In the greateſt heat at noon, they order buckets of water to be thrown upon them, inſtead of bathing. Both men and women anoint themſelves at leaſt once a day, with camels' greaſe mixed with civet. The principal diet of the poorer ſort is millet, made into bread or flour. The rich make a pudding of this, roaſting the flour before the fire, and pouring milk and butter into it; beſides which they eat beef, partly roaſted and partly raw. Their horned cattle are the largeſt and fatteſt in the world, and are exceedingly fine; but the common meat ſold in the market is camels' fleſh. Mr. Bruce ſays, the liver of the animal, and the ſpare-rib, are always eaten raw through the whole country, and he never ſaw one inſtance where it was dreſſed with fire: it is not then true that eating raw fleſh is peculiar to Abyſſinia; it is practiſed, in this inſtance of camels' fleſh, in all the black countries to the weſtward. Hog's fleſh is not ſold in the market, but all the people of Sennaar eat it publicly; men in office, who pretend to be Mahometans, eat their's in ſecret. The forces at Sennaar, immediately around the capital, conſiſt of about 14,000 Nuba, who fight naked, having no other armour but a ſhort javelin, and a round ſhield, and about 1800 horſe, all black, mounted by black ſlaves, armed coats of mail, and without any other weapon but Sclavonian ſword. The trade of Sennaar is not ſo great; they have no manufactures, but the principal article of conſumption is blue cotton cloth from Surat. Formerly, when the ways were open, and merchants went in caravans with ſafety, Indian goods were brought in quantities to Sennaar from Jidda, and then diſperſed over the black country. The return was made in gold, in powder called Tibbar, civet, rhinoceros's horns, ivory, oſtrich feathers, and, above all, in ſlaves and glaſs, more of which were exported from Sennaar than from all the reſt of Africa together. But this trade is almoſt deſtroyed, ſo is that of the gold and ivory. However, the gold ſtill keeps up its reputation of being the pureſt and beſt in Africa, and therefore bought at Mocha, to be carried to India, where it all at laſt centres. *Long*. 33. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 13. 34. N.

SENNE, a river of Brabant, which enters into the Demer, a little below Malines.

SENNFELD, an imperial village of Germany, in the circle of Franconia: 2 miles SE. Schweinfurt.

SENONES, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm: 9 miles SW. Salm, and 33 WSW. Straſburg.

SENONCA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 43 miles W. Cuma.

SENONCHES, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteauneuf: leagues W. Châteauneuf en Thimerais, and 6 N. Nogent le Rotrou.

SENOSECZ, or *Senoſetch*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 8 miles SW. Cirknitz.

SENS, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place af a canton, in the diſtrict of Dol: 4½ leagues NNE. Rennes, and 6½ S. Dol.

SENS, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans: 2½ leagues NNE. Louhans, and 6 E. Châlons ſur Saône.

SENS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Yonne, on the Yonne. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contained 16 pariſh churches, and 14 abbies and convents: 24 poſts NNW. Dijon, and 13¼ SSE. Paris. *Long*. 22. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 12. N.

SENSAON, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fex, ſituated near a mountain of the ſame name.

SENSBURG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 56 miles SSE. Konigſberg.

SENTO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, which runs into the Adriatic, 3 miles SE. Langiano.

SENTOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Setchuen, on the river Kincha: 22 miles NE. Pei.

SENURIS, a town of Egypt, near the Birket il Kerun: 9 miles NW. Fayoum.

SENZARSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 80 miles S. Yalutorovſk.

SEON ST. HENRY, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marſeilles: 1½ league N. Marſeilles.

SEOUJI KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls: 23 miles SW. Kara Hotun.

SEPAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: leagues W. Joigny.

SEPOORY, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra: miles SW. Narwa.

SEPT MONCEL, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Claude: ¼ of a league E. St. Claude.

SEPTEMES, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: leagues E. Vienne.

SEPTEUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: 3 leagues NW. Montfort.

SEPTONG, ſee *Dſeptong*.

SEPULVEDA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the river Duraton: 28 miles NE. Segovia.

SEQUIN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 105 miles S. Cogni.

SERA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 58 miles NW. Bangalore, and 55 N. Seringapatam. *Long*. 75. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 13. 28. N.

SERA CAPRIOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 14 miles SSE. Termola.

SERAB, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 7 leagues E. Tauris.

SERAGIO, a town of the Iſland of Corſica: 6 miles S. Corte.

SERAI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 24 miles E. Caſtamena.

SERAJO, or *Boſna Serajo*, a town of European Turkey, in Boſnia, and reſidence of a Sangiac, on the river Boſna. It is large, rich, and commercial, and the ſee of a Catholic biſhop, appointed by the king of Hungary: 230 miles S. Vienna, and 118 W. Belgrade. *Long.* 35. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat* 44. 30. N.

SERAMICA, a river of South America, in the country of Surinan, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 55. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 54. N.

SERAMPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, near the river Hoogly: 12 miles S. Hoogly, and 12 N. Calcutta.

SERAMPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar: 75 miles SSE. Bahar, and 108 W. Moorſhedabad.

SERAQUINO, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: 8 miles NE. Scopelo.

SERAT, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag: 27 miles E. Preſburg, and 58 E. Vienna.

SERAVALLE, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, on the Serinia: 12 miles S. Tortona, belongs to Genoa.

SERAUCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: 2 leagues S. St. Quintin.

SERAVI, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile: 12 miles E. Menuf, and 21 N. Cairo.

SERCELLI, ſee *Sherſhell.*

SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the duchy of Modena, and after croſſing the State of Lucca, runs into the Mediterranean, 4 miles NNW. Piſa.

SERDAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 28 leagues SSW. Kin.

SERDAO (*O*), a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 6 leagues S. Sines, and 10 WNW. Ourique.

SERDAPOL, a town of Hungary: 2 miles S. Serat.

SERDOB, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Donetz, near its ſource: 72 miles NW. Saratov. *Long.* 62. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

SERDOBOL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg, on the Lake Ladoga: 60 miles NNE. Viborg. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 45. N.

SERDZE KAMEN, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea, ſo called from its ſuppoſed reſemblance to a heart. *Long.* 188. 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 67. 3. N.

SERE, a river of Spain, in the province of Valencia, which runs into the Mediterranean: 6 miles S. Peniſcola.

SEREBRIANKA, a gulf of Ruſſia, on the weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 70. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 75. 25. N.

SERECH, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 28 leagues SSW. Kin.

SEREGNAN, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 8 miles NNE. Trent.

SEREGNO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 10 miles N. Milan.

SEREJON, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: 26 miles S. Plaſencia.

SERENA (*La*), a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: 18 miles ESE. Merida.

SERENA, a river of South America, in Chili, which runs into the South Pacific Ocean, near Coquimbo.

SERENT, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ploermel: 4½ leagues NE. Vannes, and 2½ SW. Ploermel.

SERENZ, a town of Hungary: 9 miles W. Tokay.

SERERES, a nation of Africa, in the neighbourhood of Cape Verd, diſperſed into ſeveral ſmall republics, which unite into one body againſt a common enemy. They have no laws but thoſe of nature. They go naked, and have little or no idea of a ſupreme being, or life after this. They ſeem to be inoffenſive people, and unacquainted with ſtrong liquors, induſtrious and hoſpitable to ſtrangers.

SERETKINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Angara: 24 miles ESE. Balaganſkoi.

SERGAG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Niznei Novgorod: 48 miles SE. Niznei Novgorod, *Long.* 63. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 50. N.

SERGIEV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk, on the Eniſei: 72 miles N. Eniſeiſk.

SERGIEVSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 180 miles W. Upha. *Long.* 68. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

SERGIEVSKAIA NOVO, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Samara; 56 miles NW. Orenburg.

SERGIEVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſting, on the Vim: 52 miles NE. Yarenſk.

SERGIEVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg: 48 miles SW. Ekaterinburg.

SERGINES, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sens: 4½ leagues S. Provins, and 3 N. Sens.

SERGIPO, or *Seregipo del Rey*, a town of South America, in Braſil, near the coaſt of the Atlantic, on a river of the ſame name. It is the capital of a diſtrict. *Long.* 20. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 42. S.

SERICORA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazenderan: 5 leagues NE. Aſterabat.

SERIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carhaix: 3¼ leagues N. Carhaix, 3¾ S. Morlaix.

SERIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 2 leagues S. Beziers.

SERIGNI, a ſea-port town of the Iſland of Java, in the Straits of Sundy, belonging to the king of Bantam.

SERIGO, ſee *Cerigo.*

SERIGO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Lake Como: 2 miles NE. Gravedona, and 27 N. Como.

SERIKOTCHE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 65 leagues N. Herat.

SERJIHEY OUDOUC, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 130. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 15. N.

SERIMSAH, a town of Egypt: 16 miles S. Damietta.

SERIN, or *Strain*, a river of France, which runs into the Yonne, between Auxerre and Joigny.

SERINE, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 44 miles SE. Saloniki.

SERINGAPATAM, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of the Myſore country, ſituated on an iſland in the Cauvery. In the year 1792, Lord Cornwallis laid ſiege to this city, and compelled Tippoo, king of Myſore, to a peace, by which he made a ceſſion of great part of his dominions, and agreed to pay three crores, and thirty lacks of rupees, towards the expences of the war: 215 miles WSW. Madras. *Long.* 76. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 33. N.

SERINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 19 miles S. Benevento.

SERINPETA, an iſland of Africa, in the river Senegal, where the canoes of the country are conſtructed.

SERIO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the north part of the Bergamaſco, and runs into the Adda, at Pizzighitone, in the Cremoneſe.

SERI SOMTOU, a country of Aſia, in Thibet, ſituated between the 113th and 114th degree of weſt longitude from Ferro, and between the 30th and 31ſt degree of north latitude.

SERKEISK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga: 44 miles WSW. Kaluga. *Long.* 52. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 16. N.

SERKIS, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 50 miles W. Cogni.

SERMAISES, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pithiviers: 2½ leagues N. Pithiviers.

SERMAIZE, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-Français: 4½ leagues ENE. Vitry-le-Français, and 6½ S. St. Menehould.

SERMIA, a river of Italy, which riſes near Montegio, in the ſtate of Genoa, and after paſſing by Serravalla, Tortona, &c. runs into the Tanaro.

SERMIN, a town Iſtria: 1½ mile NE. Capo d'Iſtria.

SERMIONE, a town and caſtle of Italy, in the Veroneſe, on a neck of land running into the Lake Garda: 16 miles W. Verona.

SERNON, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Graſſe: 2½ leagues NW. Graſſe.

SERMONETTA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma: 10 miles SE. Veletri.

SERMUR, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe: 2 leagues SW. Auzance.

SERNANCHELLA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3½ leagues SSW. St. Joao-da-Peſqueira, and 6½ SE. Lamego.

SERNST, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Glaris, near a river of the ſame name: 3½ miles S. Glaris.

SERNST, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Sundbach, at Sernſt.

SEROGLAZOVSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Volga: 24 miles NW. Aſtrachan.

SEROLZECK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia, at the union of the rivers Narew and Bug.

SERONGE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country, celebrated for its manufacture of painted cottons and chintzes: 132 miles NE. Ougein, and 192 S. Agra. *Long.* 78. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 5. N.

SEROS (*Los*), a town of the iſland of Cuba: 38 miles N. Trinidad.

SEROUGE, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 80 miles SW. Diarbek.

SERPA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, containing two churches, and about 4000 inhabitants: 4 leagues SW. Mourao, and 27 SE. Liſbon.

SERPENTARO, a ſmall iſland, on the eaſt coaſt of Sardinia, at the ſouth ſide of the entrance into the Gulf of Cagliari: 17 miles SSE. Cagliari.

SERPHO, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about 12 leagues in circumference. The mountains of this iſland are ſo rugged and ſteep, that the poets feigned that Perſeus transformed the natives into ſtone. Here are mines of iron and loadſtone. The inhabitants are all of the Greek church: they pay 800 crowns to the grand Signor, for the capitation and land-tax. The produce is but ſmall; the onions are in much eſteem. The ancient Romans made this a place of baniſhment. Its ancient name was *Seriphus*. *Long.* 42. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

SERPUCHOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow: 40 miles S. Moſcow. *Long.* 54. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. N.

SERQUEUX, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne-les-Bains: 1 league N. Bourbonne.

SERRA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 11 miles SSW. Cervione.

SERRA D'ALCOBA, mountains of Portugal, in the province of Beira, between Viſeu and Bragança Nova.

SERRA DE CULDEIRAO, a mountain of Portugal, between the province of Algarve and Alentejo.

SERRA FALPERRA, a mountain of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes: 5 leagues W. Mirandela.

SERRA DE MONCHIQUE, mountains of Portugal, between the province of Alentejo and Algarve.

SERRA DE MOMIL, mountains of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes, between Mirandela, and Torre de Moncorvo.

SERRA QUERERA, a town of Africa, in Lower Guinea, on the river Camarones.

SERRA DE REBODA, mountains of Portugal, ſouth of Bragança, in the province of Tras-os-Montes.

SERRA DE ST. MIGUEL, mountains of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the ſouth ſide of the Tagus: 4 or 5 leagues NNW. Caſtello-de-Vide.

SERRAE, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia; the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop: 36 miles ENE. Saloniki.

SERRAIN, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 64 miles SW. Mecca.

SERRAVALLE, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: 19 miles N. Vercelli, and 3 S. Borgo-di-Seſia.

SERRAVALLE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 24 miles SE. Mantua.

SERRAVALLE, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan: 2 miles N. Ceneda.

SERRAVALLE, a village of the Tyroleſe, where the Auſtrians were defeated by the French on the 4th of September, 1796: 5 miles SSW. Roveredo.

SERRE (*La*), a river of France, which runs into the Oiſe, near La Fere, in the department of the Aiſne.

SERRE, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 4 leagues N. Romans.

SERRES, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Higher Alps: 8 leagues WSW. Gap, and 6 NNW. Siſteron.

SERRET, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 30 miles W. Caſtamena.

SERRIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: 5 leagues N. Tournon.

SERTAM, a town of Portugal, on the river Pera, in the province of Eſtramadura: 8 leagues NE. Thomar.

SERVA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 60 leagues SSW. Zareng.

SERVERETTE, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Chely d'Apcher: 4 leagues NNW. Mende, and 2½ SSE. St. Chely.

SERVIA, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Boſnia, and Sclavonia, on the eaſt by Walachia and Bulgaria, on the ſouth by Macedonia and Albania, and on the weſt by Boſnia and Dalmatia. This country conſtitutes the weſt part of the ancient Myſia. At the treaty of Paſſarowitz, in the year 1718, the greateſt part of it was ceded to the empire; but at the peace of Belgrade, in 1739, the imperialiſts were obliged to give it up to the Ottoman Porte. It was formerly divided into Proper Servia and Raſcia; and the former, which makes the upper part, towards the Danube, belongs to the bannat of Maſovia. It conſiſts a present of four ſangiacates.

SERVIAN, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers: 2 leagues NE. Beziers, and 2 SW. Pezenas.

SERVIÉRE, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mende: 5 leagues NW. Mende.

SERVIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: 4½ leagues SE. Tulle, and 4½ SW. Mauriac.

SERVITZA, ſee *Sarvitza*.

SERUSKUI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 30 miles N. Gallipoli.

SERWEL, a province of Aſia, in the Cuttore country.

SESEN, or *Seſem*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel: 4 leagues SW. Goſslar.

SESIA, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Alps, on the borders of th Valais, and runs into the Po, a little below Caſal.

SESSA, a town of Italy, in the kinndom of Naples, and province o Principato Citra: 23 miles SW. Cangiano.

SESSA, ſee *Sezza*.

SESSLACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 50 miles NE. Wurzburg, and 16 E. Konigſhofen.

SESTA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 5 miles NW. Brugnetto.

SESTO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 28 miles WNW. Milan.

SESTOLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 17 miles S Modena.

SESTOS, a fortreſs of European Turkey, in the province of Romania oppoſite Abydos, and 24 miles SSW. Gallipoli.

SESTOS, a river of Africa, which riſes in the mountains of Sier Leona, croſſes the Grain Coaſt, and runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 5. 30. N

SESTRE-KRO, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt.

SESTRE GRAND, or *Great Paris*, a town of Africa, on the Grai Coaſt; one of the largeſt and moſt conſiderable and commercial towns o the country.

SESTRE PETIT, or *Little Paris*, a town of Africa, on the Grai Coaſt, near Grand Seſtre.

SESTRI DI LEVANTE, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 1 miles W. Brugneto.

SESTRI DI PONENTE, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: miles W. Genoa.

SE-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province o Koei-tcheou, ſituated in a country full of mountains which yield cinnabar and quickſilver: 982 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. E. Ferro. *La* 27. 10. N.

SET-CHING, or *Se tchin*, a town of China, of the firſt rank, in th province of Quang-ſi: 1100 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 40. E Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 17. N.

SE-TCHIN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province o Quang-ſi: 1167 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat* 22. 48. N.

SE-TCHUEN, a province of China, bounded on the north by Chen-ſi on the eaſt by Hou-quang, on the ſouth by Koei-tcheou, and on the we by the kingdom of Thibet, and ſome other neighbouring countries. Beſides a great number of forts and places of ſtrength, there are reckoned i this province ten cities of the firſt claſs, and 88 of the ſecond and third The river Yangtſe-kiang traverſes Se-tchuen, which is opulent, not onl on account of the abundance of ſilk it produces, but alſo by its mines o iron, tin, and lead, by its amber, ſugar canes, load-ſtone, lapis-lazuli muſk, and horſes, which are in great requeſt; alſo by its rhubarb and th root fou-lin, which the Chineſe phyſicians introduce into all their preſcriptions; and by many other uſeful productions. This province, which is a great diſtance from the ſea, gets all the ſalt it conſumes from its mountains, where the inhabitants dig pits, which furniſh them with it in abundance. The capital of Se-tchuen, called *Tchin-tou*, was formerly the reſidence of the emperors.

SETEEF, a town of Africa, anciently called *Sitipha*, and capital o part of Mauritania, which made a ſtout reſiſtance againſt the Saracen There is ſcarcely one fragment left, either of the ancient walls, pillars, o ciſterns of the Romans: the few remaining ſtructures being obviouſly th work of the later inhabitants. The fountains which continue to flo very plentifully near the centre of the city, are equally delightful and convenient; and without doubt gave occaſion formerly for many ingenio and uſeful contrivances in the diſtribution of the water: 50 miles SW Conſtantina. *Long.* 5. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 58. N.

SETERRA, or *Setres*, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt.

SETHRON, a town of Egypt: 16 miles W. Tineh.

SETINES, ſee *Athens*.

SETIO, a mountain of Germany, which divides the eaſtern part the country of Tyrol from the Venetian ſtates.

SETLEDGE, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the mountains of Thibet, and runs into the Indus, near Veh.

SETON, a river of Spain, which runs into the Gallego, in the province of Aragon.

SETECH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 8 miles SSW. Chrudim.

SETTE, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango.

SETTEFRATRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 10 miles NE. Teramo.

SETTENIL, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the borders of Seville: 8 miles N. Ronda, and 38 NW. Malaga.

SETTIA, a town of the iſland of Candia: the ſee of a Greek biſhop: 48 miles ESE. Candia. *Long.* 43. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 3. N.

SETTIMO, a town of Piedmont, near the left bank of the Po: 8 miles N. Turin.

SETTLE, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated on the Ribble, with a weekly market on Tueſday, and a market every other Monday for cattle: 59 miles W. York, and 235 N. London.

SETTOVITONE, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and county of Canaveſe: 4 miles N. Ivrea.

SETUVAL, or *St. Ubes*, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſituated in a bay of the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Sandao, with a good harbour, capable of receiving any ſhips of burden. This town was founded on the ruins of the ancient Cedobriga, which was deſtroyed by the Moors. The environs abound in corn, wine, and oil. Beſides the old walls and towers, it is ſtrengthened with 11 whole, and 2 demi-baſtions, with ſeveral other out-works. It has likewiſe a ſtrong citadel, called *St. Philip*, in which is a ſpring of excellent water; and the ſtrong fort of Outao, near the harbour, which alſo ſerves for a light-houſe, excluſive of which it has two ſmaller forts. It contains four churches, two hoſpitals, ten convents, an academia problematica, founded by John V. and about 10,000 ſouls: 5 leagues SSE. Liſbon. *Long.* 9. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 29. N.

SETZINI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. Near it are ſome ſilver mines, in which alſo ſome lapis lazuli is found: 16 miles W. Malogocz.

SEV, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Deſna, near Trubchevſk, in the government of Orlov.

SEVASTOPOL, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris, on the coaſt of the Black Sea: 80 miles S. Perekop. *Long.* 51. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

SEUBELSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 6 miles N. Culmbach.

SEUDRE, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, oppoſite the Iſle of Oleron.

SEVE, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verſailles, celebrated for its manufacture of china: 1½ poſt SW. Paris, and 1½ NE. Verſailles.

SEVEKTEN, or *Sevekote*, a town of Flanders: 10 miles SW. Bruges, and 7 S. Oſtend.

SEVEN, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Derwent.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, near the coaſt of Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 66. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

SEVEN ISLANDS' BAY, a bay of Canada, on the north ſide of the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 66. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

SEVEN ROCKS' POINT, rocks in the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of Dorſetſhire: 3 miles SW. Lyme Regis.

SEVENAER, or *Zevenaer*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: 10 miles N. Cleves.

SEVENBERGEN, a town of Dutch Brabant: 7½ miles NW. Breda, and 10 W. Gertrudenburg.

SEVENHEADS, rocks on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork: 7 miles SW. from the Old Head of Kinſale.

SEVENNES, or *Cevennes*, mountains of France, croſſing the department of the Lozere, particularly memorable as being the ſtrong hold of the Proteſtants in the laſt century, and beginning of the preſent.

SEVENOAKS, a town of England, in the county of Kent, near the river Darent, with a weekly market on Saturday: 7 miles NW. Turnbridge, and 23 SE. London.—In the year 1450, the troops of king Henry VI. were defeated near this town, by Jack Cade, and their commander, Sir Humphry Stafford, killed.

SEVERAC, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 63 miles W. Diarbek.

*Severac-le-Château*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aveiron: 12 leagues N. Lodeve, and 7 E. Rhodez. *Long.* 20. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44, 19. N.

SEVEREN, a town of Walachia, on the Danube, founded by the emperor Severus: 6 miles W. Ciernitz.

SEVERN, a river which riſes near Plimlimmon Hill, in Montgomeryſhire, North Wales, when, taking a northerly direction, and inclining to the eaſt, it enters Shropſhire, and almoſt ſurrounds the town of Shrewſbury: from Shrewſbury its courſe is ſouth-eaſt to Bridgnorth; from Bridgnorth it runs almoſt due ſouth to Bewdley, Worceſter, Upton, Tewkeſbury, and Glouceſter; after paſſing by Glouceſter, it winds very conſiderably in its courſe, and at Newnham, where there is a ferry, it begins to widen; from thence it runs ſouth-weſt, till after paſſing what we call the *Flat* and *Steep Holms*, it is called the *Briſtol Channel*. A communication between this river and the Thames, the Trent, the Dee, and the Merſey, and other rivers, has lately been opened by different canals.

SEVERN, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, which runs into the Cheſapeak, a little below Annapolis.

SEVERN, a river of North America, which runs into Hudſon's Bay, with a ſettlement at the mouth called *Severn Houſe*. *Long.* 88. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. N.

SEVERNDROOG, a ſea-port town of Hindooſtan, in the Concan country, taken by the Engliſh in the year 1756: 68 miles S. Bombay, and 70 WSW. Poonah.

SEVESE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 8 miles NNW. Milan.

SEVIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées: 3 leagues N. Morlaas.

SEVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: 4 leagues NW. Rethel.

SEUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel, on the Aiſne: 1½ league SE. Rethel.

SEVILLE, a province of Spain, uſually called the kingdom of Seville, bounded on the north by Eſtramadura and Cordova, on the eaſt by Grenada, on the ſouth by the ſtraits of Gibraltar and the Atlantic, and on the weſt by the Atlantic and Portugal; about 120 miles in length, and from 70 to 110 in breadth: it is alſo called *Lower Andaluſia*.

SEVILLE, a city of Spain, capital of a province, and, in the time of the Moors, of a particular kingdom; the ſee of an archbiſhop. The ancient name of this city was *Hiſpalis*, which name was preſerved to it by the Latins. The Goths, from *Hiſpalis*, made *Hiſpalia*; but the Arabians, who came after them, not pronouncing the *p*, called it *Ixbilla*, of which the Caſtilians have made *Sevilla*. The Romans granted it the privilege of a Roman colony, and called it *Julia Romula*, or *Little Rome*. Hercules is ſaid to have been the founder of Seville, and the opinion is ſo general, that it is current among the common people by long tradition: it is even inſcribed on the gates of the city. Of the 43 Hercules, mentioned in hiſtory, or fable, two came into Spain: one was a Lybian; the other from Thebes. It remains to be known which of the two founded Seville. It is ſituated on the Guadalquiver: when in poſſeſſion of the Romans, it was embelliſhed with temples, academies, theatres, and fountains: all theſe were deſtroyed by the Goths, and re-eſtabliſhed by the Moors. When Ferdinand took it from the Mahometans, it contained 600,000 inhabitants; but, ſince that time, has declined conſiderably: its harbour is choked with ſand. In the time of Ferdinand and Iſabella, 6000 looms were employed in this city, and 1600 manufacturers of wool and ſilk: at preſent there are ſcarcely 400. Seville is large, ſituated in a vaſt plain, of a circular form, and ſurrounded with walls, flanked with towers. It contains 29 pariſh-churches, 77 convents, 24 hoſpitals, 24 ſquares, an univerſity, founded in the year 1054, and an academy of the Belles Lettres, founded in the year 1730, a court of inquiſition, an exchange, and a mint. The cathedral is the largeſt Gothic building in Spain; and by ſome ſuppoſed to be the largeſt church in the world, next to St. Peter's, at Rome. The royal palace, called Alcaçar, ſtands near the cathedral, and is very ſpacious. It was built by the Moors; ſince which the kings of Spain have alſo conſiderably enlarged and decorated it; but the new works are inferior to the old. Some particular parts of this vaſt ſtructure are very grand, but want the conveniencies of modern architecture. Seville contains ſeveral fauxbourgs; one of which, called *Triana*, is on the oppoſite ſide of the river, and the communication with it is by a bridge of boats. In the year 1729, a treaty of peace was concluded here between England, Spain, France and Holland. In the year 1755, this city felt the ſhock of the earthquake which proved ſo fatal to Liſbon; and the cathedral, in particular, ſuffered conſiderably. The celebrated Miguel de Cervantes was a native of this city: 45 miles N. Cadiz. *Long.* 10. 40. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

SEVILLE DEL ORO, ſee *Macas*.

SEVION, a river of North Wales, in the county of Flint, which runs into the Clyde: 3 miles NW. St. Aſaph.

SEVRE NIORTOISE, a river of France, which riſes near St. Maixent, paſſes by Niort, Marance, &c. and runs into the ſea, 7 miles W. Marance.

SEVRE, or *Sevre Nantoiſe*, a river of France, which riſes about 8 miles W. from Purtenay, paſſes by Mortagne, Tiffauges, Cliſſon, &c. and runs into the Loire, oppoſite Nantes.

SEVRES (*Two*), a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Mayne and Loire, on the eaſt by the department of the Vienne, on the ſouth by the departments of the Charente and Lower Charente, and on the weſt by the department of the Vendée; about 68 miles from north to ſouth, and from 27 to 38 from eaſt to weſt. Niort is the capital. Before the revolution, it was a part of Poitou.

SEVRIHISAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 60 miles W. Angura.

SEURRE, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean-de-Loſne: 7 leagues S. Dijon, and 2 S. St. Jean-de-Loſne. *Long.* 22. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 58. N.

SEVSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orel, on the Sev: 56 miles SW. Orel. *Long.* 52. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 15. N.

SEVYNVEY, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Clethy, in Pembrokeſhire.

SEWAD, a province of Aſia, in the country of Cabul, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Indus. It is mountainous, and full of ſtrong paſſes: ſo that the inhabitants generally are in a ſtate of independence, and occaſionally make inroads into Hindooſtan.

SEWAD, a river of Aſia, which joins the Kameh, 20 miles NNW. Attock.

SEWALICK, a chain of mountains of Aſia, between the country of Lahore and Thibet.

SEWEE, a country of Aſia, between Perſia and Hindooſtan, on the weſt ſide of the Sind.

SEWEE BAY, or *Bull's Harbour*, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of South Carolina.

SEWEESTAN, a country of Hindooſtan, between Sewee and the Indus: about 110 miles in length, and 50 in breadth.

SEXDRAGA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 38 miles E. Gotheborg.

SEXT, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne: 1½ mile SE. St. Maurice.

SEYDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 4 miles E. Zahna, and 34 SSW. Potzdam.

SEYDEWITZ, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Perna, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

SEYFFERSDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: 2½ miles NNE. Grotkau.

SEYN, a river of Luxemburg, which joins the Seyer, about a league before it enters the Moſelle.

SEYNE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: 4 leagues WSW. Barcelonetta, and 5 N. Digne.

SEYNY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 32 miles NNW. Grodno.

SEYSSEL, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belley, ſituated on the Rhône, which divides it into two parts, and here becomes navigable: 5 leagues E. St. Rambert, and 4½ N. Belley.

SEZANE, or *Cezane*, a town of Piedmont, once belonging to Dauphiny, on the Dora: 7 miles E. Briançon, and 14 SW. Suſa.

SEZANNE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Marne. In the year 1423, it was plundered and burned by the Engliſh: 11½ leagues W. Vitry le Français, and 10 SW. Chaalons ſur Marne. *Long.* 21. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

SEZARNIK, a town of Hungary: 4 miles W. Kapsdorf.

SEZENEVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 16 miles NNE. Glazor.

SEZULFE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: 2½ leagues NNE. Mirandela.

SEZZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua: 29 miles NNW. Naples, and 72 SE. Rome. *Long.* 31. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 19. N.

SFACCIA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 8 miles N. Dulcigno.

SFACHIA, a town of the iſland of Candia: 13 miles SW. Retimo.

SFALASSA, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 4 miles E. Cape Sciglio, in the province of Calabria Ultra.

SFAX, or *El Sfakuſſe*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, ſurrounded with walls. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in oil and cloth: 15 leagues SSE. Cairran. *Long.* 10. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 39. N.

SFUMBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 5 miles SSE. Chrudim.

SGIGATA, or *Stora*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, anciently called *Ruſicada*; ſituated near the coaſt of the Mediterranean. A few ciſterns are the only remains of its ancient ſplendour: 15 leagues W. Bona. *Long.* 7. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 43. N.

SGIGATCHE, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Thibet, near the Sanpoo river: 128 miles W. Laſſa, and 244 NE. Catmandu. *Long.* 88. 59. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

SHAB, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia: 400 miles SSW. Cairo. *Long.* 30. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 35. N.

SHABAMOUSHWAN LAKE, a lake of Canada: 70 leagues NW. Quebec.

SHABAYAGAN, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Michigan. *Long.* 86. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

SHABUR, a town of Egypt, on the weſt branch of the Nile: 50 miles NNW. Cairo, and 48 SE. Alexandria. *Long.* 48. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 47. N.

SHACORA, a town of Egypt, on the coaſt of the Red Sea: 65 miles S. El-Coſeir.

SHADE MOUNTAIN, a mountain of United America, in Pennſylvania: NE. of Lewiſtown.

SHADENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NE. Brugg.

SHAFTESBURY, or *Shaſton*, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet. It ſtands in the northern extremity of the county, on the borders of Wiltſhire, on a high hill, difficult of acceſs, except on the eaſt, with an extenſive proſpect over Dorſet, Somerſet, and Wilts. This town is ſuppoſed to have been built in the 8th century, and to have been enlarged by king Alfred, and had 12 churches, beſides a Benedictine monaſtery, in the Saxons' time, but has now only three. St. Edward the Martyr was buried here. It had three mints before the conqueſt, and in the reign of Henry VIII. was the ſee of a biſhop. It was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and Charles II. and is governed by a mayor, &c. Here are about 320 houſes. Water is ſo ſcarce here, that it uſed to be ſupplied with it from a village in the neighbourhood, but it was furniſhed with water more commodiouſly, in 1718, by means of engines, which raiſed the water above 300 feet perpendicular, and conveyed to a large ciſtern in the middle of the town, from the diſtance of two miles. Yet even this is laid aſide, and they have dug ſeveral pits, in which they preſerve the rain-water; and the poor get their living to this day, by fetching it in pails or on horſes. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 2 miles NE. Dorcheſter, and 102 WSW. London.

SHAFTESBURY, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont: 5 miles N. Benington.

SHAJEHANPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: 20 miles NE. Oudein, and 196 S. Agimere. *Long.* 76. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 26. N.

SHAKSPEARE CLIFF, or *High Cliff*, a lofty cliff on the eaſt coaſt of England, in the county of Kent: 2 miles S. Dover.

SHALLOCH CAIM, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: 12 miles E. Girvan.

SHAM (*El*), ſee *Damaſcus*.

SHAMBLES, or *Shingles*, a bank of ſand in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of Dorſetſhire, lying about 4 miles eaſt-by-ſouth from Portland Bill, with 14 feet at low water.

SHANKLIN CHINE, a ledge of rocks on the eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, north of Ludcomb Chine.

SHANNON, the largeſt river in Ireland, and one of the fineſt in the Britiſh Iſles, rolling nearly from north to ſouth 200 miles, and expanding in its courſe, in many places, into deep and ſpacious lakes. Its weſtern banks are formed by the counties of Roſcommon, Galway, and Clare; its eaſtern ones by Leitrim, Longford, King's County, Meath, Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. From the city of Limerick to the Atlantic, a diſtance of 20 leagues, it is navigable for the largeſt veſſels, and forms an extenſive lake, being ſeveral leagues in breadth. At ſome diſtance above Limerick, and a little below Killaloe, there is a ledge of rocks which interrupts the navigation of this fine river. Here, however, there is a valuable eel and ſalmon-fiſhery; and from Killaloe to Carrick-on-Shannon, near its ſource, there is an inland navigation, which promiſes the greateſt advantages to the riſing ſtate of Ireland.

SHANNON BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway.

SHANNON-BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, in the King's County.

SHAPINSHA, one of the Orkney Iſlands, in the North Sea, about 6 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from 1½ to 4 from north to ſouth, a little to the north of the eaſt part of Pomona, almoſt in the form of a croſs. The body of the croſs ſtretches from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt, and the arms from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt. Almoſt around the whole iſland, the ſhores are low, pretty level, and, to a conſiderable diſtance inland, covered with rich fields of graſs and corn. Towards the middle, the land riſes conſiderably higher, and as the hand of induſtry has never diſturbed its repoſe ſince the creation, it exhibits the appearance of a barren waſte, fit only for ſheep paſture. Formerly, there are ſaid to have been near 3000 ſheep in the iſland, and now, owing to a variety of cauſes, they do not exceed the half of that number. The black cattle amount to about 800, and the horſes only to 250. The harbour of Elwick, which is the only one that belongs to this iſland, is as excellent for its extent as almoſt any one in this country. In this harbour, as well as around all the coaſt, it is high water at three quarters of an hour after nine o'clock, when the moon is new and full. It has from four to ſix fathoms water, over a bottom of hard clay, covered with ſand. On the weſt ſide of it is a fine beach, with abundance of excellent freſh water; and as it opens to the ſouth-weſt, it is extremely convenient for ſhips bound to the ſouthward. The boats belonging to this place are about eighty, moſt of which are engaged in fiſhing. The ſummer months are occupied in burning kelp, which is the great manufacture of this country. The men almoſt of the whole iſland, and many of the women, alſo exert themſelves in this ſpecies of induſtry, and their joint efforts ſome ſeaſons produce upwards of 3000 tons, which, at a moderate rate, brings near 20,000l. to the inhabitants. The number of inhabitants is about 730. *Long.* 0. 28. E. Edinburg. *Lat.* 58. 55. N.

SHAP, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, near which are the remains of an abby: 29 miles SSE. Carliſle, and 273. N. London.

SHAPS, an iſland in the Cheſapeak: 27 miles SSE. Annapolis.

SHARBIEH, a name given to all that part of Egypt, eaſt of the Nile to the frontiers of Arabia.

SHARBIN, a town of Egypt: 16 miles SSW. Damietta.

SHARKIND, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 9 miles SSW. Nordkioping.

SHARMAK, a ſmall ſeaport of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt: 13 miles W. Commendo.

SHATNUF, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile: 9 miles N. Cairo.

SHAVOYA, a province of Morocco, ſituated to the ſouth of Fez, and to the weſt of Tedla, inhabited by mountaineers, chiefly employed in robbery and violence. Towards the latter end of the laſt century, refuſing to pay tribute to the emperor, Muley Iſhmael, he marched an army, which ſurrounding their ſtrong holds on the mountains, compelled them to flight, leaving their wives and children, who were put to the ſword, and the plunder diſtributed among the ſoldiers.

SHAVUNGUNK, a mountain of the United States of America, in New York: 20 miles S. Kingſton.

SHAWNAWAZ, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Moultan country: 55 miles NW. Toulomba.

SHEAGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 4 miles WNW. Vaniambaddy.

SHECATICA BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 58. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

SHEEP-BRIDGE, over the river Newry, in the county of Down, in Ireland.

SHEEP LAND, in the county of Down, in Ireland, near Gun's Iſland, in Strangford Bay.

SHEEP ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of South Wales, eaſt of the entrance into Milford Haven. *Long.* 5. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

SHEEP ISLAND, an iſland near the north coaſt of Ireland, and county of Antrim: 6 miles WNW. Fairhead.

SHEEPENT, a river of United America, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 69. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 43. N.

SHEEPHAVEN, a bay on the north coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal, to the eaſt of Hornhead.

SHEEPSCUT, a river of United America, in the province of Main, which joins the Kennebeck at its mouth.

SHEEPSHEAD POINT, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt of the coaſt of the county of Cork, between Bantry Bay, and Dunmannus Bay. It forms the ſouth entrance of Bantry Bay. *Long.* 9. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 29. N.

SHEERGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: 30 miles NW. Ragoogur, and 108 NNE. Ougein.

SHEERNESS, a village of England, in the county of Kent, the north point of Sheppey Iſland, where the Medway joins the Thames. A fort was erected here, by Charles II. in the room of that which was deſtroyed at Queenborough, and well furniſhed with cannon, convenient lodgings for officers, and a garriſon. Here is a dock-yard, dependent on Chatham: 3 miles N. Queenborough. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

SHEESBY MOUNTAINS, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and barony of Carbery.

SHEFFIELD, a town of England, in the county of York. This town has been noted ſeveral hundred years for cutlers' and ſmiths' manufactures, which were encouraged and advanced by the neighbouring mines of coal, particularly for files, and knives, or whittles; for the laſt of which, eſpecially, it has been a ſtaple for above 300 years; and it is reputed to excel Birmingham in theſe wares, as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and poliſhed ſteel. The firſt mills in England for turning grindſtones were alſo ſet up here. The houſes here look black, from the continual ſmoke of the forges. Here are about 600 maſter-cutlers, incorporated by the ſtyle of the cutlers of Hallamſhire, of which this is reckoned the chief town, who employ not leſs than 40,000 perſons in the iron manufactures, and each of the maſters gives a particular ſtamp to his wares. Here is a large market on Tueſday, for many commodities, but eſpecially for corn, which is bought up here for the whole weſt-riding. By means of the river Dun, which is navigable within two or three miles of the town, it receives iron from Hull, and conveys thither its manufactures for exportation to America and the Weſt Indies, as well as various parts of Europe. Its neighbourhood, as well as all this part of the country, abounds with coals. There are alſo at Sheffield lead-works, and a ſilk-mill. The Sheffield manufactures extend ſeveral miles over the country: 31 miles S. Leeds, and 131 N. London.

SHEFFIELD, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 26 miles W. Springfield.

SHEFFNAL, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Friday: 17 miles E. Shrewſbury, and 136 NW. London.

SHEFFORD, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, near the Ouſe, with a weekly market on Friday: 9 miles SSE. Bedford, and 41 NNW. London.

SHEHAN LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Cavan: 13 miles S. Cavan.

SHEHY MOUNTAINS, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Cork: 15 miles W. Bandonbridge.

SHEIB, a lake of Egypt, about 10 miles in length, and hardly 2 in breadth: 48 miles ENE. Cairo.

SCHEIDECK, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the canton of Berne: 10 miles SE. Interlacken.

SCHEIMERS, a town of the United States of America, in New Jerſey: 34 miles NW. Morriſtown.

SHEK ABU ENNUR, a town of Egypt: 7 miles S. Beniſuef.

SHEKH AMMER, a town of Egypt, ſituated on the Nile: 17 miles N. Syene.

SHELBURNE, a ſea-port town of Nova Scotia, ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt: 90 miles SW. Halifax. *Long.* 65. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

SHELE, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne, near its head.

SHELFORD, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, with a weekly market on Friday: 9 miles S. Bedford, and 41 N. London.

SHELIFT, a river of Africa, and the moſt conſiderable of the kingdom of Algiers, which riſes in Sahara, and runs into the Mediterranean, 6 leagues ENE. Cape Ferrat.

SHELL KEY, a ſmall iſland or rock in the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 89. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 48. N.

SHELLA, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, which contains many Mooriſh tombs, held in great veneration. The town itſelf is conſidered as a ſacred aſylum, and is only permitted to be entered by Mahometans. It ſeems probable, that this was the metropolis of the Carthaginian colonies on the weſtern coaſt of Africa, but is now in a ſtate of decay: 4 miles E. Salee.

SHELLACK POINT, a cape of the Iſle of Man, forming the north part of Ramſay Bay.

SHELLDRAKE RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 64. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

SHELLNESS, a cape at the eaſt end of the iſland of Sheppey. *Long.* 0. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

SHENAW, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles S. Khirch Schlag.

SHENECTADY, a town of the United States of America, in New York: 12 miles NW. Albany.

SHENKAFELD, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles W. Freiſtadt.

SHENNANDO, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the Potomack, 15 miles NW. Leeſburg, in Virginia.

SHEPHARA's ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, belonging to the New Hebrides. *Long.* 168. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. S.

SHEPHERD'S TOWN, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 125 miles WSW. Philadelphia.

SHEPPEY, an iſland of England, in the county of Kent, formed by the Thames, which paſſes on the north, and the Medway, which bounds it on the weſt by the main ſtream, and on the ſouth by the eaſt Swale. It is ſaid to have received its name from the ſheep formerly kept on it, which were remarkable both for their number and the fineneſs of their fleece. The Danes landed twice and plundered it, and once wintered their ſhips in it. It is 21 miles in compaſs, and yields plenty of corn, but is in want of wood. There are ſeveral hillocks in the marſhy parts all over the iſland, which the vulgar call cotterels, ſuppoſed to have been caſt up in memory of the Daniſh leaders buried there. The paſſage hither from the main land is by the King's Ferry. Moſt of the ſprings here are brackiſh; but lately a well was ſunk ſo deep, as to lie below the bed of the ſea, and to furniſh the garriſon of Sheerneſs with freſh water. A great number of marine plants grow in the ſalt marſhes, and, therefore, they are often viſited in the ſummer by the botaniſts. The iſland has one conſtable, who has command of all its pariſhes.

**SHEPTON MALLET**, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, conſiderable for its manufactures of woollen cloth, in which at preſent about 4000 hands are daily employed, and this, with a conſiderable manufacture of knit ſtockings, affords a ſufficient object of induſtry to the indigent part of its inhabitants. The pariſh is exceedingly populous; the town tithing contains 967 houſes : 5 miles E. Wells, and 114 W. London.

**SHERBORN**, a town of England, in the county of York, at the conflux of the Werk and the Ouſe, with a weekly market on Friday : 16 miles S. York, and 181 N. London.

**SHERBORN**, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, divided by the river Parret into two parts, called *Sherborn* and the *Caſtle Town*, in which latter are a church, and a market. The ſee of a biſhop was fixed here, in 704, by Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons; in which there ſat twenty-five biſhops ſucceſſively, till the 11th century, when after being united with the biſhopric of Sunning, it was removed to Sarum ; whereupon the county of Dorſet was made a part of that dioceſe, till Henry VIII. erected a new ſee at Briſtol, to which dioceſe it has belonged ever ſince. Soon after the tranſlation of the ſee, the cathedral was converted into an abby; the church is a moſt magnificent ſtructure both within and without, being the beſt in the county, and ſo much prized by the inhabitants at the reformation, that it is ſaid they bought it, and pulled down three churches and four chapels about the town to ſave it. Roger, the third biſhop of Saliſbury, built a caſtle here, in that part ever ſince called *Caſtle Town*: but king Stephen, incenſed at the biſhop's pride, ſeized it, and his ſucceſſors kept it until the year 1350, when it was recovered from the crown by Robert Wyvil, a biſhop of more courage than learning. This was the firſt caſtle that was formerly beſieged in the civil wars, and the laſt that held out for Charles I. It is now the property of the earl of Digby. The markets are on Tueſday and Saturday. The inhabitants had formerly a good trade in medley cloth ; but now ſilk-throwing is the chief manufacture : 18 miles NNW. Dorcheſter, and 118 WSW. London.

**SHERBURN**, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, ſituated in Nantucket Iſland.

**SHEREZUR**, a town of Aſia, in Curdiſtan, and reſidence of a Turkiſh pacha : 260 miles SE. Diarbek, and 350 WNW. Iſpahan.

**SHERIFFMUIR**, or *Sheriff Moor*, a plain of Scotland, near the Grampian Mountains, in the county of Perth, where a bloody battle was fought between the army of George I. and the rebels, under the earl of Mar. See *Dumblaine*.

**SHERMA**, or *Cherma*, a province of the empire of Morocco, to the ſouth-weſt of the province of Morocco.

**SHERSHELL**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, generally ſuppoſed to be the city called *Jol*, and by the younger Juba named *Cæſarea*, in compliment to Auguſtus. This town, when Dr. Shaw ſaw it, in the year 1730, was in great reputation for making ſteel, earthen veſſels, and ſuch iron tools as are wanted in the neighbourhood ; but a few years afterwards (1738) it was entirely thrown down by an earthquake. The ruins upon which this town was ſituated, are not inferior in extent to thoſe of Carthage; and we may likewiſe conceive no ſmall opinion of its former magnificence, from the fine pillars, capitals, capacious ciſterns, and beautiful moſaic pavements, that are every where remaining. They have a tradition, that the ancient city was deſtroyed, as the new one was lately, by an earthquake ; and that the port, formerly very large and commodious, was deſtroyed by the arſenal and other adjacent buildings being thrown into it by the ſhock. The cothon, or artificial harbour, that had a communication with the weſtern part of the port, is the beſt proof of this tradition. For when the ſea is calm, and the water low (as it frequently happens after ſtrong ſouth or eaſt winds) all over the area of it ſo many maſſy pillars and pieces of great walls may be ſeen, that it cannot well be conceived how they ſhould come there without ſuch a concuſſion. The port is nearly of a circular form, of 200 yards in diameter; but the ſecureſt part of it, which, till of late, was towards the cothon, is now filled up with a bank of ſand, that daily increaſes. However, there ſtill lies in the mouth of it a ſmall rocky iſland, which at preſent is the main ſhelter and defence againſt the northern tempeſt. *Long.* 2. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

**SHERWOOD FOREST**, a foreſt of England, in the weſt part of the county of Nottingham.

**SHETLAND ISLANDS**, a collection of iſlands in the North Atlantic Ocean, ſituated to the north of Scotland. They are reckoned to be forty-ſix in number, beſides forty ſmaller, called *Holms*, which produce paſture, and as many barren. Only one, called *Shetland* or *Mainland*, is of any conſiderable ſize. They are included in the county of Orkney; in general rocky and barren, and many of them without inhabitants. Shetland, the principal iſland, otherwiſe called *Mainland*, is about ſeventy miles in length, but ſo interſected with bays, here called *Voes*, on its coaſt every way, that no part of it is above five miles from the ſea ; ſome theſe form ſafe commodious harbours, capable of receiving veſſels of the largeſt ſize: t face of the country is covered with craggy mountains, interſperſed with fe tile ſpots and moraſſes ; no trees are found, or ſhrubs, except heath and j niper : the ſea and voos abound in fiſh, and on the rocky coaſts are foun a variety of water-fowls and amphibious animals, ſuch as ſeals and otter the principal fiſh are cod, turbot, and haddock, and, eſpecially at certai ſeaſons, herrings, purſued by whales and other fiſh of prey. Of ſhell-fiſ the chief are lobſters, oyſters, and muſcles. Moſt of the fiſhing banks a thirty or forty miles from the coaſt. On the hills are paſtured ſome ſhee of a ſmall ſize, and of a ragged appearance, which yet furniſh a fine ſort wool : the horſes are remarkably ſmall, and are named, from their countr Shelties. A mine of copper, and another of iron, have been diſcovered and are wrought, and in ſeveral parts quarries of ſtone are found, fre ſtone, and limeſtone. Turf and peat are the chief fuel. Coals there ar none. The principal fiſhery of the inhabitants is that of cod ; the herrin fiſhery is carried on almoſt wholly by foreigners, 200 buſſes from Hollan 50 from Denmark, 40 from Pruſſia, 20 from Dunkirk, and about th ſame number from the Netherlands, are employed every ſummer in thi fiſhery. They generally put into Breſſay Sound before the fiſhery, which with the Dutch in particular, does not commence until the 24th of June The Dutch formerly carried on this fiſhery far more extenſively than no It has been on the decline with them ever ſince the year 1703, They ha then about 500 buſſes in Shetland, under the convoy of four ſhips of wa commanded by an admiral ; but a French fleet of ſix ſhips of war, ſe out for the purpoſe, fell in with the Dutch ſhips of war ; and an engagement taking place, the Dutch admiral's ſhip was ſunk, on which the re maining three ran away, and made their eſcape. Whereupon the Frenc fleet ſailed for the entry of Breſſay Sound, ſent their boats into the ba and burned and deſtroyed about 400 of the Dutch fiſhing veſſels, ſparin only a number barely ſufficient to carry home the crews of the whole. Th annual export of kelp from the whole country, does not exceed 200 ton Doubtleſs more might be made ; but the quantity muſt ſtill be inconſidera ble, the ſhores being ſteep, and the fall of water not exceeding ſix or ſeve feet of perpendicular height, even with ſpring tides. The ebb tides he run north, and the flood tides to the ſouthward, unleſs on the north an ſouth extremities of the country, where they run eaſt and weſt ; their ra pidity is inconſiderable, at leaſt when compared to that of the friths Orkney. There is no light-houſe in Shetland ; nor is there any chart the country extant that can be depended on. A light-houſe, erected Noſs, a ſmall iſland eaſt from Breſſay, might be of eſſential ſervice, many ſhips have been loſt on the eaſt coaſt of Shetland, eſpecially withi theſe laſt twenty years, that ſuch a light-houſe in all probability migh have ſaved. Some of the moſt remarkable of theſe are the following :—I 1775, a Liverpool ſhip, two men only ſaved out of twenty-four. In 177 the Ceres, of London, Greenland ſhip, was loſt, with her whole crew. I 1779, a Dutch Greenland ſhip loſt, one of the crew ſaved. In 1780, Ruſſian man of war, of thirty-ſix guns, on her way from Archangel t the Baltic loſt, and of her whole crew only five men ſaved. In 1786, th Concordia, a Daniſh Eaſt India ſhip, with a valuable cargo, outwar bound, loſt, and only fifteen of her crew ſaved. In 1789, a Dutch Greenland ſhip loſt, of her crew only five ſaved. Lerwick is the capital. Th other chief iſlands are Breſſay, Wallſey, Yell, Fitlar, and Unſt. Th whole of the iſlands extend from *Long.* 1. to 2. 30. E. Edinburgh. *La* 59. 45. to 61. 10. N.

**SHETUCKET**, a river of United America, a branch of the rive Thames, in Connecticut.

**SHEVAGUNGA**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore Country : miles NW. Bangalore, and 33 SW. Chinna Bálabaram.

**SHIANSHIA**, a town of Egypt : 25 miles S. Manſora.

**SHIANT ISLANDS**, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, among the weſter iſlands of Scotland ; about 7 miles from the ſouth-eaſt of Lewis.

**SHIELDS** (*North*), a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, ſituated on the north ſide of the Tyne ; which, in the beginning the reign of Edward I. conſiſted only of ſix fiſhermens' huts. The churc was built in 1659 ; and at this time upwards of 400 veſſels are loaded annually at this port : 7½ miles ENE. Newcaſtle, and 279 N. London.

**SHIELDS** (*South*), or *Shields*, a village of England, in the county Durham, on the ſouth ſide of the Tyne. Though only a village, is ver populous, and participates in the trade of Newcaſtle, as well as its neighbouring town on the oppoſite ſhore ; where, alſo, many of the largeſt co liers take in their lading. At this place, alſo, are many ſhips built ; a many ſhips alſo belong to it. This ſide of the Tyne is in the county Durham. It is a place very famous for its ſalt-works, having more tha 200 pans, and great quantities of ſalt are boiled and made here ; its glaſ works, alſo, are a diſtinguiſhed manufactory. On both banks of this r ver are, alſo, many convenient houſes, for the accommodation and ente tainment of ſeamen and colliers ; for moſt of the Newcaſtle coal-fleet ha uſually their ſtation here, till their coals are brought down in barges a lighters from Newcaſtle.

SHIJASCHKOTA

SHIJASCHKOTAN, one of the Kurule Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

SHILACON, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile: 8 miles N. Cairo.

SHILLAY, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis: 5 miles WSW. Toe Head.

SHILLELAGH, a wood of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow; formerly noted for its timber and oak ſaplings.

SHIMUSKIR, one of the Kurule Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, 52 miles long and 12 broad. *Long.* 170. 15. to 171. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. to 54. 10. N.

SHINGEN, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Africa, and country of Monomotapa, formed by the mouths of the river Zambeſe, 40 leagues in circumference. The chief articles of commerce are cattle, ivory, and gold.

SHIOBERT EL YEMENI, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile: 8 miles SE. Mehallet Kebir.

SHIP COVE, a cove in Queen Charlotte's Sound, at the north-weſt part of the ſouthern iſland of New Zealand. *Long.* 175. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 10. S.

SHIPPENSBURG, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: 10 miles SE. Chamberſburg.

SHIPSTON UPON STOUR, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, with a weekly market on Friday: 11 miles SSE. Stratford upon Avon, and 83 NW. London.

SHIRBORN, a river of England, in the county of Warwick, which runs into the Sow.

SHIRON, or *Schiron*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 120 miles N. Catmandu. *Long.* 85. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 10. N.

SHITTEN BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

SHIUMLA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and ſangiacat of Diſtra: 62 miles E. Varna.

SHOAL NESS, a low point of land, on the weſt coaſt of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 199. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. N.

SHOAL WATER BAY, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 124. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

SHOBURY NESS, a cape of England, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Eſſex, at the mouth of the Thames: 5 miles NE. from the Nore.

SHOKET, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Damaſcus, on the Orontes: 22 miles S. Antakia, and 140 N. Damaſcus.

SHOOTER'S HILL, a hill of England, in the county of Kent, in the road between London and Dartford.

SHOOTING POINT, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Fife, and eaſt ſide of Largo Bay.

SHORE OF MUCHUL, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Kincardine, ſo called from a village near the coaſt: 3 miles N. Stonehaven.

SHOREHAM (*New*), a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, on the ſea coaſt, with a haven into which veſſels can enter with the tide; the ſands of this harbour are frequently ſhifting; the water riſes 18 feet at ſpring tides, but only 12 in common, with three feet at low water. The town is almoſt a mile within the haven. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. In the year 1772, it was disfranchiſed for corruption, but reſtored ſoon after. The chief trade is in ſhip-building. The market is on Saturday: 10 miles W. Brighthelmſtone, and 56 S. London.

SHOREHAM, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont: 12 miles SSW. Newhaven.

SHOUMSHU, one of the Kurule Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, 41 miles in length. *Long.* 174. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 15. to 52. N.

SHRAHEEN, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: 11 miles NNE Caſtlebar.

SHREWSBURY, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 32 miles W. Boſton.

SHREWSBURY, a town of England, and capital of the county of Salop, or Shropſhire, ſituated on a peninſula, formed by the river Severn, originally built by the Britons, in the 6th century. In the time of Alfred, it was called a city. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, here was a mint. Roger de Montgomery, to whom it fell by gift from the conqueror, built a caſtle on a riſing cliff facing the north, for which purpoſe he pulled down near fifty houſes; and his ſon Robert, revolting from Henry I. walled round the ſide where it is not defended by the river The caſtle was defended by William Fitz-Allan, for the empreſs Matilda, againſt king Stephen, who made himſelf maſter of it by aſſault. Only one part, with two round towers, remains, and the walls on the north-eaſt. The inſide is cleared from buildings, and the keep made a garden, with a beautiful view. The town walls, on the ſouth-eaſt ſides, are kept in good repair, and form pleaſant walks; thoſe on the north weſt ſide are entirely covered with houſes. The ſtreets are ſpacious, but irregularly built, and ſome ſteep. In the early Norman times, it was ſufficiently inhabited and frequented. According to the ſurvey of England, it paid a yearly tax of 7l. 16s. 10d. and had 252 citizens, of whom twelve were bound to keep guard before the kings of England when they were in this city, and as many to attend them when they went hunting. In the reign of Henry III. it was burned by the Welch. In the reign of Edward I. a parliament was held here, and another in the reign of Richard II. In the year 1403, a bloody battle was fought near this town, in a place called Battlefield, between Henry IV. and Percy, ſurnamed Hotſpur, in which the former proved victorious. Percy was ſlain, and, on both ſides, upwards of 2000 gentlemen were left dead on the field. In the year 1551, the ſweating-ſickneſs, which proved ſo fatal through the whole kingdom, is ſaid to have made its appearance firſt in this town. Shrewſbury was eminent for its loyalty to Charles I. who, after ſetting up his ſtandard at Nottingham, and finding no encouragement there, removed to Shrewſbury, being invited by the gentry of the town and country round; where he was received with ſuch a general affection and hearty zeal, that his majeſty recovered himſelf from the diſcouragement of his firſt ſtep at Nottingham, and raiſed and completed a ſtrong army in leſs time than could be imagined; inſomuch, that, to the ſurprize of the parliament, and, indeed, of all the world, he was in the field, before them, and advanced upon them ſo faſt, that he met them two-thirds on his way to London, and gave them battle at Edgehill, near Banbury. But the fate of the war turning afterwards againſt the king, the weight of it fell heavy upon this town, and almoſt ruined it. But they are now fully recovered, and it is one of the moſt flouriſhing towns in England. Here is a ſchool, firſt founded and endowed by king Edward VI. by the name of the Free Grammar School. Queen Elizabeth rebuilt it from the ground, and endowed it more largely. The abby was built in the year 1085, and dedicated to St. Peter and Paul. It was ſuppreſſed at the reformation, of which nothing now remains but the weſt part, from the croſs aiſle to the weſt tower, and the ſtone roof of this part fallen down. The market-days for corn, cattle, and proviſions, are Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and every Thurſday is the market for Welch cottons, frizes, and flannels; of which here are ſold as much as come to 1000l. a week, one with another. The magiſtracy conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, ſteward, town-clerk, 24 aldermen, and 48 common council men, who have their ſword-bearer, 3 ſerjeants at mace, and other inferior officers. The corporation has a power of trying cauſes within itſelf, even ſuch as are capital, except for high treaſon. Shrewſbury ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. There are about 2000 houſes, and 12,000 inhabitants in Shrewſbury. About 20 veſſels are conſtantly employed on the river Severn, between Shrewſbury, Glouceſter, and Briſtol: 41 miles S. Cheſter, and 160 NW. London.

SHREWSBURY, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: 10 miles S. York.

SHREWSBURY, a town of the United States of America, in New Jerſey: 10 miles E. Freehold.

SHREWSBURY, a river of the United Stater of America, in Jerſey, which runs into the ſea, 3 miles S. Sandy Hook.

SHROPSHIRE, or *Salop*, a county of England, bounded on the north by Flintſhire and Cheſhire; on the eaſt by Staffordſhire; on the ſouth by Herefordſhire, Worceſterſhire, and Radnorſhire; and on the weſt by Montgomeryſhire and Denbighſhire; about 40 miles in length, and 36 in its greateſt breadth. It is divided into 15 hundreds, which contain 15 towns and 170 pariſhes. Before Wales was annexed to England, there were 32 caſtles of defence on the frontiers of this county. The river Severn runs through it, from north-weſt to ſouth, dividing the counties into two parts, and is navigable for boats in every part. Along the banks are meadows, which produce excellent hay, and ſome good corn land. The ſoil in the other parts of the county is various, moſtly ſhallow, ſome on clay, others on rock, with extenſive tracts of hills; but neither chalk nor flint are found. Coal pits are numerous, and there are ſome good mines of iron and lead, with quarries of limeſtone, freeſtone, and in ſeveral places pipe-makers' clay. The towns are Shrewſbury, Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Wenloch, Biſhop's-Caſtle, Church-Stretton, Cleobury, Drayton, Elleſmere, Newport, Oſweſtry, Shefnal, Wellington, Wem, and Whitchurch. The four firſt and the county ſend two members each to the Britiſh parliament.

SHRULE, a river of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, which joins the Mourne: 5 miles S. Strabane.

SHURBA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 44 miles ESE. Boli.

SI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 30 miles NW. Kouang.

SI, or *Sio*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 337 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

SIABIASCH, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Abakan, near Bankalova, in the government of Kolivan.

SIAL, a town of Egypt, near the coaſt of the Red Sea: 90 miles NE. Syene.

SIAM, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Ava; on the eaſt by Camboja and Laos; on the ſouth, by that part of the Eaſtern Indian Sea called the Gulf of Siam, and Malacca; and on the weſt by the Bay of Bengal; about 800 miles from north to ſouth, and 200 to 350 in breadth. The kingdom of Siam is divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper, which lies to the north, contains ſeven provinces, denominated from their chief cities: Proſelouk, Sanquelouk, Lakontay, Kampeng-pet, Kakonrepina, Peſhebon, and Pihay. In the Lower or Southern Siam, they reckon the provinces of Jor, Patany, Ligor, Tenaſſerim, Chantebon, Petelong, or Bordelong, and Chiay. The country may be divided into cultivated and uncultivated lands, of which latter it for the moſt part conſiſts; being covered with woods. The moſt profitable trees to the Siameſe, are thoſe which produce cotton, oil, and varniſh. Their varniſh is very good. The foreſts afford timber for building ſhips and houſes, for wainſcotting and carving. The iron-wood grows here very heavy and tough, of which anchors are made; and a ſpecies of wood as light as fir, and of the ſame colour, but more fit for carving, as it never ſplinters under the chiſſel. The Siameſe have alſo trees ſo tall and ſtraight, that it is ſaid one alone is ſufficient to make a boat, or balon, ſixteen or twenty fathom long. They have the cinnamon-tree, the beſt next to that of Ceylon; ſapan, and other woods proper for dying; the aquila, or aloes-wood. From the number of ſtatues, and other caſt works, great number of which are of gold, as well as from the gilded roofs of their temples, one would imagine that Siam muſt be rich in mines: however, they have of late ſought in vain for mines, either of gold or ſilver. The king had made a metal called tambuk, by mixing a little gold with copper. M. Vincent, a French phyſician, diſcovered a mine of very good iron, and another of cryſtal; together with antimony, emeril, and other mineral, beſides a quarry of white marble. They have plenty of lead and tin, called kalin, which is ſold throughout India. It is ſoft, and not well purified; but to render it whiter and harder, they mix it with kadmia, a mineral eaſily reduced to powder; and it is this white tin which is called *totuinague*. The kadmia melted with copper, makes it yellow; but both metals become more brittle by the mixture. There are mountains of loadſtone, and ſome mountains afford very curious agate. The land of Siam ſeems to be formed by the mud deſcending from the mountains; to which mud, and the over-flowing of the river, the ſoil owes its fertility; for, in the higher places, and parts not covered by the inundation, all is dried up and burnt with the ſun, ſoon after the rains are over. Thoſe parts are likewiſe ſubject to contagious diſtempers, and the annoyance of inſects, which the overflowings deſtroy. However, the ants, to avoid the water, make their neſts in trees; partridges and pigeons obey the ſame inſtict of nature. Among the inſects are the white ants, the maringowins, a kind of gnats, the millipes, and little ſhining flies. The Siameſe reckon only three ſeaſons in the year: winter, little ſummer, and great ſummer. The firſt, which laſts but two months, anſwers our December and January; the ſecond ſeaſon is compoſed of the three following months, and the other ſeven form the great ſummer. Rice, called kaow, is the principal grain, and chief food of the Siameſe: this is the produce of the low lands; but wheat grows in thoſe which eſcape the inundation. Theſe lands they refreſh with watering-pots, or by overflowing them with rain water, kept in ciſterns, raiſed on higher grounds. But whether it coſts more to rear it, or is not ſo well liked as rice, the king only uſes it; and that, perhaps, more out of curioſity, than for any other reaſon. Turkey-wheat is found in Siam, but reared only in gardens. Their way is to boil or parch the whole ear, and then eat the inſide. They have peas and other legumes, but different from the European. Moſt of the herbs with which Europeans compoſe ſallads, were unknown to them: however, the ſoil of Siam may be proper for them, ſince they thrive about Batavia. Siam, conſidering its extent, is but indifferently peopled; it is at preſent inhabited chiefly along the rivers; the country being almoſt entirely overgrown with woods; which, in all likelihood, would not be the caſe, were the inhabitants as numerous as they are in ſome of the neighbouring countries. The Siameſe are ſober and reſpectful to the aged; begging is diſhonourable, and theft infamous; adultery is very rare. In perſon they are rather ſmall than large, but ſtraight and well-proportioned: their faces rather ſquare than oval, and their cheek bones large: they all go naked, except a piece of calico or ſilk, called *pagne*, two or three ells in length, girded round their loins and thighs. The furniture of their houſes is ſimple, as their dreſs and diet; and the houſes themſelves, conſtructed of bamboo, are erected upon poſts above the ſurface of the ground, to guard againſt inundations: their uſual diet conſiſts chiefly of rice and fiſh; but notwithſtanding their temperance, their lives are not longer than in Europe; fluxes and dyſenteries, with other epidemical diſeaſes, annually carry off great numbers. The Siameſe women are ſometimes mothers at twelve years of age, and ſeldom bear children after they are forty. The religion of Siam is nearly the ſame with that of Laos. The kings are perfectly deſpotic. Juthia or Siam is the capital.

SIAM, ſee *Juthia*.

SIAM (*Gulf of*), a large bay of the Eaſtern Indian Sea, between Cambodia and the peninſula of Malacca, Siam being to the North.

SIAN, or *Scio*, or *Cio*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Melinda.

SIANG, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Q ſi: 1045 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 58.

SIANG-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Tche-kiang: 25 miles SE. Ning-Po.

SIANG-HIAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Hou-Quang: 40 miles SW. Tchang-tcha.

SIANG-TAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Chan-ſi: 20 miles SE. Tſing.

SIANG-YANG, a town of Aſia, in the country of Corea: 28 mil NNW. San-pou.

SIANG-YANG, a town of China, of the firſt rank, in the province Hou-quang, on the river Han: 550 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 1 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 5. N.

SIANG-YN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Hou-quang, on the Heng river: 27 miles NNW. Tcheng-tcha.

SIAO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kian nan: 12 miles W. Peſu.

SIAO-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Tche-kiang: 17 miles NW. Chao-king.

SIAO-HE-CHAN, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near coaſt of China. *Long.* 138. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 54. N.

SIAO-HO-TCHAN, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 139. 28. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 43. N.

SIAO-NON-HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 550 miles EN Peking. *Long.* 144. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 24. N.

SIAO-PI-HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the country of Corea: miles E. Peking. *Long.* 143. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 24. N.

SIAO-TEIN, a river of China, which runs into the Eaſtern Sea. *Lo* 136. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 21. N.

SIARA, a town of South America, and capital of a diſtrict in Brazi ſo called from a river of the ſame name, which riſes in the mountains, great diſtance up the country, and diſcharges itſelf into the ocean in 3. 30. S. It is but a ſmall government, not being above 18 leagues in co paſs; in which are two fortreſſes, one on the north, joining to the town Siara, and built on a ſmall hill on the right ſide of the haven, which is on proper for ſmall veſſels; the other, called Fort St. Luke, is ſituated the coaſt, at the mouth of a ſmall river, navigable only for barks. T town is but ſmall; and its trade, which conſiſts chiefly of ſugar and t bacco, not very conſiderable. *Long.* 22. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. 15. S.

SIAS, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into Lake Ladoga, near Siaſkoi, the government of Peterſburg.

SIASKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg, lake Ladoga: 24 miles NE. Nov Ladoga.

SIBALD DE-WERT, ſee *Falkland's Iſlands*.

SIBENEN, a river of Switzerland, which runs into the Kander, miles W. Spietz.

SIBENTAAL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: miles W. St. Polten.

SIBERIA, a country of Aſia. The name of Siberia or Sibiria originally applied, and ſtill properly belongs only to the ſouth part of government of Toboliſk: But, in a more extenſive ſenſe, it now includ all the northern part of Aſia, which is bounded on the north by the Froz Ocean, on the eaſt by the North Pacific Ocean, on the ſouth by Tartar and on the weſt by Ruſſia. Its length, from weſt to eaſt, is ſomethi above 3000 miles; and the breadth, from north to ſouth, about 1200. S beria ſeems to derive its name from an old city called *Siber*, which, accord ing to a received tradition, ſtood on the right ſide of the river Irtiſch, abo 18 verſts from Toboliſk, and was the reſidence of the ancient ſovereigns Siberia. This city alſo, probably, gave name to the river Sibirka, whi in this province, falls into the Irtiſch. There are ſtill ſome ruins of a ra part to be ſeen on the ſpot, but no other remains of a city. The air Siberia is in general extremely piercing; and we learn from authentic obſervations, that the cold is more ſevere than in any other part of the Ruſſi dominions. The Siberian rivers are frozen very early, and it is late in t ſpring before the ice is thawed. The ſnow often falls in September, and frequently ſeen on the ground in May. If the corn does not come to ma rity in Auguſt, there is little hopes of a harveſt in this country; and, ſome parts, it is ſometimes covered with ſnow before the peaſants can re it. The earth is never thawed to any conſiderable depth in Siberia. M Gmelin, having, on the 18th of June, Old Style, cauſed the earth to dug near Yakutzk, where the ground was high, found the depth thawed be ſcarcely four feet from the ſurface; and in low places, it did not exce three feet. Near Fort Arguniſk, which is but a little beyond the fiftieth d gree of north latitude, the inhabitants acquainted him, that, in ſever places, the ſoil was not thawed to above the depth of an ell and a half and that this internal froſt made it very difficult to come at any ſpring Mr. Gmelin obſerved, that the quickſilver ſunk to a hundred and twen degrees of Fahrenheit's ſcale at Eniſeiſk, which is a degree of cold ne felt hitherto in any country of the globe. But Providence ſeems the mo liberally to have dealt out to the inhabitants of this country wood fuel, and furs, which they make uſe of to preſerve them againſt the ſeverity of the weather. Even ice itſelf is, by them, in ſome meaſure, converted into a fence againſt the cold: for, in the northern parts, particularly at Yakutzk, it is uſual to hew a piece of tranſparent ice of the ſize of the hole which ſerves the peaſants for a window; and, having placed it on the outſide, they ſprinkle a little water at the edges, which immediately freezes, and cements the ice into the hole. This ice-window keeps out the wind and cold, without much diminiſhing the light. Thoſe who have glaſs-windows beſides, place them on the inſide of the hole that the houſe may not be incommoded by the cold and moiſt effluvia of the ice; but this inconveniency the common people do not regard. Beer is ſeldom known to freeze in the cellars, when the holes for admitting the light are thus ſtopped with a piece of ice. As the winter-days in the north parts of Siberia laſt but a few hours, and the ſtorms and flakes of ſnow darken the air ſo much that the inhabitants, even at noon, cannot ſee to do any thing without artificial lights, they ſleep away the greateſt part of that ſeaſon. Theſe ſevere winters are ſucceded by warm and delightful ſummers; and the heat is ſo intenſe, that the Tunguſians, who inhabit the province of Yakutzk, go almoſt naked. Here is hardly any night during that ſeaſon; and towards the Frozen Ocean, the ſun continually appears above the horizon. The vegetables and fruits of the earth are extremely quick in their growth. Thunder is ſeldom heard near the Ice-ſea, on the coaſt of which the thunder-claps are ſaid to be ſo faint, as ſcarcely to ſtrike the ear; but the lightning may be ſeen very plainly in that climate. On the contrary, the ſouth part of Siberia is ſubject to very dreadful tempeſts. In the north part of Siberia, neither corn nor fruit grows; ſo that the whole tract of land that lies beyond the ſixtieth degree of latitude, is a barren waſte: However, barley is frequently known to come to perfection in Yakutzk. On this account, the inhabitants of thoſe northern parts are obliged to live on fleſh and fiſh; but the Ruſſians are ſupplied with corn from the ſouthern; for, in thoſe parts of Siberia, the fertility is ſurpriſing. The countries that lie beyond the lake of Baikal, eſpecially towards the eaſt, as far as the river Argun, are remarkably fertile and pleaſant; but, by the indolence of the inhabitants, ſeveral fruitful tracts of land, which would make ample returns to the peaſant for cultivating them, lie neglected. The paſtures are excellent; and one meets with vaſt numbers of fine horned cattle, horſes, goats, &c. in this country, on which the Tartars chiefly depend for ſubſiſtence. However, there are ſeveral barren waſtes, and unimproveable tracts in theſe parts, and not one fruit-tree to be ſeen. As for vegetables, here is a great variety; and in ſeveral places, particularly near Kraſnoiarſk, the ground is, as it were, over-run with aſparagus, of an extraordinary height, and delicious flavour. The bulbs of the Turkiſh bundes, and other ſorts of lilies, is much uſed by the Tartars inſtead of bread. Their want of fruit, &c. is richly compenſated by the great plenty of tame and wild beaſts and fowls, and the vaſt variety of fine fiſh, among which are the ſturgeon and the ſterled, which this country affords. In that part of Siberia which lies near the Frozen-ſea, and ſeveral other places, no trees, but ſhrubs and buſhes, grow; but the greateſt part of this country produces large woods of pine, larch, and other trees. Not to mention the great quantity of wild-fowl, as moor-hens, partridges, woodcocks, and ſnipes; here is an incredible number of wild quadrupeds; ſome of which are eatable, and others valuable for their ſkins or furs. The animals whoſe ſkins are moſt valued, are the black fox, the ſable, the hyæna, the ermine, the ſquirrel, the beaver, and the lynx. The ſkin of a real black fox is more valuable than even that of a ſable. In the country that lies near the Frozen Ocean, are alſo found blue and white foxes. The fineſt ſables come from Nertchinſk and Yakutzk; where thoſe animale are caught by the inhabitants in the mountains of Stannowoi. Krebet has ſtill other, and more valuable treaſures, than what we have yet enumerated. The ſilver mines of Argun are very rich, and the ſilver they produce yields ſome gold. Both ſilver and gold are likewiſe found among the copper ore of Kolivan. This country is alſo particularly rich in copper and iron ore. The former lies even on the ſurface of the earth; and ſeveral mountains are full of it; and, not to mention ſeveral others, the diſtrict of Kraſnoiarſk affords ſeveral copper-mines. Iron is ſtill more plentiful there, and of a very good ſort; from the copper and iron ſmelting-houſes ſeveral hundred thouſand of puds are annually exported. Theſe works belong partly to the crown, and partly to private perſons. Several ſorts of precious ſtones are alſo found in Siberia. The topazes of this country have ſuch a fine luſtre, that he muſt be a very good judge who can diſtinguiſh a Siberian from an Oriental topaz. Single ſmall pieces of agate are found near the Argun, in open ſandy places, and on the banks of other rivers and lakes; here are alſo cornelians, and green jaſper with red veins. The famous marienglas, or lapis ſpecularis, is dug up in great quantities in Siberia; this is a particular ſpecies of tranſparent ſtone, in ſtrata, like ſo many ſheets of paper; and is by ſome called Muſcovy, or Ruſſian glaſs, and by others, leſs properly, iſinglaſs. Siberia affords magnets of an extraordinary ſize, and even whole mountains of loadſtone. Pit-coal is dug up in the north parts of this country. The kamennoie maſlo, a yellowiſh kind of alum, is found in ſeveral mountains of Siberia. It is remarkable, that Siberia contains not only freſh-water-lakes, of which there are a great number in this country, but alſo ſeveral lakes whoſe waters are ſalt: and that its lakes are ſubject to very ſurpriſing alterations, a freſh-water lake being ſometimes changed into a ſaline, and a ſaline lake into a freſh one. Some lakes alſo dry up, and others break out in places where none were ever ſeen before. Salt-water brooks, ſaline ſprings, and a hill of ſalt, are alſo to be met with in Siberia. Siberia affords a great many other things that deſerve attention; and therefore they muſt not entirely eſcape our notice. That excellent root called rhubarb, grows in vaſt quantities in the neighbourhood of Selenginſk. The curious mamont's bones and horns, as they are called, which are found along the banks of the Oby, Eniſei, Lena, and Irtiſch. Some of the teeth or horns weigh ſix or ſeven puds, of thirty-ſix pounds each. The colour of them is like that of ivory, excepting a few of them, which are yellowiſh, brown, or of a black inclining to blue; and this, probably, is owing to their long continuance in the earth. The inhabitants of Siberia conſiſt of three ſorts of people, namely, the Aborigines or ancient inhabitants, the Tartars, and the Ruſſians. Of the two firſt, ſome have no other religion but that of nature; others are Pagans and Mahometans; and ſome of them have been converted to Chriſtianity, or rather only baptized by the Ruſſian miſſionaries. The Aborigines, or firſt inhabitants, conſiſt of the Wogulitzians or Wogulians, who live in the province of Tobolſk, and may more properly be claſſed here than among the Tartars. Theſe, by living among the Ruſſians, in a conſtant intercourſe of trade, &c. before the latter had conquered this country, are more civilized than the other Siberian nations. They have ſome notion of a God, or the creator and preſerver of all things. They believe a reſurrection of the dead, and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments; which important articles they probably received from the Ruſſians. The Samoides, who live in the diſtrict of Eniſeiſk; the Yuraki, a numerous tribe of Samoides, who inhabit the ſea-coaſt; and farther up the continent, between the rivers Eniſei and Oby; the Oſtiaks or Aſtaks, who call themſelves Conti or Koni-yung. and by the Tartars are ſtyled Yſhtuk, are divided into the Oſtiaks of Narim, Eniſei, Oby, Surgut, Irtiſch, &c.; the Barabinzians, who live on both ſides of the river Irtiſch; the Tunguſians, or rather Tingiſians; this populous nation is ſcattered far and wide in the government of Irkutzk; the Buratts or Buratians, whom the Ruſſians call Bratſki, differ from the Tunguſians only in their language, which has a great affinity with that of the Mongalians; they formerly lived on the ſouth-ſide of the Baikal lake; but, towards the cloſe of the laſt century, they gradually removed to the north of the government of Irkutſk. About the year 1644, a handful of Coſaks, ſent from Kraſnoiarſk, perſuaded them, by fair words, without ſtriking a blow, to become ſubjects of Ruſſia. The Jakutians, who, as to their features, very much reſemble the Calmuks, and, in their manner of living, are not very different from the other pagan nations we have been ſpeaking of; the Yukagirians, who live near the Frozen-Sea, and moſtly among the mountains; theſe are a tribe of the Jakatians. The Tſhukſhians, who live in the north-weſt part of Siberia, wear the tooth of a wallcroſs in each cheek, which are inſerted in the fleſh from their childhood. The ſecond principal claſs of inhabitants who live in this country, are the Tartars; theſe are the moſt civilized of all the foreign nations in Siberia; and thoſe Tartars who are Mahometans, are ſtill more ſo than the Pagan Tartars; of theſe there are many different hords or nations. The third principal claſs of inhabitants who live in Siberia, are the Ruſſians, of whom great numbers have ſettled here ſince the conqueſt of this country; but moſt of them, from time to time, fled to Siberia from other provinces; ſince their eſtabliſhment, they have founded a great many towns, oſtrogs, and villages, which, according to their cuſtom, are built and fortified with timber. Moſt of the villages are called after the names of the peaſants by whom they were firſt built, and but few from the rivulets on which they ſtand. The Siberian dialect in the villages is very different from the language commonly ſpoken in Ruſſia, and is corrupted with abundance of words never uſed in that country. Sauntering, drunkenneſs, and debauchery, univerſally prevail throughout all Siberia, ſo that in many parts of it, one meets with few perſons who are free from the venereal diſtemper. Dr. Buſching ſays, the notion believed and propagated by foreigners, that the criminals exiled by the Ruſſian court to Siberia, whoſe number is very conſiderable, are obliged, daily, or weekly, to catch, and deliver in, a certain number of ſables, is a vulgar error; for that is an exerciſe to which they are little accuſtomed. Theſe unhappy exiles are diſpoſed of in the following manner:—ſome, who are ſent hither as ſtate priſoners, are ſtrongly guarded in fortified houſes, and maintained at the expence of the crown; others enjoy their liberty, but under ſome reſtrictions: others again are ſent hither into ſlavery, to work in the mines, fortifications, &c. Several decayed merchants, who are exiled to Siberia, as debtors to the crown, meet with more favourable opportunities of getting money, and gradually retrieving their affairs, than if they had continued in Ruſſia; and they are not debarred from theſe opportunities when they offer. To ſuch induſtrious perſons, Siberia muſt be looked upon rather as a deſirable and advantageous country, than a wretched place of baniſhment. A very conſiderable trade is carried on in Siberia, which is much facilitated by the many navigable rivers that water every part of this country. By means of their commerce with the Chineſe, foreign European goods are often ſold in the towns of Siberia, nearly at the ſame rate as at Peterſburgh and Moſcow. There is not a city in Ruſſia, from which merchants do not travel to Siberia with foreign goods. Theſe traders diſpoſe of their commodities partly among the inhabitants of the Siberian towns, but moſtly to the Chineſe merchants, who frequent the great yearly fairs in Siberia, and purchaſe ſome of their commodities in return. All Siberia is at preſent under the Ruſſian dominion, and was reduced under that government about the cloſe of the 16th century, in the following manner: In the reign of the czar Iwan Baſilowitz II. and Feoder Iwanowitz, his ſucceſſor, Jermak Timiofevitz, a Don-Coſak, at the head of ſome thouſands of Coſaks, terribly ravaged the countries which lie about the rivers Oka and Volga, ſacking and plundering the towns, and deſtroying every thing before him. But at laſt, he was driven to ſuch extremities by the troops ſent againſt him, that his retreat to the country of the Coſaks was cut off. After a loſs of the greateſt part of his army, he croſſed the rivers Kama and Tſhuſowaia, and by the aſſiſtance of a certain ſtrobinow, who was a ſovereign of a vaſt tract of land near the Tſhuſowaia, he embarked with the eight hundred Coſaks ſtill remaining, and other auxiliaries, on the river Tura; laid ſiege to the town of Onzigidin, at preſent called Tiumen, and made himſelf maſter of it. He afterwards even took the city of Toboiſk, out of which he drove the Kuzium Kan. Theſe two were then the only towns in Siberia. Jermak had, indeed, got them into his power: but he very well perceived that he ſhould not be able to keep in awe the vaſt number of Mahometan Tartars who inhabited this country. This induced him to ſend to Moſcow, Altanai Sultan, ſon to the Kuſium Kan, whom he had taken priſoner, with a tender of his conqueſt to the Ruſſian court, on condition that the Czar ſhould grant him a free pardon. This favour was eaſily obtained, and a good body of troops were ſent to take poſſeſſion of the country. From this epoch, the Ruſſians have been continually extending their dominions in Siberia. Soon after, Jermak, being on an expedition with ſome ſhips on the river Irtiſch, was, in the night-time, ſurpriſed by the Tartars, and, with moſt of his people, cut to pieces: his memory is, to this day, held in great veneration in Siberia. As the Coſaks had been the inſtruments of his conqueſt, his honour was conferred upon them; namely, that all troops kept up by the Ruſſians, in Siberia, ſhould be incorporated with the Coſaks, and bear their name: hence the Siberian militia, to this day, are ſtyled Coſaks. Siberia is now divided into the governments of Tobolſk, Kolivan, and Irkutſk, which are again ſubdivided into provinces and diſtricts.

SIBILIAKOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 28 miles N. Tara.

SIBOURNE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of a ſmall river, oppoſite St. Jean de Luz.

SIBU, one of the Philippine Iſlands, about 80 leagues in circumference. The principal production is a ſpecies of grain, called borona, which ſerves inſtead of rice; cotton, tobacco, wax, and civet. *Long.* 140. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 20. N.

SIBU, or *Zibu*, or *Sogbu*, a town in the iſland of Sibu, containing 5000 houſes; the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a governor. In this town, Magellan, the celebrated circumnavigator, died.

SICAL, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, on the north coaſt of the province of Yucatan: 70 miles WNW. Merida.

SICCACOLTUM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Condapilly, on the left ſide of the Kiſtnah: 35 miles SSW. Ellore.

SICHEM, or *Sichen*, a town of Brabant, on the Demer: 30 miles NE. Bruſſels, and 14 NE. Louvain.

SICHERSREUTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth: 3 miles SE. Bayreuth,

SICHILI, a town of the iſland of Sicily, in the vally of Noto: 4 miles S. Modica.

SICHLAN, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Ochotſkoi Sea, *Long.* 170. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 59. 28. N.

SICHOUI-LO HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, near the Sea of Japan: 670 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 148. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

SICHROW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 3 miles NNW. Turnau.

SICHU, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaſteca.

SICIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 10 miles W. Cangiano.

SICILY, an iſland in the Mediterranean; anciently, if we may give credit to the ancients, joined to the continent of Italy, from which it is now ſeparated by the Straits of Meſſina, about ſeven miles acroſs. It is the largeſt of all the iſlands in the Mediterranean, being about 156 miles in length, and 85 in breadth. Sicily, on account of its form being ſomewhat triangular, was called *Trinacria* and *Triquetra*, The ancient name of this iſland was *Sicania*, from its inhabitants, the Sicanii; but the Sic coming hither, and making themſelves maſters of the greateſt part of th iſland, gave it the name of Sicilia. In ſucceeding ages, ſome Grecian co lonies ſettled here, and, ſpreading over a great part of the country, the language, for a long time, was the vernacular dialect, till, at laſt, th iſland fell under the dominion of the Romans. Sicily is ſo hot a country that even in the beginning of January the ſhade is refreſhing; and it only for a few days in March that any chilling winds are felt, and then little fire ſuffices to baniſh the cold. The only appearance of winter toward the ſummit of Mount Etna, where ſnow falls, and is preſerved b the inhabitants. They dig pits in the open air, and in them lay the ſno with ſtraw or ſtubble, and ſalt, ſtratum ſuper ſtratum, and then again cov the place with earth. In ſummer, when ſnow is wanted to cool liquor one of theſe heaps of earth is opened on one ſide, and the quantity ſnow required being taken out, the hole is immediately cloſed. Thoug the iſland appears as one entire rock, the ſoil is exceedingly fertile; a ciently, it was ſtyled the granary of Rome, and, at preſent, amidſt a ſu ficient plenty of grain for home conſumption, it exports great quantiti to the kingdom of Naples, which otherwiſe would be diſtreſſed. It i however, far from being ſo well cultivated as formerly; ſeveral tracts l ing waſte, eſpecially in the weſtern part. Its wine is excellent, as are al the fruits of moſt kinds, in which it abounds, together with oil, hone ſalt, ſaffron, and ſugar: the latter chiefly produced in the neighbourhoo of Mount Ætna. All the coaſts afford good fiſheries, particularly f tunnies; the cattle are very fine, and all ſorts of game are in conſiderab plenty. Great profits are made of ſilk, the cultivation of which was fi introduced in the year 1130, by Roger, who, returning from an expeditio into the Holy Land, and in which he had taken Athens, Corinth, a Thebes, brought back with him ſome perſons well verſed in the managi of ſilk; hence it ſoon ſpread into Naples, the Milaneſe, Spain, a the French provinces bordering on Italy. In this iſland are found ge and valuable ſtones, as agate, porphyry, jaſper, lapis lazuli, marble, a alabaſter; and it is no leſs rich in metals and minerals, as gold, ſilve copper, tin, lead, iron, and alum, with medicinal ſprings. Different co lonies, from Greece, formed different ſtates, the moſt powerful of whi was Syracuſa. The Romans and the Carthaginians a long time diſput the ſovereignty; the Romans, at length, became conquerors, and Sici was ſubject to them till the year 440, when the iſland was invaded by t Vandals, who were driven away by Belliſarius, and it became a part of t Eaſtern empire till the year 828. It was then conquered by the Saracen who, in their turn, were driven out by a Norman prince, Roger, the ſon Tancred, who took the title of count of Sicily, in the year 1080. H ſon, Roger, united Sicily with Naples, and was crowned king of bo Sicilies, in the year 1130. His deſcendants had the ſame title. T French, under the conduct of Charles, brother of St. Louis, conquered from the Norman princes. Charles was hated by the Sicilians; they we prepared for a revolt, and a conſpiracy was formed, under the conduct John di Procida. In the year 1282, on the evening of Eaſter-day, as t French and Sicilians were going in proceſſion to the church of Monrea in the neighbourhood of Palermo, a bride happened to paſs by with h train, when one Droguet, a Frenchman, inſtantly ran to her, and began uſe her in a rude manner, under pretence of ſearching for concealed ar A young Sicilian, flaming with reſentment, ſtabbed Droguet to the hear a tumult enſued, and two hundred Frenchmen were ſlain on the ſp The enraged populace now ran to the city, crying aloud, "Kill t French! kill the French!" and, without any diſtinction of age or ſe murdered every perſon of that nation found in Palermo. The ſame fu ſpread itſelf through the whole iſland, and produced a general maſſac The rage of the conſpirators was ſo great, that they did not even ſp their own relations, but ripped up women with child by Frenchmen, a daſhed the half-formed infants againſt the walls; whilſt the prieſts, cat ing the general phrenzy, butchered all their French penitents. This m ſacre has been denominated *The Sicilian Veſpers.* Peter, king of Arag who had married the daughter of Mainfroy, the former uſurper of Sici ſupported the Sicilians in their rebellion, and openly claimed the kingdo in right of his wife. The Sicilians received him with open arms. was crowned at Palermo; and Charles of Anjou was obliged to aband the iſland, after having beſieged Meſſina, for ſix weeks, in vain. Pe tranſmitted Sicily to his deſcendants. Ferdinand V. united it with N ples, from which it has hardly ſince been ſeparated; except a ſhort ti that the duke of Savoy was made king of Sicily. It is governed by a vi roy, and the ſeat of government is at Palermo.

SICLOS, a town of Hungary. where is a caſtle ſituated on a mo tain, in which the emperor Sigiſmund was impriſoned. In the year 15 it was taken by the Turks, through the treachery of the commanda and recovered by the Imperialiſts in the year 1664: 12 miles S. Funfk chen, and 64 SE. Caniſcha.

SICON, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 125 miles WSW. Havann

SIDDAPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 10 m SW. Periapatam.

SIDDINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 3 miles SSW. Buren.

SIDERO, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Candia: 14 miles ENE. Settia.

SIDERO-CANSA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 32 miles ESE. Saloniki.

SIDERS, a town of Swiſſerland, and principal place of a dixain, in the Valais: 8 miles E. Sion.

SIDI-GAZI, a town of Aſiàtic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 4 miles NE. Kintaja.

SIDLEY HILLS, hills of Scotland, in the ſouth-weſt part of the county of Angus: 6 miles NNW. Dundee.

SIDMOUTH, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated at the mouth of a ſmall river, on the Engliſh Channel. It was formerly a good port; but the harbour has long been choked up, and is only frequented by fiſhing-ſmacks. Much company reſort thither in the ſummer for the purpoſe of ſea-bathing: 14 miles SE. Exeter, and 158 WSW. London.

SIDNA-HINES, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, in the province of Temeſna, near the ſea coaſt.

SIDNEY, a town of the iſland of Cape Breton: 20 miles N. Louiſburg.

SIDNEY COVE, ſee *Sydney Cove*.

SIDON, ſee *Saida*.

SIDRA (*Gulf of*), a large bay of the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Tripoli, anciently called *Syrtis*, extending from *Long*. 15. 30. to 19. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 31. to 33. 30. N.

SIEBELN, or *Siebenlehn*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 1 mile S. Noſſen.

SIEBER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Oder: 5 miles S. Oſterode.

SIECHAM-HOTUN, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the Sea of Japan: 238 miles N. Kin-ki-tao. *Long*. 145. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. 24. N.

SIEDE, a ſmall river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Weſer: 2 miles S. Hoya.

SIEDENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: 9 miles SSW. Hoya.

SIEGBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 14 miles SE. Cologn, and 6 NE. Bonn. *Long*. 24. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 58. N.

SIEGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Siegen, giving name to a branch of the Houſe of Naſſau. In the neighbourhood are ſome conſiderable iron mines and forges: 37 miles E. Bonn, and 34 NW. Wetzlar. *Long*. 25. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 48. N.

SIEGES (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 8 leagues WSW. Troyes, and 3 ESE. Sens.

SIEGSTADT, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 58 miles N. Chriſtiania.

SIELE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 56 miles NE. Brzeſc.

SIEN-KU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 18 miles WSW. Tai-tcheou.

SIENNA, or *Siena*, a city of Italy, and capital of a diſtrict, in the duchy of Tuſcany. This diſtrict, called *Sienneſe*, or *Territorio di Sienna*, was once a free republic: conquered by the emperor Charles V. in the year 1554, whoſe ſon, Philip II. king of Spain, ceded all parts except the Stato-de-gli-Præſidii, to Coſmo I. duke of Florence. The city is pleaſantly built on three hills, in a healthy ſituation: the houſes are of brick, and the ſtreets paved with the ſame. It is nearly five miles in circumference, but not peopled in proportion to its ſize; the inhabitants ſcarcely exceeding 17,000. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the cathedral is a fine Gothic building, coated with black and white marble, within and without. The great portal was begun in the year 1284, after the deſigns of Giovanni da Piſa, and finiſhed, in 1333, by Agoſtino and Agnolo, Sienneſe architects. The front is prodigiouſly loaded with ornaments. All the work of the inſide is moſt highly finiſhed, as the carving, in wood, of the choir; the ſculpture, in marble, of the pulpit; and, eſpecially, the hiſtorical engraving of the pavement, repreſenting, in chiaro-oſcuro the moſt remarkable ſtories of the Old and New Teſtament. From an aperture in the choir-pavement may be ſeen St. John's church which lies directly underneath. Its entrance is without, on the hill; and thus one church may be ſaid to ſtand on another. Near the cathedral is the archbiſhop's palace, and oppoſite to it a large and well endowed hoſpital, founded by a ſhoe-maker: here are alſo a great many other churches and convents The church of the Dominicans is remarkable for a very ancient picture of wood, repreſenting the Virgin with the infant Jeſus in her arms, by Guido Saneſe: it is dated 1221, and is in the Venturini chapel: though ſo ancient, it is ſtill in good preſervation. The univerſity was founded by Charles V. The German ſtudents enjoy particular privileges, which they derive from the ſame emperor. In the 15th century, the academy of the Intronari was here founded. This city ſtill retains ſome ſhadow of its former republican liberty, which may appear from the manner of electing its council, which conſiſts of nine perſons, ſtyled Excelenzi; but whoſe power the Great Duke has very much curtailed. The caſtle, built at one end of the city, in order to curb the inhabitants, is of no great ſtrength. Near it is the univerſity's academy for martial exerciſes. Many nobility reſide here, who have a caſino, or aſſembly, of both ſexes, and it is generallay allowed, that the Italian language is in no part of Italy, ſpoken with greater purity: 54 miles S. Bologna, 79 NNW. Rome, and 27 S. Florence. *Long*. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 21. N.

SIENNE, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, near Havre.

SIENNESE. ſee *Sienna*.

SIENNOI, a town of Ruſſia in the government of Mogilev: 60 miles NNW. Mogilev. *Long*. 46. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 30. N.

SIEN-TCHING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 23 miles NW. Long-Kouang.

SIEN-YEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 22 miles N. Siuen-tcheou.

SIEOU, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 381 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 135. 18. E Ferro. *Lat*. 33. 45. N.

SIEOU-GIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 15 miles NW. Yong-ngan.

SIEOU-OU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 36 miles SW. Vue-kiun.

SIEOU-YUEN-HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 330 miles E. Peking. *Long*. 140. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 18. N.

SIEPERNOI-PESOK, a ſmall ſandy iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long*. 124. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 71. 30. N.

SIER, a river of Savoy, which riſes about ſix miles SE. Thonnes, and runs into the Rhone, near Seiſſel.

SIERCK, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thionville, near the Moſelle river: 3 leagues NNE. Thionville, and 7 SSW. Treves.—This town was taken by the Pruſſians, under the command of the duke of Brunſwick, on the 15th of Auguſt, 1792.

SIERNDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles NW. Korn-Neuburg.

SIERNING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles SW. Ebenfurth.

SIERO, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſtutia: 9 miles NNE. Oviedo.

SIERRA D'ADRIANA, mountains of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, which took their name from the hermit Adrian. The road leading over it to Alaba and Old Caſtile, is very difficult to travellers. At the very beginning of it is a dark ſpace, between forty and fifty paces in length, cut through a rock; after which we aſcend up a hill, which is reckoned the higheſt among the Pyrennées. Theſe mountains are but little inhabited: a few ſhepherds' huts only being to be ſeen: 6 leagues S. Toloſa.

SIERRA DE COBRE, a mountain of the iſland of Cuba: 15 miles W. St. Jago.

SIERRA DE GUADARAMA, a mountain of Spain, in the ſouth part of Old Caſtile: 15 miles S. Segovia.

SIERRA LEONA, a country of Africa, in Upper Guinea; ſo called becauſe it is mountainous, and the mountains abound in lions: it is compoſed of ſeveral ſtates or kingdoms, and is well watered by a river of the ſame name, at the mouth of which an aſſociation of Engliſh gentlemen have eſtabliſhed a ſettlement, on land purchaſed of the prince of the country. This company was incorporated by act of parliament, in the year 1791. A conſiderable number of whites and free negroes were conveyed thither from Nova Scotia, beſides many who went from England. At firſt the new ſettlers ſeem to have ſuffered from the want of proper habitations during the rainy ſeaſon, but ſubſequent accounts have been more favourable. In the month of December 1793, the natives continued perfectly friendly; the neighbouring chiefs ſhowed every deſire of being connected with the company; ſome had ſent their children to be educated at Sierra Leona, and many others propoſed to ſend them in the enſuing dry ſeaſon. The rainy ſeaſon had paſſed over without any conſiderable mortality; and the Nova Scotia coloniſts had maintained their health, and appeared to have become well inured to the climate. The trade was much more briſk: the cultivation was advancing, both in the colony and parts adjacent; and there appears to have been no difficulty in procuring the native labourers. The rice, cotton, and other articles in the company's plantation, had thrived exceedingly, the ſugar-cane excepted, which had been hurt by the white ants, The ſchool of the company contained between 300 and 400 children, chiefly Nova Scotians, who appear to have made full as much improvement as is common in European ſchools, under ſimilar circumſtances. The colony had gradually improved in order, and appeared to be advancing in every reſpect. Sierra Leona river abounds in fiſh, but is much infeſted with alligators. The country adjacent produces abundance of millet and rice; and the woods are filled with parrots of various kinds, and other beautiful birds: ſerpents are found; ſome of a very large ſize, and numerous wild beaſts, ſuch as lions, tigers, elephants, wild boars, and monkies.

SIERRA LEONA, a river of Africa, called alſo *Riomba* and *Tagrin*, which runs into the Atlantic Ocean, about 8 miles broad at its mouth. *Long.* 12. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 22. N.

SIERRA MORENA, a mountain, or rather a chain of mountains of Spain, between the provinces of Cordova and Jaen to the ſouth, and Eſtramadura and La Mancha to the north. A few years ago, this diſtrict was the dread of travellers. M. le Maur, a Frenchman, who for a long time has been one of the corps of engineers in Spain, was choſen in the year 1779, by the count de Florida Blanca, to render practicable a road the moſt frequented of any in the kingdom, and he has made it one of the fineſt in Europe. Several new ſettlements have been formed, and new towns founded in this barbarous diſtrict.

SIERRA NEVADA, mountains of Spain: 20 miles E. Grenada.

SIERRA DE TORQUINO, a mountain of the iſland of Cuba: 25 miles S. Bayamo.

SIERSBERG, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sar-Louis, near the river Nied: 1½ league NNW. Sar-Louis, and 2½ NNE. Bouzonville.

SIERSHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 2 miles NW. Newſtadt.

SIETAMO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 5 miles E. Hueſca.

SIEVE, a river of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, which runs into the Arno.

SIEVERNOIPESOK, a ſmall ſandy iſland, in the Frozen Ocean, near the continent of Ruſſia. *Long.* 123. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 76. 54. N.

SIEVERO VOSTOCHNOI, a cape on the north coaſt of Ruſſia, called *Cape Taimura*, by captain King. *Long.* 119. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 78. N.

SIEVERO ZAPADNOI, a cape on the north coaſt of Ruſſia. *Long.* 112. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 77. N.

SIG, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, about 40 miles in circumference: 40 miles W. Povenetz.

SIGAGIK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the ſea coaſt: 14 miles SW. Smyrna.

SIGEAN, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Narbonne, near which Charles Martel defeated the Saracens in the year 1737: 3 leagues S. Narbonne, and 6½ N. Perpignan.

SIGENBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Ambs: 4 miles S. Abenſperg, and 20 E. Ingolſtadt.

SIGET, a town of Hungary, on the frontiers of Poland, near the ſource of the Theyſſe: 50 miles E. Munkacz.

SIGET, ſee *Ziget*.

SIGILMESSA, ſee *Sugulmeſſa*.

SIGMARINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, inveſted in the houſe of Hohenzollern, on the Danube: 44 miles S. Stuttgart, and 26 N. Conſtance. *Long.* 26. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

SIGNAU, a town of Swiſſerland, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the canton of Berne: 12 miles SE. Berne.

SIGNES, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brignoles: 4 leagues SW. Brignoles.

SIGNY L'ABBAYE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: 2 leagues SW. Charleville.

SIGNY LE PETIT, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy: 3 leagues WSW. Rocroy.

SIGOULES (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: 2½ leagues S. Bergerac.

SIGRI, a town on the north-weſt part of the iſland of Mitilena, in the Grecian Archipelago.

SIGTUNA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, ſituated on a creek: 10 miles N. Stockholm.

SIGTUND, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 15 miles S. Upſal.

*Siguença*, a city of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſituated at the edge of a mountain, near the ſource of the river Henares, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Toledo, with an univerſity, founded in the year 1441, by cardinal Ximenes. It contains three churches, three convents, two hoſpitals, a ſtrong caſtle, an arſenal, and between 700 and 800 houſes: 56 miles NE. Madrid, and 80 SSE. Burgos. *Long.* 13. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

SIHASTRIA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 34 miles W. Zuczava.

SI-HIAM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 37 miles ESE. Han-tchong.

SI-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-
42 miles W. Oei.

SI-HOA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of H
nan: 32 miles ESE. Hin.

SIHON, or *Gibon*, or *Amu*, a large river of Aſia, which riſes in Bu
haria, and runs into the Lake Aral: formerly it emptied itſelf into
Caſpian Sea, but the Tartars, to free themſelves from pirates, changed i
courſe.

SI-KIANG, or *Weſt River*, a river of China, which riſes near Fong
tcheou, in the province of Quang-tong, and runs into the ſea, ſouth
Canton.

SIKINO, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, long celebrated for i
wine. This iſland is about 20 miles in circumference: there is ſtill ſo
wine made here, and the wheat produced, is ſuppoſed to be the beſt in t
Archipelago: the cotton is in ſmall quantities, but figs are abundant. He
is no harbour. The town of the ſame name with the iſland, is ſituated
a rock, which hangs over the ſea, and contains only about 200 inhabitan
*Long.* 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 43. N.

SIKNA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Zila:
miles SW. Batuſzani.

SIKTATZKOI, a town of Ruſſia, on the Lena: 140 miles N. Z
ganſk. *Long.* 139. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 20. N.

SIL, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Limat, about a mi
below Zurich.

SILAI, a town of Hungary: 32 miles S. Zatmar.

SILAVENGO, a town of Italy, in the Novareſe: 10½ miles NW. Nova

SILAUNA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 40 miles W
Nicopoli.

SILBACH, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhi
and duchy of Weſtphalia, in which is found lead ore mixed with ſilver:
miles S. Brilon.

SILBEREGG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia:
miles NW. Ebernſtein.

SILBERSTRASS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxon
and circle of Erzgeburg: 4 miles SSE. Zwickau.

SILCHESTER, a village of England, in the county of Hants, once
celebrated city, and ſaid to have been the place where Arthur was crowned
10 miles SW. Reading, and 48 W. London.

SILDE REVEL, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands belonging to Denmark, i
the Scaggerac: 6 miles S. Leſſoe.

SILE, a river of Italy, in the Treviſan, which paſſes by Trevigio, a
runs into the Adriatic, oppoſite the ſmall iſland of Torcello.

SILEIN, a town of Hungary: 14 miles ENE. Boleſko.

SILESIA (*Duchy of*), a country of Europe, bounded on the north b
the marquiſate of Brandenburg, on the eaſt by Poland, on the ſouth b
Hungary, from which it is ſeparated by a chain of mountains and a wi
derneſs or thicket, about 4 miles broad, and on the weſt by Moravia, Lu
ſatia, and Bohemia. To the weſt and ſouth Sileſia is environed by a chai
of hills, for height and extent ſome of the moſt remarkable in all Europ
This chain is called the *Sudenſche Gebirge*, or *Sudet Mountains*, and com
mences at Friedberg, in Luſatia, forming two ridges. The firſt of theſ
which is in Sileſia, paſſes through the principality of Jauer and Schweid
nitz, into the principality of Munſterberg and the county of Glatz, bei
about 60 miles in length, and dividing Sileſia from Bohemia, on whi
account it is generally called the *Boheimiſche Gebirge*. A conſiderable pa
of it, however, lying in the principality of Jauer, is known by the name
the *Rieſengebirge*, or Giant Mountain, the higheſt peak of which is the *Schne
koppe*, or Snow Head, otherwiſe called the *Rieſenkoppe*, or Giant's Head. Th
ridge, or rather a part of it, is likewiſe ſtyled the *Montes Riphæ*, or mo
properly *Riphæi*. The ſecond ridge of the Sudet chain begins in the pri
cipality of Munſterberg, at the end of the firſt, and paſſing through t
principalities of Neiſſe, Jagerndorf, Troppau, and Teſchen, terminates
Jablunka, about 96 miles in length. This ridge is called the *Moravi
Gebirge*. Near Jablunka, alſo, in the principality of Teſchen, begins t
Hungarian or Crapak chain, which afterwards divides Poland and Hung
ry. In the above-mentioned mountains, and all over that part of Up
Sileſia lying towards Moravia and Hungary, the winter ſets in earlier, is
longer continuance, and much more ſevere, than in the levels. In th
very months, when, at the foot of the Rieſengebirge and the Geſenk, eve
thing is covered with ice and ſnow, the trees at Breſlaw are in full verdu
in winter. The ſandy parts of the principality of Glogau, and beyond t
Oder, towards Poland, with the mountainous tracts, which is of conſid
rable extent, produce but little; beſides which, their grain alſo is
ſhort of a ſufficiency for the inhabitants. This deficiency, however,
good years, is compenſated by the fertility of the other and larger part
Sileſia, which, excluſive of wheat, rye, barley, and oats, yield likew
maize or Turkey wheat, ſpelt, buck-wheat, millet, linſeed, peas, a
beans. The culinary vegetables about Breſlau, Brieg, Neiſſe, Franke
ſtein, and Lignitz, are excellent, and the neighbourhood of Grunberg
Lower Beuthen afford plenty of fine fruits. Such ſpots, likewiſe, as

unfit for tillage, or not duly improved that way, either make good paſture-grounds, or are covered with wood, inſomuch, that there is ſcarcely any part of Sileſia which may be ſaid to be abſolutely uſeleſs and barren. Of flax, too, here is abundance, but hemp not in ſuch plenty as is wrought, conſiderable quantities of that commodity being imported from Hungary and Poland. Hops, likewiſe, are ſeen every where, but moſt principally abound near Munſterberg. Madder, which was firſt brought hither in the 16th century, by a Flemiſh merchant, is cultivated with ſuch ſucceſs about Breſlaw, Lignitz, Wohlau, and Strelen, as to form one of their moſt conſiderable exports. Scharte, a yellow dye, is found in plenty, beſides which are tobacco-plantations, but the ſaffron of the country has little to recommend it. In many ſeaſons the wine here may be drank with pleaſure, eſpecially when it has continued for ſome years in the cellar. In the mountains and Upper Sileſia, tar, pitch, and reſin, is made from the pine, and fir and the larch-tree yields turpentine. From theſe reſinous trees, eſpecially the trunks of the coarſer pines, the inhabitants among the mountains make a lamp-black. Yet, however great the plenty of wood for all uſes may have been in Sileſia, and in many places ſtill continues; in other parts, particularly on this ſide of the Oder, it ſenſibly diminiſhes. Terra ſigillata is found near Strigau and many other places, but inſtead of being uſed as a medicine, is principally applied towards the making of an earthen-ware. In the mountains are found agate, jaſper, and even ſome gems, particularly amethyſt of an uncommon hardneſs and beauty; and diamonds near Prieberg, in the principality of Brieg. Here are quarries of lime-ſtone, other ſtones for ornament and building, and mill-ſtones. Here are mines of gold and ſilver, copper, lead, and iron: vitriol is likewiſe found in ſeveral places. Their breeding of horned cattle extends no farther than what is juſt neceſſary for the plough, and a ſufficiency of milk, butter, and cheeſe; and their oxen are ſtill fewer in number, on which account the markets are principally ſupplied from Poland and Hungary. The moſt noted of theſe ox markets are thoſe of Brieg, Breſlau, and Schweidnitz, where formerly, annually, it was uſual to ſee 10 or 12, or 15,000 head of Poliſh and Hungarian cattle, and ſometimes even more. The ſtuds here breed many fine and ſtout horſes, but the country does not afford a ſufficiency, wherefore beſides thoſe bought up at Franckfort fair, great numbers are brought hither likewiſe from Lithuania. The inhabitants of the hilly tracts keep goats, and eſtimate the profit of two good ones to be equal to that of a cow, a great deal of cheeſe being made of their milk. The breed of ſheep here alſo is very profitable, on account of the excellency of their wool. Theſe ſheep are ſhorn twice a year, but the ſummer-wool is reckoned preferable to that of the winter, though ſomewhat lighter. The wild beaſts of this country, whoſe ſkins are valuable, are lynxes, which frequent only the mountainous parts, foxes, weaſels, otters, and beavers, but theſe in no great number. In the Oder are caught ſalmon and ſturgeon, the latter of which are ſometimes exceedingly large; zante, ſkate, from forty to fifty pounds and upwards; lampreys, &c. The other rivers here, but more eſpecially the lakes and ponds, abound in various kinds of fiſh, ſuch as pike, carp, trout, mullets, &c. The breeding of bees in this country is not ſo conſiderable as to anſwer the conſumption of honey and wax, for which reaſon great quantities of both are imported from Poland; but their culture of ſilk is in a fair way of being carried to its utmoſt extent. The inhabitants of Sileſia are of different ſects in their religion. Frederick II. at the peace of Berlin, in the year 1742, promiſed that the Popiſh religion ſhould remain in *ſtatu quo*, though without detriment to the freedom of conſcience of the Proteſtants inhabitants, or to his own prerogative as ſovereign. This promiſe has accordingly taken place ſo happily, that all parties enjoy a perfect liberty of conſcience. The principal manufactures in Sileſia are thoſe of thread, twine, linen, flax, and damaſk. The principal exports are madder, mill-ſtones, thread, yarn, linen, veils, wool, and woollen cloth, with ſtuffs and paper. Since Sileſia has fallen under the dominion of the kings of Pruſſia, commerce has been conſiderably improved, and many excellent regulations have been made for that purpoſe. The ancient inhabitants of this country were the Lygii and Quadi, till about the middle of the 6th century, when the Slavi having overrun the country of the latter, a part of it came to Poland, and was called *Zlezia*. Under the Poliſh ſovereignty, Sileſia received the Poliſh language, manners, and uſages, with the Chriſtian religion. In the year 1138, by the partition made of the territories of Boleſlaus III. king of Poland, among his ſons, the eldeſt, named Wladiſlaus II. beſides the provinces of Cracow, Siradia, and Pomerania, obtained likewiſe Sileſia, with the chief ſhare in the government. In the 14th century, John, king of Bohemia, availed himſelf of ſome diviſions and occurrences, by which Sileſia had been weakened, to bring it under his dominion, in which he ſucceeded; for, from the year 1342, all the dukes of Sileſia, two only excepted, ſubmitted, one after another, to hold their territories in fief from him, with a reſerve only of the moſt conſiderable regalia. On the death of the emperor Charles VI. in the year 1740, Frederick II. king of Pruſſia, laid claim to the principalities of Lignitz, Brieg, and Wohlau; and his claims were ſo effectually ſupported by the march of an army into Sileſia, that Maria Thereſa, daughter and heireſs to the emperor Charles VI. and queen of Hungary and Bohemia, by a preliminary treaty at Breſlau, which was ſoon followed by a ratification of the ſame at the peace of Berlin, did, on behalf of herſelf, her heirs and ſucceſſors, of both ſexes, for ever cede to the king of Pruſſia, and his heirs and ſucceſſors, of both ſexes, with entire ſovereignty and independency of the crown of Bohemia the countries of Upper and Lower Sileſia, together with the diſtrict of Katſcher, formerly belonging to Moravia, as alſo the county of Glatz; reſerving, however, to herſelf the principality of Teſchen, with the lordſhips annexed thereto, the part of the principalities of Troppau and Jagerndorf beyond the Oppa, the part of the principality of Neiſſe bordering on Moravia, and a ſmall diſtrict belonging to Moravia, with ſome frontier towns. Sileſia was never immediately connected with the empire, having at no time been an imperial fief, nor obtained a ſeat or vote in the diet. Neither has it been ever ſubject to the ſupreme tribunals of the empire, ſo that here the imperial laws are of no force; and though in the ancient matriculas of the years 1431, 1447, 1471, 1481, it ſtands aſſeſſed with Bohemia, Moravia, and Luſatia, this was afterwards diſcontinued; yet when it came to be annexed to the crown of Bohemia, it acquired a mediate conjunction with the empire: and, in the year 1708, when the emperor Joſeph reaſſumed his ſeat and vote in the electoral college, as elector of Bohemia, he engaged both for that kingdom as well as for all the territories appertaining thereto; conſequently, therefore, for Sileſia alſo to pay to the ſeveral impoſts and taxes of the empire and the circle the aſſeſſment of an elector, with 300 guilders beſides, annually to the chamber of Wetzlar. On the other hand, the Germanic body obliged itſelf to take into its defence and protection the kingdom of Bohemia, with all its incorporated territories, and, of courſe, Sileſia; in which mediate conjunction with the empire the Bohemian part of Sileſia ſtill continues; whereas the king of Pruſſia, having obtained the greater part of this country with entire ſovereignty, and abſolutely independent of the crown of Bohemia, governs it accordingly, as a ſtate abſolutely free and diveſted of the leaſt connection with the empire: but, in the year 1751, the empire becoming a guarantee to his Pruſſian majeſty for the ſecure poſſeſſion of the duchy of Sileſia, a proviſo was made for its rights conſequential to ſuch an engagement. Ever ſince the cloſe of the 12th century, Sileſia has been divided into Upper and Lower, and this diviſion is ſtill in uſe. Lower Sileſia contains thirteen principalities, the names of which are as follows, viz. Breſlaw, Brieg, Glogau, Jauer, Lignitz, Munſterberg, Glatz, Neiſſe, Oels, Sagan, Schweidnitz, Wohlau, Trachenberg, and Carolath; the free ſtandeſherrſchafts or lordſhips of Wartenberg, Militſch, and Goſchutz; and many minderherrſchaften or inferior lordſhips. To Upper Sileſia belong the ſix principalities of Teſchen, Troppau, Jagerndorf, Oppeln, Ratibor, and Bilitz, the free ſtandeſherrſchafts of Pleſz and Beuthen, and certain minderherrſchafts. At preſent under two ſovereigns, the capital diviſions muſt neceſſarily be into that of Pruſſian and Bohemian: Breſlau is the capital of Pruſſian Sileſia: the regency of Bohemian Sileſia is erected at Troppau. The whole country is ſaid to contain 180 cities and towns, 4000 villages, and 1,800.000 inhabitants.

SILHET, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict, to which it gives name, in the country of Bengal: 200 miles ENE. Moorſhedabad, and 106 NE. Dacca. *Long*. 91. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 24. 52. N.

SILIFREY, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Baira.

SILIN, or *Abu Ait*, a town of Egypt: 12 miles SSE. Siut.

SI-LING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 20 miles S. Si-long.

SILISTRIA, ſee *Driſtra*.

SILKEBURG, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, with a caſtle, which was formerly of great ſtrength: 18 miles W. Aarhuus.

SILLABAR, or *Cellebar*, a ſea-port town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, with a good and ſafe harbour: 30 miles SSE. Bencoolen.

SILLE LE GILLAUME, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Sarte: 6 leagues NW. Le Mans, and 6 SSW. Alençon. *Long*. 17. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 12. N.

SILLEWOOD, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway: 30 miles NNW. Berghen.

SILLSTEDT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Wernigerode: 3 miles NE. Wernigerode.

SILLY, a rock on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey. 1½ mile S. Noirmont Point.

SILM, or *Cilm Monou*, a country of Africa, near the river Scherbro.

SI-LONG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1115 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 123. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 24. 34. N.

SILVA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kama, near the town of Silva, in the government of Perm.

SILVA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tchuſovaia, 16 miles NE. Perm.

SILVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 12 miles NW. Solikamſk.

SILVA PIANA, a town of Swiſſerland, in the biſhopric of Coire : 16 miles WNW. Bormio.

SILVANEZ, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron : 3 leagues S. St. Afrique.

SILVER RIVER, a river of Ireland, in King's County, which runs into the Broſna, about 8 miles NE Banagher.

SILVERMINES, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tipperray, probably ſo called from its mines of lead, which contains a mixture of ſilver : 5 miles S. Nenagh, and 77 W. Dublin.

SILVES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, containing 1600 inhabitants. It was formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent, and from the year 1188 to the year 1580, was the ſee of a biſhop, afterwards removed to Faro : 5 leagues ENE. Lagos, and 13 W. Tavira. *Long.* 10. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

SILVES, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Atlantic, a little below Villa Nova de Portimao.

SIM, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſei : 6 miles N. Balagovetſchenſkoi. *Long.* 108. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 10. N.

SIMALISCHEVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan : 40 miles SSE. Kolivan.

SIMANCAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Duero. It has a caſtle, in which king Philip II. on account of its ſtrength, ordered the archives of the kingdom to be kept, in the year 1566 : 8 miles SW. Valladolid.

SIMARIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra : 4 miles ENE. St. Severina.

SIMARONES, a town of the iſland of Cuba : 105 miles E. Havanna.

SIMBIRSK, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Volga : 380 miles ESE. Moſcow, and 680 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 66. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 25. N.

SIMBIRSKOE, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by Kazanſkoe, on the weſt by Nizegorodſkoe and Penzenſkoe, on the ſouth by the government of Saratov, and on the eaſt by Uphinſkoe ; about 180 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 140 from north to ſouth. *Long.* 63. to 69. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 20. to 55. 30. N.

SIMERCHEIT, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw : 4 miles N. Melnik.

SIMERING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 4 miles SSE. Vienna.

SIMI, or *Symi*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, between the iſland of Rhodes, and the continent of Aſia : 6 miles N. Rhodes. *Long.* 45. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.

SIMMEN, or *Siben*, a river of Switzerland, which riſes in the mountains between the Valais and the canton of Berne, and runs into the lake of Thun, four miles NNW. Spietz. The vally through which this river runs, is called *Simmenthal.* The ſtupendous heights of the rocks, on each ſide this vally, whence vaſt fragments frequently fall into the road, renders the entrance ſomewhat frightful, eſpecially in ſpring-time, when, by the diſſolution of the ice and ſnows, whole maſſes of rocks are ſeparated from each other, which renders it really dangerous. The rivulet divides the vale into the Upper and Lower, the length of the former of which is not leſs than ſeven hours. Very few places in this long vally ſow either rye, oats, or wheat, but the inhabitants derive great profit from their graſs, which is of an extraordinary richneſs, and breed likewiſe vaſt numbers of cattle, from which they make butter and cheeſe. Of the latter, the better ſort is held in great repute abroad, under the title of *Saan* cheeſe, it being made entirely of cream ; and of the common cheeſe, France and other countries purchaſe conſiderable quantities. The greateſt part of the inhabitants, inſtead of bread, eat the ſecond ſort of cheeſe, with thin barley cakes, while the principal food of the commonalty is potatoes, and their drink milk or whey.

SIMMERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, veſted in the electorate of the Rhine. This town ſuffered much by the French in the year 1689 : 26 miles SSW. Coblentz, and 36 W. Mentz. *Long.* 24. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

SIMOGU, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country, on the Tumbadra : 93 miles NW. Seringapatam, and 86 NNW. Periapatam. *Long.* 75. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 21. N.

SIMONTORNYA, or *Simon Tornya*, or *Simon Thurn*, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the Sarand, with a ſtrong caſtle, taken by the Imperialiſts, in the year 1686 : 32 miles SSW. Buda, and 85 SSE. Vienna.

SIMORI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra : 13 miles NE. Squillace.

SIMORRE, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of L'Iſle en Jourdain : 4½ leagues SE. Auche, and 5 E. Mirande.

SIMPLON, a mountain of Swiſſerland, over which is a paſſage from the Valais, to the duchy of Milan : 31 miles E. Sion.

SIMPSON'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean : miles W. from Carteret's Iſland.

SIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong : 9 miles SW. Fong-tchang.

SIN, or *Barbeſin*, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Senegal which extends about 7 leagues along the coaſt. Joal is the capital. Th land produces abundance of maize, rice, fruit, and cotton.

SINDIZAVA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria : 12 miles E Nicopoli.

SINAI, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, celebrated in ſacred hiſtory 144 miles ESE. Suez.

SINBACH, or *Simpach*, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria : miles S. Landau, and 9 ESE. Dingelfingen.

SIN-TSAI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province o Honan on the river Yu : 32 miles ESE. Yun-hing.

SINCAPOURA, or *Sincapura*, an iſland, with a town of the ſam name, near the ſouth coaſt of Malacca, which gives name to the narrow ſe called the *Straits of Sincapoura. Long.* 103. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 12. N

SIN-CARPOU, a town of Chineſe Tartary : 555 miles ENE. Peking *Long.* 144. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 23. N.

SINCHO, or *Chincho*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Ningo, o the Gold Coaſt ; the inhabitants are principally employed in fiſhing.

SINCKEL, a river of Germany, which joins the Wertach, about miles SSW. from Augſburg.

SINDE, ſee *Indus.*

SINDELFINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, an duchy of Wurtemberg : 6 miles SW. Stuttgard, and 30 E. Baden. *Long* 26. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 41. N.

SINDERINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, an county of Hohenlohe : 6 miles N. Ohringen.

SINDION, a town of Egypt, on the weſt branch of the Nile : 15 mile SE. Foua.

SINDSCHAR, or *Sinja*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Moſul : 30 miles S. Moſul.

SINDY, a country of Aſia, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river Indu from its mouth to the frontiers of Moultan ; and may be reckoned at lea 300 Britiſh miles in length that way. Its breadth is very irregular ; it may be about 160 miles in the wideſt part. On the north-eaſt lie the territories o the Seiks, and on the north, thoſe of the king of Candahar ; on the weſt, is Mecran, a province of Perſia, whoſe prince is tributary to the king of Candahar. A ſandy deſert bounds Sindy on the eaſt, and extends the whole way from the territory of Cutch to the confines of Moultan ; being near 550 Britiſh miles in length, and from 100 to 150 wide. The province of Sindy, in many particulars of ſoil and climate, and in the general appearance of it ſurface, reſembles Egypt ; the lower part of it being compoſed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide *delta* ; while the upper part is a narrow ſlip of country, confined on the Perſian ſide by a ridge or ridges of mountains, and on the other by a ſandy deſert ; the river Indus, equal at leaſt to the Nile, winding through the midſt of this level vally, and annually overflowing it. During great part of the ſouth-weſt monſoon, or at leaſt, in the months of July, Auguſt, and part of September (which i the rainy ſeaſon in moſt other parts of India) the atmoſphere is here generally clouded ; but no rain falls, except very near the ſea. Indeed, very few ſhowers fall during the whole year. Captain Hamilton ſays, that no rain had fallen during the three years preceding his viſit to Tatta. Owing to this and to the neighbourhood of the ſandy deſerts, which bound it o the eaſt, and are not far removed from it, on the north-weſt, the heats are ſo very violent, and the winds from thoſe quarters ſo pernicious, that the houſes are contrived ſo as to be occaſionally ventilated, by means of apertures on the top of them, reſembling the funnels of ſmall chimnies. Nadir Shah, in the year 1739, obtained from the great Mogul, Mahommed Shah, a ceſſion of the province of Sindy, as well as the reſt of the Indian provinces, lying on the weſt of the Indus : and he even viſited Tatta. Abdalla, when he ſeized on the provinces which compoſe his empire, retained the ſovereignty of Sindy alſo : and the prince of this province is, accordingly, tributary to the king of Candahar. The prince is a Mahomedan, and of Abyſſinian extraction : his uſual place of reſidence is at the fort of Hydrabad, ſituated on the Indus, not far above the head of the Delta and in the neighbourhood of the city of Nuſſerpour. The Hindoos, wh were the original inhabitants of Sindy, and were reckoned to out-numbe the Mahometans, in the proportion of ten to one in captain Hamilton's time, are treated with great rigour by their Mahometan governors ; an not permitted to erect any pagodas, or other places of worſhip : and thi ſeverity drives vaſt numbers of them into other countries. Tatta is th capital.

SINES, a ſea port town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura containing about 1400 inhabitants : 13 leagues S. Setuval. *Long.* 9. 45 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

SINESCLA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir 80 miles E. Rabba.

SIN-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 27 miles S. Kan-cheou.

SING, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, built by the Turks, in oppoſition to Cliſſa; the fortifications, indeed, are not much in the modern taſte, but on three ſides of it the rock is almoſt inacceſſible, and the fourth ſide is fortified with a thick wall, and two ſtrong entrenchments, to which the advance is by ladders. Here are two large ciſterns, which are kept filled with freſh water. The Venetians, after taking this place in the year 1686, in order to ſecure it to themſelves, greatly ſtrengthened its fortifications: 16 miles N. Spalatro, and 8 N. Cliſſa.

SING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, and province of Kin-chin; 153 miles SSE. King ki-tao. *Long.* 145. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat* 35. 27. N.

SING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles SE. Long Kouang.

SIN-GAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chen-ſi. Next to Peking this is the largeſt and fineſt city of China; it is built in a great plain, and is the reſidence of the Tſong-tou of the two provinces of Chan-ſi and Se-tchuen, as alſo the governor of the eaſtern part of this province. There are in its juriſdiction ſix cities of the ſecond order, and thirty-one of the third. This city, for ſeveral ages, was the ſeat of the Chineſe emperors, and is yet very populous, and a place of great trade, eſpecially in mules, which they breed up in great numbers and ſend to Peking. The walls of this city, which are well fortified with towers, and ſurrounded with a deep ditch, are about four leagues in circuit, and are very near a ſquare, the ſides being almoſt equal. Some of the gates are very magnificent, and remarkable for their height. There is a ſtrong garriſon of Tartars in this city, commanded by a Tſian-kun, or general of their nation, which are in a ſeparate quarter of the city, from which it is parted by a ſtrong wall. There are a great number of Mandarins here, who are moſtly Tartars: 510 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 14. N.

SIN-GAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 22 miles ENE. Pao-ting.

SINGARPILLY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 23 miles ESE. Chinna Balabaram.

SINGESECKEN, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 46 miles SSW. Drontheim.

SINGILIEV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, on the Volga: 24 miles S. Simbirſk. *Long.* 66. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 1. N.

SINGO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, near Mount Athos.

SINGON, an iſland near the coaſt of Sweden, at the entrance into the Gulf of Finland. *Long.* 18. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 8. N.

SINGOR, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, on the coaſt of Malacca. *Long.* 119. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 6. 40. N.

SINGROWLA, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad, ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of Bahar.

SING-Y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 17 miles N. Kao-tcheou.

SIN-HIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan, on the river Ki: 12 miles SW. Oue-kiun.

SIN-HING, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea: 3 miles S. Tſong-ming. *Long.* 138. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 32. N.

SIN-HING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 27 miles S. Tchao-king.

SIN-HING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1232 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 30. N.

SIN-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 15 miles SW. Khi.

SIN-HOA, a ſea port town of Aſia, in Cochin-china. *Long.* 106. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. N.

SIN-HOA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Lo: 32 miles NNW. Pao-king.

SIN-HOEI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 40 miles NW. Macao.

SIN-HOEI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 45 miles SSE. Tchao-king.

SINIA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, 52 miles N. Berezov. *Long.* 84. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. N.

SINIA STANITZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena, *Long.* 143. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 15. N.

SINIAWADE, a river of Poland, which riſes in the palatinate of Podolia, and joins the Bog: 40 miles ESE. Koniecpole.

SINICA, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina, on the Keowe: 43 miles NW. Peterſburg.

SINIGAGLIA, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino, on the Adriatic. It contains four churches, and ſix convents: 28 miles ESE. Urbino.

SINJIAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 20 miles W. Moſul.

SIN-ING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles ESE. Long-Kouang.

SI-NING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 8 miles NE. Sing-tcheou.

SI-NING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 670 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 119. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

SINING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 25 miles NW. Yu-tcheou.

SINING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 15 miles SW. Te-king.

SINION, a river of China, which runs into the Kialing: 15 miles S. Oei-tcheou.

SINISI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 10½ miles SW. Turſi.

SIN-LO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, on the Chao river: 42 miles SW. Pao-ting-fou.

SINN, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Maine, with the Saal, near Gemunden, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg.

SINN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 40 miles SE. Diarbek.

SIN-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 17 miles W. Ho-nan.

SIN-NHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 20 miles SSW. Ou-kiang.

SINNING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 52 miles S. Tcho-kiang.

SIN-NING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 17 miles ESE. Ta.

SINNING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1162 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 34. N.

SINO, or *Seuno*, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarentum: 7 miles E. Turſi, in the province of Baſilicata.

SINOB, or *Sinope*, a ſea-port town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the ſangiacat of Kiutaja, ſituated near the coaſt of the Black Sea, on the iſthmus of a peninſula, ſix miles in circumference, which ends in a conſiderable cape, with two good harbours. It was the native place of Diogenes, the famous Cynic. Within the walls inhabited only by Turks. The Greeks inhabit one of the fauxbourgs, with a metropolitan, dependent on Conſtantinople. In the environs are ſome mines of copper. The ancient name was *Sinope*, and it owes its flouriſhing ſtate to a colony of Mileſians: 280 miles E. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 52. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 6. N.

SINOGU, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Bednore country: 90 miles NW. Seringapatam, and 50 SE. Bedanore. *Long.* 75. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

SINOPOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 5 miles SW. Oppido.

SIN-PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 35 miles N. Yuen-kiang.

SIN-SI, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles NNE. King-ki-tao.

SIN-SIN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 40 leagues N. Iſpahan.

SINSO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola.

SIN-TAI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 37 miles SE. Tai-ngan.

SIN-TAI-TOUKA, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 16. N.

SINTAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 10 miles SSE. Han.

SIN-TCHANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 45 miles E. Haimen.

SIN-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 37 miles WSW. Choui-tcheou.

SIN-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 42 miles NNW. Tai-tcheou.

SIN-TCHANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1087 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. N.

SIN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1175 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 26. N.

SIN CHIM HOTUN, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 657 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 148. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 57. N.

SIN-CHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 32 miles NE. Pao-ting.

SIN-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 30 miles NW. Tcin-tcheou.

SIN-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 22 miles SSE. Kien-tchang.

SIN-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 30 miles NNE. Yen-tcheou.

SIN-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 17 miles E. Xun.

SINTCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 20 miles N. Hiu-tcheou.

SIN-TCHU-AM, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 5. N.

SIN-TCHEUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 48 miles SW. Hoang-tcheou.

SIN-TCIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 20 miles WSW. Koue-yang.

SINTIEN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1107 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 36. N.

SIN-TIENTSE, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 139. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 16. N.

SINTOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi, on the river Kan: 13 miles from Lin kiang.

SIN-TOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 10 miles S. Han.

SINTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine. This town was burnt by the French, in the year 1689: 13 miles SSE. Heidelberg, and 18 E. Spire.

SIN-YAN, a river of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, which runs into the Eaſtern Sea: 17 miles ENE. Yen-te-hing.

SIN-YANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 45 miles S. Koang-tcheou.

SIN-YANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 490 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 131. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 12. N.

SIN-YE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 27 miles SSW. Nan-yang.

SIN-YU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 25 miles WSW. Lin-kiang.

SIO, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Sarand, near Simontornya.

SIO, a river of Spain, which runs into the Segra, a little above Balaguer.

SIOCOTTICLAY, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 25 miles NNW. Trinkamaly.

SIOMALY, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 34 miles NNW. Trinkamaly.

SION, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteaubriant: 3 leagues W. Châteaubriant.

SION, a mountain of Aſia, ſituated in the ſouth of Jeruſalem, of much celebrity in ſacred hiſtory.

SION, or *Sitten*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the Valais, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which, ſoon after, runs into the Rhône. The ſee of a biſhop, the moſt ancient in all Swiſſerland, and ſaid to have been originally founded at Martinach. The biſhop, who ſtyles himſelf count and vogt-governor of the Valais, is elected by the chapter of the cathedral, and the repreſentatives of the tythings, and is a ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Mouſtiers, in Savoy. It contains ſix churches, with ſome convents, a college, and no leſs than three palaces of the biſhop, all ſtanding one above the other. The loweſt of theſe palaces is called Die Majorey; the middle one, the Valleria; and the higheſt, Tourbillon. In the years 1384 and 1416, Sion was deſtroyed by fire; and, in the year 1475, vigorouſly beſieged by the Savoyards and forces of Geneva, which, however, were repulſed, with great loſs: 48 miles E. Geneva, and 48 S. Berne. *Long.* 24. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 11. N.

SIORING, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland: 6 miles NNW. Tiſted.

SIOTO, a river of North America, which riſes in the north-weſt territory of the United States; about *Long.* 83. W. Greenwich, *Lat.* 40. 40. N.; and runs into the Ohio, 12 miles W. from Waſhington, in Kentucky.

SIOTOSTA, a town of Spain, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 49 miles ESE. Gothenborg.

SIOUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 32 miles S. Louy.

SIOULE, a river of France, which runs into the Allier: 2 miles N. St. Pourçain, in the department of the Allier.

SIOU-OUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 15 miles NNW. Koei-yang.

SIP, or *Fort Elizabeth*, a fortreſs of Servia, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube: at a ſmall diſtance farther lies the Demikarpi, that is, the iron-gate, commonly called Cataractæ Danubii, which is alſo the name of the neighbouring country, where the Danube enters a ſtrait betwixt mou tains, purſuing its courſe over a rocky bottom. The waves and agita tions cauſed by the frequent obſtructions of the ſtream, which is ver rapid, will toſs a ſhip with ſuch violence, that, unleſs a ſteerſman be ver expert, and well acquainted with the place, it is highly dangerous; an ſtill more ſo in going upwards, which can only be done by the help of ſail In the year 1737, the Imperialiſts were obliged to ſink their ſhips here fo want of wind to waft them againſt the ſtream. In this narrow paſs th houſes ſtand, with palliſadoes, and are ſaid formerly to have been barri caded with an iron-chain, which has given riſe to the appellation of iron gate: 4 miles E. Orſova.

SIPGICON-COUTEN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the countr of Hami. *Long.* 113. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 10. N.

SIPHANTO, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently *Siphn* about 12 leagues in circumference. This iſland, though covered ove with marble and granite, is one of the moſt fertile, and beſt improve in the Archipelago, and yields corn enough for its inhabitants. The ſil produced is very good, but not in any conſiderable quantity. The chie articles of commerce are callicoes, figs, onions, wax, honey, ſeſamum ſtraw-hats, oil, and capers. It contains four ports. Anciently it wa celebrated for its gold and ſilver mines, at preſent, thoſe only of lead ar known, which are abundant. Siphanto contains five villages, and abou 5000 inhabitants. *Long.* 42. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 37. N.

SIPIAS, a town of Aſia, in the county of Mingrelia, ſituated on river which runs into the Black Sea: 200 miles WNW. Teflis, and 22 NNW. Erivan.

SI PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 30 miles NNW. Yun-hing.

SIQUET, a rock, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: 3 miles SW. St. Helier.

SIR, or *Sirr*, a river which riſes in the mountains of Tartary, abou 160 miles W. Kaſhgar, and runs into the lake of Aral, in *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

SIR ALBERT'S BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, in the county o Donegal: 120 miles from Dublin.

SIR BIBY'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 93 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 55. N.

SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Carteret, in the year 1767. It is o conſiderable extent, and appears to be flat, green, and pleaſant. *Long.* 153. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 50. S.

SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Wallis, in the year 1767. The iſland is about ſix miles in length, and has a mountain of conſiderabl height in the centre, which appeared to be fertile. The inhabitants did not appear to be numerous. *Long.* 151. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 28. S.

SIR THOMAS ROE'S WELCOME, a large bay in the north part of Hudſon's Bay.

SIRACUSA, ſee *Syracuſa.*

SIRADIA, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, on the Warta, with a caſtle. In the year 1290, the Tartars made themſelves maſters of this town; in the year 1292, it was plundered by the Bohemians; and in the year 1331, it fell into the poſſeſſion of the knights of the Teutonic order: 100 miles NNW. Cracow, and 110 SW. Warſaw.

SIRAF, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan, on the north coaſt of the Perſian Gulf, chiefly inhabited by Arabians, who have croſſed from the oppoſite ſhore: 10 leagues SW. Lar.

SIRAITINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs: 5 miles S. Arkadinſkaia.

SIRAM LOSA, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, about 1 miles in circumference, which communicates with lake Tenckiri, by mean of a river called alſo *Siran-loſa*: 6 leagues W. Lake Tenckiri.

SIRAN, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 5 leagues SW. St. Pons.

SIRA-OULOSO, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 15 miles E. Hami.

SIRAVAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 16 leagues NNE. Suſter.

SIRE, a town of Abyſſinia, and capital of a province of the ſam name, ſituated on the brink of a ſteep and narrow vally; all the houſe are of clay, and thatched. It is famous for a manufacture of coarſe cotton cloths, which paſs for money through a province of Tigré: the province is about 25 miles ſquare, and conſidered as a part of Tigré. *Long.* 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 5. N.

SIRET, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube 4 miles S. Galacz.

SIRGAI-SOUSAI-PO, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 135. 3 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 15. N.

SIRGIAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman, celebrate for its beautiful pottery, and a manufacture of ſtuffs: 60 leagues Schiras, and 105 SE. Iſpahan.

SIRGOULIN, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 137. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 53. N.

SIRHIND, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a country ſo called, north of Delhi : 140 miles SE. Lahore, and 148 NW. Delhi. *Long.* 75. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 54. N.

SIRI, a mountain of Aſia, in the country of Thibet : 13 leagues NE. Tarengaſong.

SIRI, or *Dſiri*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet : 15 leagues E. Tarengaſong. *Long.* 93. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 5. N.

SIRIA, or *Sirja*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo : 70 miles SE. Aleppo.

SIRJAN, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Pegu, on the river Appoo, and when in poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe a place of great trade. Before them it had a king of its own, it is now frequented by French, Engliſh, and Dutch : 72 miles S. Pegu, and 116 E. Perſaim. *Long.* 96. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 54. N.

SIRINAGUR, a town of Aſia, and capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Thibet : 210 miles NNE. Delhi, and 70 ENE. Hurdwar. *Long.* 78. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 24. N.

SIRINAGUR, a name ſometimes given to Cachemire.

SIRIUS, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 162. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 52. S.

SIRMIUM, or *Sirmich*, a town of Sclavonia, where the emperor Probus was born and killed. It is now in ruins, though the ſee of a biſhop, founded, it is ſaid, in the reign of Trajan. In the year 270, the emperor Claudius died here of the plague. In the year 1668, the Imperialiſts drove the Turks from the town, but the latter retook it ſoon after : 40 miles NW. Belgrade.

SIROD, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny : 1 league SSW. Nozeroy, and 4 SE. Poligny.

SIROWY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere : 48 miles NW. Cheitore, and 60 SW. Agimere. *Long.* 74. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 1. N.

SIRPY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country : 30 miles SE. Chitteldroog, and 65 N. Seringapatam.

SIRUN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 40 miles E. Zareng.

SISAL, a town of North America, in the province of Yucatan : 8 leagues E. Cape Condecedo.

SISCAR, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon : 19 miles ENE. Balbaſtro.

SISCO, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 2 leagues N. Baſtia.

SISIBOU, a town of Nova Scotia, on the weſt coaſt : 25 miles SSW. Annapolis.

SISINILLA, a town of the iſland of Cuba : 12 miles ENE. Trinidad.

SISNOVIA, a town of Iſtria : 3 miles SE. Pedena.

SISOLSK (*Uſt*), a town of Ruſſia, at the union of the rivers Vim and Vitchegda, in the province of Uſtiug : 120 miles NE. Uſtiug, and 320 NE. Vologda. *Long.* 67. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 55. N.

SISSA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma : 11 miles NNW. Parma.

SISSAN, a town of Iſtria : 3 miles ENE. Pola.

SISSACH, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bâle : 13 miles SE. Bâle.

SISSONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon : 3½ leagues E. Laon, and 6½ N. Rheims.

SISSOPOLI, or *Sizeboli*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, ſituated on a tongue of land in the Black Sea, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop : 105 miles NNW. Conſtantinople, and 75 NE. Adrianople. *Long.* 45. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

SISTERON, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Alps, on the Durance, with a ſmall citadel on a rock. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Aix : 3 leagues NW. Digne, and 10 NE. Apt. *Long.* 23. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 12. N.

SISTERSDORF, ſee *Ziſterſdorf.*

SISY SUR OURCQ, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meaux : 4½ leagues E. Dammartin, and 2½ NE. Meaux.

SISZEK, a town of Croatia, at the conflux of the rivers Save and Kulpa, fortified with a wall and moat. In the years 1591, 1592, and 1593, it was beſieged by the Turks, and in the laſt year taken, and burned by them in the year following. It has been rebuilt by the Hungarians : 48 miles S. Varaſdin, and 40 E. Carlſtadt. *Long.* 39. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 48. N.

SITANG, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the branches of the Pegu ſo called, which runs into the Bay of Beugal.

SITAWACA, a town of the iſland of Ceylon : 44 miles SSW. Candi.

SITCHEVSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk : 96 miles ENE. Smolenſk. *Long.* 52. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

SI-TCHUA, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 33 miles NE. Han-tcheou.

**SI-TCHUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of** Ho-nan : 55 miles W. Nan-yang.

SITENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, near the Ilmen : 20 miles WSW. Kreſtzei.

SITIGNAK, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the North Pacific Ocean, *Long.* 195. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

SITJES, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia : 12 miles SW. Barcelona.

SITTART, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers : 12 miles S. Ruremond.

SITTENSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Verden : 18 miles NE. Rottenburg.

SITTER, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the canton of Appenzell, and joins the Thur : 9 miles W. from St. Gal.

SITTICH, or *Sitizena*, a ciſtercian cloiſter in the duchy of Carniola : 1 mile ESE. Weixelberg.

SITTINGBURN, a town of England, in the county of Kent : 16 miles W. Canterbury, and 40 E. London.

SITZENBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 10 miles WSW. Tulln.

SITZKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz : 12 miles SSE. Ladeinoepole.

SIUEN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien : 932 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 136. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 55. N.

SIUN, a river of China, which runs into the Han river, near Siun-yam, in the province of Chen-ſi.

SIUNISONG, a town of the kingdom of Corea, near the ſea : 38 miles WNW. Hoang-tcheou.

SIUN-YAM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi : 20 miles ENE. Hing-ngan.

SIVRAY, ſee *Civray.*

SIVREY SUR MEUSE, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun : 3½ leagues N. Verdun, and 2½ S. Stenay.

SIVRY LA PERCHE, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun : 1 league W. Verdun, and 2¼ ENE. Clermont-en-Argonne.

SIUT, or *Oſiot*, or *Sciot*, a town of Egypt, about 2 miles weſt from the Nile ; the ſee of a biſhop, who has about 500 Chriſtians under his care. Siut is a large, populous, well-built town, where there is a lake dug, which ſerves to water the grounds. Its gardens abound in vegetables and fruit-trees ; and its ſituation on an artificial mount denotes it occupies the ſite of an ancient city : accordingly veſtiges of Nicopolis are found, where the wolf was held to be a ſacred animal : 157 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 48. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 25. N.

SIUTCHEN, one of the Kurule Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 169. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

SIWAH, or *Siouah*, a town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, on the frontiers of Egypt, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Mareotis : 70 leagues W. Cairo. *Long.* 44. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 45. N.

SIWAS, a city of Aſiatic Turkey, and capital of a government to which it gives name, in the province of Caramania, the reſidence of a pacha. In the year 1394, this city was taken by Bajazet, and ſoon after by Tamerlane, who deſtroyed the town, and made a terrible ſlaughter of the inhabitants. It is ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle, which is not large : 375 miles E. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

SIXFOUR, a town of France, in the department of the Var : 3 leagues SW. Toulon.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare : 102 miles from Dublin. *Long.* 8. 40. W. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

SIX-MILE-BRIDGE, in Limerick, Munſter.

SIX-MILE-CROSS, in Tyrone, Ulſter.

SIX-MILE-WATER, in Antrim, Ulſter.

SIX-MILE-WATER, in Cork, Munſter.

SIX-NIEN-FORT, a fort of the Iſland of Barbadoes : 1 mile N. from Speight's Town.

SIXT, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Redon : 2 leagues N. Redon, and 8¼ SSW. Rennes.

SIZEBOLI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania : 14 miles E. Burgas.

SIZRAN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, on the Volga : 72 miles S. Simbirſk. *Long.* 66. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

SIZUN, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Landerneau : 2¼ leagues SE. Landerneau, and 2 S. Landiveſiau.

SIZZELA, a town of Iſtria : 9 miles SSW. Capo d'Iſtria.

SKAALHOLT, a town of Iceland, and the ſee of a biſhop, with a cathedral and a ſchool.

SKAARE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Funen : 6 miles S. Svenborg.

**SKAGER**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 85 miles ENE. Uddevalla.

SKAGER, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 5 miles E. from the Wenner Lake.

SKALHOLT, a village of Iceland, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Drontheim.

SKALKA, a river of Sileſia, which runs north-weſt into the Morawka: 2 miles SSE. Morawka.

SKALL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 4 miles NNW. Turnau.

SKALLERUD, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 30 miles NNE. Uddevalla.

SKALOE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the north coaſt of Laaland. *Long.* 11. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

SKANDERBORG, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, where the kings of Denmark have a royal palace, the chief trade of the inhabitants is in the produce of the country and agriculture: 10 miles SSW. Aarhuus. *Long.* 9. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 55. N.

SKANEATELES, a lake of the United States of America, in New York: 25 miles SSE. Lake Ontario.

SKANKHEADHAW LAKE, a lake of North America. *Long.* 90. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

SKANOR, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: 20 miles SSW. Lund. *Long.* 12. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 24. N.

SKANTZE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 9 miles N. Stroemſholm.

SKARA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, the moſt ancient town of the country; formerly, the capital of the kingdom of Gothland, and the reſidence of many of its kings. It had alſo ſeveral churches and convents, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen. This town was totally deſtroyed by fire, in the year 1719, ſo that at preſent, the number of its inhabitants does not exceed 400. Here is a gymnaſium or ſeminary, which was erected in the year 1640; and the cathedral is one of the largeſt ſtructures of that kind in the whole kingdom. The royal palace, which ſtood near this town, and was built in the year 1545, was laid in aſhes by the Danes, together with the whole town, in the year 1611. At a diſtance from it ſtands Brunſbo, an epiſcopal ſee: 50 miles E. Uddevalla.

SKARDUPONEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 1 mile NW. Stalluponen.

SKARO, a town of Norway: 32 miles N. Stavanger.

SKARSTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 40 miles E. Uddevalla.

SKEDE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 42 miles SE. Jonkioping.

SKEEN, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: 38 miles SSW. Chriſtiania.

SKELBOO, a town of Norway, on the Glanmen: 12 miles NE. Frederichſtadt.

SKELDNESS, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 24. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 12. N.

SKELL, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Ure, near Rippon.

SKELLFLETE, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Humber: 12 miles W. Hull.

SKELLINGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 20 miles SSE. Konſback.

SKELLIGS, iſlands on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, about ſix or ſeven miles SW. from Bohus Head. They are three in number; and it is remarkable that the ganet never neſtles on any place in the ſouth of Ireland, but on one of theſe. A rock on the north coaſt of the kingdom has the ſame peculiarity. The great Skelig is three leagues from the ſhore, the others are but rocks of marble. *Long.* 10. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

SKER POINT, a cape of South Wales, in the Briſtol Channel, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Glamorgan. *Long.* 3. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

SKERENIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 5 miles N. Hohenmaut.

SKERN, a river of England, in the county of Durham, which runs into the Tees.

SKERPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 38 miles N. Upſal.

SKERRIE, a ſmall iſland among the Shetlands. *Long.* 1. 4. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 41. N.

SKERRIES, a ſmall ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin; fiſhing is the ſole occupation of the inhabitants: 17 miles from Dublin.

SKERRIES, three iſlands, or rocks, on the north coaſt of Ireland, near the mouth of the river Bann; remarkable for producing great quantities of the ſea-weed from which kelp is made.

SKERRY, a ſmall iſland with a lighthouſe, near the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Angleſea, in the Iriſh Sea. *Long.* 4. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

SKERSTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 10 miles NNE. Jonkioping.

SKESMO, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: 14 miles ENE. Chriſtiania.

SKETHYE, a river of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Iriſh Sea: 3 miles NNW. from Barmouth.

SKIBBEREEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, ſeated on the river Ilen, where the cloathing trade and linen manufacture are carried on: 10 miles SE. Bantry, and 161 from Dublin.

SKICIE, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 40 miles W. Jaſſy.

SKIDDAW HILL, a mountain of England, in the county of Cumberland, whoſe ſummit is upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the ſea: 3 miles N. Keſwick.

SKIERENDAL, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 20 miles NW. Chriſtiania.

SKIERN, a river of Denmark, which runs into the ſea, 12 miles S. Ringkiobing.

SKILLINGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen: 4 miles W. Carlſcrona.

SKILLINGS, a river of United America, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into the ſea, 4 miles W. New Briſtol.

SKILSKIOER, a ſeaport of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated on a bay, which communicates with the Great Belt: 48 miles SW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

SKINOSA, a deſert iſland, or rather rock, in the Grecian Archipelago, about 12 miles in circumference: 5 miles S. from the iſland of Naxia.

SKINSKATTEBERG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 25 miles NNW. Stroemſholm.

SKIOLDS, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 32 miles N. Stavanger.

SKION, a town of Sweden, in the province of Medelpadia, near the coaſt of the Gulf of Bothnia. The church here was formerly a caſtle, and the ſteeple is full of loop-holes for arms: 30 miles S. Hernoſand.

SKIPNESS, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle: 22 miles N. Campbeltown.

SKIPPON, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Wyre.

SKIPSILAR, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 72 miles E. Emboli.

SKIPTON, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated near the great inland navigable canal, with a weekly market on Saturday: 22 miles N. Halifax, and 219 N. London.

SKIRKY, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in Kinmare River, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Kerry: 5 miles NE. Lamb's Head.

SKIRRID VAWR, a mountain of England, in the county of Monmouth: 2 miles N. Abergavenny.

SKIRRIES, a rock in the North Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of Scotland: 2 miles S. from Peterhead, in the county of Aberdeen.

SKIVE, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland: 15 miles NW. Viborg. *Long.* 8. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 41. N.

SKLENO, or *Glaſs Huts*, a town of Hungary, celebrated for its warm baths: 5 miles N. Cremnitz.

SKOBELEKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 48 miles SSW. Kirenſk.

SKOFDE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 62 miles E. Uddevalla.

SKOHAM, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of South Wales, and county of Pembroke. *Long.* 5. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 41. N.

SKOHLEN, or *Schkohlen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 8 miles S. Naumburg.

SKOLOSCHIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 44 miles NNE. Kirenſk.

SKOMAR, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Wales, and county of Pembroke, on the ſouth ſide of the entrance into St. Bride's Bay. *Long.* 5. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

SKONE, ſee *Schonen*.

SKONGEN, a town of Norway, on the coaſt of Drontheim Bay: 26 miles NNE. Drontheim.

SKOPIA, or *Uſkup*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, on the river Varda, the ſee of an archbiſhop: 54 miles N. Akrida, and 56 SSW. Niſſa.

SKOPIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan: 44 miles S. Riazan. *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

SKORBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 22 miles SE. Lund.

SKULA, a mountain of Sweden, in the province of Angermanland: 10 miles N. Hernoſand.

SKUOE, one of the ſmaller Faroe Iſlands.

SKUPOPING, a lake of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 12 miles long, and 5 wide; 10 miles S. Albemarle Sound.

SKURUP, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 16 miles SE. Lund.

SKUTERAD, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 22 miles W. Chriſtiania.

SKUSCH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 8 miles SE. Chrudim.

SKYDSJORA, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 14 miles S. Chriſtiania.

SKYE, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and one of the largeſt of thoſe called the *Weſtern Iſlands*, being 47 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and from 12 to 20 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt; ſeparated by a narrow channel from the county of Inverneſs. Towards the ſouth-weſt is a chain of rude mountains, black and red, which, according to Mr. Pennant, appears as if diſcoloured by fire, and on the eaſt a long extent of lofty hills: there is, however, a conſiderable quantity of level ground, which affords paſture, and is capable of tillage. In the mountains are found quarries of marble and limeſtone; with ſome appearance of mineral ores. Dr. Johnſon, who viſited Skye, ſays, "as this iſland lies in the 57th degree, the air cannot be ſuppoſed to have much warmth. Skye lies open on the weſt and north to a vaſt extent of ocean, and is cooled in the ſummer by perpetual ventilation, but by the ſame blaſts is kept warm in winter. Their weather is not pleaſing. Half the year is deluged with rain. From the autumnal to the vernal equinox, a dry day is hardly known, except when the ſhowers are ſuſpended by a tempeſt. Under ſuch ſkies can be expected no great exuberance of vegetation. Their winter overtakes their ſummer, and their harveſt lies upon the ground, drenched with rain. The autumn ſtruggles hard to produce ſome of our early fruit. He gathered gooſeberries in September; but they were ſmall, and the huſk was thick. Their winter is ſeldom ſuch as puts a ſtop to the growth of plants, or reduce the cattle to live wholly on the ſurpluſage of the ſummer. In the year 1771, they had a ſevere ſeaſon. The ſnow lay long on the ground, a calamity hardly known before. Part of their cattle died for want, part were unſeaſonably ſold to buy ſuſtenance for the owners. The ſoil, as in other countries, has its diverſities. In ſome parts there is only a thin layer of earth ſpread upon a rock, which bears nothing but ſhort brown heath, and, perhaps, is not generally capable of any better product. There are many bogs or moſſes of greater or leſs extent, where the ſoil cannot be ſuppoſed to want depth, though it is too wet for the plough. The vallies and the mountains are alike darkened with heath. Some graſs, however, grows here and there, and ſome happier ſpots of earth are capable of tillage. Their agriculture is laborious, and, perhaps, rather feeble than unſkilful. Their chief manure is ſea-weed, which, when they lay to rot upon the field, gives them a better crop than thoſe of the Highlands. They heap ſea-ſhells upon the dunghill, which in time moulder into a fertiliſing ſubſtance. When they find a vein of earth where they cannot uſe it, they dig it up, and add it to the mould of a more commodious place. Their corn-grounds often lie in ſuch intricacies among the craggs, that there is no room for the action of a plough. The ſoil is then turned up by manual labour, with an inſtrument called a crooked ſpade. The grain which they commit to the furrows, thus tediouſly formed, is either oats or barley. They do not ſow barley without very copious manure, and then they expect from it ten for one, an increaſe equal to that of better countries. When their grain is arrived at the ſtate which they muſt conſider as ripening, they do not cut, but pull the barley: to the oats they apply the ſickle. Wheel-carriages they have none, but make a frame of timber, which is drawn by one horſe, with the two points behind preſſing on the ground. On this they ſometimes drag home their ſheaves, but often convey them home in a kind of panier or frame of ſticks upon the horſe's back. Their rocks abound with kelp, a ſea plant, of which the aſhes are melted into glaſs. They burn kelp in great quantities, and ſend it away in ſhips, which come regularly to purchaſe them. The cattle of Skye are not ſo ſmall as is commonly believed. Since they have ſent their beeves in great numbers to the ſouthern marts, they have probably taken more care of their breed. Their horſes are, like their cows, of a moderate ſize. The goats and the ſheep are milked like their cows. A ſingle meal of a goat is a quart, and of a ſheep a pint. There are in Skye neither rats nor mice; but the weaſel is ſo frequent, that he is heard in houſes rattling behind cheſts or beds, as rats in England. The inhabitants of Skye, and of the other iſlands which I have ſeen, are commonly of the middle ſtature, with fewer among them very tall or very ſhort, than are ſeen in England." In the year 1746, the unfortunate prince Charles Stuart concealed himſelf in a cave on this iſland for two nights. *Long.* 2. 20. to 3. 40. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 48. to 58. 45. N.

SLABODA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 40 miles NW. Braclaw.

SLAGELSE, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: 42 miles WSW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 29. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 26. N.

SLAGE, or *Slagen*, or *Schlagen*, ſee *Schlawa*.

SLAMMERSDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 7 miles NE. Segeborg.

SLANETZ, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tobol: 60 miles S. Toboſk.

SLANEY, a river of Ireland, which runs into Wexford Harbour.

SLANGERUP, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: 16 miles NW. Copenhagen.

SLARADIA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 28 miles NNW. Eſkir Shehr.

SLATE MOUNT, a mountain of the United States of America, in Virginia: 6 miles W. Richmond.

SLATINA, a town of Walachia, on the eaſt ſide of the river Aluta: 2 miles NE. Brancovan, and 50 W. Buchoreſt.

SLATINA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 18 miles NW. Niemecz.

SLAVE COAST, a name given to a tract of country in Africa, bordering on the Atlantic, ſituated between the Gold Coaſt and Benin, and comprehending the kingdoms of Ardra, Koto, Popo, and Whidah. In politics, religion, and manners, the inhabitants greatly reſemble the inhabitants of the Gold Coaſt. See *Ardra*, *Whidah*, &c.

SLAVE FALLS, a cataract of North America, in Winnipeg River, 100 yards wide, and 20 feet in height. *Long.* 95. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

SLAVE LAKE, a lake of North America, rather more than 200 miles in length, and about 12 in breadth. *Long.* 115. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 20. N.

SLAVE RIVER, a river of North America, which runs from Lake Athapeſcow to the Slave Lake.

SLAVENSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Dnieper: 48 miles S. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 52. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 24. N.

SLAWATICZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc, near the Bug: 16 miles S. Brzeſc.

SLAWENTITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: 1½ mile SW. Ujeſt, and 5½ SE. Leeſnitz.

SLAWKOW, ſee *Schlakanwald*,

SLAWKOW, ſee *Auſterlitz*.

SLEAFORD, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Monday. King Henry I. built a caſtle here, of which only a ſmall part of the wall remains: 17 miles S. Lincoln, and 115 NE. London.

SLEAMORE POINT, the ſouthern extremity of Iniſherkan Iſland, at the entrance of Baltimore Harbour, near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland.

SLEDGE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, at the entrance of Beering's Straits. *Long.* 166. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 35. N.

SLEDINGEN, a town of Flanders: 5 miles N. Ghent.

SLENISH MOUNTAINS, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: 12 miles NNE. Antrim.

SLESWICK (*Duchy of*), a province of Denmark, bounded on the north by Jutland, on the eaſt by the Baltic, on the ſouth by the duchy of Holſtein, and on the weſt by the North Sea: about 72 miles in length, and from 30 to 56 in breadth, without including ſeveral iſlands on the coaſt. The country is well ſupplied with corn, cattle, and fiſh; mountains there are none, and but few eminences which deſerve the name of hills. The ſoil is, in general, well cultivated, and great encouragement given to the huſbandmen and farmers by the crown. It is not unfrequently called *South Jutland*, but takes the name of Sleſwick from its capital. Sleſwick has from time immemorial been united to Denmark, but has ſometimes been given to a brother of the reigning king, as a fief, but this has been attended with great diſputes, eſpecially in the laſt century, when the duke in poſſeſſion attempted to become an independent prince. In 1720, it was recovered to the crown. The adminiſtration is veſted in a governor, chancellor, vice-chancellor, and counſellors: the governor reſides at Gottorp. The inhabitants are a mixture of Danes, Saxons, Friſchians, and Hollanders, all which languages are ſeverally ſpoken. The prevailing religion is Lutheran. Sleſwick contains ſeveral towns, and 1500 villages. Sleſwick is the capital.

SLESWICK, a city of Denmark, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, ſituated on a river of gulf of Sley. It was formerly called *Hetheby*, from queen Hetha, who was the founder. In the 9th century, it flouriſhed on the ruins of Mecklenburg; in the 10th it was deſtroyed and rebuilt; in the 15th it was burned down; it afterwards became rich and flouriſhing till the year 1713, after which, in loſing its dukes, it loſt its conſequence. It is at preſent no longer a port; the Sley being choked up with ſand. Sleſwick is an irregular town, of great length, and contains about 5630 inhabitants. The houſes are of brick; and, like thoſe of all the other towns in the country, reſemble in neatneſs and manner of building thoſe of Holland: the inhabitants dreſs alſo like the Dutch; and many of them ſpeak their tongue, though the uſual languages are the German and the Daniſh. Cloſe to Sleſwick, is the old palace of Gottorp, formerly the ducal reſidence, at preſent inhabited by the ſtadtholder or governor, prince Charles of Heſſe Caſſel, who married Louiſa, princeſs of Denmark. It is a large brick edifice, ſurrounded with a rampart and moat: from this caſtle the ducal line, formed by Adolphus, ſon of Frederic I. king of Denmark, was denominated Holſtein Gottorp, which ſtill ſubſiſts in the perſon of the preſent great duke of Ruſſia: 60 miles N. Hamburg. *Long.* 9. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 33. N.

SLICKENBORCH, a town of Frieſeland, ſituated on the river Linde, at its union with the river Kuynder: 28 miles S. Lewarden, and 20 SE. Staveren.

SLIEBH-AN-ERIN, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim: 13 miles NNE. Carrick.

SLIEBH-BAUGH, mountains of Ireland, in the counties of Monaghan and Tyrone: 3 miles S. Clogher.

SLIEBH-BAUGHTA, mountains of Ireland, in the counties of Clare and Galway: 20 miles SE. Galway.

SLIEBH-BEARNA, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Down, near the ſea-coaſt: 14 miles E. Newry.

SLIEBH-BLOOM, mountains of Ireland, in King's and Queen's Counties. The high and ſteep mountains of Sliebh-bloom form ſo impracticable a barrier between King's and Queen's Counties, that in a range of 14 miles, they afford but one, and that a very difficult and narrow paſs into the King's County, called *The Gap of Glandine.* In this great ridge are the ſources of the Barrow and the Nore.

SLIEBH-BONN, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Roſcommon: 8 miles NNE. Roſcommon.

SLIEBH-BUY, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Wexford: 9 miles W. Newborough.

SLIEBH-CROOBE, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Down: 9 miles WNW. Downpatrick.

SLIEBH DHAM, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: 16 miles SW. Sligo.

SLIEBH-DONARD, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Down, near the ſea coaſt, ſaid to be above 3000 feet higher than the level of the ſea: 14 miles E. Newry.

SLIEBH-EAN, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: 18 miles N. Antrim.

SLIEBB-EN-EWR, mountains of Ireland, in the north-weſt part of the county of Leitrim: 10 miles NNE. Sligo.

SLIEBH-GALLAN, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry: 5 miles W. Magherafelt.

SLIEBH-GULLEN, mountains of Ireland, in the ſouthern part of the county of Armagh: 5 miles N. Dundalk.

SLIEBH-LEAGUE, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: 8 miles W. Killybegs.

SLIEBH-LOGHER, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: 9 miles SE. Killarney.

SLIEBH-MISH, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, between Tralee and Milltown: 4 miles S. Tralee.

SLIEBH-MORE, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, near the weſtern extremity of Achil Iſland, near Achil Head.

SLIEBH-NA-COILTRA, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Wexford: 2 miles SE. New Roſs.

SLIEBH-NA-MAN, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary: 7 miles NE. Clonmel.

SLIEBH-RUSSEL, mountains of Ireland, in the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh: 12 miles S. Enniſkillen.

SLIEBH-SNAGHT, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: 13 miles N. Londonderry.

SLIGO, a town of Ireland, in a county of that name, ſituated at the mouth of a river, which runs from Lough Gill, into a bay to which it gives name, navigable for veſſels of 200 tons, up to the quays. The trade of the town is conſiderable; the number of houſes, in the year 1788, was 916, and the number of inhabitants 8000: 66 miles NNE. Galway, and 94 NW. Dublin. *Long.* 8. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 16. N.

SLIGO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the north by the ſea, on the eaſt by the counties of Leitrim and Roſcommon, and on the ſouth and weſt by Mayo: about 31 miles in length from north to ſouth, and 29 in its greateſt breadth from eaſt to weſt. It contains 39 pariſhes, 11,509 houſes, and 60,000 inhabitants. The ſoil is, in ſome parts, good, in others are found tracts of coarſe and unprofitable ground; with ſome conſiderable hills, and towards the coaſt boggy. There are ſome conſiderable lakes, and ſeveral rivers; the principal of the latter is the Moy. There is no town of conſequence, except Sligo, which, with the county, ſends each two members to the Iriſh parliament. There are ſome conſiderable villages, in which the linen manufacture flouriſhes.

SLINCK, or *Slinghe*, a river which joins the Berchel, near Borckeloe, in the county of Zutphen.

SLINGER'S BAY, a bay of the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, to the north coaſt of New Ireland. *Long.* 151. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. S.

SLIRE, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: 68 mile NNW. Chriſtiania.

SLISHCARROW, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: miles SE. Sligo.

SLITTE, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tiviot, near Ha wick, in the county of Roxburgh.

SLOBODSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: 64 miles NE. Ekaterinoſlav.

SLOBODSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 2 miles NNE. Viatka. *Long.* 68. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

SLONIM, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 3 miles SSW. Novogrodek.

SLOOTEN, a town of Frieſland, ſituated in the country of Weſtergoe, of which it is the capital, near a large lake called *Slooter-Meer.* It was in ſome degree fortified by the confederates; but theſe works were deſtroyed by the Spaniards ſoon afterwards. The ſtates of the province have ſince added to the fortifications, and the ramparts are defended by five baſtions. The magiſtracy is compoſed of four burgo-maſters and three ſenators: 10 miles S. Bolſwaert, and 10 E. Staveren.

SLOPAN, a river of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 52 mile NE. Lucko.

SLUCHAU, or *Tſhluchow*, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: 44 mile SSW. Dantzig.

SLUCK, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. Here are three Greek churches, one for Roman Catholics, one for Lutherans, and another for Calviniſts: 68 miles ESE. Novogrodek, and 254 E. Warſaw.

SLUIDENAIA KOPI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk. *Long.* 131. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

SLUIN, a town and fortreſs of Croatia, on the Korana: 34 miles S. Carlſtadt, and 30 NNW. Bihacs. *Long.* 32. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

SLUDKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 8 miles S. Obvinſk.

SLUPECZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 16 mile N. Sandomirz.

SLUPICK, a town of Holland: 1 league NE. from Goude.

SLUYS, or *Ecluſe*, a ſea-port town of Flanders, and formerly one of the beſt ports on that coaſt, capable of receiving conveniently 500 veſſels: but it has been daily growing worſe, ſo as to be capable of receiving ſmall veſſels only. Its ancient name was Lammens Vliet. It belonged to the comtes of Nevers, the deſcendants of Guy de Dampierre, Comte of Flanders, who died in 1305. Philip the Hardy, duke of Burgundy, obtained it in exchange for Bethune, of William, comte of Namur, and ſurrounded it with walls, in the year 1385. In 1493, Philip de Cleves, lord of Raveſtein, having revolted againſt Philip le Bel, retired to Sluys, which was beſieged by Albert duke of Saxe. After a ſiege of four months, the city ſurrendered, and the lord of Cleves made an atonement. The city having taken part with the Hollanders, was beſieged by the prince of Parma, in the year 1587; it had then an Engliſh garriſon; Arnold Groevelt, the governor, ſuſtained ſeven aſſaults, until proviſions and warlike ſtores failing, he was compelled to ſurrender, but upon honourable terms. It continued in the poſſeſſion of Spain, till the year 1604, when prince Maurice of Naſſau beſieged it in form, and compelled the garriſon to ſurrender in about four months. General Spinola attempted, with part of the archduke's army, to raiſe the ſiege, but loſt more than 200 men, in the different attempts. His brother, Frederick Spinola, attacked ſome veſſels of Zealand and Holland, which blocked up the mouth of the harbour, and hindered the entrance of proviſions, but was repulſed with the loſs of 80 men, and himſelf killed, ſo that Don Mather Serano, governor of the place, was obliged to ſurrender it the 19th of Auguſt. Twelve Spaniſh veſſels, which were in the harbour, remained, by the capitulation, in poſſeſſion of the captors, with all their loading. It is furniſhed with ſluices, by means of which they can lay the whole country under water, and from thence its preſent name is derived. Charles VI. king of France, in the year 1386, fitted out a grand fleet againſt the Engliſh, great part of which were diſperſed by a ſtorm, and the remainder fell into the hands of the Engliſh. In the year 1340, a ſevere battle was fought between the fleets of France and England, when the former were totally defeated. The garriſon of Sluys was ſummoned by the French republicans in the month of July, 1794, but the commander Vander Dugn replied, "the honour of defending a place like Sluys, that of commanding a brave garriſon, and the confidence they repoſe in me, are my anſwer." This brave man held out till the 25th of Auguſt, when the garriſon were made priſoners of war, but marched out with the honours of war, in teſtimony, ſays the French general (Almain) of the noble defence they made. 18 miles NE. Oſtend, and 8 N. Bruges. *Long.* 20. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

SLYPE, a town of Flanders: 5 miles NNW. Menin.

SLYRET, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: 80 mil N. Chriſtiania.

SMALAND, or *Smoland*, a province of Sweden, about 100 miles length, and 60 in breadth, formerly governed by kings of its own. was alſo, for a conſiderable time, included in Eaſt Gothland, and had th ſome laws with that province. It was probably called Smaland, that is, Small Parcels of Land, becauſe, in ancient times, the country was ſo over-run with woods and waſtes, that the inhabitants could only cultivate a few ſpots here and there between them : and even to this day, large heaps of ſtones are met with in the woods, which were thrown together by the firſt inhabitants of this country, in order to clear the ground. Though Smaland is mountainous, thoſe parts which are cultivated and improved by induſtry, are very fruitful, and it is particularly remarkable for fine paſtures, which bring in great profits to the graziers. Here are large foreſts of beech and other trees : and alſo ſilver, copper, and iron mines, a great quantity of iron ore being found at the bottom of the lakes. A vein of gold ore has been likewiſe diſcovered in this province. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, mining, and graziery. They alſo deal in planks, beams, maſts, tar, pot-aſh, iron, grain, cattle, butter, cheeſe, fleſh, bacon, tallow, hops, and fiſh. There are 21 lakes in this province, but they afford nothing remarkable. The principal towns are Calmar, Wexin, and Jonkioping.

SMALKALDEN, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Werra, 12 miles W. Schmalkalden.

SMALKALDEN, or *Schmalkalden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, on a river of the ſame name; large, thriving, and populous. Near it are ſalt-pits, and mines of iron and ſteel. The meetings which the proteſtant princes held here, in the years 1529, 1530, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1540; the league which they concluded here, in 1531; and the theological articles drawn up by Dr. Luther, which they cauſed to be confirmed by their teachers, have rendered this town of great note in hiſtory : 27 miles NNE. Schweinfurt, and 12 NNE. Hildburghauſen.

SMALL KEY, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long*. 247. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 10. 37. N.

SMALL (*The*), rocks in the Iriſh Sea, on which a light houſe is erected for the direction of Seamen, about 5 leagues SW. from St. David's Head. *Long*. 5. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 44. N.

SMAMLEVO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, on the Kama : 16 miles S. Sarapul.

SMARDEN, a town of England, in the county of Kent, with a weekly market on Friday : 26 miles ESE. Tunbridge, and 56 ESE. London.

SMELNITZ, or *Szomolnok*, a town of Hungary : 14 miles S. Kapſdorf.

SMELTZ, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Curiſh Haff, 2 miles S. Memel.

SMERWICK, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. This place gives name to a bay called *Smerwick Harbour*, between Ballydavid Head, and Dunorling Head.

SMICH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Danube, 3 miles W. Sigmaringen.

SMIDARY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 3 miles N. Biezow.

SMIHANJE, a town of Croatia : 40 miles E. Bihacs.

SMITH TOWN, a town of United America, and ſtate of New York, in Long Iſland.

SMITHFIELD, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia : 55 miles SW. Richmond, and 10 S. Jameſtown.

SMITIL, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania : 28 miles ENE. Cogni.

SMOKEY BAY, a large bay, on the weſt coaſt of the entrance into Cook's River, between Cape Douglas, and Point Banks.

SMOLIN, a mountain of Boſnia : 32 miles SSW. Zwornick.

SMOLEN, an iſland on the north coaſt of Norway, in the North Sea, 25 miles in circumference. *Long*. 8. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 63. 24. N.

SMOLENSK, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Dnieper. It is the reſidence of a governor, and a biſhop's ſee; and its commerce is very conſiderable. It is famous in hiſtory, as the ſubject of many diſputes between the Poles and Ruſſians, during which it was often beſieged and taken by both parties. Smolenſk is built on two hills, with a valley and the river between; and ſurrounded with walls thirty feet high, and fifteen thick, the lower part of ſtone, and the upper of brick, which follow the courſe of the hills, and encloſe a ſpace of about five miles : at every angle towns are erected. Moſt of the houſes of the common people are conſtructed of wood. The number of inhabitants rather more than 4000. The principal articles of trade, are flax, hemp, timber, maſts, planks, honey, wax, hides, hogs' briſtles, and Siberian furs : 420 miles ENE. Warſaw, 185 WSW. Moſcow, and 328 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long*. 50. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 40. N.

SMOLENSKOE, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by Pſkovſkoe, and Tverſkoe, on the eaſt by Moſcovſkaaia, and Kaluzſkoe, on the ſouth by Orlovſkoe, and Novrogod Sieverſkoe, and on the weſt by Polotſkoe and Mogilevſkoe; 180 miles, where longeſt, from north to ſouth, and 160 from eaſt to weſt. This government contains White Ruſſia, properly ſo called, and was ceded by Poland to Ruſſia, as a duchy, by a treaty which was concluded in the year 1667, and confirmed in the year 1686. Smolenſk is the capital. *Long*. 48. 20. to 53. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 20. to 56. 15. N.

SMOTRZICZ, a river of Poland, which runs into the Dnieſter : 8 miles S. Kaminiec.

SMYNHUSEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 6 miles E. Lunden.

SMYRNA, or *Iſmir*, a city and ſeaport of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated on a gulf of the Mediterranean, which is capable of containing the largeſt navy in the world. The commodiouſneſs of its harbour has rendered it the common rendezvous of the greateſt merchants in all the four parts of the world, and the ſtaple of their merchandiſe. It was very conſiderable in the time of the Romans, and has all along been famed for great commerce with all nations, eſpecially the Engliſh, many of our conſiderable merchants reſiding in it, and having a conſul to protect them. This city is reckoned to contain 15,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and near 2000 Jews, beſides Armenians, Franks, and others. The whole trade here, as well as in all Turkey, is managed by the brokerage of the Jews, the Turks never tranſacting any bargain with Chriſtians, in any caſe, but leave it to thoſe ſubtle brokers, who are all wealthy, and live very handſomely, and ſome of them ſplendidly by it. The whole town is a continual bazar, or fair, where nothing that can be wiſhed for is wanting, either for clothing, ſuſtenance, or pleaſure; becauſe all the beſt commodities of Europe and Aſia are brought hither, and ſold at cheap rates. The territory about Smyrna is very fertile, with fine olive-trees and vines; and the wine that is made is excellent. The European conſuls live here in great ſtate and magnificence. This city ſuffered by a very extenſive and devouring fire on the 6th of Auguſt, 1763, which, by ſome fatal accident, broke out at midnight, and laſted twenty-ſix hours, involving, in its progreſs, the whole Frank quarter, inhabited entirely by the different factories of the foreign nations, particularly the Engliſh, French, Dutch, Venetians, Imperial, Swediſh, Daniſh, and Raguſan. Not one merchant's, nor conſul's, houſe was left ſtanding, except the Engliſh conſul's, and that not entire, nor without ſuffering great damage; even the magazines, which before had been looked upon as fire-proof, burſt through the intenſe violence of the flames. The ſcene of deſolation was, on all ſides, terrible; and the loſs ſuſtained reckoned at 1,500,000 of Turkiſh dollars, or near 200,000l. ſterling : 176 miles SSW. Conſtantinople. *Long*. 44. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 28. N.

SNAUSEN, a lake of Norway, in the province of Drontheim : 24 miles long, and 3 wide : 54 miles NNE. Drontheim.

SNACKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell : 52 miles ESE. Luneberg, and 68 ENE. Zell.

SNAFIELD, the loftieſt mountain in the Iſle of Man; its height, as taken by an exact barometer, being about 580 yards, the mercury ſubſiding two inches and one-tenth. From the top of this mountain they have a fair proſpect of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

SUASSEN, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim : 46 miles NE. Drontheim.

SNAITH, a town of England, in the county of York, at the conflux of the rivers Don and Aire, with a weekly market on Friday : 24 miles S. York, and 174 N. London.

SNECKEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania : 8 miles WSW. Tilſit.

SNEECK, a city of Frieſland, ſituated in the country of Weſtergoo, called, by the natives of the country, *Snitz*. It is a well-built town, ſurrounded with ditches and ramparts. Several learned men have had their education in the Latin ſchool of this town. In the year 1574, the Jeſuits obtained permiſſion of the king of Spain to build a college here for the inſtruction of youth; but not being approved of by the magiſtrates and people, they retired to Ilſt, where they continued till the general revolt : 38 miles WSW. Groningen, and 13 S. Lewarden.

SNEIRNE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, in the road from Moſul to Amadan : 19 leagues WNW. Amadan.

SNETSHAM, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Friday : 13 miles N. Lynn, and 111 NNE. London.

SNIADYN, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc : 88 miles E. Pinſk.

SNISNITZA, a mountain of Boſnia : 8 miles W. Boſna.

SNOV, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Deſna, near Beriezin, in the government of Tchernigov.

SNOWDON, a mountain of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which occupies the centre of the county : the height is ſaid to be upwards of 3500 feet above the level of the ſea.

SNOWHILL, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland : 112 miles S. Philadelphia. *Long*. 75. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 38. 11. N.

SNUG BAY POINT, a cape in the Straits of Magellan : 8 miles WNW. from Cape Froward.

SNUG CORNER COVE, a bay of the north Pacific Ocean, on the eaſt ſide of Prince William's Sound, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long*. 146. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 60. 50. N.

SNYTE, a river of England, in the county of Leiceſter, which runs into the Dean, in Nottinghamſhire.

SOA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 60 miles N. St. Yago.

SOANA, a mountain of Piedmont: 10 miles S. Aoſta.

SOANE, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the country of Allahabad, about 30 miles SE. from Sohagepour, and runs into the Ganges, near Patna.

SOANGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat: 50 miles S. Surat, and 15 W. Noopour.

SOAPEY ROCK, a rock of the Engliſh Channel, cloſe to the Cornis ſhore: 4 miles NW. Lizard Point.

SOAVO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 10 miles E. Verona.

SOAY, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland, near Icolmkill.

SOB, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby: 32 miles SW. Obdorſkoi.

SOBATZ, a town of Sclavonia, on the river Save: 30 miles WSW. Belgrade, and 80 SW. Temeſvar.

SOBERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: 10 miles WSW. Creutznach, and 30 WSW. Mentz. *Long.* 25. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 49. N.

SOBIESLAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: 10 miles E. Bechin, and 48 SSW. Czaſlaw.

SOBINKA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 5 miles SW. Jung Buntzel.

SOBOTKA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 11 miles ENE. Jung Buntzel.

SOBRADA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 9 miles ESE. Lugo.

SOBRADILLO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 24 miles NNW. Civdad Rodrigo.

SOCERGA, a town of Iſtria: 7 miles SE. Capo d'Iſtria.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the ſouth Pacific Ocean, ſo named by Captain Cook, in the year 1769. They are Ulietea, Otaha, Bolabola, Huaheine, Tubai, and Maurua; the two laſt are very ſmall: Captain Cook ſays he called them thus, becauſe they lay contiguous to each other, but did not think it proper to diſtinguiſh them, ſeparately, by any other names than thoſe by which they were known to the natives. They are ſituated between the latitude of 16. 10. and 16. 55. S. and between the longitude of 150. 57. and 152. W. from the meridian of Greenwich. Ulietea and Otaha lie within about two miles of each other, and are both incloſed within one reef of coral rocks, ſo that there is no paſſage for ſhipping between them. This reef forms ſeveral excellent harbours; the entrances into them, indeed, are but narrow, yet when a ſhip is once in, nothing can hurt her. The inhabitants, climate, and produce are ſimilar, in many reſpects, to thoſe of Otaheite, from which iſland they are not above 50 leagues diſtant towards the north-weſt. Huaheine ſeems to be a month forwarder in its productions than Otaheite. Of the cocoa-nuts the inhabitants make a food which they call poe, by mixing them with yams; they ſcrape both fine, and having incorporated the powder, they put it into a wooden trough, with a number of hot ſtones, by which an oily kind of haſty-pudding is made, that the Engliſh ſeamen reliſhed very well, eſpecially when it was fried. Mr. Banks found not more than eleven new plants; but he obſerved ſome inſects, and a ſpecies of ſcorpion, which he had never ſeen before. The inhabitants ſeem to be larger made, and more ſtout, than thoſe of Otaheite. Mr. Banks meaſured one of the men, and found him to be ſix feet three inches and a half high; yet they are ſo lazy, that he could not perſuade any of them to go up the hills with him; they ſaid, if they were to attempt it the fatigue would kill them. The women were very fair, more ſo than thoſe of Otaheite; and, in general, we thought them more handſome, though none that were equal to ſome individuals. Both ſexes ſeemed to be leſs timid, and leſs curious. Captain Cook ſays, while we were employed about theſe iſlands, we expended very little of the ſhip's proviſions, and were very plentifully ſupplied with hogs, fowls, plantains, and yams, which we hoped would have been of great uſe to us in our courſe to the ſouthward; but the hogs would not eat European grain of any kind, pulſe, or bread-duſt, ſo that we could not preſerve them alive; and the fowls were all very ſoon ſeized with a diſeaſe that affected the head ſo, that they continued to hold it down between their legs till they died: much dependance, therefore, muſt not be placed in live ſtock taken on board at theſe places, at leaſt not till a diſcovery is made of ſome food that the hogs will eat, and ſome remedy for the diſeaſe of the poultry. *Long.* 150. 57. to 152. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 10. to 16. 45. S.

SOCKIA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 75 miles S. Medina.

SOCONUSCO, a province of North America, in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the north by the province of Chiapa, on the eaſt by Vera Paz and Guatimala, on the ſouth by the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean and Guaxaca. The climate is very hot; the rainy ſeaſon long, namely, from April to September; and ſtorms are very frequent; ſo that the country is very far from being either healthy pleaſant; nor does the ſoil produce much corn, but great quantities of indigo and cocoa-nuts, which are ſent by ſea to all the other parts of Ne Spain. There are few Spaniards in this part of the country, but ver rich.

SOCONUSCO, or *Guevetlan*, a town of North America, and capit of a province of the ſame name, in the audience of Guatimala, on a rive near the North Pacific Ocean: 148 leagues SE. Mexico. *Long.* 76. 40 W. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 24. N.

SOCORRO, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, about 20 miles i circumference, uninhabited and barren: 70 leagues W. from the coaſt o Mexico. *Long.* 91. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

SOCOTAI, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam. *Long.* 117. E Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

SOCOTARA, or *Socotra*, an iſland in the Arabian Sea, ſituated abou twenty-five leagues from Cape Guardafu, about twenty-four leagues i length, and ſixteen in breadth. All the ſurrounding ſhore is bold, ever where affording ſafe anchorage, and good ports; it has, in particular, tw fine bays and ſecure harbours, where the ſhipping ride ſafely again every wind that blows: theſe are called the harbours of Benin and Cora. It is amazing that a place, ſo much frequented by all the tradin nations, ſhould be ſo variouſly and contradictorily deſcribed by differen authors; ſome affirming that it has only one town, called *Tamart*, o *Tamary*; others, that it has three, the former being the chief; an others, that there is neither a town, village, or houſe, on the whole iſlan the natives living in dens and caves, and burrows dug under groun the more effectually to ſhelter them againſt the ſcorching beams of th ſun. It is agreed, however, that the iſland is populous and fruitful, under the government of a prince *(Soltan)* who was tributary to the ſherif of Arabia. Moſt of the inhabitants are Mahometans, ſtyling themſelve Arabs; and, indeed, their manners and language bear a ſtrong reſemblan to thoſe of the Arabians, if they be not altogether the ſame. The whol country abounds in cattle and fruit, with which, and ſome other commodities, they trade to Goa, where they are better received than the nati Arabs, who are not permitted to enter that town without paſſports. Th produce of the iſland conſiſts chiefly in aloes, frankincenſe, amber-greaſe dragon's blood, rice, dates, and coral, which are tranſported from Go over many parts of the Indies, and to all the kingdoms of Europe. Formerly they had a more immediate intercourſe with Europe, by means o the Eaſt India ſhipping, which frequently ſtopped here, when diſappointed of their paſſage, either by being too early or too late, for the monſoons; but now the ſtated periods of thoſe winds are ſo well aſcertained that this port is entirely neglected. *Long.* 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12.15.N

SODA, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedjas: 18 miles E. Medina.

SODBURY (*Chipping*), a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 11 miles NE. Briſtol, an 112 W. London.

SODEN, a free and imperial village of Germany, in the circle of th Lower Rhine: 10 miles WNW. Frankfort, on the Maine.

SODERHAMN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helſingland ſituated at the mouth of a river, near the Gulf of Bothnia, firſt built b gunſmiths and copperſmiths, and erected into a town in the year 1620 The houſes are mean, but the church handſome. The trade of this plac is conſiderable in arms, linen, butter, timber, flax, &c.: 20 miles N Geffle.

SODERKIOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland. This is a ſtaple town, ſituated on a navigable river, and one of th moſt ancient cities in Gothland. It had formerly its own municipal law and was in a much more flouriſhing condition than it is at preſent. Tw kings were crowned, and, in 1595, a diet was held in this town. It ha at preſent, but two churches: 10 miles SSE. Nordkioping.

SODERTELGE, or *Soder Telge*, a town of Sweden, in the provin of Sudermanland, ſituated between the ſea and the Maeler Lake. Abou 2½ miles diſtant from this town, at a place called *Aegelſtowyk*, is a goo harbour. Sodertelge was formerly a ſtaple town, and in a flouriſhing con dition; and there is ſtill a manufacture of worſted and ſilk ſtockings in th town. In the year 1719, Sodertelge was burnt by the Ruſſian army, bu has been ſince rebuilt: 16 miles WSW. Stockholm.

SODRA BARKEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia 40 miles S. Fahlun.

SODUS (*Great*), a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Lake Ontario: leagues W. Niagara.

SODUS (*Little*), a bay in Lake Ontario: 2 leagues W. Great Sodus.

SOEBORG, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated o an iſland in a freſh-water lake. Not far from this town is a triangul pillar, with Latin, Daniſh, and German inſcriptions, erected in 1738, i honour of Frederic IV. and Chriſtian VI. for having put a ſtop to t progreſs of the flying ſand, which, like a rapid ſtream, overwhelmed o tract of land and village after another, and threatened the beſt part o

Zeala

Zealand with deſolation; but, for a long time, no means could be deviſed to put an end to this devaſtation, till, at laſt, in the reigns of the two monarchs abovementioned, a remedy was found out for this evil, and executed under the inſpection of the prefect Frederic von Gram, by the addreſs of John Ubr. Rohl. At preſent this ſandy waſte is covered with verdure, and looks like a fine meadow: 9 miles WNW. Helſingoer.

SŒLBO, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 20 miles E. Drontheim.

SŒLBO, a lake of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 18 miles SE. Drontheim.

SOELENGAT, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 112 miles N. Bergen.

SOEST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, formerly one of the Hanſe towns, and enjoying imperial privileges, and the right of coining money. It is of large extent, and contains ſeveral churches. Several of the ſucceſſors of Charlemagne reſided here. In the year 1444, it was given to the duchy of Cleves, with a reſervation of the ancient privileges: the appointment of its own magiſtrates yearly it preſerved till the year 1752, ſince which time the king of Pruſſia has appointed a permanent magiſtracy. In the year 1636, it was miſerably laid waſte by the Imperialiſts. In the year 1721, the emperor Charles VI. demanded of it 36,000 rix-dollars for 50 Roman months, as a ſubſidy towards the Turkiſh war: 22 miles E. Dortmund, and 27 SE. Munſter.

SOETERWEER, a town of Holland: 8 miles E. from the Hague.

SOFALA, or *Zoſala*, or *Quiterve*, a country and kingdom of Africa, bounded on the north and weſt by the ſtates of Monomotapa, on the eaſt by the Mozambique Channel, and on the ſouth by Sabia; about 350 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 120 from north to ſouth. Sofala, the capital, was, at the arrival of the Portugueſe, but an inconſiderable town, neither large nor walled, fenced only with a thorny hedge; but it hath been ſince fortified, and in every reſpect very much improved by them, and called *Cuama*, as well as the fort, which they built for its defence. That name, however, hath been ſince obliterated, and both pilots and geographers have retained its old appellation of Sofala. It is conveniently ſituated on a ſmall iſland, at the mouth of the Cuama above-mentioned. There are beſides two towns on the coaſt, one called *Haulema*, and the other *Dardema*, with the villages of Savona, Bocha, and Gaſta, and ſome others, all of them mean, and worthy of no farther notice. The natives of Sofala, are, for the moſt part, black, with ſhort curled hair, there being but very few tawny or brown among them. Their ſhape is taller and more genteel than that of the negroes of Moſambique, Quiloa, &c. Their common dreſs is a piece of ſilk or cotton, wrapped round the middle, covering them down to the knees, all the reſt of the body being naked, except the head, the better ſort wearing a kind of turban. All of them adorn their necks, arms, wriſts, legs, and ancles, with rings of gold, ſilver, amber, or coloured beads, according to their condition. Theſe ſtuffs and trinkets are moſtly brought to them from Bombay by the Portugueſe; and thoſe of the better ſort affect to wear ſwords, with handles of ivory. All the coaſters ſpeak the Arabic tongue, which is their natural language; for they are not the original natives, but the deſcendants of the Arabs who left their native country, and ſettled more or leſs upon this weſtern coaſt. They cultivate rice and millet, which ſerves them for bread, and eat the fleſh of elephants, large and ſmall cattle, beſides fiſh, of which both the ſea and rivers yield a great plenty and variety. They have likewiſe beer, made of rice and millet, and ſome other liquors made of honey, palm, and other fruits: the honey is here in ſuch plenty, that a great part of it lies neglected, no more being gathered by the indolent people than ſerves that purpoſe, or for extracting ſo much wax out of it as will procure them painted cotton or ſilk, and other cloths in exchange. Their chief commerce here is with the inhabitants of Mozambique, Quiloa, Mombaſo, and Melinda, who came hither in their ſambucs or ſmall barges, which are freighted with variety of the above-mentioned cloths of all colours, and they exchange them for gold, ivory, wax, or ambergriſe. But beſides the gold which they draw from Monomotapa, the kingdom of Sofala hath ſome very conſiderable mines of that valuable metal, which, by the report of the Portugueſe inhabitants, yield to the value of above two millions of metigals yearly, each metigal valued at about 14 French livres. Many learned men venture to affirm that it was from this mine Solomon had his gold which is ſo highly commended by the ſacred hiſtorian; and that the kingdom of Sofala is the celebrated Ophir, the gold being allowed to be the pureſt and fineſt in all Africa. The Mahometan religion is, according to Pigafeta and the generality of Dutch writers, that of the king and court, and of a great part of the people; but it is more likely that the original natives live wholly without any religion, good or bad; and that the Arabs alone, who ſettled on this coaſt, are the only Mahometans, except ſome few proſelytes they have made among thoſe negroes for the ſake of commerce, ſeeing all the merchants who come hither from Quiloa, Mombaſo, and Melinda, are of that religion. *Long*. 28. to 33. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. to 22. S.

SOFIA, ſee *Sophia*.

SOFREGAM, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 54 miles S. Candi.

SOFROI, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and province of Chaus; the principal commerce is in oil: 4 leagues E. from Fez.

SOGANLIK, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 8 miles E. Varna.

SOGESTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 6 miles NNW. Linkioping.

SOGGENDAAL, a town of Norway: 32 miles S. Stavanger.

SOGLAH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 24 miles SE. Beiſhehri.

SOGLIO DI BARI, an iſland near the coaſt of Naples, ſituated in the Gulf of Tarento: 11 miles W. Aleſſano.

SOGNE, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania, near Chriſtiania.

SOGNE BAY, a wide river of Norway, 40 miles in length, and about 2 in breadth, which runs into the North Sea, *Long*. 5. 20. E. Greenwich; *Lat*. 61. 2. N.

SOGNO, or *Songo*, or *Sonho*, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Zaire, along the coaſt of the Atlantic: the inhabitants chiefly profeſs to be Chriſtians.

SOHAGEPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Allahabad: 120 miles S. Allahabad, and 230 SW. Patna.

SOHAIG, a town of Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile: 3 miles N. Achmim.

SOHAL, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 72 miles SW. Maſcate.

SOHAM, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, on the river Cam, called *Monk's Soham*, from a rich monaſtery ſituated there. This place is celebrated for its cheeſe. Near it is a large lake, to which it gives name. It has a weekly market on Saturday: 10 miles NW. Newmarket, and 70 N. London.

SOHAR, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 64 miles NW. Maſcate.

SOHAUN, a river of Aſia, in the country of Lahore, which runs into the Indus: 60 miles S. Attock.

SOHNER, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: 25 miles S. Chriſtiania.

SOHRAU, or *Zyory*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor: 10½ miles WNW. Ples, and 9 ENE. Loſlau.

SOIATOI, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Caſpian Sea: 148 miles SE. Aſtrachan. *Long*. 68. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 40. N.

SOIGNIES, a town of Hainaut, on the Senne, near a foreſt to which it gives name: 2 leagues NNE. Mons.

SOINIDRO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 75 miles ESE. Havanna.

SOJOWIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 4 miles S. Benatek.

SOISSONS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aiſne, on the Aiſne. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Rheims, and the capital of a diſtrict, called *Soiſſonnois*. This town was conſiderable in the time of Julius Cæſar, and then called *Noviodunum*. It afterwards took the name of *Sueſſiones*, from the people, and remained among the laſt ſubject to the Romans. At the death of Clovis I. his ſon, Clothaire, made it the place of his reſidence. In the year 922, a battle was fought here, between Charles the Simple, king of France, and Robert, duke of France; in which the latter loſt his life, though his party under his ſon and the count of Vermandois obtained the victory: 6½ poſts NW. Rheims, and 12½ NNE. Paris. *Long*. 20. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 23. N.

SOTTO DE REBORDOINS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: 2 leagues N. Barcelos.

SOKALLEN, a town of Ruſſian Lithuania: 9 miles S. Ragnit.

SOKASPOGE, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: 4 miles NE. Oakfuſkee.

SOKELY, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 24 miles SW. Romſdal.

SOKER, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea: 1 league E. Dsjabbel.

SOKO, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, extending about a league along the ſea coaſt, on the coaſt of the river Volta. The land is fertile; the inhabitants are in general poor, their chief employment is in fiſhing.

SOKOLVOD, or *Knezdo*, a mountain of Croatia: 32 miles E. Bihacs.

SOKOLOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: 54 miles NW. Kaminiec.

SOKOLOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 20 miles S. Lemberg.

SOKOR, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs: 24 miles NW. Tzaritzin.

SOL GALICZK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom: 96 miles NNE. Koſtrom. *Long*. 60. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 59. N.

SOL VITCHEGODSK, a town of Ruſſia, on the river Vitchegra: 36 miles N. Ultiug. *Long*. 64. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 61. 30. N.

SOLA, a ſmall iſland in the Caribbean Sea: 10 leagues E. Margarita.

SOLANDER'S ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the ſouth coaſt of New Zealand, diſcovered by captain Cook, in the year 1770. It is nothing but a barren rock, about a mile in circuit, remarkably high, and lies full five leagues diſtant from the main. This iſland he named after Dr. Solander. The ſhore of the main lies neareſt eaſt-by-ſouth and weſt-by-north, and forms a large open bay, in which there is no appearance of any harbour, or ſhelter for ſhipping againſt ſouth-weſt and ſoutherly winds. The ſurface of the country is broken into craggy hills, of a great height, on the ſummits of which are ſome patches of ſnow: it is not, however, wholly barren, for wood was ſeen not only in the vallies, but upon the higheſt ground; yet no appearance of its being inhabited. *Long*. 192. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 46. 31. S.

SOLANILLOS, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 23 miles E. Guadalaxara.

SOLANTA, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Sicily; which gives name to a cape and bay: 8 miles E. Palermo. *Long*. 31. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 9. N.

SOLAROSA, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 9 miles NE. Oriſtagni.

SOLARS, three ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, under the power of the Dutch, with proviſions of every kind, and the middlemoſt is ſaid to have a good harbour for ſhipping, ſituated to the eaſt of Ende Iſland.

SOLCA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 7 miles N. Modena.

SOLCK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 16 miles WNW. Oberwoltz.

SOLDAU, or *Dziadorf*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 88 miles S. Konigſberg.

SOLDIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg, the capital of a circle, and formerly the capital of the New Mark, ſituated on a lake to which it gives name, about ſix miles in length, noted for its lampreys: it contains about 200 houſes, and two churches, with ſome manufactures of cloth: 32 miles N. Franckfort on the Oder, and 58 NE. Berlin.

SOLE, a town of Norway: 6 miles S. Stavenger.

SOLEBAY, ſee *Southwold*.

SOLEDA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 56 miles SSE. Havanna.

SOLEMCO, a town of Hungary: 13 miles ENE. Gros Wardein.

SOLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: 6 miles SSW. Magdeburg.

SOLENHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 29 miles S. Anſpach.

SOLENOE, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 104 miles S. Kolivan. *Long*. 98. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 45. N.

SOLENOV, a lake of Ruſſia, 60 miles long, and 20 broad, with two iſlands, between Lake Aral, and the Caſpian Sea. *Long*. 74. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 50. to 44. 50. N.

SOLESMES, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 1 league N. Sablé.

SOLESMES, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Queſnoy: 3 leagues ENE. Cambray, and 2½ WNW. Landrecy.

SOLEURE, or *Solothurne*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a canton of the ſame name, on the river Aar. This town is very ancient, having been one of the towns of Helvetia, burned in the time of Julius Cæſar. It was one of the principal towns of the kingdom of Burgundy, and frequently the reſidence of the kings; it afterwards came to the empire, and obtained the privilege of electing its own magiſtrates. A little after the foundation of Berne, a treaty was entered into between the two cities, which has never been interrupted. In the year 1318, three years after the battle of Morgarten, Leopold, duke of Auſtria, undertook the ſiege of Soleure. During the ſiege, the river Aar being ſwelled by rain, carried away the bridge, which the duke had imprudently loaded with troops. By the humanity and aſſiſtance of the beſieged, a great number were ſaved, and the duke was ſo ſtruck with this generoſity, that he immediately raiſed the ſiege, and retired with the reſt of his army. In the year 1481, it was admitted into a perpetual alliance with the reſt of the cantons. It is ſituated at the foot of Mount Jura, in a fertile and pleaſant plain. It is well fortified, and contains ſix churches, an abby, a convent, and an arſenal. The town-houſe is a handſome building. Soleure is the uſual reſidence of the French ambaſſador to the cantons: 26 miles SSW. Bâle, and 18 S. Berne. *Long*. 24. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 15. N.

SOLEURE, a canton of Swiſſerland, ſituated between the canton of Berne, and the canton and biſhopric of Bâle, about 11 leagues in length, and from four to eight in breadth. The ſoil is generally fertile, in the plains eſpecially, in corn and fruit, of which the inhabitants raiſe enough for exportation: they likewiſe export horſes, cattle, and ſkins. In the mountainous parts are found iron, lead, alabaſter, marble, and coal. The population of the whole canton is eſtimated at 45,000 or 50,000 ſouls. Almoſt the whole of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The government is ariſtocratic; the military force conſiſts in one regiment of dragoons, and ſix regiments of infantry.

SOLEURE, a town of Luxemburg: 4 miles NE. Longwy.

SOLFATARA, a mountain of Italy, abounding with ſulphur to ſouth of the city of Naples. The mountain appears to have been a vo cano, at preſent extinct, or whoſe eruptions have ceaſed for want of m tallic matter to mix with the ſulphur, which is here very abundant. T earth in the vally is warm and white, and if opened to ſome depth, inſup portable from the heat and exhalations. The ground is almoſt every whe hollow, and is ſuppoſed to have a ſubterraneous communication with Mou Veſuvius. Here are manufactures of ſulphur, alum, and vitriol.

SOLFATARA, or *Lago di Bagni*, a lake of Italy, in the Campag di Roma, containing ſeveral moveable iſlands of matted ſedge and her bage, which may be puſhed about with poles. The water is chalky, an ſulphureous; towards the ſurface, ſcarcely lukewarm, but deeper, hot an continually boiling. Bathing in it is recommended for cutaneous diſeaſe from this lake a river of the ſame name runs into the Tiber: 11 miles SE Rome.

SOLFERINA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 17 mil NW. Mantua.

SOLFWITZBURG, or *Sylviſborg*, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in th province of Blekingen. This town is almoſt environed by the Baltic Se and was formerly in a more flouriſhing condition than it is at preſent. has a harbour with a ruinous caſtle. Solfwitzborg is ſaid to have been th place where the Lombards aſſembled, when they left this country, in ord to go in ſearch of new habitations: 33 miles WSW. Carlſcrona. *Lon* 14. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 56. 2. N.

SOLI, or *Aſhaja Tuſla*, a town of Boſnia: 20 miles WNW. Zwornic

SOLI, or *Jokari Tuſla*, a town of Boſnia: 16 miles WNW. Zwornc

SOLIANOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, o the Irtiſch. *Long*. 93. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 20. N.

SOLIANOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: miles NNW. Selenginſk.

SOLIANSKOI STANITZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government Irkutſk, on the Lena: 16 miles NE. Olekminſk.

SOLIFO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province Otranto: 9 miles E. Nardo.

SOLIGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loir and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en-Velay: 5 miles Le Puy.

SOLIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortagne: 2 leagues N. Mortagn

SOLIKAMSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, on th Kama, famous for its ſalt-works: 112 miles N. Perm. *Long*. 74. Ferro. *Lat*. 59. 36. N.

SOLIMAN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. The envi rons are inhabited by the deſcendants of Moors, driven out of Spain, wh preſerve their ancient manners and language, and are more honeſt th other Africans.

SOLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, an duchy of Berg: 12 miles ESE. Duſſeldorp, and 14 N. Coblentz. *Lon* 24. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 11. N.

SOLITARY ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſco vered by Mindana, in the year 1595. This iſland is low, round, an planted with trees, the coaſt ſurrounded with rocks. *Long*. 210. E. Ferr *Lat*. 10. 40. S.

SOLLAM MOSS, or *Solway Moſs*, a tract of country of England, i the county of Cumberland, ſituated to the north of the Eſk, in that tra which is now reckoned Engliſh ground; though, before the union of th two kingdoms it was called bateable or debateable ground, the inhabitan on both ſides always contending for it, and yielding it to neither. In 154 the Engliſh, not above 300, under Sir Thomas Wharton, lord warden the weſt marſhes, took 1000 men priſoners here, for which, it is ſaid, kin James V. died ſoon after of grief. Solom or Solway Moſs, conſiſts of 16 acres, raiſed a little above the cultivated tract, a maſs of thin peaty mu with a cruſt too weak in the drieſt ſummer to bear a man's weight. I December 1769, it burſt its banks by the exceſſive winter rains of thr days' continuance preceding, and the too near approaches of the peat-di gers, which had weakened the cruſt at a gap, about 50 yards wide. Abo 300 acres of moſs diſcharged themſelves in a black ſtream, charged wi large maſſes of peat, which ſurrounded the cottages, and covered 400 acr of cultivated land. Many cattle were drowned, but not one human li loſt. It filled the whole vally, leaving behind it great heaps of turf fro three to 15 and 30 feet, memorials of its height, and at laſt reached a fell into the Eſk. The ſurface of the moſs was reduced near 25 feet, ſu into a hollow form.

SOLLES LE PONT, a town of France, in the department of the V and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hyeres: 4½ leagues S. Bri noile, and 2 NE. Toulon.

SOLMS, a principality of Germany, ſituated in the Wetterau. T counts of Solms are ſuppoſed to be deſcended from the houſe of Naſſ and are divided into ſeveral branches as Solms Braunfels, Solms Hoh Solm

Solms, Solms Laubach, Solms Rodelheim, and Solms Lich. The matricular aſſeſſment for all the branches is 251 florins, and the tax to the Imperial chamber 133 rix-dollars 76 kruitzers.

SOLMS HOHEN, ſee *Hohen Solms.*

SOLMS, or *Burg Solms*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels, where was an ancient caſtle which gave name to the county: 1 mile E. Braunfels.

SOLNAN, a river of France, which joins the Seille at Louhans, in the department of the Saône and Loire.

SOLNIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 15 miles E. Konigingratz.

SOLOFRA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 18 miles S. Benevento.

SOLOGNE, before the revolution, a diſtrict of the government of Orleannois, in France, about 20 leagues in length, and 9 in breadth, of which Romorantin was the capital.

SOLOR, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, ſituated to the ſouth of the iſland of Celebes. *Long.* 123. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. S.

SOLOTKOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Limen: 60 miles SW. Orlenga.

SOLOVETZKOI, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the White Sea. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. 55. N.

*Solre le Château*, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Aveſnes: 2 leagues NE. Aveſnes, and 2½ SE. Maubeuge.

SOLSONA, or *Salſona*, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tarragona: 97 miles E. Saragoſſa, and 48 NNW. Barcelona. *Long.* 18. 7. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 2. N.

SOLTAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell. The principal part of the inhabitants are clothiers. Near this town, in the year 1519, a battle was fought between Erich duke of Calenberg, and Henry duke of Wolfenbuttel on the one ſide and Henry duke of Luneburg, and John the Turbulent, biſhop of Hildeſheim, on the other: 29 miles NNW. Zell, and 29 WSW. Luneburg.

SOLTCAMP, a town of Groningen: 13 miles NW. Groningen.

SOLTENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: 8 miles E. Zachan.

SOLTWEDEL. ſee *Salzwedel.*

SOLVACH BAY, a creek of South Wales, on the north ſide of St. Bride's Bay: 3 miles E. St. David's.

SOLVITZBORG, ſee *Solſwitſborg.*

SOLWAY FRITH, a large bay or arm of the ſea, between Scotland and the north-weſt part of the county of Cumberland. The mouth is ſituated, *Long.* 3. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

SOLWAY MOSS, ſee *Sollam Moſs.*

SOLYHUL, a town of England, in the county of Warwick: 8 miles SE. Birmingham, and 107 NW. London.

SOMBAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 38 leagues SW. Amadan.

SOMBERNON, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arnay-le-Duc: 4½ leagues W. Dijon, and 4½ N. Arnay-le-Duc.

SOMBRERA, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 63. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

SOMBRERE CHANNEL, a channel between the Nicobar Iſlands. *Long.* 94. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 32. to 7. 50. N.

SOM-CHAN, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 2. N.

SOMEGILL, a river of Wales, which runs into the Lug, below Preſteign in Radnorſhire.

SOMERGEM, a town of Flanders: 9 miles NW. Ghent.

SOMERS, a town of United America, in Maſſachuſetts: 12 miles SSE. Springfeld.

SOMER'S ISLANDS, ſee *Bermudas.*

SOMERSET, a county of the State of New Jerſey.

SOMERSET, a county in the State of Maryland.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the north by the Briſtol Channel and the county of Glouceſter, on the eaſt by Wiltſhire, on the ſouth-eaſt by Dorſetſhire, and on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by Devonſhire, and on the north-weſt by the Briſtol Channel. Its form is oblong, being in length from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt upwards of 80 miles, in breadth from eaſt to weſt between 30 and 40, and in circumference 200. The ſea coaſt is extremely irregular, in ſome parts projecting into large, lofty, and rocky promontories, and others receding into fine bays, with flat and level ſhores. It is divided into forty hundreds, and ſeven liberties, which contain two cities, Bath and Wells, thirty-three towns, and 482 pariſhes. In vegetable and animal productions, Somerſetſhire is by no means deficient; the hills, plains, vallies, rivers, and ſeas, abound with commodities uſeful to mankind, and adequate to the neceſſary wants of life. The vallies whether diſtributed into meads, paſture, or tillage, are in general very rich, and many of the hills, a few years ſince unacquainted with the plough, are now, by the improvements in huſbandry, brought to ſuch a ſtate of cultivation as to produce large crops of grain. Hemp, flax, teazels, and woad, are cultivated in conſiderable quantities. The plains are remarkable for their luxuriant herbage, particularly the moors, on which are fattened great numbers of nearly the largeſt cattle in England. The cheeſe made in this county is eſteemed remarkably fine. The ſheep are generally of the ſmaller kind; the Mendip mutton is well known for its peculiar ſweetneſs. The hills produce various ſorts of valuable ore; in thoſe of Mendip are dug immenſe quantities of lead and lapis calaminaris and ſome copper: the Quantock-hills alſo produce lead and copper; the Broadfield Downs, and other wilds, have their mines of calamine; and iron ore has been found, though little worked, in various parts of the county; on the rocks near Porlock, ſilver in ſmall quantities is diſcoverable. The coal mines in the northern part, are valuable treaſures to the neighbourhood, and ſupply great part of the cities of Bath and Briſtol with moſt excellent fuel. The former city has in great meaſure been raiſed by the fine free ſtone of its neighbouring quarries. The blue Kenton ſtone is admirable for paving. The rocks on the coaſt contain marble, alabaſter, and talk; and thoſe in the inland parts are generally compoſed of lime-ſtone, and abound with pyrites, ſpar, lava, and curious petrifactions. In this county are found yellow ochre, and that ſpecies of red ochre commonly called ruddle, ſo well known for its uſe in marking ſheep; of this there are three different ſorts, the firſt of which is that in general uſe for the above purpoſe; the ſecond is much harder, makes an indifferent kind of paint, and is frequently ſubſtituted by druggiſts for Armenian Bole; the third is peculiar to a very confined ſpace, on the top of Winford hill, about five miles from Briſtol, and differs materially from either of the other kinds, in the brightneſs of its colour, the evenneſs and ſmoothneſs of its texture, in its weight, its not crumbling between the fingers, and in being indiſſoluble in water. It is found at about the diſtance of ſix fathoms from the ſurface of the ground, in a ſtratum of four feet, lying on a bed of black marle, beneath ſtrata of ſoft reddiſh earth, clay, rock, and loam. It affords a moſt excellent and ſplendid colour, and is in every reſpect equal to that ochrous earth which is dearly imported under the denomination of Terra Perſica. There are ſeveral mineral ſprings beſides thoſe of Bath. The principal rivers are the Avon, Ax, Brew, Parret, Chew, Ex, and Frome. The towns are Taunton, Bridgewater, Minehead, Ivelcheſter, Milbourne-Port, Axbridge, Bruton, Caſtle-Cary, Chard, Crewkern, Dulverton, Dunſter, Frome, Glaſtonbury, Ilminſter, Keynſham, Langport, Milverton, Nether Stowey, North Curry, Norton St. Philip, North Petherton, South Petherton, Porlock, Shepton Mallet, Somerton, Stogumber. Watchet, Wellington, Wincaunton, Wivelſcombe, Wrington, and Yeovil. Of theſe the five firſt ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament, as likewiſe the county, and the two cities of Bath and Wells, to which if we add the city of Briſtol, a county of itſelf, part of which is in Somerſetſhire, the whole number of members will be eighteen.

SOMERTON, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, which formerly gave name to the whole county, containing about 250 houſes, and in the whole pariſh about 1500 inhabitants. In the year 877, this town was plundered by the Danes, ſoon after which it was fortified with a citadel or caſtle, whither John king of France was removed from Hartford caſtle, in the reign of Edward III. The common gaol of the county has been erected out of the ruins of this caſtle; it has a weekly market on Tueſday: 13 miles S, Wells, and 123 W. London.

SOMEVOIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Dizier: 5 leagues S. St. Dizier and 7½ NW. Chaumont-en-Baſſigny.

SOMLYO, a town of Hungary: 29 miles S. Zatmar.

SOMMA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and province of Lavora, near which is annually produced between 7000 and 8000 pounds of ſilk of the beſt quality: 10 miles E. Naples.

SOMMARIVA DEL BOSCO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 4½ miles SE. Carmagnola, and 7 NW. Cheraſco.

SOMMARIVA DI PERAO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 7 miles ESE. Carmagnola, and 6 N. Cheraſco.

SOMME, a river of France, which riſes near Fonſomme, in the department of the Aiſne, paſſes by or near to St. Quentin, Ham, Peronne, Bray, Corbie, Amiens, Pequigny, Abbeville, St. Valery, &c. and runs into the Engliſh Channel, about 5 miles WNW. from St. Valery.

SOMME, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Straits of Calais, on the eaſt by the department of the Aiſne, on the ſouth by the department of the Oiſe, and on the weſt by the department of the Lower Seine and the Engliſh Channel, about 60 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and 30 from north to ſouth. Amiens is the capital.

SOMMERDA, or *Sommern*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Erfurt: 11 miles NNE. Erfurt, and 12 NW. Weimar.

SOMMERDYCK, the principal town of the iſland of Overflakee: 20 miles WSW. Dort, and 10 W. Willemſtat.

SOMMEREUX, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandvilliers: 1 league NE. Grandvilliers.

SOMMERFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen: 15 miles S. Croſſen, and 72 SE. Berlin.

SOMMERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and lordſhip of Speckfeld, on the Maine: 4 miles S. Wurzburg, and 41 WSW. Bamberg.

SOMMIERES, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gard: 4 leagues SW. Niſmes, and 5 NE. Montpellier. *Long.* 21. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 47. N.

SOMCRESTRO, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, ſituated on a bay of the Atlantic: 13 miles NW. Bilbao

SOMPIL, a town of Aſia in the country of Thibet: 15 leagues ESE. Pa.

SOMPY, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Menehould: 6 leagues NW. St. Menehould.

SOMSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzeburg: 10 miles E. Freyberg.

SONAX, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 4 miles NNE. Chambery.

SONCINO, a town of Italy, in the Cremoneſe, on the Oglio: 8 miles ENE. Crema, and 20 N. Cremona.—This town was taken by prince Eugene, of Savoy, in the year 1705, but retaken ſoon after by the duke of Vendôme.

SONDAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg: 50 miles NNE. Magdeburg.

SONDELY, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 30 miles SSW. Romſdal.

SONDERBORG, a ſea-port town of Denmark, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Alſen, with a royal palace, and one of the beſt harbours in Denmark. In this palace Chriſtian II. king of Denmark, was confined as a priſoner for thirteen years. The inhabitants are chiefly ſeamen: 16 miles ENE. Flenſborg. *Long.* 9. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 57. N.

SONDERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg, to a branch of which houſe it gives name, ſituated on the Wipper. On an eminence without the town, ſtands the palace, where the ruling prince of the Sonderſhauſen line uſually reſides. In the armoury of which ſtands an image of Paſtrich, one of the Wendiſh idols. In the thirteenth century the counts of Schwarzburg and Hohnſtein came to an open rupture, about the lordſhip of Sonderſhauſen, in conſequence whereof the former in 1248, made themſelves maſters of it, and ſacked the town. In 1347, the counts Henry and Gunther of Schwarzburg, obtained from their father-in-law, Henry count of Hohnſtein, the reverſion both of the town and lordſhip, which was confirmed to them by Frederick landgrave of Thuringia, and the emperor Charles IV.: 20 miles NE. Mulhauſen, and 26 N. Erfurt.

SONDRE GRONT, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 143. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. S.

SONDRIO, or *Sonders*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the Valteline, and reſidence of the governor, built partly in a plain, and partly on the ſide of a rock, in a romantic ſituation, at the extremity of a narrow vally, on a ſmall river which runs into the Adda: 15 miles E. Chiavenna, and 22 WSW. Bormio.

SONEGA, a town of Frieſland: 9 miles E. Kuynder.

SONEGUERA, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, and province of Honduras. *Long.* 69. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 15. N.

SONENBERG, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz: 4 miles N. Pludentz.

SONENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 6 miles E. Cuſtrin.

SONERGONG, or *Sunnergaun*, once a large city of Hindooſtan, at preſent a village on a branch of the Burrampooter: 15 miles SE. Dacca.

SONEPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa, on the Manhanada: 38 miles S. Sumbalpour, and 30 W. Boad.

SONEVALDT, a town of Luſatia: 8 miles S. Luckau, and 56 NW. Gorlitz.

SONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: 37 miles SSW. He-nan.

SONGARI, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which joins the Amur or Saghalien.

SONGARI, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 10 miles NW. Foe Petouné Hotun.

SONGEONS, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandvilliers: 2½ leagues SSW. Grandvilliers, and 4 NW. Beauvais.

SONG-HOA, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 50 miles SW. Hoang.

SONGIEU, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belley: 4¼ leagues N. Belley.

SONG-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 40 miles NNE. Kien-nhing.

SONG-KIANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, ſituated in the midſt of ſeveral rivers or canals, near the ſea, by which means the Chineſe jonks approach it every way. It has a large trade in cotton cloth, which the inhabitants ſend to different parts of the empire. It has four towns in its juriſdiction: 560 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 138. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. N.

SONG-MEN-CHAN, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. *Long.* 139. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 22. N.

SONGO, or *Sango*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mandinga, near the coaſt of the Gambia.

SONG-TCHOUI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 40 miles NE. Ou-tchang.

SONG-TSI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 27 miles W. King-tcheou.

SONG-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 22 miles W. Tchu-tcheou.

SON HOIT, a ſtandard of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 132. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 48. N.

SONNEBECK, a town of Flanders: 5 miles NE. Ypres.

SONNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles SSW. Laab, and 22 NW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

SONNEBERG, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, which gives name to a county veſted in the houſe of Auſtria: 23 miles S. Bregentz.

SONNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: 6 miles NE. Coburg.

SONNEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on a ſmall river, which runs into the Warta: 10 miles ESE. Cuſtrin.

SONNECQUE, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Senne, 5 miles above Halle.

SONNEG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 2 miles S. Eberndorff.

SONNEN KOGEL, a mountain of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles S. Steyr.

SONNENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſſingen: 2 miles NE. Wiſbaden.

SONNENGBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: 5½ miles SE. Grotkau.

SONNENSTEIN, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, near Pirna, between which, and the fortreſs of Konigſtein, the Saxon army, conſiſting of 17,500 men, encamped and entrenched itſelf in the year 1756; but, on their endeavouring to paſs the Elbe into Bohemia, were compelled by the Pruſſians, who held it cloſe blocked up at Ebenheit, below Lilienſtein, to ſurrender priſoners of war.

SONNEWALDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 10 miles S. Lukau, and 48 S. Berlin.

SONORA, a province of North America, in New Navarre, ſituated on the coaſt of the gulf of California: little known, but probably the diſcovery of ſome mines of gold and ſilver, in the year 1771, may lead to farther diſcoveries.

SONSBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: 11 miles SSE. Cleves.

SONSECA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 8 miles S. Toledo.

SONSINO, ſee *Soncino.*

SONSONATE, ſee *La Trinidad.*

SONTAG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 3 miles NW. Fridau.

SONTAGBERG, a town and cloiſter of Benedictines of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles N. Bavarian Waidhoven.

SONTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and lordſhip of Limburg: 5 leagues SE. Hall, in Swabia.

SONTHOFEN, or *Sunthofen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg: 56 miles S. Augſburg, and 18 W. Fueſſen.

SONTHONNAX DE LA MONTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantua: 2 leagues NW. Nantua, and 2 E. Treffort.

SONTRA, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rhinfels: 28 miles S. Caſſel, and 22 WSW. Mulhauſen. *Long.* 27. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 52. N.

SONZAY, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 4 leagues N. Tours.

SOOLOO, one of the Philippine Iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and containing 60,000 inhabitants, who are Malays, governed by a king. The Engliſh Eaſt India company have an agent in this iſland. On the neighbouring ſea are ſome excellent pearl fiſheries; and abundance of edible bird-neſts are found, eſpecially in a ſmall iſland, or rock, to the ſouth-weſt of Sooloo, but the principal production is ſago. The ſituation is between Borneo and Mindanao; 14 leagues SW. from the latter. *Long*. 120. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 5. 58. N.

SOONAM, or *Sunnam*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi: 130 miles WNW. Delhi.

SOONDA, a ſmall country of Hindooſtan, near the weſt coaſts, between Canara and Concan, about 40 miles from north to ſouth, and 30 from eaſt to weſt.

SOOR, or *Shoor*, a name given to the river Indus, between Attock and Moultan.

SOOR, or *Sur*, or *Tſur*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 180 miles SW. Maſcate.

SOORANGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Oriſſa country, near the river Mahanada. The burial place of an Engliſhman, of the name of Elliot, who died on his way from Calcutta, to Nagpour, in the year 1778. M. Haſtings cauſed a monument to be erected on the ſpot, to his memory: 200 miles E. Nagpour, and 275 W. Calcutta.

SOPETRAN, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 10 miles NE. Guadalaxara.

SOPHIA, or *Sofia*, a city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, built by the emperor Juſtinian, on the ruins of the ancient Sardica: it is the capital of Bulgaria, and a ſangiacat. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and of a Roman biſhop. It is commercial, populous, and well built, but without walls, and the ſtreets are narrow, uneven, and dirty: 280 miles WNW. Conſtantinople, and 164 WNW. Adrianople. *Long*. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 53. N.

SOPHIAI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg: 16 miles SSE. Peterſburg. *Long*. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 59. 40. N.

SOPHIANA, a town of Perſia, in the government of Adirbeitzan: 8 leagues NW. Tauris.

SOPHIENBERG, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated near the coaſt of the Sound, with a royal palace: 13 miles N. Copenhagen.

SOPOLO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire: 32 miles SSE. Valona.

SOPRON, or *Edenburg*, a town of Hungary, ſee *Edenburg*.

SOR, a river of France, which runs into the Agout: 2 leagues below Caſtrez.

*Sor le Château*, a town of Hainaut: 7 miles ENE. Aveſnes.

SORA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope: 31 miles NNW. Sezza, and 60 NW. Naples.

SORA, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor: 8 leagues SE. Ratibor.

SORAGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 13 miles NNW. Parma.

SORAW, a town of Luſatia, and one of the moſt ancient in the country, ſurrounded with walls in the year 1207. In it are manufactures of cloth, and conſiderable trade in linen and yarn: 25 miles SSE. Guben, and 8 W. Sagan.

SORBON, or *Sorbonne*, a village of France, in the department of the Ardennes, remarkable for being the birth-place of Robert Sorbon, confeſſor to St. Louis, who founded the celebrated college at Paris, called after his name: 2 leagues N. Rethel.

SORCERER'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, where the negroes come yearly to ſacrifice to their deities, near the mouth of the river Grande.

SORCY, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, on the Meuſe: 1 league from Commercy.

SORDE, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: 6 leagues E. Bayonne, and 4 S. Dax.

SORDUN, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Provins: 1 league SE. Provins, and 2½ WNW. Nogent-ſur-Seine.

SORE, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: 11 leagues NNE. Tartas, and 9 N. Mont-de-Marſan.

SOREL, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: 7 miles NNE. St. Helier.

SORENTO, or *Sorrento*, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra; the ſee of an archbiſhop, ſituated on a peak of land, in the bay of Naples: 15 miles S. Naples. *Long*. 31. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 47. N.

SOREY, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Commercy: 1¼ league SSE. Commercy, and 2 N. Vaucoulieres.

SOREZE, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: 4 leagues SSW. Caſtres, and 6 SE. Lavaur.

SORGANO, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 38 miles E. Boſa.

SORGENFREY, or *Sans Souci*, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: 6 miles N. Copenhagen.

SORGUE, or *Pont de Sorgue*, a town of France, on the river Sorgue: 2 leagues from Avignon.

SORGUE, a river of France, which riſes from the fountain of Vaucluſe, and runs into the Rhône, by ſeveral mouths, at and near Avignon.

SORI, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: 9 miles ESE. Genoa.

SORIA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, near the ſource of the Duero, built near the ruins of the ancient Numantia: 116 miles NNE. Madrid, and 70 E. Saragoſſa. *Long*. 14. 21. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 41. 47. N.

SORIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 17 miles ENE. Nicotera.

SORIBOA, a town of South America, in the biſhopric of Truxillo, and juriſdiction of Chacapoyas.

SORIN, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, at Roanne.

SORO, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Tagus, near Salvaterra, in the province of Eſtremadura.

SOROCHINSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Samara: 80 miles NW. Orenburg.

SOROE, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſurrounded by three freſh-water lakes; here is a royal academy, endowed with the revenues of a rich convent, which was diſſolved at the revolution: 8 miles W. Slagelſe, and 35 SW. Copenhagen.

SOROTO, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 70 miles WNW. Cha-tcheou.

SORREL, a river of North America, which riſes in the ſtate of New York, and runs into the river St. Laurence.

SORS, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 10 miles NNE. Saſſari.

SORSOKEN, a ſea-port town in the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland of Luçon.

SORT, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 18 miles W. Urgel.

SORTINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 72 miles SSW. Berezov.

SORUNDO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 20 miles SSW. Stockholm.

SORUT, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat.

SOS, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nerac: 3¼ leagues SW. Nerac: and 1¾ WSW. Mezin.

SOS, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 30 miles W. Jaca.

SOS, a river of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, which runs into the Sinca, near Monçon.

SOSE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Rhine, 9 miles E. Nordheim.

SOSES, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 6 miles SW. Lerida.

SOSNINSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Novgorod: 32 miles N. Novgorod.

SOSNITZA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverſkoi: 32 miles SSW. Novgorod Sieverſkoi. *Long*. 50. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 30. N.

SOSNOPA, a town of Ruſſia in the government of Perm: 48 miles S. Oſa.

SOSNOVOI, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the river Angara: 96 miles NNW. Ilimſk.

SOSNOVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan. *Long*. 103. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 55. 50. N.

SOSPELLO, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice, divided into two parts by a ſmall river. The French took it in 1692, but reſtored it again to Savoy in 1696. It is the ſee of a biſhop, united with Vintimiglia; contains four churches, one of which is a cathedral; two convents; and about 5000 or 6000 inhabitants: 10 miles NE. Nice, and 6½ NW. Vintimiglia.

SOSTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 10 miles S. Squillace.

SOSVA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the government of Tobolſk, *Long*. 77. 30; *Lat*. 61. 10. ſoon after it enters the province of Ekaterinburg, and takes a ſouthern courſe to *Lat*. 59. it then bends its courſe eaſterly, and loſes itſelf in Lake Phelim, in the government of Tobolſk. *Long*. 81. 40. E. Ferro; *Lat*. 59. 15. N.

SOSVA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, 40 miles S. Berezov.

SOTA DE PALANA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 100 miles SW. Havanna.

SOTRAN, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 44 miles SSW. Saade.

SOTCHEOU, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 403 miles E. Peking. *Long*. 142. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 9. N.

SOTELLO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 30 miles S. Burgos.

**SOTTERN**, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: 14 miles SE. Orebro.

SOTTEVAST, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: 3 leagues W. Valognes.

SOTTEVILLE, a town of France, on the ſouth ſide of the Seine: 1 league S. Rouen.

SOU, or *So-tcheou*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 837 miles W. Peking. *Long.* 116. 28. E Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

SOUALLY, or *Suady*, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ſide of the Nile: 23 miles S. Abu Girge.

SOVANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, the ſee of a biſhop: 45 miles NNW. Rome, and 55 S. Florence.

SOUBES, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve: 1 league N. Lodeve, and 3½ NW. Gignac.

SOUBIZE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marennes: 1 league W. Rochefort, and 2½ NNE. Marennes.

SOUC, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 120 leagues NNE. Laſſa. *Long.* 112. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 18. N.

SOUCTOU, a mountain of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. *Long.* 102. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 18. N.

SOUCY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: 6½ leagues S. Provins, and 1 N. Sens.

SOUDE ST. CROIX, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry le François: 10 miles W. Vitry.

SOUE-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 30 miles SW. Hoa.

SOVERDEM, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 5 miles N. Belluno.

SOUF, or *Voſtani*, the middle diſtrict of Egypt, between the Bahira and Said.

SOUFFEL, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, 1¼ league below Straſburg.

SOUFFRIERE BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 31. N.

SOU-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 47 miles SW. Ngan-king.

SOUHAITOU, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Thibet: 28 miles WNW. Yolotou Hotun.

SOUI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 527 miles S Peking. *Long.* 130. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 48. N.

SOUI-CHONTO, a town of Aſia, in the country of Hami. *Long.* 112. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

SOVIESE, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 44 miles W. Berlat.

SOUI-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 30 miles N. Louy.

SOUILLAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Ceré: 3 leagues NNE. Gourdon, and 6 E. St. Ceré. *Long.* 19. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 53. N.

SOUILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: 2½ leagues SSW. Verdun, and 3 ESE. Clermont en Argonne.

SOUIN-HING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 20 miles ESE. Tſin.

SOUI-PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: 17 miles WNW. Yunhing.

SOUI-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, at the conflux of the rivers Yan and Kincha: 850 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 40. N.

SOUI-TE, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the Voutin River: 337 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 38. N.

SOUI-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. 20 miles NNE. Tſun-y.

SOUKAPURA, a kingdom on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Java.

SOUKERKE, a town of Flanders: 5 miles NW. Bruges.

SOU-KISE, a town of China, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Lo: 55 miles NNW. Pao-king.

SOULAINES, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar ſur Aube: 9 leagues E. Troyes, and 4 N. Bar ſur Aube.

SOULANCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourmont: 1½ league E. Bourmont.

SOULE, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, between Bearn and Navarre, of which Mauleon was the capital, now in the department of the Lower Pyrennées.

SOULLIERES, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne: 20 miles E. St. Jean de Maurienne.

SOULONA, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 20 miles ESE. Coneour Hotu

SOULTZ, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Wiſſembourg: 2½ leagues NNE. Haguenau, and 2 S. Wiſſembourg.

SOUMENZAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauſun: 2 leagues NW. Lauſun, and 4¼ NNE. Marmande. *Long.* 17. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 41. N.

SOUND, or *Oreſound*, the ſtrait or narrow ſea between Denmark and Sweden, through which veſſels paſs out of the North Sea into the Baltic, and return by the ſame channel. The ſtrait is about four miles over, and the Danes take a toll of all ſhips that paſs through the ſtrait.

SOUND HOLM, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Yell.

SOUNMEN HARHO HOTUN, or *Soumen Char*, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami: 15 miles NW. Hami Hotun.

SOUE-OUEI-CHAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 3 miles NW. Long-kouang.

SOUPROSSE, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: leagues SE. Tartas, and 3½ SW. Mont de Marſan.

SOUR; ſee *Sur*.

SOUR, a river of Germany, which enters the Moſelle, at Waſſerbillich.

SOUR GUSLAN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, ſituated near the mountain of Jurjura.

SOURA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac, on the Euphrates: 153 miles NW. Baſſora.

SOURA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, ſituated on the river Soure: 2½ leagues SSE. Montemor o Velho.

SOURAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chorasan: 85 leagues N. Herat.

SOURAPATA, a kingdom on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Java.

SOURATAU HOUTCHIN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 132. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 54. N.

SOURDEVAL DE LA BARRE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain: 1½ league N. Mortain, and 2 S. Vire.

SOURE, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Mondego, 4 miles S. Montemor o Velho.

SOURI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan, in the Perſian Gulf: 38 leagues SW. Ormus.

SOURMAN, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 123 leagues NE. Laſſa.

SOURNAT, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſſel: 3 leagues NNW. Uſſel.

SOURNIA, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Prades: 2½ leagues N. Prades, and 7 W. Perpignan.

SOURTOU, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 112. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 51. N.

SOUSEL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, containing about 1300 inhabitants: 2 leagues NNW. Eſtremoz.

SOUSOU, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 2 miles N. Satalia.

SOUSOUGHERLIK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles SE. Baliketri.

SOU-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on a river which communicates with the lake Tai. This is one of the moſt beautiful and agreeable cities of the whole empire. Europeans who have ſeen it compare it to Venice, with this difference, that the latter is built in the ſea, and Sou-tcheou is interſected by canals of freſh water. There is not, perhaps, in the univerſe a country more delightful, either by the pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, or the mildneſs of its climate; the air is ſo temperate, proviſions ſo plentiful and cheap, the ſoil ſo fruitful, and the manners of the people ſo gentle, that this city is conſidered the paradiſe of China. Above (ſay the Chineſe authors) is the celeſtial paradiſe; but the paradiſe of this world is Sou-tcheou. To ſee the continual motion of its immenſe number of inhabitants, and the confuſion cauſed every where by their commercial intercourſe with ſtrangers, one would be induced to believe, that the trade of all the provinces centered in it. The brocades and embroideries made here are in great requeſt throughout the whole empire. Its juriſdiction extends over only eight towns, one of which is of the ſecond claſs, and the reſt of the third: 562 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 22. N.

SOUTELLO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 1¼ leag W. St. Joao do Peſqueira.

SOUTERRAINE (*La*), a town of France, and principal place of diſtrict, in the department of the Creuſe: 5½ leagues W. Guret, and NNE. Limoges. *Long.* 19. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 15. N.

SOUTH BAY, a bay in Hudſon's Straits, on the north coaſts of L brador, weſt of Cape Chidley.

SOUTH CAPE, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of New Holland. *Long.* 146. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 42. S.

SOUTH DOWNS, downs of England, in the county of Suſſex, between Brighthelmſtone and Lewes.

SOUTH FRIAR'S BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's: 3 miles ESE. Baſſeterre.

SOUTH HAMS, a tract of land in the county of Devon, celebrated for cyder, in the neighbourhood of Torbay.

SOUTH ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the north Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 141. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 22. N.

SOUTH MOUNTAINS, a part of the Allegany Mountains, in America, which croſſes the ſtate of New Jerſey, in *Lat.* 41. N.

SOUTH POINT, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Barbadoes. *Long.* 58. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. N.

SOUTH RIVER, a river of the iſland of Antigua, which runs into the ſea, a quarter of a mile N. Young Point.

SOUTH WEST CAPE, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of New Holland, on the ſouth Pacific Ocean, NW. of South Cape. *Long.* 146. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 37. S.

SOUTHAKER LEDGE, a reef of rocks, near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

SOUTHAM, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Monday: 10 miles E. Warwick, and 83 NW. London.

SOUTHAMPTON, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

SOUTHAMPTON, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Hants, or, as it is ſometimes called, the county of Southampton, ſituated at the union of two rivers, which run into a bay of the Engliſh Channel, called *Southampton Water*: near this ſpot was formerly a town, called *Hanton*, which was plundered by the Danes, in the year 980; and, in the reign of Edward III. it was burnt down by the French: after which it was rebuilt in the ſituation it now ſtands, which was ſurrounded with walls, ditches, battlements, and towers, and, for its further defence, a ſtrong caſtle was built by order of Richard II. on a mount, or artificial hill; and a fort was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade with Portugal for wine and fruit, as likewiſe with the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, to which iſlands they ſend a certain quantity of wool, allowed by act of parliament: here are manufactures of ſilk and carpets. The town chiefly conſiſts of one broad well-built ſtreet, with ſome ſmaller branches, and contains five pariſh-churches, and an hoſpital. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and was made a county of itſelf, in the reign of king John. The corporation is compoſed of a mayor, aldermen, recorder, ſheriff, two bailiffs, common-council, &c. There are for the town eleven juſtices of the peace, viz. the biſhop of Wincheſter, the recorder, the mayor, the laſt mayor, five aldermen, and two burgeſſes, all who have paſſed the chair are aldermen. The mayor is admiral of the liberties. The reſort of company here, during the ſummer months, for the purpoſe of ſea-bathing, has occaſioned conſiderable improvements in the town, and a regular maſter of ceremonies has been appointed to regulate the amuſements. The town is well ſupplied with good freſh water, from diſtant ſprings, by pipes; and adjacent to the town is a chalybeate ſpring. Packets ſail regularly, in time of peace, from Southampton to Cherburg: packet boats ſail every morning, except Monday, to the iſle of Wight. In time of war, a cutter is ſtationed here, by government, which ſails every fortnight for Guernſey and Jerſey, which convey paſſengers or parcels; and veſſels, of from twenty-five to forty tons, continually trade to thoſe iſlands; beſides which, there are about thirty veſſels employed in foreign commerce, and upwards of one hundred in the coaſting-trade: the river is deep enough for the largeſt ſhips. Southampton has three markets weekly, on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday: 25 miles SE. Saliſbury, and 75 SW. London. *Long.* 1. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 51. N.

SOUTHAMPTON, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 30 miles SW. Suffolk.

SOUTHAMPTON WATER, or *Triſſanton Bay*, a bay of the Engliſh channel on the coaſt of Hampſhire, extending from about three miles above Southampton to the channel, that ſeparates the Iſle of Wight from the continent.

SOUTHBURY, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: 8 miles NNE. Danbury.

SOUTHOLD a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, in Long Iſland.

SOUTHWARK, or *The Borough*, that is, *the Borough of Southwark*, a town of England, in the county of Surry, on the right ſide of the Thames, oppoſite the city of London, to which it may be conſidered as a fauxbourg or ſuburb. It contains four pariſhes, and for its number of houſes and inhabitants is equal to many cities. Southwark was governed by its own bailiffs till the year 1327. The city however found great inconveniences from its neighbourhood, malefactors eſcaping thither out of the reach and cognizance of the city magiſtrates. This made the city long deſirous of getting Southwark under her ſubjection, and a grant was made of that town to the city in the laſt mentioned period, when the mayor of London was conſtituted bailiff of Southwark, and impowered to govern it by his deputy. The inhabitants ſome time after recovered their former privileges, but in the 4th year of the reign of Edward VI. the crown granted it to the city of London, for the ſum of 647l. 2s. 1d. and within about a month after the paſſing of that patent, in conſideration of the farther ſum of 500 marks, paid to the crown by the city, Southwark was made one of the city wards, named Bridge Ward without; when the number of aldermen being increaſed from twenty-five to twenty-ſix; a new one was choſen to govern that borough. In virtue of the above grant, Southwark has ever ſince been ſubject to the Lord Mayor, who has under him a ſteward and a bailiff; the former of whom holds a court of record every Monday at St. Margaret's-hill, for all debts, damages, and treſpaſſes, within his limits. There are ſeveral priſons in Southwark; and two hoſpitals, that of St. Thomas and Guy's. It is mentioned in hiſtory, in the year 1052, when earl Godwin arrived there with a powerful fleet, and having caſt anchor till the return of the tide, paſſed London bridge without oppoſition, in order to engage the royal navy, which conſiſted of fifty ſhips of war, and then lay oppoſite to Weſtminſter; but matters being accommodated between the king and earl Godwin, the latter returned, and repaſſed the bridge, which was then of wood. Southwark ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament.

SOUTHWELL, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham. Its church is Collegiate, and was founded in the 7th century. There belong to it ſixteen prebendaries or canons, ſix vicars choral, an organiſt, ſix ſinging-men, ſix choriſters, beſides ſix boys, who attend as probationers, a regiſter to the chapter, a treaſurer, an auditor, a verger, &c. It was ſurrendered at the diſſolution, but Henry VIII. refounded it, and appointed it a biſhop in 1534, and reſtored it to its ancient privileges, which were confirmed by queen Elizabeth and James I. The cuſtos rotulorum and juſtices of the peace, who are nominated by the archbiſhop of York, and conſtituted by a commiſſion under the great ſeal, hold their ſeſſion both at Southwell and Scroby, and perform all other judiciary acts diſtinct from the county. Here are the ruins of a very grand palace, demoliſhed in the civil wars, which belonged to the archbiſhops of York, who had three parks here, which, though diſparked, ſtill retain the name. Here is a weekly market on Saturday: 12 miles NE. Nottingham, and 135 N. London.

SOUTHWOLD, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Suffolk, ſituated on a point of land at the mouth of the river Blythe, in a bay of the German ocean, almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea at high water. It is fortified with two batteries, and has a weekly market on Thurſday. In the year 1747, the haven was cleared by act of parliament. The bay, vulgarly called *Solebay*, is remarkable for the famous fight in the year 1666, between the Engliſh fleet of 114 men of war and frigates, and the Dutch fleet of 103 men of war, in which the latter were defeated, with the loſs of near ſeventy ſhips, two admirals and 6000 men; while the Engliſh loſt only one ſhip and ſome gallant officers. This fight was off the bay to the north: but that in 1672, was in the bay, between the Dutch fleet of ninety-one men of war, and the combined fleets of England and France of 101, commanded by the duke of York, afterwards James II. the iſſue of which day was rather uncertain. The French being remiſs in their duty, we loſt four ſhips, the earl of Sandwich, and ſeveral other officers of note, and the Dutch three: 35 miles NE. Ipſwich, and 104 NE. London. *Lat.* 52. 18. N.

SOUTO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4½ leagues NW. Pinhel.

SOUVERABO, a town of Africa on the Grain coaſt.

SOUVIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins: 2 leagues SW. Moulins.

SOW, a river in England, in the county of Stafford, which runs into the Trent, about 3 miles E. Stafford.

SOW, a river of England, in the county of Warwick, which runs into the Avon, 4 miles N. Warwick.

SOW AND PIGS, rocks in the German ſea, near the eaſt coaſt of England, and the county of Northumberland: 3 miles ENE. Blythe.

SOYDE, a town of Norway: 36 miles N. Stavanger.

SOYON, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, on the Rhône: 2 leagues S. Valence.

SOZ, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dnieper: 16 miles S. Bilitzi, in the government of Mogilev.

SPA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated in the marquiſate of Franchimont, on a ſmall river which runs into the Ourte; it was only a ſmall village before the diſcovery of its mineral waters, about the year 1326; it now conſiſts of one large ſtreet, or rather two joined by a bridge over the ſtream that runs through it, with ſeveral ſmaller ſtreets and rows of houſes; the older houſes irregularly built, and moſtly of wood and plaſter, the more modern of brick and ſtone. The ſoil about the town is rocky, gravelly, or loamy, with ſome mixture of iron ore of one kind or other, more or leſs viſible every where; the country about it is not fertile in grain, on account of the hills and woods with which it abounds; but they have plenty of ſheep, kine, and poultry, with great quantities of game, and the ſtreams abound with fiſh, trout, eels, cray fiſh, &c. During the water drinking ſeaſon, the town is furniſhed like a fair with a variety of toys, &c. There are beautiful and healthful rides on every ſide, with great variety of pleaſant and romantic walks. For evening diverſions, there are public rooms for aſſemblies every night, and balls two or three times a week. The medicinal waters of Spa, are by ſome ſuppoſed to have been known to Pliny, while others ſuppoſe that the waters which Pliny mentions in his natural hiſtory, were thoſe at Tongres. The chief ſprings are called, 1. Pouhon, 2. Sauveniere, 3. Groiſbeeck, 4. Geronſter, to which Dr. Lucas has added the 5. Pouhon Pia, and 6. Barriſar. The waters have been deemed the property of the community of Spa, till a late biſhop of Liege thought proper to ſeize them into his own hands; but by an appeal to the Imperial chamber at Wetzlar, in the year 1745, the waters were reſtored to their ancient proprietors, who impoſe a ſmall duty on every flaſk exported under their ſeal. The magiſtracy is compoſed of a mayor, two burgomaſters, ſeven echevins and a greffier, appointed by the biſhop of Liege and changed every year: 16 miles SE. Liege, and 21 E. Huy. *Long.* 23..20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.—In the month of September, 1794, this town was taken by the French.

SPADA, a cape of the iſland of Candia: 24 miles NW. Canea.

SPAIN, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the eaſt by France, from which it is ſeparated by the Pyrennées, on the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth by the Mediterranean, the Straits of Gibraltar and the Atlantic; and on the weſt by Portugal and the Atlantic. Its greateſt extent from north to ſouth, 460 miles; from eaſt to weſt, in the northern part, about 520 miles; towards the center 300, and near the ſouth-eaſt rather more than 200. Spain is at preſent divided into fourteen provinces, which are Navarre, Biſcay, and Aſturias to the north; of which Biſcay is ſubdivided into the provinces of Alva, Guipuſcoa, and Biſcay, properly ſo called: to the weſt are Galicia and Eſtramadura: to the ſouth Upper and Lower Andaluſia, containing Grenada, Jaen, Cordova and Seville, and the kingdom of Murcia: to the eaſt that of Valencia, Aragon and Catalonia; and in the middle of the monarchy, the kingdom of Leon and Old and New Caſtiles. The number of rivers is ſaid to be above 150, but the principal are the Ebro, Guadalquivir, Tagus, Duero, Guadiana, Guadalaviar, and Segura. The air in moſt of the provinces is pure and dry, but in June, July and Auguſt, the days are unſufferably hot, eſpecially in the middle of the country; while in the night a traveller often ſhivers with cold. Towards the north, and in the mountainous parts, the air, as uſual, is cooler than in the ſouth, and near the ſea contracts a moiſture. It ſeldom rains, and the winter froſts are never ſuch as to bind up the ground; want of temperature in the heat, and coolneſs of the air is the reaſon that ſeed lies a long time in the ground before it ſhoots up: ſometimes, indeed, a cool breeze, by the Spaniards called Gallego, iſſues from the mountains of Galicia; and this without great precaution, occaſions violent and frequently fatal colds. The country in general labours under a great ſcarcity of corn, which is chiefly owing to their neglect of agriculture; for though the ſoil is in many places extremely dry, and the growth of grain and other fruits very much obſtructed in the day-time by the exceſſive heats, and in the night by an intenſe cold; yet, from the hiſtorians and geographers, Spain appears to have formerly enjoyed a great plenty of corn, ſo that the preſent ſcarcity of that commodity muſt proceed from the neglect of tillage: on the other hand, it abounds in the moſt delicious fruits, ſuch as pears, peaches, olives, figs, grapes, almonds, cheſnuts, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, &c. It produces alſo very good ſaffron. The Spaniſh wines are greedily bought up by foreign nations. The value of the wine and grapes annually exported out of the country, about Malaga alone, amounts to 1,500,000 of piaſtres. Several parts of the country alſo produce ſugar canes. Spain enjoys likewiſe great plenty of exquiſite honey, and ſilk in abundance, but little flax and hemp; ſalt, eſpecially towards the ſea coaſt, is ſo plentifully procured, that conſiderable quantities thereof are exported; a great deal of ſea ſalt in particular is made in the maritime parts of Andaluſia, Catalonia, and Valencia; likewiſe on the iſlands of Majorca, Jviça, and Formentera; where the ſun ſerves inſtead of fire. But the principal ſalt-works are in Valencia; the kind of ſalt procured from the plant kali, which grows on the ſea ſhore, and is called ſoude de Barille, and de Bourdine, it being uſed alſo in the making of ſoap and glaſs, is produced in ſuch plenty in Murcia and part of Grenada, that Alicant alone has exported in one year 4,111,664 pounds of ſoude de Barille; and 770,960 pounds of the ſoude de Bourdine, excluſive of a better kind of ſalt called agua azul; beſides no inconſiderable quantities exported from other ports. In this country are alſo to be ſeen, innumerable flocks of fine ſheep, part of which during winter feed in the levels, and in ſummer are driven up again into the mountains; from theſe ſheep called Ovejas Merines, is procured the beſt wool: others are kept always in one place: and the third kind make the fat ſheep. Aſtariz computes the number of ſhepherds at 40,000. The beſt wool is that of Old Caſtile; though the Spaniſh wool in general is extremely fine and valuable. Andaluſia and Aſturia are particularly famous for their horſes; there are alſo great numbers of mules, and but few horned cattle. In Andaluſia are caught the wild bulls for the bull-fights. Among the many
mountains in Spain, the Pyrennées are the moſt remarkable, which ſe
rate Spain from France. The mountains of Spain, according to anc
writers, are very rich in gold and ſilver; but the Spaniards rather cho
that theſe metals ſhould be imported from America, than that they ſho
have the trouble of ſearching for them in their own country; and th
theſe treaſures lie buried in the mountains: but the iron mines are work
here with great ſkill and induſtry. Spain wants not alſo other mineral
ſuch as lead, tin, cinnabar, quickſilver, alum, vitriol, copperas, lapis
laminaris, &c. and likewiſe cryſtal, diamonds, amethyſts, and other gem
mineral ſprings are found in many parts. The kingdom of Spain is e
mated to contain about 7,500,000 inhabitants, though it would ſupp
twice that number if properly cultivated, if its manufactures were enco
raged, and its mines worked. In the times of the Goths and the Moo
it contained between 20 and 30,000,000 of people. The uſual reaſ
aſſigned for this difference is the expulſion of the Moors. It is ſaid, th
when Ferdinand the Pious took Seville from them, in the year 1248,
ſeveral diſtricts of the kingdom contained 100,000 towns and villages,
very populous; and when Ferdinand the Catholic reduced the kingdom
Grenada, it conſiſted of fifty fortified towns, beſides an infinite number
leſſer places, the greater part of which were afterwards demoliſhed: th
extirpation of the Moors was indiſputably one principal cauſe of the p
ſent thinneſs of its inhabitants. But this affected Andaluſia and Grena
only, and yet the other provinces are not much more populous than the
That America has ſtripped the kingdom of its inhabitants, Uſtariz will
allow, who ſays, that the greateſt part of thoſe who went to America w
of Biſcay, Navarre, Aſturia, the mountainous parts of Old Caſtile a
Galicia, and yet that theſe countries are ſtill the beſt peopled. Amidſt t
great decreaſe of the inhabitants in Spain, the body of the clergy has ſ
fered no diminution, but has rather been gradually increaſing; inſomuc
that Uſtariz computes the number of eccleſiaſtics, and their ſervants,
250,000. In this country there is a want even of the moſt neceſſary trade
and of the few to be met with here, the greateſt part are in the hands
the French, who are very numerous in Spain; the natives, themſelv
beſides their averſion to work, diſdaining to ſtoop to handicrafts. Th
are not, however, wholly without manufactures, eſpecially of ſilk and woo
but theſe fall far ſhort of that flouriſhing condition they might be broug
to. Spain was anciently called Iberia, Heſperia, and afterwards Hiſpan
A modern traveller ſays, it is, by nature, placed in the moſt happy ſitu
tion: ſurrounded by ſeas and mountains, and enjoying a temperature
climate, the moſt conducive to health, and the moſt favourable to pleaſu
The kingdom contains immenſe riches; gold, precious ſtones; and iro
ſtill more uſeful, wait but for the hand of the workman to recompence
labours. The ſoil, without requiring a fatiguing cultivation, is natura
fertile, and produces every neceſſary of life: the men who inhabited
were, according to hiſtorians, robuſt and warlike. By what means, the
has this vaſt monarchy, which could never be ſubjugated by want, ſo oft
become the prey of its neighbours? The ſolution of this curious proble
muſt be ſought in the inteſtine wars of the coloniſts, and the native inh
bitants. This country, unfortunate by the beneficence of nature, was lo
a ſcene of bloodſhed, and ever diſputed and envied: theſe ſeem to ha
been the unhappy conſequences of its mild and fertile climate, which b
came the nurſery of rival and inimical nations. Spain, from its poſitio
climate, and fertility, has been the victim of hoſtile nations. The Ph
nicians are the firſt of which we find traces in hiſtory: this people land
upon the coaſts of Spain, and their firſt ſettlement was, it is ſaid, at Cadi
The natives did not think themſelves ſufficiently powerful to repel the ne
comers, or theſe, at firſt, treated them with mildneſs, and thereby gain
their eſteem and admiration, and were even aided by them in ſome of th
firſt enterpriſes. The Phœnicians founded a colony upon that coaſt, whi
nature had marked out to become the centre of commerce. The Phœ
cians, at firſt, made ſeveral voyages, with the conſent of the natives: th
acquired, in exchange for their merchandiſe, certain portions of land, whi
they were deſirous to occupy, and the firſt years of this alliance were
them equally peaceful and lucrative; but becoming more avaricious, a
the old inhabitants better underſtanding their true intereſts, they ſo
ſtained with blood a country, inhabited by people whom they were co
to civilize. Their ſettlements extended to the ſouthern coaſts, and i
the country as far as Cordova. Much about the ſame time, the Greeks,
Phœnicians, after having founded Marſeilles, went to Spain, and pla
there ſeveral colonies; they poſſeſſed a part of the kingdoms of Valen
and Catalonia; their ſettlements were afterwards extended to Arag
and, according to Strabo, as far as Galicia. The Carthaginians, not
deſirous of profit and of plunder, and being merchants and navigators
well as their rivals, thought proper to diſpute with them a ſoil leſs ſcorch
and more fertile, than that of Africa; they alſo founded colonies,
not without firſt having ſhed much blood. The ancient inhabitants hav
but few other wants than thoſe of nature, and not diſcovering their fut
tyrants in the new coloniſts, and poſſeſſing but little knowledge of co
merce and navigation, they left the care and profits of theſe, and with th
all diſputes, to the Greeks and the Carthaginians. The Romans took

ſt opportunity to drive the Carthaginians from Spain. This kingdom became the theatre of two of the moſt famous wars of antiquity: by the firſt, which laſted 24 years, Rome obliged Carthage to cede to her a part of her conqueſts; and by the ſecond, which continued but for 17 years, Carthage was entirely ſtripped of her poſſeſſions and her power. Under the Romans, Spain was divided into Bœtica, Luſitania, and Tarraconenſis. Bœtica, ſo called from the Bœtis, now the Guadalquivir, comprehended all the country between Grenada and the mouth of the Guadiana, properly ſpeaking, Upper and Lower Andaluſia, and a part of New Caſtile; Luſitania extended from the Guadiana to the Douro; and Tarraconenſis, as extenſive as the other two diviſions, comprehended all the reſt of the kingdom. The Romans poſſeſſed this rich and extenſive peninſula about 600 years. Towards the 5th century, a ſwarm of barbarians fell upon the fine provinces of the empire; the Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, invaded Spain, after having paſſed through Gaul, conquered a part of it, and divided their conqueſts among them. The Vandals inhabited Andaluſia, and gave it their name; the Alans had Portugal; and the Suevi, Galicia. Theſe barbarians thus eſtabliſhed, and war becoming one of the number of their ants, turned their arms againſt themſelves. The Suevi having ſubjugated the Alans, would have ſought to conquer the reſt of Spain, had not the Viſigoths, who had eſtabliſhed their throne in Narbonne, and held the ſovereignty of Rouſſillon, Catalonia, and Aragon, oppoſed their attempt, and driven them back to Galicia. Theſe Goths found no difficulty in driving the Romans almoſt entirely out of Spain: they ruined the little kingdom of Suevi alſo, and remained undiſturbed poſſeſſors of a monarchy there 130 years. Roderic was the laſt of their kings; the famous battle of Xeres, in 712, put the Moors in poſſeſſion of the greateſt and fineſt part of Spain. Other Moors, Arabs, Saracens, or Africans, ſucceeded to the firſt, and conquered, without difficulty, all the fine provinces of Spain, except thoſe of the north, where ſteep and barren mountains were always an aſylum of liberty for the inhabitants, and ſerved as a nurſery to that race of kings, who were one day to be the avengers of Spain and religion, for the invaſion and oppreſſion of the Moors. Nothing can be more confuſed than the dynaſties of the Moors, or Arabs, who reigned in Spain. That of the Chriſtian monarchs who diſputed with them the kingdom, and, taking advantage of their diviſions, drove them out of it, is not leſs e; their glory was at its greateſt height, when civil wars, treaſon, and frequent aſſaſſinations, diſturbed the peace of theſe powerful kingdoms, jealous of each other. The Chriſtian monarchs, long accuſtomed to conquer the Moors, thus divided, had, within little more than a century, taken from them Toledo, Cordova, Seville, and Murcia. Grenada ſtill flouriſhed, and was become their only ſtrong hold, when Caſtile and Aragon, united in the perſons of Ferdinand and Iſabella, formed too great a power to be reſiſted by a kingdom, enfeebled by inteſtine commotions: Grenada was reduced, in the year 1492, after a ſiege of two years. The Moors had reigned in Spain about eight centuries, and were totally ruined by this defeat; perſecuted, deſpoiled, burned, or converted and baptized by thouſands, they were, at length, driven from the kingdom in the reign of Philip III. The religion of Spain is that of the church of Rome, and the king is nearly abſolute.

SPAITLA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: according to Dr. Shaw, one of the moſt remarkable places in Barbary, for the extent and magnificence of its ruins. For there is, firſt of all, a ſumptuous triumphal arch of the Corinthian order, conſiſting of one large arch, with a leſſer one on each ſide of it; from this arch, all along to the city, there is a pavement of large black ſtones, with a parapet wall, raiſed breaſt high on each ſide of it, intended, perhaps, to hinder the populace from incommoding the emperor in his triumphant entrance into the city. Near the end of this pavement, we paſs through a beautiful portico, built in the ſame ſtyle and manner with the triumphal arch, which conducts us afterwards into a ſpacious court: here are the ruins of three contiguous temples, whoſe ſeveral roofs, porticos, and facades, indeed, are broken down; but the reſt of the fabric, with its reſpective columns, pediments, and entablatures, remain perfect and entire. There is in each of theſe temples a nich, fronting the portico; and behind that of the middlemoſt, we have a ſmall chamber, which might have ſerved for the veſtry. Spaitla is pleaſantly ſituated upon a riſing ground, ſhaded all over with juniper-trees: 31 leagues SW. Tunis, and 34 SSE. Bona.

SPALATRO, a ſeaport of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, ſituated on a peninſula; the ſee of an archbiſhop. The harbour is large and deep, and well frequented. Without the walls is a ſulphureous ſpring, of conſiderable ſervice in chronical diſeaſes. *Long.* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. 56. N.

SPALDING, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, ſurrounded by rivers and fens; on the Welland, which is navigable for veſſels of 50 or 60 tons, and the tide comes up to the town. It has a weekly market on Tueſday: 23 miles E. Lynn, and 100 N. London.

SPALMADORI, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, between the iſland of Scio and the continent of Aſia.

SPALT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtat: 18 miles N. Aichſtat, and 16 ESE. Anſpach.

SPANDAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the Havel, at its union with the Spree. This town is not large, but flouriſhing and populous, with a conſiderable foundery of arms. It was taken by the Swedes, in the year 1631, but reſtored by them again, in 1634: 11 miles NE. Potzdam, and 8 W. Berlin. *Long.* 30. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 33. N.

SPANGENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel: 17 miles SE. Caſſel, and 17 E. Fritzlar.

SPANISH COVE, a creek of Ireland, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Cork, a little to the north-eaſt of Browhead.

SPANISH ISLAND, an iſland of Ireland, in the Bay of Baltimore, on the coaſt of the county of Cork.

SPANISH POINT, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 24. N.

SPANISH TOWN, ſee *St. Jago de la Vega.*

SPANISH TOWN, ſee *Virgin Gorda.*

SPANNBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles S. Ziſtertzdorff.

SPANSE HILL, a hill of Ireland, in the county of Clare.

SPARENBERG, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: 2 miles SE. Bielefeld.

SPARNECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 3 miles SSE. Munchberg.

SPARTENBURG, a county of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

SPASA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 40 miles SW. Mezen.

SPASK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan, on the Volga: 40 miles S. Kazan. *Long.* 67. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. N.

SPASK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan, on the Oka: 32 miles ESE. Riazan. *Long.* 57. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 32. N.

SPASK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov: 92 miles NNE. Tambov. *Long.* 60. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 2. N.

SPASKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of Coſacs, on the Don: 52 miles SSW. Arkadinſkaia.

SPASKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 8 miles S. Verchouralſk.

SPASKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſkiug: 12 miles W. Yarenſk.

SPASKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan. *Long.* 104. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 38. N.

SPASKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 20 miles W. Narim.

SPASKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 36 miles N. Tomſk.

SPASKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 60 miles NE. Pudoga.

SPATOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 14 miles S. Squillace.

SPEAN, a river of Scotland, which forms a communication between Loch Laggan and Loch Lochy.

SPECIA, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 41. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 11. N.

SPECKFELD, a ruinous citadel of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which gives name to a ſmall lordſhip, united to the lordſhip of Limburg: 26 miles SW. Bamberg, and 18 E. Wurzburg.

SPEIGHT'S TOWN, a ſea-port of the iſland of Barbadoes, ſituated on the weſt coaſt, near the northern part of the iſland, formerly much frequented by the Briſtol traders, and thence called *Little Briſtol.* It is a handſome town, containing about 350 well-built houſes, diſpoſed into four regular and ſpacious ſtreets, of which the longeſt is called Jew's-ſtreet, and, with the other three, leads down to the water ſide. The planters in that part of Barbadoes called *Scotland,* uſed to ſhip off their goods here for England, which occaſioned the building of ſtore-houſes, and a concourſe of people, to the great advantage of the town: but moſt of the trade is now removed to Bridge Town. It has a ſpacious church, dedicated to St. Peter, which gave name to its precinct, and is the place where the monthly ſeſſions are held. The town is defended by two forts, beſides another in Heathcote's Bay, ſome diſtance ſouth of the town. One of the above forts ſtands in the middle of the town, and is mounted with 14 guns; the other, which hath 32 ſtands, is at the north end of it: but there are, beſides theſe, ſeveral platforms on the ſea-ſhore. *Long.* 58. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13 15. N.

SPELLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto: 10 miles WSW. Nocera.

SPELUNCATO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 12 miles E. Corte.

SPENAZZOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and province of Baſilicata: 13 miles E. Venoſa.

SPENCER, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 46 miles W. Boſton.

SPENE, or *Spenham Land*, a town of England, in the county of Berks, and conſiderable thoroughfare in the road from London to Bath. It appears as a ſuburb to Newburg, to which it is joined.

SPERA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 40 miles S. Iſmail.

SPERDILLEN, a lake of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania, 32 miles long, and 12 wide: 4 miles N. Chriſtiania.

SPERILEN LAKE, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 35 miles N. Chriſtiania.

SPERLINGEN, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: 10 miles S. Miſtretta.

SPERLONGA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 7 miles S. Fundi.

SPERONE (*La*), a cape at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the iſland of Corſica: 4 miles E. Bonifacio.

SPETKER, a town of Swiſſerland, belonging to the abby of St. Gal: 4 miles E. St. Gal.

SPEY, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the loch of that name, about 8 miles ſouth-weſt from Fort Auguſtus, in the county of Inverneſs, and empties itſelf into the North Sea, in the Frith of Murray: 3 miles N. Forchabers.

SPEZZA, or *Spetia*, a ſea port town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, ſituated on a gulf of the Adriatic, to which it gives name. This gulf was anciently called *Portus Lunæ*. In the neighbourhood is made ſome of the beſt oil of Italy. At the entrance of the gulf is a ſmall iſland, called *Palmaria*, which makes the harbour ſafe and large: 42 miles SE. Genoa, and 35 NNW. Piſa. *Long*. 27. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 8 N.

SPEZZANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 5 miles S. Modena.

SPEZZANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 4 miles ENE. Coſenza.

SPICE ISLANDS, ſee *Moluccas*.

SPIEGELBERG, a town and citadel of German, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, at preſent belonging to the prince of Orange, under the electorate houſe of Brunſwick Luneburg. The county is ſmall, and ſituated within the principality of Calenberg, with which it is joined in its matricular aſſeſſment. The tax to the imperial chamber is 32 rixdollars 40 kruitzers. It takes its name from an ancient citadel, in which the counts formerly reſided. A lord of Homburg cauſed this citadel to be reduced to aſhes, and count Maurice, of Spiegelberg, at the ſame time to be ſtabbed treacherouſly, at the houſe of Lauenſtein: 21 miles SW. Hanover, and 10 E. Hameln.

SPIELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Oettingen, inſulated in the marggraviate of Anſpach: 8 miles NE. Oettingen, and 13 SSE. Anſpach.

SPIETZ, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Lake of Thun: 25 miles SSE. Berne, and 27 SE. Friburg.

SPIGNO, a town and marquiſate of Italy, on the Belbo, annexed to Savoy, in the year 1724: 6½ miles E. Gorzegno, and 8¼ SSW. Acqui.

SPIKE ISLAND, an iſland of Ireland, in Cork Harbour: 10 miles below Cork.

SPILAMBERTO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 8 miles SE. Modena.

SPILEMBERGO, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, on the Tajmento: 14 miles W. Udina, and 27 E. Belluno.

SPILKEVY, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 88 miles SW. Romſdal.

SPILSBY, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Monday: 17 miles N. Boſton, and 132 N. London.

SPINALONGA, a ſea-port town and a citadel, ſituated near a cape of the ſame name, on the iſland of Candia, with a harbour: 30 miles E. Candia.

SPINIAGOR, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 40 miles SW. Elabura.

SPIRE, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name. This city was founded before the birth of Chriſt, and receives its name from the ſmall river Spirbach, which runs into the Rhine, about 500 paces below. It contains a cathedral, three collegiate churches, and ſeveral convents, beſides two churches belonging to the Lutherans, of which religion the magiſtrates and the greater part of the inhabitants conſiſt. This city was taken from the Romans by the Franks, and was one of the original imperial cities. In the year 1529, a diet was held here, in which the reformers firſt obtained the name of Proteſtants. In the year 1689, it was deſtroyed by the French, and laid waſte for ten years, and not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryſwick. Before this diſaſter, it was the ſeat of the imperial chamber. In the year 1734, it was taken by the French; and in the month of December, 1793, it ſurrendered to the republican troops of France. The matricular aſſeſſment of the city of Spire for a Roman month is twenty-four florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 118 rixdollars 14 kruitzers. The biſhopric of Spire is of conſiderable antiquity. The territories ſituated on the Rhine, between the Palatinate, the duchy of Wurtember the marggraviate of Baden, and the principality of Deux Ponts; about leagues in length, and 12 in breadth. It is mountainous, and covered wi foreſts, but produces nevertheleſs corn, wine, cheſtnuts, and almonds. T biſhop is ſuffragan of Mentz, and reſides at Bruchſal. Biſhop Lothari Frederick reſided eleven weeks in the city of Spire, and his ſucceſſors we for accounting it their place of reſidence; but this the city conſtantly o poſed. A new biſhop, before his entrance into the city, redreſſes all i complaints; and afterwards, ſitting on horſeback in the open air, betwi the two outermoſt gates, which during the ceremony are ſhut, with one ha in his left breaſt, he pronounces a bleſſing on the city, then binds himſe not to infringe the privileges of it, but rather to uphold and increaſe i liberties, and to live in quiet and harmony with it. He then makes h public entry, and the citizens pay homage to him. The matricular aſſeſ ment of the biſhop for the Roman month is 456 florins, and the tax to t imperial chamber 169 rixdollars: 12 miles SW. Heidelberg, and NNE. Straſburg. *Long*. 26. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 15. N.

SPIREBACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine at Spir

SPIRITU SANTO, or *Eſpiritu Santo*, a ſeaport of South America, Brazil, and government of Rio Janeiro, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of large bay, about three leagues from the ocean, but has neither walls nor fo tifications, except a ſmall ruinated caſtle, ſo that its defence conſiſts in t bravery of its inhabitants, who amount to about 900. The port is a ſma bay, opening to the eaſt, and interſected with many ſmall iſlands. On t top of a mountain, at ſome diſtance from the town, is a large white to which the Portugueſe call *Noſtra Senbora de Pena*, and near it a ſmall churc ſurrounded with a wall. At the foot of the mountain are ſtill to be ſee few old houſes, the melancholy remains of a place once called *Villa Veja*, the *Old City*. *Long*. 20. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 20. 30. S.

SPIRITU SANTO, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 155 miles ESE Havannah. *Long*. 79. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 22. 15. N.

SPIRITU SANTO BAY, a large bay on the weſt coaſt of Eaſt Flo rida. *Long*. 82. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 28. N.

SPIRITU SANTO ISLANDS, or *Andros*, a chain of Iſlands, ſit ated to the ſouth-weſt of the Bahamas; the largeſt about 40 miles length, and 8 in breadth. *Long*. 77. to 78. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. to 25. 12. N.

SPISE, a town of Africa, in the interior part of the Gold Coaſt, in t kingdom of Ningo.

SPIT (*The*), a town of the United States of America, in South Caro lina: 15 miles SSE. Cape Fear. *Long*. 78. 5. W. Greenwich. *L* 33. 34. N.

SPITAL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 mil S. Steyr.

SPITAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, near the coa of the Mediterranean: 22 miles NE. Tortoſa.

SPITAL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles Muertzenſchlag.

SPITAL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the Lie about a mile from the Drave: 8 miles E. Saxenburg, and 14 NW. Vil lach.

SPITHEAD, a road for the navy of England, ſituated between Port mouth and the Iſle of Wight.

SPITZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Da nube: 10 miles above Krems.

SPITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 9 miles NE Kamnitz.

SPITZBERG, a conſiderable mountain of Sileſia, in the principality Lignitz.

SPITZBERGEN, or *Eaſt Greenland*, an iſland in the Frozen Sea, ſup poſed to have been firſt diſcovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby, in the ye 1553, and received its name from its mountainous and rocky appearanc The ſun never ſets for three months, June, July, and Auguſt; for the re of the year it is hardly ſeen, light being chiefly produced by the auro borealis. In the month of June it freezes; in July the heat is violent the cold returns in Auguſt. Here are neither brooks nor ſprings, melte ſnow or ice is the only water to drink. In the vallies are found ſom plants, and ſome curious birds: the foxes are like thoſe of Greenland the bears are of a different ſpecies. On the coaſts are found whales, ſe dogs, ſea-cows, and ſea-lions, with other marine and amphibious animal The inland parts are uninhabited, but the coaſts are frequented for th purpoſe of catching whales, and two harbours particularly uſed by the ma riners during that ſeaſon. Some Dutchmen once paſſed a winter her *Long*. 6. to 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 76. 30. to 79. 40. N.

SPITZEBACH, a river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which ru into the Eltzach, near Ober Winden.

SPLUGEN, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the county of Chiavenna 8 miles NW. Chiavenna.

SPLUGEN, a town of the Griſons, and principal place of a juriſdiction, in the Rhinwald: 16 miles NW. Chiavenua.

SPODDEN, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Roch, at Rochdale.

SPOHREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: 2 miles S. Zorbig.

SPOLETO, a city of Italy, and capital of Umbria, or the duchy of Spoleto; the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope. It contains 22 churches, 21 convents, and 17 hermitages. Here are ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities. The cathedral is built almoſt entirely of marble, and contains ſome good pictures: 90 miles S. Florence, and 53 N. Rome. Long. 30. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

SPOLETO (*Duchy of*), a province of Italy, in the ſtate of the church, bounded on the north by the Perugiano, and the duchy of Urbino, on the eaſt by the marquiſate of Ancona, on the ſouth by Abruzzo Ultra, and the Sabina, and on the weſt by Orvietan and Patrimonio, about 40 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. It was anciently called *Umbria*, and received the name of Spoleto, in the time of the Lombards, being erected into a duchy, under Duke Faroald. On the extinction of the Longobardian monarchy, it fell to the dominion of the Franks, ſtill retaining its former conſtitution, and afterwards was annexed to the papal territories.—This duchy was overrun by the French, in the beginning of the year 1798.

SPOLTORA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 12 miles SE. Teramo.

SPONHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county to which it gives name: 27 miles W. Mentz, and 45 E. Treves. *Long.* 25. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 54. N.

SPONHEIM, or *Spanheim*, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſituated between the Rhine and the Moſelle, formerly governed by particular counts, at preſent divided between the elector Palatine, the duke of Deux Ponts, and the marggraviate of Baden. The matricular aſſeſſment of the whole, for the Roman month is 290 florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber, 108 rix-dollars, 20 kruitzers. The ſoil is, in general, mountainous, but fertile. Game and fiſh are plentiful, and the mutton eſteemed excellent. The hills towards the Moſelle and Nahe are covered with vineyards. Here are mines of copper, lead, iron, &c. and ſome medicinal ſprings. The principal towns are Creutznach, Sponheim, and Traarbach.

SPORLIVOI (*Nos*), a cape of Ruſſia, on the ſouthern coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 78. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 30. N.

SPOROW, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc:-ſituated on a lake to which it gives name: 28 miles W. Pinſk.

SPOTICO, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: 6 miles WSW. Paros.

SPOTSYLVANIA, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

SPOTTED ISLAND, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean, on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

SPRANGENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel: 6 miles S. Lichtenau, and 17 SE. Caſſel.

SPREE, or *Sprehe*, a river which riſes on the frontiers of Bohemia, croſſes Luſatia, enters the marquiſate of Brandenburg, and, after paſſing by Berlin, joins the Havel at Spandau.

SPREMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, on the Spree: 20 miles E. Stolpen.

SPREMBERG, or *Sprehenberg*, a town of Luſatia, on the river Sprehe, which gives name to a circle or diſtrict: 29 miles SSW. Guben, and 42 NNE. Dreſden.

SPREMONT, a town of the duchy of Limburg, ſituated on a brook, which runs into the Ourt, and with a ſmall country, called the *Ban of Spremont*, inſulated within the biſhopric of Liege: 13 miles SE. Liege, and 5 NW. Spa.

SPRENDLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: 8 miles E. Creutznach, and 16 WSW. Mentz.

SPRETZA, a river of Boſnia, which runs into the Boſna.

SPRING BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes.

SPRING ISLAND, an iſland in the Atlantic, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of South Carolina: 5 miles SW. Beaufort Iſland. *Long.* 80. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 20. N.

SPRINGE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg. The chief trade is in beer: 12 miles E. Hameln.

SPRINGFIELD, a town of the United States of America, in the Maſſachuſetts, on the Connecticut: 73 miles W. Boſton, and 108 NNW. New York.

SPRINGFIELD, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: 9 miles SE. Morriſtown.

SPRINTZNSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles S. Aigen.

SPROE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, ſituated in the Great Belt: 8 miles NW. Coreſer. There is only one farm on the iſland. Veſſels which paſs the Great Belt in the winter, are often obliged to put in here. *Long.* 10. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 22. N.

SPROTTAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, on a river of the ſame name, at its conflux with the Bober: 21 miles WSW. Glogau, and 9 ESE. Sagan.

SPRUCE, a ſmall lake of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire, near Cheſterfeld.

SPRY HARBOUR, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 62. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

SPURGEN, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 22 miles NNE. Saliſbury.

SPURN HEAD, a cape of England, at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the county of York, at the mouth of the Humber, on which is a light-houſe. *Long.* 0. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 38. N.

SPURNESS, the ſouth cape of Sanda, one of the Orkney Iſlands. *Long.* 0. 39. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 3. N.

SPUTT, a river of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, which runs into the Ken.

SPYCKENS, a town in the iſland of Voorn: 9 miles eaſt from the Brill.

SQUARE ISLAND, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 3[illegible]. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 54. N.

SQUILLACE, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio, ſituated on a ſmall brook, near a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name. It is very ancient, and was peopled by a colony of Athenians. It contains 11 pariſhes, and 6 convents: 33 miles SSE. Coſenza, and 49 S. Roſſano. *Long.* 34. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 52. N.

SQUINZANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 6 miles NW. Leece.

SREDNEI, an iſland in the Frozen Ocean, at the mouth of the Indigirda, about 40 miles in circumference, of a triangular form. *Long.* between 172. and 173. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 50. N.

SREDNIE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 20 miles NNW. Taſſievſkoi.

SRODA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: 14 miles SE. Poſen.

SSE-TCHUEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 33 miles SW. Tſin-tcheou.

STAATSBOROUGH, a town of the United States of America, in New York: 10 miles N. Pougkeepſie.

STAATZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles W. Falkenſtain.

STABBIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 11 miles SSW. Piſtoya.

STABLO, or *Stavelo*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the river Rechte, which takes its name from an ancient abby ſo called, which was founded in the year 657, by Sigebert, king of Auſtraſia, at the deſire of St. Remacle, biſhop of Maeſtricht, who preferring ſolitude to his epiſcopal dignity, retired to Stablo, and became the firſt abbot. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in cloth and ſtuffs, and particularly in tanning of leather: 8 leagues S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and 2½ ESE. Spa.—In the month of September, 1794, this town was taken by the French.

STACK (*North*), a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Angleſea: 2 miles N. Holyhead.

STACKPOLE HEAD, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Wales, in the county of Pembroke: 4 miles ENE. St. Gowen's Head.

STACKS OF BURGH, rocks in the North Sea, near the eaſt part of Scotland, and county of Caithneſs: 1 mile Duncanſby Head.

STACKS OF DUNCANSBY, rocks in the North Sea, near the eaſt part of Scotland, and county of Caithneſs: 1½ mile S. from the mouth of Wick river.

STACKS OF HEMPRIGGS, rocks in the North Sea, near the eaſt part of Scotland, and county of Caithneſs: 2 miles S. from the mouth of Wick river.

STADE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, with a ſtrong fort, on a ſmall river, about a mile from the Elbe; formerly the capital of a county, and reſidence of the counts. It is now the ſeat of the regency of the duchies of Bremen and Verden, as alſo of the chancery, chief court of juſtice, and conſiſtory, and contains in it three churches. The garriſon has a chaplain of its own, and lives in barracks. Its two burgo-maſters are alſo counſellors of ſtate. Stade was formerly a place of conſiderable trade, and from the year 1586 to 1612, had an Engliſh ſtaple, which was removed to Hamburg. In 1626, it was taken by the Imperial general Tilly: and in 1632, beſieged by the Swedes, and relieved by general Pappenheim, but taken by them in 1645. In 1659, it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire. In 1676, it was reduced by the troops of Luneburg, who in 1680 again quitted it. In 1712, the Danes took it by bombardment. In 1715, the Daniſh garriſon marched out, and was replaced by the troops of Brunſwick. In 1755, the king having approved of a plan for the better fortifying of Stade, and aſſigned the neceſſary ſums for it, in 1757, theſe improvements were completed, with all poſſible ſkill and care: 24 milec W. Hamburg, and 42 NNE. Bremen. *Long*. 26. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 42. N.

STADECKEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 11 miles W. Oppenheim.

STADEN, a town of Flanders: 7½ miles SE. Dixmude, and 10 N. Ypres.

STADL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles NE. Graz.

STADLIN, or *Stadlau*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlau: 9 leagues E. Breſlau.

STADLKIRK, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles N. Steyr.

STADT LOEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 23 miles W. Munſter. *Long*. 24. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 3. N.

STADT OLDENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel, containing about 200 houſes: 15 miles WNW. Eimbeck, and 32 NW. Gottingen.

STADT-AM-HOF, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, oppoſite Ratiſbon, to which it is joined by a bridge. In this town are two convents and an alms-houſe, the latter of which, both with reſpect to the poor who are admitted into it, and likewiſe of its governors, is one half Lutheran, and the other half Roman-catholic; its yearly income being ſaid to amount to 80,000 florins. The Lutherans have alſo a chapel here. In 1704, the Imperialiſts carried this place by aſſault, and in 1742, the French entrenched themſelves here.

STADTBERG, or *Marſberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia, on the Dimel. In the year 1645, this town was taken by the Swedes, who razed the fortifications: 8 miles ENE. Brilon, and 20 S. Paderborn.

STADTHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg, endowed with conſiderable privileges ſo early as the thirteenth century. It is ſurrounded with ditches, ramparts, walls, and towers. This town ſuffered ſeverely during the thirty years' war, and has never ſince recovered its former proſperity. It contains a palace of the prince of Schauenburg Lippe, in the garden of which is a mineral ſpring: 8 miles E. Minden. *Long*. 26. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 22. 24. N.

STADTSBUGDEN, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 10 miles NNW. Drontheim.

STADTS STEINACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 7 miles NE. Culmbach.

STAFARDA, a town and abby of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, near which the French, under marſhal Catinat, gained a victory over the duke of Savoy and the allies, in the year 1690: 3 miles N. Saluzzo.

STAFFA, one of the ſmaller Hebrides or Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, celebrated for its ſtupendous baſaltic columns: the whole ſouth-weſt end of the iſland is ſupported by ranges of theſe columns, above fifty feet in height, and ſome of them ſixty feet in thickneſs: 6 miles W. Mull.

STAFFELSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, on the Lauter: 16 miles NNE. Bamberg, and 4 SW. Lichtenfels.

STAFFORA, a river of Italy, in the Paveſe, which paſſes by Voghera, and runs into the Po, 8 miles WSW. Pavia.

STAFFORD, a town of England, in a county to which it gives name. It is the county town, where the aſſizes and quarter ſeſſions are held. It was anciently ſurrounded by a wall, and had four gates. A caſtle was built here by William the Conqueror: which was garriſoned by the troops of king Charles I. but being taken, was demoliſhed by order of the parliament. Here are two churches, and a county infirmary. It is ſituated on the river Sow, and near a navigable canal, which extends through ſeveral counties. The market is on Saturday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: the number of inhabitants is about 5000: 17 miles NE. Lichfield, and 135 NW. London.

STAFFORD, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: 10 miles E. Holland.

STAFFORD, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: 25 miles NNW. Philadelphia.

STAFFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bonnded on the north-eaſt by Derbyſhire, on the eaſt by Leiceſterſhire, on the ſouth-eaſt by Warwickſhire, on the ſouth by Worceſterſhire, on the weſt by Shropſhire, and on the north-weſt by Cheſhire, about 54 miles in length from north to ſouth, and from 18 to 36 in breadth. It is divided into five hundreds, which contain one city (Litchfield) twenty-one towns, and 181 pariſhes. Towards the north is a ridge of hills, which under various names are continued through different counties into Scotland. The middle and ſouthern parts of the county are more level, with a few hills, of which ſome are compoſed of gravel, others contain lime-ſtone, and other ſtones of a coarſe kind, fit for roads, rough walls, and pavement. The higheſt ground in the northern part called the *Moorland*, is ſuppoſed to be above 1500 fe above the level of the river Thames, at Brentford. The ſoil is various from a ſtiff clay to a looſe ſand, loamy, and in ſome places a thin light blac earth, with a gravelly bottom. This county contains about 780,800 acre of which 600,000 are in a ſtate of cultivation. The mines of Staffordſhire are rich and extenſive; thoſe of coal are ſuppoſed to occupy a ſpace o 50,000 acres: the beds of lime-ſtone alſo are numerous, and in ſome diſtricts alabaſter is met with: iron ore is found in large quantities, particularly in the ſouthern part of the county. In theſe mines of coal, ſays late ſenſible writer, lime, and iron, and in the founderies, blaſt furnace ſlitting mills, and other branches of the iron trade, great numbers of workmen are employed, and the extenſion of the iron trade in particular is o great conſequence to the intereſts of this kingdom. The extent of th iron trade in all its varieties, wrought and unwrought, for agricultural an other internal purpoſes, and for home conſumption and exportation, unde its innumerable ſhapes and forms, is now ſo very great, as to rival even tha of the great ſtaple, wool; and to make the ſuperiority of the latter ſomewhat queſtionable; and from the abundance of iron ore and fuel, wit which this county abounds, the trade, particularly ſo far as relates to th production of the metal, is capable of being much extended; and there ca be little doubt of the poſſibility that this county may wholly ſupply itſel with that article. The other minerals of the county are principally tho of copper and lead, of both which conſiderable quantities are raiſed in th northern part of the county, on the borders of Derbyſhire, with ſevera ſmelting and braſs-works; and in the neighbourhood of Cheadle is a conſiderable ſalt-work. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Manifold Sow, and Tame. According to the agricultural report, the horned cattle ſheep, and ſwine of this county ſeem to be of a quality equal, if not ſuperior to moſt other counties of the kingdom. The towns are Stafford, Newcaſtle under Line, Tamworth, Brewood, Bromley Abby, Burſlem, Burton upon Trent, Betley (the market diſcontinued) Cannock (market diſcontinued) Cheadle, Eccleſhal, Leek, Lougnor, Penkridge, Rugely, Stone Tutbury, Uttoxeter, Walſal, Wedneſbury, and Wolverhampton. Of the the four firſt, the county and city of Litchfield ſend each two members t the Britiſh parliament. Stafford is the county town.

STAFFORT, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and marggravate of Baden, with an ancient caſtle, in which, in the yea 1599, to gratify the Proteſtants, the liber Staffortenſis was compoſed, under the protection of the marggrave Ernſt Frederick.

STAFFURTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and principality of Anhalt Bernburg: 9 miles NW. Bernburg, and 2 SSW. Magdeburg.

STAGEBORG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland 15 miles SE. Nordkioping.

STAGS, rocks on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, at the entrance into Cor Harbour.

STAGS OF BROADHAVEN, rocks in the Atlantic, near the we coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo. *Long*. 9. 36. E. Greenwich. *La* 54. 22. N.

STAGS OF CASTLEHAVEN, rocks on the ſouthern coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork: 7 miles S. from Caſtlehaven. *Long*. 9. 7 W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 51. 26. N.

STAGNO, a ſea-port town of the republic of Raguſa, on the Adriatic the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Raguſa: 30 miles NW. Raguſa. *Long* 35. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 54. N.

STAIN, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 2 miles SW Meran.

STAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on th Danube. It conſiſts almoſt wholly of one ſtreet, and contains in it tw churches. This place lies near Crems, and is governed by the ſame magiſtrates. For in the three firſt years the burgomaſter reſides at Crem and the judge at Stain; and in the three following, the judge at Crem and the burgomaſter at Stain. A long bridge joins this town with Mautern, which lies on the other ſide of the Danube: 34 miles ESE. Weitra and 32 WNW. Vienna.

STAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles N Steyr.

STAINABRUNN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria 6 miles WSW. Ehrnſprunn.

STAINBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, o the Teichel: 6 miles S. Steyr.

STAINDROP, a town of England, in the county of Durham: miles NW. Darlington, and 243 N. London.

STAINES, ſee *Stanes*.

STAINHOF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: miles SW. Vienna.

STAINKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria 4 miles N. Schwanaſtadt.

STAINS, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 2 leagues Paris.

STAINS, a lake of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: 48 miles SSE. Konigſberg, and 8 NW. Straſburg.

STAINTZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles SE. Voitſberg.

STAINVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: 2¼ leagues S. Bar le-Duc, and 3 ENE. St. Dizier.

STAIRING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles W. Voglabruck.

STALBRIDGE, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 10 miles E. Sherborn, and 111 WSW. London.

STALECKE, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 1 mile NNW. Bacharach.

STALIMENE, anciently called *Lemnos*, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth. It abounds with mountains and vallies, which in ſome places are cultivated, and produce a variety of fruit. The eaſtern part of the iſland is dry and barren; on the contrary, the weſt and ſouth coaſts are fertile, having a great number of ſprings. In it are two high mountains, by the ancients called *Meſchilæ*, which being volcanos occaſioned the name of *Æthalia*, to be given anciently to this iſland. It was formerly ſacred to Vulcan, whom the inhabitants worſhipped as their patron; and has always been famed for a certain kind of earth, or bole, which is called, from the place, *Terra Lemnia*, and from the ſeals or particular marks ſtamped upon it, bears likewiſe the appellation of *Terra Sigillata*. It was dug up formerly with many religious ceremonies, in all probability, firſt introduced by the Venetians, and conſiſting in this, viz. that the principal Turkiſh and Chriſtian inhabitants of the iſland meet on the ſixth of Auguſt, and on that day only, at a chapel called *Sotira*, half way betwixt the village of Cochino and the mountain where the earth is found, and from thence proceed in proceſſion to the top of the mountain, where Greek prieſts read the Liturgy; after which, certain perſons appointed for that purpoſe begin to dig, and as ſoon as they diſcover a vein of the deſired earth, give notice of it to the prieſts, who fill ſmall hair bags with it, and deliver theſe to the Turkiſh governor and other officers preſent. When they have taken up as much as they think proper, they fill up the place again, and return back in proceſſion as before. Some of the bags are ſent to the Turkiſh emperor, and the reſt marked with his ſeal, or with theſe words, *Tin Imachton*, i. e. *the ſealed earth*, and ſold by the ſangiak, or his deputies, to the inhabitants and foreign merchants. The ſangiak muſt give an account to the grand ſultan's treaſury of the money annually produced from it, and the inhabitants are capitally puniſhed if they keep this earth in their houſes, export or any wiſe trade in it without his knowledge and permiſſion. In this iſland formerly was a famous labyrinth, conſiſting of a ſtately building, ſupported by forty pillars, of an uncommon height and thickneſs. The two principal places, and once towns, here are Cochino, formerly Hepheſtias, and Lemno or Stalimene, the ancient Myrina. It is the reſidence of a Greek biſhop. *Long*. 43. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 54. N.

STALLATI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 1 mile ESE. Squillace.

STALLUPEHONEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania; the principal trade of this town is in cattle: 68 miles E. Konigſberg.

STALTWASSER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Lein: 2 miles S. Welzen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

STAMBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 12 miles E. Culmbach.

STAMBS, a cloyſter of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 20 miles ENE. Innſpruck.

STAMFORD, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, on the borders of Northamptonſhire and Rutlandſhire, on the Welland, which is navigable for barges. Here was formerly an univerſity, and it at one time contained 14 churches, which in Mr. Camden's time were reduced to ſeven, and at preſent to five. The Danes burnt this town in the beginning of their depredations; and in the reign of king Stephen, there was a caſtle in the midſt of the town, of which the foundation plot is ſtill viſible. In the reign of Richard, the inhabitants murdered all the Jews here. At this place the barons met to levy war againſt king John. In the war between the houſes of Lancaſter and York, the Lancaſter party deſtroyed this town with fire and ſword, ſince which it could never recover its former glory, though it has all along maintained a conſiderable trade. It is yet a large, populous, rich town, with a mayor, recorder, &c. Its chief trade is in malt, ſea-coal, and freeſtone. Here ſubſiſts the notable cuſtom of Borough Engliſh, by which the younger ſons inherit the lands and tenements of the father dying inteſtate. There is a courſe here for horſe-races. The markets here are on Monday and Friday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 40 miles S. Lincoln, and 96 N. London.

STAMFORD, a town of the United States of America, in Kentucky: 44 miles SSE. Franckfort. *Long*. 84. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 37. 22. N.

STAMPALIA, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about 16 miles in length, and 5 in breadth: about 60 miles W. from Rhodes, and 90 N. from the eaſtern part of Candia. *Long*. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 40. N.

STAMSLO, a town of Hungary: 15 miles NE. Gros Wardein.

STANCHIO, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called *Cos* or *Coos*, about 70 miles in circumference, and ſituated about 4 leagues from the continent of Aſia. The country is for the moſt part level with ſome riſing hills towards the eaſt. It abounds with cypreſs and turpentine trees, with a great variety of medicinal plants. The wine produced here was famous among the ancients for a purgative quality. This iſland has one conſiderable town, ſituated in a bay, with a harbour defended by a caſtle. It is the ſee of a biſhop. Hippocrates, the celebrated phyſician, and Apelles, the painter, were both natives of Coos. *Long*. 44. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 45. N.

STANCHIO, a bay of Aſiatic Turkey, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the province of Natolia, oppoſite the iſland of Stanchio. *Long*. 45. to 45. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 48. to 37. 4. N.

STANDENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm: 9 miles WSW. Creutznach, and 32 N. Deux Ponts.

STANDIA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 56 miles SSE. Edeſſa.

STANDIA, a ſmall iſland, or rather rock, in the Mediterranean: 10 miles N. Candia.

STANDON, or *Standlow*, a town of England, in the county of Herts, with a weekly market on Friday: 8 miles NE. Hertford, and 26 N. London.

STANES, or *Staines*, a town of England, in the county of Middleſex, ſituated on the river Thames, on the borders of Surry. In the year 1009, an army of Danes after burning Oxford, returned along the Thames, and hearing that an army was coming againſt them paſſed the river at this town, and after ravaging the country all the winter, went into Kent, about Lent, to repair their ſhips: 6 miles ESE. Windſor, and 17 W. London.

STANG, a river of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, which runs into Lake Roxan, near Linkioping.

STANG, a town of Norway: 24 miles N. Berga.

STANGENGRUN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 9 miles SW. Zwickau.

STANGENROD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: 13 miles NNW. Eizleben.

STANGWYK, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 80 miles SW. Drontheim.

STANHOPE, a town of England, in the county of Durham, on the river Were: 17 miles W. Durham, and 264 N. London.

STANITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 11 miles N. Chrudim.

STANLEY ST. LEONARD, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Saturday: 13 miles S. Glouceſter, and 107 W. London.

STANOVAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 8 miles SW. Iſchim.

STANOVITZKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: 48 miles NW. Tcherapovetz.

STANSTED, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 5 miles N. Falmouth.

STANTON, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln: 17 miles ENE. Lincoln, and 146 N. London.

STANTZ, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the river Muhr: 2 miles ENE. Luttenberg.

STANTZ, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Unterwalden, of which it was formerly the capital: 8 miles SE. Lucern, and 42 E. Berne.

STARA RUSA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, near lake Ilmen: 56 miles S. Novgorod. *Long*. 49. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 57. 40. N.

STARCKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 13 miles NE. Landeck.

STAREIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles S. Hardegg.

STARENBERG, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Wurmſee: 14 miles NNE. Weilhaim.

STARGARD, or *Starogard*, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia, ſituated on the Fers. When this place was little more than a village, Subiſlaus, prince of Pomerania, granted it to the knights of St. John, who founded St. John's church in this town, Stargard was rebuilt by the Teutonic knights, in the year 1339, on the ſpot where it now ſtands; but the knights of St. John were not pleaſed with the removal of the town. In 1456, it was taken by the Poles, and in 1654, it ſurrendered to the Swedes. It now belongs to Pruſſia: 20 miles S. Dantzig.

STARGARD, or *Old Stargard*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a circle, in the duchy of Mecklenburg: 55 miles SE. Guſtro, and 63 S. Stralſund.

STARGARD, or *New Stargard*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy, and likewiſe of all Hinder Pomerania. Its neighbourhood produces plenty of corn and eſculent vegetables. This town lies on the Ina, by means of which it has a free communication with the Baltic, which was confirmed to it after a long proceſs againſt Stettin. It is an immediate town, large, and well-built, containing two churches, with a third in the ſuburb, and a conventual church, where beſides the Lutherans, the Germans, and French Calviniſts, are allowed the public exerciſe of their religion. In this town likewiſe is a houſe of correction, having a chaplain of its own. At a ſmall diſtance without the town is a noble college, founded in 1631, by burgermaſter Peter Groning, and which, in 1714, received ſome amendments in its conſtitution; here is likewiſe a free-ſchool, kept in a ſuppreſſed convent, and divers good manufactures: its trade is conſiderable. The court of regency, the chief tribunal, the exchequer, with other offices, both eccleſiaſtical and civil, have been removed to Stettin. In the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries, Stargard ſuffered very greatly by fire, war, and peſtilence. In 1758, it was taken by the Ruſſians: 74 miles NE. Berlin, and 44 N. Cuſtrin. *Long.* 32. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 19. N.

STARI BESUSITZ, a town of Croatia: 30 miles W. Bihacs.

STARIGARD, a ruined town of Servia: 12 miles SSE. Novibaſar.

STARIKILIA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on a branch of the Danube: 6 miles E. Iſmail.

STARITZA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver, on the Volga: 44 miles SW. Tver. *Long.* 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 24. N.

STARKENBACH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 11 miles NNE. Gitſchin.

STARKENBERG, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: 1 mile N. Traarbach.

STARKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Mentz: 1 mile E. Heppenheim.

STARKSTADT, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 8 miles W. Branau.

STARODUB, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverſkoe: 44 miles N. Novgorod Sieverſkoe. *Long.* 50. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

STAROSELO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev: 20 miles NNW. Rogatchev.

START BAY, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of Devonſhire, between Dartmouth and Start Point.

START POINT, a cape of England, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Devon: 9 miles S. Dartmouth. *Long.* 3. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 11. N.

SARTZOVA, a bay or gulf of the Frozen Ocean, on the coaſt of Ruſſia. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 16. N.

STARVEGUT BAY, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, ſouth of Starvegut Point.

STARVEGUT POINT, a cape on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 58. N.

STARWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: 3 miles N. Patſchkau.

STASFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: 20 miles S. Magdeburg.

STASIDA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean: 8 miles NW. Scarpanto.

STASNAS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 22 miles W. Carlſtadt.

STATEN ISLAND, an iſland belonging to the United States of America, and forming the county of Richmond. It is about 18 miles in length, and at a medium ſix or ſeven in breadth, and contains 3152 inhabitants. On the ſouth ſide is a conſiderable tract of level good land; but the iſland in general is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is the only town of any note on the iſland, and that is a poor inconſiderable place. The inhabitants are principally Dutch and French.

STATEN LAND, an iſland at the extremity of South America, about twelve leagues in length, and five in breadth, ſeparated from Terra del Fuego by the ſtrait of Le Maire. The account in Anſon's Voyage ſays, "that though Terra del Fuego had an aſpect extremely barren and deſolate, yet this iſland of Staten Land far ſurpaſſes it in the wildneſs and horror of its appearance: it ſeeming to be entirely compoſed of inacceſſible rocks, without the leaſt mixture of earth or mould between them. Theſe rocks terminate in a vaſt number of ragged points which ſpire up a prodigious height, and are all of them covered with everlaſting ſnow; the points themſelves are on every ſide ſurrounded with frightful precipices, and often overhang in a moſt aſtoniſhing manner; and the hills which bear them are generally ſeparated from each other by narrow clefts, which appear as if the country had been rent by earthquakes, for theſe chaſms are nearly perpendicular, and extend through the ſubſtance of the main rocks, almoſt to their very bottoms: ſo that nothing can be imagined more ſavage and gloomy than the whole aſpect of this coaſt." Captain Cook, who paſſed the Straits of Le Maire in the month of January, 1769, ſays, "in the appearance of Staten Land he did not diſcover the wildneſs and horror th is aſcribed to it in the account of lord Anſon's Voyage. On the north ſid are the appearances of bays or harbours; and the land, when he ſaw it, wa neither deſtitute of wood nor verdure, nor covered with ſnow. *Long.* 6 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 40. S.

STATIMAKA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 16 miles S. Filippopoli.

STATO DELLA CHIESA, or *State of the Church*, the name give to the dominions of the pope, in Italy; theſe dominions are bounded o the north by the Venetian States, on the eaſt by the Adriatic and part o the kingdom of Naples, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, and on th weſt by the Mediterranean, the duchy of Tuſcany, and the duchy of Modena. They are compoſed of ſeveral ſtates or provinces, viz. the Bologneſe duchy of Ferrara, Romagna, duchy of Urbino, marquiſate of Ancona county of Caſtello, territory of Perugia, the Orvietan, duchy of Spoleto or Umbria, Sabina, duchy of Caſtro, Patrimonio, or Patrimony of St Peter, and Campania, or Campagna di Roma. The whole forming country about 220 miles in length; the breadth is very unequal, being i the centre more than a hundred; towards the ſouth, where it borders o Naples, about thirty; northward, near the Venetian States, rather mor than forty; and where it joins Tuſcany, hardly twenty. Over thi country the pope is the temporal as well as eccleſiaſtical prince. The eccleſiaſtical power is claimed by the popes, as ſucceſſors of St. Peter over al the Chriſtian church, and is acknowledged by all Roman Catholic ſtates but this ſubmiſſion is different in different countries. The temporal powe has riſen from the grants of ſucceſſive emperors of Rome and Germany as likewiſe from other princes. He is elected by the cardinals from amon themſelves. The cardinals are the pope's council, and his miniſters, th chiefs of the tribunals, and the princes of the church; the time of thei inſtitution is unknown. Before the 10th century, they were called prieſt and deacons, who aſſiſted the biſhop; a long time after that, they wer conſidered as the only electors of the head of the church, their dignit being inferior to that of biſhops, and equal to that of abbots. After thi they became biſhops: and, in 1464, they were decorated with the purple and inſenſibly they obtained the firſt rank after the pope. They are divided into ſix cardinal biſhops, fifty cardinal prieſts, and fourteen cardina deacons. The Conclave is the place where the cardinals meet for the election of the pope, and is generally one of the galleries of the Vatican. Th court of Rome is numerous and brilliant; the principal offices are occupie by cardinals, ſuch as the chamberlain, who is head of the finances, an acts as pope between the death of one and the election of another; th ſecretary of ſtate, who is at the head of the adminiſtration; the datary who preſides over the appointment and inſtitution of benefices; the cardinal-vicar, who officiates as the biſhop of Rome, ſuperintends the moral of the inhabitants, examines the parochial clergy, and ſuperintends th preſs. Other cardinals are, vice-chancellor, auditor, ſecretary of briefs &c. The conſiſtory is the ſupreme tribunal, and formed of cardinals generally aſſembled in the palace once a week, or whenever the pope judge it neceſſary, when he himſelf preſides under a canopy. Here they deliberate on all affairs, temporal and ſpiritual, which concern the Holy See, and here they elect the cardinals, and thoſe biſhops which depend on the pope. The inferior colleges are called congregations, ſuch as that of the inquiſition and the conſultum, eſtabliſhed to receive the complaints of the people againſt their governors, and of vaſſals againſt their lords. The Rot is eſtabliſhed for the adjudication of all civil cauſes above the value of 50 Roman crowns (rather more than 100l.) This tribunal is compoſed o twelve judges, appointed by the different Roman Catholic countries, an are ſelected from among prelates of diſtinction, whoſe deciſions are laws The revenues of the pope are very great; the military force ordinaril conſiſts of 6000 troops; but according to circumſtances are eaſily increaſe or diminiſhed. His body guard is compoſed of 400 Swiſs and 70 cuiraſſiers. Four gallies and two frigates at Civita Vecchia, conſtitute his naval force. Rome is the capital.

STATO DE GLI PRESIDII, a name given to a part of Tuſcany which was ceded to Philip II. king of Spain, and belongs to Naples. I is ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, and conſiſts of the town o Orbitello, Porto, Hercole, the principality of Piombino, and the iſland o Elba, with a few villages.

STAVANGER, a ſea-port town of Norway, in the province of Chri tianſand, ſituated on a bay of the North Sea. It was anciently the ſee o a biſhop, but the town being burnt, in the year 1688, the ſee was remove to Chriſtianſand: 86 miles S. Bergen, and 85 NW. Chriſtianſand. *Long* 6. 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 58. N.

STAVELO, ſee *Stablo*.

STAVENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxon and Mark of Prignitz: 7 miles NW. Perleberg.

STAVENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Low Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 24 miles E. Guſtrow, and 16 NW New Brandenburg.

STAVEREN, one of the moſt ancient towns of Frieſland, ſuppoſed ha have been built a year before Chriſt, and to have taken its name from an ancient idol, worſhipped by the inhabitants, called Stavon. Great part of the ancient town having been deſtroyed by the ſea, the inhabitants rebuilt it in the place where it now ſtands, as being leſs expoſed. It was anciently a very rich, powerful, and populous city, with the beſt harbour in that country. The ancient kings of Frieſland made it their ordinary reſidence, in a palace built by Richolde, the firſt king, about the year 400. Radbode VI. after he had conquered all the country as far as Utrecht, called his conqueſts *the Kingdom of Staveren*, which ſhews the flouriſhing ſtate of the town at that time, and was the occaſion of its being included in the league of the German Hanſe towns. It was ſurrounded with walls and ditches about the year 339, by Obidalde VI. duke of Frieſland. It is ſince reduced very much from its ancient grandeur, the harbour being choked up; however, there remains ſtill enough of its former ſplendour to make it a conſiderable town; and they ſtill carry on ſome trade, eſpecially in fiſhing, and in paſſage-boats over the pools and lakes of the neighbourhood: 40 miles N. Amſterdam, and 75 WSW. Embden.

STAVERN, ſee *Frederickſvorn.*

STAUFF, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen.

STAUFF, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, with a citadel: 30 miles SE. Anſpach.

STAUFFEN, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, in the Briſgau, on the Mehlibach: 24 miles NNE. Bâle, and 8 S. Friburg. *Long.* 25. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 55. N.

STAUFFENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 5 miles NNE. Gieſſen, and 10 ENE. Wetzlar.

STAUNTON, a river of the United States of America, which unites with the Dan, and forms the Roanoke: 58 miles WNW. Halifax. *Long.* 69. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 34. N.

STAUNTON, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 30 miles WNW. Charlottſville.

STAVROPOL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, on the Volga: 44 miles SSE. Simbirſk. *Long.* 66. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

STAVROPOL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Volga: 88 miles WNW. Ekaterinograd. *Long.* 59. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 56. N.

STAVROS, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia: 46 miles ESE. Saloniki.

STAUSTADT, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Underwald: 6 miles SE. Lucerne.

STAXIGO HARBOUR, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Caithneſs: 1 mile S. Noſs Head.

STECKBORN, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, on the Lake of Zell: 8 miles W. Conſtance, and 14 ESE. Schaffhauſen.

STECKEM, a town of Flanders: 5 miles S. from Hulſt.

STECZICA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz, on the Wieprez, near its union with the Viſtula: 20 miles W. Radom.

STEEBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 11 miles ESE. Cirknitz.

STEEGE, a ſea-port town of Denmark, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Moen. It was formerly a place of great ſtrength, and in the year 1510, held out a ſiege againſt the Lubeckers. Here was alſo a caſtle, which was deſtroyed by the burghers, in the year 1534: 38 miles SSW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

STEEN, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 15 miles N. Chriſtiania.

STEENBERGEN, a town of Brabant: this was formerly a place of conſiderable conſequence, being ſituated on the ſea-ſide, with a convenient harbour; but the ſea has retired from it the diſtance of a league: this circumſtance, together with the calamities it has undergone by war, has reduced it ſo much, that it has hardly the appearance of a town: 25 miles N. Antwerp, and 5 N. Berg-op-Zoom.

STEENBERGEN, a mountain of Africa, near the Cape Hope.

STEENHOUSE, a town of Scotland, in the iſland of Pamona: 7 miles W. Kirkwall.

STEENKEER, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 36 miles NE. Drontheim.

STEENKIRK, or *Steenkerque*, a village of Hainaut, ſituated on the river Sonneque, where a bloody battle was fought between the allies, commanded by William III. king of England, and the French under the duke of Luxemberg, the 24th of July, 1692, in which the latter were victorious. In the French army were the duke of Chartres, then in the 15th year of his age, Louis de Bourbonne, grand nephew of the great Condé, and Arnaud, prince of Conti, all princes of the blood, and rivals in reputation. The young princes, to whoſe bravery this victory was attributed, were received in France amidſt the acclamations of the people, who every where crowded the roads as they paſſed. The ladies of the court contrived new faſhions of dreſs, which they called Steenkirks; and the men, ever ready to copy the follies of the fair ſex, wore cravats of the ſame appellation. In this action the allies were computed to loſe 7000 men, in which were included the earl of Angus, general Mackay, ſir John Launier, ſir Robert Douglas, with many other officers of rank and merit; and the French purchaſed the advantage dear, as, beſides 3000 private men, the prince of Turenne, the marquis de Bellefonds, Fermaçon, Tilladet, and many other gallant officers loſt their lives: 2½ miles NW. Braine le Comte, and 13 N. Mons.

STEENKIRK, or *Stevenſkirk*, or *Steemkerk*, a town of Flanders: 8 miles W. Dixmunde.

STEENSOORDE, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hazebrouck: 1¼ league E. Caſſel, and 3¼ W. Ypres.

STEENWYCK, a town of Overiſſel, ſituated on the river Aa, in the country of Zallant, and on the confines of Frieſland. It has 3 churches. In the year 1522, the comte de Meurs beſieged it for the duke of Gueldres, but was compelled to retire. In 1581, the count de Rennebourg beſieged it for the king of Spain; but, after five months, the Engliſh troops, under the command of general Norris, obliged him to raiſe the ſiege. The year following, the duke of Parma took it by a ſtratagem of Verdugo, the governor of Frieſland, who employed a lad to underſtand by his means, the depth of the water in the ditch. The lad let his hat fall into the water, pointing out the moſt ſhallow place, the Spaniards immediately ſcaled the walls, took the town, and made ſlaughter of the inhabitants, becauſe they had profaned the Catholic religion, by inſulting the images, and ſpoiling the eccleſiaſtical ornaments at Haſſelt, a few days before. It was retaken by prince Maurice, the 4th of July, 1592, after a ſiege of ſix weeks, and has, ſince that time, remained under the dominion of the States-General: 55 miles SW. Embden, and 41 N. Zutphen.

STEEPHOLM, a ſmall iſland in the Briſtol Channel, about mid-way between the coaſt of England, and the coaſt of Wales. *Long.* 3. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

STEFFT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 3 miles SSW. Maynbernheim.

STEGEBORG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 8 miles N. Calmar, and 18 E. Nordkioping.

STEGEN, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 100 miles N. Drontheim.

STEGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 15 miles SE. Braemſted.

STEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, with a citadel, on the Drave: 2 miles S. Clagenfurt.

STEIN, a town and fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Worms, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine: 4 miles N. Worms.

STEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg: 7 miles SE. Zwickau, and 11 S. Glauchau.

STEIN, or *Kamnetz*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Feiſtritz: 10 miles N. Laybach, and 144 SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 22. N.

STEIN AM REIM, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, ſituated on he north ſide of the Rhine, at the weſt extremity of Lake Zell, with a bridge over the river. This town was ſurrounded with walls, in the year 966, by Burcard, the ſecond duke of Swabia, who endowed it with ſeveral privileges. In the year 1005, a Benedictine convent, founded by his conſort at Hohentweil, was removed to Stein, but continued under the government of an abbot, till the time of the reformation. In 1267, the town itſelf changed maſters, and devolved to the barons of Hohenklingen, who had long before built the ſeat of that name, which is yet ſtanding above the town. In 1443, both the ſeat and town were ſold, with all appurtenances, to the Klingenberg family, but in 1457, the burghers redeemed themſelves, and ſoon after entered into an alliance with Zurich, and Schafhauſen. In the year 1484, with an entire reſerve of their liberties and privileges, they put themſelves under the protection of Zurich, in ſuch a manner as they continue to this day. At the time of the reformation, Stein, in conjunction with moſt of its conventualiſts, embracing Proteſtantiſm; the convent was ſequeſtrated, and in 1524, Zurich appointed a bailiff to ſuperintend and collect its revenues. The high and low juriſdiction is lodged in the town, the magiſtracy of which is compoſed of burghermaſters, and a council, who are all natives, and of its own nomination, excepting the judge and his weibel or ſerjeant, who are appointed by the city of Zurich, though even theſe muſt be burghers of Stein. The above-mentioned ſeat of Hohenklingen has been converted into a hochwacht, or watch tower, and the caſtellan or klingen vogt, as he is called, reſides in it. On the other ſide of the Rhine, in a place called *Burg*, oppoſite to the town, is a church, ſeated on an eminence, and belonging to the town of Stein. Some are of opinion that this is the ſpot on which once ſtood the caſtle of a Celtic town called *Gaunodurum*, which is ſuppoſed to have reached to the village of Eſchenz: 10 miles E. Schaffhauſen, and 13 W. Conſtance.

**STEINACH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 11 miles W. Rottenmann.

**STEINACH**, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar, near Tubingen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

**STEINACH**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes ſouth of Neiffen, and runs into the Neckar, near Nurtingen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

**STEINACH**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Maine, 1 mile S. Zeulen, in the biſhopric of Bamberg.

**STEINACH** (*Stadt*), a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg : 30 miles NE. Bamberg, and 15 NNW. Bayreuth.

**STEINACH** (*Markt*), a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg : 5 miles ENE. Schweinfurt, and 25 NE. Wurzburg.

**STEINAKIRCHEN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Little Erlaph : 10 miles S. Ips.

**STEINAM ANGER**, or *Szombath Hely*, a town of Hungary, built on the ruins of an ancient Roman town, called *Sabaria* : 48 miles S. Vi- Vienna, and 43 SSW. Preſburg.

**STEINAU**, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a circle, in the principality of Wohlau, on a ſmall river near the weſt ſide of the Oder. It contains two churches, and ſome manufactures of cloth. In the year 1345, this town was burnt by the Polacks. In the year 1633, the Imperialiſts having ſurprized the Swedes and Saxons, who were encamped in the neighbourhood, and taken the greateſt part of them priſoners, ſacked and burned the town. The like misfortune has twice befallen it in ſucceeding wars : 10 miles WNW. Wohlau, and 20 SE. Gros Glogau.

**STEINAU**, or *Stzynawa*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Wohlau : 13 miles W. Ober Glogau, and 6½ N. Neuſtadt.

**STEINAU**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenburg : 16 miles SW. Fulda, and 23 ENE. Hanau.

**STEINAU**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen : 24 miles NE. Carlſburg.

**STEINBACH**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 6 miles S. Steyr.

**STEINBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg : 6 miles NNW. Dillenburg.

**STEINBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden : 5 miles WSW. Gerſpach, and 38 W. Stuttgart.

**STEINBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg : 6 miles SSE. Wolkenſtein.

**STEINBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe : 10 miles ENE. Lemgow.

**STEINBERG**, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, near Minden.

**STEINBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg : 14 miles SSE. Freyberg.

**STEINBERGEN**, ſee *Steenbergen*.

**STEINEA**, a town of Swiſſerland, belonging to the canton of Zurich, in the Thurgau : 4 miles NE. St. Gal.

**STEINFURT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county, to which it gives name : 17 miles NNW. Munſter, and 9 S. Bentheim. *Long.* 24. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 13. N.

**STEINFURT**, a county and principality of Germany, ſurrounded by the biſhopric of Munſter, about 25 miles in length, and from 5 to 8 in breadth ; raiſed to be a principality of the empire, in the year 1495. Part of the territories belong to the biſhop of Munſter, and part to the count of Bentheim. To a Roman month it contributes ſeven florins thirty-two kruitzers, and is taxed to the imperial chamber, forty rix-dollars forty-two kruitzers.

**STEINFURT**, or *Drenſteinfurt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter : 11 miles S. Munſter. *Long.* 26. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

**STEINHAUS**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 4 miles NE. Muertzzuſchberg.

**STEINHAUSEN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zug, at the north end of the lake of Zug . 2 miles NW. Zug, and 13 S. Zurich.

**STEINHEID**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg : 9 miles NNE. Coburg.

**STEINHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Main : 2 miles S. Hainau, and 28 E. Mentz.

**STEINHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn : 14 miles NNE. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 51. N.

**STEINHURST**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 25 miles ENE. Hamburg, and 15 SW. Lubeck.

**STEINHUDE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg, on the ſouth ſide of Steinhuder Meer : 13 miles NW. Hanover.

**STEINHUDER MEER**, a lake of Germany, in the circle of We phalia, and county of Schauenburg, 6 miles long, and 2 broad : 12 mi NW. Hanover.

**STEINISNAK**, a town of Croatia : 10 miles ESE. Carlſtad.

**STEINKIRCHEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Sa ony, and duchy of Bremen : 10 miles SE. Stade.

**STEINORT**, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen : miles SE. Konigſberg.

**STEINSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxon and circle of Neuſtadt : 3 miles S. Weyda.

**STEISBEL**, a mountain of Hungary : 4 miles N. Kemnitz.

**STEITZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and pri cipality of Anhalt Zerbſt : 6 miles S. Zerbſt.

**STEKBOREN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Thurgau, on the ſo ſide of the Lake Zell : 7 miles W. Conſtance.

**STELHOVEN**, a town of Holland, 1 league SW. from Gertrudenbur

**STELLA**, a river of Italy, in the country of Friuli, which runs i the Gulf of Venice : 4 miles SSE. Priſenis.

**STELLA**, a ſmall iſland of Italy, in the Lake of Garda : 14 mi NW. Verona.

**STELLA** (*La*), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and pr vince of Principato Citra : 27 miles SW. Cangiano.

**STELLENBOSCH**, a diſtrict or juriſdiction of Africa, in the ſett ment of the Cape of Good Hope, formed in the year 1670, with a town village founded at the ſame time : this town was burned down in the ye 1710, and ſince rebuilt. It contains little more than fifty houſes.

**STELLOW**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 9 mi NNE. Elmeſhorn.

**STENAY**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in t department of the Meuſe, on the Meuſe. This town was taken by t Auſtrians, in the year 1791 : 7 leagues NNW. Verdun, and 5 NE. Gra pré. *Long.* 22. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.—This town was taken the Auſtrians on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1792.

**STENBRUGGE**, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiani 8 miles N. Tonſberg.

**STENBY**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland : miles E. Nordkioping.

**STENCKBACH**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxon which riſes 4 miles S. Landſberg, in the circle of Leipſic, and runs into t Fuhme, 2 miles N. Zorbeg.

**STENDAL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, a capital of the Old Mark of Brandenburg; containing four churches, wi conſiderable manufactures introduced by the French refugees : 28 mi WNW. Brandenburg, and 56 W. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 37. E. Ferro. *L* 52. 41. N.

**STENDALICHEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Sa ony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg : 10 miles NE. New Angermun

**STENDORP**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 6 mi ENE. Eutyn.

**STENE**, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim : 48 mi E. Drontheim.

**STENFORT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, a Hinder Pomerania : 8 miles S. New Stettin.

**STENWICK**, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim : miles SW. Drontheim.

**STENOSA**, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about 10 miles circumference, inhabited only by a few goats and their keepers. *Lo* 43. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

**STENSSITZA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz : miles E. Radom.

**STEPENITZ**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxo which runs into the Elb, near Wittenberg.

**STEPENITZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony Hinder Pomerania : 9 miles NW. Golnow, and 20 NNW. Stargard.

**STEPHANHOUSKO**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudi 16 miles NNE. Chrudim.

**STEPHANKOWICE**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Be 24 miles N. Belz.

**STEPHANOWZE**, a town of European Turkey, in the provinc Moldavia, at the conflux of the Pruth, and the Baſzeu : 40 miles N. J and 116 NW. Bender. *Long.* 45. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 53. N.

**STEPHANSBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franco and principality of Anſpach : 4 miles N. Maynberheim.

**STEPHANSDORF**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : miles NW. Neiſſe.

**STEPHANTE**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Nat on the coaſt of the Black Sea : 18 miles N. Sinob.

**STEPHEN'S ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland in the NW. part of Co Straits, in New Zealand. *Long.* 185. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 36.

**STEPHEN'S ISLANDS**, two ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern India

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diſcovered by Capt. Cartwright, in 1767. They had a green pleaſant appearance, and were well covered with trees; but whether they are inhabited he did not know. They run about NW. by W. and SE. by E. one is about 3 miles long, and the other about 6. The paſſage between them appeared to be about two miles broad. *Long.* 138. 39. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* c. 22. S.

STEPNAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 24 miles W. Troitzk.

STERANG, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 16 miles NNW. Chriſtiania.

STERLITAMATZK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Bielaia: 60 miles S. Upha. *Long.* 73. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

STERNATIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 10 miles ENE. Nardo.

STERNBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim: 10 miles S. Kaurzim.

STERNBERG, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which takes its name from an old citadel: 10 miles ENE. Lemgow, and 14 S. Minden.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 24 miles SE. Cuſtrin, and 66 ESE. Berlin. *Long.* 32. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 18. N.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, ſituated on a lake: 16 miles SE. Wiſmar.

STERNSTEIN, a town of Germany, with a ruined citadel, which gives name to a county in the circle of Bavaria. The county lies diſperſed in the Upper Palatinate, and to a Roman month is aſſeſſed at 38 florins; to the chamber of Wetzlar, it is taxed 122 rix-dollars, 45 kruitzers; the town is ſituated 17 miles N. Nabburg, and 20 NE. Amberg.

STERT POINT, a cape or headland in the Britiſh Channel, on the north coaſt of the county of Somerſet, at the mouth of the Parret, 10 miles below Bridgewater. *Long.* 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

STERZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, celebrated for its manufactory of ſword blades. Near it are ſilver-mines: 10 miles NW. Brixen.

STETTIN (*New*), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania, ſituated in the midſt of lakes; built in the 14th century, by duke Ratiſlaus IV. as a defence of the frontiers againſt Pruſſia, but has never been flouriſhing: 64 miles ENE. Stargard, and 46 SE. Colberg. *Long.* 34. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

STETTIN, or *Old Stettin*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, and capital of that part which belongs to Pruſſia, ſituated on the river Oder, which here divides it into 4 branches. It is large, handſome, and well fortified, with ſeveral manufactures; a dock for building of ſhips. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with England, Holland, France, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Pruſſia, Dantzig, Mecklenburg, Lubeck, and Hamburg. Stettin contains five pariſh churches, a college of phyſicians, with a board of health, a chamber of commerce, a court of admiralty, &c. 1400 houſes, and about 20,000 inhabitants: 14 miles WNW. Stargard, and 74 W. New Stetten. *Long.* 32. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.

STEVENAGE, a town of England, in the county of Herts, with a weekly market on Friday: 11 miles NNW. Hertford, and 31 N. London.

STEVEN'S KLINT, a mountain of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, near Hedding.

STEVENSTON, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, containing 174 houſes, and about 1020 ſouls, in the neighbourhood of coal-mines: 3 miles NNW. Irvine.

STEVENSWAERT, or *Fort St. Etienne*, a fortreſs of Guelderland, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Meuſe, built in the year 1633, by order of the Marquis of Aitone, governor of the Netherlands for Philip IV. king of Spain. In the year 1702, the allies laid ſiege to it and took it after a ſhort reſiſtance; and the garriſon with two pieces of cannon, was conducted to Namur. In the year 1515, it was ceded to the States-General by his Imperial majeſty in virtue of an article in the barrier treaty: 30 miles N. Liege, and 7 S. Ruremond.

STEWART'S ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Hunter in the year 1791. *Long.* 163. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 26. S.

STEWARTSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone: 5 miles NNE. Dungannon.

STEWARTSTOWN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, ſituated on a ſmall river, which runs into the ſea: the number of inhabitants in the town and pariſh, which is 10 miles in length and 4 in breadth, is about 2800. In the town are about 120 weavers; beſides which, the principal employment is making bonnets, and what are called French or Quebec caps: 7 miles NE. Irvine, and 14 NNE. Ayr.

STEYLL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, belonging to the Abby of Eſſen: 2 miles SE. Eſſen, and 16 NE. Duſſeldorp.

STEYNING, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. It was formerly a place of ſome note, and a county of itſelf; it is now a ſmall place, but a borough-town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 10 miles NW. Brighthelmſtone, and 50 S. London.

STEYR, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on a ſmall river near its conflux with the Ens. Moſt of the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of iron and ſteel. Among the royal towns in the country above the Ens, Steyr has the pre-eminence, but at preſent contains hardly the ſhadow of its former reputation. This place was alſo formerly the capital of a county, and belonged to Stiria; but the Stirian duke, Ottocar, having ceded his duchy to his father-in law, duke Leopold of Auſtria, it was ſeparated from Stiria, and added to the country above the Ens, and from that time deemed only a ſeigniory. In the years 1502, 1522, 1554, and 1727, it ſuffered greatly by fire: 80 miles W. Vienna, and 44 SE. Paſſau. *Long.* 32. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

STEYREGG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the north ſide of the Danube: 84 miles W. Vienna, and 36 ESE. Paſſau. *Long.* 33. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

STEYRSPERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles E. Glaggnitz.

STIBING, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 7 miles NNW. Graz.

STIBNITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 24 miles E. Konigingratz.

STICKELSTA, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 46 miles ENE. Drontheim.

STICKHAUSEN, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland, founded by the Hamburghers, about the year 1435, as a ſecurity againſt pirates, and afterwards ſtill farther fortified: 18 miles ESE. Emden. *Long.* 24. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 14. N.

STIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, celebrated for its baths: 24 miles SSE. Acerenza.

STILFRIED, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near which Ottocar, king of Bohemia, was defeated and ſlain, by the emperor Rodolphus, in the year 1278: 7 miles NE. Weikendorff.

STILI, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 40. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 25. N.

STILO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 17 miles NNE. Girace.

STILTON, a village of England, in the county of Huntingdon, celebrated for its cheeſes: 14½ miles S. Stamford, and 75 N. London.

STIMMERDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 5 miles WNW. Kamnitz.

STINCHER, a river of Scotland, which runs into the ſea at Ballantrae, in the county of Ayr.

STINTER, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Thur, near Biſchoff Zell.

STIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 16 miles SW. Cangiano.

STIPEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 3 miles S. Bockum.

STIRI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 9 miles S. Livadia.

STIRIA, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the north by the archduchy of Auſtria, on the eaſt by Hungary, on the ſouth by Carniola, and on the weſt by Carinthia. It is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Stiria is bounded on the north by Auſtria, on the eaſt by Hungary, on the ſouth by Lower Stiria and Carinthia, and on the weſt by the archbiſhopric of Salzburg; and is about 110 miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, and from 25 to 45 in breadth, from north to ſouth. Lower Stiria is bounded on the north by Upper Stiria, on the eaſt by Hungary and Croatia, on the ſouth by Carniola, and on the weſt by Carinthia: its extent from north to ſouth is about 80 miles, and about 48 from eaſt to weſt. Upper Stiria contains many lofty mountains, but, by the induſtry of the inhabitants, the whole country is pretty well cultivated; inſomuch that, in many places, the very higheſt tops of the mountains are inhabited. The people who dwell in theſe parts in winter, when large quantities of ſnow fall, are, for ſeveral months, kept as it were priſoners; and even in general ſeldom come down from their heights. By continual cuſtom too they are habituated to the cold. It is very aſtoniſhing that, amidſt theſe mountains and ſteep heights, they are able to ſucceed with the plough, and that the eminences themſelves are likewiſe fertile. They cultivate a fine ſort of wheat, which is ſufficient not only for the ſupplies of their own neceſſities, but, in ſome meaſure, alſo for ſale. They have, in particular, large breeds of cattle, wild-fowl, game, and chamois; the brooks and lakes, of which there are many ſituated between the high rocks, are rich in fiſh. In ſome places, too, are ſmall vales; and the inhabitants endeavour to avail themſelves of every ſpot of earth. The mountains contain ſilver, lead, copper, and, in particular, iron. The iron mines have been already worked above 1000 years, and ſtill continue rich. The Stirian ſteel is highly valued.

The foreſts with which the ridges of the mountains here are covered, yield in ſufficient quantity, the wood neceſſary for the ſmelting huts. Silver was formerly dug; but ever ſince the year 1658, the mines have been filled with water. In the mountains, likewiſe, are hot-baths and medicinal ſprings. At Auſſee are ſome good ſalt-works. The principal rivers which run through this country, are the Muehr and Ens. Judenburg is the capital. Lower Stiria contains fewer mountains, and more campaign; the ſoil is generally fertile, and on the hills is produced ſome good wine. In it are hot-baths and medicinal ſprings. This part of the country is watered not only by the Muehr, but alſo by the Drave and Save. Gratz is the capital. In the whole duchy are near 120 towns, and about 500 citadels: many of the laſt ſtand on the higheſt ſummits of the rocks. The highways are good, notwithſtanding the country is mountainous. The language is very rough. The inhabitants of the quarter of Cilley are Winds, or Wends, and ſpeak the Wendiſh language, which is in uſe even among the common people for ſome miles from Gratz. Thoſe who are but a ſmall degree removed from the common rank, ſpeak Wendiſh, German, and Italian, and the principal inhabitants alſo French. No other doctrine, or worſhip, is permitted in all this country, excepting that of the Roman Catholic. At Seckau is a biſhop who bears the title of a prince of the holy Roman empire; he is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Salzburg, whoſe general vicar he alſo is through the greateſt part of Stiria. The moſt important manufactures in the country are the iron and ſteel-works, the produce of which is exported in great quantities. Stiria was formerly a part of Carinthia, but in the 11th century was ſeparated from it, and made a peculiar mark. Some affirm, that the emperor Conrad II. undertook this change in the year 1030, conferring that mark on count Ottocar I. of Steyr; but others aſcribe it to the emperor Henry IV. who, about the year 1722, created Ottocar II. count of Steyr, firſt marggrave over this county. The emperor Frederic I. in the year 1165, conferred the ducal dignity on the marggrave Ottocar, whom ſome call the fourth, but others the ſixth of that name; and this new duke, having no children, ceded his duchy, with the conſent of the ſtates, to his father-in-law, duke Leopold of Auſtria.

STIRLING, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, ſituated on the right bank of the Forth, on an eminence which terminates in a rock: ſuppoſed to be of conſiderable antiquity, and incorporated as early as the 12th century, about the middle of which it became a royal reſidence, when David I. kept his court here, that he might be near the abby of Cambuſkenneth, which he then founded. It is a royal burgh, and probably was made ſo in the 9th century. The town-council conſiſts of a provoſt, four bailies, a dean of guild, treaſurer, ſeven merchant counſellors, and ſeven deacons of trade. A bye law of this corporation, made in the year 1695, redounds to their credit; it obliges the members of council annually to take an oath, by which they bind themſelves to take no leaſe of any part of the public property under their management, nor to purchaſe any part of it; neither to receive any gratification out of the public funds, under pretence of a reward for their trouble, in going about the affairs of the borough, or of the hoſpitals founded in it. As far back as the end of the ſixteenth century, ſhalloons, manufactured in Stirling to a conſiderable extent, were ſent over to the Low Countries. Bruges was then the ſtaple port for Scotch commodities. The manufacturers miſtaking their own intereſt, and debaſing the quality of their ſhalloons, ſoon loſt, however, the advantages of that gainful branch of trade, and the town became miſerably poor: though the manufacture was greatly hurt by ſuch conduct, yet it was never entirely dropped. Coarſe ſhalloons continue to be manufactured in Stirling, and its neighbourhood. Towards the beginning of this century, and during the decay of the ſhalloon manufacture, that of the Tartan ſtarted up in its place: it continued to flouriſh till about the year 1760, but is now almoſt dwindled away. At preſent the carpet manufacture flouriſhes, and the cotton manufacture alſo begins to take place here. The river Forth runs ſo level in the neighbourhood of Stirling, that mills cannot be erected for the purpoſe of manufactures: in every other reſpect, Stirling is favourable for them, and coals are plentiful. The Salmon-fiſhery belonging to the town, which but a few years ago brought a revenue of 30l. now brings 405l. It is let to a company, who ſend the fiſh chiefly to the London and Edinburgh markets. Stirling caſtle is by ſome ſuppoſed to owe its firſt foundation to Agricola: it was often the reſidence of the kings of Scotland. Almoſt the whole minority of James VI. was ſpent here, under his tutor Buchanan. The outſide of the palace, which is now converted into barracks, is richly and curiouſly adorned with groteſque figures. Stirling is one of the ſeats of the circuit court, and the county meetings are uſually held here, though there is no public room, or hall, for the purpoſe. Only ſmall veſſels can come up to the town; the navigation is difficult, and the river winds ſo much, that the diſtance from Stirling to Alloa, which by land is only four miles, is twenty by water: 19 miles NE. Glaſgow, and 28 NW. Edinburgh.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Perthſhire and Clackmananſhire, on the eaſt by the Forth and the county of Linlithgow, on the ſouth by the county of Dunbarton, and on the weſt by Loch Lomond; 36 miles long, and 8 or 9 in its general breadth. The ſouth parts of this county are mountainous, but that part which is near the Forth is fertile, and abounds with coal. This county produces corn, paſture, black cattle, ſheep, and horſes, beſides ſalmon and other fiſh, from the rivers. The Forth, which is the moſt famous, though not the largeſt, river in Scotland, runs from weſt to eaſt, into the Frith of Forth, receiving a great number of ſmaller ſtreams: this country is likewiſe watered by the Carron and Avon, beſides the new canal from Glaſgow, which runs thro' it to the Carron mouth. Its principal towns are Stirling and Falkirk.

STIRPFING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NE. Weikendorff.

STIX NEYSILD, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles NW. Brugg.

STOBDUNE, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: 15 miles W. Crieff.

STOBI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 42 miles N. Edeſſa.

STOCK ROCK, a rock on the weſt coaſt of South Wales, on the ea coaſt of St. Bride's Bay.

STOCKACH, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, and landgrav of Neilenburg, of which it was the capital: 15 miles NW. Conſtance, and 15 NE. Schaffhauſen. *Long.* 26. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat* 47. 48. N.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Thurſday. It is a borough town, and ſends tw members to the Britiſh parliament: 15 miles E. Saliſbury, and 67 WSW. London.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 25 miles W. Northampton.

STOCKDALE'S HARBOUR, a bay of the north Pacific Ocean, i Prince William's Sound, on the weſt coaſt of America. *Long.* 148. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

STOCKDORF, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 5 miles NW. Calmar.

STOCKEM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Meuſe: 12 miles N. Maeſtricht, and 13 S. Ruremonde. *Long.* 23. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

STOCKERY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 28 mile NNW. Wexio.

STOCKHOLM, a city and capital of Sweden, ſituated on 7 iſlands, between the Baltic and the Malar Lake, from one of which the city receive its name. The harbour is of ſufficient depth to receive the largeſt veſſels u to the quay. It is generally ſuppoſed to have been founded in the year 12 or 1260, by Birger Jarl, regent of the kingdom, though others date th foundation a century before; but the court was not removed from Upſ before the laſt century. At the extremity of the harbour ſeveral ſtreet riſe one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre, with the palace, magnificent building, at the ſummit. Except in the ſuburbs, where ar ſome houſes of wood, the buildings for the moſt part are of ſtone, or o bricks ſtuccoed white, and moſt of them built on piles. A communication is formed between the ſeveral parts of Stockholm by means of twelv bridges. The royal academy of ſciences at Stockholm owes its inſtitution to Linnæus and a few other learned men, and was incorporated in the yea 1741: the royal academy of painting and ſculpture contains a fine collection of caſts, from the antique ſtatues at Rome, ſent by Louis XIV. t Charles XI. and preſented by the late king Adolphus Frederic to the academy. The arſenal contains an immenſe number of ſtandards and trophies, taken from the Imperialiſts, Poles, Ruſſians, and Danes. A nationa bank was eſtabliſhed at Stockholm towards the cloſe of the laſt centur In Stockholm, are manufactures of glaſs, china, woollen, ſilk, linen, &c The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 60,000. *Long.* 17. 55. E Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

STOCKI T, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, i the Vogtland: 3 miles SE. Plauen.

STOCKPORT, or *Stopford*, a town of England, in the county o Cheſter, ſituated on the Merſey, with conſiderable cotton manufacture In the year 1745, the bridge over the Merſey was deſtroyed by the king' forces, to prevent the retreat of the rebels. Stockport is connected wit the great inland navigation: the market is on Friday: 7 miles SE. Mancheſter, and 175 NNW. London.

STOCKPORT, a town of the United States of America, on bot ſides the Suſquehana River, partly in New York, and partly in Pennſylvania: 95 miles NW. New York, and 115 N. Philadelphia.

STOCKSEE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 8 mil N. Segeborg.

STOCKSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Low Rhine, and territory of Mentz: 3 miles W. Aſchaffenburg, and 15 S Frankfort on the Maine.

STOCKSUND, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: miles N. Drontheim.

STOCKTON, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Durha on the Tees, ſituated on a point of land like an iſland, about ten miles from the German Sea. It has a conſiderable manufacture of ſail-cloth, and a large country trade: with two markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday: 22 miles SE. Durham, and 244 N. London.

STOCKUM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 5 miles ESE. Oſnabruck.

STOGUMBER, or *Stoke Gomer*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet: with a weekly market on Saturday: 12 miles NW. Taunton, and 152 W. London.

STOER, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, which runs into the Elbe, 2 miles NW. Gluckſtadt.

STOJANOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 44 miles SW. Lucko.

STOIS, a town of Hungary: 10 miles NW. Caſchau.

STOKE, a village of England, in the county of Nottingham, near the Trent. In the year 1487, the earl of Lincoln, at the head of an army in ſupport of Lambert Simnel, was defeated by Henry VII.; the earl of Lincoln and ſir Thomas Broughton were killed, and Simnel taken priſoner with his tutor: 5 miles S. Newark, and 120 N. London.

STOKERAW, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: 6 miles NW. Korn Neuburg.

STOKE'S BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Hampſhire, between Plymouth Harbour and Southampton River, a little to the ſouth of Goſport.

STOKESLEY, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Saturday: 28 miles W. Whitby, and 239 N. London.

STOKLDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NE. Sonneberg.

STOKOLETZ, a town of Croatia: 12 miles SW. Petrina.

STOLATZ, a town of Servia: 8 miles SW. Parakin.

STOLBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 8 miles SSW. Chemnitz, and 42 SW. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

STOLBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county to which it gives name, and reſidence of the counts: 40 miles N. Erfurt, and 37 E. Halle. *Long.* 28. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 29. N.

STOLBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 3 miles SSW. Eſchweiler.

STOLBERG, a county of Germany, ſituated in Thuringia; about 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It affords ſome good paſture and arable land, with ſome rich mines of copper and iron, ſome fine woods and plenty of game. The county is aſſeſſed to the Roman month at 84 florins, and pays to the chamber at Wetzlar 60 rix-dollars, 81 kruitzers.

STOLBOVOI, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Kamtchatka: 40 miles E. Kamtchatſkoi. *Long.* 179. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 25. N.

STOLCKERN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles SW. Eggenburg.

STOLHOVEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden, not far from the Rhine. At the beginning of the war for the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, a line was thrown up from thence eaſtward to the Black-Foreſt, and up the Rhine towards Philipſburg, which the French attacking in 1703, were repulſed, with great ſlaughter: 16 miles NNE. Straſburg, and 42 W. Stuttgart.

STOLMIRZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 28 miles E. Lemberg.

STOLPE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania: 5 miles W. Anclam.

STOLPE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Farther Pomerania, on a river of the ſame name, which here begins to be navigable to the Baltic. It contains three churches, and a Lutheran convent for ladies. The trade is conſiderable: 38 miles ENE. Coſslin, and 24 NE. Polnow. *Long.* 34. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 27. N.

STOLPE, a river of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, which runs into the Baltic at Stolpemunde.

STOLPE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz: 2 miles E. Kyritz.

STOLPE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker-mark of Brandenburg: 6 miles SE. New Angermunde, and 38 NE. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

STOLPEMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Farther Pomerania, ſituated on the coaſt of the Baltic, at the mouth of the river Stolpe: 10 miles N. Stolpe.

STOLPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, with a citadel. In the year 1632, this town was burned by the Croats, and in 1756 the fortifications of the citadel were deſtroyed by the Pruſſians: 33 miles WNW. Zittau, and 14 E. Dreſden. *Long.* 31. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

STOLTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: 10 miles SSW. Corlin.

STOLTZENBURG, a town of Tranſylvania: 6 miles N. Hermenſtadt, and 48 W. Cronſtadt.

STOLWYCK, a town of Holland: 1½ league SE. from Gouda.

STOLZENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia and county of Hoya, on the Weſer: 8 miles SSW. Nienburg.

STOLZENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 5 miles NE. Landſberg.

STOMPSA, a caſtle of Hungary: 8 miles NNW. Preſburg.

STONE, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a weekly market of Tueſday, ſituated on the Trent and great inland navigation: 7 miles N. Stafford, and 140 NW. London.

STONE, a ſmall iſland of Scotland on the Frith of Forth: 8 miles SE. Dumfermline.

STONEHAVEN, or *Stonehive*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, ſituated on a rocky bay of the German Ocean, with a harbour chiefly frequented by fiſhermen, to the ſouth of which the rocks riſe to a conſiderable height. Here is a manufacture of canvas and ſail-cloth, and ſome trade in dried fiſh and oil, and which is chiefly obtained from the dog-fiſh caught on this coaſt: 11 miles SSW. Aberdeen, and 17 NNE. Montroſe. *Long.* 1. 1. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 55. N.

STONE REEF, a ſmall iſland and rocks of Denmark, in the Little Belt, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Alſen.

STONE RIVER, a river of North America, which runs into lake Athapeſcow.

STONEHENGE, a remarkable monument of antiquity, ſituated in Saliſbury Plain, being a collection of ſtones of enormous ſize, collected in all probability from the more northern parts of the ſame plain. Moſt antiquarians ſeem to aſcribe the work to the Druids, but, I think two queſtions might be aſked: Did the Druids uſually worſhip in temples of ſtone? And were they acquainted with mechanical powers equal to the taſk of removing them, and placing them in the extraordinary ſituation they are ſituated: 2 miles W. Ameſbury, and 81 W. London.

STONELY, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, on the river Sow, at its conflux with the Avon: 4 miles S. Coventry.

STONINGTON, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: 10 miles E. New London.

STONY ISLAND, an iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 4. N.

STOOREN, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 36 miles SW. Drontheim.

STOPPEL, a town of Flanders: 5 miles NW. Hulſt.

STOR, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia: 6 miles SW. Geffle.

STOR, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 40 miles NE. Chriſtiania.

STORA, ſee *Sgigata*.

STORCICA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow: 24 miles SSW. Bialacerkiew.

STORDALEN, a town of Norway: 28 miles NE. Drontheim.

STORE, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 30 miles W. Exeter.

STORKO, an iſland in the Baltic, near the ſouth coaſt of Sweden. *Long.* 15. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

STORKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 26 miles WSW. Franckfort on the Oder, and 24 ESE. Berlin.

STORM BAY, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of New Holland, between South Cape and Taſman's Head.

STORMAR, a diſtrict of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, of which Hamburg is the capital.

STORNARA (*La*), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 9 miles NE. Aſcoli.

STORNAWAY, a ſea-port town of Scotland, and capital of the iſland of Lewis, ſituated on a bay, with a harbour ſafe, ſpacious, and eaſy of acceſs, with excellent anchorage. Several of the merchants are engaged in the fiſhing trade, and employ one, two, or more veſſels, in the proper ſeaſon, conſtantly on the look-out for herrings. Their ſituation is very happy for fiſhing, being near to the weſt ſide of Lewis, and thoſe lochs and weſtern coaſts, which are reſorted to by the deep ſea-herrings, much more than the eaſtern ſhores, either of the main land of Scotland, or of the neighbouring iſlands. The gains are *communibus annis*, conſiderable on the trade; and they draw a large portion of the royal bounty for the encouragement of the fiſhery. They alſo ſend great quantities of oil, ſeal-ſkins, and other ſkins, annually to the markets. The Stornaway fiſhers, ſtill farther, have become famous for the vaſt herds of porpoiſes, which they kill in their lochs, ſometimes by hundreds at a time. Trade, but chiefly the fiſhing trade, gives birth to a lively and general induſtry, not only in Stornaway, but in other parts of Lewis; where the natural activity of the inhabitants is farther encouraged by the wiſe and liberal policy of the lord of the ſoil, in conſtructing roads, and by juſt regulations, leaving to the induſtrious the reward of their toil. Stornaway is a market, and is daily becoming a greater market for the produce of the ſoil, and the fruits of the fold and field. In the town of Stornaway there is a growing demand for houſes; the building of which gives employment to many hands; as maſons, carpenters, ſmiths, day labourers, &c. and people to cut, dry, and bring home peats, of which the conſumption is daily increaſing. How happy a change has been brought about in the iſland of Lewis, ſince the reign of James VI. of Scotland, and firſt of England, a period of leſs than two centuries? That prince, who was a great encourager of all the arts of peace, ſent a colony of induſtrious fiſhermen from the ſhire of Fife, in Scotland, with ſeveral Danes and Dutchmen, to teach and to exhibit an example of uſeful induſtry to the natives, with the encouragement of large allotments of bays and lands, indiſputably in the gift of the crown. The heir to Macleod, the chieftain of Lewis, together with his neighbours, fell upon the unfortunate ſtrangers from the low lands, and maſſacred them to the number of many hundreds in one night. *Long.* 3. 3. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 18. N.

STOROZEVOI, a cape on the north coaſt of Ruſſia, in the ſtreights of Vaigatſkoi. *Long.* 86. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 25. N.

STORTA (*La*), a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, near the ruins of the ancient Veii: 6 miles NW. Rome.

STORTFORD (*Biſhop's*), ſee *Biſhop's Stortford.*

STOSSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 6 miles W. Weiſenfelds, and 6 SE. Naumburg.

STOTTER SEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg: 10 miles NNW. Fueſſen.

STOTTLEDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles S. Sonneberg.

STOUR, a river of England, in the county of Somerſet, which riſes near Wincaunton in Somerſetſhire, and runs into the Engliſh Channel at Chriſtchurch, in Hampſhire.

STOUR, a river of England, in the county of Kent, which runs into the ſea at Sandwich.

STOUR-HEAD, a cape of Denmark, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Funen. *Long.* 9. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 37. N.

STOURBRIDGE, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, on the river Stour, and near the grand navigable canal, with conſiderable manufactures of iron, glaſs, and cloth; the market is on Friday: 23 miles N. Worceſter, and 124 NW. London.

STOURE, a river of England, which runs into the Trent, 4 miles S. from Kidderminſter, in the county of Worceſter.

STOURHOLM, one of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands, between Yell and Shetland.

STOURPORT, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter on the New Canal, where it communicates with the Severn: 11 miles N. Worceſter, and 126 NW. London.

STOUSE-HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of South Ronaldſha.

STOW ON THE WOULD, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Thurſday. This place ſtands ſo high, and is ſo expoſed to the winds, that it is a common obſervation that they have but one element, viz. air, there being neither wood, common, field, nor water belonging to the town: 23 miles E Glouceſter, and 84 W. London.

STOW MARKET, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, on the Orwell, conſiderable for its manufactures of tammies and ſtuffs; the market is on Thurſday: 12½ miles NW. Ipſwich, and 75 NNE. London.

STOWEY, or *Nether Stowey*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, containing about 106 houſes, with a weekly market on Tueſday. It had formerly a caſtle, no veſtiges of which remain, except the ditch: 12 miles N. Taunton, and 145 W. London.

STRABANE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, on the river Mourne, near the Foyle: 40 miles W. Armagh, and 11 SSW. Londonderry. *Long.* 7. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

STRADANNEN, a town of Pruſſia: 6 miles N. Lick.

STRADAUN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 17 miles E. Chrudim.

STRADBALLY, a ſmall, clean, and neat town of Ireland, in the Queen's County, 38 miles from Dublin.

STRADELLA, a town of Italy, in the Paveſe, near the Po: 9 miles ESE. Pavia.

STRAGNES, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 31 miles W. Stockholm.

STRAHER, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, ſituated on Loch Fine, oppoſite Inverary.

STRAISING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles NW. Pirrawarth.

STRAITS OF CALAIS (*Pas de Calais*), a department of France, bounded on the north and eaſt by the department of the north, on the ſouth by the department of the Somme, and on the weſt and north-weſt by the Engliſh Channel, about ſeventy miles in length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and thirty in breadth. It comprehends a part of the ancie Picardy, and part of Artois. Arras is the capital.

STRAKONITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz: miles E. Horazdiowiz, and 54 S. Prague.

STRALECH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles Pettaw.

STRALECK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 9 miles Hardeberg.

STRALEN, a town of Pruſſian Guelderland, the fortifications of whi were deſtroyed in the year 1472: 2 leagues SW. Guelders.

STRALSUND, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxon and capital of Swediſh Pomerania, ſituated on the ſide of a ſtraight whic paſſes between the continent of Pomerania, and the iſland of Rugen founded in the year 1209, by Jaro Mar, the firſt prince of Rugen, to cure that part of his dominions, which were ſituated on the continent, b was ſoon after deſtroyed by the dukes of Pomerania. It is very ſtron being ſo ſurrounded by the ſea, that it is acceſſible only over bridges, a has beſides very good fortifications. It is the reſidence of the king's g vernor general, of the regency, the war-office, and the place where t ſtates of Swediſh Pomerania hold their meetings. Charles XII. king Sweden, ennobled its magiſtracy in 1714; and in 1720, king Frederick extended the like honour even to the members of the council. In the ye 1238, the Lubeckers landing in the night, took this town by ſurpriſe, a after pillaging every part of it, carried off the moſt wealthy of the inh bitants. Prince Witzlaf, in 1240, again put it in a thriving way, by t grant of very conſiderable privileges, which were afterwards augmented but, in 1277, it was a ſecond time plundered and laid in aſhes by the L beckers. It was formerly one of the principal Hanſe-towns. In 162 it held out a ſiege againſt the Imperialiſts, under general Wallenſtein, b in 1678, was ſo furiouſly bombarded by Frederick William, elector Brandenburg, that it ſurrendered on the third day of the ſiege, after t deſtruction of about 1800 houſes; and in 1715, was taken by a combin army of Ruſſians, Danes, Saxons, and Brandenburghers: 113 miles Berlin. *Long.* 31. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 19. N.

STRAMBERG, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: 5 mil S. Freyberg.

STRAMING SEE, a lake of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtri 11 miles W. St. Jorgen.

STRAMMEHL, or *Stramen*, a town of Germany, in the circle Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: 36 miles W. New Stettin, a 32 NE. Stargard.

STRAND, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: miles NW. Carldſtadt.

STRAND, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 20 mil SW. Romſdal.

STRAND, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: miles NW. Carlſtadt.

STRAND, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: miles NW. Chriſtiania.

STRAND (*North*), a ſtrait of the North Sea, between the iſland Benbecula and North Viſt.

STRAND (*South*), a ſtrait of the North Sea, between the iſland Benbecula and South Viſt.

STRANDSSOGEN, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Bergen: miles ENE. Stavanger.

STRANGFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſituat near the ſouth part of the bay to which it gives name: 6 miles E. Dow patrick. *Long.* 5. 28 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 21. N.

STRANGFORD LOUGH, a large bay of Ireland, in the county Down, extending from Killard Point, in the Iriſh ſea, to Newtown, abo ſeventeen miles from ſouth to north, in ſome places; in others five; a at its opening into the ſea, not one: it contains a great many ſmall iſland It takes its name from the town of Strangford.

STRANRAWER, or *Stanraer*, a town of Scotland, in the county Wigton. It is a royal burgh, and governed by a provoſt, two bailies, dean of guild, &c. ſituated at the head of Loch Ryan, with a harbour which belong above twenty veſſels of 100 tons each, employed in coaſting trade and herring fiſhery; ſome ſhips of a larger burthen ſail the Baltic and Norway, for timber, deals, and iron; the number of inh bitants is above 1600: 35 miles S. Ayr, and 20 W. Wigton. *Long.* 49. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. N.

STRANYGORE, on the coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Do Here is a great tide which runs off from the eaſt of Mew Iſland in county, to the NE. and the Mull of Galloway, which is commonly cal the tide of Stranygore, and is occaſioned by the flood-tide coming in fr the north, and meeting with an intercepting tide from the Bay of C rickfergus.

STRASALDO, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 2 miles Palma la Nuova.

STRASBERG, a town and lordſhip of Germany, in the circle Swab

Swabia, belonging to the abby of Buchau : 19 miles W. Buchau, and 18 E. Rothweil.

STRASBURG, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated at the conflux of the Ill and the Bruſch, about a mile from the left bank of the Rhine. Before the revolution it was the capital of Alſace, and the ſee of a biſhop, who was a prince of the empire, the reſidence of a governor, an intendant, king's lieutenant, &c. The name of Straſburg it received about the ſixth century, which ſignifies the town of the ſtreet, becauſe it was ſituated on the high road from France to Germany. It occupies a ſpace of 2200 toiſes in length, and 1200 in breadth, and is well fortified with a citadel, by Vauban, the outwork of which reach almoſt to the Rhine. It has ſix gates, and 200 ſtreets, but for the moſt part very narrow; 4000 houſes of more ſtrength than beauty, and about 60,000 inhabitants. There are eight bridges acroſs the Ill, and one of wood, 3900 feet in length, over the Rhine, which in the middle is ſupported by an iſland, on which is a ſtrong caſtle. A canal is made from the Bruſch to the Rhine, and by means of a ſluice the country round may be laid under water, to the diſtance of 1500 toiſes. The cathedral is a beautiful Gothic ſtructure, founded in the year 1015, and finiſhed in the year 1275; the ſteeple was built 164 years after, and is 115 feet in height, in the form of a pyramid, wrought with a delicacy which ſtrikes the eye with aſtoniſhment, becauſe joined to ſolidity. The clock is an admirable piece of mechaniſm, and was conſtructed on the plan of Daſypodius, a celebrated mathematician : beſides the hour of the day it deſcribes very correctly the motions of the planets ; but it ſeems as if ſome of the movements were decayed. This city was formerly Imperial, but in the year 1682, it was taken by Louis XIV. and yielded to him by the peace of Ryſwick, who, however, granted to the inhabitants all their privileges and immunities ; among which one was, that they were to pay nothing to the king, but all the imports were to be expended in the ſupport of the city. Straſburg has an univerſity governed by twenty profeſſors, who are Lutherans, and another of Roman Catholics. The public magazines are filled every year, and the poor are carefully ſupplied by the magiſtrates. The military hoſpital is a handſome building, and the city infirmary will receive 800 patients of both ſexes, without diſtinction of religious opinions, beſides which there are two houſes of orphans, a foundling hoſpital, and an hoſpital for venereal complaints, a lazaretto for epidemical diſeaſes, a houſe of charity for mendicants, an anatomical hall and cabinet, a botanical garden, a public library, a military ſchool, &c. Before its union with France, the Lutherans only exerciſed public employments ; after that the catholics were admitted to a ſhare. From its ſituation Straſburg is a place of conſiderable commerce ; here are manufactures of tobacco, china, ſteel, lace, carpets, cloth, leather, &c. The revenus are ſaid to amount annually to the ſum of a million of livres, and in the year 1767, a plan was formed to embelliſh the city, correct the irregularities of the ſtreets, and build the houſes in a ſtate of uniformity. The Lutherans have ſeven churches, in one of which a moſt beautiful mauſoleum of white marble was erected, to the memory of the great marſhal Saxe, in the year 1777. The chapter of the cathedral was founded in the year 1019, to be compoſed of twenty-four nobles of the rank of counts : 75 poſts E. Paris. *Long.* 25. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

STRASBURG, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania : 5 miles N. Chamberſburg.

STRASBURG, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania : 50 miles W. Philadelphia.

STRASBURG, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm, on the right ſide of the Drabnitz : 30 miles NE. Thorn, and 35 E. Culm.

STRASBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the Gurck : 12 miles N. Clagenfurt, and 12 S. Muhrau.

STRASBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg : 12 miles N. Prenzlow, and 56 N. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 38. N.

STRASBURG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw : 12 miles NNW. Jung Buntzel.

STRASCHNITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw : 2 miles N. Melnik.

STRASE URFAR, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 11 miles N. Marburg.

STRASFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg : 20 miles S. Magdeburg.

STRASNITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch : 14 miles SSW. Hradiſch, and 136 SE. Prague.

STRASS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 2 miles NE. Meiſſan.

STRASSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Stolberg : 4 miles ENE. Stolberg.

STRASSBURG, or *Brodnitza*, ſee *Brodnitza*.

STRASSWALD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg : 19 miles NNE. Salſburg, and 12 ENE. Lauffen.

STRATFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, ſeated on the river Slaney, 26 miles from Dublin.

STRATFORD, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut, near the mouth of a river of the ſame name : 52 miles NE. New York, and 112 SW. Boſton. *Long.* 73. 5. W. Treenwich. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

STRATFORD, a river of the United States of America, in Connecticut, formed by the union of the Houſatonic, and Naugatac, at Derby, which runs into Long Iſl and ouSnd, a little below the town of Stratford.

STRATFORD UPON-AVON, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, ſituated on the Avon, with a conſiderable trade in corn and malt, and a maaket on Thurſday, but chiefly celebrated for being the native place of hhakeſpeare : 8 miles SSW. Warwick, and 94 NW. London.

STRATFORD (*Fenny*), a town of England, in the county of Buckingham, with a weekly market on Monday : 12 miles E. Buckingham, and 45 NW. London.

STRATFORD (*Stoney*), a town of England, in the county of Buckingham, with a weekly market on Friday. The principal trade is lace-making : 8 miles NE. Buckingham, and 52 NW. London.

STRATH, a town of Scotland, in the iſland of Skye : 10 miles h. Torrimore-Head.

STRATH BRAND, a vally of hcotland, in the county of Perth, weſt of Dunkeld.

STRATHBEG, a river of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, which runs into Loch Eribol.

STRATHBOGIE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, on the borders of Banffſhire : 36 miles NW. Aberdeen, and 18 SW. Banff.

STRATHAVEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk : 6 miles S. Hamilton, and 10 W. Lanerk.

STRATHMORE, a river of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, which runs into Loch Hope.

STRATHNAVER, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the north-eaſt part of Sutherlandſhire.

STRATTON, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with a weekly market on Tueſday : 15 miles NNW. Launceſton, and 221 WSW. London.

STRATHY, a river of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, which runs into the North Sea, 3 miles SSE. Strathy Head.

STRATHY HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Sutherland : 31 miles E. Cape Wrath. *Long.* 0. 37. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 33. N.

STRAUBING, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, with a caſtle. This town contains a collegiate church, and four convents, and a church without the town. It was firſt built in the year 1208, by Louis, duke of Bavaria ; but in 1288 and 1392, was totally deſtroyed by fire. In the year 1742, it was cannonaded by the Auſtrians, and, in 1743, taken by capitulation : 43 miles NW. Paſſau, and 60 NNE. Munich. *Long.* 30. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

STRAUERSDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 9 miles W. St. Polten.

STRAVIKO, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Black Sea : 40 miles SE. Iſmail.

STRAUSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt : 6 miles W. Sonderſhauſen, and 18 NNE. Muhlhauſen.

STRAUSFURTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia : 4 miles S. Weiſſenſee.

STRAUSSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg : 13 miles SE. Bernau, and 20 E. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 37. N.

STRAUSSENECK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 12 miles S. Windiſch Gratz.

STREBERNICH, a town of European Turkey, in the ſangiacat of Boſnia, anciently called *Argentina*, from the circumſtance of ſilver mines being found in the environs : 70 miles W. Belgrade, and 55 E. Banjaluka.

STREHAGA, a town of Walachia : 18 miles E. Czernitz.

STREHLA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, on the Elbe, near which the Pruſſians were defeated by the Imperialiſts, in the year 1760 : 14 miles NW. Meiſſen, and 28 NW. Dreſden.

STREHLEN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg : 16 miles WSW. Brieg, and 20 S. Breſlau.

STREIDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 5 miles SSW. Ehrnſprunn.

STREITBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 12 miles SSW. Ebenfurth.

STREITBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach : 30 miles SW. Bayreuth.

STREITDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 8 miles N. Korn Neuburg.

**STREITFORT**, a town of Tranſilvania : 13 miles NNE. Fogaras.

STRELEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen : 5 leagues N. Meiſſen.

STRELITR, or *Great Strelitz*, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a circle, in the principality of Oppeln : 14 miles SE. Oppeln, and 20 N. Ratibor.

STRELITZ, or *Old Strelitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, ſituated in a marſhy diſtrict. This place was founded in the year 1329, by Otho and Ulrich, counts of Furſtenberg. In 1575 and 1676, it was entirely deſtroyed by fire. Duke Adolphus Frederick choſe the palace here for his reſidence ; but on its being burned down in 1712, that duke built another palace a little way out of the town, at a place called *Glienke* ; and, in 1733, alſo founded a town adjoining to it, under the name of *New Strelitz*, taking it for granted that in time it would inlarge ſo as that Old and New Strelitz would become one place. Strelitz gives name to a branch of the houſe of Mecklenburg, called Mecklenburg Strelitz : 50 miles W. Stettin. *Long*. 30. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 22. N.

STRELSCHO, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the union of the rivers Argun and Amur. *Long*. 139. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 50. N.

STRENBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 10 miles ESE. Ens.

STRENGNAS, or *Strengenas*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, ſituated on the Malar Lake. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a celebrated gymnaſium or ſeminary, founded in the year 1626, by Guſtavus Adolphus : 32 miles W. Stockholm. *Long*. 16. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 59. 20. N.

STRENITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau : 3 miles W. Jung Buntzel.

STRENITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 6 miles NE. Politzka.

STRESO (*Gros*), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and iſland of Rugen : 9 miles SE. Bergen.

STRETENSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 52 miles ENE. Nertchinſk, and 492 E. Irkutſk. *Long*. 136. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 22. N.

STRETTEBEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia : 6 miles ESE. Preuburg.

STRETTON, ſee *Church Stretton*.

STREUFDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg : 4 miles S. Hilburghauſen.

STRIEGAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, formerly celebrated for its ſealed earth. During the wars of the laſt century, it was ſeveral times pillaged, and, in 1745, the Pruſſians obtained a complete victory over the united forces of Auſtria and Saxony between this town and Friedberg : 9 miles NW. Schweidnitz, and 8 SE. Jauer.

STRIGENDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : 5 miles SW. Grotkau.

STRIGOVA, a town of Hungary, ſituated in a valley, betwixt hills, covered with vines ; ſuppoſed to be the ancient *Stridonium*, the birth-place of St. Jerom : 8 miles WNW. Cſakathurn.

STRIMBA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia : 18 miles NW. Birlat.

STRIMIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz ; 18 miles W. Leitmeritz.

STRIMON, or *Emboli*, a river of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, which runs into the Gulf of Conteſa, 6 miles S. Emboli.

STRINDEN, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim : 3 miles NE. Drontheim.

STRITHAGEN, a town of Limburg : 8 miles NW. Rolduc, and 8 ENE. Fauquemont.

STRIVALI, two rocky iſlands in the Mediterranean, anciently called *Strophades* ; according to the ancient poets, the reſidence of the Harpies ; at preſent, a few monks are the only inhabitants : 26 miles S. Zante. *Long*. 38. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 23. N.

STRIZZANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra : 12 miles SW. Amalfi.

STROCHA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 4 miles W. Rottenman.

STROE, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand : 6 miles SW. Frederickſburg.

STROTMSHOLM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland, on the Malar Lake : 45 miles SW. Upſal. *Long*. 16. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 59. 30. N.

STROGLIAVACCA, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli : 8 miles N. Concordia.

STROM, a town of Norway : 14 miles SSW. Berga.

STROMA, an iſland in the North Sea, near the north coaſt of Scotland, and county of Caithneſs : 3 miles NW. Duncanſby Head. *Long*. 0, 14. E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 58. 35. N.

STROMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, an biſhopric of Munſter : 20 miles SE. Munſter, and 20 NW. Paderborn *Long*. 25. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 45. N.

STROMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and palatinate of the Rhine : 26 miles W. Mentz, and 48 E. Treve *Long*. 25. 7. E. Perro. *Lat*. 49. 57. N.

STROMBOLI, or *Strongoli*, one of the Lipari Iſlands, anciently *Strongyle*. It conſiſts of one large mountain, about four leagues to circumference, on which is a volcano, whoſe eruptions are inceſſant, and ſerv as a guide to ſeamen ; the height is about 500 fathoms. The iſland i notwithſtanding fertile, and produces a great deal of cotton. The inhabitants are few in number, and unſocial in their manners : 28 miles NW Cape Vaticano. *Long*. 33. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 43. N.

STROMNESS, a town of Scotland, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt coaſt o the iſland of Pomona ; containing about 220 houſes, and 1344 inhabitants, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels : 10 miles W. Kirkwall. *Long*. 4. E. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 58. 50. N.

STROMNESS, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of North Ronaldſha, one the Orkney iſlands.

STROMOE, one of the Faroer iſlands, in the Pacific Ocean, and th largeſt : being about 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth.

STROMSOE, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus : 1 miles SW. Chriſtiania. *Long*. 10. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 59. 43. N.

STROMSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, on the coaſt of the North Sea, celebrated for its ſhell-fiſh. In th year 1717 it was warmly attacked by the Danes, but bravely and ſucceſsfully defended : 43 miles NNW. Uddevalla. *Long*. 11. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 58. 56. N.

STRONG, a river of Germany, which runs into the Sempt, two mile E. Moſpurg, in Lower Bavaria.

STRONGDEN, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim : 4 miles SSE. Drontheim.

STRONGILO, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian Archipelago : 6 mile SW. Paros. *Lat*. 36. 59. N.

STRONGOLI, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples and province of Calabria Citra, the ſee of a biſhop ſuffragan of St. Severina It contains 4 churches : 16 miles SSE. Cariati Vecchia, and 47 E Coſenza.

STRONSA, one of the Orkney Iſlands, about ſix miles in length fro north to ſouth, and almoſt as broad from eaſt to weſt, ſo indented with bays that there is no part of the iſland above one mile from the ſea. This, wit the ſmall iſland of Papa, the extent of which round the ſhores is abou three miles ; and with the Holms or paſture iſlands, comprehends what i now termed the pariſh of Stronſa. The iſland of Stronſa has ſix principa neſſes, viz. Huipſneſs, Griceneſs, Odneſs, Lamneſs, Torneſs, and Linkſneſs. There are two promontories, Borrowhead on the ſouth-eaſt, an Rotheſholm (Ronſumhead) on the ſouth-weſt ; this was of old called Rodneip or Rodniemhead. The other parts of the ſea-coaſt or ſhores abou this iſland, conſiſt partly of three ſandy bays, one on the eaſt, the Milnbay ; one on the ſouth, the bay of Holland ; and one on the weſt, the bay of Erigarth or Weſt Wick. The ſandy beaches of the two firſt mentioned, extend each a mile in length ; that of the laſt not ſo much, excep at low-water of ſpring-tides, and conſiſt partly of ſkerries, (flat rock over which the ſea flows and ebbs); which, with the ſhores of the neſſe and ſouth-weſt promontory above-mentioned, produces great quantities o tang or ſea-weed, fit for the kelp manufacture. On the eaſt ſide of th iſland, little kelp can be made, as few ſkerries lie there to produce tang The water is deep nigh the ſhore, and the rocks abrupt, owing perhaps t their having no ſhelter from the German Ocean. The ridge or riſin ground, which runs almoſt the length of the iſland from north to ſouth hath its ſurface covered with a ſhort heath, where it has not been cut u lately for turf or fuel ; the ſoil is a dry, friable, blackiſh earth ; the bottom clay, mixed with ſmall ſtones, and in many places gravelly and ſhallow. The expences of cultivating ſuch a ſubject, might perhaps nearl equal its value when improved. It is the common paſture or out-freedo of all the farms and houſes adjacent to it. The ſmall iſland of Papa Stronſ lying flat with corn-fields, which have been ſtimulated by plenty o ware, to raiſe luxuriant crops of grain, lies on the north-eaſt ſide of Stronſ ſeparated from it by a narrow ſound, over which two men can row a ſma boat in five minutes, and adds a variegated beauty to the proſpect on th ſide. There are two commodious harbours or roadſteads in the iſland o Stronſa, ſafe for ſhipping at all ſeaſons, and in all weathers ; viz. Ling, ſound on the weſt ſide, and Papa Sound on the north-eaſt ſide of Stronſ ſheltered by the ſmall iſland of Papa Stronſa. There are bays alſo on t eaſt, ſouth-weſt, and north-weſt ſides, in which veſſels may drop ancho and ride ſafely, if the wind do not blow ſtrong on ſhore. The vicinity o all the cultivated lands in this diſtrict to the ſea ſhore, induced of old an ſtill induces the inhabitants to uſe ſea weed as their chief, and almoſt on manure. The number of ſouls is about 887. *Long*. 2. 43. E. Edinburg *Lat*. 58. 59. N.

**STROPPEN**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 5½ miles W. Prauſnitz.

**STROPPO**, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo: 13 miles SW. Saluzzo.

**STROUD**, a river of England, in the county of Glouceſter, which runs into the Severn, 5 miles S. Glouceſter.

**STROUD**, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, ſituated on the river Frome, which is here called Stroud-water, and particularly celebrated as a menſtruum in dying broad-cloths in ſcarlet and other grain colours. The river which runs into the Severn about five miles below Glouceſter, has been made navigable; and a canal is making to form a communication between the Severn and the Thames which paſſes by Stroud: 11 miles S. Glouceſter, and 102 W. London.

**STROUD**, a town of England, in the county of Kent, adjoining to Rocheſter, from which it is only ſeparated by the Medway.

**STROUD'S BAY**, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes: 4 miles N. Speights-town.

**STRUGA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 10 miles S. Akrida.

**STRUMBLE'S HEAD**, a cape of South Wales, on the north coaſt of the county of Pembroke: 4 miles W. Pen Anglas.

**STRUMENBACH**, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Geil, 8 miles N. Tarvis.

**STRUNKEDE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 2 miles NW. Caſtrop.

**STRUSCHINETZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 8 miles N. Gitſchin.

**STRUVE POINT**, a cape of Ireland, on the coaſt of the county of Donegal, a little to the ſouth of Iniſhowen Head.

**STRYEN**, a town of Brabant: 1½ league S. Gertrudenburg.

**STRYEN**, a town in the iſland of Beyerlandt: 8 miles from Dort.

**STRZESZYN**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 18 miles S. Rohaczow.

**STRZOW**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 80 miles W. Lemberg.

**STUART'S ISLAND**, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of North America, about 6 leagues in circumference. *Lat.* 63. 35. N.

**STUBBEKIOBING**, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Falſter: 10 miles NE. Nyekiobing.

**STUBEN**, a town of Hungary, with ſome warm baths. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper and ſilver: 8 miles N. Cremnitz.

**STUBEN**, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz: 12 miles E. Pludentz.

**STUBENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 9 miles W. Hardeberg.

**STUBENDORF**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 3 miles WSW. Ottmuchau.

**STUCKAW**, or *Zukaw*, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: 16 miles SSW. Dantzig.

**STUDENITZ**, a village and convent of noble Dominicans of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles SSE. Windiſch Gratz.

**STUDLAND BAY**, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, a little to the ſouth of Pool Harbour. It takes its name from a village called *Studland:* about 6 miles S. from Pool. *Long.* 1. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

**STUHLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and the capital of a landgraviate, belonging to the Furſtenberg family: 22 miles N. Zurich, and 30 W. Conſtance. *Long.* 26. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

**STUHL WEISSENBURG**, or *Szekes Fejervar*, a town of Hungary. It is a royal free town, ſituated in a marſhy ground, occaſioned by the river Sarwitz. This town is not only ſtrong by its ſituation, but had alſo formerly conſiderable works, which were diſmantled in 1702. From the town run three very large cauſeways or moles, among which are churches, houſes, gardens, and meadows; inſomuch, that the inhabitants of theſe ſuburbs, as they may be called, are more in number than thoſe of the town itſelf. This was formerly the place for the coronation of the kings, and generally alſo of their interment; but at preſent its beſt houſes are gone to ruin, and the town is extremely decayed. In the year 1490, it was taken and plundered by king Maximilian. In 1540, the Imperialiſts made themſelves maſters of it, and three years afterwards the Turks. In 1583, 1598, and 1599, the Imperialiſts attempted it in vain; but, in 1601, carried it, though the Turks in the following year regained it. In the year 1688, it fell again into the hands of the Imperialiſts: 84 miles SE. Vienna, and 24 W. Buda. *Long.* 35. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

**STUM**, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Marienburg: 6 miles S. Marienburg.

**STUMDORF**, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Marienburg: 6 miles S. Marienburg.

**STUPINIGI**, a royal ſeat of the king of Sardinia, in the principality of Piedmont, near the river Sangon: 4 miles SSW. Turin, and 4 E. Rivalta.

**STURA**, a river of Italy, which riſes in Mount Cenis, 5 miles NW. from Le Miglera, a town of Piedmont, and runs into the Po, at Turin.

**STURBRIDGE**, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 18 miles SW. Worceſter.

**STURBRIDGE**, a village of England, in the county of Cambridge, celebrated for a great annual fair, which continues a fortnight: 1½ mile NE. Cambridge, in the road to Newmarket.

**STURBRIDGE**, ſee *Stourbridge*.

**STURGEON LAKE**, a lake of North America. *Long.* 91. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

**STURGEON LAKE**, a lake of North America. *Long.* 99. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

**STURLITZ**, a town of Croatia: 18 miles SW. Novi.

**STURMINSTER MARSHAL**, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet: 4 miles E. Sturminſter Newton.

**STURMINSTER NEWTON**, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, on the river Stour, with a weekly market on Thurſday. Here was formerly a caſtle: 9 miles NW. Blandford, and 111 W. London.

**STUTINAN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 2 miles S. Chrudim.

**STUTTGART**, a city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, capital of the duchy of Wurtemberg, and reſidence of the duke, ſituated in a delightful country, on the Naſenbach, about two miles from the Neckar. The town is not large, but contains two well-built fauxbourgs. It is the ſee of a biſhop, which was removed from Beutelſpach, in the year 1321. The ſtreets are large and ſtraight, and the houſes handſome. The ducal palace is a magnificent building, and was begun in the year 1746. Stuttgart contains an academy of painting, ſculpture, and architecture, eſtabliſhed in the year 1701, and manufactures of ſtuffs, ſilk ſtockings, and ribbons. The origin of this town is uncertain; in the year 1285, it was beſieged, without ſucceſs, by the emperor Rodolphus I.; but, in 1287, he reduced count Eberhard to ſuch ſtreights, that he was compelled to promiſe the demolition of the walls of the city. In the years 1520 and 1567, the whole city was ſurrounded with walls; in 1546 and 1547, it ſuffered greatly by the Spaniards; in 1634, and the following years, by the Imperialiſts; and in 1688, 1693, and 1707, by the French: 40 miles NW. Ulm, and 40 SSE. Heidelberg. *Long.* 26. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

**STUTZENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles NE. St. Polten.

**STUZZAITZA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 80 miles N. Saloniki.

**STYRUM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 4 miles ENE. Duiſburg.

**STYRSA**, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Sweden, in the North Sea. *Long.* 11. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 33. N.

**SUAKEM**, or *Suaquem*, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Nubia, with a ſeaport of the ſame name, anciently called *Theon Soter*. The iſland is ſituated in a bay, the entrance of which is narrow, and well ſecured from every wind, with five, ſix, and ſeven fathoms water. It belongs to the Turks, and is governed by a pacha. *Long.* 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

**SUAN-YANG**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 35 miles W. Tſin-tcheou.

**SUBIACO**, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma: 12 miles NW. Alatria, and 28 E. Rome.

*Subtray Mezière en Brenne*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon ſur Indre: 3 leagues S. Châtillon, and 6 W. Châteauroux.

**SUCCADANA**, a town of the iſland of Borneo, and capital of the kingdom of the ſame name. The chief products of the country are camphor and diamonds. *Long.* 127. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 1. S.

**SUCCESS BAY**, or *Good Succeſs Bay*, a bay of the Southern Ocean, in the Straits of Le Maire. *Long.* 65. 27. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. S.

**SUCCONDEE**, ſee *Sukkonda*.

**SUCHAREVO**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 32 miles N. Menzelinſk.

**SUCHONA**, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Lake Kubenſkoi, and runs into the Dwina, near Uſtiug.

**SUCHOTZKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: 52 miles ESE. Tichvin.

**SUCHTELEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 21 miles N. Juliers, and 12 E. Ruremonde. *Long.* 23. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

**SUCK**, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, about 6 miles SE. from Balinaſloe, ſeparating the counties of Galway and Roſcommon during a courſe of thirty miles.

**SUCKASUNNY**, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: 12 miles W. Morriſtown.

**SUCY**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Corbeil: 3½ leagues N. Corbeil.

**SUCZAVA**, or *Suchzow*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on a river of the ſame name, formerly a flouriſhing city, and the capital of the country, in which were reckoned 60 churches, but now much declined from its former ſplendour: 84 miles NW. Jaſſi, and 130 NE. Coloſvar. *Long.* 43. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 55. N.

**SUCZAVA**, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Sirett, 16 miles SW. Batuſzani, in the province of Moldavia.

**SUDA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Schekſna, 8 miles E. Tcherepovetz, in the government of Novgorod.

**SUDA**, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Candia: 8 miles E. Canea.

**SUDBURY**, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 17 miles W. Boſton.

**SUDBURY**, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, on the north ſide of the river Stour, and the borders of Eſſex. This is ſaid to have been one of the firſt towns in which the woollen manufacture was eſtabliſhed by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. It contains three churches; the trade is conſiderable, and much aſſiſted by the Stour, which has been made navigable for barges to Manningtree. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament; the market is on Saturday: 59 miles SSW. Norwich, and 56 NE. London.

**SUDENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg. It is generally conſidered as a fauxbourg of Magdeburg, to which it is joined, though governed by its own magiſtrates.

**SUDERHADSTEDE**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 7 miles SE. Meldorf.

**SUDERMANLAND**, or *Sudermania*, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by the Malar Lake, which ſeparates it from Upland and Weſtmanland, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by the Baltic, on the ſouth-weſt by Eaſt Gothland, and on the weſt by Nericia; about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. This province appears to have been one of the firſt that was inhabited and cultivated in this kingdom. The ſoil is fertile, and no labour is ſpared for the improvement of it. It abounds in fine arable land, paſtures, woods, iron mines, and forges; and its lakes are well ſtocked with fiſh. Its advantageous ſituation between the main ſea and the Malar Lake, is alſo the cauſe of a conſiderable trade. There are ſeveral conſiderable lakes beſides the Malar, as the Hielmar and Bawen. The inhabitants of this country chiefly ſubſiſt by agriculture, hunting, fiſhing, and working in the mines, and carry on a conſiderable trade in corn, iron, and wooden-ware. On account of the pleaſantneſs and fertility of the country, the dowager-queens uſed to have their dowery, and the dukes their duchies, in this province. Nykioping is the capital.

**SUDEROE**, one of the Faroer Iſlands, in the North Atlantic Ocean. It is remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occaſioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre, and between 50 and 55 at the ſides. The danger at moſt times is great, but particularly ſo in ſtorms; for ſhips are irreſiſtibly drawn into it, the rudder loſes its power, and the waves beat as high as the maſts, ſo that an eſcape from it may be deemed miraculous. Notwithſtanding this hazard, the inhabitants, at the reflux, and in very ſtill weather, will venture in boats, for the ſake of fiſhing.

**SUDERWALLE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Verden: 6 miles NE. Verden.

**SUDKEULI**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 60 miles E. Driſtra.

**SUDOGDA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir: 28 miles SE. Vladimir. *Long.* 58. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

**SUDZA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk: 40 miles SW. Kurſk. *Long.* 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

**SUE SAMBIL**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 43 leagues SE. Suſa.

**SVEABORG**, a fortreſs of Sweden, built on ſeveral rocks, or ſmall rocky iſlands, in the Gulf of Finland, begun in the year 1748: about 3 miles from Helſindfors.

**SVELMOE**, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Funen. *Long.* 10. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 8. N.

**SVENBORG**, a ſea-port town of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen, with the beſt harbour in the iſland. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen: 22 miles SSE. Odenſee. *Long.* 10. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 9. N.

**SUEN-HOA**, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Petche-li, near the great wall: 77 miles NW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 38. N.

**SVENTIUNGA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 40 miles ESE. Gothenborg.

**SUESANY**, a town of Hungary: 8 miles WNW. Roſenberg.

**SUEZ**, a ſeaport of Egypt, ſituated on a point of land, in the form of a peninſula, on the weſtern coaſt of the Red Sea. It is not ſurrounded with walls; but the houſes are built ſo cloſely together, that there are only two paſſages into the city, of which that neareſt the ſea is open, the other ſhut by a very inſufficient gate. The houſes are very indifferent ſtructures; the khans being the only ſolid buildings in the city. Hardly any part now remains of the caſtle which the Turks built upon the ruins o the ancient Kolſum. It is very thinly inhabited. Among its inhabitan are ſome Greeks, and a few families of Copts. But, about the time of th departure of the fleet, it is crowded with ſtrangers. The ground lying around it is all one bed of rock, ſlightly covered with ſand. Scarcely a plant is to be ſeen any where in the neighbourhood. Trees, gardens, meadows, and fields, are entirely unknown at Suez. Fiſh is the only article of proviſions plentiful here. All other neceſſaries of life, for both men and the domeſtic animals, are brought from afar: from Cairo, which is three days' journey diſtant from Suez; Mount Sinai, at the diſtance of ſix days' journey; or Ghaſſo, at the diſtance of ſeven. The only water fit for drinking that is to be had here, comes from the wells of Naba, upon the other ſide of the gulf, and more than two leagues diſtant from Suez. The Arabs are the carriers; and they ſell this water at the rate of nine French ſous a ſkin; but though reputed the beſt, it is ſtill very bad. Several veſſels are annually employed in the navigation between this port and Jidda: four or five are freighted by the ſultan with corn for Mecca and Medina, which they convey to Jidda and Jambo; 14 others ſerve to carry paſſengers between Jidda and Suez. The commerce of Cairo with Suez is carried on only by means of caravans, which wait the arrival, and ſet out on the departure of the veſſels, that is, towards the end of April, or the beginning of May, and in the courſe of the months of July and Auguſt. That which M. Volney accompanied, in 1783, conſiſted of about 3000 camels, and 5000 or 6000 men. The merchandize conſiſted in wood, ſails, and cordage, for the ſhips at Suez; in ſome anchors, carried each of them by four camels, iron bars, carded wool, and lead; it likewiſe carried bales of cloth, and barrels of cochineal, corn, barley, and beans, Turkiſh piaſtres, Venetian ſequins, and Imperial dollars. All theſe commodities were deſtined for Jidda, Mecca, and Mocha, where they were to be bartered for Indian goods, and the coffee of Arabia, which forms the principal article of the returns: 60 miles ESE. Cairo. *Long.* 50. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 45. N.

**SUFANGE UL BAHRI**, a narrow iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Egypt, about 7 miles in length. *Long.* 51. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. N.

**SUFFA**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: 30 miles ENE. Candahar. *Long.* 66. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 10. N.

**SUFFIFLD**, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 8 miles S. Springfield.

**SUFFOLK**, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

**SUFFOLK**, a county of United America, in the ſtate of New York.

**SUFFOLK**, a county of England, bounded on the north by Norfolk, on the eaſt by the German Sea, on the ſouth by Eſſex, and on the weſt by Cambridgeſhire; about 47 miles in length, and 27 in its mean breadth; in ſhape inclining to a creſcent, and ſuppoſed to contain about 800,000 acres. It is divided into 23 hundreds, in which are found 31 towns, and 575 pariſhes. The ſurface is, in general, level, with few eminences. In the centre of the county the ſoil is principally a ſtrong loam; on the north-weſt extremity is ſome fenn-land, and between the two ſome ſand: it is chiefly a ſandy ſoil on the ſea coaſt; towards the ſouth-eaſt, between the Orwel and the Stour, to the ſouth of Ipſwich, is a tract of rich loam. The cows of this county are in much repute for the quantity of milk they give; they are not of a large ſize, and univerſally without horns: and their draught-horſes are excellent: the number of ſheep is eſtimated at 240,000. Butter forms one of the moſt conſiderable exports of the country, with a conſiderable quantity of grain: hemp is cultivated in the northern part towards Eungay, and there are ſome plantations of hops on the borders of Eſſex, in the neighbourhood of Sudbury. The principal rivers are the Little Ouſe, Waveney, Stour, Orwel, Deben, Blyth, Alde, and Larke. The manufactures of Suffolk are inconſiderable. This county returns two members to the Britiſh parliament, as likewiſe do the towns of Ipſwich, Aldborough, Bury St. Edmund's, Dunwich, Eye, Orford, and Sudbury. Other towns are Beccles, Bilſton, Blythborough, Brandon, Botteſdale, Bungay, Clare, Debenham, Framlingham, Hadley, Haleſworth, Haveril (in part) Ixworth, Lavenham, Loweſtoff, Mendleſham, Mildenhall, Needham, Neyland, Southwold, Stow Market, Saxmundham, Woodbridge, and Woolpit. Ipſwich is the county town.

**SUFFOLK**, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 6 miles SE. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 54. N.

**SUFFOLK BAY**, or *Troumaka Bay*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of th iſland of St. Vincent: 1 mile N. Cumberland Bay.

**SUGAR LOAF**, a mountain of the iſland of Cuba: 55 miles NE. St. Jag

**SUGAR LOAF**, a mountain of the iſland of Ceylon: 52 miles NE. Cand

**SUGAR LOAF**, a mountain or hill of Scotland, in the county Sutherland: 8 miles SE. from Aſynt Point.

**SUGARLOAF HILLS**, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Wick low: they are ſituated near Bray, between Wicklow and Dublin: abo 12 miles from each of theſe ports.

**SUGULMESSA**, or *Sigilmeſſa*, or *Segilmeſſa*, a town of Africa, in th empire of Morocco, the capital of a diſtrict, and at one time the capital a kingdom, to which it gave name, now called *Tafilet*: it appears to ha

be

been known to the Romans. Leo Africanus ſays it was anciently called *Meſſa*, that is to ſay, *Victory*; and that a Roman general having there followed and vanquiſhed the Numidians, reſtored the town, and gave it the name of *Sigillummeſſæ*, or *The Seal of Victory*, from whence is derived *Sugulmeſſa*: 72 miles E. Tafilet. *Long.* 13. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 26. N.

SUHLA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, on the Haſel. Here are manufactures of ſteel, fuſtians, and ticks: 7 miles SE. Smalkalden.

SUHLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: 14 miles SW. Hoya.

SUHLINGEN, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Aue, 3 miles S. Bahrenburg, in the county of Hoya.

SUHMANDROOG, mountains of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: 30 miles SSE. Candahar.

SVIATA, a cape of Pruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 64. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 40. N.

SVIATOR, a cape of Pruſſia, on the coaſt of the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 57. 16. E Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

SUIEN-PIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 25 miles NW. Tchu-tcheou.

SVIJAGA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, near Svijazk, in the government of Simbirſk.

SVIJAZK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan, at the union of the river Svijaga with the Volga: 20 miles W. Kazan. *Long.* 66. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

SUI-KEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi; 20 miles S. Tay-yuen.

SUILLEKEM, a town in the iſland of Bommelwaert: 1½ league W. from Bommel.

SUILLIAT, a river of England, in the county of Glouceſter, which runs into the Avon, near Tewkeſbury.

SUILLY, a ſmall iſland in the Briſtol Channel, near the coaſt of South Wales, and county of Pembroke. *Long.* 3. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

SVINOE, one of the Faroer Iſlands, in the North Atlantic Ocean.

SUIPPE, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons, on a river of the ſame name: 5 leagues W. St. Menehould, and 4 N. Chalons ſur Marne.

SUIPPE, a river of France, which runs into the Aiſne: 6 miles NE. Roucy, in the department of the Aiſne.

SVIR, a river of Ruſſia, which forms a communication between the lakes Ladoga, and Onezſkoe.

SUIR, a large river of Ireland, which riſes at the foot of Banduff mountain in Tipperary, is navigable for barges, from Clonmel to the ſea; and for veſſels of conſiderable burden, from Carrick-on-Suir. At Waterford it forms a deep and ſpacious harbour, and below that city it unites with the Nore and Suir, and paſſes on to the ſea, eight miles below Waterford, forming a commodious haven, deep enough for the largeſt veſſels.

SUISOPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Rantampour country: 36 miles SSW. Rantampour, and 94 SSW. Agra.

SUK EL HARF, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 28 miles SSE. Saade.

SUKANA, a town of Aſia, in the deſert of Syria, near which is a warm ſulphureous ſpring: 140 miles SSE. Aleppo, and 130 NE. Damaſcus.

SUKENE, a town of Africa, in the county of Tripoli.

SUKERRAHA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 4 miles SSE. Othuma.

SUKKENDA, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the diſtrict of Anta; the trade in gold is here very conſiderable. The Engliſh, French, and Dutch, have factories and forts.

SUKRIA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 14 leagues N. Amadan.

SUKWERSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 128 miles SSE. Nertchinſk.

SULA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Vitchegda, near Uſt Siſolſk, in the province of Uſtiug.

SULA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dnieper, 16 miles NW. Gorodit che, in the government of Kiev.

SULAK, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Caſpian Sea, about 8 miles N. Aſtrachan.

SULASSA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 85 leagues NNE. Heral.

SULAU *or* ZULAUF, a town of Sileſia, which gives name to a lordſhip, in the principality of Oels: 17 miles NNW. Oels, and 18 NE. Wohlau.

SULAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 4 miles SW. Zoſſen.

SULDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: 8 miles SSW. Magdeburg.

SULEJOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia: 56 miles E. Saradia.

SULEN ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 5. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 5. N.

SULENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: 9 miles E. Ultzen.

SULGEN or *Sulgau*, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: 7 leagues NE. Salmanſweiler.

SLUGEN (*In*), a river of Germany, which runs into the Adige, near Alago, in the county of Tyrol.

SULISKAR or *Bara*, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea: about 15 leagues from the north-weſt part of Scotland. *Long.* 2. 40. W. Edinburg. *Lat.* 58. 44. N.

SULKENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: 10 miles WNW. New Stettin.

SULKUZA, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia: 16 miles S. Bender.

SULLANE, a river of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which runs into the Lee, 15 miles W. Cork.

SULLFELD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 10 miles SSW. Segeborg, and 6 W. Oldeſlohe.

SULLIVAN ISLAND, an iſland of the United States of America, at the mouth of Aſhley and Cooper Rivers, a little below Charles Town.

SULLY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun: 2½ leagues ENE. Autun, and 2½ S. Arnay-le-Duc.

SULLY, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gien, on the Loire: 4 leagues NW. Gien, and 7 SE. Orleans.

SULMONA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, anciently called Sulmo, the birth-place of the poet Ovid. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains 11 churches and 12 convents: 21 miles S. Civita Chieta, and 72 N. Naples. *Long.* 31. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 3. N.

SULOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: 8 miles NW. Malogocz.

SULPHUR ISLAND, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Captain Gore, in the year 1779; about five miles long, in a north-north-eaſt, and ſouth-ſouth-weſt direction. The ſouth point is a high barren hill, flattiſh at top; and, when ſeen from the weſt-ſouth-weſt, preſents an evident volcanic crater. The earth, rock, or ſand, for it was not eaſy to diſtinguiſh of which its ſurface is compoſed, exhibited various colours, and a conſiderable part was conjectured to be ſulphur, both from its appearance to the eye, and the ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell. *Long.* 141. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 48. N.

SULS, a river of Spain in Valencia, which runs into the Xucar.

SULTAN HISAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 52 miles NE. Milets.

SULTANIA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, built in the 13th century, on the ruins of the ancient Tigranocerta; many kings of Perſia made it their reſidence; and it was at one time one of the largeſt cities of Aſia. Timur Beck took and pillaged it, but ſpared the edifices conſecrated to religion. The ſtreets are now deſerted, and the inhabitants ſcarcely amount to 6000: 250 miles NNW. Iſpahan. *Long.* 67. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

SULTANPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Lahore: 62 miles SE. Lahore, and 228 NW. Delhi. *Long.* 73. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 25. N.

SULTANPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude: 50 miles N. Allahabad, and 32 S. Fyzabad.

SULTE or *Sulze*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, containing ſome ſalt-works, and boiling-houſes: 23 miles E. Boſtock, and 24 SW. Stralſund.

SULTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, near the Neckar, where are ſome ſalt-works, ſufficient to ſupply the duchy with ſalt: 12 miles SE. Freudenſtatt, and 12 N. Rothweil. *Long.* 26. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

SULTZ, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar, with a medicinal ſpring: 4 leagues SSW. Colmar, and 7 NE. Befort.

SULTZ, a river of Germany, in Lower Stiria, which riſes in the county of Cilley, and runs into the river Save, near Suſſeth, a town of Croatia.

SULTZBACH, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: 2 leagues SW. Colmar, and 2 NW. Ruffach.

SULTZBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden, celebrated for its wine: 20 miles NNE. Bâle, and 8 S. Briſach.

SULUKAR, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Reut, 6 miles N. Iſakova.

SULZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marggraviate of Anſpach, on a river of the ſame name: 12 miles W. Anſpach.

**SULZ**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Altmuhl, near Bielngries, in the biſhopric of Aichſtat.

**SULZA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar, on the river Ilm, in the neighbourhood of which are ſome ſilver mines belonging to the Prince of Saxe Gotha: 14 miles NE. Weimar, and 9 SE. Naumburg.

**SULZBACH**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Kirſch, near Denkendorf, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

**SULZBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a principality, to which it gives name, united with Neuburg. It contains churches for the Lutherans and Roman Catholics, and about 300 houſes. In the neighbourhood is an iron-mine. The tax to the chamber of Wetzlar, is forty-eight rix-dollars fifty-one kruitzers: 48 miles NNE. Ingoldſtadt, and 35 NNW. Ratiſbon. *Long*. 29. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 28. N.

**SULZBACH**, an Imperial village of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine: 10 miles WNW. Frankfort on the Maine.

**SULZBACH**, a town in Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in the county of Rhingrave: 3 miles NW. Luatereck.

**SULZBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the abby of Kempten: 6 miles S. Kempten, and 16 WNW. Fueſſen.

**SULZBURG**, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a lordſhip, to which it gives name, united with Pyrbaum; the two lordſhips are aſſeſſed for the Roman month at forty florins, and to each chamber-term at twenty-five rix-dollars thirty-two kruitzers: 29 miles WNW. Ratiſbon, and 2 SE. Freyenſtatt.

**SULZFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 3 miles SSW. Kilzingen, and 9 SE. Wurzburg.

**SULZHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: 7 miles SE. Schweinfurt, and 20 NE. Wurzburg.

**SUMANYS**, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: 37 miles NNW. Philadelphia.

**SUMARA**, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 6 miles SW. Jerim.

**SUMATRA**, a large iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 240 leagues in length, from north to ſouth, and 60 in its greateſt breadth, from eaſt to weſt. The interior parts are full of mountains, in ſome of which are volcanoes; the coaſts are low and flat, laid out into paſtures, fields, and gardens, the principal ſeeds ſown are rice and millet. It is well watered by a great number of rivers, on the borders of which are often found lakes and moraſſes, which render the air unhealthy; the equinoctial line paſſes through the centre of the iſland: from the month of June to October, it rains almoſt without intermiſſion; the weſt winds blow invariably, and cauſe frightful tempeſts: the calm which ſucceeds is oftentimes more terrible than theſe, producing from the exceſſive heat, fevers of the moſt malignant kind. Sumatra contains mines of gold, ſilver, copper, tin, and iron: the moſt precious balſams, and odoriferous gums, wax, honey, agaric, ſapphires, bezoar, and ſome indigo; but the chief and moſt important article of commerce attended to by the Europeans is pepper, this iſland producing the beſt in the Indies, except Cochinchina; and twenty veſſels are annually loaded with this ſpice. In this iſland are found all the fruit-trees of the Indies, and legumes: the paſtures feed great herds of buffaloes, oxen, and goats, the horſes are ſmall, but numerous: ſheep which have been carried to the iſland decay, and come to nothing: eggs of fowls and ducks are in the greateſt plenty, and are articles of commerce: hogs run wild in the mountains, and deer: elephants are numerous in the foreſts, and of a ſuperior ſize: beſides theſe there are tygers, wild buffaloes, civet-cats, apes, few hares, but plenty of other game, ſerpents and lizards: The rivers abound in fiſh, and in crocodiles. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms, the principal of which are Acheen, Indrapoury, Palimban, Jambi, and Andagiri.

**SUMBI**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola.

**SUMBUL**, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar or diſtrict to which it gives name, in the country of Oude: 45 miles WNW. Bereilly, and 65 E. Delhi. *Long*. 78. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 28. 30. N.

**SUMBULPOUR**, or *Samelpour*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar of the ſame name, in the country of Oriſſa: 144 miles WNW. Cattack, and 280 W. Calcutta. *Long*. 83. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 21. 25. N.

**SUMEH**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 14 miles E. Pergamo.

**SUMENE**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Vigan: 1½ league E. le Vigan, and 6 SW. Alais.

**SUMI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: 68 miles NNW. Charkov. *Long*. 52. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 54. N.

**SUMMER**, a ſmall river of Brabant, which runs into the Demer, near Haſſelf.

**SUMMERHILL**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath: 20 miles from Dublin.

**SUMMERS ISLANDS**, or *Somers*, ſee *Bermuda*.

**SUMNAUT**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, on th ſea coaſt: 47 miles S. Junagar.

**SUMNER**, a county of United America, in the State of North Carolin

**SUMRA**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Tripoli: 1 miles NE. Tripoli.

**SUMSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 16 mile S. Kemi.

**SUNBURY**, a ſea-port town of United America, in the State of Georgia, with a ſafe and commodious harbour: 25 miles SSW. Savanna. *Long* 81. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 31. 44. N.

**SUNBURY**, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania 92 miles NW. Philadelphia. *Long*. 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 40 52. N.

**SUNCHEULI**, a mountain of South America, in the juriſdiction o Laricaxes, in which is a gold mine.

**SUND**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 26 mile N. Carlſtadt.

**SUNDA ISLANDS**, a name given to ſeveral iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, of which Sumatra, Borneo, and Java are the chief.

**SUNDA** (*Straits of*), the ſtrait or paſſage of the Eaſtern Indian Se which lies between the iſlands of Sumatra and Java.

**SUNDAEV**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Ural: 60 miles S. Uralſk.

**SUNDAL**, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, on th Driva: 66 miles SSW. Drontheim.

**SUNDAY**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 22 leagu S. Kin.

**SUNDBACH**, or *Landmat*, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into th Linth, near Weſſen.

**SUNDERBUNDS**, a tract of country of Hindooſtan, interſected by th Mouths of the Ganges, in the ſouth part of the country of Bengal. Th diſtrict is in extent equal to the principality of Wales; and is ſo complete enveloped in woods, and infeſted with tygers, that if any attempts ha ever been made to clear it (as is reported) they have hitherto miſcarried Its numerous canals are ſo diſpoſed, as to form a complete inland navig tion, throughout and acroſs the lower part of the Delta; without either th delay of going round the head of it, or the hazard of putting to ſea. He ſalt, in quantities equal to the whole conſumption of Bengal and its depe dencies, is made and tranſported with equal facility: and here alſo is foun an inexhauſtible ſtore of timber for boat-building. The breadth of th lower part of this Delta is upwards of 180 miles; to which, if we add th of the two branches of the river that bounds it, we ſhall have about 2 miles for the diſtance to which the Ganges expands its branches, at its junction with the ſea.

**SUNDERDOO**, a ſmall iſland in the Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt Hindooſtan: 36 miles NNW. Goa. *Long*. 73. 20. E. Greenwich. *La* 16. 3. N.

**SUNDERLAND**, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Du ham, at the mouth of the Wear, where it runs into the German Sea. Th harbour is too ſhallow for large veſſels, ſo that they are obliged to take i their loadings in the open road, tho' many attempts have been made to r medy the evil. Sunderland has been greatly enriched by the coal-trade, a its ſalt pans, which with the number of ſhips employed in carrying n only coals and ſalt, but glaſs and other merchandiſe, to divers parts of t kingdom, as well as abroad, makes it a fine nurſery of ſeamen. T veſſels of Sunderland are generally ſmaller than thoſe of Newcaſtle; b then they have this advantage of the Newcaſtle-men, that, in caſe of contrary wind, particularly at north-eaſt, which though fair when at ſe yet ſuffers not the ſhips at Newcaſtle to get out of the Tyne, the ſhips Sunderland, riding in the open ſea, are ready to ſail as ſoon as they ha got their lading; ſo that they have been known to go away and deli their coals at London, and get back again, before the ſhips at Shield which were laden when they departed, were able to get over the bar. The are abundance of able ſeamen here, who are reckoned among the colli the beſt ſeamen in the country. As to the Sunderland coal, it is obſerv to burn ſlowly, to have much pyrites with it, and that it turns to a hea reddiſh cinder, which appears by the loadſtone to be iron ore: 13 mi NE. Durham, and 270 N. London. *Lat*. 55. 48. N.

**SUNDERLAND**, a town of the United States of America, in Ma chuſetts, on the eaſt ſide of the Connecticut, oppoſite Deerfield: 69 mi W. Boſton, and 127 NNE. New York.

**SUNDERLAND FORT**, a fort of the iſland of Barbadoes: 1 m N. Speight's' Town.

**SUNDERLAND POINT**, a cape of England, in the county of L caſter, at the mouth of the river Lune: 5 miles SSW. Lancaſter.

**SUNDERLAND POINT**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of England, county of Northumberland, in the German Sea. *Long*. 1. 44. W. Gre wich. *Lat*. 55. 27. N.

**SUNDGAW**, heretofore a diſtrict of Germany, on the left ſide of Rhine, now the ſouthern part of the department of the Lower Rhi belonging to France.

SUNDI, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, on the borders of the river Zaire.

SUNDSWALL, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Medelpad, on the weſt ſide of the Gulf of Bothnia. The harbour is about a league in length, and is very convenient. The chief trade is in tar, bark of birch-trees, deals, linen, &c.: 20 miles S. Hernoſund. *Long*. 17. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 62. 47. N.

SUNERGONG, or *Sunnergaum*, or *Sonergong*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, formerly a conſiderable city, and celebrated for its manufacture of cotton, ſituated on one of the branches of the Burrampooter: 14 miles SE. Dacca.

SUNK ISLAND, an iſland on the river Humber, about 2 miles in length, and 1½ in breadth, 10 miles NW. Spurn Head.

SUNNING, a village of England, ſituated on both ſides of the river Thames, partly in the county of Berks, and partly in the county of Oxford. It was anciently the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Saliſbury: 5 miles E. Reading, and 35 W. London.

SUNHARETE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mauleon: 2½ leagues S. Mauleon.

SU-NIM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 27 miles SE. Pao-ting.

SUNNAPEE, a lake of the United States of America, in Vermont: 14 miles NW. Concord.

SUNNING HILL, a village of England, in the county of Berks, celebrated for a chalybeate ſpring: 8 miles E. Wokingham, and 24 W. London.

SVOPA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Sem, near Lgov, in the government of Kurſk.

SUPERGA, or *Supergue*, a religious foundation of Piedmont, ſituated on a high hill, from which the king Victor Amadeus, and prince Eugene, in 1706, reconnoitred the French trenches, and camp before Turin, and concerted meaſures for the relief of the city: 4 miles WNW. Chieri, and 3 NNE. Turin.

SUPERIOUR LAKE, or *Upper Lake*, the largeſt lake known on the continent of North America, and ſuppoſed to be the largeſt body of freſh water in the world, being computed 1500 miles in circumference. The ſurrounding coaſt is rocky and uneven. There are in it many iſlands; two of them very conſiderable, one not leſs than a hundred miles in length, and in ſome places forty broad. The lake abounds with fiſh, particularly trout and ſturgeon. *Long*. 84. 40. to 91. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 46. 4. to 48. 45. N.

SUPINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe, formerly the ſee of a biſhop removed to Boiano: 13 miles SSE. Moliſe.

SUPLITZBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Torgau, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

SUR, or *Sour*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Saida, or Acre, the remains of the ancient and celebrated Tyre. It is now no more than a village, ſituated on a peninſula which projects from the ſhore into the ſea, in the form of a mallet with an oval head. This head is a ſolid rock, covered with a brown cultivable earth, which forms a ſmall plain of about 800 paces long by 400 broad. The iſthmus, which joins this plain to the continent, is of pure ſand; this difference of ſoil renders the ancient inſular ſtate of the plain, before Alexander joined it to the ſhore by a mole, very viſible. The ſea, by covering the mole with ſand, has enlarged it by ſucceſſive accumulations, and formed the preſent iſthmus. The village of Sour is ſituated at the junction of this iſthmus with the ancient iſland, of which it does not cover above one-third. The point to the north, is occupied by a baſon, which was a port evidently formed by art, but is at preſent ſo choked up, that children paſs it without being wet above the middle. The opening at the point is defended by two towers, correſponding with each other, between which formerly paſſed a chain fifty or ſixty feet long, to ſhut the harbour. From theſe towers began a line of walls, which, after ſurrounding the baſon, incloſed the whole iſland; but, to preſent, we can only follow its traces by the foundations which run along the ſhore, except in the vicinity of the port, where ſome repairs were made about thirty years ago, but theſe are again fallen to decay. Farther on in the ſea, to the north-weſt of the point, at the diſtance of about 300 paces, is a ridge of rocks on a level with the water; the ſpace which ſeparates them from the main land in front, forms a ſort of road, where veſſels may anchor with more ſafety than at Saide; they are not, however, free from danger, for they are expoſed to the north-weſt winds, and the bottom injures the cables. That part of the iſland which lies between the village and the ſea, that is, the weſtern ſide, is open; and this ground the inhabitants have laid out in gardens. The whole village contains only fifty or ſixty poor families, which live obſcurely on the produce of their little grounds, and a trifling fiſhery. Formerly they were defenceleſs towards the land, but the Motoualis, who took poſſeſſion of it in 1766, incloſed it with a wall of twenty feet high, which ſtill ſubſiſts. The moſt remarkable building is a ruin at the ſouth-eaſt corner. This was a Chriſtian church, built, probably, by the Cruſaders; a part of the choir only is remaining; cloſe to which, amid heaps of ſtones, lie two beautiful columns, with ſhafts of red granite, of a kind unknown in Syria. Djezzar, who has ſtripped all this country to ornament his moſque at Acre, wiſhed to carry them away, but his engineers were not even able to move them: 18 miles SSW. Saida, and 80 N. Jeruſalem.

SURA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 15 miles N. Stroemſholm.

SURA, a river of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, which runs into the North Sea, oppoſite Chriſtianſand.

SURA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, near Vaſil, in the government of Nizegorod.

SURADSIE, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 16 miles ESE. Doran.

SURAN, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Viatka, 32 miles NE. Slobodſkoi, in the government of Viatka.

SURAN, a town of Hungary, formerly celebrated for its ſtrength, now defenceleſs: 4 miles NE. Neuheuſel.

SURAT, a city of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, ſituated in a large and fertile plain, on the ſouth bank of the Taptee. On the land ſide it is encompaſſed with two brick walls, which divide it into the Inner and the Outer Town. The citadel ſtands within the inner, on the ſhore of the Taptee, and is divided by trenches from the town. One may walk round the outer walls in two hours and a half; the ſpace which it incloſes is chiefly occupied by gardens, having but a very few houſes. The larger houſes are flat-roofed here, as through the reſt of the eaſt, with courts before them. The houſes of the common people are high-roofed. Although Surat has been long under the dominion of the Mahometan Moguls, yet here is no handſome moſque with towers, as among the Turks and Arabians. The ſquares of this city are large, and the ſtreets ſpacious, but not paved, ſo that the duſt is very troubleſome. Each ſtreet has gates of its own, with which it is ſhut up in times of turbulence. At Surat proviſions are plenteous and cheap; the air, too, is wholeſome, notwithſtanding the warmth of the climate. Fahrenheit's thermometer ſtood at 98 in the month of March, while the wind blew from the north. In the month of May, the thermometer ſtood at 93 degrees at Bombay, which lies two degrees farther to the ſouth. One thing unfavourable for Surat is, that ſhips cannot enter the harbour, becauſe the Taptee is full of ſand-banks. This river is too low in the dry ſeaſon; and in the rains ſwells too ſuddenly, to ſuch a height, as to overflow all the neighbourhood. Were the river confined by dikes, the ſtream which, during the rains, often riſes 28 feet above its ordinary level, would carry away all the ſand, and thus clearing the channel, would afford ſhips acceſs to the very walls; but the deſpotic governments of Aſia neglect every thing that might contribute to the general good of their ſubjects. General toleration and entire liberty are enjoyed in this city by all religious profeſſions; and its inhabitants are accordingly very numerous. The Europeans reſiding here eſtimate the population of the city at a million of ſouls; but M. Niebuhr thinks this calculation is evidently above the truth, by two-thirds. One thing ſingular in Surat is, that here is no hoſpital for human beings, but an extenſive eſtabliſhment of this nature for ſick or maimed animals. When the Europeans turn out an old horſe, or any other domeſtic animal, to periſh as uſeleſs, the Indians voluntarily aſſume the care of it, and place it in this houſe, which is full of infirm, decrepid cows, ſheep, rabbits, hens, pigeons, &c. The charitable Indians keep a phyſician to look after theſe animals. The environs of Surat are not without gardens, which are the property either of Europeans, or of the natives of the country. The fineſt of thoſe belonging to Europeans, is the property of the Dutch Eaſt-India company. Its aſpect is rich and charming. The principal inhabitants of Surat are Mahometans, and moſtly ſtrangers, although employed in the ſervice of the government. They are equally zealous in the obſervance of their law, as the Turks and Arabians. Although of the ſect of the Sunnites, they tolerate the Shiites, and even permit them to celebrate the feſtival of Haſſein. They make no ſcruple of drinking wine publicly, or of lending money upon intereſt. All people of diſtinction in Surat, and through the reſt of India, ſpeak and write the Perſian language. Hence has this language been received at the courts, and the knowledge of it is very uſeful for the diſpatch of buſineſs. In trade, corrupt Portugueſe is the language uſed; and this is in India, what the Lingua Franca is in the Levant. The Hindoos, the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, compoſe the moſt conſiderable part of the population of Surat. They are almoſt all of the caſt of the Banians; and hence their ſkill and dexterity in matters of calculation and œconomy often raiſe them to places of conſiderable truſt, in the collection of the taxes and cuſtoms for the Mahometans. Theſe Banians, being born to trade, have engroſſed the commerce of India to ſuch a degree, that all foreign nations are obliged to employ them as brokers; in which employment they give better ſatisfaction than the Jews in Turkey. Europeans have never found reaſon to repent the entruſting even of their whole fortune to the Banians, who continue to give aſtoniſhing proofs of their probity and fidelity.

lity. Some of them are very rich, but they live all in a ſtyle of moderate ſimplicity, wearing for dreſs only a plain robe of white cotton. At Surat are numbers of Perſees, or Perſians, who are ſkilful merchants, induſtrious artiſans, and good ſervants. In the ſame city are alſo Armenians, Georgians, and Jews; but of none of theſe any conſiderable number. The Indian Catholics, commonly called Portugueſe, from their ſpeaking the India dialect of the Portugueſe language, are numerous. At Surat, the day is reckoned from ſunſet to ſunſet, and is divided, not into twenty-four hours, but into ſixty garris. Here are no clocks; the progreſs of the day is meaſured by different means. In a conſpicuous ſituation, a man ſtands to put a cup of copper, pierced with a hole in the bottom, from time to time under water; every time the cup ſinks, a garri is counted, and the man announces its lapſe, by ſtriking the number which it makes, upon a plate of metal that ſounds like a clock. Each garri conſiſts of 24 of our minutes. In the houſes of the great too, where clocks and watches are not wanting, this old faſhion of meaſuring time is ſtill kept up. Surat, and the great diſtrict of which it is the capital, belonged, for a long time, to the Great Mogul, who, to keep ſo diſtant a province the more effectually in obedience, put it under the government of two nabobs, independent on one another. The one reſided in the city, and was properly the governor of the province; the other had the command of the citadel, and enjoyed the title of admiral, with a ſmall revenue, appropriate to the maintenance of a ſmall fleet, for the defence of the coaſt againſt pirates. After Shah Nadir's expedition into Hindooſtan, the diſtant nabobs, of this vaſt empire, aimed all at independence, and left the mogul nothing but a ſhadow of authority; aſking him, only for form's ſake, to confirm them in their places. Teg Beg Khan, nabob of Surat, a rich and powerful man, followed this example, and procured his brother to be declared nabob of the citadel. The two brothers then looked upon the whole province as their patrimony, and acquired immenſe wealth. Teg Beg Khan dying in 1746, without children, left his fortune to his relations, by which ſeveral of them were raiſed to a condition, which enabled them to aſpire to the government of the city. His brother died in the following year; and his widow, a woman extremely rich and ambitious, ſtrove to make her ſon-in-law nabob at once of the town and citadel. The conteſt of the different competitors for the ſupreme authority, produced a civil war in the town of Surat. Each of the rivals raiſed as many troops as he poſſibly could; with theſe he cantoned and intrenched himſelf in his houſes and gardens; and, from time to time, endeavoured to ſurpriſe or drive away his opponents. During theſe hoſtile operations, which were not attended with great ſlaughter, the inhabitants were content with ſhutting the gates, neareſt to the ſcene of action, and continued to go about their ordinary affairs, without fear of being pillaged. Nay, they were ſure of receiving compenſation whenever any caſual injury was done to any perſon, through means of the diſturbances. Hence trade ſuffered no interruption. Some of the rival candidates, imprudently called in the Mahrattas; and they, without doing any thing for any party, made the victors pay for their aſſiſtance, although they had apparently favoured the vanquiſhed. Since that time, the Mahrattas have enjoyed a third part of the amount of the cuſtoms of Surat; and one of their officers conſtantly attends to receive this tribute. The Engliſh and Dutch had always kept their factories in a ſtate of defence, and on the occaſion of the diſturbances, they increaſed their military preparations. The nobles of the country then had recourſe to thoſe powerful traders. Each of the two European nations took part with one of the competitors, furniſhed him with ammunition, intrenched themſelves in their factories, and fought againſt each other, although not openly at war. The nabob protected by the Engliſh, was at laſt expelled from the city. But, in 1758, he returned, and his mother-in-law, the rich widow, above-mentioned, made ſo good an uſe of her treaſures, that the nabob for whom he had been expelled, was obliged to yield to him the government of the city. When the Engliſh ſaw the city in the hands of their creature, they began to think ſeriouſly of gaining poſſeſſion of the citadel. The council of Bombay, in 1759, ſent Mr. Spencer, one of their members, a man of ability, and beloved by the Indians, to Surat, with a conſiderable force. The nabob opened the gates of the city to the Engliſh, and allowed them to lay ſiege to the citadel undiſturbed. It was taken in a few days. To avoid giving offence to the Indians, the Engliſh declared, that they made the conqueſt in the name of the great mogul, and waved his flag from the walls of the citadel. This expedition thus accompliſhed, Mr. Spencer ſent a long repreſentation to the court of Delhi, in which he ſtated the reaſons which had induced the merchants of Surat, to put themſelves under the protection of the Engliſh, and to expel the uſurping nabob from the citadel. He aſſerted, that thoſe petty tyrants had ſuffered the fleet neceſſary for the protection of trade to fall into a ſtate of decay, and that none but the Engliſh could reſtore it. He offered, at the ſame time, that if the mogul would grant to the company the poſt of admiral, with the revenues annexed to it, they would maintain a fleet which ſhould give full ſecurity to trade. Theſe facts were atteſted, and the propoſals ſeconded by the principal inhabitants of Surat, who ſigned the memorial. The great mogul, who in his preſent weakneſs, durſt not ſend a governor to the province, but conſidered it as loſt, readily granted the company's requeſt: and a member of the council of Bombay now diſcharges the office of nabob, and admiral at Surat. Upon this title, the company enjoy a third of the revenue from the cuſtoms of this city, with other funds of income, ſtill more conſiderable, which enables them to keep on foot a body of troops, with ſome ſhips of war. The Engliſh are the actual ſovereign of Surat. They keep the nabob of the city in a ſtate of abſolute dependence, allowing him only an income on which he may live ſuitable to his dignity. The Indians are in part content with their new maſters. The merchants are no longer in danger of the avaricious extortions of the nabobs, yet they complain of the ſelfiſh ſpirit of their maſters. The Indians dare not ſail without a paſſport from the admiral. The great trade carried on at Surat, renders this city the ſtore-houſe of the moſt precious productions of Hindooſtan. Hither is brought from the interior parts of the empire, an immenſe quantity of goods, which the merchants carry in their ſhips to the Arabic Gulf, the Perſian Gulf, the coaſt of Malabar, the coaſt of Coromandel, and even to China. The provinces near this city are full of manufactures of all ſorts. Of foreign nations, the Dutch have next after the Engliſh, the moſt conſiderable eſtabliſhment at Surat. They have here a director, ſeveral merchants, a number of writers and ſervants, and a few ſoldiers. Their trade has, however, declined, till it has become trifling. The affairs of the French are yet in a worſe ſtate. This nation are here in no eſtimation, but what is paid to their capuchin friars, who are generally beloved and reſpected at Surat. Theſe good regular clergy have done eſſential ſervice to the public, by keeping a regiſter of all events that have happened in Hindooſtan, from 1676 to the preſent time. Such, nearly, is alſo the condition of the Portugueſe in India. In all appearance, the Engliſh muſt ſhortly engroſs the whole trade of this city. Being at once ſovereigns and rich merchants, they have every means in their power, by which foreign nations can be excluded, or the Indians reſtrained from this ſource of opulence: 112 miles S. Amadabad, and 200 WNW. Aurungabad. *Long.* 72. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 12. N.

SURAZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotzk: 80 miles E. Polotzk. *Long.* 43. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 18. N.

SURAZSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverſkoi: 72 miles NNW. Novgorod Sieverſkoi. *Long.* 50. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

SURCO, a town of South America, in the archbiſhopric and juriſdiction of Lima.

SUREN, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the lake of Sempach, and runs into the Aar, 2 miles NE. Arau.

*Surgères*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rochefort: 4 leagues NE. Rochefort, and 7 N. Saintes.

SURGOOJA, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the country of Oriſſa: 180 miles SSW. Patna, and 276 W. Calcutta.

SURGOOJA, a province of Hindooſtan, in the country of Allahabad, ſituated to the weſt of Bahar.

SURGUT, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby, built in the year 1593. It is ſurrounded with palliſadoes; and the Oſtiaks, who live in this country, pay tribute here. The adjacent country abounds with ſables; black, white, and red foxes, and fine grey furs; and has plenty of excellent fiſh, but produces no corn. The inhabitants of this city have the nick-name of Griwiie, becauſe moſt of them are obſerved to ſquint: 284 miles NNE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 91. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 22. N.

SURGY, a town of France, in the department of Nyevre: 1 league N. Clamecy.

SURINAM, a ſettlement of South America, and part of the country of Guiana, bounded on the north by the Atlantic, on the eaſt by the river Marawina, on the ſouth by a country of Indians, and on the weſt by the river Corentyn; about 150 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 60 from north to ſouth. The principal rivers that belong to this ſettlement, are the river Surinam, from which the colony takes its name, the Corentyn, the Copename, the Seramica, and the Marawina. Of thoſe rivers, the firſt only is navigable, the reſt, not excepting the Marawina, being, though very long and broad, ſo ſhallow, and ſo extremely crowded with rocks and ſmall iſlands, that they are of little conſequence to Europeans; nor a their banks inhabited, except by ſome of the Indians, or natives of th country. Into all theſe rivers, the courſes of which are not ſtraight, but ſerpentine, are diſcharged a number of very large creeks or rivulets, the banks of which are inhabited by Europeans, and cultivated with ſugar, cocoa, cotton, and indigo plantations, which form the moſt delightful proſpects that can be imagined, to thoſe who travel by water, the univerſ mode of journeying in this country, as the ſoil is in general ill adapte for the conſtruction of roads; and in ſome places, the woods, &c. a abſolutely impenetrable. In the river Marawina, is frequently found a cu rious ſtone or pebble, which is known by the name of the Marawina dia mond, and which being poliſhed, bears a very near reſemblance to th moſt valuable gem, and is conſequently often ſet in rings, &c. &c. Though ſituated like Guinea, under the torrid zone, the heats in Guiana, are much more ſupportable than thoſe on that part of the African coaſt. The ſcorching rays of the ſun are, in Guiana, daily tempered by cooling breezes from the ſea, while in Guinea, the intenſe heat is increaſed by the wind blowing continually over the land, and in its paſſage traverſing numerous ſandy deſerts. The rainy and dry ſeaſons which divide the year, as cold and warm weather divide it in Europe, may be termed the winter and ſummer of this country. There is, however, one remarkable difference, between the European ſeaſons and thoſe in Guiana, which is, that Guiana has annually two winters and two ſummers, which are diſtinguiſhed from each other by the appellation of the greater and the ſmaller, not becauſe the rains are leſs violent in the two latter ſeaſons, or the heat leſs intenſe, but from an opinion which has prevailed, that their period of duration is about half as long as that of the former. This diſtinction however, appears to be more imaginary than real, as far as reſpects the rainy ſeaſon. The continuance of the rains, during the time when the ſun is vertical in this climate, is neceſſary to the exiſtence of animal and vegetable life, which without theſe ſeaſonable refreſhments, muſt languiſh and expire under the fervid influence of its rays. In general, the ſoil is abundantly fruitful; the earth during the whole of the year is adorned with continual verdure, the trees loaded at the ſame time with bloſſoms and ripe fruit, and the whole preſenting to the view the delightful union of ſpring and ſummer. This general appearance of fertility, may be aſcribed not only to the rains and warmth in this climate, but alſo to its low and marſhy ſituation, which prevents the intenſe heats from deſtroying vegetation, and from the extreme richneſs of the ſoil, particularly in thoſe parts which are cultivated by European induſtry. It muſt indeed, be confeſſed, that ſuch ſituations are far from being favourable to health; but the ſpirit of gain is a very powerful principle, and the certainty of preſent profit will generally be conſidered as a weighty counterpoiſe to thoſe evils, which, if ever encountered, appear at a conſiderable diſtance; and as they are ſometimes eſcaped, may be always eſteemed as uncertain. The uncultivated parts are covered with immenſe foreſts, rocks, and mountains; ſome of the latter enriched with a great variety of mineral ſubſtances; and the whole country is interſected by very deep marſhes or ſwamps, and by extenſive heaths or ſavannas. The ſtream along the coaſt flows continually towards the north-weſt, and the whole ſhore is rendered almoſt inacceſſible from its being covered with dangerous banks, quickſands, bogs, and rocks, with prodigious buſhes, and a large quantity of bruſh-wood, which are ſo cloſely interwoven as to be impenetrable. That part of Terra Firma which is called *Guiana*, or *The Wild Coaſt*, and in which lies the colony of Surinam, is ſaid by ſome to have been firſt found out by the juſtly celebrated Chriſtopher Columbus, in the year 1498, when he was ſent home in chains; though others contend, that it was not diſcovered till the year 1504, by Vaſco Unes, a Spaniard. In 1579, it was viſited by Sir Walter Raleigh, under queen Elizabeth, who alſo ſailed up the river Oronoque above 600 miles, in ſearch of the ſuppoſed El Dorado, and in hopes of diſcovering the gold mines, of which he had the moſt lively expectations, from ſamples of a marcaſite, which the Spaniards call madre de oro. In the year 1634, a captain Marſhal, and about ſixty Engliſh, were diſcovered in Surinam, employed in planting tobacco, according to the relation of David Piterſe de Vries, a Dutchman, who converſed with them upon the ſpot. In 1640, Surinam was inhabited by the French, who were obliged to leave it ſoon after, on account of the frequent invaſions which they juſtly ſuffered from the Carribbean Indians, for having, like their neighbours the Spaniards, treated them with the moſt barbarous cruelties. In the year 1650, this colony being vacant, Francis lord Willoughby of Parham, by king Charles the Second's permiſſion, ſent thither one veſſel, equipped by himſelf, to take poſſeſſion of it, in the name of his royal maſter; a little after which he diſpatched three veſſels more, one of them carrying twenty guns. All theſe were well received by the Indians or inhabitants of the country, with whom they entered into friendly treaties, and a kind of negociation. In the year 1662, the colony of Surinam was granted by charter of Charles II. to Francis lord Willoughby, and at that lord's deſire, to be divided with Lawrence Hide, ſecond ſon of Edward earl of Clarendon, for them and their deſcendants for ever. In the year 1665, Surinam was ſucceſsfully cultivated, moſtly by planting tobacco. They had alſo raiſed above forty fine ſugar-plantations, and erected a ſtrong fortreſs of hewn-ſtone for their defence. It is proper however to remark, that ſome ſuppoſe theſe improvements were effected by the Portugueſe, though at what period is uncertain; while the French ſtrenuouſly diſpute the point, and inſiſt that they were the work of monſieur Ponſert de Bretigny, when France had poſſeſſion of that country. However this may be, the fortreſs is ſituated about ſixteen or eighteen miles from the mouth of the river Surinam; and theſe induſtrious ſettlers found themſelves perfectly happy, in a ſmall town which they had built under the walls. Their felicity was not of long duration; for in the wars between Charles II. and the United Provinces, the Dutch having been driven, in 1661, from the Brazils by the Portugueſe, took the colony of Surinam from the Engliſh, in the year 1667, under the command of a captain Abraham Criuvon, who was diſpatched for that purpoſe, with three ſhips of war and 300 marines. The Engliſh commander, William Biam, loſt the ſettlement of Surinam by ſurprize, when above 600 of the beſt men in the colony were at work on the ſugar plantations. This neglect appears from the trifling loſs of the Dutch, who in ſtorming the citadel, had but one man killed. They immediately planted the prince of Orange's flag on the ramparts, and gave now to this fortreſs, the name of *Zelandia*, and that of *Middleburgh* to the town of Paramaribo, after making the inhabitants, amongſt other contributions, pay 100,000 pounds weight of ſugar, and ſending a number of them to the iſland of Tobago. This event took place in February, and in July following the peace was concluded at Breda; but moſt unluckily for the new poſſeſſors of Surinam, it was concluded unknown to the Engliſh commodore, ſir John Harman, who in October that ſame year, having firſt taken Cayenne from the French, entered the river with a ſtrong fleet of ſeven ſhips of war, two bomb-ketches, &c. and retook the colony from the Dutch, killing on this occaſion above fifty of their men, and deſtroying nine pieces of cannon in fort Zelandia. The new inhabitants were now in their turn laid under contribution, and the Dutch garriſon were tranſported to the iſland of Barbadoes. At the diſcovery in Surinam, that the peace had been concluded between the contending powers, before commodore Harman retook the colony from the Dutch, conſiderable tumult and diſorder took place among the inhabitants, who knew not whom they ought to acknowledge as their lawful ſovereign. At length, by an order of king Charles, the ſettlement was ceded to the Dutch, in 1669, when 1200 of the old inhabitants, Engliſh and negroes together, left it, and went to ſettle on the iſland of Jamaica. At the cloſe of the ſucceeding war, it was agreed by the treaty of Weſtminſter, that Surinam ſhould be the property of the Dutch for ever, in exchange for the province of New York, which accordingly took place in the year 1674. The principal animals of prey are tigers; apes are abundant, as likewiſe parrots, ſcorpions; a great variety of inſects and ſerpents of an amazing ſize. The rivers abound with alligators, and in the Surinam is found that wonderful fiſh the electrical eel: Paramaribo is the chief town. *Long*. 53. 40. to 56. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 4. 45. to 6. N.

SURINAM, a river of South America, which riſes in a ridge of mountains, in the government of Terra Firma, and after a winding courſe of about 150 miles, from ſouth to north, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in *Lat*. 6. 25. N.; *Long*. 55. 40. W. Greenwich. It has ſand banks at its mouth, over which there is about three fathoms water in high tides. But above theſe banks the water is much deeper, and the river navigable for large veſſels, above 30 leagues up the country.

SURINGIA, a ſea-port of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, and capital of a province of the ſame name: 170 miles E. Meaco.

SURKUK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 8 miles N. Caſtamena.

SURMA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 32 miles N. Schires.

SUROY, or *Soroe*, an iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway: 44 miles long, and 8 broad. *Long*. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 70. 34. N.

SURRY, a county of England, bounded on the north by the river Thames, which divides it from Middleſex; on the eaſt by Kent, on the ſouth by Suſſex; on the weſt by Hampſhire, and on the north-weſt by Berkſhire; about 39 miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, and 26 from north to ſouth. It is divided into thirteen hundreds, which contain eleven towns, and 140 pariſhes. It is computed, that the whole is nearly equal to 482,000 acres, of which upwards of 90,000 acres are uninclosed commons or heaths. The ſoil is various, ſandy, gravel, chalk, loam, and mould of different depths, principally with chalk and gravel underneath. In the interior parts the air is mild, and the crops abundant; to the ſouth-weſt the air is cold. The manufactures of this country are conſiderable, ſtarch, ſnuff, tobacco, leather, gun-powder, hats, pottery, paper, vinegar, &c. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis are large diſtillers, callicoe-printers, wax-bleachers, &c. The principal rivers are the Wandle, Wey, and Mole. The towns are Southwark, Guildford, Reigate, Haſlemere, Chertſey, Croydon, Darking, Egham, Ewel, Farnham, Godalmin, and Kingſton: the four firſt with the county ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament; as likewiſe do Blechingley and Gatton, though they are only ſmall places. The villages are numerous and rich, ſuch as Richmond, Putney, Batterſea, Wandſworth, Clapham, Peckham, Camberwell, Dulwich, and many others. Near Egham is Runnymead, where king John ſigned the celebrated Magna Charta, in the year 1216. Southwark is the moſt conſiderable place in Surry, but Guildford is the county town, though the aſſizes are held alſo at Croydon and at Kingſton.

SURRY, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

SURRY, a town of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire: 72 miles NW. Boſton, and 160 NNE. New York.

SURSEE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne, on the lake of Sempach: 13 miles NW. Lucerne, and 26 E. Loleure.

SURSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 140 miles ESE. Archangel.

**SURSOOTY**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi: 114 miles NW. Delhi.

**SURSOOTY**, a river of Hindooſtan, in the province of Guzerat, which runs into the Indian Sea, 40 miles SW. Junagur.

**SURSOOTY**, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the northern parts of the country of Delhi, and joins the Caggar, 105 miles NW. Delhi. This is one of the ſeven ſacred rivers of the Hindoos.

**SURSWUTTY**, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Puddar, 26 miles W. Pattun.

**SURTAINVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valognes: 4½ leagues W. Valognes, and 4 SSW. Cherburg.

**SURUNGA**, or *Suisju*, a ſea-port town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, and capital of a province of the ſame name: 170 miles E. Meaco.

**SURWILISKI**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 36 miles SSE. Wilna.

**SURY LE COMTAL**, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montbriſon: 4 leagues NW. St. Etienne, and 2 SE. Montbriſon. *Long.* 21. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

**SURY EN VAUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sancerre: 1 league N. Sancerre, and 4 NE. Henrichmont.

**SURZUR**, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vannes: 2 leagues SE. Vannes.

**SUS**, a river of Africa, which riſes from Mont Atlas, in the empire of Morocco, and runs into the Atlantic, near Santa Cruz. It gives name to the province which it bounds on the ſouth.

**SUS**, or *Sous*, or *Suz*, a country of Africa, ſituated to the ſouth of Morocco, of which it is a province, and from which it is ſeparated by a part of the Atlas. It is bounded on the eaſt by Darah, on the ſouth by Nun, and on the weſt by the Atlantic. The ſoil is in general good; and it was formerly a province of great trade, from its connection with the ſouthern diſtricts; but the emperor of Morocco having deſtroyed Santa Cruz, it has no longer the ſame reſources, or conveniencies of commerce. The inhabitants of this country are generally eſteemed more induſtrious, and more brave, than the reſt of Morocco: and many of them, eſpecially in the mountainous diſtricts, acknowledge no obedience to the emperor, but are governed by their own ſcheiks. Their principal riches are cattle, camels; the vegetable productions of the country, indigo, alum, calamine, and red copper. The principal towns are Tarudant, Aguadir, Toma, Teceut, and Meſſa.

**SUSA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the eaſt coaſt, near which are conſiderable remains of ancient buildings; the chief mart of this kingdom is for oil and linen, and may be reckoned one of the moſt conſiderable and wealthy towns of the Tuniſeens. Here are ſeveral vaults, granate pillars, and other tokens of its having been formerly a place of ſome repute: probably one of thoſe towns which ſubmitted to Cæſar, in his march to Ruſpina: 24 miles E. Cairoan, and 54 S. Tunis.

**SUSA**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 20 leagues NNW. Herat.

**SUSA**, or *Suſter*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Suſa, where the kings of Perſia had a magnificent palace for their winter reſidence, where they kept their royal archives and a part of their treaſures. Alexander found immenſe riches here. At preſent here are ſome manufactures of ſilk, ſtuffs, and rich cloth: 50 leagues W. Iſpahan, and 33 N. Baſſora.

**SUSCHANABAD**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan: 20 leagues S. Ferabad.

**SUSELL**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 8 miles ESE. Eutyn.

**SUSQUEHANA**, a river of the United States of America, which riſes, by two branches, in the northern part of Pennſylvania; theſe branches unite at Sundbury, after which it runs ſoutherly, paſſes by Harriſburg, croſſes the Blue Mountains, enters the ſtate of Maryland, and, being joined by ſeveral large rivers, forms the Cheſapeak.

**SUSSAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne: 5 leagues SE. Limoges.

**SUSSEX**, a county of England, bounded on the north by Surry and Kent, on the north-eaſt by Kent, on the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth by the Engliſh Channel, and on the weſt by Hampſhire; about 75 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 20 in its mean breadth, from north to ſouth. In the time of the Saxon heptarchy, this country was a kingdom. It is divided into ſix parts, called Rapes, and theſe into 61 hundreds, in which are one city, Chicheſter, 20 towns, and 312 pariſhes. The ſoil, towards the north, is generally a clay, with ſome ſand running through the county from eaſt to weſt. This is bounded by a ſtiff rich loam, and afterwards by chalk, on a range of hills, called the *South Downs*, which extend from the county of Hants to eaſt Bourne in an unbroken chain, at leaſt fifty miles, though ſeldom five miles in breadth. To the north of Chicheſter is a narrow ſtrip of gravel; and to the ſouth, bordering on the ſea, ſome rich loam. Suſſex has long been remarkable for timber, eſpecially oak; and the ſheep, ſed on the South Downs, have been particularly celebrated for the excellency of the mutton. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouſe, and Rother. The towns are Arundel, Bramber, Eaſt Grinſtead, *Haſtings*, Horſham, Lewes, Midhurſt, *Rye*, *Seaford*, Shoreham, Steyning, and *Winchelſea*; all which, with the county and city of Chicheſter, return each two members to the Britiſh parliament. Thoſe in *Italics* are Cinque Ports. Other towns are Battel, Brighthelmſtone, Cuckfield, Eaſtbourne, Haylſham, Newhaven, Petworth, and Tarring.

**SUSSEX**, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: 23 miles NNW. Morriſtown.

**SUSSEX**, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

**SUSTEREN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 9 miles SSW. Ruremond, and 16 NNE. Maeſtricht. *Long.* 23. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

**SUSTER**, ſee *Suſa*.

**SUSTERS**, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway: 12 miles SE. Tonſberg.

**SUTEMA**, or *Sutamor*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tomani.

**SUTERRA**, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: 16 miles NNE. Girgenti.

**SUTHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 2 miles SSW. Oſnabruck.

**SUTHERLAND POINT**, the ſouth point of entrance into Botany Bay, ſo called from *Forby Sutherland*, one of captain Cook's ſeamen, who was buried there in the year 1770.

**SUTHERLANDSHIRE**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the weſt and north by the ſea, on the eaſt by the county of Caithneſs, and on the ſouth-eaſt by the Frith of Dornoch, and on the ſouth and the ſouth-weſt by the county of Roſs. It is uſually divided into Strathnavern and Sutherland Proper, the former containing the northern, the latter the ſouthern part. In length about fifty miles, from north to ſouth, and forty-ſix where broadeſt, from eaſt to weſt. It is mountainous, with fertile vallies between, which abound with cattle and game. In the mountains are quarries of marble, free-ſtone, ſlate, and other ſtone fit for building, limeſtone, &c. The coaſt contains a great number of bays and lochs which abound in fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon, ſwans, and other water fowl. Dornoch is the chief town.

**SUTRI**, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, the ſee of a biſhop, united to Nepi: 22 miles NW Rome.

**SUTTIKO**, or *Settiko*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Woolly.

**SUTTON**, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 33 miles SW. Boſton.

**SUTTON COLEFIELD**, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Monday: 7 miles N. Birmingham, and 111 NW. London.

**SUWAIDA**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 30 miles N. Medina.

**SUYATYN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: 44 miles SE. Halicz.

**SUZA**, a town of Italy, and capital of a marquiſate, now a diſtrict, or province of Piedmont, on the river Dora Riparia, in a vally to which it gives name, at the foot of the Alps, anciently called *Secuſium*, or *Seguſium*, or *Seguſſina*. It was the capital of the kingdom of Cottius, and the place of his ordinary reſidence. It has frequently been ſacked by armies, which have paſſed and repaſſed from France into Italy: being ſituated on the frontiers of France and Savoy: as by the Gauls under Brennus, by the Carthaginians under Hannibal: ſo likewiſe Flavius Valens, the friend of Vitellius againſt Otho, deſtroyed Suza and ſeveral other neighbouring towns: the Vandals when they paſſed the Alps, laid the whole country waſte. It was plundered and deſtroyed by the ſoldiers of Conſtantine, after he had defeated Maxentius. The Goths, the Lombards, the Saracens all ſeverally plundered this place. Nevertheleſs, all theſe misfortunes were not to be compared to what it ſuffered under the emperor Frederic Barbaroſſa, when he paſſed from Germany into Italy; who deſtroyed it to its foundation, and reduced it to aſhes. It anciently gave the title of marquis to the deſcendants of Charlemagne, and came to the dukes of Savoy, by a marriage with Adelige o Adelaide the only daughter of the laſt marquis. It was taken by the French, in the year 1690, and reſtored in 1696. It is at preſent ſmall and poor, with ſingle walls, but defended by a citadel with a ſtrong garriſon. It contains three pariſh churches, and ſeveral religious houſes. Near it i a triumphal arch, erected to the honour of Auguſtus. Suza is governe by two ſyndics, ten counſellors, choſen from the Bourgeois, and a ſecretary. Four other neighbouring towns are united to ſupport the publi charges. In the election of a judge, the council return three of the inhabitants to the prince, who makes choice of one of the three. He judges i the firſt inſtance, from whence an appeal may be made to the governor o the province, or the ſenate of Piedmont. The inhabitants ſpeak Frenc and Italian: 23 miles WNW. Turin, and 19 NE. Briancon. *Long.* 2 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.—By an article of the peace between the ki of Sardinia and the French republic, the fortifications of this town were to be deſtroyed.

SUZA, a marquiſate of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, about 30 miles long, and 10 broad, watered by the Dora and the Ciniſella. The principal towns are Suſa, Giavenna, Avigliana, and Novaleſe.

SUZAO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira : 7 leagues NE. Braganca Nova.

SUZARA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 14 miles S. Mantua.

SUZAVIN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac : 30 leagues E. Amadan.

SUZAY, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grand Andelys : 1½ league ENE. Grand Andelys.

SUZDAL, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir, on the Nerl, the ſee of a biſhop. Peter I. after divorcing his wife, Eudoxia Feodorowna, confined her in the convent of St. Baſil in this town : 24 miles NNE. Vladimir. *Long.* 58. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 16. N.

SUZE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Mans : 3 leagues SW. le Mans, and 4 N. la Fleche.

SUZE, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Lake of Bienne, about a mile below the town of Bienne.

SUZE LA ROUSSE, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart : 6 leagues S. Montelimart.

SWABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the north by the palatinate of the Rhine and Franconia, on the eaſt by Bavaria, on the ſouth by Swiſſerland, the Lake of Conſtance, and the Tyroleſe, and on the weſt by France, from which it is ſeparated by the Rhine; about 120 miles from eaſt to weſt, and eighty from north to ſouth. The ancient country of Swabia was rather more extenſive. The name is ſuppoſed to be derived from the Suevi, who firſt inhabited the country between the Weſer and the Oder, but afterwards croſſed the Elbe to the Mayne and Danube, and in the time of Julius Cæſar to the Neckar and the Rhine. In the 5th century, this country was conquered by the king of the Franks, who erected it into a dukedom, which Charles the Great aboliſhed : but was reſtored by Conrad I. The title became hereditary about the year 1094; the dukes of Swabia being at the ſame time dukes of Franconia; but with very limited prerogatives : of theſe dukes many of them became kings of Germany : the dukes became extinct about the middle of the 13th century. In the middle ages, Swabia was divided into a great number of gaus, in Latin *pagi*, the names of ſome of which are ſtill in uſe. The greateſt part of Swabia belongs at preſent to the circle of that name, a conſiderable part alſo to that of Auſtria, and a leſſer part to the upper circle of the Rhine. The ſtates of Swabia, at the diet, are divided into five branches, viz. 1. The eccleſiaſtical princes and abbots. 2. Temporal princes and abbots. 3. Prelates. 4. Counts and barons, and, 5. Free imperial towns. The eccleſiaſtical princes and abbots are Conſtance, Augſburg, Ellwangen, and Kempten. The temporal princes and abbots are Wurtemberg, Baaden-Baaden, Baaden-Durlach, Baaden-Hochberg, Zollern-Hechingen and Haigerloch, Zollern Sigmaringen : the abbies of Lindau and Buchau, Averſberg, on account of Thengen, Furſtenberg-Heiligenberg, Oetingen, Schwarzenberg, on account of Sulz Lichtenſtein, and Furſtenberg-Stuhlingen. The prelates are Salmanſweiler, Weingarten, Ochſenhauſen, Elchingen, Yiſee, Urſperg, Kayſerſheim, Roggenburg, Roth, Weiſſenau, Schuſſenried, Marchthal, Peterſhauſen, Wettenhauſen, Zwiefalten, and Gengenbach; with the abbeſſes of Heggbach, Gutenzell, Rothmunſter, and Baindt. Counts and barons, as the Commanderies, Alſchhauſen, the three lines of the houſe of Oettingen Wallerſtein, which enjoy only one vote; Furſtenberg-Meſkirch, the elector of Bavaria, on account of Wieſenſteig; Furſtenberg for Baar : Furſtenberg for Hauſen, in the Kinzingerthal, Montfort, Truchſeſz-zeil, and Wurzach, together with Truchſeſz Wolfegg and Walſee, Truchſeſz-Scheer, Durmetingen and Trauchburg, Konigſegg-Rothenfels, Konigſegg-Aulendorf; the elector of Bavaria for Mindelheim, Furſtenberg for Gundelfingen, Baaden-Baaden for Eberſtein, the lines of Marx Fugger and Hans-Fugger, as alſo of Jacob-Fugger-Hohenems, Wurtemberg for Juſtingen, St. Blaſii for Bondorf, Traun for Egloff, Stadion for Thanhauſen, Hohen-Gerolzeg and Taxis for Eglingen. The free imperial towns, namely, Augſburg, Ulm, Eſzlingen, Reutlingen, Nordlingen, Hall, Neberlingen, Rothweil, Heilbronn, Gmund, Memmingen, Lindau, Dinkelſbuhl, Biberach, Ravenſburg, Kempten, Kaufbeuren, Weil, Wangen, Iſnr, Leutkirch, Wimpfen, Giengen, Pfullendorf, Buchhorn, Aalen, Bopfingen, Buchau, Offenburg, Gengenbach, Zell in Hammerſbach. The three laſt of theſe ſtyle themſelves the united towns; as Eſzlingen, Nordlingen, Hall, Heilbronn, Memmingen, and Lindau, are called the ſix correſponding towns. The princes ſummoned to the diet of the circle are, the biſhop of Conſtance and the duke of Wurtemberg, but the latter is ſole director. He previouſly, however, communicates to the former the deliberations which are to come before the circle. The diets of the circle are commonly held at Ulm, and in time of peace twice a year. Each of the five benches has its director, but without any peculiar privilege above the reſt of his order. The directors of the five benches ſet their ſeals to all the receſſus, or acts of the circle, and other diſpatches. The biſhop of Conſtance is the perpetual director of the bench of eccleſiaſtical princes, as the duke of Wurtemburg is that of the temporal princes. The directors of the benches of prelates and counts are choſen only for life. Ulm indeed, is perpetual director of the bench of the Imperial towns; but Augſburg always votes firſt. The chancery and record office belonging to the circle are Stutgardt, the reſidence of the directory of Wurtemberg. In the year 1681, the military force of the empire, by a decree of the diet, was ſettled in time of peace, at 40,000 men, and the quota of the circle of Swabia alone, came to 1321 horſe, and 2707 foot; and in the year 1707, at the diviſion of the 300,000 florins, which was the ſum granted for that purpoſe, its proportion was rated at 31,271 florins, fifty-eight kruitzers, five deniers. The number of troops in this circle, conſtantly kept on foot, conſiſts of four regiments of infantry, each compoſed of twelve companies, one regiment of dragoons, and one of cuiraſſiers, each conſiſting of eight ſquadrons. The commander of the circle is ſtyled general field-marſhal. With reſpect to religion, this circle is reckoned among the mixed ones. At preſent it nominates to the Imperial chamber two aſſeſſors, one of whom is Catholic, the other Lutheran. Under the emperor Frederick III. the circle of Swabia was, for the ſake of the peace of Germany, divided into four quarters, which diviſion ſtill continues, and on many occaſions has been found to be beneficial. The head of the firſt is the duke of Wurtemberg, of the ſecond the marggrave of Baaden, of the third the biſhop of Conſtance and the abbot of Kepten, and of the fourth the biſhop of Augſburg.

SWADLINBAR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan. About half a mile from it is a celebrated ſpa : 74 miles from Dublin.

SWABIA (*Auſtrian*), is compoſed of the ancient hereditary eſtates of the houſe of Habſburg, and the remains which have fallen to Auſtria, ſince it has been elected to the empire. Maximilian I. was the firſt prince of this houſe, which took the name of the prince of Swabia. It pays annually more than 400,000 livres to the military cheſt of Auſtria. Theſe eſtates are compoſed of Burgau, Nellenburg, the prefectorate of Swabia, Hohenberg, the Ortenau, Briſgau, and ſome towns and convents.

SWAFFHAM, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, containing about 300 houſes, with a weekly market on Saturday : 15 miles SE. Lynn, and 94 NNE. London.

SWAINE, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Ilmen, 4 miles weſt of Muldſchen.

SWALE (*Eaſt and Weſt*), the two branches of the Medway; the Eaſt Swale branches off to the right, and runs ſouth of the Iſland of Sheppey, and joins the Thames, below Shelneſs. The Weſt Swale, or main ſtream, proceeds due north, and joins the Thames at Sheerneſs.

SWALE, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs inte the Ouſe, near Burrow-bridge.

SWALLOW BAY, a bay on the north coaſt of Egmont Iſland, between Hanway's Point and Swallow Point.

SWALLOW ISLAND, one of thoſe called *Queen Charlotte's Iſlands*, in the South Pacific Ocean : about 6 leagues in length. *Long.* 164. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 8. S.

SWALLOW POINT, a cape on the north coaſt of the Iſland of Egmont, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 164. 26. E. Greenwich *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

SWALLY, a ſea-port town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of the Gulph of Cambaya : 15 miles W. Surat.

SWALM, a town of Upper Guelderland : 1½ league N. Ruremond.

SWAN ISLAND, an iſland of United America, in the diſtrict of Main, ſituated in the Kenebec river : 4 miles S. Pownalſburg.

SWAN ISLAND, an iſland of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſituated near Downpatrick, in Strangford Lake.

SWAN LAKE, a lake of Canada : 57 leagues NNW. Quebec.

SWANAGE BAY, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of Dorcheſter, a little to the ſouth of Studland Bay.

SWANSEA, a town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, ſituated on a bay in the Briſtol Channel, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Tawy, for which reaſon it is called *Aber-Tau*. The town is populous, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in coals, pottery, and ſmelting of copper and lead ores. Veſſels are continually ſailing from this place to Briſtol, for grocery and other ſhop-goods. Here are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. Swanſea, in conjunction with Cowbridge and ſeveral other places, ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament : 55 miles E. Haverford Weſt, and 205 W. London. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

SWANSEA, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, on the river Taunton : 36 miles S. Boſton.

SWANSHALS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 25 miles WSW. Linkioping.

SWARLAN, a river of Sweden, in the province of Nericia, which runs into the Hielmas Lake, near Orebro.

SWARTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland : 4 miles NE. Nykoping.

**SWARTEBERG**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 18 miles NW. Uddevalla.

**SWARTOW**, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, which joins the Trave, three miles N. Lubeck.

**SWARTSLUYS**, a fortreſs in the province of Overiſſel, ſituated on the river Vecht, in a marſhy country, defended by five baſtions: 28 miles W. Coverden, and 33 N. Zutphen.

**SWATKA**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 8 miles W. Politzka.

**SWEDEN**, a country of Europe, known to the Romans by the name of *Scandinavia*, is bounded on the north by Norwegian Lapland, on the eaſt by Ruſſia, on the ſouth by the Baltic, and on the weſt by the Scaggerac and Norway. The whole kingdom is divided into five general parts, viz. Sweden Proper, Gothland, Nordland, Lapland, and Finland: each of which is again ſubdivided into provinces. The Swedes likewiſe added to their dominions Livonia, Eſtonia, Ingria, Pomerania, the iſles Oeſel and Rugen, Wiſmar and its territories, Bremen and Werden; but of all theſe, none now are left them but Farther Pomerania; even Finland itſelf has been diſmembered. The five parts of which Sweden is eſſentially compoſed, yet form the largeſt ſtate in Europe, next to Ruſſia. Geographers are not agreed reſpecting its ſuperficial content. Buſchin fixes it at 13,500 ſquare German miles, and his account ſeems to approach neareſt to truth. The kingdom of Sweden is ſituated between the 28th and the 48th degree of longitude from Ferro, and the 55th and 70th of northern latitude. The winter here is long, dry, and exceedingly cold; the ſummer ſhort and hot. The Swedes experience a rapid change from the former of theſe ſeaſons to the latter; ſpring and autumn being almoſt unknown; during the long nights of winter, the moon, the aurora borealis, and the reflection of the ſnow, produce a mild and agreeable light. In ſummer, the ſun remains ſo long above the horizon, that the night conſiſts only of a ſlight twilight; vegetation then acquires its full vigour, and nature ſeems to regain that time which ſhe has loſt during the froſty ſeaſon. Though Sweden is ſituated under a rigorous climate, it enjoys a much milder temperature than thoſe countries of Aſia and America, which have the ſame latitude. Thunder is ſeldom heard in this country; it produces no venomous reptiles; and earthquakes never ſpread terror and conſternation. Some of its learned men pretend, that the traces of extinguiſhed volcanoes are to be ſeen in it, but the proofs which they bring are far from being convincing. The pure and ſharp air, which the Swedes breathe, renders them vigorous, and preſerves them from epidemical diſeaſes. They often attain to a very great age: Linnæus reckons that there are in Sweden 1300 ſpecies of plants, 200 of which are uſed in medicine, and 1400 ſpecies of animals. Wolves, foxes, hares, birds of prey, moor-fowl, cocks of the wood, together with freſh and ſalt-water fiſh, are found here in great abundance; bears, elks, does, roebucks, ſables, beavers, and polecats, are more uncommon. It has been remarked, that no beeches grow beyond Eaſt Gothland, and no oaks beyond Upland; the birch grows in all the provinces. The pine and the fir, however, are the principal foreſt trees. With regard to mineral productions, Sweden is very rich, eſpecially in iron and copper, with abundance of lead, marble, alum, limeſtone, coal, vitriol, curious petrifactions, porphyry, amethyſts, load-ſtone, ſlate, talk, quickſilver,, ſulphur, mother of pearl, &c. and in ſome places ſilver. The moſt remarkable mountain is the *Sevebergſrygn*, which, in Weſt Gothland, begins to riſe above the level of the ſea; it extends towards the north, between Norway and Nordland, and ſeparates theſe two countries by ſummits, covered with eternal ſnow. According to Mr. Bergman, it ſtretches as far as the northern part of Aſia. All the mountains of Sweden are compoſed of gravel, freeſtone, calcareous ſtone, ſlate, different kinds of petrifactions and granite: the baſis of the greater part of the mountains is granite. The ſoil of the plains and vallies which lie between the hills and mountains, is very proper for cultivation; and commerce and navigation are greatly aſſiſted by numerous rivers, bays, and lakes. A Swediſh author, who has written on the mineral ſprings of Sweden, reckons up 360; they abound in every province of the kingdom. Sweden contains, altogether, 105 cities, or large towns, the principal of which is Stockholm. About half a century before the Chriſtian æra, Gylfe, of the race of Forniother, reigned in Sweden; at the ſame period Sigge, afterwards ſurnamed Oden the Divine, fell upon the northern part of Europe, and conquered thoſe vaſt countries, at the head of a ſwarm of barbarians, whom he had collected between the Tanais and the Boriſthenes. The conqueror divided his conqueſts among his ſons. Ynge obtained Sweden, and became the founder of the family of the Ynglingars; Ingiald Ilrode, the laſt prince of that family, reigned in the ſeventh century: he had the title of king of Upſal, which was the place of his nativity. Ivar Widfame, or the Conqueror, extended the boundaries of the kingdom, and his family continued on the throne for ſeveral centuries. Olof Schætkonung, or the Infant, cauſed himſelf to be baptized, and found means to introduce Chriſtianity into the kingdom, about the beginning of the 11th century. The crown, before hereditary, became elective, under the race of Stenkil Magnus, ſurnamed Smeek, or the Fooliſh, elected in the year
1318, obtained by inheritance the kingdom of Norway, and loſt, by h
ſimplicity, ſeveral of the provinces of Sweden. His ſon Hokan, or Hak
became king of Norway, refuſed the crown of Sweden; but he afterward
obtained that of Denmark, by his marriage with Margaret, daughter o
Waldemar. The Swedes, diſcontented with Magnus Smeek, depoſed him
and choſe in his room Albert of Mecklenburg; but this foreign prin
wielded the ſceptre with ſo much ſeverity, that his ſubjects, haraſſed b
the yoke of oppreſſion, called in Margaret, the widow of Hako, who ſoo
after propoſed to make only one ſtate of the three northern kingdoms, an
to unite them under the ſame ſceptre. This union was concluded at Cal
mar, in the year 1397; and the deputies of the three kingdoms ſtipulated
that each of them ſhould be governed according to its own laws. Eri
XIII. whom ſhe choſe for her ſucceſſor, openly purſued a ſyſtem of oppre
ſion: he treated Sweden like a conquered country, and entruſted the ad
miniſtration of the kingdom to Danes, who committed the moſt horri
barbarities. Incenſed at this treatment, the Dalecarlians revolted. En
gelbrecht, who was born amongſt them, and well known by his emine
qualities, put himſelf at their head, attacked the tyrant's guards, an
avenged the nation. Eric now promiſed to govern according to the Swe
diſh laws; but as there is no depending on the word of a perfidious deſpo
Engelbrecht was aſſaſſinated by a rival, jealous of his influence, and op
preſſion once more reſumed its courſe. The Dalecarlians again revolte
and engaged the inhabitants of the other provinces to join them. Th
tyrant, therefore, appeared in Sweden at the head of his troops; but w
obliged to ſeek ſhelter in Denmark. The Danes equally oppreſſed by
tyranny, did not long afford him an aſylum; he was baniſhed from th
country, and Chriſtopher of Bavaria aſcended the throne. On the dea
of this prince, which happened in the year 1448, the Swedes and No
wegians gave the ſceptre to Charles Knutſon, of an ancient and illuſtrio
family, and allied to that of the old Swediſh kings: but the Danes decre
it to Chriſtian I. of the family of Oldenburg. The archbiſhop of Upſ
a powerful and ambitious prelate, by forming intrigues againſt Charle
put Sweden into the hands of Chriſtian, who not being able to govern
people proud of their privileges, was ſoon ſtripped of his authority. B
this revolution, Charles again obtained the diadem; but being dethron
a ſecond time, he was re-eſtabliſhed in the year 1461, and reigned i
peace till his death, which happened in 1470. Chriſtian II. or Chriſti
the Nero of the North, was crowned king, in the year 1519; and he ſoo
ſignaliſed his power, by horrid cruelties, which incenſed the whole natio
againſt him; Guſtavus Ericſon Vaſa, a fugitive in his own country, forme
a deſign of delivering it; and under him, Sweden recovered its indepen
dence. He cauſed the ſceptre to be declared hereditary in his family, i
the year 1544, and died in 1560. Guſtavus was ſucceeded by his ſo
Eric XIV. who did not poſſeſs the ſame qualities as his father. He wa
depoſed, and being thrown into priſon, was there poiſoned by the orde
of his brother John. John had married Catherine Jagellon, whom he love
and conſulted. That princeſs had great influence in the council; an
being a zealous ſupporter of the Catholic religion, which ſhe profeſſe
ſhe prevailed upon her huſband to render Sweden dependent on the ho
See. Lutheraniſm, however, had taken too deep root; and the effor
which the king made to deſtroy it, tended only to eſtabliſh it more. Jo
died in 1572, very little regretted, becauſe he was unworthy of the eſtee
of his ſubjects. His ſon Sigiſmund, already king of Poland, ought
have ſucceeded him; but Charles, duke of Sudermania, the youngeſt
Guſtavus's ſons, taking advantage of the diſpoſition in which the peop
then were, cauſed himſelf to be elected regent of the kingdom. Sigiſmu
undertook to conquer Sweden; but the duke defeated his army, and afte
wards mounted the throne. Guſtavus II. was as great in peace as in war
he ſucceeded his father in 1611, and ſhowed himſelf a model for hero
and kings. Chriſtina, the daughter of Guſtavus, and Mary Eleonora
Brandenburg, was very young, at the time of her father's death. T
peace of Bromſebro was concluded in the year 1645; that of Weſtphal
in 1648; and both theſe added to the glory, the territories, and the po
tical influence of Sweden. When Chriſtina came of age, ſhe ſhow
herſelf worthy of the throne which ſhe occupied as long as the wiſe Oxe
ſtierna was her miniſter and confident; but when ſhe neglected the coun
of that reſpectable veteran, ſhe no longer met with the eſteem and affecti
of her ſubjects: and Chriſtina, fatigued with the cares of governme
quitted her throne, her country, and her religion, and retired in 16
Charles Guſtavus, or Charles X. ſon of John Caſimir, of the Palatin
family of Deux Ponts, and of Catherine, daughter of Charles IX.
appointed by Chriſtina to ſucceed her, and the States confirmed
choice. All the northern powers took up arms againſt this kingdom,
the emperor of Ruſſia, and the elector of Brandenburg joined its enemi
Charles, however, laid ſiege to Copenhagen; but being repulſed, de
ſoon after put an end to his career. The peace of Oliva, concluded
1660, immediately after the death of Charles X. reſtored tranquillity
the north. Charles XI. was mediator at the peace of Ryſwick, in 16
in which year he died; and Charles XII. aſſumed the reins of gove
ment. The duke of Holſtein, who had married his eldeſt ſiſter, Ed

Soph

Sophia, being attacked by Denmark, Charles marched to his aſſiſtance, ſtruck a terror into the Danes, and concluded, in 1700, the peace of Travendal. More formidable enemies, Auguſtus II. and Peter I. czar of Ruſſia, threatened Sweden. Charles therefore entered Livonia, and with 8000 Swedes attacked and defeated 80,000 Ruſſians, near Narva, on the 30th of November, 1700. From Livonia he haſtened to Poland, where he gained ſeveral victories, dethroned Auguſtus, and cauſed Staniſlaus Letzinſki to be elected in his ſtead. Soon after he marched into Saxony, made the dethroned king ſign a peace, and obtained for the Proteſtants of Sileſia, the free exerciſe of their religion. The Swediſh hero repaired next to Poland, with a deſign of depriving Peter I. of his crown. But the fortune of Charles began to change, and on the 27th of June, 1709, was fought the battle of Poltava: repulſed and wounded, he paſſed the Dnieper, and ſought for an aſylum in the territories of the Turks; his enemies ſoon took advantage of his misfortunes. Auguſtus recovered Poland; Peter ſeized upon Livonia, Eſtonia, Ingria, and a part of Finland; and the king of Denmark, Frederic IV. landed an army in Scandinavia. To reſiſt ſo many enemies was difficult. The Swedes, however, made efforts, and the danger in which they beheld their country inſpired them with courage. Count de Stenback, having in haſte collected a body of peaſants, oppoſed them to the Danes, who were beat at Helſingborg, in 1710. Charles, in the mean time, was carrying on an unſucceſsful negociation at the Porte. Being ſolicited to quit the Turkiſh dominions, he obſtinately refuſed; maintained a ſiege againſt an army ſent to attack him; was taken priſoner, and conducted by force to Demotica. At length, finding that it was impoſſible for him to accompliſh his end, he ſet out with one of his generals, and arrived at the gates of Stralſund, ſo haraſſed by fatigue, that his ſubjects did not know him. Two other powers, England and Pruſſia, having declared againſt Sweden, George I. and Frederic William I. united themſelves with the enemies of Charles. This monarch, however, always firm and undaunted, ſhut himſelf up in the city of Stralſund, which he defended for ſome time. Being at length forced to abandon it, he went on board a ſmall bark, and ſet out for Sweden; but inſtead of going to Stockholm, he undertook an expedition to Norway, and afterwards returned to Scandinavia. A ſecond expedition into Norway became fatal to him; he laid ſiege to Frederickſhall, and going to reconnoitre one of the trenches, was killed by a muſket bullet, on the 30th of November, 1718. When the States aſſembled, they decreed the crown to Ulrica Eleonora, his youngeſt ſiſter, on condition that ſhe renounced ſovereignty. The duke of Holſtein, a young prince, endowed with many engaging qualities, and who married Charles' eldeſt ſiſter, had a legal right to the throne, and found many partiſans. But the efforts which they made in his favour were not attended with ſucceſs. Peace was at length concluded, but on very diſadvantageous terms. Sweden loſt Bremen, Verden, part of Pomerania, and a right to the duties of the Sound; and by way of indemnification, received ſome millions of crowns. In the mean time, the diet having aſſembled at Stockholm, on the 24th of January, 1720, Ulrica Eleonora propoſed to abdicate the throne, and reſign it to Frederic of Heſſe Caſſel, her huſband, who indeed became king, by renouncing ſome more of the royal prerogatives, and ceding Livonia, Eſtonia, Ingria, part of Carelia, and Finland, to Ruſſia. An alliance entered into with France, in 1738, inveterate national hatred, and ſeveral other cauſes of diſcontent, produced a freſh rupture with Ruſſia. At a peace which was concluded at Abo, in the year 1743, Sweden ceded part of Finland, and Adolphus Frederic, of the family of Holſtein-Gottorp, and deſcended by the female line from the family of Vaſa, was declared ſucceſſor to the throne. In the year 1772, Guſtavus III. contrived to make his government deſpotic. In the year 1792, he was aſſaſſinated at a ball, by a nobleman, of the name of Ankerſtrom, a captain of the guards, who confeſſed himſelf the perſon who had endeavoured to deliver the country from a monſter and a tyrant. The productions of Sweden will be ſeen in the account of each province. The doctrine of Luther was early introduced into Sweden, and is the national religion. Sweden is covered with foreſts, which abound, above all, in Nordland and Finland. There are few kinds of fiſh, which are not found in the waters by which Sweden is ſurrounded or interſected. That ſpecies named ſtrœmming, in the language of the country, and known no where elſe, is ſo abundant in ſeveral parts of the Baltic, that it forms the principal part of the food of the inhabitants. The herrings, which for ſome centuries had deſerted the coaſts of Sweden, again made their appearance there about fifty years ago. The principal fiſheries are in the province of Bahus: they produce annually about 300,000 tons, each of which contains 1000 herrings. The Swediſh herrings, however, are never ſo good as thoſe of Holland: when they arrive on the northern coaſts they are old, and worn out with the fatigues of their voyage; beſides this, the Swedes are not ſo well acquainted with the art of ſalting and packing them as the Dutch. A natural ſource of wealth ſtill more important to Sweden, is its mines. The richeſt iron-mine in the kingdom, that of Danmora, is ſituated in the province of Upland, which in every reſpect is one of the beſt in Sweden. This mine, the greateſt depth of which is 80 fathoms, occupies a conſiderable extent of territory, and the ore is conveyed to the ſurface of the earth, through ſeveral pits or openings made for that purpoſe, by means of caſks fixed to large cables, which are put in motion by horſes. The workmen, ſtanding upon the edges of theſe caſks, and having their arms claſped round the cable, deſcend and aſcend with the utmoſt compoſure: they remain in the mine no longer than the time required for their daily labour. The water is drawn from the bottom of it by a wheel 22 yards in diameter, and is afterwards conveyed along an aqueduct 2500 yards in length. At certain diſtances from Danmora, are ſeveral furnaces with villages, well built and extremely populous. There are iron mines in the greater part of the provinces of this vaſt kingdom, but they cannot be opened without hurting other branches of national induſtry; beſides, ſome of them are ſituated in ſuch a manner, that the expences of working them would be too conſiderable. Thoſe wrought at preſent produce annually upwards of 57,000 tons of iron. Theſe mines employ in the whole kingdom about 25,600 perſons, and it has been calculated that the furnaces and forges of the kingdom, which give iron that degree of perfection which is neceſſary before it can be uſed, conſume annually 2,400,000 loads of charcoal. In the province of Dalecarlia, at a ſmall diſtance from the town of Fahlun, are ſituated thoſe gloomy and obſcure caverns, which contain the beſt copper in Europe. Hemp, flax, and tobacco are much cultivated; rearing of cattle is well underſtood, and agriculture owes much to the Royal Academy, at Stockholm. Manufactures were long unknown, at preſent the troops are clothed with cloth made in the country: the making of hats was introduced at a vaſt expence, but was not attended with ſucceſs: the manufacture of ſilk is in a languiſhing ſtate, thoſe of cotton ſucceed better, as likewiſe that of Morocco leather: but the art of preparing timber and metals is a buſineſs the Swedes beſt underſtand, and moſt approve. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at near 3,000,000.

**SWEDLER**, a town of Hungary: 7 miles S. Kapſdorf.

**SWEEPSTAKE'S FORELAND**, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long*. 71. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 40. S.

**SWEET HERB LAKE**, a lake of North America. *Long*. 99. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 40. N.

**SWELLY**, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into the Foyle: 3 miles N. Lifford.

**SWETARA**, a river of United America, which runs into the Suſquehannah.

**SWIERZNO**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 36 miles E. Novogrodek.

**SWIFT**, a river of England, which riſes in the county of Leiceſter, and runs into the Avon, near Rugby, in Warwickſhire.

**SWIGAN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 12 miles NNE. Jung Buntzel.

**SWILLY**, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into Swilly Lough.

**SWILLY**, a ſmall iſland or rock in the South Pacific Ocean, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues ſouth from the South Cape of New Holland. *Long*. 147. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 43. 55. S.

**SWILLY LOUGH**, a bay of Ireland, on the north coaſt, in the county of Donegal, eighteen miles in length, and from one to four in breadth, but upwards of thirty round; the ſouth part 6 miles from Lough Foyle.

**SWINDON**, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Monday: 10 miles N. Marlborough, and 84 W. London.

**SWINEMUNDE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the iſland of Uſedom, ſituated at the northern extremity of the iſland, at the mouth of the Peena, built in 1775, on the ruins of a fortreſs called *Swine Schanz*, which was deſtroyed by the Swedes, in the year 1757. *Long*. 31. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 8. N.

**SWINESUND**, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 5 miles SW. Frederickſhald.

**SWINGE**, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, which paſſes by Stade, and runs into the Elbe.

**SWINHULT**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 40 miles S. Linkoping.

**SWINTON**, a town of England, in the county of York, near a navigable canal, on the river Don, with a conſiderable manufacture of pottery and earthen ware. In the neighbourhood is a conſiderable iron forge: 9 miles SW. Doncaſter, and 165 N. London.

**SWIRSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Farther Pomerania: 7 miles ESE. Polnow.

**SWISSERLAND**, or *Switzerland*. Under this name modern geographers include all the country occupied not only by the Swiſs, or Thirteen Cantons of the league, but by other eſtates in alliance with or ſubject to them; in which ſenſe the greateſt extent from eaſt to weſt will be about 180 miles, and from north to ſouth 140. On the north it is bounded by Swabia, on the eaſt by the Tyroleſe and Auſtrian Swabia, on the ſouth by Savoy and Italy, and on the weſt by France. Swiſſerland may juſtly be conſidered as ſome of the elevated land in Europe, as many principal rivers take their riſe here, and run in different directions to the extremity. The greater part is compoſed of mountains, with narrow vallies between: theſe mountains are compoſed of ſtupendous rocks, two, four, or ſix maſſes, piled on each other, and from four to ten thouſand feet in perpendicular height. One peak, on a mountain called the *St. Gothard*, is, by Du Cret, computed at 16,500 French feet. The lower part of theſe high mountains are covered with woods and paſtures, the herbage in which is of a remarkable length and richneſs. The middle conſiſts of Alps, or Alpinges, abounding in a great variety of odoriferous herbs, thickets, and buſhes, with excellent ſprings, in ſummer reſorted to by herdſmen, with their cattle. The third part of theſe mountains conſiſts almoſt entirely of craggy and inacceſſible rocks, ſome of which are quite bare, without herbage growing upon them, or even ſo much as graſs, whilſt others are continually covered with ſnow and ice. The vallies between theſe icy and ſnowy mountains, form an appearance like ſo many ſmooth frozen lakes, and from them vaſt fragments of ice, called glaciers or firns, often fall down into the intervals of the more fruitful eminences. It is from theſe maſſes and the thawing of the ice in general, that the greateſt part of the ſtreams and rivers in Swiſſerland are derived. The ice hills begin in the canton of Glarus, and after paſſing through the territory of the Griſons, and thence into the canton of Uri, terminate in the diſtrict of Bern. The higheſt of theſe mountains are thoſe in the canton of Uri, namely, St. Gothard, Firka, Criſpalt, and Luckmanier, which ſend forth rivers towards all parts of Europe. This is the moſt dreary part of all Swiſſerland, and on the ſummits of the mountains one eternal cold almoſt prevails, with hard gales of wind and very damp fogs, whereas the vallies, excepting ſome towns and villages, with a few fields, and ſtill fewer vineyards, thick woods, and rich paſtures, are overrun with lakes and other waters, and the ſummer heats there are frequently ſo inſupportable, that the inhabitants betake themſelves up to the mountains: though in winter the houſes again are almoſt buried with ſnow. In many places, within a ſmall compaſs, the four ſeaſons are ſeen at once, and ſometimes ſummer and winter are ſo near each other, that one hand may take up ſnow, and the other gather growing flowers. During the greateſt part of the year, the clouds lie beneath the peaks of the higheſt mountains, inſomuch, that from thence they appear like a ſea, the peaks projecting among them like iſlands. Sometimes, too, they break, and thus diſplay a view of the country beneath. From the riſing and ſinking of theſe clouds, the inhabitants form pretty certain conjectures with reſpect to the weather. Not one of the above mountains is without a cataract or waterfall, and as the eye, by reaſon of the intervention of the clouds, is not always able to reach the beginning of them, they look as if poured down from heaven upon the rocks. Among theſe mountains, are many excellent ſprings, ſome of which are medicinal, others warm, and others again cold baths, celebrated for their extraordinary virtues. Of theſe ſummits, too, ſome form a part of the Alps, ſo frequently mentioned in the Greek and Roman writers, the Appennine (or Alpes Summæ, now St. Gothard and Criſpalt) with the Alpes Lepontiæ, the Alpes Rhetiæ, &c. Very different from this is the remaining and ſmaller part of Swiſſerland, including the county of Thurgau, which is a part of the cantons of Zurich, Schafhauſen, Berne, Bâle, Soleure, and Friburg, for though this diſtrict is not without mountains, ſome of which are even 2000 or 2500 feet high, yet it is much more level than the above-mentioned part, and the lower parts of the mountains, and ſometimes alſo the very ſummits are covered with vineyards, corn-fields, meadows, and paſture-grounds. Here are, likewiſe, no Alps, nor rocky precipices, no cataracts, few trees, and in ſummer neither ſnow or ice. The mountains, inſtead of being interrupted by vaſt chaſms or abyſſes, are generally entire, and compoſed of a few ſmall eminences, the ſummits of which, far from ſhooting out into peaks, are flat or round, to the extent of many miles, without any conſiderable inequality, and frequently afford not only paſturage, but alſo arable ground. It is only during long rains, that in theſe parts the clouds ſink below the eminences. Great numbers of petrifactions, more particularly of marine ſhells and plants, are found among them. The fields too, though generally ſtony, are fertile, and the meadows in moſt places are planted with fruit-trees. This more level part of Swiſſerland is watered only by a few rivers, but thoſe large. Slate, black and variegated marble, porphyry, gypſum, alabaſter, cryſtal, ſaltpetre, ſalt, coal, &c. abound here, with ſilver, copper, lead, and iron ores. Gold-duſt is found in the ſands of ſeveral rivers. The levels and vallies produce grain, but that not in a ſufficiency to anſwer all their demands of home conſumption. Barley is ſowed on the very ice-mountains, the oats in a warmer ſoil, rye in a warmer ſtill, and the warmeſt of all is aſſigned to ſpelt. In moſt parts a threefold produce is accounted a tolerable harveſt. Flax, hemp, and tobacco, are much cultivated and worked, though not in ſufficient quantity. The Vaudois, the cantons of Bern and Schafhauſen, the Valtelinæ, and the Valais, produce the beſt wines in Swiſſerland, and of various ſorts. Apples, pears, nuts, cherries, plumbs, and cheſtnuts, are plentiful; and the part towards Italy abound in peaches, morelles, almonds, figs, citrons, pomegranates, and others of the more delicate fruits: ſaffron is cultivated in the Valais. The inhabitants derive their principal ſubſiſtence from their cattle; both the vallies and Alps, or middle parts of their enormous mountains, yielding excellent fodder. In the beginning of the ſummer, the cattle are driven up among the Alps, and there committed to the care of certain perſons ſtyled Sennes, who are either accountable to the owners for the milk, butter, and cheeſe, or agree to pay the a certain ſum for the temporary profit thereof. The Sennes on all the Alps, likewiſe, keep hogs, which are fed with the whey after making the butter and cheeſe. The Swiſs cheeſe is much eſteemed in other parts of Europe, but the beſt is that of Bern, and Griers in the canton of Friburg. Great numbers of horſes are brought up here for the French cavalry. Of wild animals, the chamois and the marmozet are the moſt remarkable. Among the Alps, is found a ſpecies of hares, which in ſummer perfectly reſemble other hares, but in winter become all over white inſomuch, that they are ſcarce diſtinguiſhable among the ſnow. Here are alſo, yellow and white foxes in great numbers, which in winter come down to the vallies. The lammergeyer, which delights in the higheſt peaks, i a large bird of the eagle kind, and its wings are fourteen feet in breadth This bird preys alike on wild and tame animals. There are beſides ſeveral edible fowls here, ſuch as the morecock, the rail, the ſnipe, the partridge and ſome others. The principal rivers are the Rhine, the Rhône, th Reuſs, the Aar, the Adda, and the Teſino, with many others that joi them. The principal lakes are thoſe of Geneva, Neufchâtel, Biel Zurich, the Waldſtatter, Thun, and Brien, with many more. Tha part of the Lake of Conſtance which waters the borders of Thurga and the abby of St. Gall, belongs alſo to Swiſſerland. Swiſſerland i better cultivated and more populous than foreigners uſually imagine though, in proportion to its extent, the number of towns, villages and people, here falls much ſhort of that in many other Europea countries. In ſeveral provinces there is not ſo much as one ſingl town, and in the whole country very little more than a hundred. Th Proteſtant cantons are ſaid to be better inhabited, and more wealth than the Roman Catholic. The total number of the inhabitants is com puted at two millions; which are divided into three claſſes, the peaſant nobles, and burghers. The inhabitants in general ſpeak German, and th is likewiſe the language in which all their ſtate and public affairs are tran ſacted, as alſo thoſe in the republic of the Griſons and the Valais. In part of the town of Friburg and its dependencies, with thoſe of Bern an the city of Geneva, as alſo in part of the Upper and all the Lower Valai and the principality of Neufchâtel, the French is uſed, but that generall the Patois, or a corrupted language. In ſeveral diſtricts of the Griſon they ſpeak the Romaniſh. In the Upper Griſons, and ſeveral diſtricts, a alſo in the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, the Italian language prevails with different degrees of purity. The ſciences are cultivated in Swiſſer land, with an application equal to that of any other nation, and the man eminent ſcholars it has produced are illuſtrious proofs of genius. The ma nufacture of Swiſſerland are various, and conſiderable in linen, ſilk, cotto and woollen, leather, hats, gloves, paper, pottery, clocks, watches, hard ware, toys, and many others; beſides which the principal exports ar cheeſe, butter, cattle, ſheep, horſes, and ſome wine, conveyed from plac to place by means of pack-horſes, the roads often being impracticable fo carriages. The imports are principally grain, hemp, flax, wine, ſalt, an ſome manufactures. The ancient Helvetians were a Gauliſh or Celtic peo ple, and Helvetia, which received its name from them, was divide into four cantons or territories. Julius Cæſar was the firſt who re duced the inhabitants under the dominion of the Romans, and the founded colonies here under the names of Julia Equeſtris, Augu Rauracorum, and Aventicum. Their dominion continued till the 5 century, when the country was over-run by the Burgundians and Ge mans; but ſoon after the Franks made themſelves entire maſters of i On the deceaſe of Louis I. king of the Franks, and emperor of the R mans, the ſouth or Burgundian part of Helvetia devolved to the emper Lotharius, and the northern, or that of Allemain, to king Louis the Ge man. Lotharius II. ſon to the former, and king of Auſtraſia, retained t ſouth part of Helvetia, which, together with Burgundy or Franche Comt was ſtyled the Leſſer Burgundy. After his demiſe, this ſouthern part a devolved to Louis the German, who thus became poſſed of all Swiſſerlan and from him it deſcended to his ſon, Charles the Fat. In 888, Rud phus, duke of the Leſſer Burgundy, took on him the title of king, b the north part of Swiſſerland continued under the dominion of the e peror Arnolphus. Rodolphus II. ſon to the former, obtained a grant the Argau from the emperor Henry I. This prince was ſucceeded by ſon, Conrad, as the latter again was by his ſon, Rodolphus III. who, 1032, by a formal will, bequeathed his kingdom of the Leſſer Burgu to the emperor, Conrad II. whereby all Swiſſerland once more bec united to the German empire. In the 13th century, it became a th time a nominal province of the German empire, which, however, was p ſeſſed of little real authority here. A great part of the country was in hands of the clergy, and the remainder in general or particular nob The inhabitants of Uri, Schweitz, Unterwald, and the territory of H were, from time immemorial, poſſeſſed of the right of being governed their own magiſtrates, with other important privileges, and, in the

cent

century, the three firſt entered into an alliance, which they ſolemnly renewed every tenth year. They had always declared themſelves averſe to the authority of the emperor's ſtadtholder in Swiſſerland, till, in 1209, Otho IV. compelled them to receive Rodolphus III. count of Habſburg, as his repreſentative, though he was to take an oath that he would govern according to law and equity, and make no encroachments upon their rights and liberties. This nobleman ſeems to have been little obſervant of that engagement; for, in 1231, we find them unanimouſly addreſſing the emperor, Henry VII. to recal him, which he accordingly did, farther confirming to them all their privileges. In 1249, the like was done by his ſucceſſor, Frederick. In 1257, during the interregnum, in conſideration of his great power, they choſe for their protector Rodolphus V. count of Habſburg, who, in 1273, became emperor of Germany. At the ſolicitation of his ſon, Albert, duke of Auſtria, he intended to have erected a particular dukedom in Swiſſerland, which deſign did not tranſpire till ſeveral years after, when it appeared that he had purchaſed of the abbot of Murbach the town of Lucern, with his revenues and prerogatives in ſeveral villages in the territory of Schweiz. Theſe three diſtricts, on the death of Rodolphus, faithfully adhered to his ſucceſſor, the emperor Adolphus, which gave ſo much offence to his ſon, duke Albert, that on his acceſſion to the crown of Germany, on the death of the latter, he diſplayed his reſentment in more than one inſtance, not only refuſing peremptorily to confirm their privileges, without vouchſafing to alledge any reaſon for his refuſal, but likewiſe ſetting over them two noblemen of the moſt infamous character for avarice and arrogance, whoſe adminiſtration became quite inſupportable. On this, ſeeing that nothing leſs was in agitation than the total deprivation of their liberties, and the bringing them under the yoke of Auſtria, they united in a firm reſolution to defend themſelves to the laſt extremity. They accordingly choſe for commanders three gentlemen of approved courage and abilities; namely, Werner (or Gerhard) Stauffach, of Schweiz, Walter Furſt, of Uri, and Arnold Melchthal, of Unterwald; who ſecretly agreed together, that on the firſt day of the year 1308, they ſhould ſurpriſe and demoliſh the caſtles in which the Imperial governors reſided. This reſolution being effected, theſe three places joined again in a league for ten years, which gave birth to the Helvetian confederacy. Schweiz being the moſt powerful of the three confederate places, and the firſt meeting of the confederates held at Brunnen, in its territories, as alſo the firſt league concluded there, and after that the firſt battle, by the ſucceſs of which the liberty of the confederates was retrieved, being fought within its juriſdiction, its name was given to the general confederacy. The emperor Albert thinking this was the ſeaſon for totally reducing theſe three places by force of arms, haſtened to Baden, to begin the preparations, but being, on his return, murdered by his brother's ſon, John of Habſburg, the deſign was dropped; till, not long after, the houſe of Auſtria invented another pretence for falling on the United Cantons. For theſe and other parts of Swiſſerland, adhering to the emperor Louis of Bavaria, his competitor Frederic of Auſtria, was ſo extremely irritated at it, that the Schweitzers having, during their conteſts with the abby of Einſidlen, made ſome of its monks priſoners, put them under the ban, to which the biſhop of Conſtance added excommunications. The former was taken off again by the emperor Louis, and the latter by the archbiſhop of Mentz. Leopold, duke of Auſtria, by virtue alſo of a commiſſion from his brother Frederic above-mentioned, in 1315, attacked the confederates with a powerful army, but was defeated by them at Morgarten. Hereupon, on the 8th of December of the ſame year, they entered into a perpetual alliance, which proved the origin of the preſent Helvetian confederacy. In the year 1332, Lucern acceded to it; in 1351, Zurich and Glarus; and in 1352, their number was increaſed by the coalition of Zug and Bern. For the ſpace of 125 years, this confederacy was compoſed only of theſe eight territories or cantons, on which account, they are to this day called the Old Cantons. In the year 1481, Friburg and Soleure; and in 1501, Bale and Schafhauſen, were admitted into the confederacy; and, in 1513, Appenzell alſo acceded to it. Theſe thirteen towns and countries, which properly conſtitute the Helvetian republic, are united by a reciprocal convention, which, though not in all places the ſame, and the unions of the eight old and five later cantons differing in certain reſpects, yet in the principal points nearly agree: the firſt and chief article, relating to the ſuccours, aſſiſtance and protection to be given to any one of them in caſe of any unjuſt violence, and determining in what manner, and by whom the reaſons for any military enterprize ſhall be diſcuſſed, as alſo how and where ſuch ſuccour ſhall be given, and ſtating both the expences of the war, and the diſtribution of any acquiſitions. The ſecond article regulates their procedure in accommodating any differences which may ariſe between two or more towns or cantons, &c. In ſome leagues, and particularly in thoſe of the old towns, it is permitted to enter into any other connections at pleaſure, provided ſuch connections do not affect the original confederacy; but in the conventions with the later towns and cantons, it is expreſsly ſtipulated that they ſhall not contract any engagements without the privity, advice, and conſent of the old ones. The federal union, however, extends no farther than to the ſuccours ſtipulated in the leagues, and other caſes ſet forth in the ſame; in all other incidental affairs relative to the confederacy, the majority of votes is not obligatory to the whole body; particularly with reſpect to the making of alliances with foreign powers, wherein every town and canton is at liberty to act as a contracting party or not, and that even though ſuch alliance ſhould have been approved of by all the other towns and cantons. Thus the whole Helvetian body conſiſts properly of thirteen diſtinct republics or free ſtates, united by oath for their mutual ſecurity and maintenance. It has now for ſome centuries ſupported itſelf in an abſolute freedom and independency, enjoyed all the privileges of majeſty, made wars, concluded treaties, received and ſent envoys from and to the ſeveral European powers, entered into alliances with them, given what form they thought proper to their conſtitution, enacted laws and ordinances both in temporal and ſpiritual affairs, and exerciſed all the various prerogatives of ſovereignty. Accordingly, at the peace of Weſtphalia, in 1648, it was acknowledged to be a free ſtate, even by the emperor and empire. The form of government in the ſeveral ſtates of the Helvetian republic. is in ſome monarchical, in others ariſtocratical, and in others again democratical. Their ſovereigns are the princes of the empire, ſuch as the biſhop of Bâle, and the abbot of St, Gall. The ariſtocratical governments are, the cantons of Zurich, Bâle, and Schafhauſen, with ſome incorporate places, for example, the towns of St. Gall, Muhlhauſen and Biel, the cantons of Bern, Lucern, Friburg and Soleure, over which are appointed Schultherſzen or juſticiaries, and Neufchatel and Geneva. The democratical form of government prevails in the ſix cantons of Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Glarus, and Appenzell, which are under the direction of Landammans; as alſo, though with ſome variation in the Griſons and the Valais, but in all, every male of the age of ſixteen has a vote; with reſpect to their military eſtabliſhment, the only regular forces here, are thoſe of the garriſons of Zurich, Bern, Bâle, Geneva, and Aarburg; but every burgher, peaſant, and ſubject is diligently to exerciſe himſelf in the uſe of arms, to appear on the ſtated days for ſhooting at a mark, to furniſh himſelf with proper clothing, accoutrements, powder and ball, to be always ready for the defence of his country, and punctually to comply with every article of war. Swiſſerland is well provided with arſenals, particularly at Bern, but the only fortified places in it are Geneva, Soleure, Zurich, Bern, Bâle, and Aarburg. The Switſers engage in the ſervice of foreign princes and ſtates, either merely as guards, or as marching regiments: in the latter caſe the government permits the enliſting volunteers, though only for ſuch ſtates as they are in alliance, or have entered into a previous agreement with; and no ſubject is to be forced into foreign ſervice, nor even to be enliſted, without the concurrence of the magiſtracy. All the advantages ariſing to the regencies from theſe levies, are uſually only an annual ſubſidy paid by the ſtate in whoſe favour the levies are thus granted; and perhaps a promiſe of reciprocal aid when neceſſary. A public benefit, however, attending this cuſtom, is that theſe men returning home after a long ſervice abroad, are a great improvement to the ſtanding militia of their country. The Proteſtant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Bâle, and Schaffhauſen. The Roman Catholic cantons are Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg and Soleure. The mixed are Glarus and Appenzel. The confederates are the abbot of St. Gall and the Valas, Roman Catholic. The Griſons, towns of Geneva, St. Gall, Bienne, Mulhauſen, and Neuchâtel, Proteſtants; and biſhopric of Bâle, mixed. The independent ſtates under the protection of the ſtates or the allies are Geriſau, Engelberg, and Kapperſchwiel, Roman Catholics; and Haldenſtein, Proteſtants. The ſubjects are Baden, Morat, Granſon, Echalen, Orbe, Schwartzenburg, Werdenberg, and Bienne, Proteſtants. The free bailiwicks, Utznach, Gaſter, the Italian bailiwicks, Roman Catholics; and the Thurgau, Rheinthal, Sargans, and Tockenburg, mixed.

SWOJANOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 9 miles SE. Politzka.

SWORDS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin: 7 miles N. Dublin.

SYA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 13 miles SW. Linkioping.

SYBERG or *Siegberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark. At this place anciently ſtood the ſtrong citadel of the Saxons, named *Sigeburg* or *Syburg*, at the confluence of the Ruhr and Lennl; and which was taken for the firſt time by Charlemagne, in the year 772; as alſo, in the year 775, for the ſecond time, and defended againſt the inroads of the Saxons. It was wholly deſtroyed in the year 1287: 3 miles SW. Schwiert.

SYBILHEAD, a cape on the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: 8 miles WNW. Dingle. *Long*. 10. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 11. N.

SYEKE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: 16 miles NW. Hoya.

SYDAPOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 24 miles SW. Nellore.

SYDERVELT, a town of Guelderland: 6 miles W. Culemburg.

**SYDNEY BAY**, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Norfolk Iſland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 168. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 29. 5. N.

**SYDNEY COVE**, a creek or harbour within Port Jackſon, on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. In this creek is the ſettlement appointed for tranſported convicts. A town is erected here, with houſes for the governor and deputy governor; and metals of various kinds abound in the neighbouring ſoil, and on the very ſpot. The cove lies open to the north-eaſt, and is continued in a ſouth-weſt direction, for near a thouſand yards, gradually decreaſing from the breadth of 1400 feet, till it terminates in a point, where it receives a ſmall ſtream of freſh water. The anchorage extends 2000 feet up the cove, and has ſoundings in general of four fathom near the ſhore, and five, ſix, or ſeven near the middle of the channel. It is perfectly ſecure from all winds: and for a conſiderable way on both ſides, ſhips can lie cloſe to the ſhore; nor are there any rocks or ſhallows to render the navigation dangerous. *Long*. 159. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 32. 53. S.

SYENE, a city of Egypt, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Nile. This town is celebrated for the firſt attempt, to aſcertain the meaſure of the circumference of the earth, by Eratoſthenes, a native of Cyrene, who about the year 276 before Chriſt, was invited from Athens to Alexandria by Ptolemy Euergetes: near it, on a ſmall iſland on the Nile, anciently called *Elephantina*, is a temple of Cnuphis ſtill ſtanding, very little injured; here was likewiſe a Nilometer, but this is not now to be diſcovered. In this town, which was ſituated under the tropic, according to the report of Strabo, a well was ſunk which marked the ſummer ſolſtice, and the day was known when the ſtile of the ſun-dial caſt no ſhadow at noon: at that inſtant the vertical ſun darted his rays to the bottom of the well, and his image was reflected on the water. Syene is at preſent a miſerable place, with a ſmall fort, commanded by an aga of the Janiſſaries: the remains of the ancient town are on an eminence to the ſouth. Columns and pillars of granite ſcattered here and there denote its ſituation. Here is an ancient building, perhaps the obſervatory of the ancient Egyptians: 375 miles S. from Cairo. *Long*. 49. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 24. 0. N.

SYER, a river which riſes about two leagues to the north of Thionville, and runs into the Moſelle, near Waſſerbillich.

SYL, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Danuba, 16 miles S. Krajova.

SYL, a town of Walachia: 28 miles SSW. Brancovan.

SYLT, an iſland of Denmark, in the northern ſea, about 12 miles from the weſt coaſt of the duchy of Sleſwick, of a very irregular form; about 40 miles in circumference, but in no part above two from the ſea. *Long*. 8. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 54. 55. N.

SYMARD, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans: 1¼ league N. Louhans, and 4½ E. Châlons-ſur-Saône.

SYNAGOOAN, an abby of Walachia: 12 miles N. Bucchareſt.

SYNDELEDFIOERD, a gulf or bay in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway: 40 miles NNW. Chriſtianſand.

SYNDER HEAD, a cape of Denmark, on the eaſt coaſt of the duchy of Sleſwick. *Long*. 9. 39. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 11. N.

SYR, or *Zur*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut: 184 miles E. Amanzirifdin.

SYRA, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. It is mountainous, but produces plenty of barley, wine, figs, cotton, and olives; as alſo good wheat. The air is moiſt and cooler than in the neighbouring iſlands. The inhabitants, a few Greek families excepted, are Roman Catholics. The town of Syra is built round a little ſteep mountain; between it and the harbour may be ſeen the remains of grand buildings, which made a part of the ancient city of Syros: 12 miles S. Andros. *Long*. 42. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 27. N.

SYRACUSA, a ſea-port town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto, and formerly a ſuperb city, and flouriſhing republic; but war, tyranny, and earthquakes have nearly deſtroyed it. Of four grand quarters of which the city was compoſed, only one, Ortygia, which was the ſmalleſt, now remains: the other parts are covered with ruins, intermixed with vineyards, fields, and gardens. It is however the ſee of a biſhop, and has a good harbour. In the year 1735, it was taken by the Spaniards: 71 miles S. Meſſina, and 115 SE. Palermo. *Long*. 39. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. 5. N.

SYRAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 4 miles NNW. Plauen.

SYRE, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: 24 miles NW. Chriſtianſand.

SYRE, a lake of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: 30 miles NNW. Chriſtianſand.

SYRE, a river of Norway, which runs into the North Sea: 20 miles SW. Syre.

SYRIA, a province of Aſiatic Turkey; this name is given to the whole ſpace contained between two lines drawn, the one from Alexandretta to the Euphrates, and the other from Gaza, in the deſert of Arabia; bounded on the eaſt by this deſert, and on the weſt by the Mediterranean: the Arabians call it *Barr el Sham*. This country is, in ſome meaſure, onl a chain of mountains, which diſtribute themſelves, in various direction from one leading branch; and ſuch, in fact, is the appearance it preſent whether we approach it from the ſide of the ſea, or by the immenſe plai of the deſert. Theſe mountains, as they vary their levels and ſituation are alſo greatly changed in their form and appearance. Between Alexandretta and the Orontes, the firs, larches, oaks, box-trees, laurels, yew and myrtles, with which they abound, give them an air of livelineſs whic delights the traveller. On ſome declivities, he even meets with cottage environed with fig-trees and vineyards; and the ſight of theſe repays th fatigue he has endured on a road which, by rugged paths, leads him fro the bottom of vallies to the tops of hills, and from the tops of hills to th bottoms of vallies. The inferior branches, which extend to the northward of Aleppo, on the contrary, preſent nothing but bare rocks, without verdure or earth. To the ſouth of Antioch, and on the ſea-coaſt, th hill ſides are proper for the cultivation of tobacco, olives, and vines; but on the ſide of the deſert, the ſummits and declivities of this chain are almoſt one continued ſeries of white rocks. Towards Lebanon, the mountains are lofty, but are covered, in many places, with as much earth as fi them for cultivation, by induſtry and labour. There, amid the crags o the rocks, may be ſeen, the no very magnificent remains of the boaſte cedars; but a much greater number of firs, oaks, brambles, mulberry trees, figs, and vines. As we leave the country of the Druſes, the mountains are no longer ſo high, nor ſo rugged, but become fitter for tillage they riſe again to the ſouth eaſt of Mount Carmel, are covered with wood and afford very pleaſant proſpects: but, as we advance towards Judea, the loſe their verdure, their vallies grow narrower, they become dry and ſtony and terminate at the Dead Sea in a pile of deſolate rocks, full of precipice and caverns, while to the weſt of Jordan, and the lake, another chain o rocks, ſtill higher, and more rugged, preſents a ſtill more gloomy proſpect and announces, afar off, the entrance of the deſert, and the end of th habitable lands. It is an opinion pretty generally received, that Syria i a very hot country; but it will be neceſſary to make ſeveral diſtinctions firſt, on account of the difference of latitude, which, from one extremit to the other, is not leſs than ſix degrees: ſecondly, from the natural diviſion of the country into low and flat, and high and mountainous, whic diviſion occaſions a ſtill more ſenſible difference; for, while Reaumur' thermometer ſtands at 25 and 26 degrees upon the coaſt, it hardly riſes t 20 or 21 among the mountains. Syria unites different climates under th ſame ſky, and collects, within a narrow compaſs, pleaſures and production which nature has elſewhere diſperſed at great diſtances of times and place In France, for inſtance, ſeaſons are ſeparated by months, there, we ma ſay, they are only ſeparated by hours. If Saide or Tripoli are incommoded by the heats of July, at the diſtance of ſix hours the neighbourin mountains are in the temperature of March; or, on the other hand, i chilled by the froſts of December at Beſharrai, a day's journey brings th traveller back to the coaſt, amid the flowers of May. In ſpite of the barbariſm of a government which is an enemy to all induſtry and improvement, we are aſtoniſhed at the variety this province affords: beſides wheat rye, barley, beans, and the cotton-plant, which is cultivated every where we find a multitude of uſeful and agreeable productions, appropriated t different ſituations. Paleſtine abounds in ſeſamum, from which oil is procured, and doura as good as that of Egypt. Maize thrives in the light ſoi of Balbek, and even rice is cultivated with ſucceſs. They have lately begun to plant ſugar-canes in the gardens of Saide and of Bairout, and they find them equal to thoſe of the Delta. Indigo grows, without cultivating on the banks of the Jordan, and only requires care to make it of an excellent quality. The hill ſides of Latakia produce tobacco, which is th principal article of its commerce with Damietta and Cairo: this is no cultivated throughout all the mountains. As for the trees, the olive-tre of Provence grows at Antioch and Ramla to the height of the beech; th white mulberry-tree conſtitutes the wealth of the whole country of th Druſes, by the beautiful ſilks which are produced on it, while the vine ſupported on poles, or winding round the oaks, ſupplies grapes which afford red and white wines, that might rival thoſe of Bourdeaux. Gaza produces dates and pomegranates; Tripoli affords oranges; Bairout figs an bananas, not inferior to thoſe of St. Domingo; Aleppo enjoys the excluſive advantage of producing piſtachios; and Damaſcus of poſſeſſing a the fruits known in the milder climates of Europe. On the mountain and in all elevated plains which ſtretch to the eaſtward, the air is light pure, and dry; while on the coaſt, and eſpecially from Alexandretta t Jaffa, it is moiſt and heavy, and exceedingly unwholeſome. In the cour of a whole ſummer, few clouds are ſeen, and ſtill leſs rain, which only begins about the end of October, and then is neither long nor plentiful: th huſbandmen wiſh for it to ſow what they call their winter-crop, that i their wheat and barley. In December and January the rain becomes mor frequent and heavier, and ſnow often falls in the higher country: it ſometimes rains alſo in March and April; and the huſbandman avails himſe of it for his ſummer crop of ſeſamum, doura, tobacco, cotton, beans, an water-melons. The remainder of the year is uniform, and drought

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more frequently complained of than too much wet. Within 2500 years we may reckon ten invaſions which have introduced into that country a ſucceſſion of foreign nations: firſt, the Aſſyrians of Nineveh, who paſſing the Euphrates about the year 750 before the Chriſtian æra, within ſixty years, obtained poſſeſſion of almoſt the whole country lying to the north of Judea; next the Chaldeæans of Babylon, who having deſtroyed the power on which they were dependant, ſucceeded, as by hereditary right, to its poſſeſſions, and completed the conqueſt of Spria, except only the Iſle of Tyre. The Chaldæans were followed by the Perſians under Cyrus, and the Perſians by the Macedonians, under Alexander. It then ſeemed as if Syria was about to ceaſe being a vaſſal to foreign powers, and to obtain a diſtinct and independent government, according to the natural right of every country; but the people, who found in the Seleucidæ only cruel deſpots and oppreſſors, ſeeing themſelves reduced to the neceſſity of bearing ſome yoke, preferred the lighteſt; and Syria, yielding to the arms of Pompey, became a province of the Roman empire. Five centuries after, when the ſons of Theodoſius divided their immenſe patrimony, this country changed the capital to which it was to appertain, without changing its maſters, and was annexed to the empire of Conſtantinople: ſuch was its ſituation, when, in the year 622, the Arabian tribes, collected under the banners of Mahomet, ſeized, or rather laid it waſte. Since that period, torn to pieces by the civil wars of the Fatemites and the Ommiades, wreſted from the califs by their rebellious governors, taken from them by the Turkmen ſoldiery, invaded by the European cruſaders, retaken by the Mamlukes of Egypt, and ravaged by Tamerlane and his Tartars, it has, at length, fallen into the hands of the Ottoman Turks, who have been its maſters near three centuries. The inhabitants may be divided into three principal claſſes: the poſterity of the people conquered by the Arabs, that is, the Greeks of the Lower Empire; the poſterity of the Arabian conquerors; the preſent ruling people, the Ottoman Turks; of theſe three claſſes the former muſt be again ſubdivided, in conſequence of ſeveral diſtinctions which have taken place among them. The Greeks, then, muſt be divided into Greeks Proper, vulgarly called Schiſmatics, or ſeparated from the Romiſh communion. Latin Greeks reunited to that communion. Maronites or Greeks of the ſect of the monk Maron, formerly independent of the two communions, but at preſent united to the latter. The Arabs muſt be divided into the proper deſcendants of the conquerors, who have greatly intermixed their blood, and are conſiderably the moſt numerous; Motoualis, diſtinguiſhed from theſe by their religion; the Druſes, diſtinct likewiſe from the ſame reaſon; the Anſarians, who are alſo deſcended from the Arabs. To theſe people, who are the cultivators and ſettled inhabitants of Syria, muſt ſtill be added three other wandering tribes, or paſtors, viz. the Turkmen, the Curds, and the Bedouin Arabs: ſuch are the different races diſperſed over the country, between the ſea and the deſert, from Gaza to Alexandretta. In this enumeration, it is remarkable that the ancient inhabitants have no remaining repreſentative; their diſtinguiſhing character is loſt and confounded in that of the Greeks; who, in fact, by a continued reſidence from the days of Alexander, have had a ſufficient time entirely to take place of the ancient people; the country alone, and a few traits of manners and cuſtoms, preſerve the veſtiges of diſtant ages. Syria is divided into five governments, or pachalics, viz. the pachalic of Aleppo, Tripoli, Damaſcus, Acre, and Paleſtine: the whole of which is, by a modern traveller, computed to bring into the Grand Signior's treaſury the ſum of 312,500l. ſterling. All the troops of the five pachalics united, amount to no more than 5700 men.

SZACK, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 24 miles S. Minſk.

SZADECK, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia: 22 miles NE. Siradia.

SZALGEN, a ſmall iſland in the Black Sea, oppoſite the mouth of the Danube. *Long.* 48. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 20. N.

SZAMOSFALVA, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Samos: 1 mile N. Coloſvar. *Long.* 40. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 18. N.

SZAMOSVIVAR, ſee *Samoſvivar.*

SZASY, a town of Hungary: 4 miles ESE. Schemnitz.

SZEBEN, a town of Hungary, on the river Tareza. In the year 1604, this town was taken by the troops of count Botſkay, and in the year 1663 by the Turks: 30 miles N. Caſchau, and 48 NW. Ungvar.

SZEBENY, ſee *Hermenſtadt.*

SZEGED, ſee *Zegedin.*

SZEKELY, or *Szekely-hid,* a town of Hungary, formerly a fortification. In the year 1660, it held out againſt the Tranſylvanian peaſants; in 1664, it was ſurrendered by the Imperial garriſon to the Tranſylvanian prince, Abaffi; but in the enſuing year it was diſmantled: 7 miles NNW. St. Job, and 18 ESE. Debreczyn.

SZEKZARD, a town of Hungary, on the river Sarvitz, with a caſtle; celebrated for its wine: 18 miles NE. Funfkirchen, and 27 E. Ziget.

SZELITZE, a town of Hungary, near which is a large and celebrated cavern, which is ſaid to be extremely cold in ſummer, and on the contrary, to be hot in winter: a rather wonderful account has been given of the different effects of the heat and cold, which Dr. Townſon, a late traveller into Hungary, ſeems not willing to give credit to: about 5 miles W. Caſchau.

SZERBESTI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 52 miles SW. Jaſſy.

SZEREGNYE, a town of Hungary: 12 miles N. Munkacz, and 12 S. Ungvar.

SZERWENTY, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 16 miles SE. Wilkomierz.

SZINYE, a town of Hungary: 14 miles E. Caſchau.

SZITES, a town of Tranſylvania: 4 miles W. Scheſburg.

SZITTKEMEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 14 miles E. Goldapp.

SZOBOTISZA, a town of Hungary, on the river Marſch: 32 miles W. Topoltzan.

SZOMOLNOK, ſee *Schmolnitz.*

SZOMUS, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Siret, near Dobrata, in Moldavia.

SZREBERNTK, a town of Boſnia: 36 miles NNW. Zwornik.

SZREDITS, a town of Croatia: 16 miles E. Carlſtadt.

SZTROPKO, a town of Hungary: 28 miles ESE. Palotza.

SZULGO, a caſtle of Hungary: 5 miles E. Boleſko.

SZYATY, a town of Lithuania, in the Palatinate of Troki: 48 miles NNW. Troki.

SZYDLOW, a town of Samogitia: 8 miles NNE. Roſienne.

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TA, a town and fortreſs of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 650 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 18. N.

TA, a river of China, which runs into the Eaſt Sea. *Long.* 139. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 55. N.

TA LOUGH, a lake near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which receives ſeveral rivers, but having no outlet overflows the country, if not prevented, by cutting away the bank near the ſea, and ſoon fills up again: 3 miles NW. Carnſore Point, and 9 SSE. Wexford.

TAAFF, ſee *Tave.*

TAAFINGE, an iſland of Denmark, about 16 miles in circumference, ſituated between the iſland of Funen and Langeland, with a town of the ſame name.

TAAIF, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas, ſituated upon a lofty mountain, in ſo agreeable a country, that the Arabs compare its environs to thoſe of Damaſcus and Sana. This city ſupplies Jidda and Mecca with excellent fruits, particularly raiſins, and carries on a conſiderable trade in almonds, which grow in great plenty in its territories: 60 miles SE. Mecca.

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TAAWIRRY, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. There are two ſituated within the reef of the iſland of Otaheite, and on the eaſt ſide of the main iſland. Within theſe iſlands there is anchorage within the reef that ſurrounds them. The French veſſels under the command of M. Bougainville lay here. The name of the other iſland is Boourou.

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**SYDNEY BAY**, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Norfolk Iſland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 168. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 5. N.

**SYDNEY COVE**, a creek or harbour within Port Jackſon, on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. In this creek is the ſettlement appointed for tranſported convicts. A town is erected here, with houſes for the governor and deputy governor; and metals of various kinds abound in the neighbouring ſoil, and on the very ſpot. The cove lies open to the north-eaſt, and is continued in a ſouth-weſt direction, for near a thouſand yards, gradually decreaſing from the breadth of 1400 feet, till it terminates in a point, where it receives a ſmall ſtream of freſh water. The anchorage extends 2000 feet up the cove, and has ſoundings in general of four fathom near the ſhore, and five, ſix, or ſeven near the middle of the channel. It is perfectly ſecure from all winds: and for a conſiderable way on both ſides, ſhips can lie cloſe to the ſhore; nor are there any rocks or ſhallows to render the navigation dangerous. *Long.* 159. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 53. S.

**SYENE**, a city of Egypt, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Nile. This town is celebrated for the firſt attempt, to aſcertain the meaſure of the circumference of the earth, by Eratoſthenes, a native of Cyrene, who about the year 276 before Chriſt, was invited from Athens to Alexandria by Ptolemy Euergetes: near it, on a ſmall iſland on the Nile, anciently called *Elephantina*, is a temple of Cnuphis ſtill ſtanding, very little injured; here was likewiſe a Nilometer, but this is not now to be diſcovered. In this town, which was ſituated under the tropic, according to the report of Strabo, a well was ſunk which marked the ſummer ſolſtice, and the day was known when the ſtile of the ſun-dial caſt no ſhadow at noon: at that inſtant the vertical ſun darted his rays to the bottom of the well, and his image was reflected on the water. Syene is at preſent a miſerable place, with a ſmall fort, commanded by an aga of the Janiſſaries: the remains of the ancient town are on an eminence to the ſouth. Columns and pillars of granite ſcattered here and there denote its ſituation. Here is an ancient building, perhaps the obſervatory of the ancient Egyptians: 375 miles S. from Cairo. *Long.* 49. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 0. N.

**SYER**, a river which riſes about two leagues to the north of Thionville, and runs into the Moſelle, near Waſſerbillich.

**SYL**, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Danuba, 16 miles S. Krajova.

**SYL**, a town of Walachia: 28 miles SSW. Brancovan.

**SYLT**, an iſland of Denmark, in the northern ſea, about 12 miles from the weſt coaſt of the duchy of Sleſwick, of a very irregular form; about 40 miles in circumference, but in no part above two from the ſea. *Long.* 8. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 55. N.

**SYMARD**, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louhans: 1¾ league N. Louhans, and 4½ E. Châlons-ſur-Saône.

**SYNAGOOAN**, an abby of Walachia: 12 miles N. Bucchareſt.

**SYNDELEDFIOERD**, a gulf or bay in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway: 40 miles NNW. Chriſtianſand.

**SYNDER HEAD**, a cape of Denmark, on the eaſt coaſt of the duchy of Sleſwick. *Long.* 9. 39. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 11. N.

**SYR**, or *Zur*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut: 184 miles E. Amanzirifdin.

**SYRA**, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. It is mountainous, but produces plenty of barley, wine, figs, cotton, and olives; as alſo good wheat. The air is moiſt and cooler than in the neighbouring iſlands. The inhabitants, a few Greek families excepted, are Roman Catholics. The town of Syra is built round a little ſteep mountain; between it and the harbour may be ſeen the remains of grand buildings, which made a part of the ancient city of Syros: 12 miles S. Andros. *Long.* 42. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 27. N.

**SYRACUSA**, a ſea-port town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto, and formerly a ſuperb city, and flouriſhing republic; but war, tyranny, and earthquakes have nearly deſtroyed it. Of four grand quarters of which the city was compoſed, only one, Ortygia, which was the ſmalleſt, now remains: the other parts are covered with ruins, intermixed with vineyards, fields, and gardens. It is however the ſee of a biſhop, and has a good harbour. In the year 1735, it was taken by the Spaniards: 71 miles S. Meſſina, and 115 SE. Palermo. *Long.* 39. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 5. N.

**SYRAU**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 4 miles NNW. Plauen.

**SYRE**, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: 24 miles NW. Chriſtianſand.

**SYRE**, a lake of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: 30 miles NNW. Chriſtianſand.

**SYRE**, a river of Norway, which runs into the North Sea: 20 miles SW. Syre.

**SYRIA**, a province of Aſiatic Turkey; this name is given to the whole ſpace contained between two lines drawn, the one from Alexandretta to the Euphrates, and the other from Gaza, in the deſert of Arabia; bounded on the eaſt by this deſert, and on the weſt by the Mediterranean: the Arabians call it *Barr el Sham*. This country is, in ſome meaſure, onl a chain of mountains, which diſtribute themſelves, in various direction from one leading branch; and ſuch, in fact, is the appearance it preſent whether we approach it from the ſide of the ſea, or by the immenſe plai of the deſert. Theſe mountains, as they vary their levels and ſituatio are alſo greatly changed in their form and appearance. Between Alexandretta and the Orontes, the firs, larches, oaks, box-trees, laurels, yew and myrtles, with which they abound, give them an air of livelineſs whic delights the traveller. On ſome declivities, he even meets with cottage environed with fig-trees and vineyards; and the ſight of theſe repays th fatigue he has endured on a road which, by rugged paths, leads him fro the bottom of vallies to the tops of hills, and from the tops of hills to th bottoms of vallies. The inferior branches, which extend to the northward of Aleppo, on the contrary, preſent nothing but bare rocks, without verdure or earth. To the ſouth of Antioch, and on the ſea-coaſt, th hill ſides are proper for the cultivation of tobacco, olives, and vines; bu on the ſide of the deſert, the ſummits and declivities of this chain are almoſt one continued ſeries of white rocks. Towards Lebanon, the mountains are lofty, but are covered, in many places, with as much earth as fi them for cultivation, by induſtry and labour. There, amid the crags o the rocks, may be ſeen, the no very magnificent remains of the boaſte cedars; but a much greater number of firs, oaks, brambles, mulberry trees, figs, and vines. As we leave the country of the Druſes, the mountains are no longer ſo high, nor ſo rugged, but become fitter for tillage they riſe again to the ſouth-eaſt of Mount Carmel, are covered with wood and afford very pleaſant proſpects: but, as we advance towards Judea, th loſe their verdure, their vallies grow narrower, they become dry and ſtony and terminate at the Dead Sea in a pile of deſolate rocks, full of precipic and caverns, while to the weſt of Jordan, and the lake, another chain o rocks, ſtill higher, and more rugged, preſents a ſtill more gloomy proſpect and announces, afar off, the entrance of the deſert, and the end of th habitable lands. It is an opinion pretty generally received, that Syria i a very hot country; but it will be neceſſary to make ſeveral diſtinctions firſt, on account of the difference of latitude, which, from one extremit to the other, is not leſs than ſix degrees: ſecondly, from the natural diviſion of the country into low and flat, and high and mountainous, whic diviſion occaſions a ſtill more ſenſible difference; for, while Reaumur' thermometer ſtands at 25 and 26 degrees upon the coaſt, it hardly riſes t 20 or 21 among the mountains. Syria unites different climates under th ſame ſky, and collects, within a narrow compaſs, pleaſures and productions which nature has elſewhere diſperſed at great diſtances of times and places In France, for inſtance, ſeaſons are ſeparated by months, there, we ma ſay, they are only ſeparated by hours. If Saide or Tripoli are incommoded by the heats of July, at the diſtance of ſix hours the neighbourin mountains are in the temperature of March; or, on the other hand, i chilled by the froſts of December at Beſharrai, a day's journey brings th traveller back to the coaſt, amid the flowers of May. In ſpite of the barbariſm of a government which is an enemy to all induſtry and improvement, we are aſtoniſhed at the variety this province affords: beſides wheat rye, barley, beans, and the cotton-plant, which is cultivated every where we find a multitude of uſeful and agreeable productions, appropriated t different ſituations. Paleſtine abounds in ſeſamum, from which oil is procured, and doura as good as that of Egypt. Maize thrives in the light ſoi of Balbek, and even rice is cultivated with ſucceſs. They have lately begun to plant ſugar-canes in the gardens of Saide and of Bairout, and they find them equal to thoſe of the Delta. Indigo grows, without cultivating on the banks of the Jordan, and only requires care to make it of an excellent quality. The hill ſides of Latakia produce tobacco, which is th principal article of its commerce with Damietta and Cairo: this is no cultivated throughout all the mountains. As for the trees, the olive-tre of Provence grows at Antioch and Ramla to the height of the beech; th white mulberry-tree conſtitutes the wealth of the whole country of th Druſes, by the beautiful ſilks which are produced on it, while the vine ſupported on poles, or winding round the oaks, ſupplies grapes which afford red and white wines, that might rival thoſe of Bourdeaux. Gaza produces dates and pomegranates; Tripoli affords oranges; Bairout figs an bananas, not inferior to thoſe of St. Domingo; Aleppo enjoys the excluſive advantage of producing piſtachios; and Damaſcus of poſſeſſing a the fruits known in the milder climates of Europe. On the mountain and in all elevated plains which ſtretch to the eaſtward, the air is light pure, and dry; while on the coaſt, and eſpecially from Alexandretta t Jaffa, it is moiſt and heavy, and exceedingly unwholeſome. In the cour of a whole ſummer, few clouds are ſeen, and ſtill leſs rain, which only begins about the end of October, and then is neither long nor plentiful: th huſbandmen wiſh for it to ſow what they call their winter-crop, that i their wheat and barley. In December and January the rain becomes mo frequent and heavier, and ſnow often falls in the higher country: it ſometimes rains alſo in March and April; and the huſbandman avails himſe of it for his ſummer crop of ſeſamum, doura, tobacco, cotton, beans, a water-melons. The remainder of the year is uniform, and drought

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more frequently complained of than too much wet. Within 2500 years we may reckon ten invaſions which have introduced into that country a ſucceſſion of foreign nations: firſt, the Aſſyrians of Nineveh, who paſſing the Euphrates about the year 750 before the Chriſtian æra, within ſixty years, obtained poſſeſſion of almoſt the whole country lying to the north of Judea; next the Chaldeæans of Babylon, who having deſtroyed the power on which they were dependant, ſucceeded, as by hereditary right, to its poſſeſſions, and completed the conqueſt of Spria, except only the Iſle of Tyre. The Chaldæans were followed by the Perſians under Cyrus, and the Perſians by the Macedonians, under Alexander. It then ſeemed as if Syria was about to ceaſe being a vaſſal to foreign powers, and to obtain a diſtinct and independent government, according to the natural right of every country; but the people, who found in the Seleucidæ only cruel deſpots and oppreſſors, ſeeing themſelves reduced to the neceſſity of bearing ſome yoke, preferred the lighteſt; and Syria, yielding to the arms of Pompey, became a province of the Roman empire. Five centuries after, when the ſons of Theodoſius divided their immenſe patrimony, this country changed the capital to which it was to appertain, without changing its maſters, and was annexed to the empire of Conſtantinople: ſuch was its ſituation, when, in the year 622, the Arabian tribes, collected under the banners of Mahomet, ſeized, or rather laid it waſte. Since that period, torn to pieces by the civil wars of the Fatemites and the Ommiades, wreſted from the califs by their rebellious governors, taken from them by the Turkmen ſoldiery, invaded by the European cruſaders, retaken by the Mamlukes of Egypt, and ravaged by Tamerlane and his Tartars, it has, at length, fallen into the hands of the Ottoman Turks, who have been its maſters near three centuries. The inhabitants may be divided into three principal claſſes: the poſterity of the people conquered by the Arabs, that is, the Greeks of the Lower Empire; the poſterity of the Arabian conquerors; the preſent ruling people, the Ottoman Turks; of theſe three claſſes the former muſt be again ſubdivided, in conſequence of ſeveral diſtinctions which have taken place among them. The Greeks, then, muſt be divided into Greeks Proper, vulgarly called Schiſmatics, or ſeparated from the Romiſh communion. Latin Greeks reunited to that communion. Maronites or Greeks of the ſect of the monk Maron, formerly independent of the two communions, but at preſent united to the latter. The Arabs muſt be divided into the proper deſcendants of the conquerors, who have greatly intermixed their blood, and are conſiderably the moſt numerous; Motoualis, diſtinguiſhed from theſe by their religion; the Druſes, diſtinct likewiſe from the ſame reaſon; the Anſarians, who are alſo deſcended from the Arabs. To theſe people, who are the cultivators and ſettled inhabitants of Syria, muſt ſtill be added three other wandering tribes, or paſtors, viz. the Turkmen, the Curds, and the Bedouin Arabs: ſuch are the different races diſperſed over the country, between the ſea and the deſert, from Gaza to Alexandretta. In this enumeration, it is remarkable that the ancient inhabitants have no remaining repreſentative; their diſtinguiſhing character is loſt and confounded in that of the Greeks; who, in fact, by a continued reſidence from the days of Alexander, have had a ſufficient time entirely to take place of the ancient people; the country alone, and a few traits of manners and cuſtoms, preſerve the veſtiges of diſtant ages. Syria is divided into five governments, or pachalics, viz. the pachalic of Aleppo, Tripoli, Damaſcus, Acre, and Paleſtine: the whole of which is, by a modern traveller, computed to bring into the Grand Signior's treaſury the ſum of 312,500l. ſterling. All the troops of the five pachalics united, amount to no more than 5700 men.

**SZACK**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: 24 miles S. Minſk.

**SZADECK**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia: 22 miles NE. Siradia.

**SZALGEN**, a ſmall iſland in the Black Sea, oppoſite the mouth of the Danube. *Long.* 48. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 20. N.

**SZAMOSFALVA**, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Samos: 1 mile N. Coloſvar. *Long.* 40. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 18. N.

**SZAMOSVIVAR**, ſee *Samoſvivar.*

**SZASY**, a town of Hungary: 4 miles ESE. Schemnitz.

**SZEBEN**, a town of Hungary, on the river Tareza. In the year 1604, this town was taken by the troops of count Botſkay, and in the year 1663 by the Turks: 30 miles N. Caſchau, and 48 NW. Ungvar.

**SZEBENY**, ſee *Hermenſtadt.*

**SZEGED**, ſee *Zegedin.*

**SZEKELY**, or *Szekely-hid*, a town of Hungary, formerly a fortification. In the year 1660, it held out againſt the Tranſylvanian peaſants; in 1664, it was ſurrendered by the Imperial garriſon to the Tranſylvanian prince, Abaffi; but in the enſuing year it was diſmantled: 7 miles NNW. St. Job, and 18 ESE. Debreczyn.

**SZEKZARD**, a town of Hungary, on the river Sarvitz, with a caſtle; celebrated for its wine: 18 miles NE. Funfkirchen, and 27 E. Ziget.

**SZELITZE**, a town of Hungary, near which is a large and celebrated cavern, which is ſaid to be extremely cold in ſummer, and on the contrary, to be hot in winter: a rather wonderful account has been given of the different effects of the heat and cold, which Dr. Townſon, a late traveller into Hungary, ſeems not willing to give credit to: about 5 miles W. Caſchau.

**SZERBESTI**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 52 miles SW. Jaſſy.

**SZEREGNYE**, a town of Hungary: 12 miles N. Munkacz, and 12 S. Ungvar.

**SZERWENTY**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 16 miles SE. Wilkomierz.

**SZINYE**, a town of Hungary: 14 miles E. Caſchau.

**SZITES**, a town of Tranſylvania: 4 miles W. Scheſburg.

**SZITTKEMEN**, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 14 miles E. Goldapp.

**SZOBOTISZA**, a town of Hungary, on the river Marſch: 32 miles W. Topoltzan.

**SZOMOLNOK**, ſee *Schmolnitz.*

**SZOMUS**, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Siret, near Dobrata, in Moldavia.

**SZREBERNTK**, a town of Boſnia: 36 miles NNW. Zwornik.

**SZREDITS**, a town of Croatia: 16 miles E. Carlſtadt.

**SZTROPKO**, a town of Hungary: 28 miles ESE. Palotza.

**SZULGO**, a caſtle of Hungary: 5 miles E. Boleſko.

**SZYATY**, a town of Lithuania, in the Palatinate of Troki: 48 miles NNW. Troki.

**SZYDLOW**, a town of Samogitia: 8 miles NNE. Roſienne.

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**TA**, a town and fortreſs of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 650 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 18. N.

**TA**, a river of China, which runs into the Eaſt Sea. *Long.* 139. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 55. N.

**TA LOUGH**, a lake near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which receives ſeveral rivers, but having no outlet overflows the country, if not prevented, by cutting away the bank near the ſea, and ſoon fills up again: 3 miles NW. Carnſore Point, and 9 SSE. Wexford.

**TAAFF**, ſee *Tave.*

**TAAFINGE**, an iſland of Denmark, about 16 miles in circumference, ſituated between the iſland of Funen and Langeland, with a town of the ſame name.

**TAAIF**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas, ſituated upon a lofty mountain, in ſo agreeable a country, that the Arabs compare its environs to thoſe of Damaſcus and Sana. This city ſupplies Jidda and Mecca with excellent fruits, particularly raiſins, and carries on a conſiderable trade in almonds, which grow in great plenty in its territories: 60 miles SE. Mecca.

**TAAS**, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, which owes its foundation to the tomb of a ſaint, who, according to tradition, was king of the country. It ſtands at the foot of a fertile hill, called *Sabber*: it is encompaſſed with a wall between ſixteen and thirty feet thick, and flanked with ſeveral towers. The fortreſs of Kahhre ſtands in the circuit of the wall: its walls are faced with burnt bricks, but within conſiſt of bricks which, inſtead of being burnt, have been only dried in the ſun. This city has only two gates; and each of theſe is after the Arabic faſhion, fortified with three towers: only two of them are in a condition to bear cannons. When Mr. Niebuhr ſaw it, the garriſon, at this time, conſiſted of 600 men: 48 miles ENE. Mocha. *Long.* 44. 10. E Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 35. N.

**TAAWIRRY**, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. There are two ſituated within the reef of the iſland of Otaheite, and on the eaſt ſide of the main iſland. Within theſe iſlands there is anchorage within the reef that ſurrounds them. The French veſſels under the command of M. Bougainville lay here. The name of the other iſland is Boourou.

**TAB**, a river of Perſia, which ſeparates the province of Chuſiſtan from the province of Farſiſtan, and runs into the Perſian Gulf, near Chiniz.

**TABA**, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt.

**TABAGO**, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Mexico; about three miles long, and two broad. It is mountainous, and on the north ſide the high land declines with a gentle deſcent to the ſea. Near the ſtrand the ſoil is a black mould, and deep, but towards the top of the mountain ſtrong and dry. The north ſide of the iſland makes a very pleaſant appearance, and ſeems to be a garden of fruit-trees, incloſed within others of the foreſt kind. The principal products are plantains and bananas, which grow very well from the foot to the middle of the mountain; but thoſe near the top are ſmall, as wanting moiſture. There was formerly a ſmall town near the ſea, on the north ſide of the iſland; but it was ruined by the privateers that then frequented thoſe ſeas. Before it is a good road, about a mile from the ſhore, where ſhips may ride very ſafely in 16 or 18 fathom water: 6 leagues S. Panama. *Long.* 82. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

TABAGUILLA, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near Tabago.

*Tabanié*, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile: 6 miles SW. Manſora.

TABANKA, or *Tabarca*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, ſituated on the north coaſt, at the mouth of the Zaine, of which little but ruins are exiſting, and a ſmall garriſon: 60 miles NW. Tunis.

TABARA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 14 miles N. Zamora.

TABARCA, or *Tabaquer*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Africa, at the mouth of the river Zaine, which ſeparates Algiers from Tunis. The Lomellines, a noble Genoeſe family, have been in poſſeſſion of the little iſland that lies before Tabarca, at the mouth of the Zaine, ever ſince the time of the famous Andrea Doria, to whom the Tuniſeans gave it, with the ſolemn conſent of the grand ſignior, in ranſom for one of their princes, whom Andrea had taken captive. This place is defended by a ſmall caſtle, well armed, and in good order, and protected the coral-fiſhery, which was carried on in theſe ſeas. But, in the year 1740, that monſter of princes, Ally Baſhaw, the reigning king of Tunis, took it by treachery from the Genoeſe; and, contrary to all juſtice, and the right of nations, put ſome of them to the ſword; and the reſt, to the number of 300 or 400, he carried into captivity. *Long.* 9. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 55. N.

TABARIA, or *Taberayan*, anciently *Tiberias*, a town of Paleſtine, ſituated on the weſt bank of a lake, called in the ſcriptures the *Lake of Genneſareth*, and the Sea of Tiberias, and at the foot of a high and ſharp mountain; ſurrounded with walls except towards the water: this town was built by Herod Antipas, to the honour of Tiberius, and was long the capital of Galilee, and after the deſtruction of Jeruſalem for ſome time the reſidence of the high-prieſt. This city Herod was obliged to people moſtly with Galileans and ſtrangers, becauſe it being built on a ground which was full of ſepulchres, the going over which pollutes the Jews ſeven whole days, he could hardly get any of that nation to ſettle there, though he endowed it with conſiderable privileges, and gave its inhabitants the greateſt encouragement, viz. land to ſome, houſes to others, to take off their qualms of conſcience about treading on dead bodies. Near it are ſome warm baths. The Chriſtians have a church here, and the Jews a ſeminary: 50 miles NNE. Jeruſalem, and 70 SSW. Damaſcus.

TABAS, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 34 miles S. Degnizlu.

TABASCO, a province of North America, in the audience of Mexico, bounded on the north by the Gulf of Mexico, on the eaſt by the province of Yucatan, on the ſouth by Chiapa, and on the weſt by Guaxaca, about 100 miles in length, but narrow. The climate is not reckoned healthy, nor is the ſoil remarkable for its fertility. The inhabitants, however, have good farms well-ſtocked with cattle, which ſell to good advantage. They have alſo great plenty of Indian corn and cocoa-nuts, which they ſend to Vera Cruz. Moſt of the country is flat and moiſt, has many marſhes and lakes, well ſtocked with fiſh. It rains nine months out of the twelve, ſo that the air is exceſſively damp; and in February, March, and April, remarkably hot, when infinite ſtorms of gnats and other inſects are produced. The coaſt, from the beginning of September to the end of March, is ſubject to tempeſtuous northerly winds, which render ſailing dangerous during that ſeaſon. The Spaniards brought hither vines, lemon, orange, and fig-trees, which all thrive here very well. Here are large thickets of mangroves and bamboos, and woods of cedar, Braſil-wood, &c. frequented by lions, tigers, wild bears, and deer. They have great number of rabbits, apes, and ſquirrels, with the common fruits of America; and three or four harveſts of maize in a year; beſides rice, barley, and all ſorts of garden-herbs, different ſpecies of European fowls, and others to us unknown.

TABASCO, a river of North America, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 75. 52. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 15. N. on the banks of this river are ſome of the largeſt cabbage and cotton-trees ſuppoſed in the world.

TABASCO, a town of North America, and capital of the province to which it gives name, called alſo by the Spaniards *Nueſtra Sennora de la Vittoria*, from a great victory obtained here by Cortez, on his firſt arrival. It ſtands on an iſland at the mouth of the river Grijalva which divides itſelf, near the ſea, into two branches, of which the weſtern falls into the river Tabaſco, which riſes in the mountains of Chiapa; and the other continues its courſe till within four leagues of the ſea, where it ſubdivide and ſeparates the iſland above-mentioned from the continent. Near it a plains, which abound with cattle and other animals, particularly the moun tain-cow, ſo called from its reſembling that animal, and feeding on a ſo of moſs found on the trees near great rivers. The iſland of Tabaſco, o which the town of that name is built, is about 12 leagues long, and 2 broad. The town is not very large, but well built, and conſiderably en riched by conſtant reſort of merchants and tradeſmen at Chriſtmas. *Long* 76. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 40. N.

TABBAY, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, near the eaſt coa of the Iſland of Skye. *Long.* 2. 37. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 15. N.

TABERG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, ſituate near a mountain of the ſame name, which abounds in iron-ore: 8 mile S. Jonkioping.

TABERISTAN, a province of Perſia, forming a part of Mezanderan ſee *Mezanderan*.

TABERNAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 15 mile NNE. Almeria.

TABEÑE, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Curdiſtan 50 miles ESE. Kerkuk.

TABEYRO, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 5 mile SE. St. Jago.

TABIANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 13 miles W. Parma

TABINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Bie laia: 40 miles S. Upha. *Long.* 74. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

TABLANATZ, a town of Iſtria: 24 miles NE. Pedena.

TABLE BAY, a bay of Africa, on the weſt coaſt of the ſouthern ex tremity where the fort and town of the Cape of Good Hope are ſituated

TABLE BAY, a bay on the North Atlantic Ocean, on the eaſt coaſt o Labrador. *Long.* 20. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

TABLE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt o Spitzbergen. *Long.* 20. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 80. 57. N.

TABLE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, one o the New Hebrides. *Long.* 167. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 38. S.

TABLE MOUNTAINS, mountains of the United States of America in North Carolina. *Long.* 81. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. N.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a mountain of Ireland, in the county o Wicklow: 15 miles W. Wicklow.

TABLE MOUNTAIN, a mountain of Africa, in the Cape of Goo Hope, ſo called from its flat ſummit; in fine weather viſible 10 leagues at ſea

TABLIER (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Roche-ſur-Yon: 2 league SSE. la Roche-ſur-Yon, and 3 NW. Luçon.

TABO, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt.

TABO DAGROU, a town of Africa, in the country of Quoja.

TABO DUNE, a ſeaport of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt: 30 league from Cape Palmas.

TABOA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the Mondego: 3 leagues S. Viſeu.

TABOGA, ſee *Tabago*.

TABOO, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of Fezzan.

TABOR, or *Hradiſtie Hory Tabor*, i. e. *The Camp of Mount Tabor*, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, founded by the Huſſites. Joh Ziſka having in the year 1420, fallen upon and plundered the town of Auſti attacked the citadel, which ſtood on a ſteep mountain near it, at that time calle *Klokotſta Hora*, which place he took, and there pitched his camp: after whic he cauſed the town of Auſti to be pulled down, and out of its ruins a cam of houſes to be erected, whence aroſe the town of Tabor, the very name o which denotes a camp: and from thence the Huſſites obtained the title o Taborzi, or Taborites. This by reaſon of its ſituation on a mountain and the river Luznice, is naturally ſtrong; being fortified in the ancien manner, with a ditch, walls, and bulwarks. The emperor Sigiſmun raiſed it to a royal borough. After his death, Albrecht of Auſtria at tempted in vain to take it. Rudolph II. made himſelf maſter of it b ſtratagem, in the year 1611; it was alſo taken in 1621, 1648, and 1744 10 miles NNE. Budweis, and 10 NNE. Bechin.

TABOR, a mountain of Paleſtine, mentioned in Scripture. This moun tain is of the figure of a broken cone, 800 or 1000 yards in height. Th ſummit is two-thirds of a league in circumference. Formerly it had a ci tadel, of which now only a few ſtones remain. From hence we diſcove to the ſouth, a ſeries of vallies and mountains, which extend as far as Je ruſalem; while, to the eaſt, the Vally of Jordan, and Lake Tabaria, appe as if under our feet; the lake ſeems as if incloſed in the crater of a volcan

TABORNOST, a town of Africa, in the country of Darah.

TABORO, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and weſte part of Principato Citra, on the confines of Lavora.

TABOROWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 1 miles WNW. Bialacerkiew.

*Tabué*, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: 9 miles SW. Menuf.

TABUK, a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine: 208 miles ESE. Jeruſalem.

TAB

TABY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 14 miles SE. Nordkioping.

TACALALPO, a town of North America, in the province of Tabaſco: 13 miles SW. Tabaſco.

TACAMES, or *Atacames*, a government or juriſdiction of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, ſituated to the north of Guayaquil, and weſt of the Andes. The country of this juriſdiction lay a long time uncultivated; and if not wholly, at leaſt the greateſt part of it unknown; for, after its conqueſt by Sebaſtian de Belalcazar, the peopling of it was neglected, either becauſe the Spaniards were more intent in regulating their conqueſts, than in improving what they had got, or becauſe the country did not ſeem to them ſo proper for a ſettlement as the ſierra or mountainous parts; or, perhaps, they judged it barren and unhealthy. Though the country of Tacames lay thus neglected, for ſome years after the introduction of the Chriſtian religion, and its inhabitants had performed homage to the king of Spain; yet the importance of making ſettlements here, and cultivating the ground for facilitating the commerce betwixt the province of Quito and the kingdom of Terra Firma, was not unknown, as thereby an end would be put to the inconveniences of carrying it on by the way of Guayaquil; which being a great circuit, the trade ſuffered in many particulars. In the year 1741, Don Pedro Vicente Maldonado laid open a direct communication betwixt Quito and the Rio de Las Eſmaraldas: and having verified his proceeding before the audiences, and obtained their approbation, he returned to Spain, where he was confirmed governor of that country, which, in 1747, was formally erected into a government, by the commiſſion then given to the above gentleman, who, by his ſkill and reſolution, had ſo well deſerved it. This government contains 20 towns, five of which are on the ſea coaſt, the others are inland. The inhabitants of the five towns are Spaniards, meſtizos, negroes, and caſts, which ſprung from theſe three ſpecies. Thoſe of the other 15 are in general Indians, having few Spaniards, mulattos, or negroes, amongſt them. With the ſpiritual concerns are inveſted 11 prieſts, who continually reſide in the great towns, and occaſionally viſit the others, where are chapels of eaſe. The temperature of Tacames is like that of Guayaquil, and accordingly produces the ſame kinds of vegetables, grains, and fruits, though ſome of them to much greater perfection; for, lying higher, it is not ſubject to the inundations, proceeding from ſwellings of rivers: and thus the cacao in its plantations and foreſts, having all the moiſture that plant delights in, without being drowned, is much ſuperior to the other in ſize, oilineſs, and delicacy of flavour. It likewiſe produces, in great abundance, vanillas, achote, ſarſaparilla, indigo; alſo a great deal of wax is made here; and the foreſts are ſo thick ſet with trees of a ſurpriſing bulk and loftineſs, as to be impenetrable; and theſe trees, as in the foreſt of Guayaquil, are of an infinite variety; ſome fitter for land work, others for naval uſes, and ſome excellent for both.

TACAMES BAY, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the coaſt of Peru. *Lat.* 1. 6. N.

TACAZZE, a river of Africa, and, next to the Nile, the largeſt in Abyſſinia. It riſes about 200 miles E. from Gondar, and joins the Nile at Ilak, in Nubia.

TACCHAR, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 23 miles S. Tourfan.

TACHAR-SEGHIN, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 50 miles S. Tourfan.

TACHAU, or *Tachow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen. In the year 1421, Ziſca beſieged it without ſucceſs, but in the year 1427, he took it by aſſault, and ſacked it. In the year 1431, the Germans beſieged it, with a numerous army; but on the Bohemians advancing to the relief of the place, they retired to Riſenberg: 22 miles S. Elnbogen, and 28 W. Pilſen.

TACHEMAL-ONDOUC, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 140. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 59. N.

TACHENS, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 5 miles long, and about 1 wide: 14 miles NW. Salzburg.

TA-CHOUI-CAO-HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 425 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 142. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 11. N.

TACKUMBREET, a town of Africa, or rather the ruins of a town, anciently called *Siga*, or *Sigeum*, and once the metropolis of Mauritania, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a river: 44 miles SW. Oran.

TA-CONG LO-CHE, a town of China, on the Iſle of Formoſa. *Long.* 137. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 22. N.

TA-COU, a river of China, in the province of Chang-tong, which runs into the Eaſt Sea: 7 miles ENE. Kiao.

TAC POU-CHAI, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 85 leagues SE. Laſſa.

TAC-POU NAI, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 80 leagues SE. Laſſa.

TAC-POUY-COUROU-NAMKIN, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 49 leagues SE. Laſſa.

TAC-POUY LAFOI, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 40 leagues SSE. Laſſa.

TAC-POY, a town of Aſia, and capital of a diſtrict, in the kingdom of Thibet: 126 miles SE. Laſſa, and 152 NNW. Ghergong. *Long.* 92. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 53. N.

TACSAI RAKI, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: about 12 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 106. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. N.

TACUBA, a town of North America, in the province of Mexico, ſituated to the north-weſt of the city of Mexico.

TACUMADARS, or *Tigumedes*, a town of Africa, in the country of Darah, the original country of the reigning ſheriffs of Morocco.

TACZLI, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube, near Kilia, in Beſſarabia.

TADAMERI, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 100 miles NE. Chittledroog, and 140 NNE. Seringapatam.

TADAPOOLY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore: 5 miles SE. Sattimungulum.

TADCASTER, a town of England, in the county of York, on the river Werf, with a weekly market on Thurſday; near it formerly was a caſtle: 9 miles SW. York, and 188 N. London.

TADCUL, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore: 6 miles SE. Caveripatam.

TADEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 14 miles E. Meldorp.

TADIVAN, or *Taduan*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, ſituated in a beautiful plain, in the midſt of ſprings, which deſcend from the neighbouring mountains: and planted with variety of the moſt excellent fruit-trees: 20 leagues S. Schiras.

TADMOR, ſee *Palmyra*.

TADOUSAC, a town of North America, in Lower Canada, at the mouth of the Saguenay, on the left ſide of the river St. Lawrence. It is a place of conſiderable reſort for the native Indians, who bring furs to exchange for cloth and other European goods. This place was firſt ſettled by the French, from whom it was taken by the Engliſh, in the year 1629. In the year 1633, it was retaken by the French; it was ceded with the reſt of Canada: 100 miles NE. Quebec. *Long.* 69. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 5. N.

TADOUN, or *Tadivan*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Armenia, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Lake of Van, with a harbour for boats: 120 miles SSE. Erzerum.

TAFALE, a river of Africa, which runs into the ſea, between the rivers Senegal and Nunez.

TAFALIOGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Galam.

TAFALIF-GA, a town of Africa, in the country of Senegal.

TAFALLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre. In the 15th century, Charles II. king of Navarre, built a palace here, which he made the ordinary place of his reſidence, and Philip IV. honoured the town with the title of city: it has an univerſity, and is called by the Spaniards the *Flower of Navarre*: 15 miles NW. Sangueſa, and 15 S. Pamplona.

TAFAR, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 80 miles NE. Sanaa.

TAFFAROWY, a mountain of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 15 miles SE. Oran.

TAFILET, a kingdom of Africa, of which no accurate account can be given, Europeans not being ſuffered to paſs through it. Tafilet extends along the eaſt ſide of Mount Atlas: its habitations conſiſt but of about 1500 ſcattered houſes, ſeveral of which have a tower for defence, and each ſtanding amidſt an incloſure of gardens, cultivated grounds, and palm-tree plantations; the whole forming a variegated and pleaſant country, interſected by many rivers and rivulets deſcending from the eaſt of Mount Atlas, and which ſerve to water their lands. Their dates, which are very ſmall, but very excellent, conſtitute the wealth of, and are food for, the people, who even give them to their horſes. By ancient cuſtom, perhaps, for it is contrary to the precepts of the Koran, brandy is made in Tafilet, of dates, which is exceedingly ſtrong, and drank ſo immoderately by the Sherifs, that wine produces no effect on them whatever. Tafilet is the abode of a race of the Sherifs, the moſt of which are poor; they employ themſelves in their grounds and gardens, and, being always divided among themſelves, the ſpirit of pillage inceſſantly arms the ſtrong againſt the weak. The town of Tafilet, after which the kingdom was named, under the Sherifs of the reigning houſe, is not an ancient city; the name comes from the word Fileli, for ſo the inhabitants of theſe countries are called, as are the ſtuffs and carpets which are there manufactured: 140 miles ESE. Morocco. *Long.* 11. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 20. N.

TAFILET, a river of Africa, which riſes in Mount Atlas, paſſes by the town of Tafilet, and loſes itſelf in a lake, about 140 miles ſouth of that town.

TAFNA, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Tackumbreet.

TAFO, or *Taſa*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

**TAGADEMPT**, or *Tagadeont*, or *Tigedent*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 21 leagues ESE. Oran, and 105 SW. Algiers.

**TAGAI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk: 48 miles W. Simbirſk. *Long.* 64. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

**TAGANROG**, a fort of Ruſſia, on the ſea of Azoph, firſt built by Peter the Great, in the year 1696; in the year 1711, it was demoliſhed, according to treaty; and rebuilt in the year 1769: 32 miles WNW. Azoph.

**TAGASA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſituated on a river about 3 leagues from the Mediterranean: 20 leagues W. Melilla.

**TAGAZONTE**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 45 miles SE. Oran.

**TAGGIA**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 14 miles NE. Vintimiglia.

**TAGHMON**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 7 miles W. Wexford.

**TAGIAH**, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, 24 miles E. Oran.

**TAGIDOG**, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Alen, 4 miles N. from Wrexham, in the county of Flint.

**TAGIL**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tura, 48 miles W. Turinſk.

**TAGILSKOI** (*Verchnei*), a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg: 52 miles N. Ekaterinburg.

**TAGILSKOI** (*Niznei*), a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekateringburg: 60 miles W. Ekateringburg.

**TAGLARET**, a town of Piedmont, in the province of the Four Vallies: 7 miles W. Pinerolo.

**TAGLIACOZZO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 18 miles SW. Aquila, and 33 ENE. Rome.

**TAGNON**, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: 2 leagues SW. Rethel.

**TAGOAST**, or *Tagaoſt*, or *Tagazoſt*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sus: by ſome ſaid to have been the native place of St. Auguſtine; ſituated in a fertile country. It is large, and defended by a garriſon of 400 men: 140 miles SW. Morocco.

**TAGODAST**, or *Iſadagas*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, near the foot of Mount Atlas: 20 leagues NE. Morocco.

**TAGOMAGO**, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Iviça.

**TAGOURIE**, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami: 40 miles NNE. Hatamtam.

**TAGLESSE**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco: 120 miles WNW. Morocco.

**TAGVA**, or *Taguva*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Gaoga.

**TAGUMADERT**, a town of Africa, in the country of Drah: 20 miles S. Tattah.

**TAGUS**, or *Tajo*, a river which riſes in the mountains of Molina, which ſeparate the kingdom of Aragon from Old Caſtile, paſſes by Aranjuez, Toledo, Talavera de la Reyna, croſſes Caſtile and Eſtramadura, and enters Portugal at Montalvao, and croſſing Eſtramadura, paſſes by Abrantes, Santarem, &c. and runs into the Atlantic about 10 miles below Liſbon.

**TAHAL**, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 8 miles NNE. Purchena.

**TAHATE**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 12 miles W. Zebid.

**TA-HEAN**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1130 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 119. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 52. E.

**TAHEJ**, a town of Hindooſtan: 150 miles W. Amedabad, and 400 S. Moultan. *Long.* 69. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 16. N.

**TA-HE KAN**, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 138. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

**TAHIAO**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 35 miles SSE. Long Kouang.

**TA-HOOROWA**, one of the ſmaller Sandwich Iſlands, ſituated about three leagues from the ſouth-weſt part of Mowee. It is deſtitute of wood, and the ſoil appears to be ſandy and barren. *Long.* 199. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 43. N.

**TAHTA**, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: 187 miles S. Cairo, and 32 S. Siut. *Long.* 49. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 57. N.

**TAI**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 275 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 130. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 6. N.

**TAI**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 22 miles E. Yang-tcheou. *Long.* 137. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

**TAI**, a large lake of China, in the provinces of Kiang-nan and Tche-kiang, near fifty leagues in circumference: 75 miles SE. Nan-king.

**TAJAMENTO**, a river of Italy, which riſes in the north-weſt part of the country of Friuli, and runs into the gulf of Venice, 16 miles SSE. Concordia.

**TAI-CHAN**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 20 miles W. Haimen.

**TAI-CHAN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Tche-kiang: 60 miles SW. Oueon-tcheou.

**TAIEF**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. This to in the time of Mahomet, was a place of conſiderable ſtrength; he la ſiege to it, but, notwithſtanding he had provided himſelf with batterin rams, catapultas, and other military engines, and prevailed ſo far as make conſiderable breaches in the wall, he was compelled, by the braver of the inhabitants, to raiſe the ſiege after 20 days: 48 miles E. Mecca.

**TAJE-ELT**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 35 mil SSE. Bona.

**TAIEZA**, a town of Croatia: 44 miles E. Bihacs.

**TAI-HING**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Kiang-nan: 37 miles ESE. Yang-tcheou.

**TAI-HO**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Kiang-ſi: 20 miles S. Ki-ngan.

**TAI-HO**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Kiang-nan: 17 miles NW. Hing.

**TAI-HOU**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Kiang nan: 37 miles WSW. Ngan-king.

**TAI-KANG**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Ho-nan: 30 miles E. Hiu.

**TAI-KO**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Chan-ſi: 30 miles S. Tai-yuen.

**TAILLEBOURG**, a town of France, in the department of the Low Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean d'An gely. In the year 1242, St. Louis gained a complete victory over th count of Marche, near this town: 2 leagues N. Saintes, and 2½ SSW. S Jean d'Angely.

**TAILOOR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 10 mil NNW. Vencatighery.

**TAIMURSKAIA**, a bay, or gulf, of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocea between Cape Sievero Voſtochnio and Cape Sievero Zapadnoi. *Long.* 11 to 116. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 75. to 77. N.

**TAIN**, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chi place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: 3 leagues WNW. Roman and 3 N. Valence.

**TAIN**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, on the Frith Dornoch. It is a royal burgh, and the principal town of the county ſome years ſince celebrated for its fiſh market, and a few boats are kept the pariſh for the purpoſe of fiſhing, but the fiſh have lately been ſcar on this coaſt, ſo that formerly twenty haddocks were ſold for a penny, th preſent price of a ſingle fiſh: the navigation to Tain being bad, goods a often landed at Cromarty. The pariſh of Tain is eight miles in length and two in breadth. The number of ſouls above 2100: 8 miles N. Cro marty, and 8 SW. Dornoch.

**TAINACH**, a river of Germany, which runs into the Nagold, 2 mil S. Calw, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

**TAI-NGAN**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province Chantong: 235 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 134. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 15. N

**TAI-NHING**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Fo-kien: 32 miles SSW. Chao-ou.

**TAINING**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Se-tchuen, on the Tong-ki-ho river: 20 miles N. Koei-tcheou.

**TAJO**, ſee *Tagus*.

**TAI OUAN**, a city and ſeaport, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the iſla of Formoſa, of which it is the capital. The ſtreets are almoſt all draw in a line, and all covered, ſeven or eight months in the year, to defend the from the heat of the ſun; they are from thirty to forty feet in breadth but ſome of them are almoſt a league in length. They are almoſt all line with ſhops of ſilk, China ware, and other commodities, in which the Chi neſe excel. The houſes are all covered with ſtraw, and, for the moſt part with clay and bamboo; but that mean appearance is hidden by the tent that cover the ſtreets, ſo that you can ſee nothing but the ſhops. Tai-oua has neither fortifications nor walls. The harbour is ſheltered from ever wind, but the entrance into it becomes more difficult every day: formerl there were two ways to enter into it, one called *Ta-kiang*, where the greate veſſels floated with eaſe; and the other, *Louth-men*, the bottom of whic is rocky, and not above nine or ten feet deep at high-water. The firſt now impaſſable; in ſome places there are no more than five feet water and no where above ſeven or eight; the ſand which the ſea drives thith fills it up every day. *Long.* 3. 30. E. Peking. *Lat.* 23. N.

**TAI-PIN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Tche-kiang: 32 miles SE. Tai-tcheou.

**TAI-PING**, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province Kiang-nan, on the Yang-tſe river: 525 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 136. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 38. N.

**TAI-PING**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Kiang-nan: 30 miles NE. Hoei-tcheou.

**TAI-PING**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Chan-ſi: 20 miles SSW. Pin-yang.

TAI-PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 62 miles NNE. Ta-tcheou.

TAI-PING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi. This city is built on a point of land, which is almoſt ſurrounded by a river. On the land ſide it is fortified by a wall, that reaches from one arm of the river to the other. The territory of this city is very fruitful, very populous, and well cultivated, being the beſt in all the province. There are a great number of forts, becauſe it is near the confines of the kingdom of Ton-king: 1175 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 25. N.

TAI-SANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 17 miles SSE. Hoang-tcheou.

TAISUGAN KARAKOL, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 132 miles SSW. Orenburg. *Long.* 71. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 32. N.

TAI-TAI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 20 miles S. Hoang-tcheou.

TAI-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. This city, which hath ſix others in its diſtrict, is ſituated on the bank of a river, in a very mountainous country. The neighbourhood of the ſea ſupplies it with all things neceſſary. The moſt remarkable thing is, that they can catch a kind of thornback, whoſe ſkin is proper for ſeveral uſes, eſpecially to make ſcabbards for cutlaſſes, of which they carry on a great trade in the country, and tranſport them into Japan, and throughout the empire: 722 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 138. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 55. N.

TAI-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 25 miles NNW. Tſang.

TAI-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Yang-ki-ho river: 17 miles NE. Koei-tcheou.

TAI-TING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 967 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 5. N.

TAI-TONG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-ſi. It is ſituated in a mountainous country, and is the only place expoſed to the incurſions of the Tartars: it is very well fortified, according to the manner of the Chineſe, and has a very ſtrong garriſon; its territory is ſurrounded by the great wall, which has forts from place to place; its juriſdiction is very large, and extended over four great cities of the ſecond order, and ſeven of the third; its mountains abound with all kinds of ſimple and medicinal herbs, which the botaniſts gather with great care. Lapis lazuli is in great plenty here; and there is a kind of jaſper, which is tranſparent, and as white as agate; porphyry, marble, and jaſper of all colours are very plentiful; and here is alſo a great trade for ſkins: 155 miles W. Peking. *Long.* 130. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

TAITOU SAHA, a ſmall iſland in the Sea of Japan. *Long.* 148. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 32. N.

TAI-TSANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 567 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 138. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 30. N.

TAI-TSOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 35 miles SW. Ho.

TAJUNA, a river of Spain, which riſes in the north part of New Caſtile, and runs into the Xarama, a little before its union with the Tagus.

TAI-Y, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi, on the ſouth ſide of the Poſoi: 1125 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 24. N.

TAI-YUEN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 230 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 54. N.

TAI-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 10 miles SSW. Tai.

TAK, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 10 leagues N. Zareng.

TAKA, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia: 50 miles SE. Ilak.

TAKAUL, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 40 miles N. Cogni.

TA-KIA-TCHE, a town of China, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Formoſa. *Long.* 137. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 22. N.

TA-KIRON HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles E. Peking.

TAKLACOT, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 20 leagues NE. Kerion.

TAKMITZSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 36 miles S. Tara.

TAKTANG, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lis. *Long.* 107. 0. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 24. N.

TAL, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Curdiſtan: 240 miles SW. Betlis.

TALAHASOCHTE, a town of Eaſt Florida: 30 miles N. St. Mark.

TALAI-HAI, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 17. N.

TALAI-HOTOC, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 105 miles SW. Haratoubé.

TALAMANCA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 14 miles NW. Guadalaxara.

TALAN, a ſmall iſland in the ſea of Ochotſk. *Long.* 167. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

TALANT, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or: half a league NW. Dijon.

TALANTA, a town of European Turkey, in the iſland of Negroponte: 34 miles NW. Negroponte.

TALANTA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 18 miles NE. Livadia.

TALA-OSO, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami: 28 miles ESE. Hatamtam.

TALARHO KARA-PALHASSUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Eluths: 715 miles NW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 34. N.

TALASEE, a town of the United States of America, in the Tennaſee government: 25 miles S. Knoxville.

TALAVAN, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 25 miles S. Plaſencia.

TALAVERA LA REAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 13 miles SE. Badajoz.

TALAVERA LA REYNA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Tagus, ſituated in a vally, and fortified in the old manner, with walls, towers, and breaſt-works. It was formerly appropriated to the queen's revenue; and, at preſent, is famous for its earthen-ware: 35 miles W. Toledo.

TALAVERA LA VIEJA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 6 miles WSW. Toledo.

TALAVERUELA, or *Talavera de Badajoz*, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the Guadiana: 3 leagues from Badajos.

TALBOT, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland: 77 miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 49. N.

TALBOT, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Eaſt Florida, 8 miles long, and 2 wide. *Long.* 81. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 36. N.

TALBOT, a county of the ſtate of Maryland.

TALCAN, a town of Aſia, in the country of Tokariſtan: beſieged by Genghis Khan, in the year 1221, and taken after a ſiege of 7 months: 100 miles SE. Termed. *Long.* 84. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

TALCAQUANO, a ſeaport of South America, on the coaſt of Chili, with good anchorage, in three or four fathoms water. It is ſituated in the bay, about 2 leagues from the town of Conception.

TALCKENSTEIN, a mountain of Sileſia: 4 miles NNE. Loewenberg.

TALEKAN, a town and caſtle of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 65 leagues NE. Herat.

TALEKAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 30 miles NE. Amadan.

TALGARTH, a town of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, on the river Lleveney: 8 miles NE. Brecknock, and 160 W. London.

TALGAUTPORAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 6 miles S. Bangalore.

TALGUL, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Myſore: 10 miles SSW. Sirpy.

TALHA KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 141. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 16. N.

TALHAM, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles SSW. Voglabruck.

TALI, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Formoſa. *Long.* 137. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 36. N.

TALI, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan. This is the principal place where they make curious tables, and other ornaments of fine marble, which is got from a mountain called *Tien-ſung*, and is naturally beautified with different colours, in the form of mountains, flowers, trees, and rivers. Ta-li has under its juriſdiction, four cities of the ſecond order, and three of the third: 1205 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 45. N.

TALIGONG, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 7 miles N. Terriore.

TALIGOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga: 24 miles N. Dorpat.

TALIHOU, a ſmall iſland, with a lazaretto, on the coaſt of France. At low water, the land which joins to the continent is dry: 1 league N. La Hogue.

TA-LIN-HO, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 10. N.

TALKEAVE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 7 leagues SW. Kin.

TALLAGH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Dublin.

TALLANO, a town of the iſland of Corſica, and capital of a diſtrict, in the French diviſion, ſituated in a bay of the Mediterranean, called *The Gulf of Tallano*: 30 miles SSW. Corte, and 24 N. Bonifacio.

**TALLAPOOSEE**, a river of the United States of America, in Georgia, which runs into Mobile Bay, near Fort Condé.

**TALLARAPESCET**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan: 7 leagues S. Ferabat.

**TALLARD**, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap, on the Durance: 3 leagues S. Gap, and 5 N. Siſteron.

**TALLEVENDE**, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, divided into two pariſhes, containing in the whole near 3000 inhabitants, whoſe chief employment is in the manufacture of earthen-ware: 2 miles SW. Vire.

**TALLOW**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, near the river Bride, which is ſo far navigable for boats. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 23 miles WNW. Cork, 32 WSW. Waterford, and 104 from Dublin.

**TALLWATER**, a river of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, which runs with the Callen into Blackwater, near Charlemont.

**TALLYOOR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 8 miles NW. Dindigul.

**TALMAS**, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 3 leagues S. Dourlens.

**TALMAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon, at the union of the Vigenne and the Saône: 6 leagues NE. Dijon.

**TALMOND**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, on the right ſide of the Gironde, with a harbour 6 leagues W. Saintes, and 14 N. Bourdeaux.

**TALMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sables-d'Olonne: 2½ leagues ESE. Sables-d'Olonne, and 6 W. Luçon.

**TALO-CHAN**, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China. *Long.* 139. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 57. N.

**TALOIRE**, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva: 8 miles SSE. Annecy.

**TALOO HARBOUR**, an harbour on the north coaſt of Eimeo, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 210. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 30. S.

**TALOVKA**, a river of Ruſſia, which unites with Analik, and runs, together with it, into the Irgis, 32 miles E. Volſk, in the government of Saratov.

**TALPIA**, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami: 28 miles NE. Hatamtam.

**TALTITZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 4 miles S. Plauen.

**TALVAR**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 23 leagues NW. Amadan.

**TALGA**, a town of Hungary: 8 miles N. Tokay.

**TAM**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 27 miles WSW. Paoting.

**TAM**, a river of China, which runs into the Ta, 5 miles SE. Khi, in the province of Pe-tche-li.

**TAMACH**, or *Tainach*, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes near Neuweiler, and runs into the Nagold, 2 miles S. Calw, in the marggraviate of Baden.

**TAMALAMEQUE**, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of St. Martha, on the river Magdalena. *Long.* 52. 12. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 52. N.

**TAMAMES**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 15 miles E. Civdad Rodrigo.

**TAMAN**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Circaſſia, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Black Sea: 250 miles SSW. Azoph.

**TAMAN**, the ſtrait or channel which forms a communication between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph.

**TAMANAH**, a ſea-port town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar, in the country of Concan: 25 miles S. Gheriah, and 54 N. Goa.

**TAMAR**, a river of England, which riſes in the north-weſt part of the county of Devon, on the borders of Cornwall, and, taking a ſoutherly courſe, divides the two counties from each other, except a ſmall part of Devonſhire, which is on the weſt ſide of the river, and runs into the ſea, below Plymouth.

**TAMARA**, a ſea-port town on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Socotora, and reſidence of the king.

**TAMARA ISLES**, or *Iſlands of Idols*, a cluſter of iſlands, near the coaſt of Sierra Leona.

**TAMARACA**, or *Itamaraca*, a diſtrict of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of Fernambuco. It has its name from an iſland on the coaſt, near the mouth of the river Tamarac, which conſtitutes the principal part of its diſtrict, though the territory thereof extends inland between 30 and 40 leagues, having Parayba on the north, Fernambuco on the ſouth, t ocean on the eaſt, and unſubdued Indians on the weſt. It was reckon one of the moſt ancient and flouriſhing captainſhips in Braſil; but Parayb and Fernambuco have ſince exceeded it. The iſland is parted from t main land by a very narrow channel. It is fertile and pleaſant enough producing large quantities of Braſil wood, cotton, cocoa-nuts, ſugar, me lons, citrons, &c.; beſides a good deal of timber for fuel and other pur poſes. It is about three leagues in length, and one in breadth, and abo ſeven or eight in circuit. It has a commocious haven on the ſouth ſid with ſome good ſprings and rivulets of freſh water. The entrance into th port is by a channel of between fifteen and ſixteen feet water, commande by a caſtle, built on an eminence, and formerly taken by the Dutch, wh alſo built Fort Orange at the mouth of the channel, which was inacceſſibl by reaſon of the marſhes ſurrounding it: ſo that the veſſels that ſailed dow from the iſland were expoſed to it, and they had, in ſome meaſure, ſtoppe all the avenues from the Portugueſe. This iſland, and the territory o the continent belonging to it, pay 3000 ducats to the governor of the cap tainſhip, and in it are reckoned to be about 22 ſugar-mills. The Frenc had formerly a canton or ſettlement on this coaſt, ſtill called from the *Porto dos Franceſe*; but the Portugueſe obliged them to evacuate it. Th capital, called *Noſtra Segnora de Conceizao*, or *de Tamaraca*, ſtands at th entrance of the river of the latter name; and near it is the ſmall caſtle, wit a redoubt, commanding the avenues; and about 1½ league north of th mouth of the river, is the famous point, denominated *Punto Pedro*.

**TAMARIL**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, ſituate about a mile from the ſea coaſt: 2 miles NE. from Tarragona.

**TAMARITE**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 16 mil ESE. Balbaſtro.

**TAMASA**, a river of Aſia, in Mingrelia, which empties itſelf into th Black Sea.

*Tamatamque*, or *Villa de las Palmas*, a town of South America, in th new kingdom of Grenada, and province of St. Martha, on the river St Martha: 25 miles S. Teneriffe.

**TAMATMA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bournou.

**TAMBA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benguela.

**TAMBA**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Viſiapour country: 20 mile SW. Sattarah.

**TAMBA AWRA**, or *Tamboura*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom Bambouk, in the neighbourhood of a gold mine.

**TAMBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, an principality of Gotha: 6 miles NE. Smalkalden, and 9 S. Gotha.

**TAMBERCHERY**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut: 18 miles NE. Calicut.

**TAMBOPALLA**, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdictio of Moquegna.

**TAMBOV**, a city of Ruſſia, on the Tzna, and capital of a government: 228 miles SE. Moſcow, and 572 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 58. 5 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

**TAMBOVSKOE**, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by th government of Vladimir, on the eaſt by the governments of Nizegorod Penza, and Saratov, on the ſouth by the government of Saratov, and on th weſt by the governments of Riazan and Voronez: about 200 miles in lengt and from 80 to 100 in breadth. *Long.* 56. 20. to 61. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 5 36. to 55. 20. N.

**TAMBRA**, a river of Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, near Mo ros, in the province of Galicia.

**TAMBUCO**, or *Tabuco*, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of C lebes, ſituated in a bay, to which it gives name. *Lat.* 2. 50. S.

**TAME**, a river of England, which riſes near Winſlow, in the count of Buckingham, and runs into the Thames, at Dorcheſter, in Oxfordſhir

**TAME**, a river of England, which riſes near Dudley, in the county Stafford, and runs into the Trent, about 7 miles above Burton.

**TAME**, ſee *Thame*.

**TAMEGA**, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Duero, 10 mil S. Amarante.

**TAMEGAN**, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 48 miles S. Candi.

**TAMIGUA**, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico, a province of Guaſteca.

**TAMIEH**, a town of Egypt, on a canal, which forms a communicati between the Nile and the Birket el Kerum: 12 miles NE. Fayoum.

**TAMINIZ**, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, about fo miles in extent, 4 miles SE. Veit. It has no viſible communication w any other river.

**TAMINO**, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Rhine, 1½ from Sargans.

**TAMMARACOST**, a caſtle of Africa, in the country of Sagulme

**TAMMESBRUCK**, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, near the U ſtrutt: 1 mile from Langen Salza.

**TAMMOWISCHKEN**, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 3 miles E. ſterburg.

TAMPICE, or *Tanxipe*, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaſteca : 23 leagues NNW. Panuco.

TAM-SAN-HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long*. 141. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 20. N.

TAMSWEG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg : 12 miles W. Muehrau, and 48 SSE. Salzburg.

TAMWORTH, a town of England, ſituated near the grand navigable canal. This town is ſituated at the conflux of the Anker and Tame, partly in Warwickſhire, and partly in Staffordſhire ; it is very ancient, and was once the reſidence of the kings of Murcia. It was deſtroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt by Ethelfleda, in the year 914, who added a caſtle for its defence. The town is large and well built, with manufactures of narrow cloth. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, who are returned by the ſheriffs of both counties ; the market is on Saturday : 7 miles SE. Lichfield, and 114 NW. London.

TANAEIM, or *Tenaiem*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, famous among the Arabian Jews, who had anciently their chief ſeat, and many conſiderable ſynagogues in it, at preſent it is almoſt deſolate : 30 miles SE. Sana.

TANAGA, one of the Fox Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean ; about 40 miles in circumference. *Long*. 200. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 20. N.

TANALITZKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, ſituated at the union of the Urdaſim with the Ural, in the government of Upha : 120 miles E. Orenburg.

TANARO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the mountains near Tenda, paſſes by Coni, Cheaſco, Alba, Aſti, Alexandria, &c. and joins the Po, about 3 miles E. Valenza.

TANAVELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Flour : 1½ league WSW. St. Flour.

TANCARVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine : 10 miles SE. Montivilliers.

TANCOBANCA, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Eaſtern Indian Sea : 23 leagues WNW. Port Jaques.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, at the conflux of the Zezare and the Tagus : 7 leagues NE. Santarem, and 3 S. Thomar.

TANDA, or *Tanrah*, a town of Hindooſtan, called ſometimes *Chawaſpour Tanda*, from the original name of the diſtrict in which it was ſituated, was for a ſhort time in the reign of Shere Shaw, in about the year 1540, the capital of Bengal, and became the eſtabliſhed capital under Acbar, in about 1580. It is ſituated very near to the ſite of Gour, on the road leading from it to Rajemel. There is little remaining of this place ſave the rampart ; nor do we know for certain when it was deſerted. In 1659, it was the capital of Bengal, when that ſoubah was reduced under Aurungzebe.

TANDERAGEE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh : 8 miles W. Armagh, and 61 N. Dublin.

TANDLA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country : 72 miles W. Ougein, and 150 NE. Surat. *Long*. 74. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 23. 5. N.

TANDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 20 miles E. Konigingratz.

TANG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 30 miles ENE. Uddevalla.

TANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan : 25 miles SE. Nan-yang.

TANGALE, a town of the iſland of Ceylon : 92 miles S. Candi.

TANGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 21 miles N. Gotheborg.

TANGEN, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus : 2 miles E. Stromſoe.

TANGENE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 26 miles E. Uddevalla.

TANGER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe at Tangermunde, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg.

TANGERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the Elbe, where veſſels pay a toll ; the principal trade of the town is brewing : 24 miles NW. Brandenburg, and 51 W. Berlin. *Long*. 29. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 36. N.

TANGHOO, or *Tenhoa*, a town of Aſia, and capital of a province to which it gives name, in the kingdom of Tonquin, ſituated on a ſmall river near the weſt coaſt of a gulf of Cochin China. The principal riches of the province conſiſt in rice and cattle. The town is alſo called *Cuabang*. *Lat*. 19. 40. N.

TANGIER ISLANDS, ſeveral iſlands of America, in the Cheſapeak, near the coaſt of Maryland, oppoſite the mouth of the Potomack.

TANGIERS, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſituated at the weſt entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar. This place, which belonged firſt to the Romans, and afterwards to the Goths, was likewiſe given up to the Mahometans by count Julian. It was taken in 1471, by the Portugueſe, and given to Charles II. king of England, in 1662, as a marriage portion with the princeſs Catharine of Portugal. The Engliſh abandoned it in 1684, after having deſtroyed the Mole and the fortifications, almoſt in ruins ; at preſent it ſtill retains ſome batteries in tolerable condition facing the bay ; but theſe could with difficulty reſiſt any powerful attack. At the bottom of the bay, towards the eaſt, oppoſite the ruins of Old Tangiers, is the mouth of the river, where the Emperor formerly laid up his gallies during winter ; but the ſaid banks and bars, at preſent, render the river uſeleſs The ſituation of the bay of Tangiers is, and always will be favourable to Mooriſh piracy, who, from this, the narroweſt part of the ſtrait, may eaſily ſurpriſe merchant ſhips, that are incapable of defence. Tangiers cannot become a commercial town, having but few productions in its environs : the Spaniards thence obtained ſome fowls and vegetables formerly, and the Engliſh at preſent ſupplies for their garriſon at Gibraltar. The bay of Tangiers is not very ſafe, when the wind is in the weſt, having been encumbered by the ruins of the mole and fortification ; the cables are liable to be torn, and the ſhips to be driven on ſhore. The beſt anchorage for frigates, and the largeſt veſſels, is at the eaſtern point, whence they may eaſily ſet ſail whichever way the wind ſets ; the bay, however, is only dangerous during the winter : 108 miles NNW. Fez, and 38 WSW. Gibraltar. *Long*. 11. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. 45. N.

TANG-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang : 15 miles SW. Kin-hoa.

TANG-TIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen : 10 miles S. Pou-kiang.

TANGU, a city of Aſia, and capital of a province of Pegu, which was formerly a kingdom ; ſituated a conſiderable diſtance to the north of Pegu.

TANGUIA, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which riſes near Mount Ilha, running nearly ſouth, falls into the river Ya-lou-kiang.

TANGUT, ſee *Tunkat*.

TANGUT, ſee *Thibet*.

TANG-YANG, a lake of China, in the province of Kiang-nan : about 30 miles in circumference : 32 miles N. Hoai-ngan.

TANG-Y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong : 8 miles W. Tong-tchang.

TANG-YN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan : 11 miles S. Tchang-te.

TANING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi : 15 miles SSE. Si-tcheou.

TANINGE, a town of Savoy, in the lordſhip of Faucigny, near the Foron : 24 miles SE. Geneva, and 26 NE. Annecy.

TANJORE, a country of Hindooſtan, included in the Carnatic ; bounded on the north and weſt by part of the Carnatic, and on the eaſt and ſouth by the Gulf of Bengal : about 95 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and 50 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt ; watered by the river Cauvery, which divides itſelf into ſeveral ſtreams. Though forming a part of the Carnatic, it is governed by a prince or rajah, and pays an annual ſubſidy to the Engliſh of 160,000l. ſterling.

TANJORE, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a country to which it gives name, ſituated in a plain between two branches of the Cauvery ; including the ſuburbs, about two leagues in circumference ; a double wall and a large ditch are the only defence. The palace is ſituated to the eaſt of the town, and is a grand ſquare, fortified with a wall and a wet ditch abounding in crocodiles. It was originally only a pagoda : 176 miles SE. Seringapatam, and 156 SSW. Madras. *Long*. 79. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 10. 46. N.

TANKERDSONG, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet : 182 leagues E. Laſſa. *Long*. 117. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 29. 56. N.

TANKIA, a town and fortreſs of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, which is ſaid to exhale ſuffocating fumes : 136 miles NW. Taſſaſudon, and 232 WSW. Laſſa. *Long*. 87. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 29. 5. N.

TANKROWAL, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kaen, with a factory, belonging to the Engliſh African company, near the river Gambia. The Portugueſe have a church there. The chief trade is in wax. *Long*. 2. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 13. 10. N.

TANLAY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonnerre : 2 leagues E. Tonnerre, and 6¼ W. Châtillon-ſur-Seine.

TANNA, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, and one of thoſe called *New Hebrides*, diſcovered by captain Cook, in the year 1774, about 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The inhabitants would not ſuffer captain Cook, or any of his company, to advance far into the iſland. The produce, as far as could be ſeen, is bread-fruit, plantains, cocoa-nuts, a fruit like a nectarine, yams, tarra, a ſort of potatoe, ſugar-cane, wild-figs, a fruit like an orange, which is not eatable, and ſome other fruits and nuts. Captain Cook doubts not but nutmegs likewiſe grow in this iſland. The bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and plantains, are neither ſo plentiful nor ſo good as at Otaheite ; on the other hand, ſugar-canes and yams are not only in greater plenty, but of ſuperior quality, and much larger. One of the latter weighed fifty-ſix pounds, every ounce of which was good ; hogs did not ſeem to be ſcarce ; but they ſaw not many fowls. Theſe are the only domeſtic animals they have. Land-birds are not more numerous than at Otaheite, and the other iſlands; but they ſaw ſome ſmall birds, with a very beautiful plumage, which they had never ſeen before. There is a great variety of trees and plants. The people are of the middle ſize, rather ſlender than otherwiſe; many are little, but few tall or ſtout; the moſt of them have good features and agreeable countenances, are, like all the tropical race, active and nimble, and ſeem to excel in the uſe of arms, but not to be fond of labour. Both ſexes are of a very dark colour, but not black; nor have they the leaſt characteriſtic of the negro about them. They make themſelves blacker than they really are, by painting their faces with a pigment of the colour of black lead. They alſo uſe another ſort, which is red; and a third ſort, brown, or a colour between red and black. All theſe, but eſpecially the firſt, they lay on with a liberal hand, not only on the face, but on the neck, ſhoulders, and breaſt. The men wear nothing but a belt, and the wrapping leaf, as at Mallicollo. The women have a kind of petticoat, made of the filaments of the plantain-tree, flags, or ſome ſuch thing, which reaches below the knee. Both ſexes wear ornaments, ſuch as bracelets, ear-rings, necklaces, and amulets. The bracelets are chiefly worn by the men; ſome made of ſea-ſhells, and others of thoſe of the cocoa-nuts. The men alſo wear amulets; and thoſe of moſt value being made of a greeniſh ſtone, the green ſtone of New Zealand is valued by them for this purpoſe. Necklaces are chiefly uſed by the women, and made moſtly of ſhells; ear-rings are common to both ſexes, and thoſe valued moſt are made of tortoiſe-ſhell. Theſe people, beſides the cultivation of the ground, have few other arts worth mentioning. They know how to make a coarſe kind of matting, and a coarſe cloth of the bark of a tree, which is chiefly uſed for belts. The workmanſhip of their canoes is very rude; and their arms, with which they take the moſt pains in point of neatneſs, come far ſhort of ſome others. Their weapons are clubs, ſpears, or darts, bows and arrows, and ſtones. The clubs are of three or four kinds, and from three to five feet long. Captain Cook knew no more of their cookery, than that it conſiſts of roaſting and baking; for they have no veſſels in which water can be boiled. Nor did he know that they had any other liquor but water, and the juice of the cocoa-nut. They were utter ſtrangers to their religion, and but little acquainted with their government. They ſeem to have chiefs among them, at leaſt ſome were pointed out to him by that title; but they appeared to have very little authority over the reſt of the people. The iſland contains a very conſiderable volcano, and ſome hot ſprings were diſcovered, which raiſed the thermometer from 80 to 170, and in one place to 202. Captain Cook named the harbour where he lay, *Port Reſolution*, from the name of the ſhip, which was the firſt that had ever entered it: which is ſituated in *Long.* 169. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 32. S.

TANNA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the iſland of Salſette: 15 miles NE. Bombay.

TANNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reuſſen: 17 miles SW. Greitz, and 9 ENE. Lobeſtein.

TANNASER, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi, celebrated for its Hindoo worſhip: 45 miles NE. Hiſſar, and 62 ESE. Sirhind.

TANNAY, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clamecy, 2 leagues SSE. Clamecy, and 5 SW. Avalon.

TANNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles S. Aigen.

TANNENBERG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland; an obſtinate battle was fought here, on the 14th of July, 1410, between the Poles and the knights of the Teutonic order, wherein the latter were totally defeated; and, from that time, the order viſibly declined: 6 miles SSW. Hohenſtein.

TANNENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 6 miles SW. Wolkenſtein.

TANNRODA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: 9 miles SSW. Weimar.

TANORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut: 25 miles SSE. Calicut. *Long.* 75. 54.. E. Greenwich. *Lat* 10. 58. N.

TANOT, a river of North Wales, which riſes in the county of Montgomery, and runs into the Severn, 7 miles below Welſh Pool.

TANSE, a town of South America, in Braſil, and juriſdiction of St. Paul.

TANSIF, a river of the empire of Morocco, which riſes in the Atlas, and runs into the Atlantic, about 8 leagues SSW. from Saffi.

TANSITARO, a town of North America, in the county of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

TANSOR, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: 30 miles N. Fez.

TANTANEH, a mountain of Africa, which forms the ſouthern boundary of the deſert of Berdoa.

TAN-THOUI-TCHING, a town of the iſland of Formoſa, on the weſt coaſt. *Long.* 138. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 8. N.

TAN-TCHING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 33 miles WSW. Tſintcheou.

TAN-TIE-KAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provin of Kiang-nan: 25 miles NW. Nan-king.

TAN-TUMQUERI, a town of Africa, in the country of Fantin, o the Gold Coaſt, with two forts, one belonging to the Engliſh, th other to the Dutch.

TANUM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 3 miles NW. Uddevalla.

TANUO, a town of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Lima, and juriſdiction of Cagnete.

TAN-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provin of Kiang-nan: 12 miles S. Tching-kiang.

TAO, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 920 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 128. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 34. N

TAOLOUSAC, or *Ta*, a town of North America, in Lower Canada *Long.* 69. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 5. N.

TAONEROA, ſee *Poverty Bay.*

TAOO ISLAND, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the South Pacif Ocean: about 8 leagues in circumference.

TAORMINA, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, ſituated o the eaſt coaſt, on a rocky hill, called alſo, formerly, *Taurus*, and much celebrated both for its coſtly marble and excellent wine. It was ver much damaged by an earthquake, in the year 1693. In the environs o this town, the ſea-water, which makes at certain times a dreadful roarin amidſt the rocks, has given room to an idle conjecture, that the water, ab ſorbed by Charybdis, is here evacuated. It was formerly a magnificen city, at preſent it ſcarcely contains 2000 inhabitants; ſome ancient ruin afford ſome idea of its former ſplendour. In the tenth century, Taormin was taken from the Greek emperor, by the Arabians, at that time one o the ſtrongeſt places in the iſland; it was by them called *Al Moezzia*, which name it retained a conſiderable time: 27 miles SSW. Meſſina, and 2 NNE. Catania. *Long.* 33. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 51. N.

TAOUKA, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean *Long.* 145. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14 30. S.

TAOSANLU, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia 20 miles NW. Kiutaja.

TAO-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province o Kiang-nan, on the river Hoang: 25 miles NW. Hoai-ngan.

TAO-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province o Hou-quang, on the river Yuen: 15 miles W. Tchang-te.

TAGANATEPEQUE, a town of North America, in the audience o Mexico, and province of Guaxaca, ſituated at the bottom of a bay of th Pacific Ocean.

TAPARICA, an iſland near the coaſt of Braſil, at the entrance of th Bay of All Saints.

TAPAROOLY, an Engliſh factory, in the iſland of Sumatra. Thi place was taken by the French, but reſtored at the peace of 1763.

TAPA-TACSO, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 15 league NE. Laſſa.

TA-PI-HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 69 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 143. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 20. N.

TAPIA, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Grenada and province of St. Martha.

TAPIAN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: 16 miles E Konigſberg.

TAPIR-TALA, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. 25. E. Ferro *Lat.* 43. 15. N.

TAPLAKEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland, on the Pregel: 24 miles E. Konigſberg.

TAPOAMANAO, ſee *Sir Charles Saunder's Iſland.*

TAPOOKAS, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia on the Yazoo River. *Long.* 89. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33 37. N.

TAPOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore: 15 miles SSW Darampoory, and 83 ESE. Seringapatam.

TAPOOR, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Cauvery, miles N. Coveriporum.

TA-POU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province o Quang-tong: 57 miles N. Tchao-tcheou.

TAPPAHANOCK, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 43 miles NE. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 58. N

TAPPAN, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, wher the Britiſh officer, major Andre, was hanged as a ſpy, by the Americans.

TAPSON, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Thibet: 50 miles E Tchontori.

TAPTEE, a river of Hindooſtan, formed by the union of ſeveral ſmalle rivers, in the Candeiſh country, which runs into the Gulf of Cambay about 12 miles below Surat.

TAPUYAS, a river of South America, in Braſil, which runs into th river of the Amazons.

TAR, ſee *Pamlico.*

TARA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk, on th Irtiſ

Irtiſch: 210 miles ESE. Tobolſk, and 264 WNW. Kolivan. *Long.* 92. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

TARA HILL, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, near the ſea coaſt: 4 miles NE. Newborough.

TARABLUS, or *Tarabolus*, ſee *Tripoli.*

TARABOSAN, ſee *Trebiſond.*

TARACASSA, a diſtrict of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, part of the juriſdiction of Carangas.

TARAGOT, or *Taragale*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Darah.

TARAH, or *Tarah-hill*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Meath; 19 miles from Dublin. The national conventions, or parliaments of Ireland, were held here, triennially, from the firſt to the ſixth century.

TARAKLI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Beſſarabia: 24 miles SSW. Bender.

TARAMA, a juriſdiction of South America, in the audience of Lima. The air is healthy, and the ſoil fertile.

TARAMEH (*Al*), a town of Egypt, in ruins: 2 miles NE. Tineh.

TARAMUNDE, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: 45 miles W. Oviedo.

TARANNON, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn. about 5 miles W. Newtown.

TARANSA, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, where wideſt, but in ſome places ſcarcely half a mile acroſs: 5 miles NE. from Toe-Head. *Long.* 5. 48. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 2. N.

TARANTOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 10 miles ENE. Solmona.

TARAPACA, a town of Peru, in the biſhopric of Arequipo, and juriſdiction of Africa, on a river which ſoon after runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 20. 10. S.

TARARE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: 6 leagues WNW. Lyons, and 4½ WSW. Villefranche.

TARASCON, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 22 miles SW. Huete.

TARASCON, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, on the Rhône, with a caſtle, fortified in the ancient manner. It is ſituated oppoſite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by means of a bridge of boats. The number of inhabitants is about 7000: 3 poſts E. Niſmes, and 10 NW. Aix.

TARASCON, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Arriege, on the river Arriege. In it are ſeveral manufactures of iron: 16 leagues S. Toulouſe, and 14 SW. Carcaſſonne. *Long.* 19. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 56. N.

TARASOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 12 miles S. Tutura.

TARATATO, a town on the eaſt coaſt of Fortaventura, one of the Canary Iſlands.

TARAZ, ſee *Turkeſtan.*

TARAZONA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 25 miles S. Alarcon.

TARAZONA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon. The ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saragoſſa. This town is ancient, and was deſtroyed by the Moors, in the year 724, and by the ſame people rebuilt in the beginning of the 12th century: 43 miles NW. Saragoſſa, and 135 NE Madrid. *Long.* 15. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. N.

TARBAT, a town of Scotland, in the county of Cromarty. This pariſh originally belonged to the county of Roſs, but was ſeparated from it, and annexed to Cromarty, in the year 1693: 6 miles E. Tain.

TARBAT (*Eaſt*), a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, ſituated on a bay called *Eaſt Tarbet Loch*, on the northern extremity of the peninſula of Kintyre: 25 miles N. Campbeltown.

TARBAT NESS, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Roſs, between the friths of Dornoch and Murray. *Long.* 0. 28. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

TARBE, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Pyrennées, built on the ruins of the ancient Bigorre: before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a governor. It conſiſts principally of one ſtreet along the Adour, and is defended by a caſtle: 7½ poſts S. Auch, and 96¼ SW. Paris. *Long.* 18. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 13. N.

TARBERT, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry; 124 miles from Dublin. Near it is a ſmall iſland, within which there is a ſecure and commodious road for ſhips, either bound up the Shannon, or outwards.

TARBERT, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway: 2 miles S. Omey Iſland.

TARBIDO, or *Marazzo*, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean: 13 miles SW. Coſenza.

TARBON, a town of Hungary, on the river Theyſe: 14 miles NNE. Kiſwarda..

TARBURGH, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina, on the Tar: 45 miles NNW. Newbern, and 20 NW. Greenville.

TARCOA, a town of Africa, in the empire of Abyſſinia, and province of Gojam.

TARDETS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mauleon: 2 leagues S. Mauleon, and 4 SW. Oleron.

TARDOIRE, or *Tardouere*, a river of France, which runs into the Charente, near Rochefoucault.

TARDOU (*El*), a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 28 miles W. Cordova.

TARDSONG, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 86 leagues E. Laſſa. *Long.* 113. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 54. N.

TAREF, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedjas: 40 miles NE. Medina.

TARENGASONG, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 64 leagues SSE. Laſſa.

TARENT, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, in the county of Dorſet, 3 miles SE. Blandford.

TARENTAISE (*County of*), a province of Savoy, bounded on the north by the lordſhip of Faucigny, on the eaſt by the duchy of Aoſta, on the ſouth by the county of Maurienne, and on the weſt by the duchy of Savoy; erected into a biſhopric about the 5th century, and an archbiſhopric in the 8th. The kings of Burgundy, erected it into a county, and towards the end of the 11th century, Humbert II. earl of Maurienne and Savoy, became maſter of Tarantaiſe, and his deſcendants have held it ever ſince. The ſoil is barren, and the appearance of the country is diſagreeable, and full of frightful mountains and precipices, with but little good land. The Iſere croſſes it from eaſt to weſt. Monſtier is the chief place.

TARENTO, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto, the ſee of an archbiſhop, ſituated on a ſmall peninſula, which projects into a bay of the Mediterranean to which it gives name. Tarentum was anciently the capital of a celebrated republic, at one time powerful enough to offend the Romans, by plundering their ſhips, and killing the commander, and inſulting the ambaſſadors who were ſent to complain of the violence: the Tarentines called in Pyrrhus to their aſſiſtance; and afterwards the Carthaginians. In the ſecond Carthaginian war, the city was taken by Fabius. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 18,000. It had once an excellent harbour, but it is now ſo ſhallow as only to admit fiſhing boats. The fort for its defence is of ſome ſtrength. The bay of Tarento is remarkable for ſprings of freſh water at the bottom, which it is ſaid may in a calm be taken up from the ſurface: 60 miles WNW. Otranto, and 147 E. Naples. *Long.* 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 43. N.

TAREZA, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Samos: 20 miles SW. Tokay.

TARFE, a town of Egypt: 7 miles W. Cairo.

TARGA, a ſea-port town of Africa, on the north coaſt of the kingdom of Fez; near which is an oyſter-fiſhery: 30 leagues SE. Tangiers.

TARGET, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmarault: 1½ league SE. Montmarault.

TARGON, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadillac: 2 leagues NE. Cadillac.

TARGOWISKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 9 miles S. Lucko.

TARI, or *Torn*, a river of Africa, which paſſes through the kingdom of Popo, on the Slave Coaſt.

TARIFFA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Seville, ſituated on a bay to which it gives name, on the north ſide of the Straits of Gibraltar, fortified with old walls and towers, with a caſtle in which the governor reſides.. By the Romans it was called *Julia Traducta*, and *Julia Joza.* The preſent name is from the Moors: 27 miles SSE. Medina Sidonia. *Long.* 11. 4. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 3. N.

TARIJA, ſee *Chichas.*

TARINGASONG, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 17 miles SSE. Laſſa, and 106 N. Ghergong. *Long.* 93. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 6. N.

TARINURAK, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena, *Long.* 142. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 61. N.

TARITO, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 33 miles SE. Tchontori.

TARKA, a mountain of Tranſylvania: 28 miles NNE. Udvarhely.

TARKI, a town of Hungary: 15 miles NNW. Topoltzan.

TARKIRA HOUTCHIN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 131. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 34. N.

TARKO, a town of Hungary: 6 miles ESE. Szeben.

TARKU, or *Tarcou*, a town of Aſia, in the province of Dageſtan, on the weſt coaſt of the Caſpian Sea: 260 miles S. Aſtrachan, and 130 N. Shamachie.

TARMA, a juriſdiction of South America, in Peru, ſituated to the north of Atun-Xauxa, about 30 leagues from Lima, to which dioceſe it belongs, and is one of the moſt extenſive in this part of Peru. The climate is temperate, and the ſoil fertile, except towards the mountains, where it is cold, and the land is chiefly applied to feeding cattle, and many mines of ſilver are found.

TARMON HILL, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and ſouthern part of the peninſula of Mullet.

TARMONBARRY-BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, in the county of Roſcommon: 64 miles from Dublin.

TARN, a river of France, which riſes in the mountain of Lozere, paſſes by Florac, Iſpanhac, St. Enimie, Compeyre, Milhau, St. Rome, Alby, L'Iſle, Rabaſtens, Villemur, Montauban, &c. and joins the Garonne, near Moiſſac, in the department of the Lot.

TARN, a department of France, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by the department of the Aveiron, on the ſouth-eaſt by the department of the Herault, on the ſouth by the department of the Aude, and on the weſt by the departments of the Upper Garonne and the Lot, about 47 miles from north to ſouth, and about the ſame from eaſt to weſt, except a mountainous tract, 7 miles wide from La C une to St. Gervais, which extends as much as 15 miles farther eaſtward. It was heretofore a part of Languedoc, and takes its name from the river Tarn, which croſſes it from eaſt to weſt. Caſtres is the capital.

TARNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, on the Vienne: 25 miles N. Tulle, and 25 E. Limoges.

TARNAVAY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut: 20 miles NE. Paniany.

TARNOGROD, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: 52 miles WSW. Belcz.

TARNOWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln, near which is a ſilver mine. A little way without this town, Auguſtus II. on his election to the crown of Poland, in 1697, gave a ſolemn audience to the public embaſſy ſent to invite him into that country: and in 1734, a like interview was held here, between Auguſtus III. and the ſplendid deputation from the States of Poland, which likewiſe invited him to come and take poſſeſſion of the kingdom: 6 miles N. Beuthen, and 38 SE. Oppeln.

TARO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the ſouthern part of the duchy of Parma, and runs into the Po, 9 miles E. Buſſeto. The country through which it paſſes, is called *Val di Taro*.

TAROM, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: 23 leagues NW. Lar.

TARON, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 43 leagues SE. Tauris.

TAROONCHI, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 15 miles SSW. Chinna Balabaram.

TAROUC YAMDSON, a lake of Aſia, in Thibet, about 53 miles in circumference. *Long.* 102. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 52. N.

TAROUT, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadsjar: 32 miles SE. Catif.

TARPOU, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, about 22 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 99. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 32. N.

TARRAGONA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, ſituated on a riſing ground on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Francoli; and one of the moſt ancient cities of Spain, ſaid to have been founded by the Phenicians. Under the Romans it was the capital of a province called *Tarraconenſis*, end was fortified by Scipio as a defence againſt the Carthaginians. Tarragona has but few remains of its ancient grandeur; inſcriptions almoſt deſtroyed by time, ſome coins, and a few ruins give but an imperfect idea of what it formerly was. It is now depopulated, and of little importance. The harbour is dangerous, and not much frequented; there are a few baſtions in bad repair, which were formerly built for its defence. Tarragona is, however, the ſee of an archbiſhop, the metropolis of Catalonia, and diſputes with Toledo the primacy of Spain. The eſtabliſhment of the ſee is ſaid to have been in the firſt ages of the church: the ſucceſſion of archbiſhops was interrupted by the Moors, and remained ſuſpended until the 11th century. The cathedral is worthy of attention for its vaſt dimenſions, the elegance of its Gothic architecture, and a magnificent chapel built with rich marble and jaſper, in honour of St. Thecla, tutelar ſaint of the church: 98 miles ESE. Saragoſſa, and 38 WSW. Barcelona. *Long.* 17. 50. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

TARRASA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 13 miles N. Barcelona.

TARRATZ POINT, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long* 65. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 24. N.

TARREGA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the Cervera: 5 miles W. Cervera, and 30 N. Tarragona.

TARRING, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, with a weekly market on Saturday: 17 miles W. Brighthelmſtone, and 57. S. London.

TARRY-TOWN, a town of United America, in the States of New York, where major André of the Britiſh army was apprehended as a ſpy.

TARSIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 7 miles N. Biſignano.

TARSUS, a ſea-port town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, ſaid to have been founded by Sardanapalus. It was at one time the capital of all Cilicia, and in the time of St. Paul the inhabitants enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. It is now inhabited by Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, and is the ſee of a Jacobite biſhop and Neſtorian archbiſhop. It is large and ſurrounded with a double wall. St. Paul called himſelf a native of Tarſus: 105 miles W. Alexandretta.

TARTALA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut: 21 miles E. Paniany.

TARTARO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Veroneſe, and running eaſterly croſſes the Poleſe de Rovigo, paſſes by Adria, and ſoon after divides into two branches, one of which runs into the Adige, and the other into the Po.

TARTARY. This word in its moſt extenſive ſenſe, contains all that vaſt country of Aſia, which lies between the Frozen Sea, to the north, and Perſia, Hindooſtan, and China to the ſouth, and includes a great variety of nations, to which is applied the general name of *Tartars* or *Tatars*, with a particular one often applied from their local ſituation. Mr. Strahlenburg, a Swediſh officer, who reſided ſome years in Siberia, places them in ſi claſſes: the firſt, containing ſeven different nations, all in the dominions of Ruſſia, viz. the Mordvines, who dwell in the government of Nizegorod; the Tſcheremiſſes, or Czeremiſſes, in the government of Kaſan; the Permians, in the government of Perm; the Votiaks, in the government of Viatka; the Vogouls, who dwell on both ſides of the mountains, which formed a ſeparation between Ruſſia and Siberia; the Oſtiacks, who dwell on the coaſts of the river Oby; and the Barabintzi, who inhabit the country between Tara and Tomſk. The ſecond claſs of people, called Tartars, includes the Budziacks, which dwell on the coaſts of the Black Sea; the Crim Tartars, who inhabit the province of Taurida; the Kuban Tartars, on the borders of the Kuban River; and the Tartars of Dagheſtan. The Nogois, or Tartars of Aſtrachan, of Kazan, and Upha. The Baſkirs and the Tartars about the towns of Tiumen, Tara, Tobolſk, and Tomſk. The Uſbek Tartars, the Turcomans, the Kurquis, the Karakalpas, the Sayantzi, who dwell near the head of the Eniſei; the Kirgis, who occupy the mountains ſouth of Lake Biakal; the Burats; the Arintzi, who alſo inhabit near the ſame mountain, and the Yaktzi, more to the north, on the ſides of the Lena. The third claſs includes the Samoiedes, on the coaſt of the Frozen Sea, from Archangel to the Lena. The fourth claſs includes the Calmucks and Monguls, who were formerly but one people. The fifth claſs includes the Mantcheux and the Tunguſes. The ſixth claſs contains the ſavage nations on the north-eaſt coaſt of Aſia, as the Tſchutki, &c. with the inhabitants of Kamtchatka, and the Kurile Iſlands. Of theſe, the firſt, third, and ſixth claſs are ſubject to Ruſſia, except that a ſmall part of the ſecond is independent. The fourth is partly independent and partly ſubject to China. The fifth claſs is wholly ſubject to China. All the Tartars pretend to be deſcended from Turk, the eldeſt ſon of Japheth. Although from the time that Jenghis Khan ſubdued all Tartary, and a great part of Aſia, and made irruptions into Europe, they have been known by the name of Tartars, to which that of Monguls or Moguls, of whom he was formerly the prince, appeared inferior; nevertheleſs, the Tartars preſerve among themſelves the name of Turks. Thoſe who are Mahometans bordering on Ruſſia, but independent of that crown, take every opportunity of robbing their neighbours: the Calmucks and Monguls are very different in their behaviour, living quietly on the produce of their ſoil, without doing injury to others. The Tartars of Aſiatic Ruſſia, are likewiſe repreſented as a quiet, inoffenſive people, living chiefly by the chaſe and fiſhing. Tartary may be divided into three parts, viz. Chineſe Tartary, Independent Tartary, and Ruſſian Tartary. Chineſe Tartary is bounded on the north by Siberia, on the eaſt by the Gulf of Kamtchatka and the Eaſtern Sea, on the ſouth by China, and on the weſt by the country of the Kalmuks, who are eſtabliſhed between the Caſpian Sea and Caſhgar. The different tribes which at preſent inhabit it, were formerly comprehended under the general name of Mongul or Mogul Tartars, a warlike and formidable nation, who on the one hand, conquered Hindooſton, under the famous Jenghis Khan, and on the other, ſubdued China. It was in the 13th century that the Monguls took poſſeſſion of the latter empire; but after having reigned there for 100 years, they were expelled by the Chineſe, in the year 1368. The fugitives took different routs; ſome went towards the Eaſtern Sea, and eſtabliſhed themſelves between China and the river Saghalien; the re returned weſtward to their former country, where, intermixing with the Moguls that remained, they ſoon reſumed their ancient manner of living; thoſe who ſettled towards the eaſt, having found the country almoſt a deſert, and without inhabitants, retained the ſame cuſtoms which they had brought from China: hence theſe two Mogul nations differ at preſent in language, government, religion, and cuſtoms. Thoſe of the eaſt retain their ancient name of Mongul, or Mogul Tartars; the reſt are known by the name of Mantchew or Eaſtern Tartars. Chineſe Tartary is therefore divided into two parts, the Eaſtern and Weſtern. Eaſtern Chineſe Tartary extends, north and ſouth, from the 41ſt to the 55th degree of north latitude; and eaſt and weſt, from about the 137th degree of longitude, as far as the Eaſtern Sea. It is bounded on the north by Siberia, on the ſouth by the Gulf of Leao-tong and Corea, on the eaſt by the Eaſte

Eaſtern Sea, and on the weſt by the country of the Monguls. The Tartars who retired hither, after their expulſion from China, in the year 1368, immediately began to build cities, towns, and villages, and to cultivate the earth, after the manner of the Chineſe, among whom they had lived: hence the greater part of them have remained fixed, and are much more civiliſed than the reſt of the Mongul nation. They were at firſt governed by particular khans, each independent of the other; but ſince that of Ningouta (who was the moſt powerful among them) took poſſeſſion of China, about the middle of the laſt century: the emperor, who is ſtill one of his deſcendants, has reduced under his dominion all the other khans of this part of Tartary: this prince governs it immediately by himſelf, and ſends thither governors and officers, as into all the other provinces of the empire. The country of the Mantchew Tartars is divided into three grand departments: Chen-yang, Kirin and Tcitcicar. Weſtern Chineſe Tartary, or Mongul Tartary, is bounded on the north by Siberia, on the eaſt by Eaſtern Chineſe Tartary, on the ſouth by the great wall and Leao-tung, and on the weſt by Independent Tartary. It was partly from the boſom of theſe dry deſerts, that thoſe celebrated conquerors iſſued, who made all Aſia tremble. The Mongul nation is ſubdivided into a multitude of others, who all ſpeak the ſame language, generally called the Mongul language; they have, it is true, ſeveral different dialects, which however does not prevent them from underſtanding one another. Theſe Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houſes; they form themſelves only into wandering hords, and live under plain tents, which they tranſport from one place to another, according as the temperature of the different ſeaſons, or the wants of their flocks require: they paſs the ſummer on the banks of their rivers, and the winter at the bottom of ſome mountain or little hill, which ſhelters them from the ſharp and cutting north-wind. Each of theſe tribes has its reſpective limits, and it would be an act of hoſtility towards their neighbours to go beyond them; but they are at full liberty to encamp wherever they chooſe within the circumference aſſigned them. They are naturally clowniſh, and dirty in their dreſs, as well as in their tents, where they live amidſt the dung of their flocks, which when dried, they burn on their hearths inſtead of wood; enemies to labour, they chooſe rather to be ſatisfied with the food which their flocks ſupply them, than take the trouble of cultivating the earth: it even appears that they neglect agriculture from pride. When the miſſionaries aſked them why they did not at leaſt cultivate ſome gardens, they replied, that the graſs was for beaſts, and beaſts for man. During the ſummer they live only on milk, which they get from their flocks, uſing without diſtinction that of the cow, mare, ewe, goat, and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which a little coarſe tea has been infuſed: with this drink they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumſtances. They have alſo a method of making a kind of ſpirituous liquor of ſour milk, eſpecially of that of the mare, which they diſtil after having allowed it to ferment. Tartars of better condition, before they diſtil this ſour milk, mix it with ſome of the fleſh of their ſheep, which has been alſo left to ferment. This liquor is ſtrong and nouriſhing: their moſt voluptuous orgies conſiſt in getting drunk with it. The Moguls are free, open and ſincere. They pride themſelves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horſeback, and hunting wild beaſts. Polygamy is permitted among them; but they generally have only one wife. They burn the bodies of their dead, and tranſport the aſhes to eminences where they inter them, and cover the grave with a heap of ſtones, over which they plant a great number of ſmall ſtandards. They are unacquainted with the uſe of money, and trade only by barter. Although the Moguls might appropriate to themſelves the ſpoils of a great number of animals, the ſkins which they uſe for clothing are generally thoſe of their ſheep. They wear the wool inmoſt, and the ſkin on the out-ſide. They are very well acquainted with the art of preparing and whitening theſe ſkins. Some of the better ſort among them ſometimes uſe the ſkins of ſtags, dogs, or wild goats, of which they make dreſſes for ſpring; but whatever care theſe people take to prepare theſe ſkins, they always exhale a ſtrong and diſagreeable ſmell, on which account they are called by the Chineſe, Tſaofatſe—*Stinking Tartars*. Their tents almoſt always ſmell of their ſheep, and can ſcarcely be endured even by thoſe who have been long accuſtomed to them. The religion of the Mogul Tartars is confined to the worſhip of Fo. They have the moſt ſuperſtitious veneration for their lamas. All the Moguls are governed by kans, or particular princes, independent one of the other, but all ſubjected to the authority of the emperor of China, whom they conſider as the grand kan of the Tartars. When the Mantchews ſubdued China, they conferred on the moſt powerful of the Mogul princes the title of *vang*, *peilé*, *peiré* and *cong*, which anſwer to our titles of *king*, *duke*, *count*, and *marquis*; each of them had a revenue aſſigned him, but far inferior to the appointments of the Mantchew lords at Peking: the emperor ſettled the limits of their reſpective territories, and appointed them laws, according to which they are at preſent governed: theſe tributary kans have not the power of condemning their ſubjects to death, nor of depriving them of their poſſeſſions: theſe two caſes of death and confiſcation are reſerved for the ſupreme tribunal eſtabliſhed at Peking for the affairs of the Moguls, to which every individual may appeal from the ſentence of his prince, who is obliged to appear in perſon whenever he is cited. All the Mogul nation under the Chineſe government, may be divided into four principal tribes, which are the Moguls, properly ſo called, the Kalkas, Ortous, and the Tartars of Kokonor. According to the map of Chineſe Tartary, the country of the Moguls extends more than 300 leagues from eaſt to weſt, and 200 from north to ſouth: it is encloſed between the country of the Ortous, the great wall, Eaſtern Tartary, and the country of the Kalkas; theſe people compoſe 49 *ki*, or ſtandards; every ſtandard comprehends an indeterminate number of companies, each of which conſiſts of 150 heads of families; and, as theſe Tartar families are generally numerous, each company may be reckoned to contain 1000 individuals: beſides theſe 49 ſtandards, there are five others, under the immediate government of the emperor of China, and commanded by officers whom he ſends thither. The Kalkas (who formerly compoſed a numerous tribe, conſiſting of more than 600,000 families) inhabit to the north of the Mogul Tartars, whom we have juſt mentioned. Their country, which ſtretches as far as the kingdom of the Eluths, is near 300 leagues in extent, from eaſt to weſt. In this region was formerly ſituated, towards the 45th degree of north latitude, the city of Karakun, the ſeat of the empire of Jenghiz-khan, and that of his ſucceſſors. The Kalkas live under tents, on the banks of the rivers which water their country; that of Kalka-pira (though one of the ſmalleſt, and at preſent one of the leaſt frequented) has given its name to the whole nation. The moſt conſiderable of theſe rivers are the Kenlon, Toula, Touy, and the Selengué. The vaſt deſert, which the Chineſe call *Chamo*, and the Tartars *Cobi*, occupies almoſt all the ſouthern part of the country of the Kalkas. A war which the king of the Eluths carried on in the year 1688, againſt the Kalkas, almoſt deſtroyed the whole nation. To avoid the purſuit of a ſuperior enemy, they begged the aſſiſtance of the Chineſe arms, and offered to ſubmit to the empire. Kang-hi undertook their defence, conquered the king of the Eluths, and kept the Kalka Tartars under his dominion, after having conferred upon their princes different titles of honour. Theſe people have among them one of thoſe grand lamas called *hou-touctou*, whom they conſider as ſo many living Fos: he is lodged under a large tent, and ſhows himſelf to the public, lying on a kind of altar, where he receives the adoration of all the Tartars. The hou-touctou is, however, but a lama of the ſecond order; for the lama who reſides in Thibet is acknowledged his ſuperior; the latter is generally conſidered as the high-prieſt, and ſupreme chief of the Tartar religion. The country of the Ortous (who inhabit to the north of the great wall, and to the Moguls, properly ſo called) is 110 leagues in extent, from eaſt to weſt, and 70 from ſouth to north. Theſe people are divided into ſix ſtandards, which comprehend 166 companies, each compoſed of 150 heads of families. The Ortous are of a free diſpoſition, extremely lively, and never ſubject to melancholy; they may be juſtly called the *French of Tartary*. The Tartars of Kokonor (who are Eluths or Kalmucks by nation, and who are at preſent ſubjects of the emperor) occupy an extenſive country to the weſt of China and the province of Chen-ſi, from whence they are ſeparated by lofty mountains. They take their name from a lake in this country, called in their language *Kokonol* or *Kokonor*, and which is one of the largeſt of Tartary. They are ſubject to eight princes, who are each independent of the other, and who are all of the race of the kan of the Eluth Tartars. Theſe people derive their principal riches from the gold which is found mixed with the ſand of their rivers, and above all, with that of Altangkol, or the Golden River. The gold-duſt which it furniſhes, is the principal revenue of the princes of Kokonor, who employ their vaſſals during ſummer in collecting it. One of the principal articles of the trade of Kokonor, is a kind of napped woollen ſtuff, called *pou-lou*: it is manufactured by theſe Tartars, who have the art of dying it different colours. The Chineſe empire has been lately extended in Tartary, by the celebrated conqueſt of the kingdom of the Eluths, made in the year 1759, by the arms of the emperor Kien-long. The whole nation of the Eluths, who are known in Europe and Ruſſia, by the name of *Kalmucks*, may be divided into three branches, which have all proceeded from the ſame ſtem. The moſt weſterly (who at preſent are the moſt powerful and numerous) occupy the country contained between the Caſpian Sea, Ruſſia, Samarcand, and Kaſhgar. The ſecond diviſion of the Eluths inhabit to the eaſt. The country is bounded on the north by Ruſſia, and on the ſouth by the territories of the Uſbeck Tartars. Theſe are the people whom Kien-long has lately obliged to ſubmit to the Chineſe government. The third branch of the Eluths inhabit to the weſt of China, ſpoken of under the name of the *Tartars of Kokonor*, who, for a long time, have been ſubjects of the empire. *Independent Tartary* includes all the country between Chineſe Tartary and the Caſpian Sea, and contains Turkeſtan, Great and Little Bukharia, Turcomania, Charaſm, Thibet, and ſome other countries and provinces, inhabited by the Uſbecks and Calmucks. *Ruſſian Tartary* includes the remainder.

**TARTAS**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Landes: 12 leagues NE. Bayonne, and 5 WSW. Mont de Marſan. *Long.* 16. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

**TARTAS**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Om, near Tartaſkoi, in the government of Tobolſk.

**TARTASKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, at the union of the Om and the Tartas: 40 miles WSW. Kainſk.

**TARTURA**, a town of Paleſtine, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 10 miles S. Acre.

**TARUDANT**, a town of Africa, which gives name to a diſtrict, in the kingdom or province, of Sus, ſituated almoſt at the extremity of the empire of Morocoo. It was formerly the capital of a ſmall kingdom, and is at preſent the reſidence of a governor, in whom great confidence is repoſed, or ſome ſherif related to the emperor. The province alſo contains ſeveral towns, which, as well as Tarudant, are built with ſtone: 110 miles SSW. Morocco, and 43 ESE. Santa Cruz.

**TARVIS**, or *Tarwis*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 46 miles NNW. Trieſt, and 28 WSW. Clagenfurt. *Long*. 31. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 34. N.—This town was taken by the French, after an obſtinate battle with the Auſtrians, in which the latter loſt a great number of killed and priſoners, on the 23d of March, 1797.

**TARURAW**, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: 14 miles N. Tugeloo.

**TARUSA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga, on the Oka. *Long*. 54. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 52. N.

**TASCHOW**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 5 miles N. Leitmeritz.

**TASHKUNT**, or *Thaſchkand*, a town of Aſia, in Turkeſtan, on the Sir. This town has been often deſtroyed and rebuilt: 210 miles N. Samarcand. *Long*. 64. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 42. 40. N.

**TASHKUPRI**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 14 miles SE. Caſtamena.

**TASIEVA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tchiuma, about 20 miles NW. Taſievſkoi.

**TASIEVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Taſieva: 820 miles E. Tobolſk, and 448 ENE. Kolivan. *Long*. 112. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 57. N.

**TAS KUJE**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: 28 leagues NE. Lar.

**TAS LUI**, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Sirek, near Adzud, in Moldavia.

**TAS POULSASON**, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami. *Long*. 113. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 22. N.

**TASSACORTA**, or *Taſſa Croda*, a town on the weſt coaſt of Palma, one of the Canary Iſlands: it is a loading place for veſſels, but not conſiderable. *Long*. 17. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 28. 37. N.

**TASSASUDON**, or *Taſſey Seddein*, a town of Aſia, and capital of the Bootan country: 206 miles SW. Laſſa, and 242 NE. Patna. *Long*. 89. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 27. 45. N.

**TASSING**, ſee *Taaſinge*.

**TASSO**, a ſmall iſland near the weſt of Africa, on the mouth of the river Sierra Leona.

**TASSOW**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 20 leagues W. Tauris.

**TATA**, or *Dotis*, a town of Hungary, built in the midſt of water and ſwamps, with a caſtle. In the year 1543, this town was ſacked by the Turks; in the year 1558, it was again taken by the Turks; in the year 1566, by the Imperialiſts, who loſt it again in the year 1594, regained it in 1597, but kept it only ſix months before the Turks took it from them again: 20 miles W. Gran, and 18 S. Raab.

**TATACUL**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 11 miles N. Vencatighery.

**TATAR BASSARDDSCIHI**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, on the Mariza: 16 miles WNW. Filippopoli.

**TATAR BUNAR**, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia: 32 miles SW. Akerman.

**TATARSKOI**, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the eaſt ſide of the Irtiſch. *Long*. 93. 20. E Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 44. N.

**TATIAMBETTY**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 5 miles N. Wombinellore.

**TA-TCHOU**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 32 miles NE. Kouang-ngan.

**TATIANSKAIA**, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: 12 miles SE. Tzaritzin.

**TATIEN**, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 55 miles NE. Tam-ſan.

**TA-TIEN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 62 miles WNW. Hing-hoa.

**TATISCHEVA**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 28 miles W. Orenburg.

**TATOBIT**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 5 miles E. Turnau.

**TA-TOU-TCHE**, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Formoſa. *Long*. 137. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 24. 8. N.

**TA-TSIN**, a river of China, which runs into the Eaſt Sea. *Lo* 136. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 46 N.

**TATTA**, a city of Aſia, and capital of the province of Sindy, Tatta, ſuppoſed to be built on the ſite of the ancient Pattala, on the Hin dus. This city was, in the laſt century, very extenſive and populous, wi a great trade; poſſeſſing manufactures of ſilk, Carmania wool and cotto and was, alſo, celebrated for its cabinet-ware. Little of theſe now re mains, and the limits of the city are much reduced; about three miles fro it, are mines of iron and ſalt: 156 miles WNW. Amedabad, and 34 SSW. Moultan. *Long*. 67. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 24. 54. N.

**TATTA**, ſee *Sindy*.

**TATTAH**, a town of Africa, on the frontiers of Drah and Morocco in the road from Morocco to Tombuctou: 150 miles SSE. Morocco. *Lo* 10. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 28. 45. N.

**TATTAMUNG**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut 5 miles S. Palicandchery.

**TATTERSHALL**, a town of England, in the county of Lincol ſituated among the fens, with a weekly market on Friday. Here was fo merly a caſtle, which was deſtroyed in the civil wars of the laſt century 20 miles S. Louth, and 127 N. London.

**TATTICOMBA**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: miles N. Dindigul.

**TATTUBT**, anciently *Tadutti*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom Algiers, formerly a conſiderable city, now little better than a heap ruins: ſome beautiful granite pillars were dug up ſome years ſince, a placed in a moſque, at Conſtantina: 25 miles S. Conſtantina.

**TATZO**, a town of Hungary: 40 miles E. Munkacz.

**TAVAI**, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam, about miles in length, and 3 in breadth. *Long*. 97. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 13.

**TAVAI**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Lower Siam: 148 mi S. Martaban, and 124 N. Mergui. *Long*. 98. 12. E. Greenwich. *L* 14. 10. N.

**TAVAI POINT**, the extreme point of a neck of land on the coaſt Lower Siam. *Long*. 98. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 13. 40. N.

**TAVAI-POE-NAMMOO**, the ſouthern iſland of New Zealand, the South Pacific Ocean. The iſland is about 200 leagues in length, 50 in breadth; for the moſt part mountainous, barren, and thinly peopl The tops of the mountains are, for the moſt part, covered with ſnow.

**TAVASTLAND**, a province of Sweden, ſituated in the middle of Finland, about 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The country is ver fertile, and conſiſts of fine plains, watered by a great number of rivers an lakes, which abound in fiſh. It is diverſified with arable and meado lands; ſo that with reſpect to theſe natural advantages, it may not only looked upon as the beſt part of Finnland, but is ſcarcely ſurpaſſed in th particulars by any province in Sweden. It is, likewiſe, ſtored with catt fiſh, and all ſorts of game. But notwithſtanding this country is ſo ferti it is far from being well cultivated; and conſequently, the peaſants generally very poor. Sometimes, indeed, the corn is much damaged keen and unexpected froſty nights. The northern part of Tavaſtland more mountainous and woody than the ſouthern. In the moraſſes and u cultivated ſandy wilds, a ferruginous earth is dug up, from which the Eiſe ſand ertz, or iron ſandy ore, as it is called, is prepared. The inhabitan ſubſiſt by agriculture, grazing, and breeding of cattle, and ſome of the are employed in the fiſheries. They alſo traffic in corn, peas, beans, fla hemp, dried fiſh, cattle, leather, tallow, butter, lime, the bark of trees,

**TAVASTEHUS**, or *Kroneborg*, a town of Sweden, and principal pl in the province of Tavaſtland, built in the year 1650, on a pleaſant ſp by count Pehr Brahe, and endowed with conſiderable privileges. In 171 this town was taken by the Ruſſians; and, in the laſt war between th and the Swedes, it was laid in aſhes. The caſtle, which, excluſive of t town, is properly called *Tavaſthehus*, or *Tavaſteborg*, is well fortified, a ſerves for an arſenal and royal magazine: 44 miles NE. Abo.

**TAVAVIS**, or *Thaouaouis*, a town of Aſia, in Grand Bukharia: leagues NE. Bukharia.

**TAUBE**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, whi runs into the Aland, near Seehauſen, in the Old Mark of Brandenbu

**TAUBER**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which r into the Maine, near Wertheim.

**TAUBER SEE**, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, a provoſtſhip of Berchteſgaden: 6 miles W. Berchteſgaden.

**TAUCHA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, circle of Leipſic. This town was built in the year 1221, by Albert, arc biſhop of Magdeburg, and taken and deſtroyed in the year 128 by Diet marggrave of Meiſſen. It was afterwards rebuilt, and poſſeſſed by dif rent lords, till, at laſt, it came under the juriſdiction of Leipſic. In t year 1431, it was deſtroyed by the Bohemians and Huſſites, and m the inhabitants removed to Leipſic: 6 miles NE. Leipſic, and 7 S Eulenburg.

**TAUCAEL**, or *Tuchel*, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia. This town taken and burned, in the year 1310, by the Teutonic knights. It afterw afterwards rebuilt, but has ſince ſuffered in the Poliſh wars: 44 miles SSW. Dantzig.

TAVDA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Pelim Lake, and runs into the Tobol, 40 miles S. Tobolſk.

TAUDECONDA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda: 25 miles SW. Warangole.

TAUDENY, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara: 270 miles NNW. Tombuctou. *Long.* 14. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

TAVE, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, about 2 leagues below Loudun.

TAVE, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Briſtol Channel, near Llaugharn.

TAVE, or *Taff*, a river which riſes in two ſtreams in the ſouthern part of Brecknockſhire, and runs into the Severn, below Cardiff.

TAVERA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 18 miles NNE. Ajazzo.

TAVERA DI ORTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 14 miles SSW. Aſcoli.

TAVERNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra; anciently the ſee of a biſhop, in the year 1112, transferred to Catanzaro: 15 miles N. Squillace.

TAVERNES, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: 1 league N. Barjols.

TAVERNY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontoiſe: 2 leagues E. Pontoiſe.

TAVETCH, one of the juriſdictions of the Griſons, on the borders of the canton of Uri.

TAVETSCHE, a town in the country of the Griſons: 13 miles SW. Ilantz.

TAVETSCHE, a mountain in the country of the Griſons: 5 miles SW. Ilantz.

TAUFFKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles SW. Grieſkirchen, and 8 SW. Efferding.

TAUGIA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 200 miles ENE. Mecca.

TAVIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 11 miles WNW. Aleſano.

TAVIGNANO, a river of the iſland of Corſica, which runs into the ſea, 15 miles S. Cervione.

TAUILE, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 24 miles W. Tana.

TAUILE, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: 2 miles N. Manſora.

TAVIRA, a ſea-port town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle; the harbour is protected by two forts. It contains two churches, an hoſpital, five convents, and about 5000 inhabitants: 37 leagues SSE. Liſbon, and 4 W. Caſtromarin. *Long.* 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

TAVISTOCK, a town of England, in the county of Devon, on the river Tavy. Here was formerly a mitred abby, and a foundation for Saxon literature. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. This town boaſts of having given birth to Sir Francis Drake, the celebrated navigator: 14 miles N. Plymouth, and 206 WSW. London.

*Taulé*, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morlaix: 1 league NW. Morlaix, and 2 SSE. St. Pol de Leon.

TAULIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart: 4 leagues SE. Montelimart, and 3 NW. Nions.

TAUMACO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly: 18 miles NW. Zeiton.

TAUMAGO, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Quiros, in the year 1606, who lay to in a kind of harbour, formed by two ſmall iſlands. He found wood, water, potatoes, cocoas, palmettos, ſugar-canes, and ſeveral other kinds of plants and fruits. The inhabitants were active, robuſt, and warlike, but not ferocious. *Long.* 201. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. S.

TAUME, a river of England, which riſes in the county of York, and runs into the Merſey, in Lancaſhire, oppoſite Stockport.

TAUNA, a town of Egypt, on the Baher Joſeph, or Canal of Joſeph, which forms a communication between the Nile and the Birket el Kerum: 5 miles SW. Aſhmunein.

TAUNTON, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet. This town in point of ſize, buildings, and reſpectability of inhabitants, may vie with many cities. Its extent from eaſt to weſt is nearly a mile, and it conſiſts of four principal ſtreets, which are wide, and very well built, and contains 2 pariſh churches. There is a noble ſpacious market-place, in which is a handſome commodious market-houſe, with a town-hall over it, the building whereof was completed in the year 1773. The markets are large, and kept on Wedneſday and Saturday. The woollen manufacture has flouriſhed in this town almoſt ever ſince its firſt introduction into England by the emigrants from Flanders; the firſt manufacture being eſtabliſhed here about the year 1336. Of late years it has decayed, and its ſucceſs has been, in a great meaſure, tranſlated to the neighbouring town of Wellington. A ſilk manufacture was introduced here in 1780. Taunton is an ancient borough by preſcription, and has returned members to parliament from the year 1294. It was incorporated by king Charles I. and again by king Charles II. and put under the government of a mayor. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, &c. The corporation have neither lands, houſes, nor joint ſtock, the laſt charter precluding them from any ſuch poſſeſſions. The caſtle ſtands on the weſt ſide of the town, and is part of a ſtately edifice, erected by William Gifford, biſhop of Wincheſter, and lord of the town, in the time of Henry I. In the year 1642, this caſtle fell into the hands of the parliament army, who placed a garriſon therein, and intended to have made it their chief hold in all this country; it was, however, quickly reſcued from them by the royaliſts, under the marquis of Hertford, and as quickly retaken by colonel Blake, for the parliament, who, in 1645, defended it againſt an army of 10,000 men, that was brought againſt it by lord Goring. After the reſtoration, king Charles II. ordered it to be diſmantled, in which ruinous ſtate it has continued to this day. It ſtood nearly upon the ſite of a fortreſs, erected about the year 700, by Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, for the purpoſe of better ſecuring the conqueſts which he had made in this part of Britain, and awing thoſe diſaffected nobles who fixed a jealous eye on his dominions. On the 18th of June, 1685, the duke of Monmouth arrived at Taunton, which he made his head quarters; and, having won many perſons of conſiderable eſteem to his cauſe, he procured himſelf to be proclaimed king, on the Cornhill, the 21ſt following, by the title of James II. and then publiſhed three ſeveral proclamations, againſt the king, the parliament, and the duke of Albemarle. After his defeat, the aſſizes were held here by judge Jefferies, for the trial of the rebels, which have been emphatically called the bloody aſſize: 31 miles NE. Exeter, and 140 W. London.

TAUNTON, a river of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, which runs into the ſea, at Rhode Iſland.

TAUNTON, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 29 miles S. Boſton.

TAUNTON DEAN, a vally of England, extending about 30 miles in length, in the county of Somerſet, of fertility and produce equal to almoſt any in the kingdom. It takes its name from Taunton, the principal town.

TAVORA, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Duero: 5 miles NE. Lamego.

TAVORA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 2 leagues E. Lamego.

TAURAFI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 12 miles SE. Benevenſo.

TAURAT, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 38 miles NNE. St. Jago.

TAUREAU, an iſland on the French coaſt, with a fort to defend the harbour of Morlaix, ſee *Morlaix*.

TAURION, a river of France, which runs into the Vienne, near St. Leonard, in the department of the Upper Vienne.

TAURICHESKAIA (*The Province of Tauris*), a province of Ruſſia, being part of the government of Ekaterinoſlav; bounded on the north by the rivers Dnieper and the Konſkija, on the weſt and ſouth by the Black Sea, and on the eaſt by the Sea of Azoph, including what was before called *Crimea*, anciently *Cherſoneſus Taurica*. The inland country was anciently poſſeſſed by the Scythians, who extended themſelves northwards beyond Perekop, weſtward to the Dnieper, and eaſtward as far as the river Don. The weſtern and ſouthern coaſts of the Crimea were inhabited by ſome Greek colonies, of which the town of Cherſoneſus was the moſt powerful. The eaſt ſide of the Crimea, as the Don and the oppoſite country, or the tract from the Don along the ſea of Azoph to the Black Sea, and mount Caucaſus, was under the kings of the Boſphori-Greeks, who were ſo called from the Strait of Boſphorous. The Scythians proving troubleſome neighbours to the Greeks, they ſolicited the aſſiſtance of Mithridates, king of Pontus, who at laſt drove the Scythians out of the peninſula, forming the kingdom of Boſphorus, which comprehended the whole peninſula, and the country facing it eaſtward to mount Caucaſus. In the time of the emperor Diocleſian, the Sarmatæ were in ſole poſſeſſion of this kingdom, excepting that the Goths had ſeated themſelves on the weſt ſide of the peninſula, and the whole tract of land lying northward from it along the Don. The peninſula afterwards came under the dominion of the emperors of the eaſt, though partly ſhared by the Hunns, who were ſucceeded by the Chazars or Cozars, as theſe were by the Polawzers. About the end of the 12th century, the Genoeſe having made themſelves maſters of the Black Sea, and all its harbours, ſettled alſo in the Crimea. In the 13th century the Tartars diſpoſſeſſed the Polawzers of their country, particularly of the Crim, but the Genoeſe ports and caſtles baffled their undiſciplined fury, and held out till the year 1741, when the Turks reduced the whole Crimea, and appointed a Kan over it. In the year 1698, the Ruſſians made an attempt on the Crimea, but gained only Perekop; in 1736, they penetrated a ſecond time into the Crimea, under the conduct of count Munich, marched over the line which the Perekop Tartars had thrown up acroſs the iſthmus, with a great number of towers, garriſoned by 100,000 men for its defence, took Perekop, and opened a way into the Crimea. In the years 1737, 1738, and 1739, the Ruſſians renewed their enterprizes with ſuch ſucceſs that half of the Crimea was ravaged by them, and likewiſe by the Tartars, whilſt great numbers of the inhabitants periſhed by famine, and others abandoned the country. The Crimea was governed by its own Kan, or prince, who ſtyled himſelf indeed, the ſovereign Kan of Leſſer Tartary, &c. though in reality a vaſſal of the Ottoman Porte, and, on ſummons was obliged to take the field, with a conſiderable body as auxiliaries. In the year 1774, the khan was declared independent, but in the year 1783, abdicated his government, and ceded the whole to Ruſſia.

TAURIS, or *Tabris*, a city of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, ſituated in a plain at the foot of a mountain: it is of an irregular figure, and has neither walls nor fortifications. Through it paſſes a little river called *Spingtcha*, which ſometimes ſwelling, carries away the houſes on its banks. Another river, called the *Agi*, paſſes by the north ſide of the city; and is ſalt ſix months in the year, from the torrents which fall into it after they have paſſed over lands covered with ſalt. The city is divided into nine quarters or wards. Here are many magnificent ſtructures; the bazars make as fine an appearance as in any part of Aſia, from their largeneſs and great extent; from the beautiful domes with which they are covered; from the multitudes of people, and the vaſt quantity of merchandize with which they are filled. The fineſt of theſe, in which the jewels and moſt valuable merchandize are ſold, is an octagon, and is called the *Royal Market*. As to the other public buildings they are equally noble. There are ſaid to be 300 caravanſerais, which are ſo ſpacious, that 300 perſons may lodge in each; and the moſques and baths are anſwerable to the grandeur of the other buildings. There are three hoſpitals in the city, in which nobody is lodged; but proviſions are given twice a day to all who come. The largeſt ſquare at Tauris is much more ſpacious than that of Iſpahan. The Turks when they were in the poſſeſſion of this city, have frequently drawn up within this ſquare 30,000 men in order of battle. The number of inhabitants in Tauris, in the opinion of ſir John Chardin, amounts to at leaſt 550,000 people; beſides a multitude of ſtrangers, who are conſtantly there from all parts of Aſia. The fineſt Perſian turbans are made in this city, and the above gentleman was aſſured by the principal merchants, that the inhabitants annually manufacture 6000 bales of ſilk. The commerce of this city extends not only over all Perſia, but into Turkey, Ruſſia, Tartary, the Indies, and to the Black Sea. The air is cold and dry, but healthy. From its ſituation it is much expoſed to the north, and the tops of the ſurrounding mountains are covered with ſnow nine months in the year; from whence the wind almoſt conſtantly blows in the evenings and the mornings. The city abounds with all the neceſſaries and luxuries of life; and theſe are extremely cheap. The Caſpian Sea, which is not above forty leagues diſtant, ſupplies it with fiſh, which are alſo found in the river Agi, already mentioned. In the ſummer they have abundance of deer and wild-fowl: in the mountains are eagles. All kinds of fruits are in the greateſt plenty, and there are ſaid to be about ſixty ſorts of grapes. In the neighbourhood of the city are large quarries of white marble, one kind of which is tranſparent; and at a ſmall diſtance are two mines, the one of gold, and the other of ſalt: the gold mine has, however, been long neglected; the quantity found of that valuable metal being ſo ſmall, as to be ſcarcely worth the labour of procuring it: 60 leagues SSE. Erivan, and 134 NNW. Iſpahan.

TAVRO-CASTRO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 20 miles NNE. Athens.

TAURUS, a mountain of Aſia, which divides Aſia in two parts, and is ſaid to extend from the ſea coaſt, oppoſite Rhodes, to the extremities of Tartary and China, under different names.

TAUS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: 26 miles SSW. Pilſen, and 60 S. Saatz.

TAUSA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 2 miles N. Ziegenbruck.

TAUSTE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 25 miles NW. Saragoſſa.

TAUTENBURG, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a lordſhip annexed to the elector, on account of which, he pays 20 florins a Roman month: 3 miles S. Camburg, and 1 ESE. Dornburg.

TAUVES, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſſe: 5 leagues W. Beſſe, and 8 SW. Clermont.

TAVY, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which joins the Tamer, about 2 miles above Saltaſh.

TAW, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which riſes about 3 miles ſouth-eaſt from Oakhampton, and runs into the Briſtol Channel, below Appledore, forming a large bay at its mouth, called *Barnſtaple Bay*.

TAWIXTWI, a town of North America, on the Miami. *Long.* 1 4. W. Greenwich *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

TAWY, a river of South Wales, which riſes in Brecknockſhire, an runs into the ſea at Swanſea.

TAY, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the weſt part of the county of Perth, on the borders of Argyleſhire, paſſes through Loch Tay, an runs into the German Sea below Perth, forming a large bay at its mouth, called *The Frith of Tay*.

TAY, a river of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which runs in the ſea: 7 miles WNW. from Dungarvan Bay.

TAY, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se tchuen: 10 miles N. Xun.

TAYA, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which riſes near Schweigers, paſſes by Droſendorf, and enters Moravia, paſſes b Znaym, Laab, &c. and joins the Marſch, 4 miles NNE. Hockenau.

TA-YAO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Yun-nan: 15 miles N. Yao-ngan.

TAY-MIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Pe-tche-li, on the Orey-ho canal: 2½ miles S. Tay-ming.

TAY-MING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province Pe-tche-li: 232 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat* 36. 20. N

TAYNG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles SE. Haime

TAZ, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes from two lakes Ku and Din, a runs into the Tazovſkai Gulf. *Long.* 98. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 35. N.

TAZLA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania 28 miles N. Cogni.

TAZLA, or *Salatta*, a lake of Aſiatic Turkey, 36 miles long and broad: 30 miles N. Cogni.

TAZOVSKAIA, a gulf or bay in the Obſkaia Gulf, formed by the waters of ſeveral rivers of Siberia, and joined to the Obſkaia Gulf: abo 140 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. *Long.* 94. to 98. E. Ferro. *L* 67. 40. to 69. N.

TCENG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Quang-tong: 37 miles ENE. Canton.

TCEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Cha tong: 12 miles SSE. Yen-tcheou.

TCHABAR, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which runs north into th Songarie.

TCHABISCHI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, the Amur: 40 miles NNE. Stretenſk.

TCHAC, a mountain of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, on the fron tiers of Yarkan. *Long.* 96. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 10. N.

TCHACAHAMAR, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 10 miles W. Or

TCHACAOSO, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 25 miles S. Chatcheou.

TCHACA-TCHONTCHI, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 30 miles NW Tchontori.

TCHACA-TOHOI, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country Hami: 15 miles NW. Quatcheou.

TCHADOBSKO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk on the Tunguſka: 212 miles E. Eniſeiſk.

TCHAGAUSKOI, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Ural: 16 miles S. Ural

TCHAGODO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, the lake Vez: 240 miles NE. Novgorod, and 88 NNW. Vologda. *Lo* 56. 30. . E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 30. N.

TCHAGODO, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Suchotzkoi, in th government of Novgorod, and runs into the Mologa, 16 miles N. Uſtiuzn

TCHAHAN HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 260 miles Peking. *Long.* 135. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

TCHAHAN HAMER, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 38 miles SW Coucou.

TCHAHAN SOUBARKAN HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary 163 miles NNE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 38. N.

TCHAHASOU-HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 683 mi NNE. Peking. *Long.* 145. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 34. N.

TCHAHI, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 86 leag N. Herat.

TCHAIA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena, near Tchan in the government of Irkutſk. *Long.* 127. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 5.

TCHAICHAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 28 mi W. Ouechuen.

TCHAI-YAM, a river of China, which joins the Lo, 15 miles WS Pao-king.

TCHAKAN-TOTOHO KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary, the country of the Monguls: 18 miles SE. Kara-Hotun.

TCHALA, a mountain of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 15 leag NE. Latac.

TCHALBISCHEVO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobol 20 miles S. Eniſei.

TCHALEI, a Tartarian ſtandard of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 1 Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

TCHAL

TCHALIN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou quang, on the Mi river: 815 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 130. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 56. N.

TCHALMOZA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, on the north-eaſt coaſt of Lake Onezſkoe: 32 miles SE. Povenetz.

TCHAM, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 420 miles E. Peking.

TCHAM-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 20 miles NE. Chun-te.

TCHAMDSOU-TIGAC, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, about 12 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 99. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 30. N.

TCHAM-LI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-the-li: 17 miles SE. Yong-ping.

TCHAMNAGOM-DOU, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, about 12 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 111. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

TCHAMSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 64 miles ENE. Kirenſk.

TCHAM-TCHIM HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 415 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 142. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 9. N.

TCHAM-TIEN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 43 miles NW. Siao-ku-leou.

TCHAMTOU, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 18 leagues SW. Contchoudſong.

TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 15 miles S. Kong-tchang.

TCHANG, a lake of China, about 20 miles in circumference: 40 miles NE. Tcin-tcheou.

TCHANG-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 22 miles SW. Kin-tcheou.

TCHANG-CO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 10 miles N. Hiu.

TCHANG FONG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 63 miles ESE. King-ki-tao.

TCHANG-HING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 12 miles NW. Hou-tcheou.

TCHANG-HOA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the Iſle of Hainan: 42 miles SW. Tchen-tcheou.

TCHANG-ING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 40 miles S. Kang.

TCHANG-KIA-KEOU, a gate on the great wall, which ſeparates China from Tartary, in the northern part of the province of Pe-tche-li, the principal paſſage by which the Tartars enter China: 90 miles NNW. Peking.

TCHANG KIEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 25 miles ENE. Tci-nan.

TCHANGLASSE, ſee *Changlaſſe.*

TCHANG-LO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 67 miles WNW. Tchao-tcheou.

TCHANG-LO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 20 miles E. Tcin-tcheou.

TCHANG-MING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 10 miles N. Mien-tcheou.

TCHANG-NHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 75 miles SSE. Kancheou.

TCHANG-NHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 40 miles ENE. Yong-tcheou.

TCHANG-NING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 27 miles SW. Lien-ping.

TCHANG-PIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo kien: 50 miles N. Tchang-tcheou.

TCHANG-PING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 15 miles E. Koang-tcheou.

TCHANG-PING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 20 miles NNW. Peking. *Long.* 133. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 14. N.

TCHANG-POU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 25 miles S. Tchang-tcheou.

TCHANG-SING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 35 miles S. Koang-tcheou.

TCHANG-SONG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 33 miles NW. Kang-tcheou.

TCHANG-TAI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 10 miles NE. Tchang-tcheou.

TCHANG-TCHA, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Heng River. The inhabitants of this city have given occaſion to a great feſtival, which is celebrated in the fifth month, throughout the empire. The mandarin who governed this city, and was much eſteemed and beloved by the people for his probity and virtue, happening to be drowned in the river, they inſtituted a feſtival to his honour, which is celebrated by ſports and feaſts, and fights upon the waters, as if they intended to ſearch for the mandarin, the object of their love and grief. This feſtival, which was at firſt peculiar to this city, came afterwards to be obſerved throughout the empire: 742 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 130. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 11. N.

TCHANG TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 950 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 135. 20. E Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 32. N.

TCHANG TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 525 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 50. N.

TCHANG-TCIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 15 miles WNW. Tci-nan.

TCHANG-TE, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou quang: 717 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 2. N.

TCHAN-TE, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Ho-nan. This is one of the moſt northern cities of the province. Two things here are remarkable: the firſt is a fiſh reſembling a crocodile, the fat of which is of ſuch a ſingular nature, that when once kindled it cannot be extinguiſhed; the ſecond is a mountain in the neighbourhood, ſo ſteep and inacceſſible, that in time of war, it affords a place of refuge to the inhabitants, and a ſafe aſylum from the inſults and violence of the ſoldiery. Tchang-te, contains in its diſtrict one city of the ſecond claſs, and ſix of the third: 255 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 131. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

TCHANG-TSE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 10 miles WSW. Lou-ngan.

TCHANG-VA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 15 miles NW. Ping.

TCHANG-VOAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 60 miles SSW. Cay.

TCHANG-Y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the river Hoai: 30 miles SW. Lai.

TCHANG-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 35 miles NW. King-tcheou.

TCHANG YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 25 miles S. Tchao-tcheou.

TCHANG-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 50 miles W. King-tcheou.

TCHANG-YUEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 60 miles WSW. Hoang tcheou.

TCHANG-YUEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles SE. Kang-tcheou.

TCHANI, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, upwards of 200 miles in circumference: 100 miles WNW. Kolivan.

TCHANKOUR, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 35 leagues SE. Sourman.

TCHAO, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 155 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

TCHAO, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yunnan: 1202 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 40. N.

TCHAO-HOA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the river Kia-ling: 47 miles N. Pao-king.

TCHAO-KING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-tong, on the river Si: 1062 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 3. N.

TCHAO-NAIMAN SOUMI HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 198 miles N. Peking. *Long.* 133. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

TCHAO-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 57 miles SSW. Tchang-tcheou.

TCHAO-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 1007 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 37. N.

TCHAO-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 20 miles NNE. Pin-yang.

TCHAO-Y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 8 miles E. Tong.

TCHAO-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 32 miles NE. Lai-tcheou.

*Tchapié Djaké Tompſou,* a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, about 18 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 102. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 12. N.

TCHARKAZ, ſee *Zarchas.*

TCHARONDA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the Sula: 188 miles ENE. Novgorod. *Long.* 55. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

TCHASIRCONG, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, near the Ganges: 8 leagues E. Latac.

TCHASOVIA, a village or town of the iſland of Shoumſhu, one of the Kuriles Iſlands.

TCHASTIJA, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, in the Lena: 112 miles NE. Kirenſk.

TCHATELI, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami: 38 miles NW. Hami-Hotun.

TCHAUNSKAIA, a gulf on the northern coaſt of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 184. to 187. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. to 72. N.

TCHAUSI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev, on the Soz: 40 miles SE. Mogilev. *Long.* 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

**TCHAZMIUNSKOI**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Kamtchatka : 52 miles S. Verchnei Kamtchatſkoi. *Long.* 178. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 48. N.

**TCHEBAKSAR**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan, on the Volga : 64 miles WNW. Kazan. *Long.* 64. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 24. N.

**TCHEBARKULSKAIA**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha : 132 miles E. Upha.

**TCHE-CHUI**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena, nearly oppoſite Ilinſka, in the government of Irkutſk.

**TCHECO**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet : 31 leagues ESE. Laſſa.

**TCHEGEN**, an iſland in the Caſpian Sea : 48 miles SE. from the mouth of the Sunza, and 144 S. Aſtrachan.

**TCHEGOTCHINA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kolima. *Long.* 168. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68 N.

**TCHEGUEDE HOTUN**, a town of Chineſe Tartary, on the eaſt bank of the Amur, oppoſite Teldom : 673 miles NNE. Peking. *Long.* 145. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 26. N.

**TCHE-KIANG**, a province of China, bounded on the north and north-weſt by the province of Kiang-nan, on the eaſt by the ſea, on the ſouth by Fokien, and on the ſouth-weſt by Kiang-ſi ; about 200 miles in length from north to ſouth, and from 120 to 180 broad. This province, which was formerly the reſidence of ſome of the emperors, is one of the moſt conſiderable in the empire, on account of its maritime ſituation, extent, riches, and the number of its inhabitants. The air is pure and healthful ; the plains are watered by a number of rivers and canals, kept in good order ; and the ſprings and lakes, with which it abounds, contribute greatly to its fertility. The natives are mild and lively, and very polite to ſtrangers ; but they are ſaid to be extremely ſuperſtitious. A prodigious quantity of ſilk-worms are bred in this province, whole plains may be ſeen covered with dwarf mulberry-trees, which are purpoſely checked in their growth ; they are planted and pruned almoſt in the ſame manner as vines. Long experience has taught the Chineſe, that the leaves of the ſmalleſt trees procure the beſt ſilks. The principal branch, therefore, of the trade of this province, conſiſts in ſilk ſtuffs ; thoſe in which gold and ſilver are intermixed are the moſt beautiful, and moſt eſteemed in the empire. With regard to their common pieces, an immenſe quantity is ſent to every part of China, to Japan, the Philippines, and to Europe ; and, notwithſtanding this exportation, ſo much is left, that a complete ſuit of ſilk may be bought here as cheap as one of the coarſeſt woollen-cloth in France. Excellent hams are brought from this province, and thoſe ſmall gold fiſh with which ponds are commonly ſtocked. The tallow-tree grows here, and a ſpecies of muſhrooms, which are tranſported to every province of the empire. In Tche-kiang there are reckoned to be eleven cities of the firſt claſs, ſeventy-two of the third, and eighteen fortreſſes, which in Europe would be accounted large cities.

**TCHE-KIANG**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang : 37 miles W. King-tcheou.

**TCHELBOSCH**, a river of Ruſſia, which joins the Biſuga, and runs with it into the Sea of Azoph : 40 miles SW. Eiſkoi.

**TCHELIABINSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha : 188 miles E. Upha. *Long.* 79. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

**TCHE-LI-LEOU**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kincha river : 840 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 56. N.

**TCHEMURTAESKOI**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 60 miles SW. Selenginſk.

**TCHEN**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 13 miles NNE. Ping-hai.

**TCHEN**, a town of China of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan : 416 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 46. N.

**TCHEN**, a town of China of the ſecond rank, in the iſland of Hainan : 57 miles SW. Kiong-tcheou. *Long.* 126. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 32. N.

**TCHEN-AN**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 35 miles SSE. Heſſin.

**TCHENBAR**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza : 80 miles WSW. Penza. *Long.* 61. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 52. N.

**TCHENDEI**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Yana, near its mouth.

**TCHENG-TCHANG**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 30 miles SSE. Haimen.

**TCHENG-TE**, an iſland of Aſia, near the ſouth coaſt of the kingdom of Corea : about 10 miles long, and 6 broad. *Long.* 146. 23. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 34. 20. N.

**TCHEN HAI**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 30 miles S. Tſin-tcheou.

**TCHEOU-TCHE**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi : 35 miles WSW. Si-ngan.

**TCHEPAGIRSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, on the Podkamonſkaia Tunguſka. *Long.* 114. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 20. N.

**TCHEPETKINA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kolima, 18 miles N. Verchnei Kovimſkoi, *Long.* 166. E. Ferro ; *Lat.* 67. 35. N.

**TCHER**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Don, near Tcherkovſkai, in the country of the Coſaks.

**TCHERDAKLI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav : 32 miles N. Mariupol.

**TCHEREDOVA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch . 16 miles N. Tara.

**TCHEREMSCHAN**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, near Serigilev, in the government of Simbirſk.

**TCHEREPOVETZ**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the Sula : 188 miles ENE. Novgorod. *Long.* 55. 20. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

**TCHERIKOV**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev, on the Soz : 80 miles S. Mogilev. *Long.* 48. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 36. N.

**TCHERKASK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſaks, on the Don, containing about 8000 houſes, almoſt all built on piles : 32 miles ENE. Azoph.

**TCHERMAEVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk : 32 miles ENE. Turinſk.

**TCHERNAIA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Anadir, 100 miles below Anadirſkoi.

**TCHERNAIAGRIADA**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Volga : 32 miles NNW. Aſtrachan.

**TCHERNIGOV**, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Deſna : 344 miles SSW. Moſcow, and 520 S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

**TCHERNIGOVSKOE**, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by Mogilevſkoe, on the north-weſt by Novgorod Sieverſkoe, on the eaſt by Charkovſkoe, on the ſouth by Kievſkoe, and on the weſt by Poland : about 180 miles long, and 40 broad. *Long.* 48. 30. to 52. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 50. to 51. 5. N.

**TCHERNOIYAR**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov : 200 miles NW. Aſtrachan, and 296 ENE. Azoph. *Long.* 63. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 54. N.

**TCHERNOLUTZKAIA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk : 20 miles W. Omſk.

**TCHERNORIEGENSKAIA**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural : 12 miles W. Orenburg.

**TCHERNORIEGENSKAIA**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, on the river Sak : 88 miles SE. Simbirſk.

**TCHERPLINSKOI**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural : 124 miles E. Orenburg.

**TCHERTCHI**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet : 20 miles SW. Harachar.

**TCHERTOVSKA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 32 miles SW. Kirenſk.

**TCHERVLENA**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Malka : 64 miles E. Ekaterinograd.

**TCHESKAIA**, a gulf, or bay, in the Frozen Ocean, on the north coaſt of Ruſſia. *Long.* 63. to 65. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 50. to 67. 40. N.

**TCHESUCHINSKOI**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the borders of China : 104 miles SW. Nertchinſk.

**TCHE-TAN**, a river of China, which runs into the Tom, 12 miles W. Yeou.

**TCHETCHEOU-HOTUN**, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami : 983 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 112. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 29. N.

**TCHE-TCHIM**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li : 30 miles N. Yen-king.

**TCHE-TCHING**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan : 25 miles SSW. Koue-te.

**TCHEUISKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby : 48 miles NNE. Kolivan.

**TCHEVITZA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Viatka, near Slobodskoi, in the government of Viatka.

**TCHIANSE**, ſee *Kianſe*.

**TCHIATAM**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet : 170 leagues E. Laſſa. *Long.* 117. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 3. N.

**TCHICOU**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 18 miles SSE. Long Kouang.

**TCHICSE**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet : 4 leagues E. Latac.

**TCHICTAMA**, a town of Aſia, in Thibet : 15 miles NE. Pi-tchan.

**TCHIEIN**, a town of Ruſſia, near the ſtraits which ſeparate the continent of Aſia from America. *Long.* 206. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

**TCHIKIRI**, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which runs into the Amur : 15 miles N. Saghalien Oula Hotun.

**TCHIN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chenſi : 17 miles W. Oei.

**TCHIN-CONG**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan : 15 miles N. Tching-kiang.

TCHINDAT TURUKUEVSKOI, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 72 miles S. Nertchinſk.

TCHINDAT TURUKUEVSKA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 80 miles SW. Nertchinſk.

TCHING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 382 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 24 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 49. N.

TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 642 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 130, 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 48. N.

TCHING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 340 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 131. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.

TCHI-NGAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Setchuen: 780 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 32. N.

TCHING-CANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1302 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 12. N.

TCHING-CHAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 38 miles SSE. Outchuen.

TCHING-HE, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles NNE. Kang-tcheou.

TCHING-HIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 40 miles NNW. Tchao-tcheou.

TCHING-HIANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 910 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 18. N.

TCHING-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fokien: 30 miles NNE. Kien-nhing.

TCHING-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 27 miles SSW. Tching-tcheou.

TCHING-KIANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the ſouth ſide of the river Yang-tſe. This is not one of the largeſt cities of the province, for it is not above a league in circumference, but it is one of the moſt conſiderable for its ſituation and commerce; it is the key of the empire towards the ſea, and is alſo a fortreſs, where there is always a ſtrong garriſon; the walls are above 30 feet high in ſeveral places. The ſtreets of the city and ſuburbs are paved with marble: 470 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 14. N.

TCHING-KIANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1082 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 44. N.

TCHING-LIEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 10 miles SE. Kif-ong.

TCHING-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, on the river Tchan: 25 miles WNW. Tay-ming.

TCHING-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 20 miles NNW. Se-tchaou.

TCHING-NING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koi-tcheou: 1017 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 3. N.

TCHING-PIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 67 miles NNW. Tchao-tcheou.

TCHING-PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 12 miles WNW. Nan-yang.

TCHING-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang. This city is ſituated on an angle made by two rivers; the country is watered by a great number of brooks, which make the vallies exceedingly fruitful; it is very full of mountains, which yield plenty of quickſilver, lapis lazuli, and green-ſtones for painting. There are alſo mines of ſilver and gold. The people who inhabit the mountains are not ſo polite as the reſt of the Chineſe; on the contrary, their rude and ſavage manners make them to be looked upon as barbarians. The diſtrict of this city contains one of the ſecond order, and nine of the third: 765 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 23. N.

TCHING-TEOU, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles SSW. Kang-tcheou.

TCHING-TING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li. Tching-ting is a large city, about four miles in circumference. Its juriſdiction is very extenſive, and comprehends 32 towns; five of which are of the ſecond, and 27 of the third claſs. Northward from it lie ſeveral mountains, where the Chineſe ſay many ſimples and curious plants are to be found; on theſe mountains there are alſo ſeveral monuments or temples erected in honour of deceaſed heroes; among which is one conſecrated to the memory of the firſt emperor of the dynaſty of Han: 137 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.*. 132. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 9. N.

TCHING-TOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. This was formerly the reſidence of the emperors, and one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful cities in China; but in 1646, it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed, during the civil wars which preceded the laſt invaſion by the Tartars. Its temples, bridges, and ruins of ancient palaces, are objects of admiration to ſtrangers; neither its commerce nor the manners of its inhabitants, have any thing to diſtinguiſh it from other cities, nor its ſituation, which is however exceeding pleaſant: 810 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

TCHIN-HAI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 10 miles NE. Ning-po.

TCHIN-HOA, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 50 miles ENE. King-ki-tao.

TCHIN-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 37 miles SSW. Ou-tcheou.

TCHIN-KOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Han: 17 miles E. Han-tchong.

TCHIN-NAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1187 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 16. N.

TCHIN-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chenſi: 57 miles S. Si-ngan.

TCHIN-NGAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1150 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 21. N.

TCHIN-NGIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 22 miles N. Ping.

TCHIN-POU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 27 miles SSW. Ou-kang.

TCHIN-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 22 miles SE. Tſao.

TCHIN-VOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 42 miles SE. Tſaa.

TCHIN-VOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 25 miles SE. Tſao.

TCHIN-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 27 miles NNE. Sin-yang.

TCHIN-YUEN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1145 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 14. N.

TCHIRAKI, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. *Long.* 133. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

TCHIRINKOUTAN, one of the ſmall Kurile Iſlands. *Long.* 171. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

TCHIRNOOI, one of the ſmall Kurile Iſlands. *Long.* 169. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 8. N.

TCHIRON, ſee *Shiron.*

TCHISTAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 4 miles NW. Jung Buntzel.

TCHISTIAKOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 36 miles N. Perm.

TCHISTOKOLSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan: 36 miles SE. Kazan. *Long.* 67. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

TCHI-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 570 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 45. N.

TCHI-TCHOUAN, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 20 miles N. Chaomaing-Hotun.

TCHI-TCHUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 25 miles W. Tcin-tcheou.

TCHILINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ingoda: 60 miles E. Doroninſk.

TCHIUNA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in *Long.* 118. 36. *Lat.* 56. and runs into the Tunguſka, 56 miles SE. Eniſeiſk. *Long.* 111. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 54. N.

TCHIUNA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes ſix miles from Bratſkoi, in the government of Kolivan, and runs into the Tunguſka, 52 miles SSE. Eniſei.

TCHI-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 37 miles SE. Tching-tou.

TCHI-YUEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 15 miles SE. Tſin-tcheou.

TCHI-YUEN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koie-tcheou: 1000 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 1. N.

TCHO, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chanſi, on the river Fuen: 298 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.

TCHOCOU, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 18 miles E. Harachar Hotun.

TCHOHA KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: 45 miles SW. Kara.

TCHOL, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which riſes, *Long.* 138. 20. *Lat.* 48. 20. and runs into the Noupi. *Long.* 141. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 28. N.

TCHOL HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, on a river of the ſame name: 500 miles NNE. Peking. *Long.* 140. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 41. N.

TCHOM-COU-CHO, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 25 miles NW. Ning-yuen.

TCHOM-YUEN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 15 miles N. Geho.

TCHONG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 68 miles from Kin-nai-tchan.

TCHONG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1175 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 26. N.

TCHONG-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 22 miles W. Tong-tchouen.

TCHONG-KIANG-CHE, a town of China, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Formoſa. *Long*. 138. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 24. 40. N.

TCHONG-KING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. This is one of the moſt commercial cities of the province. It is in a great meaſure indebted for its trade, to its ſituation at the confluence of two remarkable rivers: one of which, called *Kin-cha-kiang*, or *Golden-ſand*, receives in its courſe all the ſtreams from the mountains, which riſe on the neighbouring confines of Tartary. The other is Ta-kiang, which has its ſource beyond the boundaries of China, and is commonly called *Yang-tſe-kiang*. Tchong-king is built upon a mountain, and riſes in the form of an amphitheatre: the air round it is wholeſome and temperate. This city is celebrated for its fiſh, and a particular kind of trunks, made with canes, interwoven in the manner of baſket-work. It has in its diſtrict three cities of the ſecond claſs, and eleven of the third: 750 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 124. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 29. 42. N.

TCHONG-LANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 15 miles SE. Tſin-ning.

TCHONG-MEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 17 miles WSW. Kai-fong.

TCHONG-POU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 30 miles S. Fou.

TCHONG-HOTOC, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 90 miles SSW. Haratoubé.

TCHONTORI, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 175 miles SE. Hami. *Long*. 114. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 24. N.

TCHORRO TOHON KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: 23 miles N. Odoli.

TCHORS, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, inhabited by Curds, ſubject to Perſia: 26 leagues WNW. Tauris.

TCHOSCHO, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tcheſkaia Gulf, 40 miles NNE. Mezen.

TCHO-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-ton: 25 miles NNE. Po.

TCHOUCDOU, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 20 miles NNW. Petouné Hotun.

TCHOUCHAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corca: 38 miles S. King-ki-tao.

TCHOU-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 50 miles SSW. Yuen-yang.

TCHOUCTEY KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: 10 miles NE. Tchol.

TCHOUDSONG, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 145 leagues SE. Laſſa.

TCHOU-KIONG, or *Yung*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1187 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 119. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 25. 6. N.

TCHOU-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 65 miles SW. Yuen-yang.

TCHOUKIA-POURAN, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 23 leagues SSE. Laſſa.

TCHOULGUE HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 745 miles ENE. Peking. *Long*. 149. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 1. N.

TCHOULGUE HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 840 miles ENE. Peking. *Long*. 151. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 48. N.

TCHOUMOU, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 63 miles ESE. Laſſa.

TCHOUMOURTI, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, near the Ganges: 75 leagues ESE. Latac.

TCHOURBATAI, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long*. 137. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 4. N.

TCHOUSOR, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 12 leagues SW. Laſſa.

TCHOU-TAN, a river of China, which runs into the Yuen, near Hong-kiang-fé.

TCHOU-TCHAN-TCHE, a town of China, in the iſland of Formoſa. *Long*. 138. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 24. 48. N.

TCHUCHLOMA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom: 76 miles NE. Koſtrom. *Long*. 60. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 58. 35. N.

TCHUDSKOI, a lake of Ruſſia, between the governments of Peterſburg and Riga: about 64 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in breadth. *Long*. 44. 48. to 45. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 58. to 59. 10. N.

TCHUGUEV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: 12 miles E. Charkov. *Long*. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 58. N.

TCHUKOTCH, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Icy Sea. *Long*. 173. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 71. 30. N.

TCHUKOTSKIJA, the moſt eaſtern province of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, extending from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, about 740 miles in length, and about 520 from north to ſouth. *Long*. 175. to 207. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 63. to 73. 20. N.

TCHUKOTSKOI, a cape of the north-eaſt extremity of Siberia, at the entrance of the ſtraits which divide the Pacific Ocean from the Frozen Sea, and the continent of America from Aſia. *Long*. 217. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 66. 15. N.

TCHULIM, a river of Ruſſia, formed by the union of ſeveral rivers, which runs into the Oby, near Moltchanovka.

TCHU-LO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the iſland of Formoſa, on the weſt coaſt. *Long*. 137. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 23. 24. N.

TCHUMARA STANITZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena. *Long*. 143. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 61. 12. N.

TCHUMISCH, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, 68 miles SSE. Kolivan.

TCHURKINO, a lake of Ruſſia, 320 miles NNW. Zaſhiverſk. *Long*. 152. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 72. 30. N.

TCHUSOVAIA, a river of Ruſſia, which joins the Silva, and runs into the Kama, about 12 miles above Perm.

TCHUSOVAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 28 miles N. Perm.

TCHUSOVAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, at the union of the Tchuſovaia, and the Kama: 16 miles N. Perm.

TCHUSOVOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 40 miles NE. Perm.

TCHU-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 730 miles SSE. Peking. *Long*. 137. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 28. 36. N.

TCIAN-GAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 15 miles NW. Young-ping.

TCIEN-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 20 miles NNE. Ping-tcheou.

TCHI-HIA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong, near the ſource of the river Tſin-yang: 32 miles SSE. Teng-tcheou.

TCI-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the Tatſin river: 12 miles W. Tci-nan.

TCIM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 17 miles N. Tſang.

TCI ME, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 25 miles ENE. Kiao.

TCIM-KIM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 30 miles WSW. Tching-ting.

TCI-NAN, or *Tſi-nan*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-tong, is ſituated ſouth of the river Tſing-ho, or Tſi; this city is large and populous, and is much reſpected by the Chineſe, on account of its having been formerly the reſidence of a long ſeries of kings, whoſe tombs, riſing on the neighbouring mountains, afford a beautiful proſpect. Tſi-nan has under its juriſdiction four cities of the ſecond claſs, and twenty-ſix of the third: 235 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 134. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 46. N.

TCIN-CHOUI, a lake of China, about 37 miles in circumference: 25 miles NNE. Tcin-tcheou.

TCING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 130 miles SSW. Pe king. *Long*. 132. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 8. N.

TCI-NGIN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 275 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 134. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. 34 N.

TCING-YUN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 15 miles SE. Tſang.

TCIN-PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 10 miles SW. Cao-tang.

TCIN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-tong. The principal branch of its commerce is fiſh, which are caught in ſuch abundance, that, we are aſſured, the profit ariſing from their ſkins only is very conſiderable: 230 miles SSE. Peking. *Long*. 136. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 46. N.

TCITCICAR HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary. This is the uſual reſidence of a Tartarian general, and capital of a diſtrict. This city was built to guard the frontiers of the Chineſe empire from the Ruſſians: 355 miles NE. Peking. *Long*. 141. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 25. N.

TCI-TONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 17 miles S. Vou-ting.

TCIY-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the river Ta-tſin: 20 miles NNE. Tci-nan.

TE, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the grand canal: 150 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 133. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 35. N.

TEA, a river of England, in the county of Buckingham, which runs into the Ouſe, near Stony Stratford.

TEAKI, an iſland in the Mediterranean; 20 miles long, and 4 broad. This iſland was anciently called *Ithaca*, and is memorable in Grecian hiſtory for being the kingdom of Ulyſſes: ſome Europeans call it *Val de Compare*. *Long*. 38. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 47. N.

TEAN, a river of England, in the county of Stafford, which runs into the Dove, 2 miles NE. Uttoxeter.

TEARNE, a river of England, which riſes in Staffordſhire, and runs into the Severn, 3 miles E. Shrewſbury.

TEBALA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas : 128 miles SSE. Mecca.

TEBECRIT, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, near the Mediterranean : 2 miles from Ned Roma.

TEBEEN, a town of Egypt, on the Nile : 16 miles N. Cairo.

TEBELBELT, a town of Africa, in the country of Tafilet : 100 miles S. Sugulmeſſa.

TEBESTA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the borders of Algiers, where are found ſeveral beautiful ruins. It was anciently very ſtrong ; but, in the year 1057, was laid waſte by Muley Mahomet. Tebeſta is well ſupplied with water, and the environs abound in almonds and nuts : 130 miles SSW. Tunis.

TECALETH, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco : 121 miles WNW. Morocco.

TECEUT, or *Techeit*, a town of Africa, in the country of Sus, ſituated in a fertile ſoil, abounding with grain, dates, figs, grapes, and ſugar-canes. In the town is a manufacture of Morocco leather : 150 miles SW. Morocco.

TECH, a river of France, which riſes in the Pyrenneés, and runs into the Mediterranean, near Elne, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées.

TECHIA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac : 160 miles N. Bagdad.

TECK, an ancient caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gave name to a county ; ſituated in a high mountain, and demoliſhed by the peaſants, in the year 1525. The county is ſituated in, and annexed to, the duchy of Wurtemberg : 12 miles SE. Stuttgart.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county to which it gives name : 7 miles SW. Oſnabruck. *Long.* 25. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

TECKLENBURG, a county and principality of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north and eaſt by the biſhopric of Oſnabruck, and on the ſouth and weſt by the biſhopric of Munſter ; about 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. This county was formerly more extenſive, including the county of Lingen, and part of the biſhopric of Munſter. The ſoil is fertile, and yields good corn, and paſtures for cattle : the rivers abound in fiſh, and in ſeveral places are quarries of ſtone : the chief manufactures are linen cloth : It had formerly counts of its own, but they becoming extinct, it came to the counts of Bentheim ; and the houſe of Solms Braunfels, who not being able or willing to ſettle the ſeveral claims, the latter ſold his ſhare to the king of Pruſſia, in the year 1707, who upon this took poſſeſſion of the whole county. The aſſeſſment for a Roman month is 3 horſe, and 10 foot, or 76 florins ; and to the chamber-term, 40 rixdollars 52 kruitzers.

TECOANTAPEQUE, a ſea-port town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaxaca, ſituated at the foot of a volcanic mountain, near the Pacific Ocean : 160 miles SE. Acapulco. *Long.* 99. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 2. N.

TECRIT, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Moſul, ſituated on a rock, near the weſt ſide of the Tigre, on the borders of the Arabian Irac : 360 miles NW. Bagdad, and 130 S. Moſul.

TECUCZI, or *Tecutſch*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Berbecz : 70 miles WNW. Galatz.

TECULET, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, ſituated near the coaſt of the Atlantic, on the edge of a mountain. In the year 1514, this town was ſacked by the Portugueſe, and a great number of the inhabitants carried away for ſlaves : it has been ſince repeopled : 15 leagues W. Morocco.

TEDELER, ſee *Dellys*.

TEDIEN, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Caſpian Sea, 20 miles W. Zaweh.

TEDIF, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo : 7 leagues E. Aleppo.

TEDINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Bremen : 9 miles S. Otterſberg.

TEDLA, or *Tadila*, a province of the empire of Morocco, which extends along the eaſt ſide of the Atlas to the borders of Fez and Algiers.

TEDNEST, or *Tedoeſt*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco. This town was deſtroyed by the Portugueſe, in the year 1514, and in part rebuilt by the Jews : 110 miles WNW. Morocco.

TEDSI, a town of Africa, in the country of Sus, ſituated to the eaſt of Tarudant : 90 miles SW. Morocco.

TEERAH, a province of Aſia, in the country of Cabul, ſituated to the weſt of Paiſhawar.

TEERRAWHITTE, the ſouth-weſt point of the northernmoſt iſland of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, and the north ſide of Cook's Straits. See *Cape Teerrawhitte*.

TEES, a river of England, which riſes on the borders of Cumberland, and runs into the German Ocean, about 10 miles below Stockton. The whole courſe forms a boundary between the counties of York and Durham.

TEESTA, or *Yo Sanpoo*, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges by two ſtreams, one 25 miles N. the other 80 miles ESE. Moorſhedabad.

TEFELSDORF, a town of Tranſylvania : 7 miles N. Scheſburg.

TEFEN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 28 miles SW. Amaſieh.

TEFESSAD, or *Tfeſſad*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, whoſe mines extend along the coaſt of the Mediterranean near a league, ſuppoſed to have been the ancient Tipſa : 32 miles SW. Algiers. *Long.* 2. 54 E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 32. N.

TEFETHNE, or *Teſtane*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco : 60 miles W. Morocco.

TEFETHNE, a river of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, which runs into the ſea, near Mogador.

TEFFEREG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg : 1 mile S. Windiſch Matray.

TEFLIS, a town of Aſia, capital of Georgia, and ſee of a biſhop, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Kur. This city is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, except towards the river, and has a large fortreſs at the declivity of the mountain, which contains a garriſon, and is often made uſe as a place of refuge for criminals and debtors. All the houſes are of ſtone, with flat roofs, which ſerve, according to the cuſtom of the eaſt, as walks for the women. The buildings are neat and clean ; but the ſtreets are exceedingly dirty and narrow. The town contains one Roman Catholic, 13 Greek, and 7 Armenian churches : 100 leagues SSW. Aſtracan. *Long.* 62. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 47. N.

TEFUT, a town of Africa, in the country of Durah, formerly the capital of the ancient kings of Durah, now gone to decay.

TEFZA, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, built by the Arabians, on the ſide of a mountain ; the ſurrounding walls are compoſed of blocks of marble : 70 miles NE. Morocco.

TEFZRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers : 55 miles SSW. Oran.

TEGADOO BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the moſt northern iſland of New Zealand, *Lat.* 38. 10. S.

TEGAZA, a town of Africa, and capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Sahara ; near which is a mine of ſalt : about 300 miles from the Atlantic, and 400 S. from Cape Non.

TEGEGET, or *Tegegilt*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez : 120 miles SSW. Fez.

TEGERHY, a town of Africa, in the country of Fezzan : 80 miles SW. Mourzouk.

TEGLIO, a town of the Griſons, and capital of a government, in the Valteline, on a mountain, containing about 300 houſes : 20 miles ENE. Morbegno, and 20 SW. Bormio.

TEGOMAN, a town of Africa, in the country of Soudan : 550 miles S. Mourzouk. *Long.* 30. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 10. N.

TEHAMA, a ſandy belt which ſurrounds the peninſula of Arabia, beginning at Suez, and extending to the mouth of the Euphrates. Its breadth varies ; it is, however, for the moſt part, about two days' journey from the ſea ſhore to the riſe of the hills : at leaſt this is the breadth of the plain adjacent to the Red Sea. It bears every mark of having been anciently a part of the bed of the ſea. Its bottom ſoil is a greyiſh clay, with a large proportion in ſand, and having marine exuviæ, interſperſed to a great diſtance from the ſea-ſhore. It contains large ſtrata of ſalt, which, in ſome places, even riſe up into hills. Its regular inclination towards the ſea indicates that it has emerged gradually. The ſmall eminences upon the confines of this plain are compoſed of calcareous ſtones, having a blackiſh appearance, and ſeeming as if they were burned by the ſun. The adjoining hills contain ſchiſtus and baſaltes ; in this differing greatly from the ſtrata of the hills on the oppoſite coaſt of Egypt, and from thoſe of Arabia Petræa, which are chiefly made up of granite. The ſea, no doubt, ſtill continues to recede, and the Tehama is on that ſide gradually extending its limits. The banks of coral are ſtill increaſing, and coming nearer to the ſhore, ſo as to render the navigation of the gulf every day more and more dangerous. Hiſtory alſo records proofs of this gradual receſſion of the waters ; and mentions as ſeaports, ſeveral places which are at preſent inland, without noticing the preſent maritime towns, which muſt undoubtedly be of later origin than the formation of the land on which they ſtand. Theſe newly formed lands are ungrateful and barren. Nor can any better be ſanguinely hoped for the future ; ſince the territory of the Tehama has remained for ſo many ages unchanged in its nature. From the ſingular local ſituation of Arabia, the inequalities in the nature of its lands, may without farther information be inferred. Theſe inequalities are indeed very remarkable : on one ſide are frightful deſerts, and on the other fertile and delightful vales. The ſandy belt which encircles this peninſula is almoſt entirely barren, and preſents one unvaried picture of deſolation.

TE-HING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi : 35 miles NNW. Kouang-ſin.

**TE-HING-CHIN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen : 22 miles N. Kiating.

**TE-HOU**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fokien : 37 miles NNW. Siuen-tcheou.

**TEICHEL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt : 6 miles N. Rudolſtadt, and 20 E. Arnſtadt.

**TEICHL**, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Moll, near Naplach.

**TEIGN**, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Engliſh Channel, at Teignmouth.

**TEIGNMOUTH**, a ſmall ſeaport of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated on the Engliſh Channel, at the mouth of the Teign. Some veſſels are fitted out from hence for Newfoundland, and ſeveral employed in the coaſting trade. It is a tide haven, and will not admit large veſſels : 15 miles S. Exeter, and 188 WSW. London. *Long.* 3. 29 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

**TEIL** *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Guerche : 5 leagues SE. Rennes, and 2½ W. La Guerche.

**TEILLEUL** *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain : 2 leagues S. Mortain, and 7 ESE. Avranches.

**TEIN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen : 6 miles NE. Tachau.

**TEIN**, or *Teyn*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin : 4 miles S. Bechin, and 52 S. Prague.

**TEINIZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen : 6 miles N. Taus.

**TEIN-YUEN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi : 80 miles SSW. Tai.

**TEISBACH**, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria : 1 mile N. Dingelfingen, and 13 ENE. Landſhut.

**TEISENDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg : 12 miles WNW. Salzburg, and 7 SW. Lauffen.

**TEI-TCHANG**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 13 miles NNE. Haimen.

**TEITH**, a river of Scotland, formed by ſtreams from ſeveral lakes, in the county of Perth, which runs into the Forth, two miles above Stirling.

**TEKAT**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 10 miles N. Kiangari.

**TEKEBI**, a town of Egypt : 22 miles WSW. Damietta.

**TEKIN**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania : 10 miles W. Tocat.

**TE-KING**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-tong, near the river Si : 1065 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 12. N.

**TE-KING**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-tong : 1065 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 128. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 12. N.

**TEKKIUR DAG**, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Romania : 32 miles SSE. Adrianople.

**TEKLA**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 6 miles SW. Leutmiſchl.

**TEL EL JUDIEH**, a town of Egypt, where the Jews had formerly a temple, deſtroyed by Veſpaſian : 17 miles NE. Cairo.

**TELACH**, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Penzinſkoi Sea. *Long.* 177. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 35. N.

**TELAMONE**, a town of Italy, in the State del Preſidij, belonging to Naples : 10 miles N. Orbitello.

**TELDOM HOTUN**, a town of Chineſe Tartary, on the weſt ſide of the river Saghalien : 745 miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 145. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 26. N.

**TELEN HEAD**, or *St. Felen's Head*, called alſo *Horn Head*, a noted promontory of Ireland, in the county of Donegal.

**TELESE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora : 18 miles ENE. Capua.

**TELETZKOI**, or *Altinſkoi*, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, about 52 miles long, and 10 wide : 120 miles SE. Biiſk. *Long.* 105. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

**TELFS**, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, near the Inn : 14 miles WSW. Inſpruck.

**TELGEN**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, on the lake Malar : 5 leagues SW. Stockholm.

**TELGET**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter : 5 miles ESE. Munſter.

**TELGHIOURAN**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekar : 30 miles S. Diarbek.

**TELHEIRO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira : 2 leagues SW. Pinhel.

**TELIGUL**, a lake of Ruſſia, about 120 miles in circumference. *Long.* 82. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 12. N.

**TELLES**, a ſeaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on the north coaſt : the harbour is ſmall but ſafe, and the bottom good : 110 mi ESE. Tangiers.

**TELLICHERY**, a town of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Malabar : miles NNW. Calicut, and 246 SSE. Goa. *Long.* 75. 20. E. Greenwi *Lat.* 11. 15. N.

**TELLICO**, a town of the United States of America, in the Tenna government : 30 miles SW. Knoxville. *Long.* 84. 18. W. Greenwi *Lat.* 35. 37. N.

**TELLIGT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, biſhopric of Munſter, with a rich abby : one league from Munſter.

**TELLINGANA**, a province of Hindooſtan, now called *Golconda*.

**TELLINGSTEDE**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtei 11 miles SE. Lunden.

**TELLIPOLI**, a town of the Iſland of Ceylon : 9 miles N. Jaffnapata

**TELMES**, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco : 5 leag from Safi.

**TELTOW**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, Middle Mark of Brandenburg : 10 miles S. Berlin.

**TELTSCH**, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau : 12 miles Zlabings.

**TEMA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mingo, on the Gold Co

**TEMANIK**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 55 leag SW. Zareng.

**TEMBLEQUE**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile : 23 miles ESE. Tole

**TEMBURY**, ſee *Tenbury*.

**TEMDE**, a river of England, which runs into the Severn, two mi above Ludlow, in Shropſhire.

**TENDE**, or *Team*, a river which riſes in the county of Radnor, runs into the Severn, two miles below Worceſter.

**TENDEGUE KIAMEN**, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary : 10 miles S Tcitcicar.

**TEMELET**, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco : 70 mi WSW. Morocco.

**TEMENDEFUST**, or *Metafuſt*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom Algiers : 10 miles E. Algiers.

**TEMENEH**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natoli 52 miles WNW. Sinob.

**TEMENI**, a town of the iſland of Candia : 6 miles S. Candia.

**TEMES**, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the SE. part in the mou tains, and runs into the Danube, oppoſite Belgrade.

**TEMESVAR**, a town of Hungary. This is an important fortre ſituated on the river Beg, which forms a moraſs round it, and is ſtrong fortified. It is the capital of a bannat, the reſidence of a governor, the ſee of a Greek biſhop. In the year 1551, it was beſieged by the Tur without ſucceſs, but taken by them in the year 1552. In the years 15 and 1597, it withſtood the attacks of the Tranſylvanians. In the y 1690, it was blockaded by the Imperialiſts, and taken by prince Eugene the year 1716 : 52 miles NNE. Belgrade, and 250 SE. Vienna. *Long.* 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 41. N.

**TEMETVIN**, a caſtle of Hungary : 14 miles W. Topoltzan.

**TEMIAM**, or *Tenuamia*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bourn

**TEMISCHBERG**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Cau ſus : 60 miles W. Stavropol.

**TEMISSAH**, a town of Africa, in the country of Fezzan. At t town the caravans from Bornou, Tombuctou, Mourzouk, &c. which tra through Cairo to Mecca, uſually ſtop, to provide ſtores of corn, da dried meat, and other neceſſaries, of which they muſt ſtand in need, duri a long journey through an inhoſpitable and deſert country : 110 mi ENE. Mourzouk.

**TEMITZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 18 m NW. Chrudim.

**TEMNIKOV**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov : miles NNE. Tambov. *Long.* 61. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

**TEMPI**, a town of the iſland of Sardinia : 25 miles E. Caſtello Aragon

**TEMPLE** *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot Garonne : 2½ leagues W. Villeneuve d'Agen, and 3 E. Tonneins.

**TEMPLE BAY**, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

**TEMPLEBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxo in Hinder Pomerania : 19 miles SW. New Stettin, and 48 ENE. Starg

**TEMPLEUVE EN PESVELE**, a town of France, in the departm of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lille : leagues SSE. Lille, and 3 SW. Tournay.

**TEMPLIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated between the Bodenſee and Dol ſee. In the year 1735, this place was totally conſumed by fire, but been rebuilt to very great advantage. Its ſtreets being now broad ſtraight, and its houſes uniform, excluſive of a ſpacious market-plac it, which forms a regular quadrangle, inſomuch that at preſent it is on the moſt beautiful towns in all the Mark. It carries on a very large t in timber, which is greatly promoted by means of a canal, newly made: 15 miles SW. Prenzlow, and 34 N. Berlin.

TEMPSCHE, or *Tamiſe*, a town of Flanders, on the Scheldt: 10 miles SW. Antwerp.

TEMSENA, a province of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, ſituated on the coaſt of the Atlantic, to the ſouth of Sallee. This province is rich and fertile, and abounds in excellent proviſions of various kinds. Its name ſeems intended to ſignify its ſalubrity, and the puriry of the climate. Temſena appears to be derived from the two Arabic words *Tamam Sana*, *only a year*; as if they ſhould ſay, that to reſide here only a year would be ſufficient to inſure the ſickly the return of their health, and ſuch, in fact, is the firm belief of the natives Corn is very plentiful in this province; it is of a very excellent kind, and the ears frequently bear ſeventy grains or more. In the foreſts is found a kind of cedar, called hazar, of a reſinous ſmell: it is a hard and incorruptible wood, and the Moors employ it in building their houſes.

TEMUS, a river of the iſland of Sardinia, which runs into the ſea, 4 miles NE. Caſtello Aragoneſe.

TENASSERIM, a town of Lower Siam, on a river of the ſame name, and capital of a province, which was formerly a kingdom, but now ſubject to the king of Siam: 44 miles SE. Mergui. *Long*. 98. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 11. 35 N.

TENASSERIM, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long*. 97. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 12. 28. N.

TENBURY, or *Tembury*, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, ſituated on the Teme, on the borders of Shropſhire, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 19 miles NW. Worceſter, and 130 NW. London.

TENBY, or *Tenbigh*, a ſeaport town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, ſituated at the head of a ſmall bay, called *Tenby road*. The quay is convenient, and the harbour good. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade to Ireland and Briſtol. It was once ſtrongly fortified, and defended by a caſtle, the ruins of which are ſtill remaining. Here are two markets weekly, Wedneſday and Saturday: 12 miles E. Pembroke, and 233 W. London. *Lat*. 51. 38. N.

TENCE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moniſtrol: 4 leagues SE. Moniſtrol, and 6 NE. le Puy.

TENCH'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered in the year 1790. *Long*. 151. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 1. 39. S.

TENCOA, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Honduras.

TENDA, a county and province of Piedmont, bounded on the north by the province of Coni, on the eaſt by the marquiſate of Ceva, and the territories of the Genoeſe, on the ſouth by Nice, and on the weſt by the county of Boglio. This county was firſt veſted in the family of Laſcaris, deſcendants from the emperors of Conſtantinople, in the 13th century. In the 16th century it came to the duke of Savoy. The principal town is Tenda. The ſoil is not fertile, being on all ſides ſurrounded by the Alps: it yields however good paſturage and timber: the rivers alſo furniſh the inhabitants with excellent trout.

TENDA, a town of Piedmont, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated on the Roia, where it receives the Brogna. It has only one pariſh church, which is a beautiful ſtructure: a caſtle walled round, and flanked with towers, ſituated on a rock, commands the environs of the town. The Piedmonteſe were defeated near this town by the French, in the beginning of May, 1794: 15 miles N. Vintimiglia, and 12 NE. Nice.

TENDEBAR, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kaen.

TENEDOS, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coaſt of Aſia, about 7 leagues in circumference, with a town of the ſame name, on the north coaſt, which contains about 300 Turkiſh families, and 200 Greeks. *Long*. 43. 45. E Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 53. N.

TENEGENT, a town of Africa, in the country of Sugulmeſſa: 5 leagues S. Sugulmeſſa.

TENEN, or *Knin*, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, ſituated on the borders of Boſnia, and the ſee of a biſhop. In the 13th and 14th centuties it was the capital of a county. In the year 1522, it was taken by the Turks, and in the year 1649, recovered by the Venetians: a few years after it was again taken by the Turks, who loſt it to the Venetians, in the year 1688: 48 miles S. Bihacs.

TENERIA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 55 miles NW. Villa del Principe.

TENERIFFE, one of the Canary Iſlands, the ſecond in dignity, but the firſt probably in point of extent, wealth, and fertility. Formerly it was called *Nivaria*, and is ſuppoſed to be the iſland of that name mentioned by Pliny the Elder; but this opinion is diſputed. Sir Edward Storey ſays, that it derived the appellation Nivaria from the circle or collar of ſnow that ſurrounds the peak of Tenda, now called *The Peak of Teneriffe*: this laſt name, he alleges, was impoſed by the inhabitants of Palma Iſland; for *tener* in their language ſignifies ſnow, and *effe* a mountain. The form is triangular, extending itſelf into three capes, the neareſt being about 80 leagues or more from the coaſt of Africa. What renders this iſland ſo famous in hiſtory, is the celebrated peak, of whoſe height ſo many marvellous ſtories have been related, and which Scaliger is not aſhamed to call 60 miles; Panicius, who lived in the iſland, 70; Thevet, 54; Nicolls, an Engliſhman, who reſided ſome years here, 47; and Varenius, 4 miles and 5 furlongs, in its perpendicular height. All the other writers, it is probable, compated by the oblique aſcent of a perſon journeying to the ſummit; and even then their relations ſeem extravagant. Sir Thomas Herbert affirms, that the top is ſeen at the diſtance of 120 miles at ſea, provided the weather is clear; but ſir Edmond Storey ſays, that from the baſe, beginning at the town of Garrachico, to the very ſummit, is but two days' journey and a half; which, in fact, is not equal to one days' journey, if we conſider that travellers lie by during the heat, and have alſo to combat with ſo many ſteep aſcents; that their pace muſt be exceeding ſlow. Although the vortex appears ſharp, and the exact reſemblance of a cone, yet it is flat for the extent of an acre of ground, in the centre of which is a dreadful volcano, which frequently breaks out into flames, ſo violent as to ſhake the whole iſland with an incredible force. Smoke conſtantly iſſues from the mountain, near its ſummit, but no eruption has been ſince the year 1704, when the port of Garrachica was deſtroyed, and the harbour filled by the lava. The iſland of Teneriffe is divided in the middle by a ridge of mountains, which have been compared to the roof of a church, the peak forming the ſpire or ſteeple in the centre. An author well acquainted with the iſland, ſays, that, if you divide it into twelve parts, ten of theſe conſiſt of rocks, woody and inacceſſible mountains and vineyards; and yet, from the ſmall remainder of arable ground, he has ſeen 250,000 hanackes of wheat, beſides immenſe quantities of rye and barley, produced. Nothing can be more delicately rich than the ſoil, if the Spaniards knew, or would take the trouble of properly cultivating it; for, beſides the abundance in which it bears grain, fruits, and roots, it communicates to them a peculiar elegance of flavour, unknown in other countries under the ſame parallel; two ſorts of wine are produced, the vidonia and malveſia, or malmſey. The firſt is extracted from a long grape, and is a dull, heavy wine, greatly inferior to the other, which is drawn from a large round grape, in ſuch quantities as to be exported to all the corners of the world. Mr. Anderſon, the companion of captain Cook, in his voyage to the Pacific Ocean, ſays, "To the eaſtward of Santa Cruz, the iſland appears perfectly barren. Ridges of hills run toward the ſea; between which ridges are deep vallies, terminating at mountains or hills that run acroſs, and are higher than the former. Thoſe that run toward the ſea, are marked by impreſſions on their ſides, which make them appear as a ſucceſſion of conic hills, with their tops very rugged. The higher ones that run acroſs, are more uniform in their appearance. After walking about three miles, I found no alteration in the appearance of the lower hills; which produce great quantities of the *euphorbia Canarienſis*. I met with nothing elſe growing there, but two or three ſmall ſhrubs, and a few fig-trees near the bottom of the vally. Moſt of the laborious work in this iſland is performed by mules; horſes being to appearance ſcarce, and chiefly reſerved for the uſe of the officers. They are of a ſmall ſize, but well ſhaped and ſpirited. Oxen are alſo employed to drag their caſks along, upon a large clumſy piece of wood. In my walks and excurſions I ſaw ſome hawks, parrots, which are natives of the iſland, the ſea ſwallow or tern, ſea-gulls, partridges, wagtails, ſwallows, martins, blackbirds, and Canary birds in large flocks. There are alſo lizards of the common, and another ſort; ſome inſects, as locuſts; and three or four ſorts of dragon-flies." Mr. Anderſon was informed that a ſhrub is common here, agreeing exactly with the deſcription given by Tournefort and Linnæus, of the tea-ſhrub, as growing in China and Japan. Another botanical curioſity, mentioned by him, is what they call the impregnated lemon. It is a perfect and diſtinct lemon, incloſed within another, differing from the outer one only in being a little more globular. The leaves of the tree that produces this ſort, are much longer than thoſe of the common one; and it was repreſented to me as being crooked, and not equal in beauty. They reckon that 40,000 pipes of wine are annually made, the greateſt part of which is either conſumed in the iſland, or made into brandy, and ſent to the Spaniſh Weſt Indies and North America. The corn they raiſe is, in general, inſufficient to maintain the inhabitants; but the deficiency uſed to be ſupplied by importation from the North Americans, who took their wines in return. They make a little ſilk; but, unleſs we reckon the filtering-ſtones, brought in great numbers from Grand Canary, the wine is the only conſiderable article of the foreign commerce of Teneriffe. None of the race of inhabitants found here when the Spaniards diſcovered the Canaries, now remain a diſtinct people, having intermarried with the Spaniſh ſettlers; but their deſcendants are known, from their being remarkably tall, large-boned, and ſtrong. The men are, in general of a tawny colour, and the women have a pale complexion, entirely deſtitute of that bloom which diſtinguiſhes our northern beauties. The Spaniſh cuſtom of wearing black clothes continues amongſt them; but the men ſeem more indifferent about this, and in ſome meaſure dreſs like the French. *Long.* of the Peak 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 18. N.

TENERIFFE, a town of North America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of St. Martha, near the river Madelaine: 100 miles S. St. Martha.

TENES, a ſea-port town of Africa, which gives name to a diſtrict, in the kingdom of Algiers, on the north coaſt, near cape Tenes. This town was taken from the Chriſtians, by the younger Barbaroſſa, after the death of his brother. *Long.* 19. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

TENEZA, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco: 43 miles WSW. Morocco.

TEN-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 20 miles SE. Ho-nan.

TENG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 37 miles SE. Tci-ngin.

TENG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 17 miles WSW. Ou-tcheou.

TE-NGAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-Quang: 550 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 131. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 20. N.

TE-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang ſi: 20 miles SW. Nan-kang.

TENG-TCHOUEN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1182 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

TENIS, a lake of Ruſſian Tartary: 60 miles in circumference. *Long.* 91. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

TENNA, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Apennines, and croſſing the marquiſate of Ancona, runs into the Adriatic, about 4 miles ENE. from Fermo.

TENNASSEE, a river of the United States of America, which riſes in the Apalachian mountains, near the borders of North Carolina, and the north boundary line of Georgia, runs almoſt due north for about 50 miles to *Lat.* 35. 50. after which its courſe is ſouth-weſt to *Lat.* 34. 25. in the ſtate of Georgia. The courſe for about 75 miles more is nearly weſt, paſſing through what is called the *Muſcle Shoals*. After this it runs nearly due north, till it enters the Ohio, *Long.* 89. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

TENNASEE GOVERNMENT, a country of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Kentucky, on the eaſt by the Iron Mountain, a part of the Apalachian Mountains, which ſeparates it from North Carolina, on the ſouth by Georgia, and on the weſt by the Miſſiſippi; about 380 miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, and ninety from north to ſouth. This country was firſt begun to be ſettled about the year 1764, and in the year 1788, the number of inhabitants was eſtimated at 40,000. It has been divided into two diſtricts, and eight counties. The inhabitants are chiefly emigrants from Pennſylvania and Virginia. During the time of the American war, this ſtate was exceedingly haraſſed by the Indians. The ſoil and climate are repreſented as good. The productions are Indian-corn, wheat, flax, hemp, tobacco, indigo, cotton, rice, and variety of pulſe. Among the trees are found the hickery, black-walnut, cheſtnut, ſugar-maple, locuſt, ſycamore, wild-plum, red and white mulberry. Other productions are ſnake-root, ginger, aniſe, hops, &c. Otters and beavers are found in the rivers, and elks in the mountains; among the birds are pheaſants, partridges, turkies, ducks, geeſe, ſwans, &c. The rivers are rich in fiſh. Naſhville and Abingdon are the chief towns.

TENNEBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: 4 miles SW. Gotha.

*Tennelières*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes: 4 miles E. Troyes.

TENNIS, a town of Egypt, ſituated on an iſland in a lake of the ſame name: 28 miles SE. Damietta. *Long.* 50. E. Ferro. *Lat* 31. 2. N.

TENNIS, a lake of Egypt, 55 miles long, and about 7 wide, which reaches from Damietta to Tineh, ſeparated only by a narrow tongue from the Mediterranean.

TENNOLTEI, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 63 miles NE. Harachar Hotun.

TENO, a river of Norway, which runs into the ſea, 56 miles WNW. Wardhuys.

TENSIFT, a river of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, which runs into the Atlantic, near Safi.

TENSITES, a mountain of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the borders of Sugulmeſſa: 60 miles E. Morocco.

TENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 11 miles NW. Erfurt, and 14 E. Muhlhauſen.

TEN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-tong. This city is built on the ſea-ſhore, and has a very convenient harbour, with a ſtrong garriſon, and ſeveral veſſels, which guard the gulf. Within its diſtrict are eight towns, one of the ſecond order, and ſeven of the third: part of theſe cities are on the continent, the others are ſeaports: 250 miles SE. Peking. *Long.* 138. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

TENTERDEN, a town of England, in the county of Kent, remarkable for its lofty ſteeple, on which a beacon was erected in the time of
Spaniſh invaſion. This was one of the firſt towns in which the woollen
nufacture was eſtabliſhed by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward II
26 miles ESE. Tunbridge, and 56 SE. London.

TENTOLI, a town of the iſland of Celebes, near the north extrem
on the weſt coaſt, which gives name to a road. *Lat.* 1. N.

TENTUGAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira:
leagues WNW. Coimbra.

TEN-YANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 73 m
ESE. King-ki-tao.

TENZEGZET, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers:
miles S. Tremecen.

TENZYN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 20 m
W. Cracow.

TEOU-PIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province
Chan-tong: 40 miles WNW. Tcin.

TEOPISCAN, a town of North America, in the government of M
ico, and province of Chiapa: 20 leagues SE. Chiapa des Eſpagnols.

TEPING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ch
tong: 32 miles ENE Te.

TEPLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, celebra
for its warm baths, diſcovered in the year 762: 14 miles WNW. Leitmeri

TEPLITZ, a town of Croatia: 8 miles S. Varaſdin.

TER, a river of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, which riſes in
county of Cerdagne, and runs into the Mediterranean, about 20 miles
Gerona.

TERA, a ſmall river of Spain, which runs into the Orbega, in
province of Leon.

TERAIN, a river of France, which runs into the Oiſe, near Creil.

TERAMO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and provi
of Abruzzo Ultra; the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope:
miles NNE. Aquila, and 108 N. Naples. *Long.* 31. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 37.

TERANE, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: 18 miles NW. Cairo,
48 S. Foua.

TERASPURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria
miles N. Egenburg.

TERCERA, or *Terceira*, one of the Azores Iſlands, ſuppoſed to h
derived its name from its ſtanding the third in this cluſter of iſlands
point of ſituation, though the firſt in dignity, as appears from a numbe
circumſtances, and particularly from its communicating its name to the r
This iſland is computed at 18 leagues in circumference. Its figure is
moſt circular, the coaſts high, and ſo ſurrounded with craggy rocks, tha
is deemed impregnable, every acceſſible part on the coaſt being defended
ſtrong forts, heavy cannon, and a numerous and regular garriſon. T
only tolerable port in the whole iſland is the harbour of Angra. T
iſland of Tercera is fertile, pleaſant, and healthy: the very rocks, wh
elſewhere are dry and barren, produce here excellent vines, though not eq
to thoſe raiſed in the Canaries and Madeira. The land yields large cr
of wheat and other grain, paſture for cattle, and a prodigious variety
lemons, oranges, and all thoſe fruits peculiar to hot and cold climat
which are obſerved to be propagated to the greateſt advantage in tempe
countries. Beſides Angra, there are ſeveral other towns and large villa
in Tercera, with a number of forts and garriſons, under the direction of
governor, who has the power of filling up all vacancies that happen am
the military officers. *Long.* 27. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 45. N.

TERCERA, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Afri
near the country of Sierra Leona.

TERCHIZ, or *Terbiz*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chora
It was formerly a celebrated fortreſs, and ſuppoſed to be impregna
from the extraordinary height of the walls, and the breadth and dept
the ditches which ſurrounded it. It held out a long defence againſt Ti
Bek, but was at length obliged to ſurrender, and obtained favourable tr
ment from the conqueror: 120 miles WNW. Herat. *Long.* 75. 10.
Ferro. *Lat.* 35. N.

TERDOPIO, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po, 12 miles E
Lumello.

TERESA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 10 m
NW. Segorba.

TERESSA, one of the Nicobar Iſlands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.*
40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 16. N.

TERFOWA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: 120 m
S. Tunis.

TERGA, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the
Omirabi, or Morbeya: 90 miles N. Morocco.

TERGA, or *Hair*, ſee *Hair*.

TERGOES, ſee *Goes*.

TERGOSYL, a town of Walachia, on the river Syl: 40 miles
Brancovan, and 68 S. Hermenſtadt.

TER GOUW, ſee *Goude*.

TERGOVISTA, a town of European Turkey, and capital of Wal

The waiwode has a palace here: 64 miles SE. Hermenſtadt, and 180 ENE. Belgrade.

TERGOUW, ſee *Gouda*.

TERHEY, a town of Holland: 10 miles W. Delft.

TERKIRI, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, 60 leagues in circumference. *Long*. 109 E. Ferro. *Lat*. 32. N.

TERKUL, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Ural, at Uralſk, in the government of Caucaſus.

TERLIZZI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 7 miles SE. Trani.

TERLON, a river of France, which runs into the Sambre, about a league below Landrecy.

TERMALLA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 45 miles E. Rettinghery.

TERMALLY. a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 15 miles NE. Anantpour.

TERMED, or *Tarmad*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Tocareſtan. In the year 1221, this town was beſieged by Genghis Kan, and, after eleven days, taken by aſſault: after which the conqueror put moſt of the inhabitants to the ſword, and deſtroyed the town. It was rebuilt in the following century: 150 miles S. Samarcand. *Long*. 83. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 30. N.

TERMINI, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara, ſituated on the north coaſt, celebrated for the warm baths near it, from which it received its name. The number of ſouls is about 9000: 18 miles E. Palermo. *Long*. 31. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 5. N.

TERMINI, a river of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara, which runs into the Mediterranean, a little to the weſt of Termini.

TERMINIS, ſee *Termoli*.

TERMIOVA, a town of Iſtria: 18 miles NE. Pedena.

TERMOLI, or *Termini*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento: 37 miles W. Vieſte, and 84 NNE. Naples. *Long*. 32. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. 58. N.

TERNATE, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, and the principal, though not the largeſt, among thoſe called Moluccas or Spice Iſlands, of a circular form, and about 6 leagues in circumference. In the centre is a lofty volcanic mountain, whoſe baſe extends almoſt to the ſea every way: the upper parts are uncultivated, and covered over with ſhrubs and low trees; but in the plain are many gardens, and abundance of fruit trees: on this mountain are found many hollows or caverns full of ſulphur, which emit a thick ſmoke, and flame ſometimes appears from the ſummit, with a noiſe reſembling thunder. The productions are cocoa-nuts, bananas, yams, oranges, and other fruits; but the principal article of commerce is cloves: many birds of paradiſe and other beautiful birds are found here, and plenty of game. This iſland was firſt ſettled by the Spaniards, who were driven away by the Dutch, to whom the king of the iſland is, in ſome degree, ſubject. The Europeans have two forts, called *Orange* and *Terloeke*, between which is a lake, called *Saſſe*, a league in circumference, and ſixty fathoms deep, ſeparated from the ſea by a narrow dike, which the Spaniards made a fruitleſs attempt to cut through, to form a port. *Long*. 126. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 1. 30. N.

TERNAVASSO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 6 miles NE. Carmagnola, and 8 S. Chieri.

TERNBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near the river Enns: 6 miles S. Steyr.

TERNEUSE, a town and fortreſs of Flanders, ſituated on the weſt branch of the Scheldt, called the *Hondt*, begun by the count of Hohenlo, lieutenant of the prince of Orange, in the year 1583, afterwards augmented by the States: the fortifications have been ſince deſtroyed: 12 miles SE. Fluſhing, and 25 WNW. Antwerp.

TERNI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, ſituated between two arms of the Nera, and, therefore, ancienly called *Interamnium* or *Interamna*. It is well built, and the ſee of a biſhop, immediately ſubject to the pope. Its greateſt trade conſiſts in oil, beſides which it alſo reaps conſiderable advantage from its excellent vineyards. This was the birthplace of the emperors Tacitus and Florianus, and of Tacitus the famous hiſtorian. Between ſix and ſeven Italian miles from Terni, to the north-weſt, cloſe by the little town of Ceſi, is Mount Eolo, remarkable for its cool breezes, which, eſpecially in ſummer, iſſue from the chaſms and crevices in the rocks of this mountain: 14 miles SSW. Spoleto, and 40 N. Rome.

TERNOIS (*Le*), a river of France, which runs into the Canche near Heſdin.

TERNOSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of Coſacs, on the Don: 136 miles ENE. Azoph.

TERNOVA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria. This town was anciently one of the ſtrongeſt in the country, and the reſidence of the princes; at preſent, it it thinly inhabited, and the fortifications are ruined. It is the reſidence of an eccleſiaſtic, who is called the archbiſhop of Bulgaria: 95 miles E. Sophia, and 200 NW. Conſtantinople. *Long* 43. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. N.

TERNOVA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly; large and commercial, on the Peneus: 5 miles WNW. Lariſſa.

TERRACINA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, ſituated on a hill, in a very fruitful, but marſhy country, which makes the air unwholeſome. It is a biſhop's ſee, and in its large market-place are ſeen a great number of ſtatues, mile ſtones, and inſcriptions. It once had a harbour on the ſea, but is now entirely choked up. On the ſide towards Rome, is ſtill ſeen part of the *Via Appia* entire, and on that towards Naples, about an Italian mile from Terracina, to make this road more commodious, an eaſy deſcent has been cut through a rock near the ſea: 26 miles W. Sezza, and 47 SE. Rome.

TERRA DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, and the moſt weſterly, as well as the largeſt, of thoſe called *New Hebrides*; diſcovered by Quiros, and viſited by captain Cook, in the year 1774; 60 miles in length and 30 in breadth. The land of it, eſpecially the weſt ſide, is exceedingly high and mountainous; and, in many places, the hills riſe directly from the ſea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every other part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Beſides the bays of St. Philip and St. Jago, the iſles which lie along the ſouth and eaſt coaſt cannot, in the opinion of captain Cook, fail of forming ſome good bays or harbours. *Long*. 166. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 16. S.

TERRA FIRMA. Under this name is comprehended a vaſt extent of country, and, conſidered as a government under the authority of the crown of Spain, comprehends ſeveral extenſive provinces, and three audiences, which are fixed at Panama, Quito, and Santa Fè de Bogota; the large provinces are Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Popayan, Quito, and New Grenada, all of which are again ſubdivided into ſeveral ſmaller provinces or juriſdictions.

TERRA FIRMA PROPER, or *Kingdom of Terra Firma*, a province of South America, bounded on the north by the Spaniſh Main, on the eaſt by the river and Gulf of Darien, which ſeparates it from the province of Carthagena, on the ſouth by Popayan and the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean and province of Veragua. It is divided into the four provinces of Panama, Darien, Choco, and Boriquetta. The whole country is an alternate mixture of vallies and hills of different heights, with abundance of rivers running towards each ſea. The climate is very hot, yet the humidity is greater, in proportion, than the heat, conſequently the air muſt be rendered unwholeſome. What has been ſaid under the different heads of Panama, Darien, and Portobello, includes, perhaps, every thing that need be ſaid to give the reader a general idea of this country.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, ſee *Fuego*.

TERRA NOVO, a ſea-port town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, ſituated in a gulf or bay of the Mediterranean, founded about the middle of the 13th century, by the emperor Frederick II. near the ſite of the ancient Gela; the number of inhabitants is about 7000: 6 miles NW. Jaci.

TERRA NUOVA, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, ſituated on a bay of the Mediterranean, at the bottom of which is the harbour, built on the ruins of Civita, an ancient epiſcopal town: 57 miles ENE. Saſſari, and 102. N. Cagliari.

TERRANTONA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 8 miles SE. Ainſa.

TERRANUOVA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra; 9 miles N. Biſignano.

TERRAON, or *Torraon*, a town of Portugal in the province of Alentejo: 8 leagues NW. Beja.

TERRASSE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 4½ leagues NNE. Grenoble.

TERRASSON, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Dordogne: 2 leagues NE. Montignac, and 8½ E. Perigueux. *Long*. 18. 58. E. Fereo. *Lat*. 45. 7. N.

TERREGLES, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries: 2 miles W. Dumfries.

TERRESCHOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: 16 miles NE. Pilſen.

TERRIMUNGALUM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 25 miles N. Tritchinopoli.

TERRIORE, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 24 miles N. Trichinopoli, and 87 SW. Pondicherry.

TERSA, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Medyeditza, in the country of the Coſacs. *Long*. 62. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 30. N.

TERSATZ, a town of Croatia: 14 miles N. Bihacs.

TERSCHUEREN, a town of Guelderland: 7 miles E. Amersfort.

TERSEKAN, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Iſchim. *Long*. 85. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 50. N.

TERTRY, a village of France, in the department of the Aiſne: where king Thierry was defeated by Pepin, in the year 687: 3 leagues W. S. Quentin.

TERUEL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, at the conflux of the Guadalaviar and the Alhambra; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saragoſſa; it is defended by a citadel. This town was deſtroyed by the Moors, and lay a long time abandoned, but was rebuilt and repeopled by Alphonſo II. in the year 1171. In the year 1365, on the 25th of April, it was taken and pillaged by Peter, king of Caſtile, in memorial of which, the inhabitants keep the day a ſtrict faſt: 72 miles S. Saragoſſa, and 134 E. Madrid.

TERVEERE, ſee *Veere*.

TERWALDE, a town of Guelderland: 12 miles S. Hattem.

TERZA (*La*), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 13 miles SE. Matera.

TERZON, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montſerrat: 2 miles SW. Acqui, and 20 E. Aſti.

TESCHEN, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by the principality of Ratibor, on the eaſt by Poland, on the ſouth by Hungary, and on the weſt by Moravia. It is for the moſt part hilly, the Moravian chain terminating near Jablunkau, in the ſouthern part, where alſo begin the Carpathian mountains. On the other hand, the north part is very ſwampy, and over-run with lakes and meres; notwithſtanding which, there are ſeveral fertile ſpots. Beſides which, it abounds likewiſe in wood. In the whole principality are five towns, part of the inhabitants of which ſpeak German and the others Poliſh. The mountains are inhabited by Walachians, who make good heyducks, or foot ſoldiers. The excellent fire-arms here. called Teſchinken, receive their name from this country, and more particularly from its capital, where they are made in great quantities. Mieciſlaus, the firſt duke of Upper Sileſia, reſided at Teſchen. Caſimir II. grandſon to his ſon Caſimir I. in 1288, ſubjected himſelf to the king of Bohemia, and was ſucceeded in the principality of Teſchen by his ſon Caſimir III. on whom king John conferred a part of the principality of Glogau. The male line of the dukes of Teſchen ended in the year 1625. The principality by his death eſcheated to the crown of Bohemia, in the hands of which it remained till 1722, when Charles VI. transferred it to Leopold Joſeph Charles, duke of Lorrain, who, in 1729, was ſucceeded therein by his ſon, Francis Stephen, afterwards emperor.

TESCHEN, or *Tieſſin*, a town of Sileſia, which gives name to a principality, ſituated near the ſource of the Viſtula, partly in a vally, and partly on a hill, and ſurrounded by a moraſs. It contains a Roman Catholic and a Lutheran church, a college, and four convents. The licence for their church coſt them 10,000 florins, as a preſent to the emperor. The inhabitants carry on ſome commerce in leather, wool, and wine: here is a manufacture of fire-arms, and a particular kind of fuſil, called, from the town, Teſchins. In the year 1779, a treaty of peace was concluded here, between the emperor Joſeph II. and the king of Pruſſia: 26 miles SE. Ratibor, and 30 E. Troppau.

TESCHNA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 5 miles SW. Politzka.

TESE, or TEST, a river of England, in the county of Hants, which falls into the Southampton Water, below Rumſey.

TESEGDELT, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, ſituated on a ſharp rock, ſuppoſed to be impregnable: 30 leagues WNW. Morocco.

TESENI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 34 miles SE. Degnizlu.

TESEREN, a town of Africa, in the country of Tafilet: 50 miles NNW. Tafilet.

TESINO, a river of Italy, which riſes in Mount St. Gothard, and paſſing through Lake Maggiora, empties itſelf into the Po, at Pavia.

TESINO, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, 24 miles NE. Trent, and 29 SE. Bolzano.

TESKOWA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 40 miles E. Lucko.

TESSAILAH, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 20 miles S. Oran.

TESSE, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: 5 leagues SW. Le Mans.

TESSET, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sahara: 170 miles S. Morocco. *Long.* 10. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 24. N.

TESSIA, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 22 miles NE. Trent, and 24 SE. Bolzano.

TESSIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 6 leagues SE. Roſtock.

TESSUNTEE, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: 80 miles W. Tugeloo.

TESSY, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: 3 leagues S. St. Lo, and 6½ NE. Avranches.

TESTA DI SAORI, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 7 miles N. Baſtia.

TESTIGOS (*Los*), a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, about 10 leagues from the continent of South America, and the ſame diſtance from the iſland of Grenada. *Long.* 62. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 25. N.

TESTOURE, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, on t
Mejerdah: 15 leagues SW. Tunis.

TESZERSKEY, a town of Croatia: 6 miles SW. Novi.

TET, a river of France, which riſes in the Pyrennées, a little abo
Mont Louis, and runs into the Mediterranean, 7 miles E. Perpignan.

TETAHE, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia:
miles W. Tugeloo.

TETBURY, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with
weekly market on Wedneſday, near the ſource of the Avon, with a brid
acroſs, part of which is in Wiltſhire: 20 miles S. Glouceſter, and 99 W
London.

TETCHA, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Iſet, near Do
matov, in the province of Ekaterinburg.

TE-TCHUEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 60 mil
ENE. Han-tcheou.

*Tête-de-Buch (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Girond
and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourdeaux, ſituated on t
ſouth ſide of a large bay, called *The Harbour of Arcachon*, the entrance
which is dangerous, on account of the ſand-banks: 30 miles SW. Bourdeau

TETEROW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, a
duchy of Mecklenburg: 6 leagues SW. Guſtro.

TETERSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, on the Podkamenſkaia Tunguſ
*Long.* 119. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 54. N.

TETHUROA, or TEDHUORA, an iſland in the South Pacific Oce
It is ſmall and low, and has no other inhabitants than occaſional viſit
from the other neighbouring iſlands. *Long.* 149. 30. W. Greenwic
*Lat.* 17. 4. S.

TETIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun: one league
Beraun.

TETIUSCHI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan, on t
Volga: 52 miles S. Kazan.

TETRINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, n
the White Sea: 100 miles NNW. Archangel.

TETSCHEN, or *Tetzen*, or *Dieczin*, a town of Bohemia, in the cir
of Leitmeritz, on the river Elbe. This town was taken by the king
Pruſſia, in the year 1757: 9 miles SW. Kamnitz.

TETSI, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 9 leagues E. La

TE-TSIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province
Tche-kiang: 15 miles S. Hou tcheou.

TETTNANG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and pri
cipal place of a lordſhip of the ſame name, united with Montfort: 8 mi
N. Lindau, and 18 ENE. Conſtance.

TETTOVA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Ma
donia: 56 miles N. Akrida.

TETUAN, or *Tettegel*, or *Tetewan*, a town of Africa, on the eaſt co
of the projecting part of the kingdom of Fez, about half a mile from
Mediterranean, inhabited by Moors and Jews, who moſt of them ſp
Spaniſh: they are commercial, gentle in their manners, and polite.
environs of this city are planted with vineyards and gardens, kept in go
order, and the fruits here are better and more carefully nurtured than in
other parts of the empire. Leo Africanus attributes the foundation
this city to the people of Africa. Tetuan was embelliſhed, and its po
lation increaſed, when the Moors were driven out of Spain. The Eu
peans of the preſent century have traded here; and this was the place
reſidence for ſeveral conſuls, till the year 1770, when the emperor wo
no longer permit them to remain, nor again to eſtabliſh themſelves in t
city. This place has preſerved a communication with Gibraltar, whe
the ſhips come to victual, when the wind is in the weſt, and does not p
mit them to make Tangiers. The ſhore of Tetuan is only ſafe when
wind is in the weſt, at which time ſhips ride ſecure: but when it veer
the eaſt, they muſt remain there no longer: 16 leagues SE. Tangi
*Long.* 12. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 36. N.

TEVAKUN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan:
leagues ESE. Meſchid.

TEVARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and provi
of Capitanata: 5 miles NE. Volturara.

TEUCHERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony
Thuringia: 4 miles ENE. Stoſſen.

TEVENDEZ, a mountain of Africa, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the ki
dom of Fez. It is part of the Atlas.

TEVENY, a caſtle of Hungary: 8 miles W. Preſburg.

TEVERONE, a river of Italy, which joins the Tiber, near Ro

TEUFFEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Appenzel: 6
NNW. Appenzel, and 4 SSE. St. Gall.

TEUFING, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: 13 mile
Elnbogen, and 22 NW. Pilſen.

TEVOEN-SOUSON, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 12 miles
Teldom.

TEUPITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony
Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on a lake: 20 miles S. Berlin.

TEURERT, or *Tevrert*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on the borders of Algiers: 100 miles ENE. Teza.

TEURTEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: 2 leagues N. Valognes.

TEUSCHNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 34 miles NE. Bamberg, and 12 N. Culmbach.

TEUTSCH LEIPSH, a town of Hungary: 5 miles E. Roſenberg.

TEUTSCH PRON, a town of Hungary: 10 miles NW. Kremnitz.

TEUTSCHDORF, a town of Hungary: 5 miles NW. Caſchau.

TEWANTAPAGUE, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaxaca: 45 leagues ESE. Guaxaca.

TEWKESBURY, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, ſituated at the conflux of the Severn and the Avon, on the borders of Worceſterſhire, beſides which, two other ſmall rivers run through the town, and join the Severn. Near this town was fought a moſt bloody battle between the parties of York and Lancaſter, which put a final period to the power of the latter. The queen and prince Edward were taken priſoners; the queen was ſent to the Tower, but the young prince was murdered on the field of battle. The church is a noble pile of building, and ſaid to be one of the largeſt in England which is not collegiate or cathedral; it is the remains of an ancient mitred abby, and contains the monuments of the above-mentioned prince, George duke of Clarence, and many other noblemen. Tewkeſbury has been long celebrated for its muſtard; but at preſent chiefly diſtinguiſhed for the manufacture of ſtockings. Here are two markets weekly, Wedneſday and Saturday; and it ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 11 miles NE. Glouceſter, and 104 W. London.

TEXEL, or *Teſſel*, an iſland of North Holland; about 11 miles in length, and 6 in its greateſt breadth; ſituated at the mouth of the Zuyder See, with a capacious and good harbour, and a fort, which commands the entrance; beſides a town of the ſame name, it contains ſix villages: the land is fertile in paſture, and the whole well ſecured with dikes of prodigious ſtrength and height. Near this iſland was the celebrated ſea-fight, between the fleet of Holland, under admiral Martin Harpertz Tromp, and that of England, under admiral Blake, in the year 1653, in which Tromp was killed. In the year 1673, another battle was fought between the fleet of Holland, and the united fleets of England and France, in which the victory was doubtful. *Long.* 22. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 5. N.

TEXEUIT, or *Teyent*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco: 100 miles WNW. Morocco.

TEYA, a river of Germany, which riſes about three miles N. from Germs, in the archduchy of Auſtria, paſſes through a part of Moravia, and runs into the Marſch, 11 miles NE. from Ziſterſdorf, on the borders of Auſtria, Hungary, and Moravia.

TEY-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 12 miles N. Han.

TEYN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: 12 miles WNW. Jung Buntzel.

TE-YUEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 93 miles NE. King-ki-tao.

TEZA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a caſtle. It was once a populous city, but is now much decayed, yet is ſtill the reſidence of a governor and a garriſon: 20 leagues NNE. Fez, and 24 SE. Tetuan.

TEZCUCO, a town of North America, in the province of Mexico, containing about 400 inhabitants, Spaniards and Indians.

TEZELA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 5 leagues SW. Oran.

TEZERGHE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: 100 miles ESE. Teza.

TEZOUT, or *Teſſot*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: 35 miles S. Melilla.

TFENI, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: 10 miles SE. Roſetta.

TGIDT, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 48 miles N. Fartach.

THAGIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: 100 miles SSW. Fez.

THAHAR KIAMEN, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: 15 miles NE. Tcitcar.

THAIS, a town of France, in the department of Paris: 2 leagues SE. Paris.

THAINEE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the eaſt coaſt, but without a harbour, at a ſmall diſtance from the mouth of a river of the ſame name: 120 miles S. Tunis.

THALFANG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 11 miles SSW. Trarbach, and 16 E. Treves.

THALLAND, a province of Sweden. See *Dalia*.

THALMESSINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 31 miles SE. Anſpach.

THAME, or *Tame*, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, ſituated on the river Tame, which is navigable for barges; on the borders of Buckinghamſhire. It has a weekly market on Tueſday: 13 miles E. Oxford, and 45 NW. London.

THAMES, a river of England, which according to Dr. Campbell, takes its ſource from four rivulets, which riſe in the different parts of the Cotſwold hills, and joined together form one ſtream near Lechlade, which there becomes navigable for barges. But the chief ſpring, or what is called the Thames-head, is about four miles ſouth-weſt from Cirenceſter, from whence it proceeds to Cricklade, Lechlade, Oxford, Abingdon, where it is joined by the Ock, Dorcheſter, where it receives the Thame, Wallingford, and leaving Reading, to the right, a little below, receives the Kennet, and ſoon after the Loddon; then paſſes Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windſor, Staines, where it receives the Coln, near Chertſey, Weybridge, where it receives the Wey, Kingſton, Richmond, Brentford, where it receives the Brent, Hammerſmith, Fulham, Batterſea, Weſtminſter, London, Greenwich, a little below which it receives the Lea, Woolwich, below which it receives the Roding from Eſſex, and oppoſite Purfleet it receives the Darent; it then paſſes by Graveſend, Tilbury-Fort, and at the Nore joins the Medway, where it becomes ſea. The tide of this river runs as far up as Richmond, about 70 miles from the ſea. Large merchant ſhips can come up as far as the port of London, barges as far as Lechlade. Several navigable canals are made or making to open a communication between this river and different parts of the kingdom: from London to Hertford and Biggleſwade; from Brentford by Uxbridge, Rickmanſworth, &c. to join the Oxford canal at Braunſton; from Weybridge, by Guildford, Godalmin, Petersfield, &c. to the ſea between Goſport and Southampton; to Baſingſtoke, and from thence to Southampton Water; by the Kennet to Hungerford; from Abingdon to Lechlade; from Oxford to Coventry; from Lechlade to Stratford upon Avon; and from Lechlade to the Severn, below Glouceſter. The lord mayor of London has juriſdiction over the river Thames from Staines to the ſea.

THAMES, a river of the north-eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean.

THAMES, a river of North America, which runs into Lake St. Clair. *Long.* 82. 10. W. Greenwich *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

THAMES, a river of the United States of America, in Connecticut, which runs into the ſea, 4 miles below New London.

THAMSBRUCK, or *Thomaſbruck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. In the year 1335, this town was laid waſte by the count of Erfurt, and in the year 1632, ſet on fire by the Imperialiſts: 8 miles SE. Mulhauſen, and 16 WNW. Erfurt.

THANET *(Iſland of)*, an iſland of England, ſituated at the north-eaſt part of the county of Kent, and only divided from the reſt of the county by the river Stour, and on the weſt by a rivulet; on the north and eaſt it is bounded by the ſea. The extent is about nine miles from eaſt to weſt, and eight from north to ſouth. The ſoil is fertile, and conſiſts principally of corn-land. It contains 10 pariſhes: the principal towns are Margate and Ramſgate.

THANN, or *Dann*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Befort: 4½ leagues NNE. Befort, and 6 SSW. Colmar.

THANNHAUSEN, or *Tannhauſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principal place of a lordſhip of the ſame name, on the river Mindel. The tax to the Imperial chamber is 8 rixdollars 8 kruitzers: 14 miles N. Mindelheim, and 22 E. Ulm.

THANWALD, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlau: 13 miles NW. Breſlau.

THAOUAOUIS, ſee *Tavavis*.

THARAND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 10 miles ENE. Freyburg.

THARNAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 1 mile N. Grotkau.

THASOS, an iſland of the Grecian Archipelago, ſituated in the gulf of Conteſa, anciently called *Æria*, or *Æthria*, being famous even to a proverb, for its rich gold-mines. It has a town or village of the ſame name. *Long.* 42. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 34. N.

THATCHER, a rock in the Engliſh Channel, on the north ſide of Torbay.

THAU, a lake of France, in the department of the Herault, near the Mediterranean, between Frontignan, and Agde.

THAXTED, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a weekly market on Friday, near the Chelmer: 6 miles N. Dunmow, and 43 NNE. London.

THEAKIKI, a river of North America, which runs into lake Illinois. *Long.* 89. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 52. N.

THEANO, or *Tiano*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua: 15 miles N. Capua.

THEBAID, the diviſion of Egypt, now called *Said*.

THEDINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: 12 miles NNW. Hoya.

THEIFENEGE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 5 miles NE. Wolfsberg.

THEIMSDORF, a town of Luſatia: 6 miles E. Rothenburg

**THEMAR**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, on the Werra. In the year 1634, the greater part of this town was burned by the Croats: 12 miles SE. Meinungen.

**THEMIS**, a river of Tranſylvania, which runs into the Alaut, near Marienburg.

**THEN**, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weze, near Francremont, in the biſhopric of Liege.

**THENEZAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Partenay: 3½ leagues NE. Partenay, and 2½ SE. Airvault.

**THENGEN**, a town of Germany, which gives name to a principality in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Hegau, bordering on the Swiſs canton of Schaffhauſen. The Roman month is 76 florins, and the tax to the Imperial chamber, 65 rix-dollars: 22 miles NW. Conſtance, and 8 N. Schaffhauſen.

**THENON**, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montignac: 2 leagues NW. Montignac, and 5 E. Perigueux.

**THEODOSIA**, a ſea-port town of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris, on the Black Sea, ſuppoſed to have been built by the Greeks in the 5th century. In the year 1226, the Genoeſe having got poſſeſſion of this place, enlarged and fortified it: but, in the year 1297, were driven thence by the Venetians, from whom however they quickly recovered it again. In the year 1474, the Turks took it from them. Whilſt in the hands of the Genoeſe, its commerce was at ſuch a height, that, if not ſo large with reſpect to number of its inhabitants, it in this particular exceeded Conſtantinople itſelf; but falling under the Turkiſh yoke, its commerce declined greatly, and conſiſted only in ſlaves brought hither for ſale by the Crim and Cuban Tartars, the Georgians, and Mingrelians. When firſt this town was founded, it was called *Theodoſia*. It was afterwards called *Caffa*, or *Kaffa*; but falling with the reſt of the Crimea into the power of Ruſſia; the name was by order of the empreſs changed to that of Theodoſia. The town is the largeſt in all the Crimea, contains about five or ſix thouſand houſes, and is conſtantly well garriſoned. North-weſt of it are ſome high mountains; at the foot of which it ſtands in a very delightful and convenient ſituation; but the harbour, beſides a difficult bar, affords ſmall ſhelter in a ſouth-eaſt wind: 76 miles SE. Perekop. *Long.* 52. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 6. N.

**THERMI**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 24 miles N. Burſa.

**THERMIA**, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, ſo called from its abounding with hot ſprings. It is not ſo mountainous as ſome of the other iſlands, and the ſoil, when well cultivated, produces very large quantities of barley, wine, and figs. The iſland alſo affords plenty of honey, wax, partridges, a great variety of fine ſilk, and as much cotton as the inhabitants require for their own uſe. The Greek Chriſtians in this iſland are computed at 16,000. Thermia is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains fifteen or ſixteen churches, and ſeveral convents. On the iſland are ſtill viſible the ruins of two cities; one of which, on the ſouth coaſt, muſt have been of extraordinary ſplendour. *Long.* 42. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 17. N.

**THERONDELS**, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mur-de-Barres: 1 league NE. Mur.

**THEROUANNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer, on the Lis. It was anciently the capital of the Morini, and afterwards an epiſcopal ſee. It contains ſeveral churches and convents; but being taken in the year 1553, by the emperor Charles V. he demoliſhed it. The diſtrict belonging to it, however, was ceded by Spain to France, at the treaties of the year 1559, and 1659: 2 leagues S. St. Omer, and 2 W. Aire.

**THESSALY**, or *Janna*, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Macedonia, on the eaſt by the Archipelago, on the ſouth by Livadia, and on the weſt by Livadia and Epire: anciently called *Theſſalia*, *Pelaſgia*, and *Pyrrhea*, and now by the Turks *Janna*. It was ſometimes annexed to Macedonia, ſometimes divided from it, and then again united with it. The celebrated mount Pindus, now Meſſova, or Meſſo Novo, ſeparated it from Epirus, or a part of the preſent Albania. Among its once celebrated twenty-four mountains, the moſt remarkable are Olympus, Pelion, and Oſſa. Here alſo are ſituated the plains of Pharſalia, and between the mountains Olympus, Pelion, and Oſſa, is the moſt delightful vally of Tempé, which was ſo adorned with the gifts of nature, and ſo delightfully watered by the gentle winding ſtreams of the tranſparent Peneus or Salampria, that it was reckoned the garden of the Muſes. The country is certainly fertile to exuberance, and ſeems to exceed all other parts of Greece. It produces oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, grapes of an uncommon ſweetneſs, excellent figs and melons, almonds, olives, cotton, &c. and cheſtnuts take their Latin name from the town of Caſtanea, in Magneſia, whence they were firſt brought into the colder climates of Europe. It was noted anciently for its breed of cattle and horſes, from which and the extraordinary ſkill of the Theſſalians in horſemanſhip, in all probability the
fable of the Centaurs, who are ſaid to have been half men and half horſe
took its riſe. The modern Theſſalians are a well-made ſpirited peopl
The moſt remarkable places in this country are Lariſſa and Janna.

**THETFORD**, a town of England, ſituated on the Leſſer Ouſe, partl
in Norfolk, and partly in Suffolk. The Saxon kings made it the metropol
of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles; but it was three times ruined by th
Danes. In the 12th century, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and then a plac
of great note; but declined on the tranſlation of the ſee to Norwich; yet
in the reign of Henry VIII. it was of ſuch conſequence as to be a ſuffraga
ſee to Norwich, but it was only ſo in that reign. It had formerly alſo
mint, which has produced a great number of Anglo-Saxon, and Engli
coins, from the time of Athelſtan. The lent aſſizes for Norfolk are alway
held here. In the reign of Edward III. it had twenty churches, five mar
kets, twenty-four ſtreets, beſides lanes, ſix hoſpitals, and eight monaſterie
moſt of which are now in ruins, and of all the churches, only two remai
The town lay originally wholly on the Suffolk ſide of the river, which no
contains but a few houſes. On the Norfolk ſide are ſeveral ſtreets of co
ſiderable extent. Its chief manufacture is in woollen-cloth, and pape
Thetford returns two members to the Britiſh parliament; the market
on Saturday: 29 miles SW. Norwich, and 80 NE. London.

**THEU**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopri
of Liege, near which the Auſtrians were defeated by the French republica
in the year 1794: 3 miles NW. Spa.

**THEVA**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 20 miles WSW
Tiagur.

**THEYE CHEEKE LAKE**, a lake of North America. *Long.* 10
W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 65. N.

**THEYEHOLEKYED LAKE**, a lake of North America. *Long.* 10
5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. N.

**THEYE-NOYE-KYED LAKE**, a lake of North America. *Lon*
108. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 10. N.

**THEYSSE**, a river which riſes in the eaſt part of Hungary, on the bo
ders of Poland, and runs into the Danube: 19 miles NW. Belgrade.

**THEZE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenné
and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pau: 4 leagues N. Pau, a
6 E. Orthez.

**THIACAR**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 25 leagu
SE. Laſſa.

**THIAN**, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 13 miles W
Bolzano.

**THIAUCOURT**, a town of France, in the department of the Meurt
and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont-a-Mouſſon: 2½ leagu
W. Pont-a-Mouſſon, and 5 SW. Metz.

**THIBERVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Eur
and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bernay: 3 leagues E. Liſieu
and 2 W. Bernay.

**THIBET**, a country of Aſia, and part of independent Tartary, exten
ing from the ſource of the Hindus, to the borders of China, and fro
Hindooſtan to the deſerts of Cobi; in length, from eaſt to weſt, abo
1500 miles; the breadth is unequal, and in many parts not known. W
are informed generally, that it is divided into three parts; that is, Upp
Middle, and Lower Thibet. The Upper diviſion ſeems to reſpect t
countries towards the ſources of the Ganges and Sanpoo rivers; the mi
dle, that in which Laſſa is ſituated, and of which it forms the centre; a
the Lower Thibet, that which borders on China: but the ſubject is o
ſcure, and likely to remain ſo. Little Thibet, which is ſituated betwe
Upper Thibet and Caſhgar, is rather a dependency of the latter, than
Great Thibet. Conſidering the exceeding rough and ſterile ſtate of t
country of Thibet, and the ſeverity of its climate; from its wonderf
elevation, we are aſtoniſhed to find its inhabitants in a high ſtate of ci
lization: their houſes lofty, and built of ſtone; and the uſeful manuf
tures in ſome degree of improvement. All theſe advantages they probab
owe to their vicinity to the Chineſe, to whom indeed, the lama is in ſo
reſpect tributary. Thibet is governed by the grand lama, who is ſoverei
pontiff of the greater part of Chineſe and Independent Tartary. It
alſo called *Barantola*, and ſometimes *Laſſa*, becauſe the pagoda where t
grand lama reſides, is in the country of Laſſa. As this lama muſt ne
concern himſelf with ſecular affairs, he therefore appoints ſome native,
whom he gives the name of Tipa, and empowers him to govern the pe
in his name. This tipa wears the habit of a lama, but is diſpenſed fr
obſerving the rules of the order, which are both ſevere and numerous.
one lama undertakes to obſerve them all, they dividing the burthen;
being obliged to the performance of a particular precept, and another o
different one; and ſo on: however, they have ſome common prayers,
are all obliged to renounce the pomps of the world, to lead a life of
bacy, and not to follow any trade. The great lama does not reſide in
city of Laſſa, but near it, in one of the fineſt pagodas, of which there
vaſt numbers ſtanding on the mountain, called *Pateli*; he is placed
a kind of altar, ſitting croſs-legged upon a large and magnificent cuſh
In this poſture he receives the adoration of the natives, as well as of a n

boundleſs multitude of foreigners, who undertake long and painful journies to pay him homage on their knees, and receive his bleſſing. A vaſt number of theſe pilgrims come from Hindooſtan, and theſe take vaſt pains to repreſent their merit to the great lama, by amplifying the trouble and fatigue they had undergone on the road from India to Laſſa. Next to the inhabitants of Thibet, the Tartarians are moſt aſſiduous in paying their court to the great lama, ſome of whom come to Laſſa from the moſt diſtant countries. Princes muſt ſubmit to theſe debaſing ceremonies no leſs than the meaneſt of the people; nor have they more reſpect ſhown them by the great lama. He never returns any ſalute; never pulls off his hat; nor ever ſtirs from his ſeat for any perſon whatſoever. He only lays his hand upon the heads of his adorers, who thereby fancy they obtain the remiſſion of all their ſins. The high idea which both the prince and the common people of this wide-extended country form to themſelves of the power and holineſs of the great lama, induces them to ſubmit cheerfully to all theſe ſervile rites. They are perſuaded that *Fo* lives in him; that he knows all things, ſees all things, and underſtands the ſecrets of the heart, without aſking any queſtions, or receiving any informations; and that if at any time he does this, it is merely for form-ſake, and in order to leave the infidel and ill-deſigning no room to complain: that he is immortal; and that, when he ſeems to die, he only changes his abode, being born again in an entirely new body. The only thing to be then done, is to enquire out what place he has thought fit to take this new birth in, of which he never fails to make ſome new diſcovery. The Tartarian princes, themſelves, ſometimes go upon this ſearch; and yet are obliged, after all, to refer to certain lamas, who alone know the marks by which he is diſtinguiſhed; or rather, who only know who the child is, whom the preceding great lama had appointed his ſucceſſor. Beſides the great lama, who is the head of religion, and ſovereign of Thibet, there are other princes (if they may deſerve that title) in the country, who have cities, and many ſubjects under them; theſe wear the lama habit, and are called chief officers of the great lama, though they are ſubject to him only as they pleaſe. In many places are large pagodas, in which the lamas of the greateſt diſtinction reſide. The temporal government of Thibet has not been always poſſeſſed by the great lama. At the beginning of the laſt century, Thibet was ruled by a king: and the territories ſubject to the great lama were not very large. By the letters of Father Andrada, who was in Thibet in the year 1624, it appears, that the king of this country ſhowed vaſt favour to the Chriſtian religion, which diſguſting the great lama, he, by his machinations, brought about an inſurrection among the Tartarian princes, who, after they had entirely routed the prince's army, put him to death.

THIEBLEMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry le François: 2½ leagues ESE. Vitry.

THIEL, or *Tiel*, a city or town of Guelderland, ſituated on the north ſide of the Wahal, in a ſmall iſland called *Tieler-Weert*; in one of its fauxbourgs, called *Sant-wyck*, which is well fortified, is a ſtrong citadel: the fortifications were deſtroyed in the year 1674, by the French, who had made themſelves maſters of the place about two years before, and have been ſince repaired. In the year 1528, it was beſieged by the Spaniards, when Charles V. was at war with the duke of Gueldres; but they were compelled to raiſe the ſiege, through the brave reſiſtance of the citizens. The country about it is marſhy, and the air reckoned unwholeſome. The fortifications are deſtroyed: 6 leagues NNE. Bois-le-Duc, and 5 W. Nimmegen.

THIELE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Neufchâtel, between the lake of Bienne and the lake of Neufchâtel: 5 miles NE. Neufchatel.

THIELE, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the Vaudois, paſſes through the lakes of Neufchâtel and Bienne, and runs into the Aar, 3 miles below Buren.

THIELLEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri: 2 miles NW. Altorff.

THIELT, a town of Flanders: 10 miles N. Courtray.

THIENE, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin: 9 miles NW. Vicenza.

THIERS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme; here are manufactures of cutlery, playing-cards, paper, thread, &c.: 7 leagues SE. Gannat, and 6½ E. Clermont. *Long.* 21. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 52. N.

THIERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 6 miles NE. Wunſiedel.

THILAY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: 2½ leagues NNE. Charleville.

THIONVILLE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Moſelle, on the Moſelle. This town formerly belonged to the duchy of Luxemburg. In the years 1558 and 1643, it was taken by the French, and finally ceded to France, by the treaty of the Pyrennées, in the year 1659. It was once the reſidence of the kings of Auſtria. In the year 1792, it was beſieged by an Auſtrian army; the commander was general Felix Wimpfen, who on being ſummoned to ſurrender, replied, "You may deſtroy the fortreſs, and not leave one ſtone upon another, but you cannot burn the ramparts." It reſiſted during the whole campaign, and held in check a force which was ſaid to amount to 28,000 men; and which, in ſeveral ſucceſsful ſallies, the beſieged frequently harraſſed and diſtreſſed. The town was relieved by the general retreat of the enemy; and the victorious garriſon and commander received all the honours and applauſe which a grateful country could confer: 3½ poſts N. Metz, and 39¾ ENE. Paris. *Long.* 23. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 21. N.

THIRON DE GARDAIS, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent le Rotrou: 7 leagues SW. Chartres, and 2½ E. Nogent le Rotrou.

THIRST, or *Thruſk*, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Monday. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here was once a ſtrong caſtle, which was deſtroyed by Henry II. on the rebellion of Roger Mowbray, who ſet up his ſtandard there, and called in the king of Scotland to his aſſiſtance: 41 miles W. Scarborough, and 230 N. London.

THIRSTY SOUND, an inlet or bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 210. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 10. S.

THISATON, a river of Canada, which runs into lake Huron.

THIVA, or *Stibes*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia, anciently called *Thebes*, and the capital of Bœotia, ſituated on a riſing ground between two ſmall rivers, ſuppoſed to be the Iſmenus and Dirce of the ancients. Only that part of it is now inhabited which was originally the caſtle, called *Cadmæa*, from Cadmus, its founder. Amphion, according to the poets, firſt built the walls of Thebes, charming the ſtones to follow him, and place themſelves in order, by the muſic of his harp. The preſent walls ſeem very ancient, and have ſquare towers at convenient diſtances, built of hewn ſtone, with the utmoſt regularity and exactneſs. The town is of an oval form, about three miles in circumference, and the houſes are higher and better built than is uſual in moſt parts of Greece. It contains 4000 or 5000 inhabitants, about half Turks, and half Chriſtians, which latter have ſeveral churches, not remarkable for any thing except ſome few inſcriptions to be ſeen upon the pavement of the cathedral. The air of the country about Thebes is thick and foggy, whence the ancient inhabitants of Bœotia were accounted dull and phlegmatic, and were neither famous for their wit nor valour. Epaminondas raiſed Thebes to its higheſt pitch of grandeur; after whoſe death it was not remarkable for its virtues, but misfortunes, till it ſunk into its original obſcurity; ſo that its glory took birth with this great man, and with him expired: 28 miles WNW. Athens.

THIVIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Exideuil: 2½ leagues NW. Exideuil, and 6 NNE. Perigueux.

THIZY, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeſranche: 9 leagues NW. Lyons, and 3 E. Roanne.

THOARD, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: 3 leagues ESE. Siſteron, and 2 NW. Digne.

THOIRY, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gex: 2 leagues SSW. Gex, and 2½ W. Geneva.

THOMAR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, containing 2 churches, an hoſpital, 4 convents, and about 3600 inhabitants: 21 leagues NE. Liſbon, and 14 S. Coimbra. *Long.* 11. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 34. N.

THOMASTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the couuty of Kilkenny, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament, on a ſmall river which runs into the Nore, 16 miles N. Waterford, 8 SSE. Kilkenny, and 58 from Dublin.

THOMASTOWN, a village of Ireland, in the county Tipperary.

THOMMDAMM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe Lauenburg, on the Elbe: 25 miles SE. Lauenburg, and 58 SE. Hamburg.

THOMOND, an ancient diſtrict of Ireland, containing the preſent county of Clare.

THOMSI, a town of Hungary: 11 miles SW. Caniſcha.

THONNAUSTAUFF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, near the Danube. This town is defended by a caſtle, which, in the year 1634, was taken by the troops of the Duke of Saxe Weimar: 1 league from Ratiſbon.

THONNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: 4 leagues from Gotha.

THONNES, or *Thones*, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva: 9 miles SE. Annecy, and 23 NNW. Monſtier.

THONON, or *Tonon*, a town of Savoy, and capital of the duchy of Chablais, on the Lake of Geneva, ſituated on a plain a little elevated. It is not ſurrounded with walls, but was formerly defended by a ſtrong caſtle, ſurrounded with lofty towers, where Amadeus VIII. and IX. and Louis, dukes of Savoy, reſided for ſome time. The caſtle was burned and demoliſhed, in the 16th century, by the Bernois. It has one pariſh church, and ſeveral convents: 18 miles NE. Geneva, and 13 NE. Bonne.

THOR (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône: 3 leagues E. Avignon, and 3 S. Carpentras.

THORIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sens: 6 leagues SSE. Provins, and 2½ NE. Sens.

THORIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: 2 leagues SSE. St. Lo, and 5 NE. Villedieu.

THORN, a city of Pruſſia, ſituated on the Viſtula, formerly the chief city of Poliſh Pruſſia. Thorn was founded by Herman Balck, firſt grandmaſter of the Teutonic order, who built the caſtle of Thorn, in 1231. In the following year, the foundation of the town was laid; but the building was diſcontinued in 1235, on account of the inconvenient ſituation, and Thorn was built about a German mile farther up the river, on the ſpot where it now ſtands. It is ſuppoſed to have been called Thorn, becauſe the knights of the Teutonic order, by building this city, opened themſelves a *thor* or door into Pruſſia. When the knights of the Teutonic order enormouſly abuſed their power, throughout all Pruſſia, Thorn was the firſt city which formed the noble ſcheme of ſhaking off their oppreſſive yoke. The inhabitants then put themſelves under the protection of Caſimir the Great, king of Poland, upon advantageous conditions, as a free city. Thorn has ten gates, and is divided into the Old and the New Town, each of which had formerly its reſpective council, magiſtracy, and police. But, in 1454, they were incorporated into one city. They are, however, ſeparated from each other by a wall and moat within the town; and without they are defended in common, by a fine double wall and moats. Thorn was formerly ſtrongly fortified; and it gradually improved its advantageous ſituation, ſo as to become a place of very conſiderable trade, and one of the principal of the Hanſe towns. It likewiſe carried on an extenſive commerce in the Baltic, independently of the other cities of that confederacy; for before the river widened ſo much, and conſequently became ſhallower, ſhips of burden could come up to the very city. From this cauſe and other ſubſequent misfortunes, which followed cloſe upon one another, in little more than half a century, Thorn greatly declined from its flouriſhing condition; for it ſurrendered by capitulation, in 1655, to Charles Guſtavus, king of Sweden; and, in 1658, after a vigorous ſiege, it was taken by the Poles and Brandenburghers. In the year 1703, it was bombarded and taken by Charles XII. king of Sweden, who not only exhauſted it by the heavieſt contribution; but alſo demoliſhed all the fortifications, contrary to the articles of capitulation. Between the years 1708 and 1710, great numbers of its inhabitants were ſwept away by the plague. In the following years the revenues of the city ſuffered conſiderably by the confederations in Poland, and no leſs by the commotions occaſioned by the competitors for the crown of that kingdom. In the year 1724, in a proceſſion, a Jeſuit furiouſly attacked ſome Lutheran ſtudents, who were ſtanding by, and endeavoured to force them to kneel to the Hoſt. This occaſioned a tumultuous concourſe, which the next day broke out into a moſt unhappy quarrel; ſo that the populace being provoked from the Jeſuit's college, by inſulting language, and even by firing of muſkets, forced their way into the college, where in their rage they did a great deal of damage; in conſequence of which, preſident Roſner, and nine burghers were beheaded, on the 7th of December following, and a heavy fine impoſed on the city. In the year 1793, ſome Pruſſian troops entered this town, and from that time it has formed a part of the dominions of that king. The king of Pruſſia taking poſſeſſion of Thorn and Dantzick together, with the palatinates of Poſnania, Kaliſh, &c. agreeably to a proclamation, publiſhed on the 25th of March. The ſoap, ginger-bread, &c. of Thorn, are every where in great requeſt, and accordingly, great quantities of them are exported. The aſparagus that grow wild on ſome of the city lands, are not inferior to thoſe which are cultivated with ſo much care in other countries: 70 miles S. Dantzick. *Long.* 36. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 9. N.

THORN, or *Thoren*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, with a noble abby, whoſe ſuperior is a princeſs. This abby is aſſeſſed in the matricula, at one horſe or twelve florins: 7 miles SW. Ruremond.

THORN, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 31 miles S. York, and 166 N. London.

THORNBURY, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Saturday. Near it are the unfiniſhed remains of a magnificent palace, begun by the duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII.: 12 miles N. Briſtol, and 121 W. London.

THORNESS BAY, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, between Newtown and Cowes.

THORNEY ABBY, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, near which was formerly a mitred abby. The nave of the abby church is yet remaining: 6 miles NE. Peterborough, and 87 N. London.

THORNEY ISLAND, a ſmall iſland, in a bay of the Engliſh Cha nel, near the coaſt of Suſſex, about 4 miles in circumference, with a vi lage of the ſame name, at the mouth of the, Lavant: 7 miles SW. Ch cheſter.

THORNHILL, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, on t Nith: 11 miles SE. Sanquhar.

THOROE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, between the iſland of Fu and Langeland: 3 miles SE. Svenborg.

THORSBERG, a mountain of Norway, in the province of Agg huus: 18 miles W. Tongſberg.

THORSTORP, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Go land: 28 miles SE. Gotheborg.

THOTCHI, or *Thatchi Hotun*, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 3 miles W. Tourfan. *Long.* 101. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

*Thouarcé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loi and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: 4 leagues S. Ange and 2½ N. Vihiers.

*Thouaré*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, a chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nantes: 5 miles NE. Nantes.

THOUARS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in t department of the Two Sevres, near the river Thoue: 10½ leagues NV Poitiers, and 13 N. Niort. *Long.* 17. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 58. N. On the 30th of April, 1793, this town was taken by the royaliſts of Vendée.

THOUE, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, a little bel St. Florent.

THOUN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan; 25 leag W. Herat.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, a number of ſmall iſlands, in the river Lawrence, a little below Lake Ontario; the part of the river being cal *Thouſand Iſland Lakes.*

THOUSAND ROCKS, rocks in the river St. Lawrence: 24 leag SW. Montreal.

THRAPSTON, a town of England in the county of Northampton, the Nen, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 18 miles NE. Northampt and 75 N. London.

THREE BRETHREN HILL, a town of Scotland, in the county Selkirk: 3 miles NW. Selkirk.

THREE BROTHERS, three iſlands in the Indian Ocean. *Long.* 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 44. S.

THREE BROTHERS, three iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Lo* 108. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 42. N.

THREE BROTHERS, ſee *Brothers.*

THREE CASTLE HEAD, on the coaſt of Cork, in Ireland.

THREE HILLS ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the Sou Pacific Ocean, about 12 miles in circumference. *Long.* 136. 15. E. Fer *Lat.* 17. 7. S.

THREE KINGS, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the no coaſt of New Zealand, diſcovered by Taſman. *Long.* 172. 12. E. Gre wich. *Lat.* 34. 12. S.

THREE MILE WATER, in Carrickfergus Bay, in the county Down; Ireland.

THREE RIVERS HARBOUR, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſl of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 62. 10. W. Greenwi *Lat.* 46. 8. N.

THREE SISTERS, three remarkable hills on the iſthmus betw Smerewick and Ferritor's Creek, in the county of Kerry in Ireland.

THREE STONE OAR, a rock in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſ Cornwall: 4 miles NE. Cape Cornwall.

THRIN, a river of England, in the county of Norfolk, which jo the Yare at Yarmouth.

THROGGY, a river of England, in the county of Monmouth, wh runs into the Severn: 4 miles SW. Chepſtow.

THRUMBCAP ISLAND, a ſmall circular iſland, in the South P fic Ocean, not more than one mile in circumference. *Long.* 139. 48. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 35. S.

THRUSHEL, a river of England, in the county of Devon, wh runs into the Tamer, oppoſite Launceſton.

THRUSK, ſee *Thirſk.*

THUEYE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tanague: 6 leagues W Pri

THUIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, biſhopric of Liege, on the Sambre. Thuin was at firſt a caſtle belon to Hainaut, which had been long fortified to defend the abby of Lo and in the year 972, was erected into a town, by biſhop Notger. I year 1053, it was taken and burned by Baldwin V. comte de Fla whoſe ſon, Baldwin, comte of Hainaut, ſold it, in the year 1096, to O biſhop of Liege, in the juriſdiction of which dioceſe it has ſince rema In the year 1309, it was beſieged by William, comte of Hainaut, a by John, duke of Brabant; but Thibaut de Barr, biſhop of Liege, ing with troops to ſuccour the place, the comte was compelled to rai

Liege, after the archbiſhop of Treves had been ſent by his brother, the emperor, to effect an accommodation. Arbitrators were appointed on each ſide, and their differences ſettled, a ſhort time after, at Nivelle. In the year 1654, it was again beſieged for 15 days, by the comte de Duras, afterwards Mareſchal Lorges, but without ſucceſs, although the trenches were opened, and none but the citizens to defend the town; who, nevertheleſs, compelled the comte to retire, and were rewarded with many privileges by prince Maximilian, for that important ſervice: 14 miles SE. Mons, and 48 WSW. Liege. *Long.* 21. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

THUIR, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ceret: 2½ leagues SW. Perpignan, and 5 E. Prades.

THULE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 6 miles WSW. Paderborn.

THULE, a river of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, which runs into the Lloghor, near its mouth.

THULE (*Southern*), a part of Sandwich Land, in the South Atlantic Ocean, and the moſt ſoutherly land yet diſcovered. *Long.* 27. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 34. S.

THUMB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 6 miles SW. Wolkenſtein.

THUMEREVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briey: 2 leagues SW. Briey, and 5 W. Metz.

THUN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne. This town is governed by its own magiſtrates, under a bailiff from Berne: the principal employment is ſpinning and carding ſilk for the manufacturers at Baſle. The number of ſouls is about 1200. It is the chief place of a bailiwick, which was formerly a county: 20 miles SE. Berne. *Long.* 25. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 44. N.

TOUN, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, 12 miles long, and 2½ wide, which abounds in different kinds of fiſh. The Aar paſſes through this lake: 15 miles SSE. Berne.

THUNA, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cachemire: 45 miles S. Cachemire.

THUNDER BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Lake Huron.

THUNOE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, between the coaſt of Jutland, and the iſland of Samſoe. *Long.* 10. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 1. N.

TOUR, a river of Swiſſerland, which riſes in the ſouth part of the county of Toggenburg, and runs into the Rhine, 7 miles SSW. Schaffhauſen.

*Thuré*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtellerault: 1¼ league W. Châtellerault.

THURGAU, a country of Swiſſerland, with the title of landgraviate; bounded on the north by Swabia and the Lake of Conſtance, on the eaſt by the Lake of Conſtance, on the ſouth by the territories of St. Gall, and on the weſt by the cantons of Zurich and Schaffhauſen. It receives its name from the river Thur, and, in its moſt extenſive ſenſe, comprehends all the extent of country on both ſides of that river. Though ſomewhat mountainous towards the ſouth, yet it affords rich paſtures; and its other parts, as approaching nearer to levels, produce plenty of grain, with vegetables and fruits of all kinds, as alſo wine. The country is populous, and well cultivated, containing ſix towns, with ſeveral handſome burghs, and a great number of ſeats, and upwards of 170 villages. About one-third of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and in church affairs ſubject to the biſhop of Conſtance. The other two-thirds, ever ſince the year 1542, have been Calviniſts. The Thurgau is a very ancient landgraviate, which, on the extinction of the counts of Old or Hohen Frauenfelden, devolved to thoſe of Kyburg, and, on their failure, to the counts of Habſburg, with whom it came to the houſe of Auſtria, which contiuued poſſeſſed of it till 1460, in which year, the Switzers being at war with the archduke Sigiſmond, wreſted this country from him, which, by the peace concluded at Conſtance, in the following year was confirmed to them. The cantons to which the territorial ſovereignty of this country belongs, are the eight old cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucerne, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, and Glaris; but it was not till the peace of Arau, that the ſecond was admitted by the others as a co-ſovereign. Theſe eight every two years alternately appoint a landvogt over it, who reſides at Frauenfeld; and ſince the year 1449, the cantons of Freyburg and Soleure have alſo obtained a ſeat in its criminal court.

THURINGIA, a circle of Germany, included in the circle of Upper Saxony. This circle forms the north part of the landgraviate of that name. The country is well watered, yields good paſturage, and abundance of corn, particularly wheat, which is excellent, as alſo fine timber-wood, ſaffor, aniſe, fennel, and wine; and has alſo a conſiderable breed of horſes, horned-cattle, and ſheep. Of theſe natural productions of the country, a great part is exported. Thuringia contains in it 60 towns, 674 villages, and 300 noble eſtates. The modern Thuringia, which lies nearly between the Saale and the Werra, is but a part of the ancient Thuringia, a country formerly comprized under that name, extending itſelf much farther every way. In the 6th century, the Franks and Saxons ſubjected the Thuringians to their dominions, whoſe country from that time forwards became divided into the North and South. North Thuringia, towards the north, extended itſelf beyond Harzwalde, quite to the river Elbe, and belonged to the Saxons. It was united with the duchy of Saxony, loſt its name, and was at length annexed to Eaſtphalia, or to the eaſtern part of the county of Saxony. South Thuringia belonged to the Franks, and comprized in it the modern Thuringia, together with a large ſhare of the modern Franconia, Heſſe, &c. Till the 11th century, it ſtood under the emperors and kings, and beſides the counts, we find alſo ſome dukes mentioned, to whom the German kings entruſted the government of this country. Ever ſince the 13th century, the marggraves of Meiſſen, who afterwards became electors of Saxony, have been in poſſeſſion of the landgraviate of Thuringia, which was at one time divided among ſeparate lines, but returned again by the extinction of the latter to that of Meiſſen.

THURLES, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, ſeated on the river Suir, which divides it into nearly two equal parts: 20 miles W. Kilkenny, 10 N. Caſhel, and 70 from Dublin.

THURLMERE, a lake of England, in the county of Cumberland, from whence a river runs to the Derwent: 3 miles SE. Keſwick.

THURN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles S. Windiſh Gratz.

THURN AM HARDT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 2 miles S. Gurckfeld.

THUROTZ, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Waag, 12 miles N. St. Martin. It gives name to a county.

THURROCK, ſee *Grayes.*

THURSO, a ſeaport of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Caithneſs, ſituated in Dunnet Bay: 42 miles NNE. Dornoch. *Long.* 0. 9. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 31. N.

THURSO, a river of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs, which runs into the ſea, at the town of Thurſo.

THURY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Fargeau: 10 miles SE. St. Fargeau.

THURY, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſpy: 7 miles SE. Creſpy.

THUS, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 200 miles NNW. Herat.

TIAGAR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 50 miles WSW. Pondicherry, and 75 S. Arcot.

TIAGUANCO, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and juriſdiction of Omaſuios.

TIANG POTAO, an iſland of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, about 30 miles in circumference, in the Hoang-hai. *Long.* 142. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

TIANO, ſee *Theano.*

TIANTEGNIES, a town of Flanders: 2 leagues SW. Tournay.

TIARP, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 25 miles N. Upſal.

TIB, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 20 leagues NW. Suſter.

TIBARNA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 45 miles WSW. Bayamo.

TIBENDEI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 92 miles ESE. Tobolſk.

TIBER, a river of Italy, which riſes from the Apennine mountains, in the duchy of Tuſcany, paſſes by Borgo de St. Sepolcro, Citta di Caſtello, Perugia, Todi, Rome, &c. and runs into the Mediterranean, *Long.* 29. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 47. N.

TIBESTI, a mountainous country of Africa, inhabited by a wild and ſavage people: 50 leagues SSE. Mourzouk.

TICHFIELD, a village of England, in the county of Hants, ſituated on a river, which runs into the Southampton Water. Here Charles I. concealed himſelf, when he fled from Hampton Court, in the year 1674, at a ſeat of the earl of Southampton. This ſeat had been an abby, and is ſaid to be the place where the marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou, was ſolemniſed: 8 miles NW. Goſport, and 74 SW. London.

TICHFIELD, a town of the iſland of Jamaica, ſituated on the north coaſt, near the extremity: 22 miles NE. Kingſton. *Long.* 76. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 12. N.

TICKELY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circle of Ciaccole: 30 miles NE. Ciaccole, and 70 SW. Ganjam.

TICKILL, a town of England, in the county of York. It was anciently fortified, and had a caſtle, but the fortifications and caſtle were deſtroyed in the civil wars of the laſt century. It has a weekly market on Friday: 44 miles S. York, and 155 N. London.

TICOLOOSA, a town of the United States of America, in the Tennaſee government: 38 miles S. Knoxville.

TICONDERAGO, a fort of the United States of America, in New York, built by the French, in the year 1756, on the narrow paſſage or communication between the lakes George and Champlin. It had all the advantage that art or nature could give it, being defended on three ſides by water, ſurrounded by rocks, and on half of the fourth by a ſwamp, and where that fails, the French erected a breaſt-work, nine feet high. The troops under general Abercrombie were defeated here, in the year 1758; but it was taken the year following, by general Amherſt. This place was taken in the year 1779, by the Britiſh troops, under general Burgoyne, but evacuated ſoon after the convention at Saratoga: 185 miles N. New York, and 110 S. Montreal. *Long.* 73. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

TICOUL HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 450 miles ENE. Peking.

TICOUR, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morhange: 2 leagues NW. Morhange, and 1¼ S. Fauquemont.

TICSAN, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, and juriſdiction of Cuença.

TIDE, or *Tidi*, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which paſſes by St. Germains, and runs into the Hamoaze, below Saltaſh.

TIDESWALL, or *Tideſwell*, a town of England, in the county of Derby, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. Here is a ſpring or well, which ebbs and flows at uncertain times, and is reckoned one of the wonders of the Peak: 32 miles NNW. Derby, and 158 N. London.

TIDEWA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 62 miles NE. Uddevalla.

TIDLA, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Wenner Lake, near Marieſtadt, in the province of Weſt Gothland.

TIDOR, or *Tidore*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, and one of thoſe called *Moluccas*, ſituated near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Gilolo, between Ternate and Timor: about 10 leagues in circumference, and ſo called from its capital, though named *Tadura*, or *Daco*, by the natives. It abounds in ſpices, eſpecially cloves. The Dutch have ſeveral forts, but the iſland is governed by a king, who poſſeſſes likewiſe ſome territory on the iſland of Gilolo: 5 leagues SE. from Ternate. *Long.* 126. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 6. N.

TIEBAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: 5 miles SE. Pamplona.

TIELLENHEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the north ſide of the entrance into Donegal Bay, and the ſouth-weſt extremity of the county of Donegal: 25 miles W. Donegal. *Long.* 8. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

TIELLEN HARBOUR, a bay on the north ſide of Donegal Bay: 7 miles ESE. Tiellen Head.

TIEM, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Laos, on the Mecom: 30 leagues SSE. Lantchan.

TIEN, or *Lien*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 960 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 129. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 50. N.

TIEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles NNE. King-ki-tao.

TIEN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi, on the north ſide of the Poſoi: 1120 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 46. N.

TIEN-CHAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 53 miles WNW. Han-tcheou.

TIENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Klettgau, on the Wutach, formerly, with its diſtrict, conſtituting a lordſhip. In the year 1449, it was burned by the Swiſs: 29 miles E. Bâle, and 36 W. Conſtance. *Long.* 25. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

TIEN-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 20 miles N. King-yuen.

TIENHOVEN, a town of Holland, on the Leck: 2 leagues E. Schoonhoven.

TIENHOVEN, a town of Utrecht: 2½ leagues N. Utrecht.

TIEN-KIONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 40 miles E. Kouang-ngan.

TIEN-KOUE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou quang: 25 miles NW. Tſin.

TIEN-PE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 27 miles SSE. Kao-tcheou.

TIENTONG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam: 350 miles NNW. Juthia.

TIEN-TSANG, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 268 miles ESE. Hami.

TIEN-TSIN-OUEI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 63 miles SE. Peking.

*Tiércé*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteauneuf: 1½ league S. Châteauneuf, and 3 NNE. Angers.

TIERPIED, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avranches: 1 league E. Avranches, and 4 WNW. Mortain.

TIESSERBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, wh runs into the Neckar, near Nurtingen, in the duchy of Wurtemburg.

TIETAR, a river of Spain, which runs into the Tagus, near Talav in the province of Eſtramadura.

TIE-TCHEOU, a town of Aſia, in the country of Kokonor: 6 miles SE. Hami. *Long.* 120. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 56. N.

TIFER, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 3 miles S. Cill

TIFESELT, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: 4 leagues N Sallee.

TIFFAUGES, a town of France, in the department of the Vend and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu: 3 leagues Montaigu, and 2 W. Mortagne.

TIFFESH, anciently *Theveſte*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom Algiers: 40 miles S. Bona.

TIGA, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the north- coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 130. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 6. 25. N.

TIGAON, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the north-weſt coaſt the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 128. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 10. N.

TIGILSKOI, a town of Kamtchatka: 80 miles W. Ukinskoi. *Lo* 175. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 20. N.

TIGNALE, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 30 miles SE. Corte.

TIGNES, a town of Savoy, in the Tarentaiſe: 3 miles SE. St. Mauri

*Tigré*, a province of Africa, in the empire of Abyſſinia, about 200 m in length, and 120 in breadth. What, in a ſpecial manner, makes the ri of Tigré, is, that it lies neareſt the market, which is Arabia; and all merchandiſe deſtined to croſs the Red Sea muſt paſs through this provi ſo that the governor has the choice of all commodities wherewith to m his market. The ſtrongeſt male, the moſt beautiful female, the pu gold, and the largeſt teeth of ivory, muſt all paſs through his hand.

TIGRIS, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the mountains of Armen paſſes by Diarbek, Moſul, and many other cities and towns, and joini its waters with the Euphrates, both together run into the Perſian G below Baſſora.

TIGUILLACA, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Bue Ayres, and juriſdiction of Paucar-Colla.

TIGY, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and ch place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orleans: 4 leagues SE. Orleans.

TIHAN, a town of Hungary: 20 miles SW. Stulweiſſenburg.

TIJOLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 5 miles S Purchena.

TIKIOB, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: 4 miles S Helſingoer.

TIKITHOCKTHOCK, a ſettlement on the eaſt coaſt of Labrad *Long.* 60. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 15. N.

TIL, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: 20 leagues Tauris.

TILA NAVI, one of the Lipari Iſlands: 6 miles SSW. Stromboli.

TILBORG, a town of Brabant, celebrated for its manufacture cloth. 10 miles S. Bois-le-Duc.

TILBURY FORT, a fortreſs of England, on the north ſide of Thames, in the county of Eſſex, erected in the reign of Charles II. furniſhed with a garriſon. In the village, from which it receives its na is a medicinal ſpring, diſcovered in the year 1727; its ſituation is oppo Graveſend: 28 miles E. London.

TILGHMAN'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Cheſapeak, near the c of Maryland, in United America: 25 miles SE. Annapolis.

TILL, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, wh runs into the Tweed, 2 miles NE. Coldſtream.

TILLANJONG, one of the Nicobar Iſlands, in the Indian Sea. *L* 94. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

TILLE *(La)*, a river of France, which runs into the Saône, abo league below Auxonne.

*Tillé* a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief p of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais: 1 league N. Beauvais.

TILLENENSEE, a lake of Pruſſia: 8 miles W. Lick.

*Tillières*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and c place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verneuil: 2 leagues NE. Verneuil, 4 W. Dreux.

TILLING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 23 m SE. Upſal.

TILLOT *(Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Vo and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Remiremont: 4 leagues Plombieres, and 3½ Remiremont.

TILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and c place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: 3 leagues S. Verdun, 2½ N. St. Mihiel.

TILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and c place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grand Andelys: 2 leagues SE. G Andelys.

TILLY, a town of Brabant: 2 leagues W. Gemblours.

TILLY LA CAMPAGNE, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: 1½ league SSE. Caen, and 4½ N. Falaiſe.

TILLY VEROLLE, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen, 3 leagues W. Caen, and 2 SW. Bayeux.

TILSIT, a town of Pruſſia, in the Lithuanian department; large, rich, and commercial. It obtained the privileges of a city in the year 1552; though the caſtle is ſaid to have been ſtanding ſo early as the year 1289. The river Memel, which runs along the north ſide of the town, opens to it a very advantageous trade with Konigſberg, in corn, linſeed, butter, and other proviſions. Tilſit, properly ſo called, conſiſts of two long ſtreets, of a proportionate breadth, which are called the German-ſtreet and the High-ſtreet, contiguous to which is the ſuburbs, called the *Liberty*. The number of houſes in this city is about 600, and the inhabitants amount to 7000 ſouls. The eccleſiaſtical buildings are an evangelical or Lutheran German church, a Lithuanian church, and a Calviniſt, or reform church. Without the town ſtands a Lutheran chapel, and about an Engliſh mile from it, a Roman Catholic Chapel. The flat country about Tilſit, which is about ſixteen miles in length and as many in breadth, is one of the moſt fertile ſpots in the whole kingdom: the inhabitants of it breed great numbers of horned cattle, and furniſh not only Pruſſia, but likewiſe other provinces, with excellent butter and cheeſe; and the fiſheries in this place are alſo conſiderable. The horſes are large and ſtrong, but clumſy. Barley is almoſt the only grain ſown in theſe parts, which afford little or no wood. The marſh-land is, in ſpring, expoſed to inundations by the overflowing of the rivers, which often do great damages: 50 miles NE. Konigſberg, and 93 SSW. Mittau. *Long*. 22. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 8. N.

TIM, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk: 44 miles E. Kurſk. *Long*. 55. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 40. N.

TIMAN, a town of South America, in the country of Popayan: 100 miles from Popayan. *Long*. 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 1. 25. N.

TIMAVO, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, which runs into the Gulf of Trieſte, near Duino.

TIMBER, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Nemouin: 4 miles NE. Wipe.

TIMBER, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 6 miles W. Inſterburg.

TIMELFIOERD, a bay of the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway: 32 miles W. Romſdal.

TIMENS, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: 15 miles S. Stavanger.

TIMERYCOTTA, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda: 64 miles SE. Hydrabad, and 95 W. Maſulipatam. *Long*. 79. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 15. 20 N.

TIMESQUIT, or *Timaſquit*, a town of Africa, in the country of Darah: 30 leagues W. Tafilet.

TIM-HEM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche li: 27 miles NNE. Pao-ting.

TIMIRU, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 20 miles WSW. Villa del Principe.

TIMMISKAMAIN LAKE, a lake of North America, in Canada: 130 leagues W. Quebec.

TIMOAN, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, inhabited by Malays; ſhips may obtain wood and water, the anchorage is good almoſt all round the iſland. *Long*. 104. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 2. 58. N.

TIMOK, a river of Servia, which riſes in Mount Hæmus, and runs into the Danube: 6 miles N. Viddin.

TIMONVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morhange: 3 leagues W. Morhange, and 4 SE Metz.

TIMOPHEEVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilim: 32 miles NW. Verchomanſk.

TIMOR, an Iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about forty leagues in length, and eleven in breadth. The Portugueſe were the firſt Europeans who formed any kind of ſettlement on this iſland, who fled to it as a place of refuge from their enemies, the Dutch. But they were purſued by thoſe implacable enemies, and in the year 1613, driven from Cupan, a town ſituated at the weſt end of the iſland, where the Dutch have ever ſince poſſeſſed and garriſoned a fort which the Portugueſe had erected. The principal productions are ſanders-wood and wax, which the Dutch receive in exchange for coarſe linens, but on the whole the profits ariſing from the commerce is little more than ſufficient to defray the expences, and the ſettlement in all probability is continued merely to keep out other nations. *Long*. 124. E. Greenwich *Lat*. 10. 24 S.

TIMOR, or *Motir*, one of the Molucca Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, a few leagues ſouth from Tidor, near the weſt coaſt of Gilolo, the ſouthern extremity lies in *Long*. 236. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 10. 23, S.

TIMOR LAUT, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long*. 131. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 8. 15. S.

TIMOU, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 75 leagues ESE. Laſſa.

TIMOURKENG, or *Fortreſs of Iron*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 20 leagues WNW. Latac.

TINCHEBRAY, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Domfront. In the year 1105, a battle was fought here, between William II. king of England, and his brother Robert, when the latter was taken and kept in priſon till his death, being deprived of his ſight, by command of the tyrant-conqueror: 3½ leagues N. Domfront, and 7½ W. Falaiſe.

TINCO, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: 20 miles NW. Oviedo.

TINCULEN, or *Tinzulen*, a town of Africa, in the country of Darah: 120 miles SW. Tafilet.

TINDA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Woolly.

TINE, or *Tyne*, a river of England, which riſes in two ſtreams, one called the *North Tyne*, which riſes on the borders of Scotland, in the north-weſt part of the county of Northumberland; the other, which is called the *South Tyne*, riſes about ſeven miles ſouth from Aldſtone, in Cumberland: both theſe ſtreams unite near Hexham, from whence the united ſtream proceeds to Newcaſtle, and from thence to the German Sea, at Tinemouth.

TINEA, a river of Piedmont, which riſes in the Alps, and runs into the Var, about 12 miles N. Nice.

TINEH, a town of Egypt: 85 miles NNE. Cairo, and 65 N. Sues. *Long*. 50. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 48. N.

TINEMOUTH, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Northumberland, ſituated at the mouth of the Tine, on the German Sea. It is defended by a large caſtle well furniſhed with cannon, and inacceſſible from the ſea. The Tine here is not above ſeven feet deep at low water; and though the channel is good from hence to Newcaſtle, a ſand lies acroſs the mouth of it, called *The Bar*, with dangerous rocks about it called the *Black Middins*; but to prevent ſhips running on them by night, there are light-houſes ſet up, and maintained by the Trinity-Houſe, at Newcaſtle; and near them is Clifford's Fort, built in 1672, which commands the mouth of the river. It has ſeveral ſalt works; but its greateſt article of trade is coals, of which upwards of 770,000 chaldrons are ſent to London only, beſides other places. This place is now much reſorted to as a watering place during the ſummer months: there was a monaſtery, the ruins whereof are ſtill to be ſeen, which was often plundered by the Danes. The weſtern gate is ſtill entire: 9 miles ENE. Newcaſtle, and 280 N. London. *Lat*. 54. 54. N.

TINENTO, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Genoa, at the entrance of the Gulf of Spetia: 8 miles S. Spetia.

TINEVELLY, or *Palamcotta*, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the Carnatic: 74 miles SSW. Madura, and 148 SSE. Coimbetore. *Long*. 77. 46. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 8. 42. N.

TING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Petche-li, near the river Tam: 107 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 132. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 32. N.

TINGAU, or *Tinch*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the abby of Kempten: 7 miles NE. Kempten.

TING-CHAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles SE. Haimen.

TING-FAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 992 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 123. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 26. 5. N.

TING-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong, on the river of Limou: 17 miles S. Kiong-tcheou-fou, in the iſland of Hai-nan.

TINGO, or *Tenna*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic: 3 miles N. Fermo.

TINGRI, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 38 leagues S. Zuenga.

TING-TAO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 12 miles SE. Tſao.

TING-TCHEOU, a town of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 870 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 133. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 25. 48. N.

TINGWALLA, an iſland of Sweden, in the north part of the Wenner Lake, whereon the town of Carlſtadt is built.

TING-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 20 miles SE. Yao-ngan.

TING-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 20 miles S. Fong-yang.

TING-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 65 miles SE. Nan-ngan.

TING-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kialing river: 15 miles SW. Kouang-ngan.

TINIAN, one of the Mariana Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about 40 miles in circumference; firſt diſcovered by the crew of a Manilla ſhip, which was caſt away here in the year 1638. The author of Anſon's Voyage gives a pleaſing deſcription of this iſland, as found by the crew of the Centurion, in the year 1742. Commodore Byron, who viſited it in the year 1765, and anchored on the ſouth-weſt end of the iſland, in the ſame place where the Centurion lay, inſtead of delightful lawns he found the trees and underwood ſo thick, that in endeavouring to force a paſſage through, they were entangled, and cut as if with whip-cord. After they had cleaned the well which they imagined was the ſame at which lord Anſon filled his caſks, commodore Byron found the water brackiſh, and full of worms. He ſays, "the road alſo where the ſhips lay, was a dangerous ſituation at this ſeaſon (Auguſt 1ſt), for the bottom is a hard ſand, and large coral rocks ; and the anchor having no hold in the ſand, is in perpetual danger of being cut to pieces by the coral ; to prevent which, as much as poſſible, I rounded the cables, and buoyed them up with empty water-caſks. Another precaution alſo was taught me by experience, for at firſt I moored, but finding the cables much damaged, I reſolved to be ſingle for the future, that by veering away, or heaving in, as we ſhould have more or leſs wind, we might always keep them from being ſlack, and conſequently from rubbing, and this expedient ſucceeded to my wiſh. At the full and change of the moon, a prodigious ſwell tumbles in here, ſo that I never ſaw ſhips at anchor roll ſo much as our's did, while we lay here ; and it once drove in from the weſtward with ſuch violence, and broke ſo high upon the reef, that I was obliged to put to ſea for a week ; for if our cable had parted in the night, and the wind had been upon the ſhore, which ſometimes happens for two or three days together, the ſhip muſt inevitably have been loſt upon the rocks. I ſoon found that the iſland produced limes, ſour-oranges, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, guavas, and paupaus in abundance ; but we found no water-melons, ſcurvy-graſs, or ſorrel. Notwithſtanding the fatigue and diſtreſs that we had endured, and the various climates we had paſſed through, neither of the ſhips had yet loſt a ſingle man, ſince their ſailing from England, but while we lay here two died of fevers, a diſeaſe with which many were ſeized, though we all recovered very faſt from the ſcurvy. I am indeed of opinion that this is one of the moſt unhealthy ſpots in the world, at leaſt during the ſeaſon in which we were here. The rains were violent, and almoſt inceſſant ; and the heat ſo great as to endanger ſuffocation : beſides the inconvenience which we ſuffered from the weather, we were inceſſantly tormented by the flies in the day, and by the muſquitos in the night. The iſland alſo ſwarms with centipedes and ſcorpions, and a large black ant, ſcarcely inferior to either in the malignity of its bite. Beſides theſe, here were venomous inſects without number, altogether unknown to us, by which many of us ſuffered ſo ſeverely, that we were afraid to lie down in our beds : nor were thoſe on board in a much better ſituation than thoſe on ſhore, for great numbers of theſe creatures being carried into the ſhip with the wood, they took poſſeſſion of every birth, and left the poor ſeamen no place of reſt, either below or upon the deck. Our principal reſource for freſh meat, was the wild hog, with which the iſland abounds. Theſe creatures are very fierce, and ſome of them ſo large, that a carcaſe frequently weighed 200 pounds. Mr. Gore, one of our mates, at laſt, diſcovered a pleaſant ſpot, upon the north-weſt part of the iſland, where cattle were in great plenty, and whence they might be brought to the tents by the ſea. We were now upon the whole, pretty well ſupplied with proviſions, eſpecially as we baked freſh bread every day for the ſick ; and the fatigue of our people being leſs, there were fewer ill with the fever ; but ſeveral of them were ſo much diſordered by eating of a very fine looking fiſh, which we caught here, that their recovery was for a long time doubtful." The author of lord Anſon's voyage ſays, that the people on board the Centurion, thought it prudent to abſtain from fiſh, as the few which they caught at their firſt arrival ſurfeited thoſe who eat of them. Beſides the fruit that has been mentioned already, this iſland produces cotton and indigo in abundance, and would certainly be of great value, if it were ſituated in the Weſt Indies. The ſurgeon of the Tamar encloſed a large ſpot of ground here, and made a very pretty garden, but we did not ſtay long enough to derive any advantage from it. *Long.* 146 E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. N.

TINIMA, a town of the iſland of Cuba : 23 miles WNW. Bayamo.

TININGBURG, a town of Hungary : 16 miles N. Preſburg.

TINISST, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 10 miles SE. Konigingratz.

TINJULEEN, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco : 34 leagues SE. Morocco.

TINO, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of Genoa, at the entrance of the Gulf of Spetia : 8 miles S. Spetia.

TINOS, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called *Tenos* ; of a long oval form, about 60 miles in circumference. It is mountainous and well cultivated : the fruits are excellent, melons, figs, and grapes ; of the latter the inhabitants make ſome good wine, but the chief riches of the iſland ariſe from its ſilk, of which 16,000lb. are obtained annually. It belongs to the Venetians, and is governed by a proveditor. It is the ſee of a Roman Catholic biſhop : but the greater part of the inhabitants are of the Greek church. The two principal places are Tinos and St. Nicolo, beſides which there are upwards of 50 villages. *Long.* 42. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 33. N.

TINTA, a town of South America, in the biſhopric of Cuſco, a juriſdiction of Canas y Canches, which is likewiſe ſometimes called *Tim*

TINTENIAC, a town of France, in the department of the Ille a Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Malo : leagues SSE. Dinan, and 6½ S. St. Malo.

TINTO, a river of Spain, in the province of Seville, which owes i name to the waters being tinged of a yellow colour ; they are of a petrify ing quality, and harden the ſand ; if a ſtone happens to fall in and re upon another, they both become, in a year's time, perfectly united and con glutinated. This river withers all the plants on its banks, as well as th roots of trees, which it dyes of the ſame hue as its waters. No kind verdure will come up where it reaches, nor any fiſh live in its ſtream. kills worms in cattle when given to drink ; but in general no animals wi drink out of this river, except goats, whoſe fleſh, nevertheleſs, has an ex cellent flavour. Theſe ſingular properties continue till other rivulets ru into it and alter its nature ; for, when it paſſes by Niebla, it is not differen from other rivers, and falls into the Atlantic ſix leagues lower down, the town of Huelva, where it is two leagues broad, and admits of larg veſſels, which may come up the river as high as San Juan del Puerto, leagues above Huelva.

TINSEDA, a town of Africa, in the province of Darah. *Long.* 1 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

TION, a river of Savoy, which runs from the lake of Annecy to th Siers.

TIOOKEA, King George's Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, called by the natives.

TIORN, an iſland in the North Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Sweden about 27 miles in circumference, containing three pariſhes, and aboundin in excellent paſtures. *Long.* 11. 29. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. N.

TIPERA, or *Tipra*, a country of Aſia, ſituated to the eaſt of Beng on the borders of Meckley ; at ſometimes independent, and ſometime ſubject to Aracan ; the inhabitants are ſaid to be moſt ſubject to goitres o wens in the throat, a diſeaſe generally attributed to the water drank. town of the ſame name is laid down in the maps, as ſituated on the river *Long.* 110. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 20. N.

TI-PING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 25 miles SE King-ki-tao.

TIPPERARY, a town of Ireland, in the county of that name : miles SE. Limerick, and 9 W. Caſhel.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, bounded on the north-eaſt by King's County ; on the eaſt by Queen County and Kilkenny ; on the ſouth by Waterford ; and on the weſt b Limerick, Clare, and Galway ; 52 miles in length, and from 12 to 31 i breadth. It contains 24 pariſhes, 30,700 houſes, and 169,000 inhabitant This county is in ſome parts mountainous, but to no great extent ; an elſewhere the ſoil is generally good, and in ſome large tracts extremely fer tile, more adapted to the feeding of cattle, than for cultivation by th plough ; notwithſtanding which, much wheat is raiſed in the ſouth part and near fifty boulting-mills are counted on the different rivers, a much greater number than is found in any other county. The principal rive is the Suir, beſides which there are abundance of ſmaller rivers and brooks. In Clonmell both the linen and woollen manufactures flouriſh : near Silver-mines are mines of lead, with a mixture of ſilver ; but the princip productions are cattle, ſheep, butter, and flour, the laſt particularly fo Dublin. The county, Caſhell, Clonmell, and Fethard, each ſend two members to the Iriſh parliament ; Clonmell is the county town.

TIPRA, ſee *Tipera.*

TIPSA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers : 75 miles SE Conſtantina.

TIR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan : 7 leagues NW Herat.

TIR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan : 20 leagues NE Schiras.

TIRAGHT, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland 8 miles SW. from Dunmore Head.

TIRAMANY-NUTOO, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into th Cauvery : 8 miles N. Carroor.

TIRAN, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea : *Lat.* 27. 40. N.

TIRANO, a town of the Griſons, in the Valteline, and reſidence of governor called Podeſta, on the Adda : formerly ſurrounded with walls, b Ludovica Sforza, as a defence againſt the Griſons, who deſtroyed the for tifications when they gained poſſeſſion of the town. The chief trade is wine and ſilk : 24 miles ENE. Morbegno, and 18 SW. Bormio.

TIRBIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia : 16 mil NW. Urgel.

TIREE, or *Tiry*, one of the Hebrides or Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland 10 miles in length, and from one to three broad, ſituated to the ſouth-we of Col, from which it is ſeparated by a channel about 1¼ mile wide. T coaſt is chiefly rocky, interſected with ſeveral beautiful ſandy bays, fo of which are a mile broad at their entrance ; about half the iſland is a bl le, with ſeveral hills; 24 lakes, great and ſmall, which cover about 600 cres; the ſoil is various, ſandy, moſſy, with ſome diſtricts of clay and others of black earth; about 245 tons of kelp are annually made on this iſland: the number of ſouls is eſtimated at 2416, the number of horſes 1400, of ſheep 600, and of black cattle 1800. *Long.* 3. 48. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 32. N.

TIREH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated on the Meinder; the inhabitants are chiefly Turks: 32 miles SSE. Smyrna, and 25 NE. Scalanova.

TIREYMEG LAKE, a lake of North America. *Long.* 107. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 52. N.

TIRGUL, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 62 miles W. Jaſſy.

TIRGULFORMOS, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 20 miles W. Jaſſi.

TIRIPIN, a ſeaport of South America, in the province of Terra Firma, and province of Cumana.

TIRLEMONT, or *Tillemont*, a town of Brabant, called by the people of the country Tienen, ſituated on the river Geete. It was anciently one of the principal cities of Brabant, and made one-fourth quarter in the aſſembly of the States; but that precedence was afterwards removed to Bois-le-Duc. It certainly has been a very flouriſhing and populous city, and many veſtiges of its grandeur are yet viſible; but it has ſuffered much by war, and other calamities, particularly in 1635, when it was taken and ſacked by the French and Dutch; and in the year 1701 a fire, which happened through the careleſſneſs of a workman, conſumed the principal church, and the greater part of the city to aſhes: 9 miles SE. Louvain, and 24 WNW. Liege—On the 27th of November, 1792, the Auſtrians were defeated near this town, by the French; and on the 14th of March, 1793, the French were defeated by the Auſtrians, loſing about 7000 men, and 33 pieces of cannon.

TIRNAU, a town of Hungary, containing 9 churches, and as many convents. This town was built in the 13th century. In the year 1683, it was burned down by count Tekely's troops: 20 miles ENE. Preſburg, and 50 E. Vienna.

TIRSCHENRIED, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 28 miles NNE. Amberg, and 12 E. Kemnat.

TIRSRUM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 3 miles S. Linkioping.

TISHOLTZ, a town of Hungary: 10 miles ENE. Libeten.

TISQUIUU LAKE, a lake of North America. *Long.* 95. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

TISTE, a poſt town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 20 miles NE. Rotenburg.

TITAN, ſee *Levant.*

TITCHVIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the river Sias: 84 miles NNE. Novgorod. *Long.* 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 52. N.

TITERUD, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 38 miles N. Chriſtiania.

TITI SEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Stuhlingen: 14 miles NNW. Stuhlingen.

TITICACA, or *Chucuito*, a lake of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and biſhopric of Cuſco, upwards of 60 leagues in circumference, and 400 feet in depth. The water of this lake, though neither ſalt nor brackiſh, is muddy, and has ſomething ſo nauſeous in its taſte as not to be drank. It abounds with fiſh of two oppoſite kinds and qualities: the one large and palatable, by the Indians called *ſuchis*; the other ſmall, inſipid, and bony, which the Indians long ſince called *boyas*. On it are alſo great numbers of geeſe and other wild fowls; its ſhores are covered with flaggers and ruſhes, the materials of which the bridges of the country are made. As the weſtern limits of this lake are called *Chucuito*; ſo thoſe on the eaſt ſide are diſtinguiſhed by the name of Omaſcuyo. In it are ſeveral iſlands, among which is one very large, and anciently was a mountain, ſince levelled by order of the Yncas. It however gave to the lake its own name of Titicaca, which in the Indian language, ſignifies a mountain of lead, and about two muſket ſhots from the ſhore. In this iſland the firſt Ynca Mancho-capac, the illuſtrious founder of the empire of Peru invented this political fable: That the ſun, his father, had placed him there, together with his ſiſter and conſort Mama Oello Huaco; enjoining them to draw the neighbouring people from the ignorance, rudeneſs, and barbarity in which they lived, and to humanize them by cuſtoms, laws and religious rites, dictated by himſelf:. ſo that in return for the benefits reſulting from this artful ſtratagem, the iſland has been looked upon as ſacred by the Indians.

TITIN ARA, a mountain of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha. *Long.* 79. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

TITLIS, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri, one of the higheſt, if not the largeſt mountain in Swiſſerland: 11 miles SSW. Altorff.

TITOLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata; 6 miles SW. Potenza.

TITOVO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga: 40 miles ESE. Kaluga.

TITSCHIN, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: 8 miles SW. Freyberg.

TITTERI (*Lake*), a lake of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, ſituated near mountains of the ſame name: 60 miles S. Algiers.

TITTING, or *Dietting*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtatt: 5 miles N. Aichſtatt.

TITTMANING, or *Dittmaning*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the Salza. In the year 1310, a peſtilential diſeaſe made ſuch ravages in this town, that 1300 perſons died between the 11th of November and the 2d of February following. In the year 1571, almoſt the whole town was burned down by lightning: 20 miles NNW. Salzburg, and 10 NNW. Lauffen. *Long.* 30. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 1. N.

TITUL, a town of Hungary, on the Theyſſe: 24 miles ESE. Peter Warden, and 24 NW. Belgrade.

TITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 4 miles NNE. Juliers.

TIVA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac: 130 miles W. Baſſora.

TIVERTON, a town of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated on the river Ex, where it is joined by the Lowman, with two weekly markets, on Tueſday and Saturday. It has long been celebrated for its woollen manufacture, particularly kerſeys. This town has been three times nearly deſtroyed by fire. In the year 1598, 600 houſes were deſtroyed; in 1612, the loſs ſuſtained was computed at 35,000l.: and, in the year 1731, another fire deſtroyed 200 of the beſt houſes, with moſt of the manufactures, to the amount of 150,000l. Next year, an act of parliament was paſſed for rebuilding it, enjoining that the new houſes ſhould be covered with lead or tile, inſtead of thatch; that no perilous trades ſhould be exerciſed in the ſtreets; no ſtacks of corn, ſtraw, hay, &c. be erected there; that fire-engines ſhould be provided againſt like accidents; that houſes ſhould be demoliſhed to ſtop any future fire; that particular houſes ſhould be pulled down for widening the ſtreets and paſſages: 14 miles N. Exeter, and 161 W. London.

TIVERTON, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Iſland, on the Taunton River: 15 miles SE. Providence.

TIUHOLM, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Scaggerac: 4 miles NNE. Fladſtrand.

TIVIOT, a river of Scotland, which riſes about 12 miles SW. from Hawick, in the county of Roxburgh, and runs into the Tweed, at Kelſoe.

TIUKI KARAGAN, a cape on the eaſt ſide of the Caſpian Sea: 156 miles SE. Aſtrachan. *Long.* 68. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

TIULIT, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: 4 leagues SW. Fez.

TIUMEN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, at the union of the Piſchma and the Tura. This town is not built parallel to the river Tura, but at right angles with it; and the little river Piſchma runs through the town, and falls into the Tura at the extremity of it. Over the river is a bridge, of 83 fathoms in length; and a little below it ſtands a fort, built with ſtone, in which is a church of the ſame materials. Without this fortification, and towards the lower bank of the Tura, are ſix wooden churches, a convent of nuns, with a church, and 500 dwelling-houſes. At the lower end of the town is an oſtrog. Beyond the Tumenka lies the Yamſkaia ſloboda, or ſuburb, conſiſting of 250 houſes, inhabited by people of all ranks and profeſſions; and at the extremity of this ſuburb ſtands a monaſtery; it has likewiſe 3 churches, built with ſtone. Another ſuburb lies oppoſite to Tiumen, on the north ſide of the Tura, which is inhabited by Ruſſians, Mahometan Tartars, and Bucharians: 112 miles WSW. Tobolſk, and 320 ENE. Upha. *Long.* 83. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

TIVOLI, anciently called *Tibur*, a town of Italy, in the Campania di Roma, ſituated on a rocky mountain, planted with olive-trees, which are ſaid to yield the beſt oil in Italy; the ſee of a biſhop, held immediately under the pope. The town itſelf is mean, and contains a great number of forges. The cathedral is built on the ruins of a temple of Hercules. In the market-place are two images of Oriental granite, repreſenting Iſis, the Egyptian deity. The principal beauty of this place ariſes from the river Teverone, which falling headlong about 50 feet down the rock, forms a noble caſcade, and ſeveral leſſer ones, called *Le Caſcadelle*. The latter are extremely pictureſque; as is alſo a deep ravine in the hill, called *La Grotta di Nettuno*, into which the great caſcade falls. To enrich the view, here are ſome fine remains of ancient buildings, as the villa of Mecænas, and particularly the little round temple of the Sibyl, as it is commonly called, but rather of Veſta; one of the moſt elegant remains of the Grecian architecture. The naturaliſt will here take pleaſure in obſerving the continual formation of new Tiburtine ſtone from the depoſit of water deſcending from the calcareous Apennines: 15 miles ENE. Rome.

TIUTERS, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Gulf of Finland: 80 miles ENE. Revel. *Long.* 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

**TIVY**, a river of South Wales, which riſes about five miles N. from Tregaron, in the county of Cardigan, and runs into the ſea, about 3 miles below Cardigan.

TIZZANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parmz: 13 miles S. Parma.

TLASCALA, a province of North America, in the government of Mexico; bounded on the north by Guaſteca, on the eaſt by the Gulf of Mexico and the province of Guaxaca, on the ſouth by the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by the province of Mexico Proper; about 320 miles in length, and from 40 to 120 in breadth. The climate, ſoil, and produce, are much the ſame with thoſe of Mexico Proper. On the weſt ſide there is a chain of mountains for the ſpace of eighteen leagues, very well cultivated; and on the north is alſo a great ridge of mountains, the nighbourhood of which expoſes it to horrid tempeſts, hurricanes, and frequent inundations, whereby houſes, even on the top of eminences, are ſometimes endangered. Yet this is allowed to be the moſt populous country of all America: and this is partly aſcribed to its having been originally an ally to Cortez, in the conqueſt of Mexico, who obtained a grant of it from the emperor Charles VI. alſo king of Spain, by which it is ſtill exempt from any ſervice or duty whatſoever to that crown, only paying the king of Spain a handful of maize for each head, as an acknowledgment; which inconſiderable parcels were ſaid, upwards of fifty years ago, to make up 13,000 buſhels; for it produces ſo much of that Indian corn, that hence it has had the name of Tlaſcala, that is the Land of Bread. By this means the towns and villages ſwarm with Indians. This province was anciently a monarchy, till civil wars ariſing among the inhabitants, they formed themſelves into an ariſtocracy of many princes, in order to get rid of one. They divided their towns into different diſtricts, each of which nominated one of their chiefs to reſide in the court of Tlaſcala, where they formed a ſenate, whoſe reſolutions were a law to the whole. Under this form of government they maintained themſelves a long while againſt the kings of Mexico, and continued in it till the reception of the Spaniards, under Cortez. When the Spaniards firſt arrived here, it is ſaid to have contained 300,000 inhabitants: and Acoſta affirms, that it had a market-place large enough to hold 30,000 buyers and ſellers; that in the ſhambles were ſeldom leſs than 15,000 ſheep, 4000 oxen, and 2000 hogs. But matters were ſo much altered, that Gemelli, who was here in 1698, ſays, it was then become an ordinary village, with a pariſh church, in which hangs up a picture of the ſhip which brought Cortez to La Vera Cruz.

TLASCALA, a town of North America, and anciently the capital of the province to which it gives name, ſituated on a river, which runs into the Pacific Ocean: 30 miles N. Puebla de los Angelos, and 140 NW. Vera Cruz.

TLEMSAM, or *Telemſam*, ſee *Tremecen.*

TLETSCH, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 72 miles ESE. Tobolſk.

*Tmaié*, a town of Egypt: 12 miles NE. Manſora.

TMESCHEDE, or *Muſchede*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Arenſberg, on the left ſide of the Roer: 3 miles NW. Arenſberg.

TOA, a river of the iſland of Porto Rico, which runs into the harbour of Porto Rico.

TOALOOR, a town of Hindooſtan in the Myſore country: 3 miles SE. Wombinellore.

TOBAGO, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, about 30 miles in length, from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, and about 9 in breadth. This iſland was firſt diſcovered by Columbus, in the year 1498; but we know of no ſettlement that he or any of his countrymen made upon the iſland. When an adventurous ſpirit for diſcoveries prevailed in England under queen Elizabeth, Sir Robert Dudley ſon of the famous earl of Leiceſter, in an expedition againſt Trinidada, gave the Engliſh governor the firſt hint of peopling Tobago, which was then uninhabited by any European nation: but this propoſal met with ſmall encouragement. William, earl of Pembroke, in the year 1628, obtained a grant of this iſland, with that of Barbuda, and St. Bernard, but his death happening in leſs than two years after, the deſign came to nothing. About the year 1632, ſome Zealanders having fitted out a ſmall ſquadron for trading to thoſe iſlands, made ſuch a favourable report of this in particular, upon their return home, that the company of merchants to which they belonged, undertook to ſettle it, and gave it the name of *New Walckern*, from one of the iſlands in Zealand. The new colony, in a ſhort time, increaſed to about 200, who, finding themſelves peſtered by the viſits of the Caribbean Indians, began to erect a fort for their preſervation. The Indians had recourſe to the Spaniards, who readily granted them aſſiſtance. They ſent a force upon the iſland, which demoliſhed the riſing fort, and exterminated the new colony. It was probably from ſome Dutch merchants who travelled to Courland, that James, duke of that country, conceived the deſign of ſettling Tobago. Being a prince of an active diſpoſition, and finding there was room for ſuch a ſettlement, he ſent over a colony of his own ſubjects, who ſettled upon what has ſince been called *Great Courland Bay*, and erected a ſmall regular fort, with a town, in the neighbourhood; and the duke's
title was farther confirmed by a grant from Charles II. king of Englan
but diſputed by the Dutch. Upon the extinction of the Kettler famil
dukes of Courland, in the perſon of Ferdinand, ſon of duke James,
fief of the iſland of Tobago, reverted to the crown of England, in t
year 1737, and, by the definitive treaty, concluded at Paris, in the ye
1763, Tobago was ceded in full right to Great Britain. A few Indian
while it was in its ſtate of neutrality, were its only ſettled inhabitant
and they live in huts, on the ſea coaſt, towards the northern extremity
the iſland. Thoſe Indians are by nature far more tractable than the oth
Caribbeans; and though enthuſiaſtically fond of liberty, there is
doubt but that every paſſion might prevail with them to enjoy it, under
mild protection. The climate of Tobago is far more temperate th
could be expected in an iſland that is but 11 degrees 16 minutes nor
from the equator: for the heat is allayed by the ſea-breezes. Tobago h
another favourable circumſtance to recommend it, by its lying out of t
tract of thoſe hurricanes that prove ſo fatal to the other Weſt India Iſland
The ſurface of the iſland is unequal and agreeably diverſified: but no pa
of it is rugged or impaſſable, though its north-weſt extremity is mou
tainous. Its ſoil is of different kinds, but in general the mould is ri
and black, and proper for producing, in the greateſt plenty, whatever
raiſed in other parts of the weſt Indies. The abundance of ſprings up
the iſland, contributes to its healthfulneſs, and its bays and creeks are
diſpoſed as to be very commodious for all kinds of ſhipping. It is, ho
ever, to be remarked, that its ſituation requires fortifications to rend
the iſland ſecure againſt the viſits of ſavages and enemies. Beſides its pr
ducing the different kinds of wood that are to be found in the other W
India iſlands, the Dutch affirm, that both the true nutmeg-tree, and the ci
namon-tree, with that which produces the real gum-copal, grows upon t
iſland, but this aſſertion wants confirmation. Mr. Blome, who, in the ye
1687, wrote the preſent ſtate of our American Iſlands, ſays, "that the ſoil
Tobago produces Indian corn, Guinea corn, peas, beans, French Beans, fi
pine-apples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, limes, plantains, banan
grapes, guavas, tamarinds, prickly pears, papas, and a variety of other frui
which are not to be found in Europe. The cocoa-tree grows here to ſu
perfection, that the Indians call it God's tree, as producing both mea
drink, and clothing. Muſk-melons, water-melons, cucumbers, gourd
and pompions, are raiſed to perfection: neither is there any want of pot
toes, yams, carrots, turnips, parſnips, onions, and manioc. Wild ho
abounded ſo much upon Tobago, that the people killed, at leaſt, 20,0
of them every year, without their being ſenſibly diminiſhed. Here a
likewiſe found peccaros, reſembling ſwine, armadilloes, guanoes, India
rabbits and badgers. Horſes, cows, aſſes, ſheep, deer, goats and rabbit
were probably introduced by the Dutch, and have multiplied exceedingl
The ſea is ſtored with excellent fiſh, particularly turtle of every kind, a
mullets of a moſt delicious taſte, with other kinds unknown in Englan
In ſhort, the commodities which the country doth, or may produce, a
cocoa-nut, ſugar, tobacco, indigo, ginger, ſarſaparilla, ſemper-vivu
bees-wax, venelloes, natural balſam, balm, ſilk graſs, green tar, ſoap
earth, with many curious ſhells, ſtones, marcaſites and minerals. *Lon*
60. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 16. N.—This iſland was taken by t
French, and retaken by the Engliſh, in the beginning of the year 1793.

TOBAK, a town of European Turkey, in Baſſarabia: 34 miles NNW
Iſmael.

TOBAN, a town of the Iſland of Cuba: 16 miles NE. Trinidada.

TOBAR, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 6 leagues from Burgos.

TOBISCHAU, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: 8 mil
SE. Proſnitz.

TOBLER BACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, whi
runs into the Glatt, 2 miles NW. Sulz, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

TOBLPAD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles SS
Graz.

TOBOL, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near the Mountain of Ti
Ara, on the eaſt borders of the government of Upha, and joins the Irtiſ
at Tobolſk.

TOBOLOVO, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk,
the Eniſei. *Long.* 104. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

TOBOLSK, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, at the co
flux of the Irtiſch and Tobol. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and w
heretofore the capital of all Siberia. This city is divided into the Up
and Lower Town. The Upper town ſtands very high, on the eaſt-ſide
the Irtiſch; and the Lower Town lies on a plain, between the hill,
which the former is built, and the river. Both towns, taken togeth
are of a very large circumference; but the houſes are all built with wo
In the Upper Town, which is properly called the city, ſtands the fo
which was built with ſtone, by governor Gagarin. In the fort are
governor's court, as it is called, the governor's houſe, the archbiſhop's
lace, the exchange, and two of the principal churches, which are all th
buildings. The Upper Town, which ſtands on the eaſt-ſide of the ſ
and is incloſed within an earthen rampart, affords nothing remarkable,
a market for proviſions, &c. three wooden churches, and a convent. T

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Lower Town contains a market-place for all kinds of proviſions, on which ſeveral ſhops are built. The Upper Town is out of the reach of inundations from the river, by its high ſituation, which, however, is attended with this inconveniency, that the inhabitants are under a neceſſity of going down the hill for water. Beſides large maſſes of earth fall from the ſide of the hill, on which the town ſtands, towards the river, almoſt every year, which obliges the inhabitants to pull down and rebuild the houſes that ſtand near the declivity. The Lower Town, indeed, has water at hand, but is expoſed to inundations when the river overflows its banks; but ſuch floods do not happen every year. The town is very populous, and almoſt the fourth part of its inhabitants are Tartars, who are partly deſcended from thoſe that were ſettled there before the conqueſt of Siberia, and partly from the Bucharians. Theſe Tartars, in general, behave very quietly, and carry on ſome commerce; but practiſe no mechanic trades. They are very ſober, and averſe to intemperance, and all kinds of riotous living. The reſt of the inhabitants are Ruſſians, whoſe anceſtors were baniſhed hither for their crimes, or ſuch as are exiles themſelves. As every thing is ſold here ſo exceeding cheap, that a common man may live very well, at Tobolſk, for ten rubels a year; indolence and ſloth prevail to ſuch a degree, that it is a hard matter to get the leaſt utenſil, &c. made, though the town abounds with artificers, who want neither tools nor materials to carry on their reſpective trades. The commerce is in a flouriſhing condition, in this city: and the traffic which the Bukharian and Calmuck merchants carry on in Indian goods, with which they ſupply all Siberia, and part of Ruſſia, is very conſiderable. All the Chineſe caravans are obliged to paſs through this town; and all the furs furniſhed by Siberia are brought into a warehouſe in this city, and from hence are forwarded to the Siberian chancery, at Moſcow. Several of the Swediſh officers, who were taken priſoners at the battle of Pultawa, and ſent to Tobolſk, ſet up ſchools here, in the year 1713, for teaching the children of Swedes, Ruſſians, Coſaks, Tartars, &c. the German, Latin, and French languages, with geography, geometry, and drawing. Many of them alſo took in boarders. Theſe ſchools acquired great reputation; ſo that children were ſent hither for education, from a conſiderable diſtance, and the exemplary behaviour of theſe military pedagogues, was attended with uncommon ſucceſs. However, when the peace of Nyſtadt was concluded, the Swediſh officers returned into their own country; and then theſe beneficial ſeminaries of learning dropped of courſe. Some time after a German ſchool was founded here, under the auſpices of the empreſs: 1000 miles E. Moſcow, and 1172 E. Peterſburg. *Long.* 86. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

TOBOLSKOI, a government of Ruſſia, extending from *Long.* 76. 30. to 125. 30. *Lat.* 55. to 78. N. including a conſiderable part of Siberia: Tobolſk is the capital.

TOBORON, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 53 miles N. Tourfan Hotun.

TOBOSO *(El)*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 37 miles S. Huete.

TOBRONA, a town of the Iſland of Cuba: 148 miles SW. Havannah.

TOCANTINS, a river of South America, in Braſil, which riſes about *Lat.* 18. S. and runs into the Atlantic, about *Lat.* 1. S. It is called *Para* for about 100 miles before it falls into the ſea.

TOCAT, or *Tokat*, a city of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, and pachalic of Sivas, ſituated in the corner of a vally, and almoſt ſurrounded with mountains, which afford quarries of marble, and well ſupplied with water, from innumerable ſprings: the ſtreets are well paved, but frequently built on uneven ground. It is the reſidence of a cadi, a waiwode, and an aga, commanding 1000 janizaries, and ſome ſpahis. The inhabitants are computed to conſiſt of 20,000 Turkiſh families, 4000 Armenians, and about 400 families of Greeks. The Armenians have 7 churches, the Greeks only one. It is the ſee of a metropolitan, dependent on the archbiſhop of Nicſara, or Neoceſarea, an ancient city, almoſt ruined, about two days' journey from Tocat. Here are ſome manufactures of ſilk and yellow Turkey leather, but the chief trade is in copper veſſels, kettles, candleſticks, &c. which are ſent to Conſtantinople, Egypt, &c. Tocat may be conſidered as the centre of trade of Aſia Minor. The caravans from Diarbeck arrive in 18 days, from Sinop in 6, from Burſa in 20, from Smyrna in 27, and proportionably leſs, on horſe-back or on mules: 355 miles E. Conſtantinople, and 150 W. Erzerum.

TOCAYMA, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and kingdom of New Granada, on the river Para. *Long.* 43. 10. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 4 N.

TOCAYO, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela.

TOCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: 5 miles W. Zerbſt.

TOCHU, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Quoja.

TOCORT, or *Tuggurt*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. It was formerly under the protection of the Turks, and paid a trifling acknowledgement. The inhabitants being diſguſted by the conduct of their maſters, revolted: but were reduced to obedience, the town taken, and great numbers of them put to the ſword: 240 miles SSE. Algiers. *Long.* 22. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 40. N.

TOCRUR, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of Negroland on the Niger: 220 miles ENE. Tombuctou.

TOCSON HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 20 miles WSW. Tourfan. *Long.* 107. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 26. N.

TOD HEAD, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, in the country of Kincardine: 5 miles S. Stonehaven.

TODENDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 6 miles NE. Hamburg.

TODENHAUSEN, a village of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, near the left bank of the Weſer, where the French were defeated in the year 1759: 3 miles N. Minden.

TODI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, near the Tiber, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope. It contains ſeveral churches and convents: 18 miles W. Spoleto, and 53 N. Rome. *Long.* 30. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 47. N.

TODIALOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Coimbetore: 5 miles N. Coimbetore.

TODIVESTI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 6 miles NE. Suczava.

TODOROVA, a town of Croatia: 18 miles WNW. Novi.

TODS, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 9 miles ENE. Hanover.

TOE HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the Iſland of Lewis, in that part called *Harris*: 42 miles SW. Stornaway. *Long.* 3. 35. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 59. N.

TOE HEAD, a cape of the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

TOELCHUS DE APIE, a diſtrict of South America, in the country of Patagonia.

TOELCHUS DE A CABALLO, a diſtrict of South America, in the country of Patagonia.

TOE-LING HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 375 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 141. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 22. N.

TOGDA, or *Todga*, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sugulmeſſa: 50 miles W. Sugulmeſſa.

TOGEBAUT, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 27 leagues N. Iſpahan.

TOGGENBURG, a county of Swiſſerland, dependent on the abby of St. Gal, bounded on the north by the territory of St. Gal, on the eaſt by the canton of Appenzell, on the ſouth by the county of the Sargans and the territory of Gaſter, and on the weſt by the canton of Zurich. In its natural quality it reſembles Appenzell and the other cantons, and, being full of fertile Alps, abounding in numerous breeds of cattle. Till the year 1436, this country had its own counts; the laſt of whom carried his indulgence to his vaſſals ſo far, as to grant them ſuch privileges as nearly amounted to a ſtate of abſolute freedom: accordingly, on his demiſe in the above year, they entered into a cloſe alliance with the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris, which alliance was confirmed in the year 1440. Afterwards the county deſcended to the barons of Raron: but, in the year 1468, they ſold it to Ulrich VIII. abbot of St. Gal, who, in the year 1469, entered into a perpetual league with the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris, and likewiſe gave his ſanction to the former compact between the inhabitants of the county and the ſaid cantons. In the beginning of the 18th century, the Toggenburgers reſenting the illegal and oppreſſive exactions of abbot Leodegarius applied for aſſiſtance to their allies, who readily granted it; and, in the year 1707, Zurich and Bern alſo declared, that they would maintain the county of Toggenburg in the ſecure enjoyment of its right and liberties againſt all illicit violence whatſoever. On this the people began to aſſert their rights, and, in the year 1707, in a ſolemn landeſgemine, held at Wattweil, renewed their federal oath, and erected three councils, named the great, leſſer, and privy, which are compoſed of an equal number of members of both ſects. The inteſtine commotions here continued, however, to increaſe, till, in the year 1712, they broke out into open war, in which Zurich and Bern ſided with the county, and Schwitz and Glaris with the abbot. The former overruning all the abby's territories, ſecured the ſeveral paſſes into the country of Toggenburg, and the abbot and his conventuals betaking themſelves to flight, the council aſſumed the regency. In the year 1714, negociations for a peace were ſet on foot at Rorſchach, without effect, but at length, namely, in the year 1718, at Baden, in the Argau, an accommodation, confirming the liberties of the country, was brought about between the new abbot and the cantons of Bern and Zurich. Purſuant to this peace, the abbot and prince of St. Gal both is, and bears the title of, natural ſovereign and territorial lord of the county of Toggenburg; and the people are to take the accuſtomed oath to him, and to pay him ſuitable ſervices, but without any violence of their rights and liberties.

TOHOTCHIE HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami: 30 miles NW. Hami-hotun.

TOISSEY, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Trevoux, near the Chalarogne and Saône, which unite about half a mile from the town : 6 leagues W. Bourg-en-Breſſe, and 8 N. Lyons.

TOKAY, a town of Hungary, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Theyſe and Bodrog; celebrated for its wine, which, for ſtrength and flavour, is preferred to all the other wines of Hungary. It has ſeveral times ſuffered by war : 98 miles NW. Coloſvar, and 150 E. Vienna. *Long.* 38. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 55. N.

TOKI-TAO, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 138. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

TOKORARI, or *Tokkorado*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the country of Anta.

TOL PEDEN PENWITH, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the weſtern extremity of Cornwall : 3 miles SE. from Land's End. *Long.* 5. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 4. V.

TOLAGO BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the northern iſland of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, with a good riding when the wind is weſt, in eleven to five fathoms on a ſtiff muddy bottom. Here is a cove, very convenient for taking in wood and water; celery was found growing on the ſhore. *Long.* 178. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 22. S.

TOLEDO, a city of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Tagus, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and an univerſity, founded in the year 1475. The origin of Toledo is uncertain ; it is only known to have been a Roman colony, and made the depoſitory of the treaſury ſent to Rome. From the Romans it paſſed under the dominion of the Goths ; Leovigild reſided there and embelliſhed the city, which became more conſiderable under his ſucceſſors. The Moors took Toledo in 714, and reigned there until the year 1085, when it was taken from them by Alphonſo VI. who ſtyled himſelf emperor of Toledo, whence it took, and has preſerved, the title of royal and imperial. Toledo, as is well known, was formerly famous for the exquiſite temper of the ſword blades made there ; and the genuine ones that ſtill remain are ſold at an exorbitant price. It is ſaid, that the ſecret of hardening them has been again recovered, and experiments have been made with blades lately fabricated there, which ſeem to juſtify this aſſertion. When one of theſe has undergone the operation of tempering, if it is in the leaſt notched, by ſtriking with it ſeveral violent blows on an iron head piece, it is rejected : almoſt all that are made here, it is ſaid, will ſtand this proof. Two centuries ago, Toledo contaiend more than 200,000 inhabitants, but at preſent, it ſcarcely has 30,000. When a houſe falls to decay it is never rebuilt ; and in twenty years more this city will be little elſe than a heap of ruins. Toledo is built upon rocks, and commanded by eminences which ſeem to preſent the image of ſterility, yet, in the midſt of theſe precipices, the traveller finds, to his ſurpriſe, ſeveral fertile and charming ſituations, impenetrable to the burning rays of the ſun. Theſe places are called *Cigarrales* : 32 miles SSW. Madrid. *Long.* 12. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 56. N.

TOLEN, a town of Norway : 20 miles W. Berga.

TOLEN, an iſland belonging to the ſtate of Zealand, the eaſt branch of the Scheldt, ſeparated from the main land of Brabant by a canal, about ten miles in length, and four in breadth. It contains two towns, Tolen and St. Martyn's Dyck, and ſeveral villages. Tolen, the capital, from whence the iſland itſelf is named, is a handſome town, and ranks as fourth in the aſſembly. The name of it is derived from the toll which was formerly paid here by order of the counts of Zealand. The 13th of November, in 1572, the prince of Orange thought to ſurpriſe it, but was diſappointed by the vigilance of the Spaniſh captain, Mondragon : however, it ſurrendered to that prince in 1577, and has ever ſince been in the hands of the United Provinces. In the year 1712, a detachment of French, under the command of brigadier James Paſture, pillaged and ſet fire to the town, in repriſal for the ſame done by the allies in France. It is fortified with ſeven baſtions, and the ſtates have cauſed a fort, called *Stickenburg*, to be built on the other ſide of the river, ſo that is now one of the ſtrongeſt frontier towns of the province of Zealand. The ſtadt-houſe is an old building, which makes a good ſhow. The arſenal is ſituated at the entrance of the ſmall harbour ; there is alſo a magazine for powder. The church is built in the figure of a croſs, and is an extraordinary piece of architecture : 4 miles NW. Berg-op-Zoom. *Long.* 21. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

TOLENTINO, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, on the Chiento, the ſee of a biſhop, united to Macerata. It is only remarkable for being the depoſitory of the body of St. Nicholas, where the arm, by bleediſh afreſh, prognoſticates when any ſignal calamity is to befal Italy : 10 miles SW. Macerata, and 12 NE. Camerino.—On the 19th of February, 1797, a treaty was ſigned in this town, between the pope and the French republic.

TOLFA, a town of Italy, in the province of the Patrimonio, in the environs of which are mines of alum and iron, with warm baths, and quarries of alabaſter and lapis lazuli, about four miles from the ſea coaſt : 25 miles NW. Rome.

TOLHUYS, a town of the ſtate of Guelderland, on the Rhine, wh the French paſſed that river in the year 1672, and the Hanoverians in t year 1758 : 2 leagues WSW. Emmerick.

TOLITZIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Mogilev : miles N. Mogilev.

TOLKEMIT, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland : miles NE. Marienburg.

TOLLAND, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticu 65 miles WSW. Boſton, and 11 NE. Hartford.

TOLLEIT, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 6 mi SW. Efferding.

TOLLERSHAM, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtri 4 miles NE. Zwetl.

TOLLESIO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : miles ENE. Gotheburg.

TOLMEZO, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli : 25 miles NW Friuli.

TOLMINO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and capit of a diſtrict, in the duchy of Carniola : 9 miles SSW. Feldes, and 12 mi N. Goritz.

TOLNA, a town of Hungary, on the Danube : 50 miles S. Buda, a 30 NE. Ziget.

TOLNANI, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Baglana : miles W. Burhanpour, and 124 E. Surat. *Long.* 75. 3. E. Greenwic *Lat.* 21. 15. N.

TOLO, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia : 22 miles Balaguer.

TOLOMETO, a ſeaport of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, anciently called *Ptolemais*.

TOLON, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 40. 45. E. Ferr *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

TOLOSA, a town of Spain, and capital of the province of Guipuſco celebrated for its ſteel manufacture, particularly of ſword blades. Th place was taken by the French republicans on the 11th of Auguſt, in th year 1794 : 7 miles S. St. Sebaſtian, and 60 ESE. Bilboa.

TOLPAS, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, whic runs into the Schugor. *Long.* 76. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 40. N.

TOLSTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : miles WSW. Linkoping.

TOLSTONOSKOI, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk on the Eniſei : 280 miles NNW. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 103. E Ferro. *La* 70. 16. N.

TOLU, a ſea-port town of South America, in the government of Ter Firma, and province of Carthagena, with a harbour open to the Spaniſ main. In the environs of which is found the celebrated balſam to whic it gives name : 80 miles S. Carthagena. *Long.* 75. 25. W. Greenwic *Lat.* 9. 16. N.

TOLVA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province o Baſilicata : 9 miles SSE. Acerenza.

TOLUCO, a town of North America, in the government and provin of Mexico : 8 leagues SW. Mexico.

TOLZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria : 24 miles S. Munich, and 18 E. Weilhaim.

TOM, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes 80 miles SE. from Kuznetz, in th government of Kolivan, and runs into the Oby, 32 miles WNW. fro Tomſk. *Long.* 102. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 40. N.

TOM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen 32 miles ENE. Kia-ting.

TOM, a river of China, which runs into the Heng, 5 miles S. Heng-cha

TOM ZIL, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac, on th Tigris : 118 miles SE. Bagdat.

TOMANI, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to the weſt of Kantor, extending about 24 leagues along the river Gambia.

TOMBEBŒUF, a town of France, in the department of the Lot an Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauſun : 4 leagu NW. Villeneuve d'Agenois, and 3 NNE. Tonneins.

TOMBUCTOU, a city of Africa, and capital of a rich and populo kingdom, ſuppoſed to have been built in the 13th century by Soliman, wh pretended to be of the royal race of Morocco. The caravans of Trip and other parts of Africa trade to this city. The houſes are ſaid to ha been formerly magnificent, but at preſent only built of wood, and cover with ſtraw or turf, except a magnificent moſque of ſtone, and the roy palace, which was built after the deſign of a Moor, who was baniſh from Grenada, in Spain. The country abounds in millet, wheat, and ba ley, and is well watered by a number of wells and ſprings : cattle are n merous, and milk and butter in great plenty. The deareſt article is ſa which is purchaſed from Teguza. Cloth and other European manufactu and produce are ſent to Tombuctou by the caravans, and exchanged f ivory, ſlaves, ſena, gold-duſt, dates, oſtrich feathers, &c. brought from t interior and the more maritime parts of Africa. The king of Tombuct is deſpotic; all perſons approaching him muſt proſtrate themſelves on the ground, take up the duſt, and throw it over their heads; and even ambaſſadors are compelled to this ceremony at their firſt audience: his general guard conſiſts of 3000 horſemen, well armed with bows and poiſoned arrows, beſides a number of foot, who wear ſhields and ſwords. The horſes are purchaſed from Barbary; the king generally rides on an elephant. Tombuctou is ſaid to contain a great number of cotton-weavers, and ingenious mechanics. The police is well regulated, and the inhabitants are in general very rich. The women, except of the meaner ſort, and ſlaves, never go abroad without veils. The ordinary food is fleſh, fiſh, milk, and butter. Tombuctou is ſituated near the Niger. *Long.* 17. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 55. N.

TOMERIT, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 12 miles E. Dulcigno.

TOM-GAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 25 miles NE. Pa.

TOM-HAI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 10 miles SW. Ning.

TOMINA, a government of South-America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and archbiſhopric of La Plata, which begins about 16 leagues ſouth-eaſt from the city of La Plata. The climate here is hot, and conſequently its productions are ſuch as are common to hot countries. Some parts have vineyards, and in others are made conſiderable quantities of ſugar. It alſo abounds in cattle and ſheep. Its extent in ſome parts is near 40 leagues. The vicinity of ſome free Indians is a continual uneaſineſs to the towns in this juriſdiction, and even to the city of Plata itſelf, as they have more than once attempted to ſurpriſe it.

TOMINI, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Celebes, in a bay to which it gives name. *Lat.* 0. 45. S.

TOM OTHLE, a town of the United States of America, in the Tenaſſee government: 20 miles S. Tellico.

TOMPEQUE, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaſteca.

TOM-QUAM HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, on the river Toumen: 633 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 147. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

TOMSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Tom. The foundation of Tomſk was laid in the reign of the czar Feodor Iwannowitz, who built an oſtrog on this ſpot; and this happened about 20 years before the building of the town of Kuſnetſk. Several nations of these countries having been reduced by force of arms, and others voluntarily ſubmitted to the Ruſſians, the oſtrog was by degrees converted into a fort, and the fort in time increaſed to a town; which, at preſent contains above 2000 houſes within its circuit. It was at firſt, next to Tobolſk, the ſecond principal city in Siberia, and continued ſo for ſome years. On the higheſt part of the town ſtands a ſmall wooden caſtle, defended by 14 pieces of cannon; and in it are a cathedral built of wood, the woiwode's houſe, the governor's chancery, and an arſenal. Near the fort ſtand ſeveral private houſes, and a church. The lower part of the town is the moſt populous. This town is extremely well ſituated for commerce, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade. It lies on the road from Eniſeiſk, and all the towns in the eaſtern and northern parts of Siberia; ſo that all caravans going to and from China paſs every year through this town, beſides a caravan or two going from the country of the Calmuks. Here are indeed all kinds of tradeſmen and artificers; but they are extremely indolent and ſlothful: 540 miles E. Tobolſk, and 168 NNE. Kolivan. *Long.* 103. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 30. N.

TOMSKOIZOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 16 miles ESE. Kolivan.

TON, or *Tou-chun*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1150 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 39. N.

TONAL, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 28 miles NW. Trent.

TONAWALD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 10 miles NE. Turnau.

TONCAT, or *Tunkat*, or *Tangut*, a town of Aſia, in Turkeſtan, near the river Sir: 250 miles NE. Samarcand. *Long.* 88. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 10. N.

TONC-CHONG, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 64 leagues SE. Laſſa.

TONDERN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, and, next to Sleſwick, one of the moſt ancient in the duchy; it is well built, though not very large, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in corn, cattle, and fine lace. The old palace was formerly fortified, but is now diſmantled and in ruins: 22 miles S. Ripen, and 37 NW. Sleſwick. *Long.* 8. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

TONDIVANUM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 15 miles S. Wandiwaſh.

TONDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Erfurt: 9 miles SE. Erfurt.

TONDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 9 miles W. Branau.

TONDRAY, one of the Shetland Iſlands, about 6 miles in circumference, ſituated near the weſt coaſt of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 41. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 9. N.

TONDY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 35 miles SSE. Trumian, and 65 S. Tanjore.

TONE, a river of England, in the county of Somerſet, which riſes about 6 miles N. from Wivelſcombe, paſſes by Taunton, and runs into the Parret, between Langford and Bridgewater.

TONEWONTO, a town of the United States of America, in New-York, on a creek of the ſame name: 15 miles E. from the falls of Niagara.

TONG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Petche-li: 10 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 134. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 56. N.

TONG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, at the mouth of the Yang-tſe river: 347 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 138. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. N.

TONG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Honan: 490 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat* 32. 48. N.

TONG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: on the river Lo: 447 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 32. N.

TONGATABOO ISLAND, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, firſt diſcovered by Taſman, who called it *Amſterdam*, ſeen by captain Cook, in the year 1773, and viſited by him again in 1777. Tongataboo, or Tonga, is about 20 leagues in circuit, ſomewhat oblong, though by much broadeſt at the eaſt end; and its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt. The ſouth ſhore is ſtraight, and conſiſts of coral rocks, eight or ten feet high, terminating perpendicular, except in ſome places, where it is interrupted by ſmall ſandy beaches; on which, at low water, a range of black rocks may be ſeen. The weſt end is not above five or ſix miles broad, but has a ſhore ſomewhat like that of the ſouth ſide; whereas the whole north ſide is environed with ſhoals and iſlands, and the ſhore within them low and ſandy. The eaſt ſide or end is moſt probably like the ſouth; as the ſhore begins to aſſume a rocky appearance towards the north-eaſt point, though not above ſeven or eight feet high. The iſland may, with the greateſt propriety, be called a low one, as the trees, on the weſt part, where captain Cook lay at anchor, only appeared; and the only eminent part, which can be ſeen from a ſhip, is the ſouth-eaſt point; though many gentle riſing and declining grounds are obſervable by one who is aſhore. The general appearance of the country is great fertility. At a diſtance, the ſurface ſeems entirely clothed with trees of various ſizes; ſome of which are very large. But, above the reſt, the tall cocoa-palms always raiſed their tufted heads; and are a very conſiderable ornament to any country that produces them. The boogo, which is a ſpecies of fig, with narrow pointed leaves, is the largeſt ſized tree of the iſland. The winds are, for the moſt part, from ſome point between ſouth and eaſt; and when moderate, are commonly attended with fine weather. The baſis of the iſland, as far as he could obſerve, is entirely a coral rock, which is the only ſort that preſents itſelf on the ſhore. Of cultivated fruits, the principal are plantains; of which they have 15 different ſorts or varieties; bread-fruit; two ſorts of fruit found at Otaheite, and known there under the name of jambo and eevee, the latter a kind of plumb; and vaſt numbers of ſhaddocks, which, however, are found as often in a natural ſtate, as planted. The roots are yams, of which are two ſorts; one black, and ſo large, that it often weighs 20 or 30 pounds; the other white and long, ſeldom weighing a pound; a large root, called kappe; one not unlike our white potatoes, called mawhaha; the taro, or coccos of other places; and another named jeejee. The only quadrupeds, beſides hogs, are a few rats, and ſome dogs, which are not natives of the place, but produced from ſome left by captain Cook, in the year 1773, and by others got from Feejee. Fowls, which are of a large breed, are domeſticated here. Amongſt the birds, are parrots, ſomewhat ſmaller than the common grey ones, of an indifferent green on the back and wings, the tail bluiſh, and the reſt of a ſooty or chocolate brown; parroquets not larger than a ſparrow, of a fine yellowiſh green, with bright azure on the crown of the head, and the throat and belly red; beſides another ſort as large as a dove, with a blue crown and thighs, the throat and under part of the head crimſon, as alſo part of the belly, and the reſt a beautiful green; cuckoos; king fiſhers; and a bird of the thruſh kind. The other land birds are rails, fly-catchers, and 3 ſorts of pigeons. Of water-fowl, and ſuch as frequent the ſea, are ducks, blue and white herons, tropic birds, noddies, and white terns. The only noxious or diſguſting animals of the reptile or inſect tribe, are ſea-ſnakes, ſcorpions, and centipedes. The ſea abounds with fiſh, though the variety is leſs than might be expected. The moſt common ſorts are mullets, ſeveral ſorts of parrot-fiſh, ſilver-fiſh, old wives, and albicores; ſome ſharks, rays, pipe-fiſh, a ſort of pike, and ſome curious devil-fiſh. The many reefs and ſhoals on the north ſide of the iſland, afford ſhelter for an endleſs variety of ſhell-fiſh; amongſt which are many that are eſteemed precious in Europe, ſuch as the hammer oyſter, of which, however, none could be obtained entire: a large indentated oyſter, and ſeveral others, but none of the common ſort; panamas, cones, a ſort of gigantic cockle, found alſo in the Eaſt Indies, pearl-ſhell oyſters, and many others. There are, likewiſe, ſeveral ſorts of ſea eggs, and many very fine ſtar-fiſh, beſides a conſiderable variety of corals, amongſt which are two red ſorts, the one moſt elegantly branched, the other tubulous: And there is no leſs variety amongſt the crabs and cray-fiſh, which are very numerous. To which may be added, ſeveral ſorts of ſponge, the ſea-hare, and the like. *Long.* 185. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 9. S.

TONG-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 52 miles SSW. Hoang-tcheou.

TONGE (*Nieuwe*), a town of Holland, in the iſland of Overflakee: 1 league S. Sommerdyck.

TONGE (*Oude*), a town of Holland, in the iſland of Overflakee: 1½ league SE. Sommerdyck.

TONGELREP, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Dommel, near Eyndhoven.

TONGEREN, or *Tongres*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege. This town is ancient, and was formerly governed by dukes. In the year 454, it was entirely ruined by Attila, king of the Huns; and likewiſe by the Normans, in the 9th century, during the reign of Charles the Bald, emperor, and king of France. In the year 1428, it was treated with as much ſeverity, by Charles the Hardy, duke of Burgundy, who laid it entirely waſte, and buried in the ruins a fountain of medicinal water, mentioned by Pliny. This fountain was diſcovered and re-eſtabliſhed in the year 1690: the waters are chalybeate. The collegiate church of Tongres is very ancient; they ſay it was the firſt on this ſide the Alps, built by St. Materne, who was ſent by St. Peter to preach the goſpel in Lower Germany, and became the firſt biſhop of Tongres; which was erected into a dioceſe. He had nine ſucceſſors, who were at the ſame time biſhops of Treves. St. Servais, the tenth biſhop, transferred the ſee to Maeſtricht, in the year 312, from whence St. Hubert removed it to Liege, in the year 709. It has three pariſh churches, and ſeveral religious houſes. On the 21ſt of November, 1673, the French pillaged it, and burned ſeveral houſes. In the year 1677, they returned with greater fury, under the command of lieutenant general Calvo, governor of Maeſtricht; entering the city, on the 28th of Auguſt, about midnight, they committed a thouſand ſacrileges and inſolencies, without regard to age or ſex, and ſet fire to the town-houſe, the churches, ſeveral convents, and above 600 houſes. On the 19th of September following, they came to burn the reſt of the city, which had eſcaped their fury, which was again repeated on the 4th, 10th, and 18th of October; the principal reaſon given for this cruel treatment was, that the inhabitants had refuſed their contributions, and aſſiſted the troops of the allies: 9 miles NNW. Liege. *Long.* 22. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

TONGERLOO, a town of Brabant: 3 leagues N. Aerſchot.

TONGERLOO, a river of Germany, which runs into the Meuſe, about 3 miles below Maeſyck.

TONGERLOO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 4 miles NW. Stockem.

TONG-GIN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou, on the borders of Hou-quang. In the environs are gold and copper mines: 850 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 39. N.

TONG-HIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 12 miles SW. Kia-hing.

TONG-HIEU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 17 miles S. Kia-fong.

TONG-HOEI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 30 miles ENE. Kong-tchang.

TONG-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 27 miles ENE. Pa.

TONG-KING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 16 miles SW. Ya.

TONG-KIN-TSIN-FOU, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 48 miles WSW. King-ki-tao.

TONGLAI, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 70 miles S. Koang-tcheou.

TONG-LAI a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 42 miles SSE. Tchao-tcheou.

TONG-LAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1077 miles SSW. Peking, *Long.* 124. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 27. N.

TONG-LEANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 15 miles SW. Ho.

TONG-LEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the Yang-tſe river: 17 miles SSW Ngan-king.

TONG-LIU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 17 miles NE. Tchi-tcheou.

TONG-LU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Tche-kiang: 17 miles NE. Yen-tcheou.

TONG-MING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Pe-tche-li: 20 miles S. Cay.

TONG-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provin of Fo-kien: 30 miles SW. Suien-tcheou.

TONG-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provin of Hou-quang: 20 miles WNW. Yong-tcheou.

TONG-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provin of Quang-tong: 32 miles W. Tchao-king.

TONGOI-PATCHI, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country Thibet: 30 miles N. Oramtchi-Hotun.

TONG-PA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Ho-nan: 37 miles W. Sin-yang.

TONG-PIN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province Chang-tong, on the river Ta-tſin: 190 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 4 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

TONG-QUAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Pe-tche-li: 17 miles NNE. King.

TONG-PUAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provin of Chen-ſi: 15 miles NNE. Yao.

TONG-TAO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Hou-quang: 15 miles SW. Tſin.

TONG-TCHANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the provin of Chang-tong, on the grand canal: 212 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 13 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 34. N.

TONG-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provin of Kiang-nan: 32 miles N. Ngan-king.

TONG-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the pro vince of Hou-quang: 62 miles WNW. Yo-tching.

TONG-TCHOUEN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the pro vince of Se-tchuen: 720 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 30. E. Ferr *Lat.* 31. 6. N.

TONG-TCHOUEN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the provin of Se-tchuen. This city is ſtrongly fortified, and is called a military cit because the inhabitants are all ſoldiers; the profeſſion deſcending from ther to ſon: beſides their pay they have the lands which ſurround the cit These troops are diſbanded in time of peace, and to make them amen they are placed in all the garriſons that are in the frontiers of the empi 1000 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 20. N.

TONG-TCHUEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: miles ENE. King-ki-tao.

TONG-TSE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Se-tchuen: 25 miles NNE. Tſun-y.

TONGUE, a town of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county Sutherland, ſituated on a bay, called the *Kyie of Tongue.* *Long.* 1. W Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 27. N.

TONG-VOAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provin of Quang-tong: 37 miles W. Hoei-tcheou.

TONG-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provin of Kiang-ſi: 25 miles NE. Fou-tcheou.

TONG-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provin of Tche-kiang: 47 miles NW. Tai-tcheou.

TONG-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provin of Se-tchuen: 15 miles NE. Ta.

TONHOF, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: miles NW. Chriſtiania.

TONIKAKY, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 117. 1 E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 31. S.

TONISKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 40 mi ESE. Stretenſk.

TONKER, ſee *Laſſa.*

TONKER-SONG, a town of Aſia, in the county of Thibet: 1 leagues E. Laſſa. *Long.* 117. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 57. N.

TONKIN, ſee *Tonquin.*

TONNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, principality of Gotha: 2 leagues N. Gotha.

TONNAY-BOUTONNE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. J d'Angely: 3½ leagues W. Rochfort, and 2½ W. St. Jean d'Angely.

TONNAY CHARENTE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rochf 1 league E. Rochfort, and 5 NW. Saintes.

TONNEINS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in department of the Lot and Garonne: 13½ poſts SE. Bourdeaux, and NNW. Toulouſe. *Long.* 17. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 23. N.

TONNERRE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, the department of the Yonne: 6 leagues ENE. Auxerre, and 9 SS Troyes. *Long.* 21. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

TONNINGE

TONNINGEN, a ſea-port town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, ſituated on a peninſula, formed by the Eider. In the year 1613, the harbour was enlarged and repaired at a conſiderable expence. In the year 1675, during the war with Sweden, the duke, purſuant to the treaty of Rendſburg, was obliged to cede this town to the king, who cauſed the fortifications of it to be demoliſhed. But when the duke recovered the town and the whole country in the year 1679, they were repaired and improved with additional works; ſo that when king Frederick IV. beſieged it, he was not able to make himſelf maſter of it. In the year 1713, Stenbock, the Swediſh general, having by the duke's conſent been admitted into the town, the king of Denmark with the aſſiſtance of his allies plied it ſo vigorouſly, that the Swedes were obliged to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war; and in the year 1714, the king having got poſſeſſion of the town, the fortifications were demoliſhed a ſecond time. Tonningen has been in a defenceleſs condition ever ſince that time. It had once a noble caſtle, but that was likewiſe demoliſhed by the king's orders, in the year 1734: 57 miles NNW. Hamburg, and 24 WSW. Sleſwick. *Long.* 9. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 23. N.

TONON, ſee *Thonon.*

TONOUWAH, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to the weſt of Dahomay.

TONQUIN, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north and eaſt by China, on the ſouth by a part of the Eaſtern Indian Sea, called the bay of Tonquin, and Cochin China, and on the weſt by Laos, about 350 miles in length, and 220 in its greateſt breadth. The climate is reckoned mild and temperate: they have only two winds, which commonly prevail, the north and the ſouth: the former blows from June or July to January, and the latter from January to July. The rainy ſeaſon begins about April, and continues till Auguſt, and is the moſt unhealthy part of the year. The country lying low and flat, is frequently overflowed by violent rains, ſo as to do great injury to the harveſt; and on the other hand, if the rains be not in ſufficient quantity to nouriſh the rice, a famine is the conſequence. Towards China, Tonquin is defended by an impenetrable ridge of mountains, which are covered with vaſt foreſts of trees, and filled with elephants, deer, tigers, and other wild creatures; whilſt the reſt of the country is beautifully variegated with fertile hills and vallies, and interſected with a great number of rivers; among which father Tiſſanier, a Jeſuit miſſionary, reckons twenty-eight, which empty themſelves into the ſea. From theſe and other inferior rivers which fall into them, the inhabitants cut a vaſt number of canals, not ſo much for the ſake of commerce as to fertilize their numerous plains and paſture grounds. The country is divided into eight provinces, or cantons. Cacnao is the only city in the kingdom. That of Domea, though the next in rank, is hardly worth notice, being a large ſcattered town or rather village; and ſo we may ſay of all the reſt. The greateſt part of the fruit trees in Tonquin are affirmed to exceed all the reſt in Aſia in the flavour, beauty, and excellency of their fruit. The betel, in ſuch vogue all over India, is here found in great plenty, and offered as a great compliment even to ſtrangers. Theſe woods abound with the ſame ſpecies of wild beaſts found in other parts of India and China; and their elephants are reckoned the largeſt and nimbleſt in all Aſia. They have plenty and great variety of fowl, both wild and tame, which conſtitute their uſual food at all their feaſtings, though at other times they eat ſparingly of fleſh, contenting themſelves with their boiled rice, herbs, roots, dried fiſh, and pickled eggs. Their common drink is a kind of tea, which they call chia bang, or chaw-bang; the leaves of which, boiled in water, yield a tincture of a reddiſh brown, not unlike the ordinary Chineſe bohea. They drink it without ſugar; and in their merry meetings frequently mix it with arrack, and drink to intoxication. The Tonquineſe are generally of a tawny colour, their faces are oval, and moſtly flattiſh; their hair is black, long, and lank. They are at great pains to dye their teeth black; and whilſt the operation laſts, they take no other nouriſhment than ſome chaw or other ſuch liquid, and that but ſparingly, leſt ſome of the dye, which is of a poiſonous nature, ſhould mix with their food, and endanger their health. They are naturally healthy and robuſt, nimble and active, dexterous and ingenious in their ſeveral manufactures, ſuch as that of ſilk, cotton, lacquering, great quantities of all which are yearly exported. Nevertheleſs their country is ſo very populous, that vaſt numbers of its inhabitants labour under the moſt extreme poverty, for want of employment: but what contributes principally to their indigence, is the univerſal itch of gaming, which runs among them all, rich and poor, maſters and ſervants, while they have any thing left to hazard; and, when money, goods, and their very cloaths are loſt, they will ſtake even their wives and children. The dreſs of the women differs little from that of the men; but it is rather more grave, excepting on grand feſtivals, when they ſtrive to adorn themſelves with the richeſt habits and ornaments; on other occaſions, their women affect much gravity in their dreſs and behaviour. The Tonquineſe do not trade for themſelves, nor export any of their merchandize in their own bottoms, nor have they indeed any veſſels fit for thoſe rough ſeas, ſo that moſt of their wares are imported and exported by ſtrangers. Thoſe imported are ſalt-petre, ſulphur, broad-cloths, and other woollen ſtuffs, ſpices, lead, guns and caſh; we do not find that they have any money of their own, but make uſe of that which is brought thither by ſtrangers, together with the ſmall copper coin which they have from China, and which they exchange with them at a great diſadvantage for foreign ſilver. Their inland commerce is moſtly carried on by water, and by the help of their numerous rivers and canals, and of the many markets and fairs which are appointed by the government; the moſt conſiderable of which are thoſe held every new and full moon at their metropolis of Cachao. Other towns have likewiſe their fairs and markets, but with this difference, that ſix of theſe are joined together in one charter, and hold their own each in their turn. The Tonquineſe have adopted the two chief religions which reign in China, that of their great philoſopher Confucius, and that of Fo, which was brought from India into China. Chriſtianity was planted here in the year 1626, by the Jeſuit Baldinoty, and met with ſuch ſucceſs, that in four years the government thought fit to baniſh him and his colleagues to Macao. This ſeverity did not deter the ſociety from ſending three new miſſionaries the very next year, who made ſuch progreſs among thoſe idolaters, that above 80,000 were converted before the year 1639, and they had already built above 200 churches at their own charge, in the ſeveral provinces of the kingdom. This aſtoniſhing ſucceſs proved their ruin. After ſeveral dreadful perſecutions raiſed againſt them by the government, an edict was at length iſſued from the king and council, in the year 1721, by which the Chriſtian religion was utterly proſcribed; the miſſionaries and their catechiſts were impriſoned, and put to ſundry tortures and deaths; others condemned to attend the elephants, a ſlavery worſe than that of the gallies, their churches were all demoliſhed, or turned to profane uſes; the profeſſion of Chriſtianity was forbidden under the ſevereſt penalties; and all the frontiers and avenues were diligently guarded by the ſoldiery, to prevent any more European preachers from entering the Tonquineſe dominions. Tonquin had been heretofore ſubject to the vaſt empire of China, when a famous robber, called *Din*, put himſelf at the head of a body of men of his own profeſſion, into whom he inſpired the reſolution of taking up arms, and throwing off the yoke of all ſervitude. He ſucceeded; and thoſe whom he engaged in the revolt, out of gratitude, placed the crown upon his head. The happineſs which the Tonquineſe flattered themſelves to have acquired by their independence, became to them a ſource of miſeries and cruel wars ſtill more pernicious than their former ſubjection to the Chineſe emperors. For ſeven centuries after their revolt, they were almoſt continually in arms, one againſt another, in ſupport of the different factions which ambition and jealouſy had raiſed up among them; and the families on the throne have been already changed ſix times. The iſſue of the laſt civil war was a treaty, by which the competitor of the king Le, leſs deſirous of the title of ſovereign than of real power and royal authority, left him all the external ſplendor of a monarch, on condition that he ſhould have the abſolute command in the armies, with the greateſt part of the revenues of the kingdom, and that his deſcendants ſhould ſucceed to the ſame privileges. By virtue of this agreement, there are two ſorts of kings; he who receives all the honours of royalty is called *Bua*, and the Chouah has all its advantages.

TONSA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, near Adrianople, in the province of Romania.

TONSBERG, a ſea-port town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, ſituated on a bay of the Baltic; built upwards of 800 years ſince. It formerly contained nine churches, but now only two. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in furs and butter. In the year 1536 it was laid in aſhes by the Swedes, ſince which time it has greatly declined: 42 miles S. Chriſtiania. *Long.* 10. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 14. N.

TONSET, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 145 miles N. Chriſtiania.

TON-TING, a large lake of China, in the province of Hou-quang: 60 miles long, and from 17 to 25 broad. *Long.* 129. 8. to 130. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 44. W. to 29. 30. N.

TONVORE, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ila. *Long.* 3. 24. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 51. N.

TOOBOUAI ISLAND, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Its greateſt extent, in any direction, excluſive of the reef, is not above five or ſix miles. On the north-weſt ſide the reef appears in detached pieces, between which the ſea ſeems to break upon the ſhore. Small as the iſland is, there are hills in it of a conſiderable elevation. At the foot of the hills is a narrow border of flat land, running quite round it, edged with a white ſand beach. The hills are covered with graſs, or ſome other herbage, except a few rocky cliffs at one part, with patches of trees interſperſed to their ſummits; but the plantations are more numerous in ſome of the vallies, and the flat border is quite covered with high, ſtrong trees, whoſe different kinds could not be diſcerned, except ſome cocoa palms, and a few of the etoa. According to the information of ſome men whom captain Cook ſaw in the canoes, their iſland is ſtocked with hogs and fowls, and produces the ſeveral fruits and roots that are found at the other iſlands in this part of the Pacific Ocean. The language is the ſame as that ſpoken at Otaheite. *Long.* 210. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 25. S.

**TOOLIAPOUR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad: 45 miles ESE. Perinda, and 144 NW. Hydrabad.

**TOOMBS**, a range of rocks, ſo called by the Iriſh, but by the Scotch, *The Cloghan*. They are ſituated in the Bay of Carrickfergus, in the county of Down, and run out into the ſea, for about 300 or 400 yards from the north ſide of it. They are covered at high-water; but at low-water they have the appearance of a range of cabins along the ſhore.

**TOOMHEWADY**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 8 miles SW. Caroor.

**TOOMISH**, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, weſt of Lough Lane: 14 miles S. Tralee.

**TOONE**, a river of Ireland, which runs into the river Lee, 15 miles W. Cork.

**TOORAMBADDY**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 13 miles WNW. Aravacourchy.

**TOOSHOOR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 5 miles ESE. Namcul.

**TOOTOONA**, ſee *Erronan*.

**TOP**, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz; about 44 miles in length, and 8 in breadth: 256 miles NNW. Petrovadſk. *Long*. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 61. N.

**TOPAYAS**, a river of South America, which runs into the river Amazon, in Brazil, with a fort at its mouth of the ſame name, *Long*. 39. 20. W. Ferro. *Lat*. 2. 30. S.

**TOPDALS**, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: 32 miles N. Chriſtianſand.

**TOPEL**, or *Topl*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: 56 miles W. Prague, and 24 NW. Pilſen.

**TOPLITZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, near which the Auſtrians defeated the Pruſſians in the year 1762: 14 miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

**TOPLIWODA**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau: 7 miles NW. Munſterberg.

**TOPLOCZA**, a town of Hungary: 14 miles SE. St. Crot.

**TOPLUC**, a town of Hungary: 20 miles SSW. Podolicz.

**TOPOLEVA**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: 40 miles N. Guriev.

**TOPOLITZA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 12 miles SW. Niemecz.

**TOPOLTZAN**, a town of Hungary: 42 miles NE. Preſburg, and 68 E. Vienna. *Long*. 25. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 34. N.

**TOPOLTZAN** (*Kis*), a town and caſtle of Hungary: 12 miles NW. Bukans.

**TOPSHAM**, a town of England, in the county of Devon, on the river Ex, and the port town to the city of Exeter, where large veſſels are loaded and unloaded: 4 miles S. Exeter, and 170 WSW. London.

**TOR**, a ſeaport of Arabia Petræa, on the coaſt of the Red Sea, formerly a place of conſequence, and ſtrong, but at preſent in a ruinous ſtate, and without a garriſon. *Long*. 51. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 28. 10. N.

**TOR ALBA**, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 20 miles ENE. Algeri.

**TOR ALBA**, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 13 miles S. Oriſtagno.

**TOR-DI-CANE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 9 miles SE. Monopoli.

**TOR POINT**, or *Hope's Noſe*, a cape of England, on the coaſt of Devonſhire, forming the north point of Torbay.

**TORA**, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: 8 miles S. Cairo.

**TORA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: 9 miles NNE. Sezza.

**TORACA**, or *Butua*, a province of Africa, in the empire of Monomotapa.

**TORAITO**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 30 miles NE. Tchontori.

**TORBAY**, a bay in the Engliſh Channel, on the eaſt coaſt of Devonſhire, and a celebrated rendezvous for the Engliſh navy, as a defence from weſterly winds. The prince of Orange, afterwards William III. landed here on the 6th of November, 1688. *Long*. 3. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 24. N.

**TORBAY**, a bay of the North Atlantic, on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long*. 52. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 47. 48. N.

**TORBAY**, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long*. 61. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 45. 8. N.

**TORBIDO**, a river of Italy, in the province of Calabria Citra, which runs into the Crate, near Biſignano.

**TORBIA**, a town of Piedmont, in the country of Nice, called by the Romans *Trophæa Auguſti*, with an ancient tower of Gothic architecture. In the environs are found many remains of monuments erected by the Romans, trophies, and fragments of a ſtatue of Auguſtus: 7 miles E. Nice.

**TORBISCON**, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 14 miles NE. Motril.

**TORBOLE**, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe, on the north-eaſt coaſt of Lake Garda: 17 miles N. Garda, and 17 WSW. Trent.—In th month of September, 1796, this town was taken by the French.

**TORC**, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on the fout ſide of Lough Lane, whence the ſouthern part is called *Lough Torc*.

**TORCELLO**, a ſmall Venetian Iſland, with a town of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Venice: 3 miles N. from Venice.

**TORCHIARA ROCCA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 5 miles S. Parma.

**TORCOLA**, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic. *Long*. 34. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 27. N.

**TORCY LE GRAND**, a town of France, in the department of th Lower Seine: 1 league S. Arques.

**TORDA**, or *Torenburg*, a town of Tranſylvania, famous for its fal works. The Hungarian language is ſaid to be ſpoken with the greateſt purity in this town: 15 miles WNW. Clauſenburg, and 48 NW. Hermanſtadt.

**TORDEHUMOS**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 5 miles WSW. Rio Seco.

**TORDERA**, a river of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, which runs into the ſea, near Blanes.

**TORDESILLAS**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Duero: 13 miles SW. Valadolid.

**TOREK**, a town of Hungary, near the Theyſſe: 40 miles WSW. Debreczin.

**TORELLO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 3 miles WNW. Conza.

**TORELLO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. In the year 1694, a battle was fought near this town, between the French and Spaniards, in which the former were victorious: 6 miles N. Vique.

**TORENTO**, ſee *York*.

**TORFVE**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 75 miles NE. Uddevalla.

**TORGAU**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, on the Elbe. It was anciently the head place of a peculiar ſeigniory, which paſſed in fief from the electors of Saxony, of the Aſcanian line. In the year 1530, the 17 articles of the Proteſtant doctrine were preſented at this place, to the elector John; and, in 1576, the Torgau writing was made here, out of the Swabian Concordat and the Maulbrun Formula; from which writing, the year following, the Formula Concordiæ was drawn up, at Kloſter Bergen. In the year 1745, the Pruſſians paſſed the Elbe here; in the year 1756, they fixed their military office at this place; and, in the year 1757, they broke down the bridge thrown over the Elbe: 28 miles ENE. Leipſic, and 30 NW. Meiſſen.—In the year 1760, the Auſtrians, under marſhal Daun, were defeated by the Pruſſians, commanded by the king in perſon. The Auſtrians loſt 200 officers, and 7000 men priſoners. Marſhal Daun himſelf was wounded. The Pruſſians had 2500 men killed, and 4000 wounded.

**TORGEISKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 24 miles NNW. Nertchinſk.

**TORGEL**, a ſmall iſland of the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long*. 28. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 65. 30. N.

**TORGELOW**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Anterior Pomerania, on the Ucker: 9 miles N. Paſewalk.

**TORHOUT**, a town of Flanders: 10 miles S. Bruges.

**TORLA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 16 miles E. Jaca.

**TORME**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 15 miles N. Frias.

**TORMES**, a river of Spain, which riſes in Old Caſtile, and, croſſing the province of Leon, paſſes by Alva de Tormes, Salamanca, &c. and enters the Duero, a few leagues below Miranda de Duero.

**TORMS**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 12 miles S. Lerida.

**TORNA**, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county: 14 miles SW. Caſchau.

**TORNARECCIO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 13 miles NNE. Civita Borello.

**TORNEA**, a river of Sweden, which riſes in Lapland, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea.

**TORNEA**, or *Torne*, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia, ſituated o a ſmall iſland, formed by a river of the ſame name at its mouth, near th Gulf of Bothnia, and ſaid to be the oldeſt town in the country, and th fartheſt towards the north. It has three ſtreets, running in parallel line from north to ſouth, which are interſected at right angles by 14 croſs-ſtreet or lanes. The church is built with timber, and ſtands at a little diſtanc from the other buildings, but within the palliſadoes which incloſe the town and a pretty large piece of arable land. Divine ſervice is performed her in the Swediſh language, which is uſed by the burghers. There is anoth church, built with ſtone, on an iſland called *Biorkhon*, which lies near th town, in which the ſervice is performed in the Finnean language, for th benefit of the burgher ſervants, and the inhabitants of the adjacent countr A very conſiderable trade is carried on here, not only by the Swedes an

Laplander

Laplanders, but the Ruſſians and Norwegians, who alſo reſort to the trading and bartering places of Tornea, in order to traffic. In the year 1694, this town was honoured with the preſence of king Charles XI. who, being accompanied by ſeveral perſons of diſtinction and learning, took a view of the ſun, at midnight, if it may be called ſo, from the church tower, at *Tornea.* In this town, and the adjacent country from hence to Kites, obſervations were made by M. Maupertuis and ſome other members of the academy of ſciences at Paris, in order to determine the figure of the earth. *Lat.* 65. 51. N.

TORNESE, a cape of European Turkey, on the coaſt of the Morea: 3 miles SSE. Chiarenza.

TORNIT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: 3 miles W. Zerbſt.

TORNOVA, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: 18 miles S. Venice.

TORO, an iſland, near the eaſt coaſt of Sweden, in the Baltic. *Long.* 17. 40 E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 49. N.

TORO (*Il*), a ſmall iſland, in the Mediterranean, near the ſouth coaſt of Sardinia: 3 miles E. from the iſland of St. Antiocho.

TORO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, ſituated on the Duero. In the year 1476, a battle was fought here, by which Ferdinand, prince of Aragon, obtained the kingdom of Caſtile, from Alphonſo, king of Portugal: 17 miles E. Zamora, and 105 NW. Madrid.

TOROM, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby: 24 miles E. Surgut.

TORON, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 60 miles SE. Saloniki.

TOROPETZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov: 156 miles SE. Pſkov. *Long.* 50. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 25, N.

TOROSKO, a town of Tranſylvania, in the environs of which are mines of iron and ſilver: 19 miles N. Weiſenburg.

TORP, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 11 miles N. Uddevalla.

TORP, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 11 miles N. Carlſtadt.

TORPEN, a town of Tranſylvania: 4 miles SSW. Biſtriz.

TORPERLEY, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter: 10 miles SE. Cheſter, and 171 NE. London.

TORPETCHIN, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 100 miles S. Haratoubé.

TORQUEMADA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Arlanzan: 12 miles E. Palencia.

TORR, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 32 miles E. Loheia.

TORRALBA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 7 miles NE. Civdad Real.

TORRALVA, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: 5 leagues from Eſtella.

TORRANO, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: 15 miles W. Pamplona.

TORRE, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 6 miles S. Lerida.

TORRE DEL ACRI, or *Agri*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilacata, on the coaſt of the gulf of Tarento: 25 miles SSE. Matera.

TORRE DEL ANNUNTIATA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, a province of Lavora: 9 miles SE. Capua.

TORRE CALENCA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 15 miles NE. Ajazzo.

TORRE DE CANDELARO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the province of Capitanata: 11 miles WSW. Manfredonia.

TORRE CAPIGLIOLA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 10 miles S. Ajazzo.

TORRE DEL CAPO DI ROSITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 18 miles NE. Caſſano.

TORRE CARABESE, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 10 miles WSW. Vico.

TORRE DI CEDAGNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 3 leagues N. Puycerda.

TORRE DI FRANCOLISI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 8 miles NW. Capua.

TORRE DI GALERIA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 15 miles S. Calvi.

TORRE LA GATTARELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 2 miles S. Vieſte.

TORRE GIROLATA, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 20 miles S. Calvi.

TORRE DEL GRECO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora. This town was deſtroyed by an eruption of Veſuvius; yet the inhabitants, after the eruption, returned and rebuilt the town, on the ſame ſpot: 5 miles SE. Capua.

TORRE MAGIORE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 5 miles SW. St. Serviero.

TORRE DI MARE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 20 miles SSE. Matera.

TORRE MOLINA, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada: 4 leagues from Antequera.

TORRE DE MONCORVO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes, ſurrounded with a wall, and defended by a baſtion and a caſtle: the number of inhabitants is about 1300: 14 leagues SSW. Bragança, and 9 SE. Mirandela. *Long.* 11. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. N.

TORRE DI NEOPOLI, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 5 miles N. Oriſtagno.

TORRE D'OGLIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Oglio, near its union with the Po: 11 miles SSW. Mantua.

TORRE DELLA PIETTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 7 miles N. Salpe.

TORRE ROSSO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 10 miles N. Tarento.

TORRE DE ST. BASILIO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Tarento: 8 miles SE. Turſi.

TORRE ST. SUSANNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 7 miles SE. Oria.

TORRE DE LAS SALINAS, a town of Spain, in Valentia, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in ſalt, with which it is furniſhed by a ſmall lake, formed by ſaline ſprings; and, though the water be apparently weakened by rain, yet is ſalt made of it, by the exhalation of the ſun. The uſual quantity thus produced, one year with another, is about 900,000 fanegas, each fanega being 150 pounds weight; but, when heavy rains are ſucceeded by exceſſive heat, it comes little ſhort of 1,500,000. This is the moſt conſiderable ſalt-work in all Spain: 20 miles SE. Origuela, and 37 NNE. Carthagena.

TORRE DI SANGUINAZZO, a town of the iſland of Candia: 3 leagues E. Retimo.

TORRE DELLA SASSINE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 3 miles NE. Salpe.

TORRE SICURA, a town of Italy, in the Marquiſate of Ancona, on the river Tronto, oppoſite Aſcoli.

TORRE TAVIGNANO, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 28 miles SE. Corte.

TORRE DI VACARELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 10 miles NE. Troia.

TORRE DI VARANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 20 miles W. Vieſte.

TORRE LA VEGA, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 11 miles SW. Santander.

TORRE VELHA, a fort of Portugal, on the ſouth ſide of the Tagus: 1 league S. Liſbon.

TORRECILLA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 11 miles SE. Najera.

TORRECILLAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 6 miles ENE. Truxillo.

TORRECUSO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples: 5 miles W. Benevento.

TORREDAL, a river of Norway, which runs into the ſea, near Chriſtianſand.

TORREJON, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 13 miles S. Madrid.

TORREJONCILLOS, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 20 miles S. Huete.

TORRELAGUNA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 17 miles N. Guadalexara.

TORRELLA DE MONGRI, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the north ſide of the Ter, near its mouth; remarkable for a battle fought here, between the French and Spaniards, in the year 1694, in which the latter were defeated: 18 miles E. Gerona.

TORRENUEVA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 23 miles SE. Civdad Real.

TORRENTE, a town of Spain, in the province of Valentia: 5 miles S. Valentia.

TORRES, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 9 miles E. Velez Malaga, and 20 W. Motril.

TORRES, a river of the iſland of Sardinia, which runs into the ſea, about 10 miles N. Saſſari.

TORRES, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, amongſt thoſe called the *New Philippines*, about 6 leagues in circumference. *Lat.* 6. 30. N.

TORRES ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands, in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 96. 50. to 97. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 25. to 11. 48. N.

TORRES NOVAS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: 4 leagues E. Santaren.

TORRES VEDRAS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, one of the oldeſt towns in the kingdom, and containing four churches, an hoſpital, a caſtle, four convents, and about 2250 inhabitants: 7 leagues N. Liſbon.

TORREXIMENO,

**TORREXIMENO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen: 8 miles WNW. Jaen.

**TORRICELLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 4 miles SW. Amalfi.

**TORRICELLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 6 miles N. Langiano.

**TORRICELLO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, on the Po: 12 miles NNW. Parma.

**TORRIGIA**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 15 miles NNE. Genoa.

**TORRIMORE HEAD**, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye. *Long.* 248. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 21. N.

**TORRINGTON** (*Great*), a town of England, in the county of Devon, on the Tourich, containing two churches. Here was an ancient caſtle, of which there are but ſmall remains. This town ſent members to parliament till the reign of Henry VI. but not ſince. The town is populous, and the inhabitants carry on ſome export trade to Ireland, &c.: 10 miles SW. Barnſtaple, and 194 WSW. London.

**TORRINGTON**, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: 22 miles WNW. Hartford.

**TORRO**, a river of Africa, which runs into the Scherbro.

**TORROLLE**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: miles NNW. Jaca.

**TORRUM**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen: 10 miles SE. Carlscrona.

**TORSAKER**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia: 25 miles SW. Geffle.

**TORSANG**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: 10 miles S. Fahlun.

**TORSAS**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 18 miles SSW. Calmar.

**TORSAS**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 16 miles SW. Wexio.

**TORSHELLA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, on a river which runs into the Malar Lake: 46 miles W. Stockholm.

**TORSKOG**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 50 miles N. Uddevalla.

**TORTO**, a ſmall river of Spain, which runs into the Orbega, in the province of Leon.

**TORTO**, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, 5 miles E. Termini.

**TORTOISES** (*River of*), a river of North America, in Louiſiania and Florida.

**TORTOLA**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 5 miles NE. Guadalaxara.

**TORTOLA**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 8 miles S. Cuença.

**TORTOLA**, one of the Virgin Iſlands: firſt ſettled by a party of Dutch buccaneers, who, in the year 1666, were driven out by others, who took poſſeſſion of it in the name of the king of England, by whom they were protected, and Tortola was ſoon after annexed to the government of the Leeward Iſlands. The chief productions are ſugar and cotton. *Long.* 64. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

**TORTONA**, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ceded to the principality of Piedmont, on the Serinia; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan, with a good citadel, ſituated on an eminence. This place has often been taken and retaken during the different wars in Italy. It gives name to a diſtrict, called *Tortoneſe*: 9 miles E. Alexandria, and 11 S. Lumello. —This town, with others, was given up into the hands of the French, on a ſuſpenſion of arms between the king of Sardinia and the Republic, on the 6th of May, 1796.

**TORTORELLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 5 miles NE. Policaſtro.

**TORTORICI**, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: 11 miles SW. Pati.

**TORTOSA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, ſituated near the Ebro, about five leagues from its mouth; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saragoſſa. It is ſaid to have been founded 2000 years before the Chriſtian æra: but the proofs of this illuſtrious origin are unfortunately loſt: Scipio gave it the name of *Dordoſa*, and made it a municipal city. Among the numerous and trifling combats between the Spaniards and the Moors, there was one in which the women of Tortoſa ſignalized themſelves. They courageouſly mounted the ramparts of their city, and performed ſuch prodigies of valour, that Raimond Berenger, the laſt count of Barcelona, inſtituted for them, in 1170, the military order of the hacha, or flambeau. They merited and obtained the ſame day ſeveral honourable privileges, which exiſt not at preſent; they have, however, preſerved the right of precedency in matrimonial ceremonies, let the rank of the men be ever ſo diſtinguiſhed. The moſt remarkable buildings are the cathedral and the caſtle; the latter of which is a mile ſquare, and in a ſtate of decay; and only ſerves as a place of reſidence for a governor: 81 miles SE. Saragoſſa, and 77 SW. Barcelona. *Long.* 17. 12. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 47. N.

**TORTOSA**, a ſea-port town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Tripoli, anciently called *Antaradus*: 20 miles N. Tripoli.

**TORTOSA**, a river of Aſia, in Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, between Antioch and Tripoli.

**TORTUGA SALADA**, an iſland in the Caribbean Sea, about twelve leagues in circumference; the eaſt end is full of rugged and broken rocks, which ſtretch themſelves a little way out to ſea. At the ſouth-eaſt part i an indifferent good road for ſhipping, and much frequented in peaceable times by merchantmen, which come hither to lade ſalt, from May to Auguſt: for at the eaſt end is a large ſalt-pond, within 200 paces of the ſea. Near the weſt extremity of the iſland, on the ſouth ſide, there is a ſmall harbour, and ſome freſh water. That end of the iſland is full of ſhrubby trees, but the eaſt end is rocky, and bare of trees, producing only coarſ graſs. Upon it are ſome goats, but not many. The turtles or tortoiſe come into the ſandy bays to lay their eggs, and from thence the iſland ha its name. There is no anchoring any where but in the road where the ſalt-ponds are, or in the harbour. *Long.* 64. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 7. N.

**TORTUGA**, an iſland about two leagues from the north coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, about 40 miles in circumference. *Long.* 72. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 5. N.

**TORTUGAS POINT**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of South America, i the country of Chili, near Coquimbo.

**TORUP**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 22 miles NNE. Halmſtad.

**TORY**, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, about ſeven miles north from Bloody Farland Point, on the north coaſt of Ireland: about three miles long, and hardly one broad. *Long.* 8. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

**TORY**, ſee *Tavai Poenammoo*.

**TORZA**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 17 leagues E. Amadan.

**TORZOK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver, on the Tvertza: 40 miles WNW. Tver. *Long* 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. N.

**TOSA**, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 2 miles SSE. Gerona. *Long.* 19. 32. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 43. N.

**TOSA**, a river of Italy, which runs into Lake Maggiora: 4 miles NE. Omegna.

**TASARCAN**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 7 leagues S. Amadan.

**TOSCANELLA**, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Viterbo: 9 miles WSW. Viterbo.

**TOSENA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 20 miles WNW. Uddevalla.

**TOSICCIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 7 miles S. Teramo.

**TOSNA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Neva, near Pella, in the government of Peterſburg.

**TOSNITZPACH**, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the river Erlebach, two miles below Scheibs.

**TOSOLIC**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 33 miles S. Tourfan.

**TOSON-HOTOE**, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 88 miles SSW. Haratoube.

**TOSUN HOTUN**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 50 miles WSW. Tourfan. *Long.* 99. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

**TOSS**, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Rhine, two miles SE. Egliſau, in the canton of Zurich.

**TOSSO**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: [illegible] miles NNE. Uddevalla.

**TOST**, or *Toſchek*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: [illegible] miles SE. Oppeln, and 18 NW. Beuthen.

**TOSTAR**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 16 leagues SE. Suſa.

**TOSTERYD**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: [illegible] miles S. Johnkioping.

**TOSTES**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 4 leagues SW. Arques.

**TOT VARADIN**, a town of Hungary: 24 miles SE. Boros Jeno.

**TOTA ISLAND**, or *Iſland of Plantains*, an iſland of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, at the mouth of the Scherbro.

**TOTANA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: 11 miles N Lorca.

**TOTEN**, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 47 mi N. Chriſtiania.

**TOTEZVA**, a town of Hungary, on the river Bodrog: 5 miles SW. Pat

**TOTFALU**, a town of Hungary: 1 mile N. Siclos.

**TOTFALU**, a town of Hungary: 8 miles W. Podolicz.

**TOTIUM**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 24 miles WN Tritchinopoly.

**TOTMA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda. In environs are ſeveral ſalt-pits: 92 miles NE. Vologda. *Long.* 60. 20. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 10. N.

**TOTNESS**, a town of England, in the county of Devon, on the

Dart, about twelve miles from the Engliſh Channel, anciently ſurrounded with a wall, and defended by a caſtle. It was incorporated by king John, and is an ancient borough by preſcription, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. The principal trade is in the woollen manufacture; the markets are on Tueſday and Saturday: 23 miles S. Exeter, and 196 WSW. London.

TOTTENHAM, a town of England, in the county of Middleſex: 5 miles NE. London.

TOTTWEIL, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baden: 4 miles SW. Baden.

TOTSKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 20 miles SE. Buzulatſk.

TOU-CHAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 987 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 46. N.

TOU CHAN, a lake of China, in the province of Chan-tong, 52 miles in circumference: 15 miles S. Tci-ngan.

TOU CHANG TAO, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea *Long.* 138. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 55. N.

TOUCHE, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons ſur Saône: 3½ leagues NW. Châlons.

TOUCQUES, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Calvados and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont l'Evêque: 2 leagues SW. Honfleur, and 1½ NNW. Pont l'Evêque.

TOUCQUES (*La*), a river of France, which runs into the ſea, about 8 miles N. from the town of Toucques.

TOUCY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre: 4 leagues WSW. Auxerre, and 3½ NE. St. Fargeau.

TOUDSONG, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 92 miles SSW. Laſſa, and 116 NNE. Taſſaſudon. *Long.* 90. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 6. N.

TOU FOU, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1150 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 38. N.

TOUGITO-HOTOC, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 134. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

TOUING, a town of Croatia: 24 miles SSW. Carlſtadt.

TOUINTCHOSE, a Tartarian ſtandard of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 119. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 40. N.

TOUI-YUEN, a town of Aſia: in the kingdom of Corea: 50 miles NE. King-ki-tao.

TOU-KIE, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1137 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 35. E. Ferro *Lat.* 23. 10. N.

TOUL, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meurte, on the Moſelle, over which is a ſtone bridge, and regularly fortified. Before the revolution, it was the principal town of a government, and the ſee of a biſhop. It was formerly imperial, and the biſhop a prince of the empire, and ſuffragan of Treves. The Toulois, with the city of Soul, and the two biſhoprics of Metz and Verdun, in the year 1552, put themſelves under the protection of France; and, in the year 1648, became a part of that country: 4 leagues W. Nancy, and 9½ S. Metz. *Long.* 23. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 41. N.

TOULOMBA, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the Moultan country, on the Rauvee: 50 miles NE. Moultan, and 38 S. Kooſhaub.

TOULON, a city and ſeaport of France, and capital of the department of the Var, ſtrongly fortified. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and, beſides the cathedral and other pariſh churches, contained nine convents, a ſeminary, and a college. The old and new harbour lie contiguous, and by means of a canal, communicate with one another, both having an outlet into the ſpacious outer harbour, which is naturally almoſt of a circular figure, and very large, being ſurrounded with hills. The entrance on both ſides is defended by a fort, with ſtrong batteries. The new harbour, which is a work of Louis XIV. is well defended by batteries, and round it ſtands the arſenal, where every man-of-war has its own particular ſtore-houſe, but the guns and cordage are laid up ſeparate. In it are ſpacious working houſes for black-ſmiths, joiners, carpenters, lock-ſmiths, carvers, &c. The rope-houſe is built wholly of freeſtone, being 320 toiſes in length, with three arched walks, in which as many parties of rope-makers may work at the ſame time. The general magazine here, which ſupplies whatever may be wanting in the particular ſtore-houſes for ſingle ſhips, contains an immenſe quantity of all kinds of ſtores, diſpoſed in the greateſt order and conveniency. The cannon foundery here is conſiderable. In the year 1707, the duke of Savoy and prince Eugene laid ſiege to this city, but without ſucceſs. In the year 1721, it ſuffered greatly by the plague. In the month of Auguſt, 1793, the people of Toulon, and the French vice-admiral Trugoff, entered into a negociation with the Engliſh admiral, lord Hood, who was then cruiſing in the Mediterranean, and he took poſſeſſion both of the town and of the ſhipping, in the name of Louis XVII. and under the expreſs and poſitive ſtipulation, that he was to aſſiſt in reſtoring the conſtitution of 1789. Great expectations were formed on this occaſion; and general O'Hara was ſent with troops from Gibraltar, being appointed, under the king of England's commiſſion, governor and commander in chief; the republicans were not negligent in attempting to recover a place of ſo much conſequence, and ſoon ſucceeded. General O'Hara was wounded, and taken priſoner, and the city and port abandoned. On the 19th of December, the town was bombarded from noon till ten o'clock in the evening; when the allies, and part of the inhabitants, having firſt ſet fire to the town and ſhipping, precipitated their flight. Two chaloupes, filled with the fugitives, were ſunk to the bottom by the batteries. The precipitation with which the evacuation was effected, cauſed a great part of the ſhips and property to fall into the hands of the French, and was attended with the moſt melancholy conſequences to the wretched inhabitants. Of 31 ſhips of the line, which the Engliſh found at Toulon, 13 were left behind, 9 were burned at Toulon, and 1 at Leghorn, and 4 lord Hood had previouſly ſent away to the French ports, Breſt and Rochfort, with 5000 republican ſeamen, whom he was afraid to truſt: 7½ poſts E. Marſeilles, and 105¼ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 23. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 9. N.

TOULON EN CHAROLLOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles, near the Arroux river: 5½ leagues NW. Charolles, and 5 NE. Bourbon Lancy. *Long.* 21. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 41. N.

TOULOUSE, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Garonne, on the Garonne. Before the revolution, the capital of Languedoc, ſee of an archbiſhop, and ſecond parliament of France: it is reckoned for ſize next to Paris; the ſtreets are moſtly broad, and the houſes are built of brick. It is not, however, very populous; and, though ſo finely ſituated, its trade is inconſiderable, the principal article being Spaniſh wool. The univerſity here was founded in the year 1228. The town-houſe is a ſpacious building, and called the capitolium, whence the aldermen are termed capitouls; and amongſt other curioſities preſerved here, are 15 large parchment folios, delicately written and illuminated, being annals of the city, commencing from the year 1288, and annually continued by the eldeſt capitoul. Theſe were drawn up originally in Latin, but, under Francis I. were altered to French. The three firſt volumes are principally filled with the portraits and names of the capitouls, and the following contain all the memorable events and tranſactions throughout the whole kingdom. Here is alſo an academy of the ſciences and liberal arts. At half an hour's diſtance below the city, the celebrated canal of Languedoc joins the Garonne, which here becomes navigable. In this city are made carpets, but of little value, together with ſome ſlight ſilk and woollen ſtuffs: 34 poſts SE. Bourdeaux, and 85½ S. Paris. *Long.* 19. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

TOUMANDI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 32 miles W. Kiutaja.

TOUMEN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 608 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 146. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

TOUMEN, a river of Chineſe Tartary, in the kingdom of Corea, which riſes *Long.* 145. 20. *Lat.* 42. 8. and runs into the ſea of Japan, *Long.* 148. 20. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 42. 30. N.

TOUMET, a Tartarian ſtandard of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 128. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 7. N.

TOUPOUR, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, 9 leagues in circumference: 10 miles N. Souc.

TOUR, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bayeux: 1 league WNW. Bayeux, and 1½ E. Trevieres.

TOUR (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſſe: 4 leagues W. Beſſe, and 7½ S. Clermont.

TOUR LA BLANCH, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riberac: 3 leagues N. Riberac, and 5 NW. Perigueux.

TOUR DE FRANCE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perpignan: 4 leagues WNW. Perpignan, and 4½ NE. Prades.

TOUR D'AIGUES (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Apt: 4 leagues SSE. Apt.

TOUR LANDRY (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 2 leagues W. Vihiers, and 3 NE. Chollet.

TOUR DU PIN (*La*), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Iſere, ſituated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, which runs into the Rhône: 9 leagues SE. Lyons, and 8½ NNW. Grenoble.

TOUR DE ROSEL, a cape of the iſland of Jerſey: 5 miles NNE. St. Helier.

TOUR DE ROUSSILLON (*La*), a town of France, in the department

ment of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, on the Tet: ſituated on the ſpot where once ſtood a city called *Ruſcino* which was deſtroyed in the 9th century: 1 league E. Perpignan.

**TOUR DE TREME**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Friburg: 2 miles N. Gruyeres.

**TOUR LA VILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, celebrated for its manufacture of glaſs, almoſt joining to Cherburg.

**TOURAINE**, before the revolution, a province of France, bounded on the eaſt by Orleannois, on the ſouth by Berry and Poitou, on the weſt by Anjou, and on the north by Maine, about 20 leagues in length, and 18 in breadth; the river Loire runs through it, and divides it into Higher and Lower Touraine. Tours is the capital. This province had formerly counts of its own. In the year 1044, it was taken by the counts of Anjou; in 1202, united with the crown; and in 1356, raiſed to a dukedom and peerage. It has frequently been granted to the royal children; and after the death of Francis, duke of Alençon, brother to Henry III. was again united to the crown, ſince which it has never been alienated. It was governed by laws of its own, but with a right of appeal to the parliament of Paris.

**TOURANCOURCHY**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 35 miles SSW. Tritchinopoly.

**TOURETTE**, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Paul: 1 league NW. St. Paul.

**TOURFAN HOTUN**, a town of Aſia, and capital of a province, in Little Bukharia: 180 miles WNW. Hami. *Long*. 107. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 33. N.

**TOURMENTINE**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet: 2 leagues NNE. Chollet, and 8 SE. Angers.

**TOURNAN**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melun: 4½ leagues N. Melun, and 6 ESE. Paris.

**TOURNAY**, a city of Flanders, on the Scheldt, conſidered as the moſt ancient town of Belgic Gaul, being founded 600 years before Chriſt, and anciently the capital of the Nervij. It was lately the capital of a diſtrict to which it gave name, and the ſee of a biſhop, erected in the 5th century. This city has often been taken and laid waſte in the different wars between the French, Engliſh, and Flemings. In the year 1513, it was taken by the Engliſh, and continued in their poſſeſſion till the year 1518, when it was reſtored to the French, from whom it had been taken. Three years after it was taken by the emperor Charles V. who erected it into a lordſhip, in favour of his ſon Philip of Spain. In the year 1667, in a time of profound peace, it was beſieged by the troops of Louis XIV. and two days after the trenches were opened, the marquis de Trazegnis, the governor, was obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion. By the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, it was ceded to France, and made one of the beſt fortified towns in Flanders. In the year 1709, prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough, finding the marſhal Villars too advantageouſly poſted in the camp near Lens, inveſted Tournay, and beſieged it in form. The trenches were opened on the 7th of July, and the attack began on the 13th; on the 28th the town capitulated, being in want of proviſions. The citadel held out till the 3d of September, when the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war. By the peace of Utrecht, in the year 1713, the States General remained maſters of the military, and the emperor of the civil government. In the year 1745, after the battle of Fontenoy it was taken by the French, but ceded to the Auſtrians, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the year 1748. The late emperor Joſeph ordered the fortifications to be deſtroyed. In the year 1792, an action took place between the Auſtrians and the French, near Tournay, in which M. Dillon commanded the latter, and being ſuſpected of treachery was murdered at Lille, by the ſoldiers. On the 10th of May, 1794, the duke of York was aſſailed near Tournay, by the republican forces, in different columns, to the amount of 30,000 men. The attack began at day-break, when the French attempted to turn the right flank of the combined army; but were driven back by the Auſtrian regiment of Kaunitz, which was poſted in a wood to cover the army on that ſide. The French then directed their efforts againſt the duke's centre, upon which they advanced, under a heavy cannonade, with great reſolution. An occaſion however ſoon preſented itſelf of attacking them in their right flank, when they were compelled to retreat. In this engagement the French are computed to have loſt 3000 men; an eſtimate probably over-rated. In the year 1794, on the general evacuation of Flanders by the allies, the French entered Tournay, where they found 20 guns ſpiked, 10,000 muſket-balls, a large quantity of gun-powder, ſeveral magazines, and 14 barges laden with ammuntion: 3 poſts E. Lille, and 31 N. Paris.

**TOURNAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tarbe: 3 leagues SE. Tarbe, and 3 NE. Bagneres en Bigorre.

**TOURNEHEM**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer: 3 leagues NW. St. Omer.

**TOURNON**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeneuve d'Age 4 leagues E. Villeneuve d'Agen, and 6½ NE. Agen.

**TOURNON**, a town of France, ſituated on the river Creuſe, one in the department of the Indre, and the other in the department of Indre and Loire: 7 miles S. Preuilly, and 8 NNW. Le Blanc en Berry.

**TOURNON**, a town of France, in the department of the Ardech and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen, on the Rhône: leagues NNE. Privas, and 3 N. Valence. *Long*. 22. 32. E. Ferro. 45. 4. N.

**TOURNON**, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 15 miles E. Chamber and 14 NW. Monſtier.

**TOURNUS**, a town of France, in the department of the Saône Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mâcon, on the Saôn 3 poſts S. Châlons ſur Saône, and 2¼ N. Mâcon. *Long*. 22. 35. E. Fer *Lat*. 46. 34 N.

**TOURO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4½ leag WSW. Alfayates.

**TOUROUVRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Or and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortagne: 2 leagues N Mortagne, and 5 SW. Verneuil.

**TOURS**, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Ind and Loire, on the Loire. Before the revolution, the capital of Tourain and the ſee of an archbiſhop. The number of inhabitants is about 33,00 47 poſts NNE. Bourdeaux, and 29½ SSW. Paris.—In the year 732, Saracens were defeated near this town, by Charles Martel, with the loſs 100,000 men.

**TOURS**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, a chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Billon: 4 leagues ESE. Billon.

**TOURVES**, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chi place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maximin: 1½ league SE. St. Maximi

**TOURVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, a chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louviers: 3½ leagues W. Louviers, and 3½ SW. Pont-de-l'Arche.

**TOURY**, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: 4 leagu W. Pithiviers.

**TOUSERA**, a town of Africa, in the country of Biledulgerid, d pending on Tunis. *Long*. 28. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 32. 30. N.

**TOUTCHANG**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provin of Kiang-ſi, on the ſide of the lake Po-yang: 17 miles SE. Nan-kang.

**TOUTERON**, a town of France, in the department of the Ardenne and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vouziers: 4½ leagues S Mezieres, and 3 N. Vouziers.

**TOUTSI-TCHAMSIA-LING**, a town of Aſia, in the country Thibet: 10 leagues NW. Tankerdſong.

**TOUVRE**, a river of France, which runs into the Charente, abo half a mile above Argouleſme.

**TOU-YANG**, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province Quang-ſi: 1127 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 124. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 23. 18.

**TOU-YUN**, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koei tcheou. The juriſdiction of this city is but ſmall, and comprehends onl two cities of the ſecond order, and two of the third. It is in the neighbourhood of mountains which are inhabited by the Seng-miao-ſe, a peop whom the Chineſe could never ſubdue, and who have their particular g vernment. It is ſeparated from them only by a river, and ſome ſtee mountains: 955 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 124. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 26. 12.

**TOWA**, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which run into the Tave, at St. Clare.

**TOWAN HEAD**, a cape of England, on the north-weſt coaſt Cornwall. *Long*. 5. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 27. N.

**TOWCESTER**, a town of England, in the county of Northampto with a weekly market on Tueſday. This town is ſuppoſed to have been Roman ſtation, and was encompaſſed by king Edward the Elder, with ſtrong wall, of which there are now no remains. The principal trade lace-making: 9 miles SSW. Northampton, and 60 NW. London.

**TOWER HILL**, a town of the United States of America, in Rho Iſland: 17 miles S. Providence.

**TOWRIDGE**, a river of England, in the county of Devon, whic paſſes by Biddeford, and joins the Taw, near Appledore.

**TOWNSEND**, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſach ſetts: 36 miles NW. Boſton.

**TOWTON**, a village of England, in the county of York. In year 1461, a battle was fought here between the houſes of York and La caſter, which began on Palm Sunday. Edward IV. commanded an ar of 50,000. The Lancaſtrians, under the duke of Somerſet, earl of North umberland, and lord Clifford, amounted to 60,000. The bow, then co monly in uſe, was ſoon laid aſide, and the ſword decided the combat, whi terminated in a total victory on the ſide of the Yorkiſts. Edward iſſu orders to give no quarter; and the routed army was purſued as far as T caſter, with great bloodſhed and confuſion. Above 36,000 men are have fallen in the battle and pursuit. Henry and Margaret had remained at York during the action; but learning the defeat of their army, and being sensible that no place in England could now afford them shelter, they fled with great precipitation into Scotland: 3½ miles SE. Tadcaster, and 185 N. London.

TOWY, a river of Wales, which rises in the county of Cardigan, and runs into the bay of Caermarthen, 6 miles below Caermarthen.

TOWYNMYN, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Dowy, 5 miles NE. Machynleth.

TOZER, a town of Africa, in the country of Biledulgerid.

TRAABURG, see *Draaburg*.

TRAARBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim. This town is a fief of Treves, and was once a good fortification, farther defended by Grevenburg fort. In the year 1703, it was taken by the allies, and in 1704, both the town and fort; but in 1734, the French making themselves masters of them, the town was dismantled and the fort demolished. Its neighbourhood is a fine wine country. Opposite the town, on the other side of the Mosel, France, after the treaty of Nimeguen, erected a fort, called *Mont Royal*; but the demolition of it was made an article of the peace of Ryswick: 34 miles SW. Coblentz, o ENE. Treves. *Long.* 24. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

TRABAY, a river of Spain, in the province of Grenada, which runs into the sea, near Muxacra.

TRABENKA, a town of Sweden, in the island of Aland.

TRABIA, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: 2 miles W. Termini.

TRACHENBERG, or *Drachenberg*, a principality of Silesia, bounded on the north by Poland, on the east and south by the principality of Oels, and on the west by Wohlau. It was formerly a part of Oels, but erected into a distinct principality, in the year 1741, by the king of Prussia, in favour of the count of Hatzfeld and Gleichen, who was made a prince of the empire, by the emperor Francis, in the year 1748.

TRACHENBERG, or *Straburck*, a town of Silesia, and capital of the principality of the same name: 14 miles WSW. Militsch, and 23 NW. Oels.

TRACOSSOZ, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 30 miles W. Zamora.

TRAETH BICHA, a bay of the Irish Sea, on the west coast of Wales, in the county of Merioneth: 2 miles N. Harlech.

TRAETH COCH, see *Redwharf Bay*.

TRAETH MAWER, a bay of the Irish Sea, on the west coast of Wales, between the counties of Merioneth and Caernarvon: 4 miles N. Harlech.

TRAFAGNOL, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which runs into the Lavis, 4 miles N. Castellier.

TRAFARIA, a fort of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, on the south side of the Tagus: 2 leagues SW. Lisbon.

TRAGARTH, a river of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Neath.

TRAGEIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 10 miles ENE. Steyregg.

TRAGOI, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 24 miles E. Ternova.

TRAGOLLES, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambouk.

TRAGONISI, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, so called from the number of goats, which are almost its only inhabitants: 2 miles W. Myconi.

TRAHONA, a town of the Valteline, belonging to Swisserland, on a small river, which runs into the Adda: 2 miles N. Morbegno.

TRAJAN, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Perth: 16 miles N. Galatz.

TRAJANOPOLI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, on the Mariza: 40 miles S. Adrianople, and 115 W. Constantinople.

TRAJETTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturna, near the mouth of the Garigliano: 6 miles SW. Sezza.

TRAIN, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Dyle, about 3 leagues S. Louvain.

TRAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Ambs: 5 miles S. Abensperg, and 20 E. Ingolstadt.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, on a river of the same name: 56 miles SE. Cefalu.

TRAINEL, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nogent: 2 leagues S. Nogent-sur-Leine, and 9 W. Troyes.

TRAIT, or *Tedia*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the Mariza: 4 leagues SW. Philippopoli.

TRAITOR'S ISLAND, see *Keppel's Island*.

TRALEE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, near a small river which discharges itself into a large bay of the Atlantic, measuring two leagues by three, called the bay of *Tralee*. It is the county town, and sends two members to the Irish parliament; near it is a chalybeat spring: 50 miles SW. Limerick, and 45 NW. Cork. *Long.* 9. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 16. N.

TRALLEBORG, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Skone, near the Baltic: 19 miles S. Lund. *Long.* 13. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

TRA-LOS MONTES, see *Tras-os Montes*.

TRAMACASTREL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 12 miles SSE. Albarazin.

TRAMANDAY, a town of South America, in Brasil, and government of Rio Janeiro.

TRAMAYE, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mâcon: 3 leagues W. Mâcon, and 2½ S. Cluny.

TRAMIN, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on a small river which runs into the Adige: 8 miles SSW. Bolzano.—On the 22d of March, 1797, this town was taken by the French, with 600 prisoners, and two pieces of cannon.

TRAMONNEL, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 14 miles W. Chambery.

TRAMUTULO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: 13 miles SSE. Potenza.

TRANCAULT, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nogent-sur-Leine: 3 leagues S. Nogent.

TRANCOSO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes. In the beginning of the 12th century, Alboaçan, a Moorish king of Badajoz, laid siege to this town, and persevered with great obstinacy, till the inhabitants were driven to the last extremity, but were relieved by king Alphonso Henriquez, who defeated the Moors, with great slaughter: 3 leagues W. Pinhel.

TRANE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: 9 miles W. Christianstadt.

TRANEMO, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: 46 miles ESE. Gotheborg.

TRANENT, a town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington. In the parish is a coal-mine: 7 miles W. Haddington.

TRANGARDE, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Calicut: 8 miles NE. Paniany.

TRANI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and at present the capital of the province of Bari; the see of an archbishop, and residence of the governor: 21 miles W. Bari, and 104 ENE. Naples. *Long.* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 19. N.

TRANQUEBAR, a sea-port town of Hindoostan, in the country of Tanjore, situated on the coast of Coromandel, with a harbour, at the mouth of one of the branches of the Cauvery, defended by a fortress, erected by the Danes, in the year 1621, who had obtained a grant of the town, and a fertile territory, from the rajah of Tanjore, for an annual rent of about 720l. In the beginning of the present century, the prince of Tanjore attempted to seize on Tranquebar, and began a regular siege, but by the assistance of the English, he was compelled to give over the attempt, and make peace. The town is between two and three miles in circumference, and surrounded with a wall and several bastions, well-provided with artillery: within the walls are three Christian churches, one of which is for Roman Catholics, descendants of Portuguese in possession of the town before the Danes; a large mosque for the Mahometans, and several pagodas for the Gentoos. The territory belonging to the town is considerable, and is full of populous villages: 56 miles S. Pondicherry. *Long.* 79. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 1. N.

TRANQUILLO, a cape at the south end of the island of Rhodes. *Long.* 45. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 2. N.

TRANS, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dole: 2 leagues SE. Dole, and 1½ NW. Antrain.

TRANSACEO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 8 miles S. Celano.

TRANS-RART, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, near the coast of the Mediterranean, on a gulf called the *Immisea*: 30 miles SW. Oran.

TRANSYLVANIA (*Principality of*), a country of Europe, bounded on the north by Hungary, Poland, and Moldavia; on the east by Moldavia; on the south by Walachia, and the bannat of Temeswar, and on the west by Hungary. The form is nearly oval, about 400 miles in circumference. It is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and is itself mountainous and woody; the mountains run from north to south, and branch off likewise east and west, and terminate at the centre, in hills covered with vineyards, and abundant in minerals. The air is generally warm, but more wholesome than that of Hungary; the soil is fertile, abounding in corn, wine, cattle, and rich pastures: among the minerals are gold, silver, copper, iron, quicksilver, cinnabar, antimony, sulphur, vitriol, rock-salt, salt-petre, ochre, &c. The principal quadrupeds are buffaloes, horses, wild asses, elks, bears, wild boars, linxes, chamois, martens, ermines, and beavers. The inhabitants are composed of different nations: Hungarians, Sikli or Scythian Huns, Saxons, Walachians, Armenians, Rascians, Bulgarians, and Greeks; to which may be added Jews and Cingars, who live in tents, and lead a vagabond life like gipſies. This country is by the Germans called *Siebenburgen*, and by the Hungarians *Erdely*. It was anciently a part of Dacia, and conquered by Trajan, it became a Roman province. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Goths, Huns, and afterwards the Hungarians. In the year 1004, it was firſt made a province of Hungary, and continued under the government of a waywode to the year 1526, when two rival princes contended for this principality; one of them was ſupported by the German Emperor, and the other by the Turk; whereupon this country became the ſeat of war for many years. The princes of the houſe of Ragotſki were at the head of the Proteſtant faction, and ſupported by the Turks, but being at length obliged to quit Tranſylvania by the Auſtrians, Ragotſki fled for refuge into Turkey; and at the treaty of Carlowitz in 1699, this country was confirmed to the houſe of Auſtria by the Turks. The government of Tranſylvania is wholly different from that of Hungary; and, by the joint conſent of prince and people, formed into an ariſtocratical government; and, ſince the year 1722, rendered hereditary to the princes and princeſſes of the houſe of Auſtria. Formerly the prince of Tranſylvania ſucceeded to the government by free election, but ſince the year 1772 by inheritance; and though his power is connected with that of the king of Hungary, and archduke of Auſtria, yet his government and privileges differ from both. The ſtates of Tranſylvania, with reſpect to the number of its nations, are divided into Hungarians, Siculi and Saxons; with reſpect to its different religions, into Catholics, Calviniſts, and Lutherans; and formerly alſo, into Unitarians: but politically, after the example of Hungary, into prelates, nobility, gentry, and royal towns. The magnates conſiſt of the great officers of ſtate, the counts and barons. The gentry are Hungarians and Siculi, but the royal towns Saxons only. The principality of Tranſylvania is governed, in the name of the prince and nobility, by the diet, the office of ſtate, the royal government, the exchequer, the aſſembly of Hungarian counts, the tribunals of juſtice, and the magiſtrates of the Siculi and Saxons. The diets meet by ſummons from the prince at Hermanſtadt. The revenue ariſes from the contributions, cuſtoms, metals, minerals, rock-ſalt, royal demeſnes, eſcheats, and confiſcations; and are levied by the treaſury. Tranſylvania formerly could bring from 80,000 to 90,000 men into the field; but at preſent the whole force of that principality conſiſts of ſix regiments, under a commander in chief, for the defence of the country.

TRAPANI, a ſea-port town of Sicily, in the Vally of Mazara, ſituated on a peninſula, with a good harbour, defended by a fort, which ſtands on a ſmall iſland, called *Columbara*. Here is a good pearl-fiſhery on the coaſt, and in the neighbourhood a conſiderable ſalt-work. The number of inhabitants is about 20,000: 43 miles WSW. Palermo, and 72 NW. Girgenti. *Long*. 30. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 5. N.

TRAPOLIZZA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 18 miles WSW. Argos.

TRAPRAIN LAW, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Haddington: 4 miles E. Haddington.

TRAS-OS-MONTES, or *Tra-los-Montes*, a province of Portugal, bounded on the north and eaſt by Spain, on the ſouth by Beira, from which it is ſeparated by the Duero, and on the weſt by Entre Duero e Minho. It receives its name from its poſition, with reſpect to the province of Entre Duero e Minho, lying on the other ſide of the mountain of Marao. In extent, from north to ſouth, it is 70 miles; and from eaſt to weſt, about 50, being for the moſt part mountainous. It is wild, barren, and thinly inhabited, though bleſſed with fertile and delightful vallies, which produce rye, wheat, wine, and fruits; beſides the Duero, it is watered by the ſmall rivers of Tamega, Corgo, Tuela, and Sobor, which run all into the Duero. It contains two citadels or cities, and 57 villas or towns; and according to de Lima's liſt, 549 pariſhes, in which, in the year 1732, were computed, 135,804 ſouls.

TRASCALETA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 16 miles SE. Lugo.

TRASEN, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which riſes in the ſouth part of Auſtria, on the borders of Stiria, paſſes by Marcktl, Lilienfeld, Wilhelmſburg, St. Polten, &c. and runs into the Danube, 8 miles below Mauttern.

TRASKIRCHEN, or *Draskirchen*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles ENE. Baden.

TRASMAUR, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Traſen, with a citadel; it belongs to the archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 12 miles W. Tulln, and 6 N. St. Polten.

TRASP, a citadel and lordſhip of Germany, ſituated in the Engadine, on the borders of Tyrol, with a ſmall Auſtrian garriſon in it. It is rated for each chamber term, at 49 rixdollars 70 kruitzers: 27 miles N. Bormio.

TRATOW, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 6 miles S. Segeberg, and 2½ NW. Oldeſlake.

TRATUZ, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 48 miles S. Niemeca.

TRAU, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, ſituated on a piece of land which was formerly a peninſula, but now ſeparated from the continent by a can cut through. It is divided into the New and Old; the latter of which h a double, the former only a ſingle wall, and defended by three tower Nothing can be pleaſanter than the ſituation of this place; the north ſi is covered with beautiful gardens, and on the iſland of Bua it has fi ſuburbs, having a communication with it by means of a ſtone bridge, an being joined to the continent by three of wood. It is the reſidence of th Venetian proveditor; who bears the title of Count; and the ſee of biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Spalatro. The harbour, which formed by a bay, has depth of water enough for the largeſt ſhips, whic ride there ſheltered by two capes. It abounds alſo in fiſh, particularly fi ſardines. It was an ancient Roman colony of the emperor Claudius; an ſo early as the year 997, put itſelf under the protection of Venice; which it has been continually dependent ever ſince the year 1420, thoug without many changes, and diſaſtrous revolutions: 12 miles W. Spalatr *Long*. 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. N.

TRAVANCORE, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a country the ſame name: 108 miles SSW. Madura, and 254 S. Seringapatam. *Lo* 77. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 8. 22. N.

TRAVANCORE, a country of Hindooſtan, ſituated in the ſouth p of the coaſt of Malabar, and weſtward of the Carnatic: about 90 mil in extent from north to ſouth; governed by a rajah.

TRAVAY BAY, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Tiree, one of t Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland.

TRAUCHBURG, or *Trauenburg*, a town and caſtle of Germany, the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a ſmall county, ſituated to t ſouth-weſt of the territory of Kempten: 12 miles E. Wangen, and WSW. Kempten.

TRAVE, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, which ru into the Baltic: 10 miles ENE. Lubeck.

TRAVEMUNDEN, a ſeaport of Germany, in the circle of Low Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Trav belonging to the city of Lubeck, which appoints a governor, or co mandant. The harbour is capable of containing 60 veſſels, and de enough for thoſe of 200 tons. Men-of-war ride at anchor in the road. the year 1783, 951 ſhips failed from this port. Travemunden is defend by a ſmall fortreſs, mounting forty guns, and a garriſon of fifty men: miles NE. Lubeck. *Long*. 28. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. N.

TRAVERS, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Neufchâtel: miles W. Neufchâtel.

TRAVERSE BAY *(Grand)* a bay on the eaſt ſide of lake Michig *Long*. 85. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 44. 45. N.

TRAVERSE ISLANDS, a chain of iſlands at the eaſt end of N quet's Bay, in lake Michigan.

TRAUN, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, whi riſes in the Halſtatter See, forms a conſiderable lake, called *Traun See*, a runs into the Danube, about 3 miles below Steyregg.

TRAUN, a river of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, which riſes fro two lakes, Forchenſee and Daubenſee, and runs into the Alza, 4 miles from Chiemſee.

TRAVNIKOVA, a town of Ruſſia, on the Lena: 6 miles SSE. Orlen

TRAUNSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtri 4 miles SW. Zwetl.

TRAUNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Tra where are ſome conſiderable ſalt-works: 18 miles W. Salzburg, and ESE. Waſſenburg. *Long*. 30. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 51. N.

TRAUTENAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingra In the year 1647, the Swedes took this town by aſſault: 21 miles N. K nigingratz, and 40 ENE. Jung Buntzel.

TRAUTENFELS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria miles ENE. Groming.

TRAUTMANSDORF, a citadel and ſeat of Germany, in the cou of Tyrol: 4 miles NE. Tyrol.

TRAUTMANSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy Auſtria: 6 miles WNW. Brugg.

TRAYAGUERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, rounded by a wall, flanked with towers. Here is a manufacture of earthen-ware: 80 miles NE. Valencia, and 23 SW. Tortoſa.

TREBA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in T ringia: 2 miles SW. Salza.

TREBBIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and M dle Mark of Brandenburg: 20 miles SSW. Berlin, and 10 SSE. Potzd

TREBBIO ANTICO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino: miles ENE. Urbino.

TREBEJO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 46 mile Civdad Rodrigo.

TREBENTSCHIKOV, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the governmen Caucaſus, on the Ural: 64 miles N. Guriev.

TREBERK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, duchy of Anhalt Cothen: 4 miles N. Cothen.

TREBES, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: 2 leagues E. Carcaſſonne.

TREBIA, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po, 2 miles W. Piacenza

TREBIGNO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia; the ſee of a biſhop: 60 miles S. Moſtar, and 10 NE. Raguſa.

TREBINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 5 miles SSW. Turſi.

TREBISACCIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 10 miles NE. Caſſano.

TREBISOND, or *Taraboſan*, a city of Aſiatic Turkey, with a harbour, on the Black Sea; founded by a Greek colony of Sinope, deſcended from the Mileſians. From the Romans it was taken by the Scythians, or Tartars, in the time of Valerian. The Greek emperors became afterwards maſters of Trebiſond, and erected it into a principality; Alexis Comnenes took poſſeſſion of it in the year 1204. When the French and Venetians made themſelves maſters of Conſtantinople, this principality, or, as it is ſometimes called, empire, continued till the year 1462, when it was taken by Mahomet II. who carried David Commenes and all his family priſoners to Conſtantinople, where they were moſtly put to death. The town of Trebiſond is built on the ſea ſide, at the foot of a little hill, pretty ſteep; its walls are almoſt ſquare, high embattled, and though they are not of the firſt ages, yet it is very probable they ſtand upon the foundations of the ancient incloſure, which got this town the name of Trapezium. The preſent walls are built of the ruins of the ancient edifices, as appears by old pieces of marble ſet in ſeveral parts, and whoſe inſcriptions are not legible, becauſe they are too high. The town is large, and not well peopled; there are more woods and gardens in it than houſes; and thoſe houſes that are there, though well built, are but one ſtory high. The caſtle, which is pretty large, but very much neglected, is ſituated upon a flat rock, and its ditches are cut in the rock. The inſcription that is on the gate of this caſtle, the arch whereof is a ſemi-circle, ſhows that the emperor Juſtinian repaired the edifices of the town. The port of Trebiſond, called *Platana*, is to the eaſt of the town. The emperor Adrian cauſed it to be repaired, as we are informed by Arrian. This port is now proper for nothing but ſaiques. The mole, which the Genoeſe are ſaid to have built there, is almoſt deſtroyed, and the Turks give themſelves very little trouble about repairing ſuch works: 150 miles NNE. Sivas, and 220 ENE. Erivan. *Lat.* 41. N.

TREBITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 3 miles NNW. Schmiedelberg.

TREBITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau, with conſiderable manufactures of cloth, iron, glaſs, &c.: 8 miles S. Meteriſck.

TREBLIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 10 miles SW. Leitmeritz.

TREBNITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 12 miles N. Breſlaw, and 13 W. Oels.

TREBNIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 6 miles SW. Leitmeritz.

TREBSCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen: 6 miles SE. Zulichau.

TREBSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: 3 miles N. Grimma, and 14 E. Leipſic.

TREBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: 10 miles W. Darmſtadt, and 8 SE. Mentz.

TREBUXENA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville: 4 leagues from Xeres de la Frontera.

TRECASE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 5 miles ENE. Aleſſano.

TREE, an iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Ava. *Long.* 94. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 12. N.

TREFFEN, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, 6 miles below Villach, in Carinthia.

TREFFORT, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg-en-Breſſe: 2½ leagues NE. Bourg en Breſſe, and 4 NW. Mantua. *Long.* 23. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 17. N.

TREFFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichfeld: 10 miles WSW. Muhlhauſen, and 32 W. Erfurt.

TREFFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rhinfels, ſituated on a hill near the Warra. This eſtate had formerly lords of its own, who bore the ſame name; but Herman von Treffurt committing violences of all kinds, the neighbouring country, the princes of Mentz, Saxony, and Heſſe, ſent a body of forces, in conjunction, againſt the town; ever ſince which it has belonged to thoſe three princes, who have each their particular ſtreets and officers in it: 36 miles ESE. Caſſel, and 35 SSE. Gottingen. *Long.* 27. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

TREFUMEL, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dinan: 2 leagues S. Dinan, and 7 ESE. Lamballe.

TREGANNON, a town of South Wales, in the county of Cardigan, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 15 miles SSE. Aberiſtwith, and 197 W. London.

TREGIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 5 miles ESE. Bittetto.

TREGONY, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the river Fale, navigable for barges from Falmouth. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 7 miles E. Truro, and 256 WSW. London.

TREGUIER, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lannion, on a river of the ſame name ſituated on a peninſula, near the Engliſh Channel; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop: 3 leagues NE. Lannion. *Long.* 14. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

TREGUIER, a river of France, which runs into the Engliſh Channel, 2 leagues N. from Treguier.

TREGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzerches: 5¼ leagues N. Tulle, and 4 NE. Uzerches.

TRIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Fargeau: 3 leagues SE. St. Fargeau.

TREISZ, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Moſelle: 19 miles SW. Coblentz, and 6 E. Cocheim.

TRELAWNY, a town of the iſland of Jamaica: 60 miles NW. Kingſton. *Long.* 77. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 21. N.

*Trelazé*, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: 1 league ESE. Angers, and 5 WSW. Baugé.

TRELON, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aveſnes: 3 leagues SE. Aveſnes.

TRELOU, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, on the Marne: 3 leagues E. Château Thierry.

TREMBLADE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marennes: 1 league S. Marennes, and 7 W. Saintes.

TREMBLAY LE VICOMTE (*Lè*), a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dreux: 2½ leagues S. Dreux, and 3½ NW. Chartres.

TREMECEN, or *Tlemſam*, a city of Africa, and capital of the weſtern diviſion or province of Algiers, which is governed by a bey or viceroy; ſituated on a riſing ground, below ſome rocky precipices, from which iſſue a number of ſprings. In the weſt part of the city is a large ſquare baſon, of Mooriſh workmanſhip, 200 yards long, and about half as broad. The inhabitants entertain a tradition, that formerly the kings of Tremecen took here the diverſion of the water, whilſt their ſubjects were taught the art of rowing and navigation. But the water of the fountain being eaſily turned off from its ordinary courſe, this baſon might have been rather deſigning for a reſervoir, in caſe of a ſiege: not to mention the conſtant uſe of it at other times, in preſerving a quantity of water, ſufficient to refreſh the beautiful gardens and plantations, that lie below it. Moſt of the walls of Tremecen have been built, or rather moulded in frames, a method of building uſed by the Africans and Spaniards. The mortar of which they conſiſt, is made up of ſand, lime, and gravel; which, by being at firſt well tempered and wrought together, has attained a ſtrength and ſolidity, not inferior to ſtone. The ſeveral ſtages and removes of theſe frames, are ſtill obſervable, ſome of which are at leaſt 100 yards in length, and two yards in height and thickneſs, whereby may be eſtimated the immenſe quantity of this compoſt, that was made uſe of at one time. About the year 1670, Haſſan, then dey of Algiers, laid moſt of this city in ruins, as a puniſhment for the diſaffection of the inhabitants; ſo that there is not remaining above one-ſixth part of the old Tremecen, which, when entire, might have been four miles in circuit. Among the eaſtern part of theſe ruins, we meet with ſeveral ſhafts of pillars, and other fragments, of Roman antiquities; and in the walls of a moſque, made out of theſe old materials, we have a number of altars, dedicated to the *dii manes*: 50 miles SW. Oran, and 200 SW. Algiers. *Long.* 0. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 1. N.

TREMITI, three ſmall iſlands in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Naples; they are called *Capraria*, *St. Domino*, and *Tremiti*, or *St. Nicolo*. *Long.* 33. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 10. N.

TREMOILLE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmorillon: 2 leagues E. Montmorillon, and 11 ESE. Poitiers. *Long.* 18. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 28. N.

TREMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: 1 league ENE. Vihiers.

TREMOREL, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Broons: 2½ leagues S. Broons, and 6 E. Loudeac.

TREMP, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the Noguera Palareſa: 20 miles N. Balaguer.

and Cingars, who live in tents, and lead a vagabond life like gipſies. This country is by the Germans called *Siebenburgen*, and by the Hungarians *Erdely*. It was anciently a part of Dacia, and conquered by Trajan, it became a Roman province. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Goths, Huns, and afterwards the Hungarians. In the year 1004, it was firſt made a province of Hungary, and continued under the government of a waywode to the year 1526, when two rival princes contended for this principality; one of them was ſupported by the German Emperor, and the other by the Turk; whereupon this country became the ſeat of war for many years. The princes of the houſe of Ragotſki were at the head of the Proteſtant faction, and ſupported by the Turks, but being at length obliged to quit Tranſylvania by the Auſtrians, Ragotſki fled for refuge into Turkey; and at the treaty of Carlowitz in 1699, this country was confirmed to the houſe of Auſtria by the Turks. The government of Tranſylvania is wholly different from that of Hungary; and, by the joint conſent of prince and people, formed into an ariſtocratical government; and, ſince the year 1722, rendered hereditary to the princes and princeſſes of the houſe of Auſtria. Formerly the prince of Tranſylvania ſucceeded to the government by free election, but ſince the year 1772 by inheritance; and though his power is connected with that of the king of Hungary, and archduke of Auſtria, yet his government and privileges differ from both. The ſtates of Tranſylvania, with reſpect to the number of its nations, are divided into Hungarians, Siculi and Saxons; with reſpect to its different religions, into Catholics, Calviniſts, and Lutherans; and formerly alſo, into Unitarians: but politically, after the example of Hungary, into prelates, nobility, gentry, and royal towns. The magnates conſiſt of the great officers of ſtate, the counts and barons. The gentry are Hungarians and Siculi, but the royal towns Saxons only. The principality of Tranſylvania is governed, in the name of the prince and nobility, by the diet, the office of ſtate, the royal government, the exchequer, the aſſembly of Hungarian counts, the tribunals of juſtice, and the magiſtrates of the Siculi and Saxons. The diets meet by ſummons from the prince at Hermanſtadt. The revenue ariſes from the contributions, cuſtoms, metals, minerals, rock-ſalt, royal demeſnes, eſcheats, and confiſcations; and are levied by the treaſury. Tranſylvania formerly could bring from 80,000 to 90,000 men into the field; but at preſent the whole force of that principality conſiſts of ſix regiments, under a commander in chief, for the defence of the country.

TRAPANI, a ſea-port town of Sicily, in the Vally of Mazara, ſituated on a peninſula, with a good harbour, defended by a fort, which ſtands on a ſmall iſland, called *Columbara*. Here is a good pearl-fiſhery on the coaſt, and in the neighbourhood a conſiderable ſalt-work. The number of inhabitants is about 20,000: 43 miles WSW. Palermo, and 72 NW. Girgenti. *Long*. 30. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 38. 5. N.

TRAPOLIZZA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 18 miles WSW. Argos.

TRAPRAIN LAW, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Haddington: 4 miles E. Haddington.

TRAS-OS-MONTES, or *Tra-los-Montes*, a province of Portugal, bounded on the north and eaſt by Spain, on the ſouth by Beira, from which it is ſeparated by the Duero, and on the weſt by Entre Duero e Minho. It receives its name from its poſition, with reſpect to the province of Entre Duero e Minho, lying on the other ſide of the mountain of Marao. In extent, from north to ſouth, it is 70 miles; and from eaſt to weſt, about 50, being for the moſt part mountainous. It is wild, barren, and thinly inhabited, though bleſſed with fertile and delightful vallies, which produce rye, wheat, wine, and fruits; beſides the Duero, it is watered by the ſmall rivers of Tamega, Corgo, Tuela, and Sobor, which run all into the Duero. It contains two citadels or cities, and 57 villas or towns; and according to de Lima's liſt, 549 pariſhes, in which, in the year 1732, were computed, 135,804 ſouls.

TRASCALETA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 16 miles SE. Lugo.

TRASEN, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which riſes in the ſouth part of Auſtria, on the borders of Stiria, paſſes by Marcktl, Lilienfeld, Wilhelmſburg, St. Polten, &c. and runs into the Danube, 8 miles below Mauttern.

TRASKIRCHEN, or *Draskirchen*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles ENE. Baden.

TRASMAUR, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Traſen, with a citadel; it belongs to the archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 12 miles W. Tulln, and 6 N. St. Polten.

TRASP, a citadel and lordſhip of Germany, ſituated in the Engadine, on the borders of Tyrol, with a ſmall Auſtrian garriſon in it. It is rated for each chamber term, at 49 rixdollars 70 kruitzers: 27 miles N. Bormio.

TRATOW, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 6 miles S. Segeberg, and 2½ NW. Oldeſlake.

TRATUZ, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 48 miles S. Niemecz.

TRAU, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, ſituated on a piece of land which was formerly a peninſula, but now ſeparated from the continent by a ca cut through. It is divided into the New and Old; the latter of which h a double, the former only a ſingle wall, and defended by three tower Nothing can be pleaſanter than the ſituation of this place; the north ſi is covered with beautiful gardens, and on the iſland of Bua it has ſi ſuburbs, having a communication with it by means of a ſtone bridge, a being joined to the continent by three of wood. It is the reſidence of t Venetian proveditor; who bears the title of Count; and the ſee of biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Spalatro. The harbour, which formed by a bay, has depth of water enough for the largeſt ſhips, whi ride there ſheltered by two capes. It abounds alſo in fiſh, particularly ſi ſardines. It was an ancient Roman colony of the emperor Claudius; a ſo early as the year 997, put itſelf under the protection of Venice; o which it has been continually dependent ever ſince the year 1420, thoug without many changes, and diſaſtrous revolutions: 12 miles W. Spalatr *Long*. 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. N.

TRAVANCORE, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a country the ſame name: 108 miles SSW. Madura, and 254 S. Seringapatam. *Lo* 77. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 8. 22. N.

TRAVANCORE, a country of Hindooſtan, ſituated in the ſouth p of the coaſt of Malabar, and weſtward of the Carnatic: about 90 mil in extent from north to ſouth; governed by a rajah.

TRAVAY BAY, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Tiree, one of t Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland.

TRAUCHBURG, or *Trauenburg*, a town and caſtle of Germany, the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a ſmall county, ſituated to t ſouth-weſt of the territory of Kempten: 12 miles E. Wangen, and WSW. Kempten.

TRAVE, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, which ru into the Baltic: 10 miles ENE. Lubeck.

TRAVEMUNDEN, a ſeaport of Germany, in the circle of Low Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Trav belonging to the city of Lubeck, which appoints a governor, or com mandant. The harbour is capable of containing 60 veſſels, and dee enough for thoſe of 200 tons. Men-of-war ride at anchor in the road. the year 1783, 951 ſhips ſailed from this port. Travemunden is defende by a ſmall fortreſs, mounting forty guns, and a garriſon of fifty men: miles NE. Lubeck. *Long*. 28. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. N.

TRAVERS, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Neufchâtel: miles W. Neufchâtel.

TRAVERSE BAY *(Grand)* a bay on the eaſt ſide of lake Michiga *Long*. 85. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 44. 45. N.

TRAVERSE ISLANDS, a chain of iſlands at the eaſt end of N quet's Bay, in lake Michigan.

TRAUN, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, whic riſes in the Halſtatter See, forms a conſiderable lake, called *Traun See*, a runs into the Danube, about 3 miles below Steyregg.

TRAUN, a river of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, which riſes fro two lakes, Forchenſee and Daubenſee, and runs into the Alza, 4 miles from Chiemſee.

TRAVNIKOVA, a town of Ruſſia, on the Lena: 6 miles SSE. Orleng

TRAUNSTAIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria 4 miles SW. Zwetl.

TRAUNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Trau where are ſome conſiderable ſalt-works: 18 miles W. Salzburg, and ESE. Waſſenburg. *Long*. 30. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 51. N.

TRAUTENAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koningingrat In the year 1647, the Swedes took this town by aſſault: 21 miles N. Konigingratz, and 40 ENE. Jung Buntzel.

TRAUTENFELS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: miles ENE. Groming.

TRAUTMANSDORF, a citadel and ſeat of Germany, in the coun of Tyrol: 4 miles NE. Tyrol.

TRAUTMANSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy Auſtria: 6 miles WNW. Brugg.

TRAYAGUERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, ſur rounded by a wall, flanked with towers. Here is a manufacture of fi earthen-ware: 80 miles NE. Valencia, and 23 SW. Tortoſa.

TREBA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thu ringia: 2 miles SW. Salza.

TREBBIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mid dle Mark of Brandenburg: 20 miles SSW. Berlin, and 10 SSE. Potzda

TREBBIO ANTICO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino: miles ENE. Urbino.

TREBEJO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 46 miles Civdad Rodrigo.

TREBENTSCHIKOV, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government Caucaſus, on the Ural: 64 miles N. Guriev.

TREBERK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, a duchy of Anhalt Cothen: 4 miles N. Cothen.

TREBES, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: 2 leagues E. Carcaſſonne.

TREBIA, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po, 2 miles W. Piacenza

TREBIGNO, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia; the ſee of a biſhop: 60 miles S. Moſtar, and 10 NE. Raguſa.

TREBINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 5 miles SSW. Turſi.

TREBISACCIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 10 miles NE. Caſſano.

TREBISOND, or *Taraboſan*, a city of Aſiatic Turkey, with a harbour, on the Black Sea; founded by a Greek colony of Sinope, deſcended from the Mileſians. From the Romans it was taken by the Scythians, or Tartars, in the time of Valerian. The Greek emperors became afterwards maſters of Trebiſond, and erected it into a principality; Alexis Comnenes took poſſeſſion of it in the year 1204. When the French and Venetians made themſelves maſters of Conſtantinople, this principality, or, as it is ſometimes called, empire, continued till the year 1462, when it was taken by Mahomet II. who carried David Commenes and all his family priſoners to Conſtantinople, where they were moſtly put to death. The town of Trebiſond is built on the ſea ſide, at the foot of a little hill, pretty ſteep; its walls are almoſt ſquare, high embattled, and though they are not of the firſt ages, yet it is very probable they ſtand upon the foundations of the ancient incloſure, which got this town the name of Trapezium. The preſent walls are built of the ruins of the ancient edifices, as appears by old pieces of marble ſet in ſeveral parts, and whoſe inſcriptions are not legible, becauſe they are too high. The town is large, and not well peopled; there are more woods and gardens in it than houſes; and thoſe houſes that are there, though well built, are but one ſtory high. The caſtle, which is pretty large, but very much neglected, is ſituated upon a flat rock, and its ditches are cut in the rock. The inſcription that is on the gate of this caſtle, the arch whereof is a ſemi-circle, ſhows that the emperor Juſtinian repaired the edifices of the town. The port of Trebiſond, called *Platana*, is to the eaſt of the town. The emperor Adrian cauſed it to be repaired, as we are informed by Arrian. This port is now proper for nothing but ſaiques. The mole, which the Genoeſe are ſaid to have built there, is almoſt deſtroyed, and the Turks give themſelves very little trouble about repairing ſuch works: 150 miles NNE. Sivas, and 220 ENE. Erivan. *Lat.* 41. N.

TREBITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 3 miles NNW. Schmiedelberg.

TREBITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau, with conſiderable manufactures of cloth, iron, glaſs, &c.: 8 miles S. Meteriſck.

TREBLIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 10 miles SW. Leitmeritz.

TREBNITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 12 miles N. Breſlaw, and 13 W. Oels.

TREBNIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 6 miles SW. Leitmeritz.

TREBSCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Croſſen: 6 miles SE. Zulichau.

TREBSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: 3 miles N. Grimma, and 14 E. Leipſic.

TREBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: 10 miles W. Darmſtadt, and 8 SE. Mentz.

TREBUXENA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville: 4 leagues from Xeres de la Frontera.

TRECASE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 5 miles ENE. Aleſſano.

TREE, an iſland in the Bay of Bengal, near the coaſt of Ava. *Long.* 94. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 12. N.

TREFFEN, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, 6 miles below Villach, in Carinthia.

TREFFORT, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg-en-Breſſe: 2½ leagues NE. Bourg en Breſſe, and 4 NW. Mantua. *Long.* 23. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 17. N.

TREFFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichfeld: 10 miles WSW. Muhlhauſen, and 32 W. Erfurt.

TREFFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rhinfels, ſituated on a hill near the Warra. This eſtate had formerly lords of its own, who bore the ſame name; but Herman von Treffurt committing violences of all kinds, the neighbouring country, the princes of Mentz, Saxony, and Heſſe, ſent a body of forces, in conjunction, againſt the town; ever ſince which it has belonged to thoſe three princes, who have each their particular ſtreets and officers in it: 36 miles ESE. Caſſel, and 35 SSE. Gottingen. *Long.* 27. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

TREFUMEL, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dinan: 2 leagues S. Dinan, and 7 ESE. Lamballe.

TREGANNON, a town of South Wales, in the county of Cardigan, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 15 miles SSE. Aberiſtwith, and 197 W. London.

TREGIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 5 miles ESE. Bittetto.

TREGONY, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the river Fale, navigable for barges from Falmouth. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 7 miles E. Truro, and 256 WSW. London.

TREGUIER, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lannion, on a river of the ſame name ſituated on a peninſula, near the Engliſh Channel; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop: 3 leagues NE. Lannion. *Long.* 14. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

TREGUIER, a river of France, which runs into the Engliſh Channel, 2 leagues N. from Treguier.

TREGNAC, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzerches: 5½ leagues N. Tulle, and 4 NE. Uzerches.

TRIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Fargeau: 3 leagues SE. St. Fargeau.

TREISZ, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Moſelle: 19 miles SW. Coblentz, and 6 E. Cocheim.

TRELAWNY, a town of the iſland of Jamaica: 60 miles NW. Kingſton. *Long.* 77. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 21. N.

*Trelazé*, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angers: 1 league ESE. Angers, and 5 WSW. Baugé.

TRELON, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aveſnes: 3 leagues SE. Aveſnes.

TRELOU, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, on the Marne: 3 leagues E. Château Thierry.

TREMBLADE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marennes: 1 league S. Marennes, and 7 W. Saintes.

TREMBLAY LE VICOMTE (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dreux: 2½ leagues S. Dreux, and 3½ NW. Chartres.

TREMECEN, or *Tlemſam*, a city of Africa, and capital of the weſtern diviſion or province of Algiers, which is governed by a bey or viceroy; ſituated on a riſing ground, below ſome rocky precipices, from which iſſue a number of ſprings. In the weſt part of the city is a large ſquare baſon, of Mooriſh workmanſhip, 200 yards long, and about half as broad. The inhabitants entertain a tradition, that formerly the kings of Tremecen took here the diverſion of the water, whilſt their ſubjects were taught the art of rowing and navigation. But the water of the fountain being eaſily turned off from its ordinary courſe, this baſon might have been rather deſigning for a reſervoir, in caſe of a ſiege: not to mention the conſtant uſe of it at other times, in preſerving a quantity of water, ſufficient to refreſh the beautiful gardens and plantations, that lie below it. Moſt of the walls of Tremecen have been built, or rather moulded in frames, a method of building uſed by the Africans and Spaniards. The mortar of which they conſiſt, is made up of ſand, lime, and gravel; which, by being at firſt well tempered and wrought together, has attained a ſtrength and ſolidity, not inferior to ſtone. The ſeveral ſtages and removes of theſe frames, are ſtill obſervable, ſome of which are at leaſt 100 yards in length, and two yards in height and thickneſs, whereby may be eſtimated the immenſe quantity of this compoſt, that was made uſe of at one time. About the year 1670, Haſſan, then dey of Algiers, laid moſt of this city in ruins, as a puniſhment for the diſaffection of the inhabitants; ſo that there is not remaining above one-ſixth part of the old Tremecen, which, when entire, might have been four miles in circuit. Among the eaſtern part of theſe ruins, we meet with ſeveral ſhafts of pillars, and other fragments, of Roman antiquities; and in the walls of a moſque, made out of theſe old materials, we have a number of altars, dedicated to the *dii manes*: 50 miles SW. Oran, and 200 SW. Algiers. *Long.* 0. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 1. N.

TREMITI, three ſmall iſlands in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Naples; they are called *Capraria*, *St. Domino*, and *Tremiti*, or *St. Nicolo*. *Long.* 33. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 10. N.

TREMOILLE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmorillon: 2 leagues E. Montmorillon, and 11 ESE. Poitiers. *Long.* 18. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat* 46. 28. N.

TREMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: 1 league ENE. Vihiers.

TREMOREL, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Broons: 2½ leagues S. Broons, and 6 E. Loudeac.

TREMP, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the Noguera Palareſa: 20 miles N. Balaguer.

**TREMSBUTTEL**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 20 miles NE. Hamburg, and 10 WSW. Lubeck.

**TRENCHE'S ISLAND**, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of South Carolina: 25 miles in circumference. *Long*. 80. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 32. 13. N.

**TRENCSIN**, a town and caſtle of Hungary, near the river Waag: 20 miles NNW. Topoltzan.

TRENT, a city and biſhop's ſee of Germany in the county of Tyrol, ſituated in a vally on the Adige, or Etſch, memorable for a grand council held here, from 1545 to 1563. The biſhop is ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Goritz. It contains no ſtreets exactly regular, and the houſes are in general old. The palace is large, but in the antique ſtyle. Beſides the cathedral, there are three pariſh churches, a college, and ſome convents: 55 miles N. Mantua, and 65 NW. Venice. *Long*. 28. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. N.—On the 5th of September, 1796, this city was taken by the French.

TRENT, a princely biſhopric of Germany, ſituated in the Tyroleſe, in which this ancient biſhopric was gradually increaſed, by the liberality of the ancient Roman emperors. On the arrival of the houſe of Auſtria to the county of Tyrol, it reinſtated the biſhopric in whatever it had loſt in the preceding times; whence alſo biſhop Albrecht, in the year 1365, gave a brief to Albrecht and Leopold, dukes of Auſtria, in which, as counts of Tyrol, he acknowledged them to be hereditary vogts of his church, and, on the other hand, promiſed them his aſſiſtance. Such ſtipulations were alſo made under the emperors Frederick IV. Maximilian I. and Ferdinand I. In the year 1511, it was ſtipulated between the archhouſe of Auſtria and the biſhop of Trent, that the biſhop ſhould appear at the diet of Tyrol, and at other meetings, by deputies, and conſult concerning the welfare and ſecurity of the country; and alſo that, for this end, it ſhould contribute its ſhare of the taxes and impoſts raiſed on it; but that the houſe of Auſtria, as ſovereign of Tyrol, ſhould, on occaſion of extraordinary taxes laid by the emperor, anſwer for the biſhopric, Brixen excepted; which ſtipulation was ratified in the receſs of the empire, at Augſburg, in the year 1548. But, though the biſhop of Trent is thus held by the archducal houſe of Auſtria, as a land-ſtate, yet he enjoys, as an immediate prince of the empire, both a ſeat and voice at the diets, in the college of princes of the empire, and likewiſe actually ſends deputies to the diet of the empire. This prelate is alſo a ſtate of the circle of Auſtria. As a biſhop, he is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Goritz.

TRENT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and iſland of Rugen: 11 miles NW. Bergen.

TRENT, a river of England, which riſes in the north-weſt part of Staffordſhire, on the borders of Cheſhire, about ſix miles ſouth-weſt from Leek: taking a ſouth-eaſt direction, it croſſes the county to the borders of Leiceſterſhire and Derbyſhire; it then takes a north-eaſt direction, and croſſes the county of Derby and Nottingham to Newark, from whence its direction becomes nearly due ſouth, till after paſſing a ſmall part in the north of Lincolnſhire, it joins the Ouſe, and the two ſtreams form the Humber. Canals are made or making, to open a communication between this river and various parts of the kingdom, viz. from the mouth of the Idle, below Gainſborough, to Redford and Cheſterfield; to Lincoln, and from thence to Tatterſall, Horncaſtle, Seaford, Boſton, and the ſea; from near Nottingham to Cromford and Winſter; from the mouth of the Derwent, one branch through the county of Derby, Stafford, and Cheſhire, to the Merſey, which is joined with another branch to Coventry and to Braunſton, where it meets with the canal from Brentford; other branches join the Thames at Lechlade, the Avon at Warwick, the Severn at Worceſter, and many others. The Trent is of itſelf navigable, from Burton in Staffordſhire.

TRENT, a river of Canada, which runs from Rice Lake to lake Ontario.

TRENT, a river of the United States of America, in North Carolina, which runs into the Neuſe, at Newbern.

TRENTON, a town of the United States of America, in New York, on the eaſt ſide of the Delaware. At this place the Americans obtained a victory over the Britiſh troops, on the 25th of December, 1776: 24 miles NNE. Philadelphia. *Long*. 74. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 40. 13. N.

TREOGAN, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſtrenen: 3 leagues WSW. Roſtrenen, and 2 S. Carhaix.

TREOGAT, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont-Croix: 3 leagues SW. Quimper, and 3 SE. Pont-Croix.

TREPASSER'S BAY, a bay, on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long*. 53. W. Greenwich *Lat*. 46. 50. N.

TREPEIA, a town of Servia: 5 miles NE. Novibaſar.

TREPORT, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, ſituated on the Engliſh Channel, at the mouth of the Breſſe. This place is the harbour for the town of Eu: from which it is diſtant about half a league.

TREPT LE GRAND, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin: 7 leagues E. Lyons.

**TREPTOW**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: 50 miles S. Stralſund, and 50 WNW. Old Stettin. *Long*. 30. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 39. N.

TREPTOW ON THE REGA, or *New Treptow*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania, on the river Rega, which is here made navigable: 16 miles NE. Cammin, and 11 SW. Colberg. *Long*. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 1. N.

TREPUZZI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 22 miles WNW. Lecce.

TRERO, a river of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, which runs into the Garigliano, near Iſoletta, on the borders of Lavora.

TRESANTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 13 miles S. Manfredonia.

TRESBES, a town of France, in the department of the Audé, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carcaſſone, near the Aude River: 1 league E. Carcaſſone, and 3½ WSW. Azille. *Long*. 20. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 13. N.

TRESCAU, or *St. Nicholas*, one of the Scilly Iſlands. *Long*. 6. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. N.

TRESHANISH ISLANDS, a range of four ſmall iſlands, among the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, between Mull and Coll. They lie in a line, nearly from north to ſouth. They are ſmall, but the ſoil is reckoned generally fertile.

TRESNEL, a town of France, in the department of the Aube: 1 league from Pont ſur Seine.

TRESNEL, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Calais: 2½ leagues W. St. Calais, and 5½ WSW. Le Mans.

TRESTIANA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 24 miles SE. Jaſſy.

TRETS, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix: 4 leagues ESE. Aix, and 6½ NE. Marſeilles.

TREVANNION'S ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Egmont Iſland, or New Guernſey, in a bay called *Trevannion's Lagoon*. *Long*. 163. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 10. 43. S.

TREUCHTLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marggraviate of Anſpach, on the Altmuhl: 28 miles SSE. Anſpach.

TREUEN, or *Dreyen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 9 miles ENE. Plauen, and 4 WNW. Auerbach.

TREUENBRIETZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg. This town was ſurrounded with walls in the year 1296. It was at firſt ſimply called *Brietzen*, but for its fidelity to the marggrave Louis the Roman, was honoured with the epithet of Treuen, or faithful. In the year 1641, this town was laid waſte by the Swedes: 20 miles S. Brandenburg, and 34 SW. Berlin. *Long*. 30. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 8. N.

TREVES, an archbiſhopric and electorate of Germany, bounded on the north by the electorate of Cologn, on the eaſt by the eſtates of the elector-palatine, and of the houſe of Naſſau, on the ſouth by France, and on the weſt by the duchy of Luxemburg; about eighty miles in length, but of very uncertain breadth. The country is in general mountainous and woody, containing, indeed, good paſturage for cattle, and in many places alſo fruitful arable land, but yet ſtands in need of the importation of corn; on the contrary, the growth of wine on the Moſel is very conſiderable, with plenty of game. There are likewiſe mineral ſprings, and mines of coal, calamy, iron, copper, lead, tin, ſilver, and gold. The electoral ſubjects are Roman Catholics, but in ſome other places which the elector of Treves is poſſeſſed of in common with other houſes, there are likewiſe proteſtants. The ancient Treviri, from whom the principal town here, and the country alſo, has its name, were, till the fourth century, ſubject to the Romans, and afterwards to the Franks. In the diviſions which the ſons and poſterity of the emperor Louis I. had made, this country was added, in the year 855, to the kingdom of Lorrain, and in 870, fell to the ſhare of Louis, the German king, ever ſince which time it has continued annexed to Germany. The origin of the biſhopric of Treves is ſought after by ſome in the firſt, but by others in the third century; and ſtill more uncertain is it who, of all the biſhops of Treves, was firſt raiſed to the dignity of an archbiſhop. The church of Treves, however, is held to be the moſt ancient in Germany. An archbiſhop of Treves is elected by the chapter there, and ſwears to a capitulation propoſed by them. The pope confirms ſuch elections in the uſual manner, empowering one of the new elected biſhops, allotted for that purpoſe, to conſecrate him. The archbiſhop of Treves is in rank the ſecond ſpiritual elector. At the election of an emperor, he delivers the formula of the election-oath to the elector of Mentz, to be ſworn to by him. At the election of an emperor, he has alſo the firſt voice. As elector, the archbiſhop of Treves enjoys both ſeat and voice in the electoral council at the diets of the empire. The Imperial matricular evaluation of the elector of Treves is twenty-ſix horſe and two-thirds, and 122 foot two-thirds, or 806 florins forty kruitzers. As archbiſhop of Treves, he is to be conſidered as a ſtate of the electoral Rheniſh circle, and obtains therein the ſecond place; namely, that after the elector of Mentz. By virtue of the peace of Weſtphalia, he has the right of preſenting two Roman Catholic aſſeſſors of the chamber judicatory; but the number of theſe aſſeſſors being reduced in the year 1719, to one-half, he nominates only one, who is the ſecond in order among all the aſſeſſors. Towards the maintenance of the chamber judicatory, he pays to each term, on account of this archbiſhopric, 811 rix-dollars fifty-eight kruitzers and a half. The ſuffragans of the archbiſhop of Treves were the biſhops of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. The chapter of Treves conſiſts of 40 canons, among whom are 16 capitulars, and 24 domicelli. All theſe canons muſt at leaſt be deſcended of ancient noble families, and have it in their power to exhibit ſixteen anceſtors capable of being admitted to tournaments. The archbiſhopric has regular troops, and a land militia. The former of theſe conſiſt, in times of peace and ordinarily, only of the circle troops, which the elector of Treves is bound to maintain, and which amount to between 1100 and 1200 men. The elector alſo keeps up a life-guard of forty perſons.

TREVES, or *Triers*, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital town of the archbiſhopric, lying between two mountains on the Moſel, over which it has a ſtone bridge. This town is very old, but its age reaches by no means ſo far back as it is uſually fixed at. Long, however, before the birth of Chriſt, Treves was a town of note of the Treviri. Afterwards, the ancient Roman emperors had a reſidence here; and it is alſo the head town of the firſt Belgium, and ſo early as the days of Conſtantine the Great, was the capital of all Gaul. In the year 410, it was twice laid waſte, as alſo again in 411, and 415. About the year 458, from the Romans it fell under the power of the Franks. Under the Auſtraſian monarchs, a royal court had its ſeat here; in which, as well under the Frankiſh kings, as alſo for a long time after, reſided pfalzgraves. The archiepiſcopal court, or palace, near the cathedral church, was rebuilt by the elector Francis George. The cathedral church of St. Peter here ſtands on a hill, being a large building. Excluſive of this church, there are likewiſe here three collegiate and five pariſh churches, together with three colleges, and thirteen monaſteries and nunneries, as alſo a houſe of the Teutonic order, and a manſion belonging to that of St. John. For the eſtabliſhment of the univerſity here, papal privileges were iſſued ſo early as the year 1454, but theſe were brought duly to bear only in 1472, in 1535 renewed, and in 1722 improved. This town, according to the common opinion, was formerly Imperial, and had a particular matricular evaluation of its own; but by a ſentence of the electors pitched upon for the deciſion of this matter, in conjunction with the Imperial aulic counſellors, nominated by the emperor, it was declared to be ſubject to the ſuperiority of the elector of Treves, which was alſo immediately after effectually exerciſed by him over it. In the beginning of Auguſt, 1794, the French republicans entered the city, which had been haſtily evacuated by the German troops. The magiſtrates met them in their robes at the gates, with the keys, congratulated them on their ſucceſs, and declared they were glad to receive them. The good conduct of this army deſerves commendation; and an Engliſh writer, ſpeaking of it, obſerves, They had no ſooner entered Treves than they eſtabliſhed a municipality; they broke in upon no property whatever, and left the different corporations, and all civil and religious inſtitutions as they found them: 68 miles SSW. Cologn, and 74 W. Mentz. *Long.* 23. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 56. N.

TREVES, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Vigan: 4 leagues E. le Vigan.

TREVI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto: 3 miles N. Spoleto.

TREVI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, anciently the ſee of a biſhop, erected about the year 1000, but in the year 1260, united to Anagni: 32 miles E. Rome.

TREVICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento: 14 miles N. Conza.

*Trevières*, a town of France, ~~in the~~ department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bayeux: 4 leagues E. Carentan, and 2½ W. Bayeux.

TREVIGIO, or *Treviſo*, a city of Italy, and capital of the Treviſan, ſituated at the conflux of the Sile and the Piaveſella, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Udina. An univerſity was founded here, and afterwards removed to Padua. It contains 17 churches, and 19 convents. Totila, king of the Goths, was a native of this town: 15 miles NNW. Venice, and 70 NE. Mantua.

TREVIGLIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 17 miles ENE. Milan.

TREVIGNO, a town of Spain, in the province of Alava: 4 leagues SW. Vittoria.

TREVISAN, or *Trevigiano*, a province of Italy, bounded on the north by the Belluneſe, on the north-eaſt by Friuli, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Gulf of Venice, on the ſouth-weſt by the Paduan, and on the weſt by the Vicentin: about 24 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The whole country is exceedingly fertile, and appears like a continued garden. It became ſubject to the Venetians in the latter end of the 14th century.

TREVOIL, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 10 miles NW. Chambery.

TREVOSE HEAD, a cape of England, on the north-weſt coaſt of Cornwall: 5 miles SW. from the mouth of the river Alan or Camel.

TREVOUX, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ain, on the Saône. Before the revolution, the capital of the principality of Dombs, and reſidence of a governor, a parliament, &c. It is but ſmall, having ſuffered much in the wars between the dukes of Bourbon and Savoy, particularly in the year 1431: 3½ leagues N. Lyons, and 8 SW. Bourg-en-Breſſe. *Long.* 22. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 57. N.

TREWARDRETH BAY, a bay in the Engliſh Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of Cornwall: 3 miles W. Fowey. *Long.* 4. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

TREYA, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick: 9 miles W. Sleſwick.

TREYSA, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe. In the year 1646, this town was burned down by the Imperialiſts: 26 miles S. Caſſel, and 14 ENE. Marpurg. *Long.* 26. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

TREZZO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Adda: 17 miles NE. Milan.

TRIANGLE ISLAND, an iſland of South America, in the mouth of the Oronoko, where the French ſettled a factory in the year 1765.

TRIANGLE ISLAND, one of the ſmaller Bahama iſlands, ſo called.

TRIANGLES, a dangerous ſhoal in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the north coaſt of the Pracel, or Praſil.

TRIAUCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: 2½ leagues S. Clermont en Argonne, and 4 N. Bar le Duc.

TRIAZEVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 88 miles NNW. Upha.

TRIAZNUCHA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 140 miles E. Orenburg.

TRIBALE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Caune: 2 leagues WNW. La Caune.

TRIBAN, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: 10 miles W. Muglitz.

TRIBENSEE, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles N. Tulln, and 9 S. Sonneberg.

TRIBERG, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, in the Briſgau: 15 miles NE. Friburg, and 15 S. Freudenſtadt. *Long.* 25. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 9. N.

TRIBERL (*Bohmiſch*), a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 4 miles ENE. Leutmiſchl.

TRIBSEES, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania. This town is reckoned a paſs to Mecklenburg: 22 miles SW. Stralſund, and 22 E. Roſtock.

TRIBSTADT, or *Tripſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts. On the 14th of July, 1794, the French made an attack upon Tripſtadt; they drove in the out-poſt, but the enemy were ſtrongly entrenched upon ſteep and ſhelving mountains. Here therefore the conteſt was ſharp and bloody. The French took ſix field-pieces, and two howitzers: they loſt on their part 300 men; and general Moreau ſays, that the loſs of the enemy, many of whom were cut to pieces in their flight, was very great indeed: 18 miles NW. Landau, and 16 ENE. Deux Ponts.

TRICALA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 50 miles ENE. Saloniki.

TRICALA, a town of European Turkey, in Theſſaly: 21 miles S. Lariſſa.

TRICARICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Acerenza: 13 miles SE. Acerenza, and 21 SW. Matera.

TRICETO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 14 miles ESE. Scalea.

TRICKUT, one of the Nicobar iſlands. *Long.* 94. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 3. N.

TRICOLORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 32 miles W. Pondicherry, and 56 S. Arcot.

TRICOT, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breteuil: 4½ leagues NW. Compiegne.

TRICUTO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, 10 miles E. Roſſano, in the province of Calabria Citra.

TRIE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tarbe: 4½ leagues ENE. Tarbe, and 5 N. La Barthe de Neſte.

*Trie le Château*, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont : 1 league WNW. Chaumont.

TRIEBEL, a town of Luſatia : 12 miles W. Soraw, and 44 miles N. Francfort on the Oder.

TRIEBEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the the Vogtland : 3 miles SSW. Oelſnitz.

TRIEBSCHEBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Meiſſen.

TRIEL, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Germain : 2 leagues N. St. Germain.

TRIENAGH, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal. *Long.* 8. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

TRIERTY LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Donegal : 7 miles SSE. Donegal.

TRIESDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marggraviate of Anſpach : 5 miles SSE. Anſpach.

TRIESTE, a ſea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Carniola, ſituated in the Adriatic, at the north-eaſt part of what is called *The Gulf of Trieſte*. The houſes here ſtand on the aſcent of a mountain, extending themſelves quite to the ſea, and on the top of the mountain is a caſtle. The harbour conſiſts of the inner and outer. The empreſs queen, Maria Thereſa, has cauſed it to be conſiderably improved and fortified, and alſo declared it a free port, imparting thereto all the requiſite immunities and privileges, whence all ſorts of wares, both by water and land, in and out of the time of fairs, may be imported here, free from any duties and taxes ; but from this immunity, iron, ſteel, copper, quickſilver, ſalt, gunpowder, mirrors, and cryſtal, are excepted. By theſe means many ſhips and veſſels are induced to arrive there, which at this place unlade their goods, and take others on board, which are conveyed from hence by land-carriage out of the hereditary lands belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, and alſo out of Germany. A wall fortified with a baſtion, ſerves as well for the defence of the harbour againſt an enemy, as for ſcreening it againſt the wind, and alſo for the ſecurity of the ſhipping. On the north-weſt ſide of the town, where formerly were ſalt-pits, a beautiful ſuburb has been erected, and thereby the bad air, which formerly aroſe from theſe ſalt-pits, meliorated : but ſtill at the time of flood, which often riſes here four or five feet in height, a ſtench is perceived, the ſea at this place having a boggy ground. The water alſo of a freſh ſpring has been conducted by pipes from the diſtance of two Italian miles to this town. Theſe and other improvements, and good regulations, have in view the increaſe of the trade of the place. Trieſte is likewiſe the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Goritz, and bears the title of the count of Trieſte. In its cathedral too, are twelve canons. The ſovereign captain, who governs the town and its territories, reſides in the caſtle. Lotharius, king of Italy, made a donation of this town and circumjacent country, together with the right of mintage, to John, at that time biſhop of the place ; but biſhop John II. diſpoſed of the juriſdiction over it to the community of Trieſte for 500 marks. Afterwards it was incorporated with the duchy of Carniola, but again diſmembered : 174 miles SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.—On the 25th of March, 1797, this city was taken by the French.

TRIESTY MOUNTAINS, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo : 21 miles W. Killala.

TRIFEL'S CASTLE, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts, where Richard I. king of England, was kept a priſoner : 1 mile SE. Anweiler.

TRIGNO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic : 12 miles NW. Termola.

TRIGUEROS, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville : 8 miles NNE. Moguer.

TRIM, the ſhire-town of the county of Meath, in Ireland, on the river Boyne, 20 miles SW. Drogheda. Here is the ruins of an ancient caſtle, formerly the reſidence of king John ; a barrack for a troop of horſe, and a charter-ſchool for 40 children. The town is governed by a ſovereign, recorder, and town-clerk ; it formerly was walled, and a place of great ſtrength. The ſteeple of the abbey, called the yellow ſteeple, was a lofty handſome ſquare tower ; it held out for a long time as a garriſon againſt Cromwell, who demoliſhed one half of it with his cannon ; the moſt of the other half ſtill remains. The inhabitants are noted for making a particular kind of cakes, called *Trim cakes* : 23 miles NW. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 32. N.

TRIMBERG, or *Trimperg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg : 20 miles E. Schweinfurt.

TRINCOLI, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the eaſt coaſt : 84 miles ESE. Candi.

TRINDELEN, a rock in the Scaggerac, about equal diſtances between the coaſt of North Jutland, and the coaſt of Norway : 7 miles NNE. from the iſland of Leſſoe. *Long.* 11. 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 27. N.

TRING, a town of England, in the county of Herts, on the borders Buckinghamſhire, near the Braunſton canal, with a weekly market Friday : 7 miles E. Ayleſbury, and 31 NW. London.

TRINGENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Dillenburg : 6 miles E. Dillenburg.

TRINIDAD, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Grenada : 20 miles NW. Santa Fè.

TRINIDAD, an iſland near the coaſt of South America, about thirty leagues long, and from two to ten broad. The climate is ſaid to be unwholeſome ; the iſland being very often covered with thick fogs. The quality of its ſoil is variouſly reported ; however ſir Walter Raleigh, who was there ſome time in the year 1593, and examined the iſland, gives an account, that the northern part of it is high land ; but that its ſoil is good, proper for planting of ſugar-canes, tobacco, &c. Here are ſeveral ſorts of animals, plenty of wild hogs, fiſh, fowl, and fruit. It alſo produces maize, caſſava, and other roots, and in general all that is commonly found in America. The Spaniards owned to ſir Walter, that they found gold in the rivers of this iſland, but nothing in compariſon of what the main land produces. The natives called this iſland *Cairi* ; but they themſelves had different names, according to the different parts of the iſland where they dwelt. *Long.* 60. 6. to 61. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 48. to 10. 42. N.

TRINIDAD *(La)*, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and province of Moxes.

TRINIDAD (*La*), a ſea-port town of the iſland of Cuba, ſituated in a bay on the ſouth coaſt : 140 miles SE. Havanna, and 295 WNW. St. Jago. *Long.* 80. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 56. N.

TRINIDAD (*La*), or *Sonſonate*, a ſea-port town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guatimala : 115 miles SE. Guatimala. *Long.* 95. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

TRINIDAD (*La*), a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Veragua, on a river which runs into the Gulf of Mexico : 6 leagues SE. La Conception.

TRINIDAD (*La*), a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Nicaragua, on the eaſt coaſt of the lake of Nicaragua. *Long.* 88. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 42. N.

*Trinité* (*La*), a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont : 4 miles SW. Bene, and 10 SE. Savigliano.

*Trinité* (*La*), a name given to two iſlands, and a rock in the South Atlantic Ocean, uninhabited and little known. *Long.* 22. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 30. S.

*Trinité* (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joſſelin : 5 leagues E. Pontivy, and 3 N. Joſſelin.

TRINITY BAY, a large but not a very deep bay of the South Pacific Ocean, on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, between Cape Grafton and Cape Tribulation.

TRINITY BAY, a large bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. N.

TRINITY, or *La Trinité*, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Martinico; the harbour is formed on the ſouth-eaſt ſide by the point Caravelle, which is two leagues in length ; and on the other ſide by a very high hill, about 350 or 400 paces in length, which only joins to the main land by an iſthmus not above 200 feet broad. The eaſt ſide, oppoſite to the bottom of this bay, is ſtopped up by a chain of rocks, which appear level with the water when the ebb-tide is ſpent. The town here is a very thriving place, being the reſidence of ſeveral merchants, as well as of the lieutenant-governor of the Cabes-terre ; and much frequented by ſhipping, eſpecially from Nantes ; the cargoes of which are ſure here to meet with a quick ſale, the people, who are very numerous in the adjacent parts, chooſing rather to buy what they want near at hand, than to ſend for it from the Baſſeterre. Beſides, during the hurricane ſeaſon, ſhips have a ſafe ſtation in this port. Another advantage they have here, is, that when they ſet out for Europe, they are to the windward of all the iſlands, and ſave above 300 leagues in their paſſage, which they would find by the way of St. Domingo, or Porto Rico. *Long.* 61. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 53. N.

TRINITY INLET, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America : 30 miles S. Queen Charlotte's Sound.

TRINKAMALY, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Ceylon, on the eaſt coaſt, with one of the beſt and ſafeſt harbours in the iſland, ſituated in a bay, capable of containing a thouſand veſſels, where they may winter, careen, and refit with the greateſt ſafety. The fortreſs, built by the Dutch, has four baſtions, well ſupplied with artillery, ſituated on a peninſula, and defends the harbour : 70 miles NE. Candy. *Long.* 81. 24 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 33. N.—This town was taken by the Britiſh troops, on the 26th of Auguſt, 1795.

TRINO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, ſituated in a marſhy ſoil : the country near produces great quantities of corn, rice, and cheeſe, by ſome ſuppoſed, equal to thoſe of Piacenza or Parma. The fortifications are for the moſt part demoliſhed. It was three times beſieged and taken, in the 17th century, and ceded to the duke of Savoy in 1631, by the peace of Cheraſco. It has one collegiate, and ſeveral pariſh churches, and religious houſes: 10 miles SSW. Vercelli, and 8 W. Caſal.—In the year 1704, this town was taken by the French.

TRINOMALY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, near which the troops of Hyder Ally were defeated by the Britiſh, under colonel Smith, in the year 1768, with the loſs of the greateſt part of their artillery: 45 miles SSW. Arcot, and 52 WNW. Pondicherry.

TRIOLA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 18 miles NE. Vintimiglia.

TRIOND, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 12 miles WNW. Aleſſio.

TRIONTO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento: 10 miles E. Roſſano.

TRIONTO, a cape of Italy, on the coaſt of Calabria Citra, in the Gulf of Tarento, at the mouth of the river Trionto. *Long.* 34. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 46. N.

TRIPALL, or *Trippall*, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the South Tyne: 7 miles W. Hexham.

TRIPANTY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, with a celebrated pagoda: 160 miles S. Tripetty.

TRIPATORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 20 miles NE. Madura, and 48 SW. Tanjore.

TRIPATORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 110 miles E. Seringapatam, and 37 NW. Trinomaly.

TRIPETTY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, where was a celebrated pagoda, reſorted to by vaſt crowds of pilgrims from all parts of Hindooſtan: 49 miles SSW. Nellore, and 68 NW. Madras.

TRIPI, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: 8 miles S. Pati.

TRIPOLDA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 16 miles S. Benevento.

TRIPOLI, a country of Africa, which, though tributary to the grand ſignior, is called a kingdom; bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, on the eaſt by Barca, or, conſidering Barca as a province of Tripoli, by Egypt; on the ſouth by the Atlas mountain, and on the weſt by Tunis and Biledulgerid; about 600 miles from eaſt to weſt. The breadth, from north to ſouth, is various, from 120 to 250. It has formerly been divided into ſeven provinces, or with Barca, eight; but is generally diſtinguiſhed into Maritime and Inland; the inhabitants of the former chiefly live upon commerce and piracy; the latter for the moſt part on plunder and robbery. Each diviſion hath ſome cities and towns, beſides a number of villages, which lie ſcattered chiefly through the latter; moſt of them very poor, and thinly inhabited; the country being almoſt every where ſandy and barren; as for cities and towns, there are few of conſequence, the greater part being either wholly depopulated and gone to ruins, or only inhabited by a few fiſhermen, lime-burners, pot-aſh makers, and here and there ſome few labourers: the chief part reduced to the loweſt degree of miſery and wretchedneſs, through the cruel exactions of the government, or the frequent depredations of the Arabs. What hath contributed moſt to the ruin of all theſe maritime towns, is their neighbourhood to the iſland of Malta, which lying conveniently over againſt thoſe coaſts, hath enabled the knights of it to have a more conſtant watch over them, and ſuppreſs their corſairs; ſo that they have been obliged to take to fiſhing, and cultivating as much land about thoſe ruinated places, as will juſt afford them a miſerable ſubſiſtence. The government, religion, laws, and cuſtoms, of this kingdom are in a great meaſure the ſame with thoſe of Algiers and Tunis. Only with reſpect to the firſt of theſe articles, it will not be amiſs to obſerve, that the beys of Tripoli are not mere titular vaſſals to the Porte, but really under ſubjection and tribute. This joined to the other exigencies of the regency, the avarice of the Turkiſh baſhas ſent hither from Conſtantinople, and the general decay of commerce, obliges them to load the ſubjects with ſuch heavy taxes and extortions, as hath reduced the greateſt part of the kingdom to the loweſt degree of indigence and miſery. The revenues ariſe chiefly from their corſairs, which are nevertheleſs but few, ſeldom exceeding ſeven or eight, and of theſe one only can properly be ſtyled a ſhip, the reſt are ſmall gallies, poorly manned and equipped. The next is the duty on imports and exports; the tax on the Jews, who are here very numerous; on the natives, who, though ever ſo poor, muſt yet pay part of the product of their ground, or manufactures; and laſtly on the country Moors and Arabs, among whom the bey ſends his flying camp of janiſſaries to levy it; for theſe laſt, as well as the Moors, are kept ſo poor by thoſe heavy taxes, that nothing but force, and ſometimes exemplary ſeverity, can extort it from them. As their commerce is greatly dwindled of late, and the exigencies of their government increaſe by their being tributary to the Porte, ſo they are forced to exact greater taxes from the ſubjects to ſupply them, though they are in continual apprehenſion of their putting themſelves ſome time or other under the protection of ſome Chriſtian power, to alleviate their miſery. And, indeed, there is hardly any other tye but that of religion, could have prevented their taking this ſtep long ago, in ſpite of the vigilance of the regency. However the bey, by means of his protection from the Porte, makes ſhift to keep up a kind of deſpotic power, as he is beſides, generaliſſimo of all the forces. By appointing proper officers to act in all capacities under him, he hath alſo made himſelf ſo abſolute over the douwan, that it is now kept only as a matter of form, they have nothing to do but to approve and ratify whatever he pleaſes to lay before them; neither doth the Porte, or its baſhaw concern themſelves in the government, provided he doth but punctually pay his tribute to the one, and ſatisfy the avarice of the other. As for their commerce, it chiefly conſiſts in ſlaves, either ſuch as are taken by their corſairs, or ſuch as they traffic for with their neighbours; the greateſt part of both they ſend into Turkey, where they can diſpoſe of them to the beſt advantage. The next branch is that of aſhes, which they buy from the Arabians, and ſell to the Europeans, to make glaſs and ſoap: the reſt of their traffic is not worth mentioning. One circumſtance in the conduct of this regency deſerves notice: they are more ſcrupulous obſervers of their treaties with other nations than any of their neighbours; which punctuality, whether it proceeds from real probity, or a conſciouſneſs of their own weakneſs, is nevertheleſs of no ſmall advantage to navigation and commerce. This ſtate, as well as the reſt of Barbary, after being freed from the Roman yoke, paſſed ſucceſſively under the Vandals, Saracens, and the kings of Morocco, Fez, and Tunis; till weary of their ſlavery and oppreſſion, they reſolved to have a monarch of their own, whom they choſe from amongſt themſelves; and the new monarch governed them at firſt with great equity and moderation. Bucamen, king of Tunis, ſent a conſiderable army againſt him, but his general being poiſoned by the intrigues of ſome of the principal inhabitants, the army returned home without ſucceſs. The new king no ſooner ſaw himſelf out of danger, than he began to play the tyrant in his turn, to ſuch a degree, that the citizens conſpired againſt him, and he was murdered by his own brother-in-law. They choſe in his room one Abubacer, who had been formerly an officer under him, but had ſince retired, and turned marabout or hermit. This man was eaſily perſuaded to take the reins of government upon him; but had not reigned many months, before Ferdinand, king of Caſtile and Aragon, ſent thither Peter, count of Navarre, with a powerful fleet and army, which laid ſiege to the capital. Abubacer, who received private notice of this intended deſcent by ſome Genoeſe merchants, had taken all proper meaſures to make a vigorous defence. But neither the great number of his forces, nor the artillery which he had planted along ſhore, could prevent their landing and inveſting the place, whilſt the count proſecuted the ſiege. Finding himſelf unequal to ſo powerful an enemy, he ſurrendered on honourable terms, and was ſent with his wife, two ſons, and an uncle, to the emperor, Charles V. then at Palermo, who ſoon after reſtored him to his former dignity, on condition that he ſhould become his vaſſal and tributary. Abubacer rebuilt and repeopled the city, which he held in the emperor's name, till the knights of Rhodes were driven out of that iſland, and forced to retire into Syracuſe, when Charles was pleaſed to beſtow the iſland of Malta upon them, together with the city and caſtle of Tripoli. They ſent accordingly and took poſſeſſion of both, made one of their order governor, and put a garriſon into it of their own troops. They were ſcarcely ſettled in this new acquiſition, before Barbaroſſa made himſelf maſter of it, but it was ſoon after retaken by the emperor, and reſtored to them, who continued in poſſeſſion of it till the reign of Solyman, who, under pretence that it had been retaken during the truce, ſent thither a naval armament, conſiſting of about 110 royal gallies, and thirty other veſſels, under the command of Sinan baſhaw, who had under him the famed Solha Rais, ſurnamed Devil-driver, and the no leſs famous Dragut; and notwithſtanding every means of defence, it was obliged to ſurrender, and was delivered up to the Turks, after it had continued in the poſſeſſion of the Chriſtians a little above forty years, from the time of its being taken by the count of Navarre. Sinan committed the government of it to the aga Morat, upon condition that he ſhould hold it under the grand ſignior, and reſign it whenever he ſhould appoint another governor. It was not long, however, before the famed corſair Dragut got poſſeſſion of this place. Being repulſed in his attempt upon Malta, he came and made it his place of arms, not indeed with the title of baſhaw, which the grand ſignior had abſolutely refuſed him, but only as governor for the Porte. He fortified both city and caſtle with ſtrong walls, and two forts near the ſea-ſide, well ſupplied with artillery and ammunition; by which means it became one of the ſtrongeſt cities in Africa, and the common retreat of moſt of the corſairs that roved under Turkiſh colours, from whence they infeſted the coaſts of Italy, Sicily, Naples, and Spain, and a fruitleſs attempt was made by the Chriſtians to retake it. After the death of Dragut, the Porte continued ſending either a ſangiac or baſhaw to Tripoli, the caſtle being garriſoned with Turks, and the city inhabited by Moors, and the kingdom ſtill paying tribute to the grand ſignior. The piratic trade went on with ſucceſs; the renegadoes met with the uſual encouragement from the Turks, and were promoted to the command of the corſairs, and even of their whole fleets, and ſometimes to the baſhawſhip; theſe recommending themſelves to the regency, not only by their deſperate behaviour, but much more by their peculiar barbarity to the Chriſtian priſoners, which often provoked repriſals, which were carried on both ſides to ſuch exceſs as can hardly be particularized without horror. In this condition the kingdom continued till the Turkiſh government, becoming more and more intolerable, by the avarice and tyranny of thoſe baſhaws, a certain marabout, named Sid Hajah, about the cloſe of the 16th century, found means to raiſe a general revolt both in the city and country. He did not doubt but he ſhould be aſſiſted by ſome Chriſtian princes abroad, as well as by the Moors and Arabs at home, to drive all the Turks out of the kingdom; after which expulſion, he thought he might new-mould the government; and in caſe of need, put it under the protection of thoſe who had aſſiſted him in effecting this revolution. Unfortunately for him, he did not take care to ſecure a foreign aſſiſtance, before he broke out into open rebellion; ſo that Haſcen baſhaw, the Turkiſh admiral, came ſuddenly upon him, at the head of 60 gallies, and a number of other ſhips and forces, which he had procured from Tunis and Algiers, and defeated him ſo often, that he was at length abandoned by his troops, and aſſaſſinated by his own partizans. Haſcen ſent the marabout's head to Conſtantinople, and had hardly ſettled the government on the old footing, when a new governor, ſent thither from the Porte, found a much more effectual way to free them from this tyranny. This man was a renegado Greek, of the ancient family of the Juſtiniani, known by the name Mahmet Beygh, who, by his intrigues and bribes, had obtained a banner or government from the grand ſignior. He ſailed directly to Tripoli, and having got poſſeſſion of the caſtle, refuſed to acknowledge or receive any baſhaw from Conſtantinople. He took the reins of the government wholly upon himſelf, not indeed as independent, but as vaſſal and tributary to the Porte, to whom he obliged himſelf to pay a tribute and homage, as an acknowledgment of his ſubjection and dependence.

**TRIPOLI**, a city and ſeaport of Africa, and capital of the country ſo called, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean. It was formerly divided into two parts, the Old and New; the former, which was the native country of the emperor Severus, is ſuppoſed to have been built by the Romans, was ſince conquered by the Vandals, and at laſt deſtroyed by the Mahometans, under their khalif, Omar II. ſince which time it hath never recovered its importance, and is now almoſt gone to ruin; the latter, which ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from it, though of no great extent, is populous, and in a flouriſhing condition. It ſtands on a ſandy ground, by the ſea ſide, ſurrounded with high walls, and ſtout ramparts, flanked with pyramidical towers, but not kept in good repair. It hath but two gates, one towards the inland, on the ſouth, and the other to the ſea, on the north, where it expands itſelf in form of a creſcent, near a ſpacious and commodious haven. The point by the eaſt is little elſe than a group of rugged rocks, on which are to be ſeen ſome ancient forts, now gone to decay; but that to the weſtward is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, ſurrounded with fortifications, after the modern faſhion, and furniſhed with ſome large cannon. New Tripoli is ſuppoſed to have been built by the natives, who gave it the name of *Tarabilis*, or *Trebiles*, whence the Latins call it *Tripolis*. Some authors pretend that it was once a place of vaſt trade, on account of its neighbourhood to Numidia and Tunis, reſorted to by veſſels from Malta, Venice, Sicily, Marſeilles, and other parts; there being hardly ſuch another commodious ſeaport along this whole coaſt, except Alexandria; by which means it became ſo opulent, that it was filled with rich merchants, abounded with fine moſques, hoſpitals, and other public buildings, and excelled Tunis in beauty and wealth. It retains now but few traces of its ancient ſplendour: the houſes are low and mean, and ſtreets narrow, dirty, and irregular: there are in it, nevertheleſs, ſome monuments ſtill ſtanding, which evince its former magnificence; particularly a triumphal arch, one-half of which now lies buried in the ſand. We need not wonder at this extraordinary decay, if we conſider the two great inconveniencies which this city labours under: firſt, the want of ſweet water, here being neither rivers, ſprings, nor wells, nor any other means of ſupplying it with that uſeful element but ciſterns, and reſervoirs of rain-water; ſecondly, the great ſcarcity of corn, and the other products of the ground, occaſioned by the dry ſandy ſoil that ſurrounds it on the land ſide for ſeveral miles. It produces, however, palm-trees in great plenty, that yield the moſt delightful dates, which conſtitute a conſiderable part of their food: beſides theſe, they have the lothus, or lotus, a tree whoſe fruit is reckoned ſtill finer than the dates, and makes a moſt excellent wine. That plant ſerves them for meat and drink, for which reaſon they have been ſtyled by the ancients *Lotophagi*. But, upon the whole, were it not for the continual ſupply of proviſions brought in by their corſairs, and other trading veſſels, Tripoli could never ſubſiſt by the products of its own territories; and hence we may infer the cauſe of its preſent decay. Adjacent to the walls of the city is a famous burying-ground, in which are found coffins, urns, medals, and other curious relics of antiquity. The Franciſcan friars have here a very handſome church, convent, and hoſpital, the laſt of which is the more neceſſary, as the city is ſo often and ſo ſeverely viſited by the plague. Other orders of monks were here ſettled, who have been ſince obliged to abandon it, probably on account of its decay. The country around is adorned with a multiplicity of handſome villas, cultivated chiefly by Chriſtian ſlaves, and much like thoſe about Algiers and Tunis. It is obſervable, with reſpect to thoſe unhappy wretches, that there is but a very ſmall number of them here, in comparison to the many thouſands who ſwarm in thoſe two capitals, inſomuch that they have but one bagnio in the whole city to lock them in at night They juſt keep a ſufficient number to ſerve them in the loweſt offices an cultivate their villas, and make a traffic of the reſt. The people here carr on a conſiderable trade in linen cloths, great quantities of which ar wrought by the inhabitants; but their chief dependence is on their ow corſairs, and thoſe of other nations, which reſort to their harbour. The keep, indeed, few of their own, yet thoſe are ſo deſperate, and make ſ good an advantage of their ſituation, that they take a great number o ſhips trading to Egypt, Italy, and the Archipelago. This city was take by the count of Navarre, and by the emperor Charles V. given to th knights of Malta, from whom it was taken by Sinan, general of Solyman accompanied by Salha Rais, and the celebrated Dragut, ſince which time i has been governed by baſhaws, tributary to the Ottoman Porte. In th year 1685, the city was bombarded by the French, under the command o marſhal d'Etrees, and they were compelled to ſue for peace. A late traveller ſays, the date-trees, which ſpread themſelves like a foreſt behin the town, and the hills beyond them, which bound the proſpect on th ſouth, are intereſting objects; but the town itſelf is built in too low ſituation to compoſe a part of the general ſcene: for it is ſcarcely viſibl at the diſtance of a mile. The firſt appearance of Tripoli may diſappoint by its meanneſs, the expectations of the traveller; but if he reflects o the nature of a deſpotic government, ever incompatible with permanen proſperity, he will not be ſurpriſed when he finds, on a nearer view, th the city, though the capital of an empire, exhibits through all its exten the marks of a rapid decay; that its ſcanty limits, though ſcarcely fo miles in circumference, are too great for its preſent population; and th its ancient caſtle, though once the pride, and ſtill the reſidence, of th reigning family, is now a mouldering ruin: 100 leagues SE. Tuni *Long*. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 32. 35. N.

**TRIPOLI**, or *Tarabolus*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, and capital of pachalic, in Syria, ſituated near the mouth of a ſmall river, called *Kadiſh* at the foot of Mount Lebanon, which overlooks and ſurrounds it with it branches to the eaſt, the ſouth, and even a little to the north-weſt. It i ſeparated from the ſea by a ſmall triangular plain, half a league i breadth, at the point of which is the village, where the veſſels land thei goods. The Franks call this village *La Marine*, the general name give by them to theſe places in the Levant. There is no harbour, but a ſimpl road, which extends from the ſhore to ſhoals, called *The Rabbit* and *Pigeon Iſlands*. The bottom is rocky, and mariners are not fond of remaining here, as the cables are ſoon worn out, and the veſſels expoſed to th north-weſt winds, which are frequent and violent on all this coaſt. I the time of the Franks, this road was defended by towers, ſeven of which are ſtill ſubſiſting, from the mouth of the river to the village. They a ſtrong built, but how ſerve only as a place of reſort for birds of prey All the environs of Tripoli are laid out in orchards, where the nop grows ſpontaneouſly, and the white mulberry is cultivated for the ſilkworm; and the pomegranate, the orange, and the lemon-tree, for thei fruit, which is of the greateſt beauty. But theſe places, though delightfu to the eye, are unhealthy. Every year, from July to September, epidemi fevers, like thoſe of Alexandretta and Cyprus, rage here: theſe are owing to the artificial inundations with which the mulberry-trees are watered, in order that they may throw out their ſecond leaves. Beſides, as th city is open only to the weſt, the air does not circulate, and the ſpirits a in a conſtant ſtate of oppreſſion, which makes health at beſt but a kind o convaleſcence. The commerce of Tripoli, conſiſts almoſt wholly in indifferent coarſe ſilks, which are made uſe of for laces, and is in the hands o the French alone. They have a conſul here, and three commercial houſe They export ſilks, and ſponges fiſhed up in the road; theſe they exchang for cloths, cochineal, ſugar, and Weſt India coffee; but this factory, bot with reſpect to imports and exports, is inferior to Latakia. The pachal of Tripoli, comprehends the country which ſtretches along the Mediterranean, from Latakia to the Narh-el-Kelb, and is bounded by that torren and the chain of mountains which overlook the Orontes. The princip part of this government is hilly; the ſea-coaſt alone, between Tripoli an Latakia, is a level country. The numerous rivulets which water it, contribute greatly to its fertility; but, notwithſtanding this advantage, th plain is much leſs cultivated than the mountains, without even exceptin Lebanon, with its numerous rocks and pine-trees. Its chief productio are corn, barley, and cotton. In the territory of Latakia, tobacco an olives are principally cultivated; but in Lebanon, and the Keſraoua white mulberry-trees and vineyards. This pachalic contains ſeveral di ferent tribes and religions. From Lebanon to above Latakia, the mountains are peopled by the Anſarians, a particular ſect of religious, whi firſt roſe in the latter end of the 9th century; Lebanon and the Keſraou are inhabited entirely by the Maronites, and the ſea-coaſts and cities, ſchiſmatic Greeks, and Latins, Turks, and deſcendants of the Arab The pacha of Tripoli, enjoys all the privileges of his place. The milita and finances are in his hands: he holds the government in quality of fa farm from the Porte, on a leaſe of one year only, at the annual rent of 750 purſes (39,000l.). Tripoli is ſituated, 72 miles NW. Damaſcus, and 132 S. Alexandretta. *Long.* 53. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 25. N.

TRIPOLIZZA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea : 6 leagues W. Napoli di Romania.

TRIPONTIO, or *Triponzo*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on the Nera : 12 miles NW. Norcia.

TRIPOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country : 25 miles NE. Coimbetore.

TRIPTIS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt : 4 miles E. Neuſtadt, and 41 SSW. Leipſic.

TRISSILD, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus : 65 miles N. Kongſwinger.

TRIST, an iſland near the coaſt of America, on the ſouth ſide of the bay of Campechy, ſituated to the weſt of Port Royal Iſland, from which it is ſeparated only by a narrow channel, about 6 leagues in circumference.

TRISTEN, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch : 11 miles SSW. Feldkirch.

TRISTAN DE CUNHA ISLAND, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 13. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 10. S.

TRITCHINGODE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Myſore : 6 miles S. Sankeridurgam.

TRITCHINOPOLY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, garriſoned by the Engliſh troops : this town was attacked by the French, in the year 1753, and again in the year 1757 : 67 miles W. Tranquebar, and 156 SE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 78. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 48. N.

TRITTAU, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 20 miles E. Hamburg, and 21 SW. Lubeck.

TRIVADIE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic : 23 miles SW. Pondicherry, and 72 S. Arcot.

TRIVENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope : 11 miles N. Moliſe.

TRIVICARY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic : 20 miles SE. Gingee.

TRIVIER, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Biella : 6 miles NE. Biella.

TROARN, or *Trouard*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen, on the Dive : 2 leagues E. Caen, and 5 W. Liſieux.

TROCHTELFINGEN, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia : 16 miles NW. Buchau, and 29 S. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 16. N.

TROCKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 4 miles NNW. Rein.

TROCZENIECZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw : 20 miles S. Braclaw.

TRODENA, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol : 18 miles SSE. Bolzano.

TROGEN, a town of Swiſſerland, and chief place of the Proteſtant part of the canton of Appenzell, celebrated for its manufacture of cloth. Near it is a mineral ſpring, containing copper, ſulphur, and alum, uſed externally for ſeveral complaints : 7 miles SE. St. Gall, and 7 N. Appenzell.

TROIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, on the river Chilare, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope. It contains 6 churches, and 6 convents : 33 miles SW. Manfredonia, and 60 NW. Naples. *Long.* 32. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 19. N.

TROILINSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Don : 80 miles E. Azoph.

TROIS MARIES *(Les)*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, by the inhabitants of the country held a ſacred place, as having been according to tradition, the reſidence of the Three Marys and Lazarus after our Saviour's crucifixion : 5 leagues S. Arles.

*Trois Rivières* (*Les*), a town of the iſland of Martinico.

*Trois Rivières*, a town of Canada, on the river St. Lawrence, ſo called from three rivers whoſe ſtreams unite about a quarter of a mile below the town, and afterwards fall into the great river of St. Lawrence. It was formerly the capital of the French government in New France, and much reſorted to by ſeveral nations which come down thoſe rivers to it, and trade in various ſorts of furs. The town has palliſades round it, being commodiouſly ſituated in the centre of the country, and conſequently free from the irruptions of the Indians. It was the reſidence of the governor, who kept a major under him, with a monaſtery of recollects, who are the curates of the place. It was likewiſe the common emporium or mart to which the natives uſed to bring their furs, and other commodities to ſell, before the Engliſh firſt ſeized it, and the ſettlement at Montreal. The colony was again reſtored in the year 1635, and the monks, who had ſettled a miſſion there, returned to it in 1673. But in the year 1760, or in the war between England and France, it fell with the reſt of Canada, into the poſſeſſion of the crown of Great Britain, in whoſe hands it ſtill is. The town itſelf is ſaid to be but thinly peopled, though the inhabitants are wealthy, and the houſes in general large, and richly furniſhed. The country round it is pleaſant and fertile : 18 leagues WSW. Quebec. *Long.* 72. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 23. N.

*Trois Rivières*, a bay at the eaſt end of the iſland of St. John, near the coaſt of Nova Scotia.

TROISSEREUX, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais : 1½ league NW. Beauvais.

TROITZ, or *Troitſkoe Monaſtr*, that is, *The Convent of the Holy Trinity*, a convent of Ruſſia, which is ſo large as at a little diſtance to have the appearance of a ſmall town ; and, like many convents in this country, is ſtrongly fortified, according to the ancient mode of defence, being ſurrounded with high brick walls, ſtrengthened with battlements and towers. The parapet is roofed with wood, and the walls and towers are provided with holes for muſkets and cannon : the whole is ſurrounded by a deep ditch. This place withſtood ſeveral ſieges ; and particularly baffled all the efforts of Ladiſlaus, prince of Poland, who attacked it with a large army. Beſide the convent or habitation for the monks, the walls incloſe an Imperial palace, and nine large churches, conſtructed by different ſovereigns. The convent is a large range of building encircling a court, and is far too ſpacious for the preſent inhabitants : it formerly contained 300 monks, together with proportionate number of ſtudents ; and was the richeſt eccleſiaſtical foundation in Ruſſia. The fraternity poſſeſſed conſiderable eſtates, upon which were at leaſt 100,000 peaſants : theſe eſtates, as well as all the other church lands, being now annexed to the crown, the members receive ſmall penſions. With their revenues, their number has been greatly diminiſhed, and they ſcarcely amount at preſent to 100 monks. Their habit is black, with a veil of the ſame colour ; they eat no meat, and the diſcipline of the order is very ſtrict. This convent is diſtinguiſhed in the annals of this country, as the aſylum for the Ruſſian ſovereigns, in caſes of inſurrection or danger ; and is more particularly known to foreigners, for the refuge it afforded to Peter the Great, when he put an end to the adminiſtration of his ſiſter Sophia : 40 miles from Moſcow.

TROITZK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza : 76 miles WNW. Penza. *Long.* 61. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

TROITZKOE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha : 200 miles E. Upha. *Long.* 79. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

TROITZKOE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha : 16 miles N. Sergievſk.

TROITZKOE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk : 20 miles N. Sizran.

TROITZKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Pineg : 28 miles SE. Pineg.

TROITZKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha : 40 miles NW. Belebev.

TROITZKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby : 204 miles N. Tobolſk. *Long.* 60. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 24. N.

TROITZKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk : 40 miles NW. Narim.

TROITZKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug : 32 miles S. Lalſk.

TROITZKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom : 20 miles S. Vetluga.

TROITZKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom : 12 miles N. Vetluga.

TROITZKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk : 14 miles NNE. Taſievſkoi.

TROKI, or *Trocki*, a town of Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate to which it gives name. This town was built by the great duke Gedimin, in the year 1321, and is ſituated among lakes ; it was formerly the reſidence of the great dukes, who afterwards removed their ſeat to Wilna. In the year 1655, it was demoliſhed by the Ruſſians : 16 miles W. Wilna, and 150 E. Konigſberg.

TROLHŒTTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 15 miles ESE. Uddevalla.

TROMOE, an iſland near the coaſt of Norway, in which is a church, that ſerves as a mark to ſeamen. *Long.* 9.10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 27. N.

TRONECKEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Rhingrave : 12 miles SSE. Traarbach, and 16 E. Treves.

TRONINGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland : 8 miles E. Halmſtad.

*Tronquiére* (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Figeac : 4 leagues N. Figeac, and 3 SE. St. Ceré.

TRONTO, a river of Italy, which paſſes by Aſcoli, and runs into the Adriatic : 3 miles ESE. Monte Brandone, in the marquiſate of Ancona.

TRONZAN, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont : 3 miles S. St. Ja, and 7 NW. Turin.

TROON BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Ayr, north of Troon Point.

**TROON POINT**, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Ayr. *Long.* 1. 42. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 26. N.

**TROPEA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, built on a high rock near the ſea coaſt, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio. It contains 5 pariſh churches, and 11 convents: 37 miles NNE. Reggio. *Long.* 33. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

**TROPIC KEYS**, ſmall iſlands or rocks among the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, between Great Paſſage Iſland and Porto Rico.

**TROPINO**, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboſk, on the river Piazida. *Long.* 108. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 36. N.

**TROPPAU**, or *Oppau*, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by the principality of Oppeln, on the eaſt by Ratibor and Teſchen, on the ſouth and weſt by Moravia. The ſoil is good for corn and paſture, and abounds in fruit. It contains 11 cities or towns. The principality of Troppau once formed a part of Moravia, and with that marquiſate came to Bohemia. King Przemyſl Ottocar II. erected it into a principality, and in 1254, ſettled it on his natural ſon, named Nicolas, whoſe ſon, Nicolas II. ſucceeded him, and with his wife Anne, a princeſs of Ratibor, obtained the principality of that name. It is now divided between the houſe of Auſtria, and the king of Pruſſia.

**TROPPAU**, or *Oppau*, a city of Sileſia, and capital of the principality ſo called. It is ſituated in a fruitful country, on the river Oppa, being walled, and containing an ancient palace of the princes, with 3 parochial churches, a college, 3 convents of monks, a nunnery, and a commandery of the order of St. John; beſides which, it is alſo the ſeat of the regency, for the Bohemian part of Sileſia. In 1758, the greateſt part of this town was deſtroyed by fire. It belongs to Auſtria: 45 miles S. Oppeln, and 80 SSE. Breſlau.

**TROPPLOWITZ**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau: 17 miles NNW. Troppau, and 5 NW. Jagerndorf.

**TROSA**, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, on the Baltic: 18 miles SW. Stockholm.

**TROSBURG**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 13 miles E. Waſſerburg, and 12 SW. Burkhauſen.

**TROTHY**, a river of England, in the county of Monmouth, which runs into the Wye, near Monmouth.

**TROTZA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kama, 16 miles N. Koſa, in the government of Viatka.

**TROUP HEAD**, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Banff: 10 miles W. Kinnaird's Point.

**TROUTBECK**, a river of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, which runs into the Eden, 3 miles below Appleby.

**TROWBRIDGE**, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on the river Were, conſiderable for its manufactures of broad-cloth. Here was formerly a caſtle, which belonged to the duchy of Lancaſter; the market is on Saturday: 10 miles SE. Bath, and 98 W. London.

**TROWERYN**, a river of North Wales, which riſes from a lake in the county of Merioneth, and runs into the Dee.

**TROYES**, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Aube, on the Seine; before the revolution the capital of Champagne, and the ſee of a biſhop. It contained 14 churches, 4 abbies, 10 convents, a college, and an hoſpital. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linen, flax, hemp, cotton, fuſtians, &c. The environs produce grain, legumes, and fruit in abundance: 18 poſts NNW. Dijon, and 19 SE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

**TRUBTCHEVSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Orel, on the Deſna: 80 miles WSW. Orel. *Long.* 51. 20. E Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

**TRUCHTERSHEIM**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Haguenau: 2½ leagues W. Straſburg, and 4 SE. Haguenau.

**TRUFTLORN**, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 13 miles SSW. Vilſhofen, and 22 WSW. Paſſau.

**TRUMAU**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles E. Baden.

**TRUMIAN**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 40 miles SW. Tanjore, and 34 S. Tritchinopoly.

**TRUN**, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan: 2½ leagues NNW. Argentan, and 3½ SE. Falaiſe.

**TRUNS**, a town of the Griſons, where the independence of the Grey League was firſt ratified, and an alliance concluded between the chiefs and the communities, on the Rhine: 7 miles W. Ilantz.

**TRURO**, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated at the conflux of two ſmall rivers, which form a harbour, with a convenient quay for veſſels of about 100 tons. The chief trade of the place is ſhipping of tin and copper ore, dug in the neighbouring mountains. This town has the benefit of a tin coinage, and the lord warden of the ſtannaries holds his court here. It was here that the weſtern forces of Charles I. under lord Hopeton, ſurrendered to general Fairfax, who with great military ſkill had driven them, after the battle of Naſeby, from Exeter quite into this toe of England, and foiled all their attempts to paſs him. Here are two ma kets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday; and it ſends two members the Britiſh parliament: 11 miles NNE. Falmouth, and 257 WSW. Londo

**TRURO**, a town of Nova Scotia: 40 miles N. Halifax.

**TRURO**, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, the eaſt ſide of Cape Cod Bay. *Long.* 70. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 1.

**TRUSAM**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which ri near Hohlegraben, in the Briſgau, paſſes by Friburg, &c. and joins t Eltz, near Riegel.

**TRUXILLO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura, defende by a citadel: the birth-place of the celebrated Francis Pizarro, the con queror of Peru: 40 miles N. Merida, and 102 SW. Madrid.

**TRUXILLO**, a city of South America, in the viceroyalty of Per and ſee of a biſhop. It was built in the year 1535, by Don Franciſ Pizarro, in the vally of Chimo. Its ſite is pleaſant, notwithſtanding t ſandineſs of the ſoil, the general inconvenience of all the towns in the va lies. It is ſurrounded with a brick wall, and from its circuit may claſſed among cities of the third order. It ſtands on a ſmall river, abo half a league from the ſea: two leagues to the northward, is the port Guanchaco, the channel of its maritime commerce. The houſes make creditable appearance. The generality are of bricks, with ſtately balconie and ſuperb porticos, but the others are of baxareques. Both, howeve are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes, and few of them have much as one ſtory. The corregidor of the whole department reſides in th city, and alſo a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe begins at Tumbez; with a chapte conſiſting of three dignitaries, namely, the dean, archdeacon, and chapte with four canons, and two prebendaries. Here is an office of revenue, a ſiſted by an accomptant and treaſurer, one of which reſides at Lambayequ ſeveral convents, a college, and an hoſpital. The inhabitants conſiſt of Sp niards, Indians, and all the other caſts. Among the firſt are ſeveral ri and diſtinguiſhed families. The women in their dreſs and cuſtoms follo nearly thoſe of Lima. About a league from the city is a river, the wate of which are conveyed by various canals through this delightful countr The dioceſe comprehends eight juriſdictions, viz. Truxillo, Sana, Piur Caxamarca, Chachapoyas, Liulia and Chilloas, Pataz, or Caxamarquil and Jaen de Bracamoros; the laſt is ſituated in the audience of Quito the reſt in the viceroyalty of Peru. The juriſdiction of Truxillo is ſituate on the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean; and extends 20 leagues in length, a as much towards the interior part of the country, compoſed througho of beautiful vallies. In this climate there is a ſenſible difference betwe winter and ſummer, the former being attended with cold, and the la ter with exceſſive heat. The country of this whole vally is extreme fruitful, abounding with ſugar-canes, maize, fruits, and garden vegetable as alſo with vine and olive yards. The parts neareſt the mountai produce wheat, barley, and other grain; ſo that the inhabitants enjoy n only a plenty of all kinds of proviſions, but likewiſe make conſiderab exports to Panama, eſpecially of wheat and ſugars. This remarkable fe tility has been improved to the great embelliſhment of the country: ſo th the city is ſurrounded by ſeveral groves and delightful walks of tree The gardens alſo are well cultivated, and make a very beautiful appe ance, which, with a continual ſerene ſky, prove not leſs agreeable to tr vellers than to the inhabitants. The city is ſituated 160 leagues S. Qui and 500 NNW. Lima. *Lat.* 8. 6. S.

**TRUXILLO**, a town of North America, in the government of Me co, and province of Honduras, ſituated on a hill, near the ſea; frequent ravaged by the Engliſh and Dutch, and at preſent much decayed. *Lo* 89. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

**TRUXILLO**, or *Nueſtra Senora de la Paz*, a town of South Americ in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela: 120 mi S. from Lake Maracaybo. *Long.* 69. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 20.

**TRUZZA**, or *Truzzo*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tu with a ſulphureous ſpring. Little of the town exiſts but ruins: 84 mi SSW. Tunis.

**TRYGGEVELDE**, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: miles W. Store Hedingen.

**TRYON**, a county of the ſtate of New York, in United America.

**TSABA**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: miles E. Boli.

**TSA-CHOUI**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 43 mi SSE. Koang-tcheou.

**TSAKTELU**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caram nia: 28 miles NNE. Akſhehr.

**TSAM-HOAM**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the provi of Pe-tche-li: 30 miles SSW. Tching-ting.

**TSANG**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of tche-li: 102 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 21.

**TSANG-CHIN**, a town of Hſia, in the kingdom of Corea, near ſea: 35 miles SSW. Han-tcheou.

**TSANG-HOA**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province Tche-kiang: 37 miles NNW. Yen-tcheou.

TSAN-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: on the Kialing river: 10 miles N. Pao-king.

TSANPOU, ſee *Sanpoo*.

TSANTSE-AGHISI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 12 miles NW. Eregri.

TSAO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 35 miles SE. Liu-tcheou.

TSAO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 80 miles SW. Yeng-tcheou.

TSAO, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 72 miles WSW. Yeng-tcheou. *Long*. 133. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. 22. N.

TSAO-KIAM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 9 miles ESE. Khi.

TSAO-SU, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China. *Long*. 137. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 25. 22. N.

TSAO-TCHANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 20 miles N. Han-tcheou.

TSAO-YUEN-POU, a fortreſs of China, in the province of Chen-ſi, near the great wall.

TSASMA, a town of Croatia: 8 miles E. Ivanitz, and 32 SE. Varaſdin.

TSA-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: 10 miles SE. Oue-kiun.

TSATSORKEN, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 167 leagues ESE. Laſſa.

TSCHA HAFFER, a town of Arabia Deſerta: 80 miles W. Cathem.

TSCHAMA CALAH, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeit-zan: 22 leagues SE. Tauris.

TSCHASCHWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 4 miles W. Neiſſe.

TSCHASTOLOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniginggratz: 14 miles ESE. Konigingratz.

TSCHEAHDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 9 miles NNE. Patſchkau.

TSCHELATSCH, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 32 miles N. Cracow.

TSCENGA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, near the Daphne: 50 miles WSW. Varna.

TSCHERINECK, ſee *Çzernitz*.

TSCHERNEMBL, ſee *Zernembl*.

TSCHERNOIYAR, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov: 300 miles NW. Aſtrachan, and 296 ENE. Azoph. *Long*. 63. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 54. N.

TSCHIGRI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk: 48 miles ENE. Kurſk.

TSCHOPA, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes near Weiſenthal, in the country of Erzgeburg, on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Mulda, between the towns of Dobeln and Leiſſing.

TCHOPA, or *Zſchopou*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, celebrated for its blue manufactures: 7 miles SE. Chemnitz.

TSE, a town of China, in the province of Chan-ſi: 300 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 130. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. 30. N.

TSEBID, or *Tecebit*, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sugulmeſſa: 60 leagues S. Tremecen, and 75 E. Sugulmeſſa.

TSEHARSHEBEH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, near the Meinder: 20 miles S. Degnizlu.

TSEKENAGAR, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 32 miles NNW. Akſerai.

TSE-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 10 miles NW. Ning-po.

TSE-LI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 25 miles NNW. Tchang-te

TSEMERUITZU, a mountain of Croatia: 20 miles S. Bihacs.

TSERKESB, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 36 miles N. Angura.

TSE-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 30 miles W. Hing-ngan.

TSHI-KOI, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Selenga, 12 miles S. from Selenginſk.

TSHLUCHOW, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: 44 miles SSW. Dantzig.

TSI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Honan: 242 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 132. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 34. 30. N.

TSIANG-LENG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi, on the river Fuen: 10 miles SW. Pin-yang.

TSIAO, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the iſland of Hai-nan, on the ſouth coaſt: 125 miles SSW. Kiong-tcheou. *Long*. 126. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 18. 20. N.

TSIAO, a lake of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, about 60 miles in circumference: 42 miles SW. Nang-king

TSIAO-TING-CHAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 50 miles ENE. Koang-tcheou.

TSIAO-TONG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, on an iſland of the ſame name. *Long*. 142. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 48. N.

TSIAO-TONG, an iſland in the Hoang-hai, or Yellow Sea, near the coaſt of Corea, about 35 miles in circumference. *Long*. 142. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 44. N.

TSI-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 12 miles W. Kiang-tcheou.

TSIEN-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 22 miles WNW. Ngan-king.

TSIEN-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 40 miles E. King-tcheou.

TSIEN-OUEY, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 40 miles SW. Ning-yuen.

TSIJA, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 16 leagues W. Contchoudſong.

TSI-KI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 12 miles NNE. Hoei-tcheou.

TSILI, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 35 miles W. Sing.

TSILON-PALHASIN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls: 13 miles S. Oulan.

TSIM-MEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 20 miles NE. Kiating.

TSIM-PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koie-tcheou: 15 miles Ping-yuen.

TSIM-YUEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 650 miles ENE. Peking. *Long*. 147. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 28. N.

TSIN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 620 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 123. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 34. 35. N.

TSIN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 645 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 126. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 26. 36. N.

TSIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 25 miles SE. Nan-tchang.

TSIN, or *Tcin*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 188 miles SSE. King-ki-tao. *Long*. 145. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 34. 52. N.

TSINCHAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 13 miles NW. Sing.

TSIN-CHOUI, a river of China, which runs into the Yuen river, near Meyang, in the province of Hou-quang.

TSIN-CHOUI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 22 miles NE. Tſin.

TSINEH, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 16 miles WNW. Mogla.

TSING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 267 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 130. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 42. N.

TSING, a lake of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, 22 miles in circumference: 45 miles N. Hoai-ngan.

TSING-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 12 miles NNE. Cay.

TSING-HING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1162 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 120. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 24. 47. N.

TSING-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 10 miles W. Hoai-ngan.

TSING-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 55 miles E. Chun-te.

TSING-KIANG, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the Yang-tſe river: 50 miles SE. Yang-tcheou.

TSING-LAN-OUEI, a town of China, in the province of Hou-quang, near the ſource of the river Yuen: 25 miles SW. Hoang.

TSING-LO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 37 miles WNW. Hin.

TSING-POU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 12 miles NNW. Song-kiang.

TSING-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 17 miles W. Koei-yang.

TSING-TE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 25 miles N. Hoei-tcheou.

TSING-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 20 miles E. Tchi-tcheou.

TSING-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong, on the river Pe: 37 miles NNW. Canton.

TSI-NHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 37 miles S. Kiequ-pi.

TSIN-KIAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 25 miles S. Soui-te-tcheou.

TSIN-KIEN, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang, 12 miles ESE. Yen-tchan.

TSIN-LIEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 30 miles NE. Ting-tcheou.

**TSIN-NGAN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 30 miles NW. Nan-tchang.

TSIN-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 17 miles N. Tſin.

TSIN-NING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 30 miles WSW. Tchao-tcheou.

TSINNING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 585 miles Peking. *Long*. 123. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. 36. N.

TSIN-TCHUEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 40 miles SE. Hoang-tcheou.

TSING-TIEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 25 miles WNW. Ouen-tcheou.

TSING-YANG, a river of China, which riſes near Tci-hia, in the province of Chan-tong, and runs into the Eaſtern Sea, near Fou-cha.

TSIN-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 30 miles WSW. King-yang.

TSIN-YUEN-OEI, a fortreſs of China, in the province of Chen-ſi, near the great wall, on the river Hoang: 75 miles N. Lingtao.

TSIN-YUN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 25 miles NE. Tchu-tcheou.

TSISIR, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, now in ruins. *Long*. 114. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 34. 14. N.

TSITA, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, 15 leagues in circumference. *Long*. 108. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 33. 32. N.

TSIURAC, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Meinder, at Tcharſhebeh.

TSI-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: 17 miles W. Hoai-kang.

TSO, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Petche-li: 32 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 133. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 32. N.

TSO, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 930 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 124. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 22. 42. N.

TSO-CHOUI, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 55 miles SE. Kang-tcheou.

TSOL-ABAD, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 32 miles SW. Akſhehr.

TSONG-HE, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 10 miles N. Hoang-tcheou.

TSONG-HOA, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 32 miles NE. Quang-tcheou.

TSONG-KING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 875 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 121. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 30. 38. N.

TSONG-MING, a town of China, in the iſland ſo called. *Long*. 138. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 31. 45. N.

TSONG-MING, an iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea, at the mouth of the Yang-tſe river, about 50 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. This iſland was formerly a place of baniſhment for criminals; to whom ſome poor Chineſe families reſorted, and they divided the lands amongſt them; but not being able to clear all the land they had appropriated to themſelves, called other families from off the continent to their aſſiſtance, and yielded to them for ever a part of the lands, on condition that they ſhould pay annually, in divers goods, a rent proportionable to their harveſt. The country is divided by an infinite number of canals, that have high banks to defend it from inundations, for the land is level, having no hills; the air is healthful and temperate, and the country agreeable. Here are large towns ſcattered about the iſland at convenient diſtances, wherein are a great number of ſhops, well furniſhed with all manner of neceſſaries and conveniences of life, and diſperſed between each town: there are as many houſes about the country, as there are families employed in tillage. The highways are very narrow, and are bordered with little ſhops that ſell refreſhment to travellers; and, indeed, one would almoſt imagine the whole iſland to be one exceeding large village. Here are no wild fowl, but great numbers of large geeſe, ducks, hens, hogs, and buffaloes, but theſe latter are uſed only for tillage. The land is not alike throughout the iſland, the produce of it being very different: that towards the north is not cultivated, but the reeds which grow here naturally produce a conſiderable revenue: as there are no trees in the whole iſland, they uſe part of theſe reeds to build houſes in the country; the other part ſerves to burn, and ſupplies fuel not only for the whole iſland, but alſo for ſome part of the neighbouring continent. The ſecond ſort of land is that which extends from the firſt quite to the ſea on the ſouth ſide; this produces two crops every year, one of grain, which is generally in the month of May; the other of rice, or cotton; of rice, in September, of cotton, a little later: their grain are rice, wheat, barley, and a ſort of bearded corn, which, though it reſembles wheat, is, nevertheleſs, of a different nature. There is a third ſort of land, which, though it appears barren, produces a greater revenue than all the reſt; it conſiſts of a whitiſh earth, found in ſeveral parts of the north ſide of the iſland, from whence they get ſuch a great quantity of ſalt, that it ſupplies not only the iſland, but part of the continent. *Long*. 138. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 31. 38. N.

TSONG-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 37 miles NE. Chao-ou.

TSONG-SIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 20 miles SE. Pin-leang.

TSONG-SIO, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 27 miles SE. Hoang-tcheou.

TSONG-Y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 17 miles N. Nan-ngan.

TSONG-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 62 miles E. You-tcheou.

TSO-PING-ING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 3 miles SE. Koang.

TSOTSANG, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang, near Hoai-king, in the province of Ho-nan.

TSOUI-HING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 37 miles SE. Tong-tchouen.

TSOUI-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 25 miles NNW. Yen-tcheou.

TSUEN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 912 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 128. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 25. 50. N.

TSUEN-TSIAO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 25 miles W. Nan-king.

TSUI-TSANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 40 miles WSW. Sing.

TSUN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Petche-li: 22 miles W. Cay.

TSUNG-NING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 22 miles SW. Han.

TSUNTNITZ, a town of Croatia: 16 miles W. Damianovitz.

TSUN-Y, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 890 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 124. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 27. 38. N.

TSUR, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 108 miles S. Maſcate.

TUA, a river of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, which runs into the Duero: 5 leagues NW. St. Joao de Peſqueira.

TUABO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Galam.

TUAK, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, about 4 leagues from the coaſt of Arabia. *Long*. 41. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 5. 58. N.

TUAM, a city, or rather a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway, the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected in the 6th century. The cathedral ſerves as a pariſh church. It ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 17 miles NNE. Galway.

TUBA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſei, 16 miles SW. Abakanſk, in the government of Kolivan.

TUBAI, one of the ſmall Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean about 4 leagues from Bolabola. *Long*. 151. 44. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 16. 12. S.

TUBANSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 4 miles NW. Ilimſk.

TUBAON, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java. *Long*. 130. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 5. 50. S.

TUBERAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 57 leagues NE. Schiras, and 87 ESE. Iſpahan.

TUBERNOKI, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, anciently the ſee of a biſhop: 7 leagues SSE. Tunis.

TUBERSOKE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, anciently the ſee of a biſhop: 16 leagues SW. Tunis.

TUBINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, ſituated in a vally on the Neckar, between two hills An univerſity was founded here in the year 1477, and reſtored in the year 1770. Here is a ſeminary for the ſtudy of divinity and a college for t nobility. The foundation of this town is unknown, but aſſuredly of great antiquity. It is the origin of the pfalzgraviate of Swabia, and though th deſcent of the ancient Palatines of Tubingen be unknown, yet they ha here their pfalz or palatium, which ſtood on the ſpot of the preſent caſtle One of the eldeſt pfalzgraves known at preſent, lived in the year 1080 and the laſt of them, viz. George Eberhard, died in the year 1631. Th two pfalzgraves, Gobz and William, in the year 1342, ſold his town t count Ulrich of Wurtemberg. In 1535, Duke Ulrich pulling down th old caſtle, cauſed that of Hohen Tubingen, which is the preſent reſidence to be erected with fortifications. In 1540, the town was damaged by fire In the 30 years' war it was frequently beſieged and taken; and in 168 was conſiderably injured by the French: 16 miles SSW. Stutgart, an 28 E. Freudenſtatt. *Long*. 26. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 30. N.

TUBŒUF, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, an chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villaine: 1½ league NNE. La ſay, and 4 NNW. Villaine.

TUBUA, a town of Africa, anciently Thubana, in the kingdom o Algiers. The Arabs bury their treaſure under the ruins: 24 leagu SSW. Conſtantina.

TUBUHACAN, a town of Africa, in the country of Sugulmeſſa: leagues from Sugulmeſſa.

TUBURBO, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: 16 miles WNW. Tunis.

TUCAPEL, mountains of South America, in Chili, ſituated to the ſouth of Conception.

TUCCABATCHE, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: 10 miles SW. Oakfuſkee.

TUCHAN, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Graſſe, near the Verdouble River: 4 leagues S. la Graſſe, and 4 NNW. Perpignan.

TUCKAABER, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the Mejerdah: 24 miles W. Tunis.

TUCRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe: 15 miles ESE. Moliſe.

TUCUMAN, or *Taema*, a province of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, extending from the 44th to the 51ſt degrees of weſt longitude, from Ferro; and from 22. 30. to the 30th degree of ſouth latitude; bounded on the north by Chicas and Tarija, on the eaſt by Chaco and Yapizlaga, on the ſouth by Cordova, and on the weſt by the Andes, which ſeparate it from Chili. The climate is for the moſt part temperate and healthy. Its territory is rich and well cultivated, eſpecially towards Chili, with ſome deſert cantons towards the Magellanic ſide. The ſoil is ſandy, and almoſt without ſtones, but very well watered, producing plenty of cotton, wax, honey, paſtel for dying, and a variety of fruits, with roots, Indian wheat, &c. They likewiſe breed here vaſt numbers of cattle, and have plenty of deer, and other game, with lions and tygers in their woods. The ſheep here are very large and ſtrong, but their wool is fine, and the inhabitants uſe them alſo for carriage. The natives were formerly naked, but ſince ſomething civilized by the Spaniards, and covered with their woollen and cotton manufactures; they live in ſmall villages very cloſe to one another. Its two principal rivers are the Dolce and Salado, i. e. the ſweet and ſalt ones, beſides innumerable ſmaller ſtreams.

TUCUYO, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela, on a river, which divides it in two parts. *Long.* 67. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 30. N.

TUDDER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 11 miles S. Ruremond.

TUDDINGTON, a town of England, in the county of Bedford: 16 miles S. Bedford, and 37. N. London.

TUDELA, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Grenada.

TUDELA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 5 miles E. Valladolid.

TUDELA, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, on the Ebro: 4 miles S. Pamplona, and 45 NW. Saragoſſa.

TUDERGA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 32 miles NNE. Eſki-Shehr.

TUECH, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: 6 leagues NW. Viviers.

TUELLA (*La*), a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: 16 miles W. Aoſta.

TVER, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, at the conflux of the Tvertza, and Volga. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and according to Buſching contains 70 churches and convents. Tver owes its origin to Vlodimir Georgivitch, great duke of Vladimir, who in 1182, raiſed a ſmall fortreſs upon the point where the Tvertza falls into the Volga, in order to protect his territories againſt the incurſions of the inhabitants of Novgorod; afterwards, in 1240, the great duke Yaroſlaf II. built another citadel, upon the ſpot occupied by the preſent fortreſs, and laid the foundation of a new town, which ſoon increaſed in population and wealth to ſo great a degree, as to become the metropolis of an independent ſovereignty, called from the town, the *Duchy of Tver*. Yaroſlaf III. ſon of Yaroſlaf II. and brother of Alexander Nevſki, received this duchy as his inheritance; and tranſmitted the ſucceſſion to a long train of deſcendants. The laſt ſovereign of this hereditary line was Michael Boriſovitch, whoſe ſiſter, Maria, was married to the great duke Ivan Vaſſilievitch I. The harmony which had for ſome time ſubſiſted between theſe two neighbouring princes, was at firſt ſtrengthened by this alliance: but in the courſe of a few years, either mutual jealouſies or the ambitious views of Ivan, produced an open rupture; and in 1486, the latter beſieged Tver, with a large army. Michael, unable to reſiſt ſo formidable an antagoniſt, abandoned the town, and fled into Lithuania, where he died in extreme indigence. Upon this retreat, the inhabitants ſurrendered Tver to Ivan Vaſſilievitch, who beſtowed it and the duchy, as a fief, upon his eldeſt ſon, Ivan; that prince dying in 1490, the great duke annexed the duchy to his other dominions in the form of a province, and it has never been again diſmembered. Tver is divided into the Old and New Town, the former, ſituated on the oppoſite ſide of the Volga, conſiſts almoſt entirely of wooden cottages; the latter, was, a few buildings excepted, burned down, in the year 1763. The empreſs was no ſooner informed of this calamity, than ſhe ordered a regular and beautiful plan of a new town to be ſketched, by an eminent architect; and enjoined, that all the houſes ſhould be reconſtructed in conformity to this model. She raiſed, at her own expence, the governor's houſe, the biſhop's palace, the courts of juſtice, the new exchange, the priſon, and ſeveral other public edifices; and offered to every perſon, who would engage to build a houſe with brick, a loan of 300l. for 12 years, without intereſt. The money advanced by her majeſty upon this occaſion, amounted to 60,000l. and ſhe afterwards remitted one-third of this ſum. The ſtreets, which are broad and long, iſſue in a ſtraight line from a ſquare, or rather an octagon, in the centre: the houſes of this octagon, and of the principal ſtreets, are of brick ſtuccoed white, and form a very magnificent appearance. There is an eccleſiaſtical ſeminary at Tver, which is under the inſpection of the biſhop, and admits 600 ſtudents. In 1776, the empreſs founded a ſchool for the inſtruction of 200 burghers' children; they are taught to read, write, and caſt accounts, and a few of them are trained to handicraft trades. In June, 1779, an academy was alſo opened in this town, for the education of the young nobility of the province, at the charge of the ſame imperial patroneſs. It admits 120 ſtudents; who are inſtructed in foreign languages, arithmetic, geography, fortification, tactics, natural philoſophy, muſic, riding, dancing, &c. Tver is a place of conſiderable commerce, which it owes principally to its advantageous ſituation, being near the conflux of the two rivers, along which, are conveyed all the goods and merchandize ſent by water from Siberia, and the ſouthern provinces towards Peterſburgh: 72 miles NNW. Moſcow, 580 NE. Warſaw, and 272 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 50. N.

TVERSKOE, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by Novgorodſkoe, on the eaſt by the government of Jaroſlavl and Vladimir, on the ſouth by Moſkovſkaia and Smolenſkoe, and on the weſt by Pſkovſkoe: about 180 miles long, and 100 broad. *Long.* 50. 20. to 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 36. to 58. 30. N.

TVERTZA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, at Tver.

TUERYE, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 4 miles E. Chambery.

TUFAN, ſee *Sifan*.

TUFARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 5 miles W. Volturara.

*Tuffé*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Ferté Bernard: 7 miles SW. la Ferté Bernard.

TUFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 3 leagues S. Judenburg.

TUGELOO, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia. *Long.* 83. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 36. N.

TUGELOO, a river of the United States of America, in Georgia, one of the branches of the river Savanna, which joins the Keowee, 28 miles NW. Peterſburg.

TUGGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glarus: 4½ miles SW. Utznach.

TUGGURT, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: 60 miles SW. Tunis.

TUGGURT, a town of Africa, in Nigritia: 67 miles NE. Tombuctou.

TUGGURT, ſee *Tocrut*.

TUGULIAN, a town of Ruſſia, near the ſtraits which ſeparate the continent of Aſia from America. *Long.* 207. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 54. N.

TUGUZAK, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Uvelka, 12 miles E. from Troitz, in the government of Upha.

TUIS, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 10 miles W. Udina.

TUK, a town of Aſia, in the country of Charaſm: 6 leagues N. Urghenz.

TUKUM, a town of the duchy of Courland: 32 miles ESE. Goldingen.

TULA, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government on the Upha. According to Buſching, it contains 144 churches and convents. Near it are ſome iron-mines, and in the city are manufactures of fire-arms and leather: 112 miles S. Moſcow, and 452 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 55. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

TULBING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SSE. Tulln.

TULCZA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube, oppoſite Iſmail.—In the year 1771, this town was taken by the Ruſſians.

TULEBRAS, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Queios: 7 miles from Tudela.

TULISCHANA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Podkamennaia Tunguſka. *Long.* 115. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. N.

TULISKOWO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: 16 miles NNE. Laudick.

TULLA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 20 miles WNW. Sana.

TULLAGAN BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo, a little to the ſouth-eaſt of Black Sod Bay.

TULLAMORE, a town of Ireland, in the King's County, on the river Clodagh, near the grand canal: 18 miles NE. Banaghir, and 44 W. Dublin.

TULLE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Correze; before the revolution, the capital of Lower Limoſin, and ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bourges: 58 poſts S. Paris. *Long.* 19. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

TULLINS, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: 4 leagues NNE. St. Marcelin, and 4 NW. Grenoble.

TULLN, a town of Germany, in the Archduchy of Auſtria, on a river of the ſame name: the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Paſſau: 13 miles WNW. Vienna, and 44 ESE. Zwetl. *Long.* 33. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

TULLO, or *Tulla*, or *Tullagh*, a village of Ireland, in the county of Clare, 102 miles from Dublin; half a mile on one ſide of which, ſtands the caſtle of Lisfin.

TULLOW, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow; ſituated on the river Slaney; here is a ſmall church, and a pretty market-houſe; over the river Slaney is a bridge of ſix arches, at the foot of which are the ruins of an Auguſtine monaſtery; this place is remarkable for making the beſt garters. The caſtle is converted into a barrack; it was a ſtrong place in the time of Cromwell, who took it with a great ſlaughter of the Iriſh: 8 miles ESE. Carlow, and 38 SSW. from Dublin.

TULLYCLEA, a river of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, which runs into the Lough Erne, 4 miles N. from Enniſkillen.

TULOMA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Ladoga Lake, 32 miles NW. Olonetz.

TULON, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, 15 leagues E. Tankia.

TULSK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roſcommon, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: 9 miles N. Roſcommon, and 11 SSW. Carrick.

TULSKOE, a government of Ruſſia, bound on the north by Moſkovſkaia, on the eaſt by Riazanſkoe and Tambovſkoe, on the ſouth by Orlovſkoe, and on the weſt by Kaluzkoe: 120 miles long, and from 40 to 100 broad. Tula is the capital. *Long.* 54. to 55. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. to 55. N.

TULUN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ija: 44 miles E. Niznei Udinſk.

TUMANSKOI, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean, of a triangular form, lying north of the iſle of Kirlach, from which it is divided by a narrow channel: about 360 miles in circumference. *Long.* 137. to 144. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 50. to 73. 15. N.

TUMBERIDIPAL, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 22 miles N. Daraporum.

TUMBEZ, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Peru, and juriſdiction of Piura, near a river of the ſame name, which diſcharges itſelf into the Bay of Guayaquil, almoſt oppoſite to the iſland of St. Clare. Barks, boats, balzas, and canoes may go up and down this river, being three fathoms deep, and twenty-five broad; but it is dangerous going up it in the winter ſeaſon, the impetuoſity of its current being then increaſed by torrents from the mountains. At a little diſtance from the cordillera, on one ſide of the banks of the river, ſtands the town of Tumbez, in a very ſandy plain, interſperſed with ſome ſmall eminences. The town conſiſts only of 70 houſes, built of cane, and thatched, ſcattered up and down, without any order or ſymmetry. In theſe houſes are about 150 families of Meſtizos, Indians, Mulattoes, and a few Spaniards. There are, beſides theſe, other families living along the banks of the river, who having the conveniency of watering their grounds, continually employ themſelves in rural occupations. The heat is exceſſive; nor have they here any rain, for ſeveral years ſucceſſively; but when it begins to fall, it continues during the winter. The whole country, from the town of Tumbez to Lima, contained between the foot of the Cordillera and the ſea, is known by the name of *Valles*. Tumbez was the place where, in the year 1526, the Spaniards firſt landed in theſe parts of South America, under the command of Don Franciſco Pizarro, and where he entered into ſeveral friendly conferences with the princes of the country; but vaſſals to the yncas. If the Indians were ſurpriſed at the ſight of the Spaniards, the latter were equally ſo, at the prodigious riches which they every where ſaw, and the largeneſs of the palaces, caſtles, and temples, of all which, though built of ſtone, no veſtiges are now remaining. *Lat.* 3. 13. S.

TUMEN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan: 6 leagues W. Reſhd.

TUMMARRAH, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara.

TUMPACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate: 32 miles ENE. Nuremburg, and 17 NNW. Amberg.

TUNA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 56 miles NE. Calmar.

TUNA, a town of Norway, on the Glanmen: 2 miles NNE. Frederichſtadt.

TUNA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 280 miles E. Medina.

TUNA, a ſmall iſland, and village of Egypt, in the Tennis Lake: 21 miles WNW. Tineh.

TUNA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: 13 miles S Fahlun.

TUNBO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sundermanland: 50 miles W. Stockholm.

TUNBRIDGE, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the Medway. Near it are the remains of a caſtle, built by Richard de Clare, natural ſon of Richard I. duke of Normandy, in the reign of William Rufus. This caſtle was taken by king Stephen, by king John, and by Henry III.; it was garriſoned by the laſt; the market is on Friday. About four or five miles ſouth of the town, are ſome medicinal ſprings, called *Tunbridge Wells*: they are ſituated at the bottom of three hills, to which have been given the fanciful names of *Mount Ephraim*, *Mount Sinai*, and *Mount Pleaſant*. The ſprings were firſt diſcovered in 1606, by Dudley lord North, who retired to the neighbourhood in a deep conſumption, and, returning home hopeleſs, in paſſing through a wood, obſerved theſe ſprings, and carried ſome of the water to a London phyſician, who, after analyſing them, recommended them to his lordſhip's drinking, who ſoon found in them a perfect cure. The firſt buildings were erected in 1636; ſince that time coffee-houſes, lodging-houſes, and aſſembly-rooms have been built, with a regular maſter of the ceremonies, and a large chapel of eaſe to the pariſh church, where divine ſervice is performed twice a-day during the ſeaſon. The rocks, about a mile and a half from the wells, are in ſome parts 75 feet high, the mean height 40, interſperſed with ſurpriſing cliffs and chaſms, that lead through the midſt of them, by narrow gloomy paſſages: 14 miles S. Maidſtone, and 30 SE. London: the Wells are 5 miles farther from each.

TUNEKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilim: 84 miles N. Balaganſkoi.

TUNGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

TUNGEBADRA, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Kiſtnah, 7 miles E. Rachore, in the country of Golconda.

TUNGINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, on the Irkut: 80 miles SW. Irkutſk, and 800 ESE. Kolivan. *Long.* 121. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

TUNGURAGUA, a mountain of South America, in Peru: 7 leagues N. Riobamba.

TUNGUSKA, a river which riſes in Lake Baikal, and runs into the Eniſei, about 20 miles S. from Eniſeiſk: in the former part of its courſe it is called *Angara*; in the latter *Tunguſka*.

TUNGUSKA (*Podkamenſkaia*), a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſei, 200 miles below Eniſeiſk.

TUNGUSKA (*Niznei*), a river of Ruſſia, which riſes 64 miles W. Kirenſk, in the government of Irkutſk, in *Long.* 124. *Lat.* 57. 40. and runs into the Eniſei, 8 miles SSE. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 107. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 41. N.

TUNGUSKOI (*Uſt*), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 24 miles S. Eniſeiſk, at the conflux of the Eniſei and Tunguſka.

TUNGUSLI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby: 56 miles S. Tara.

TUNIA, or *Tunja*, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Grenada: 30 miles SW. Truxillo.

TUNIOK, a town of Hungary, on the river Samos: 6 miles E. Etſed.

TUNIS, a city of Africa, and capital of the country ſo called, ſituated on a riſing ground, on the weſt bank of a lake. It was, by Diodorus Siculus, called *Leucon Tuneta*; that is, White Tunis, perhaps from the chalky cliffs which lie round it, when viewed from the ſea. It is ſurrounded by lakes and marſhes, which, however, do not render it unhealthy, which is, by Dr. Shaw, attributed to the number of maſtick and myrtle trees, roſemary, and other gummy and aromatic plants, with which they heat their ovens and their baths: the water is obtained a mile diſtant for the general uſe of the inhabitants. The Tuniſians are the moſt civilized nation of Barbary, with little of the inſolent haughtineſs of the Algerines; and affairs with the government are tranſacted with eaſe: the Engliſh, French, Dutch, and ſeveral European ſtates, having conſuls here, who are treated with civility and reſpect. Including the ſuburbs, Tunis is, by Dr. Shaw, ſuppoſed to be rather more than three miles in circumference, and the number of houſes 12,000. There are few buildings of any magnificence, except the great moſque, the bey's palace, and a few others: there are five gates, but none of them grand. Near the centre of the city is a piazza of vaſt extent, which is ſaid to have contained 3000 ſhops for the ſale of woollen and linen goods; in the manufacture of both which this city has been long famous. Here are ſeveral colleges and ſchools, with many learned men and doctors of the Mahometan law, partly maintained by the public; the janiſſaries are quartered in barracks: other public buildings are, an exchange, a cuſtom-houſe, and an arſenal. On the ſide of a canal is the fortreſs of Goletta, but not carefully ſupported: the chief defence is the caſtle. *Long.* 11. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 33. N.

TUNIS, a country of Africa, uſually dignified with the title of kingdom; bounded on the north and eaſt by the Mediterranean, on the ſouth by Tripoli, and on the weſt by Algiers. It was formerly of greater extent than it now is, and comprehended the country of Tripoli, and a conſiderable part of Algiers: it is now about 200 miles from north to ſouth, and 120 from eaſt to weſt. After the decline of the Roman empire, this country came under the power of the Vandals and Goths; and after them, under the Saracens, when they were governed by viceroys, called emirs. It afterwards became ſubject to the emperor of Morocco. For a ſpace of time it became an independent and powerful kingdom. In the year 1538, it was overrun by Barbaroſſa; and, notwithſtanding the endeavours of Charles V. and his ſucceſſors, the kingdom was made a province of the Ottoman empire, under the dominion of Selim II. by Sinan, baſha of the Levant. At preſent the whole kingdom is divided into two circuits, the ſummer and winter, which the bey makes in perſon through his dominions at thoſe two ſeaſons. The ſummer circuit, or northern diſtrict, is by far the moſt pleaſant, fertile, and populous, and hath the greateſt number of cities, villages, and dowars, and carries the faireſt appearance of plenty, proſperity, and cheerfulneſs, of the two; advantages owing to the mildneſs of its government, and its being freer from tyranny and oppreſſion than that of Algiers. The Tuneſians, in general, are like the Algerines: a mixture of Turks, Moors, Arabians, Jews, and Chriſtians, merchants and ſlaves; with this difference, that they are here polite and civilized. They are much more kind and humane to their ſlaves, in general, though they treat the knights of Malta with greater ſeverity. In other reſpects, the Tuneſians are courteous to ſtrangers; and all affairs with the regency are tranſacted in a very friendly manner: the conſuls that reſide here are treated with greater affability and condeſcenſion, juſtice, and diſpatch, than in any other court on theſe African coaſts; in a word, this nation hath, for many years, been more intent upon trade, and the improvement of their manufactures, than upon plundering and cruiſing; upon which account, it hath cultivated the alliance of many Chriſtian powers. The dreſs of the Tuneſians, of both ſexes, is much of the ſame faſhion with that of Algerines. The women are handſome, neat, and more familiar: they go, indeed, veiled out of doors, but are allowed to be ſeen, and converſe with ſtrangers, their huſbands not being tainted with ſuch jealouſy as reigns among other Africans. The religion is the ſame as that of the Algerines. The kingdom, as well as Algiers, and others along the Barbary coaſts, are very ſubject to earthquakes, which commonly happen after heavy rains, at the end of the ſummer, or in autumn, and are often felt at a great diſtance from land, where the depth of water hath been above 200 fathoms: in other reſpects, the country is, for the moſt part, as healthy and fertile as any under the ſame climate. The northern parts, which are the beſt cultivated, enjoy a wholeſome temperature. The winds are moſtly from the ſea, conſequently refreſhing; but thoſe that blow from the ſouthern ſandy deſerts are quite ſuffocating, eſpecially as they prevail moſtly in July and Auguſt; if they continue five or ſix days, ſucceſſively, the inhabitants are obliged to keep themſelves cool by ſprinkling their floors with water. The ſea winds, that blow weſt-north-weſt and north, bring dry weather in ſummer, and rain in winter; but the eaſterly, as well as the ſoutherly, are for the moſt part dry, though attended with a thick cloudy atmoſphere in moſt ſeaſons. Their firſt rains commonly fall in September, and ſometimes in October; about three weeks after which the Arabians break the ground, ſow their corn, and plant their beans, barley, lentils, and garvancos: their harveſt uſually begins in May, or the beginning of June, according to the quality of the preceding ſeaſons. The Tuneſians are much more addicted to agriculture than their neighbours, the Algerines, and are for making the moſt of every inch of their ground. Mines of metals and minerals they diſregard. The government of Tunis at preſent, like that of Algiers, is altogether deſpotic; but with this difference, that there it is elective, and here not only hereditary, but the bey hath power to name which of his ſons he pleaſes for his ſucceſſor, without regard to elderſhip; or, in caſe he doth not think him worthy, he may appoint a brother, or a nephew, to the ſucceſſion: in all other caſes, likewiſe, they are equally abſolute and independent, either on the Porte, or the Douwan. They were once, indeed, under the protection of the former; and the rapacious extortions and tyranny of its baſhas had, in ſome meaſure, obliged them to ſhake off their yoke, and form a government of their own, which they ſettled in ſuch a manner, that their deys, as they were then called, could do nothing without the advice and conſent of the Douwan; but they have found means, in time, to rid themſelves of this uneaſy clog alſo, though they ſtill retain a kind of form, or ſhadow, of both. The Porte hath a baſha reſiding here, but in power and influence he is a mere cypher, and ſerves only to remind the Tuneſians, that they were once ſubject to the Turkiſh ſultans. The Douwan being chiefly compoſed of friends and creatures of the beys, is rather aſſembled to give a forced approbation to their reſolutions, than to conſult them about the juſtice or expediency of them. At the firſt ſettling of this new form of government, the deyſhip was the ſupreme dignity, as it is ſtill at Algiers; as that of bey was the next in rank, but wholly ſubordinate to it. However, having ſince built their power upon the ruins of the deys, they have, by degrees, raiſed the beyſhip to be deſpotic and independent; and by making it hereditary, have prevented, in a great meaſure, thoſe frequent depoſitions, rebellions, and maſſacres, which are the almoſt conſtant concomitants of the regal authority, wherever it is made elective. Yet far from preventing jealouſies, cabals, and rebellions, in ſpite of all their precautions, the dignity oftener falls to the ſhare of that ſon who has been able, by his addreſs, to form the ſtrongeſt party, than to him who hath been appointed to it by the father. Hence it is, that whenever the throne becomes vacant, whether in the courſe of nature, or by open treaſon and rebellion, it is ſeldom filled up again without a great deal of bloodſhed, rapine, and violence, in proportion to the number of competitors. Tunis exports to France, corn, oil, beans, lentils, wax, wool, hides, and Morocco ſkins, and receives, in exchange, Spaniſh wool, Languedoc cloths, vermillion, ſugar, pepper, cloves, wine, brandy, paper, hardware, iron, and ſteel. The Italian trade is wholly carried on by the Jews, who ſend the ſame commodities to France, and import from thence Spaniſh cloths, damaſks, ſeveral ſorts of ſilk and woollen ſtuffs, gold and ſilver tiſſue. The French pay 3 per cent for all the goods they bring from France, and the Jews 10 per cent. on their imports from Italy. The Turks and Moors export to the Levant, woollen ſtuffs, lead, gold-duſt, and chequins, and a vaſt number of bales of caps; and bring, in return, ſilks, calicoes, iron, alum, and vermillion. They ſend much the ſame kind of commodities into Egypt; but the oil that is carried thither muſt be put up in jars, and not in caſks, becauſe the greateſt part of it is deſigned for the lamps of Mecca and Medina; and the Arabians would think it polluted, as the caſks might have formerly contained wine. They import, in exchange, from thence, linen, cotton, rice, flax, and coffee. The number of French ſhips freighted at Tunis, by Turks, Moors, and Jews, amounts yearly to 150 to the Levant, and 50 for France and Italy: as for thoſe of the Engliſh, their number is uncertain. All public conventions and inſtruments are written in the Arabic tongue, but the public commerce is commonly carried on by the lingua Franca.

TUNKAT, ſee *Toncat*.

TUNS (*The*), rocks in St. George's Channel, near the coaſt of Ireland, and county of Wexford: 3 miles NE. from the Saltee Iſlands.

TUN-SIEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 12 miles NW. Lou-ngan.

TUPES, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 8 miles NW. Chrudim.

TUPERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 4 miles NE. Oelnitz.

TURA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes about 40 miles W. Verchotura, in the province of Ekaterinburg, and runs into the Tobol, oppoſite Turchanſkoi, in the government of Tobolſk.

TURA, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long*. 42. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 34. N.

TURA, a town of Hungary: 24 miles W. Topoltzan.

TURA, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 24 miles SW. Trent, and 9 SW. Riva.

TURANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 3 miles W. Biſignano.

TURATTE, a town of the iſland of Celebes, and capital of a powerful kingdom: 60 leagues N. Macaſſar.

TURBED, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 30 leagues SSW. Meſchid.

TURBICO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 18 miles W. Milan.

TURCKHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and lordſhip of Mindelheim: 6 miles E. Mindelheim, and 30 SE. Ulm.

TURCKHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar, formerly imperial. Turckheim, was ceded to France in the year 1648. In the year 1675, general Tilly obtained a victory over the Imperialiſts, near this town: 1 league W. Colmar, and 4 SSW. Schlettſtatt.

TURCKHEIM RHEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Worms, on the Rhine: 4 miles N. Worms.

TURCOCARIA, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia: 14 miles N. Livadia.

TURCOIN, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lille. This town was taken by the duke of York, on the 17th of May, 1794, and a poſt fixed there, the command of which was given to Colonel Devay. On the 18th, the French attacked this poſt, and the duke of York diſpatched two battalions of Auſtrians, to make a diverſion on that part, with expreſs orders to fall back upon the main army, if hard preſſed; but, by ſome miſtake, theſe battalions joined Colonel Devay, at Turcoin. From this circumſtance an opening was left on the right of the duke of York's corps, of which the French commander immediately availed himſelf. At this period a column of 15,000 men appeared advancing from Lille; and another corps having forced general Otto's poſition, near Waterloo, attacked the Britiſh in the rear. The few troops that remained with his royal highneſs ſoon gave way, nor was it poſſible to rally them. The duke himſelf was obliged to fly, accompanied by a few dragoons, of the 16th regiment, and join general

Otto, with whom, from the diſaſtrous ſtate of his own army, he was obliged to remain. After this ſeparation, the very difficult taſk of extricating the Britiſh forces, devolved upon generals Abercrombie and Fox; and they performed this duty with great firmneſs and addreſs. It has been ſaid, that the allies, on this occaſion, did not act with that vigour and ſpirit which was expected; but the Auſtrian official details ſeem to caſt a principal ſhare of the blame on the Hanoverians, who, they aſſert, were the firſt to retreat. They created the greateſt confuſion, for their cavalry not only deſtroyed the foot, but threw the whole army into ſuch diſorder, that they became a helpleſs prey to the purſuing enemy. Of the loſs of the allies, we have no authentic return, but one account ſtates it at 3000; and it muſt have been very great, ſince the Britiſh troops alone loſt upwards of 1000 men, and 43 pieces of cannon. Two columns of the Imperial troops, which were brought up by the emperor and the prince of Saxe Coburg, were alſo obliged to retreat, with great loſs. The army of general Clairfaite being ſtill ſeparated by the Lys, was unable to co-operate. This unfortunate conflict may be ſaid to have decided the fate of the Netherlands: 2 leagues NNE. Lille, and 3 SW. Courtray.

TURCOMANIA, that part of Armenia which belongs to the Turks.

TURCZYNKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 38 miles N. Zytomiers.

TURENBERG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: 16 miles WNW. Koningſberg.

TURENNE, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brive; before the revolution, the capital of a viſcounty: 3 leagues S. Brive, and 5 SSW. Tulle.

TUREQUATO, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan: 11 leagues S. Mechoacan.

TUREVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Vim: 60 miles NE. Yarenſk.

TURFAN, ſee *Tourſan Hotun*.

TURGHE, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Cothey.

TURGUT, ſee *Durgut*.

TURIANO, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, 10 miles NE. Miſtretta.

TURIGA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Niznei Tunguſka. *Long*. 116. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 66. 12. N.

TURIN, a city of Italy, and capital of Piedmont, ſituated at the conflux of the Po and the Grand Doria, about ſeven miles from the foot of the Cottian Alps, in the road from France to Italy, by the way of Mount Cenis: according to Pliny, the inhabitants derive their origin from the Ligurians, and were anciently called *Taurini*. Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, when he invaded Italy, took and deſtroyed the town, becauſe the inhabitants would not take part with him; which frightened the other people who inhabited the banks of the Po. It was erected into a Roman colony by Julius Cæſar, who gave it the name of *Julia*, and was called *Auguſta Taurinorum* by his ſucceſſor Auguſtus. It was ſucceſſively ſubjected to the Goths, Huns, Heruli, and Burgundians, who ruined and deſtroyed it, but it was ſoon rebuilt, though not ſo large as before. When the Lombards became maſters of the country, it became the capital of one of their principal duchies. Some of their dukes became kings of Italy. Such was Agilulph, or Agon, who, with his wife Theodelinga, built the cathedral conſecrated to John the Baptiſt, which is at preſent the metropolitan, and endowed it with great revenues. After Charlemagne had aboliſhed the kingdom of the Lombards, it appears that Turin became ſubject to the marquis of Suſa, who had the charge of guarding the paſſages of the Alps, and continued in that family to the death of Ulric Manfred, the laſt marquis of Suſa, in 1302; whoſe daughter, Adelaide, married with Odo, comte of Maurienne and Savoy. Turin ſubmitted to him and his deſcendants, who have poſſeſſed it with little interruption to this time. Turin is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contains 110 churches or chapels, ſeveral hoſpitals, and about 65,000 inhabitants. The approach to it is magnificent, and the environs beautiful, though thick fogs from the two rivers are frequent in autumn and winter; ſo that the air of Turin is then very thick and moiſt. The four gates are highly ornamental; the ſtreets in the New Town are wide, ſtraight, clean, having plenty of water running through them, well built, in a good taſte, chiefly of brick ſtuccoed, and generally terminating in ſome agreeable object. No inhabitant can rebuild or repair his houſe but on an uniform plan, laid down by government, for the improvement of the city. The fortifications of Turin are regular, and kept in excellent repair. The citadel is a regular pentagon, conſiſting of five ſtrong baſtions, and is reputed one of the ſtrongeſt in Europe. At the end next the new gate is an arſenal, which, beſides the armories found in ſuch places, contains a cabinet of minerals, a good chemical laboratory, a library of books in mineralogy and metallurgy, and furnaces for caſting cannon: here, alſo, are mathematical, mechanical, and other maſters, for the inſtruction of engineers, miners, &c. The garriſon of Turin is always changed at the end of two years, and then there is a general review. The univerſity was founded firſt in the year 1405, and conſiſts of ſchools, wherein 24 profeſſors read lectures, from the 3d of November to the 24th of June; of the royal library, wherein are about 50,000 volumes of printed books, beſides manuſcripts: this is open every day, except holidays, both morning and afternoon. The royal muſeum has a good cabinet of medals, and a collection of antiquities, found chiefly in Piedmont or Sardinia, and elegantly arranged: alſo of natural hiſtory, as ſhells, and Engliſh minerals, poliſhed marbles, and hard ſtones, petrifactions, corals, zoophytes, and ſome minerals, collected by Donati, in the Adriatic; alſo, ſome cheſts of natural curioſities, which Donati, during his travels in Egypt and Arabia, ſent from Goa. In the military academy, young gentlemen, both natives and ſtrangers, may be inſtructed in the exerciſes at a moderate expence, the king defraying a part of the charge attending this inſtitution. The king's palace is in a ſimple and noble ſtyle of architecture. The apartments are handſomely fitted up and furniſhed: the cielings painted by Daniele di Sancterre and others. They contain a great collection of pictures, among which are many good ones. The king's theatre, or great opera-houſe, is reckoned one of the fineſt in Europe. The buildings which are moſt eſteemed in point of architecture, are, the palace of the duke of Savoy, called Caſtello Reale, by Filippo Giuvara; the Carignano palace, by Guarini; the buildings of the univerſity, and the town-houſe. There is a literary ſociety at Turin, who have publiſhed memoirs, under the title of *Miſcellanea Philoſophico-Mathematica*. The chief trade of this city and country is in thrown ſilk, which is ſent to England and Lyons; they manufacture, however, ſome of it into excellent ſtockings, and good ſilk for furniture. In the year 1536, Turin was taken by the French, and again in the year 1640, after a long ſiege. In the year 1706, the ſame enemy made another attempt, but after beſieging it upwards of three months, under the conduct of the duke of Orleans, they were driven away, with great loſs, by the duke of Savoy and prince Eugene. *Long*. 25. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 52. N.

TURING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen: 7 miles N. Carlſcrona.

TURINGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 24 miles WSW. Stockholm.

TURINSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, containing a wooden fort, 7 churches, and about 350 houſes: 144 miles W. Tobolſk, 620 WNW. Kolivan, and 1028 E. Peterſburg. *Long*. 81. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 58. N.

TURINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Niznei Tunguſka: 132 miles E. Turuchanſk.

TURK ISLANDS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands among the Bahamas, the largeſt ſituated *Long*. 70. 52 W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 21. 26. N.

TURK MOUNTAIN, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. It is ſituated near Killarney Lake, and affords one of the moſt beautiful natural proſpects in the world.

TURKEIM, ſee *Turckheim*.

TURKESTAN, or *Taraz*, a city of Aſia, and capital of the country of Turkeſtan, ſituated on a ſmall river which runs into the Sir. *Long*. 87. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 45. N.

TURKESTAN, or *Turan*, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by deſerts, which ſeparate it from the dominions of Ruſſia, on the eaſt by a part of Tartary, belonging to the Calmuks, on the ſouth by Bukharia, and on the weſt by Charaſm, near 300 miles in length, and not much leſs in breadth. It is at preſent divided between two Tartar khans or chiefs; one of whom, reſiding at Taſchkant, poſſeſſes the eaſtern part; the other, who poſſeſſes the weſtern part, reſides at Turkeſtan or Taraz. The latter is generally called the khan of the Karakalpaks. Turkeſtan, taken in a larger ſenſe, is underſtood to include all the country between Ruſſia to the north, and Bukharia to the ſouth, and between the Caſpian Sea to the weſt, and Chineſe Tartary on the eaſt, not leſs than 700 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 350 from north to ſouth.

TURKEY, one of thoſe great ſovereignties which includes many countries and provinces, in Europe, Aſia, and Africa, extending from *Long*. 16. to 66. E. Ferro, reckoning from the weſtern part of Algiers, which is tributary to Baſſora, on the Gulf of Perſia, and from *Lat*. 13. to 45. N. including Arabia, and the provinces on the coaſts of the Black Sea, from Aden to Otchakov. In Europe, may be reckoned, Romelia, which comprehends Greece, Macedonia, Albania, the Morea, and Theſſaly, with the iſlands of the Archipelago or the Egean Sea; part of Sclavonia, Croatia, Servia, Boſnia, Bulgaria, &c. In Aſiatic Turkey are comprehended Natolia, Caramania, Syria, Turcomania, Diarbekir, and the three Arabias, Felix, Petræa, and Deſerta. In Africa, the countries ſubject to the Turks are, Barca and Egypt, and great part of Nubia. The ſtates of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, are under their protection: ſo likewiſe are the princes of Moldavia and Walachia; and the republic of Raguſa pays them a tribute. The whole is divided into 25 governments, of which two are under the care of beglerbegs, viz. Natolia and Romelia; the reſt under pachas or baſhas: 1. Egypt, or Cairo. 2. Aleppo. 3. Diarbekir. 4. Natolia. 5. Boſnia. 6. Buda, now belonging to Hungary. 7. Caffa (now Theodoſia, and belonging to Ruſſia). 8. Caramania, or Cogni. 9. Cyp.

10. Candia. 11. Cyprus. 12. Damaſcus. 13. Van. 14. Maraſch. 15. Moſul. 16. That of the Captain Pacha. 17. Rica. 18. Romelia. 19. Sivas. 20. Schehereſul. 21. Bagdad. 22. Erzerum. 23. Temeſvar, now ſubject to Auſtria. 24. Trebiſond. 25. Tripoly, in Syria. Happily ſituated in the centre of our continent, the Turks might eaſily acquire the trade, as well as the empire of the world, if not withheld by their indolence and their maxims of government. But though the Turks are no traders, being rather diſcouragers and deſtroyers of trade; yet, as they poſſeſs ſo great a part of the world, and ſome of the moſt fruitful countries, and productive of the beſt and choiceſt merchandizes, it will always induce the European parts of the world to ſend their merchants to traffic with them: and the Turks themſelves, by their haughtineſs, deſpiſing manufacturing, and not improving the products which they enjoy in many places, muſt neceſſarily be obliged to purchaſe of other nations the things they ſtand in need of; which naturally encourages the merchants of the other nations to come among them. Thoſe that ſettle among them from the Eaſtern part of the world, are generally Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Georgians; thoſe from the weſtern parts are chiefly Venetians, French, and Dutch, with ſome Jews alſo, chiefly Italian. The principal places of trade on this ſide the Turkiſh dominions, reſpecting Europe, where the ſaid merchants reſide, are Conſtantinople, Smyrna, Aleppo, Alexandretta or Scanderoon, Alexandria, Tripoli, Antioch, and the iſlands on the coaſt. There are ſome Chriſtian merchants in moſt of the iſlands belonging to the Turks, as at Cyprus, Candia, Rhodes, Zant, Cephalonia, and in moſt of the inhabited iſlands of the Archipelago. Theſe merchants are generally French, though there are ſome Jews. The merchants of England, France, and Holland, chiefly furniſh the Turks with fine woollen cloths, dyed ſcarlet, crimſon, purple, blue, and green; the firſt three in grain, and as rich in colour as poſſible, which raiſes their value. The Engliſh, beſides their cloth, ſend block-tin, lead, clock-work and watch-work, both in gold and ſilver; and all put together, the value was formerly for upwards of 300,000l. ſterling, one year with another. The returns which the Franks (for ſo the European merchants are called in Turkey) make from the Turks, and which are the product of the Turkiſh and Perſian dominions, are, raw ſilk, Caramania wool and wool of the iſlands, goat's-hair, ſpun or twiſted cotton wool, and yarn; oil, gums dragant, ſandarac, ſenega, arabic, ſarcocolla; Perſian ſilks, carpets, burdets, callicoes, from the iſlands of Siphanto, Paros, &c. Morocco leather, cordovans, ſhagreen-ſkins. Galls, from Syria; coffee, from Mocha, by Alexandria, balm, natural balſam, rhubarb; from Perſia, ſal-ammoniac, turmeric, incenſe, pumices; from Santorini, ſtorax; from Samos, ſcammony, myrrh, manna, galbanum, ſena, aloes, hepatica, olibanum, zedoary, okre, emery, ſealed earth, velani, coloquintida, euphorbium, mirabolans, frankincenſe, maſtic, opium, and other articles. Arrac, orange-flower-water, vermicelli, turpentine, wormwood, clover-ſeed, garden-ſeeds, rice, piſtachios, raiſins of Smyrna, pomegranates, box and cypreſs wood, fuſtic, ebony, walnut-tree, &c. As the Turks have little or no trade but what is, as it were, forced by the Europeans and others, ſo they have but few ſhips, compared to the extent of their naval dominions. The chief of their ſhipping is among the Grecian iſlands, and theſe are ſuch as belong to the Greeks. Alſo in the Morea, and in the Black Sea, they have ſome ſhipping; but, for the traffic between Egypt and the Porte, they generally hire Engliſh, Dutch, or Venetian ſhips, upon freight. The produce of the iſlands is exceedingly great, and aſſiſts the Turks in making returns for the goods they buy of the European merchants. From what has been ſaid of the trade to Turkey, a judgment may be formed of its importance; but notwithſtanding this, the Engliſh trade has for ſome years been greatly on the decline. The air of Turkey in Europe is healthy in itſelf, but the peſtilence is often brought there, and has more than once ſwept away the fifth of the inhabitants of Conſtantinople; yet by the prevalence of cuſtom, and of the Turkiſh doctrine of fatality, they give themſelves no great concern about it. The provinces are univerſally fruitful, though with ſome difference; vaſt quantities of all kinds of excellent grain and fruits being exported every year. The number of its inhabitants is greatly diſproportionate to the extent and goodneſs of the country, which may be chiefly attributed to peſtilence, polygamy, and war. This accounts for ſuch large tracts of fine ſoil lying waſte. The Turks are ſtigmatized among the Chriſtians as a ſlothful, ſtupid, and inhuman people; but they are by no means ſo wicked and dreadful a ſet of creatures as ſome writers have repreſented them. Turkey is not without men of parts, probity, and honour; nor benevolent, liberal, temperate, converſable, and ingenious people. In ſhort, there is here, as in all other countries and nations, a mixture of good and bad. Dricesch ſays, that, in compaſſion and love towards our neighbours, the Turks excel all the reſt of mankind; and this aſſertion is confirmed by ſeveral other travellers. One ſtriking mark of their charity, are the public inns, by the Aſiatics called Caravanſeri, which are to be met with almoſt in every little village. In theſe a traveller, of whatever religion or country he be, may continue three days gratis; and in not a few he is found alſo in victuals. The Turks are generally robuſt and well-ſhaped, of a good mien, and patient of hardſhips, which renders them fit for war, to which indeed they inure themſelves from their youth. Perſons of rank ſeldom train up their children to any thing elſe, out of a notion that no glory is comparable to that acquired in war. In their dreſs, manner of living, and cuſtoms, they are particular. They ſhave their heads, but wear long beards, of which they are extremely careful, except thoſe in the ſeraglio, and military men, who wear only whiſkers. The turban, or Turkiſh band, worn by the men, is white, and conſiſts of long pieces of thin linen made up together in ſeveral folds. No one but a Turk muſt preſume to wear a white turban. Their clothes are long and full. They ſit, eat, and ſleep, agreeably to the cuſtom of the Orientals, on the floor, on cuſhions (ſophas) matraſſes, and carpets. Rice is their moſt general food, and coffee their uſual drink, wine being interdicted. They expend great ſums on fountains, and no country indeed affords ſo fine; and thoſe not only in the towns, but in the country, and other ſolitary places, for the refreſhment of travellers and labourers. Their moſt uſual ſalutation is to bow the head a little, laying the right hand on their breaſt; but to perſons of rank they ſtoop ſo low as to touch and kiſs the border of their veſt. In war time, the left hand is the place of honour among military men, but in time of peace this diſtinction ceaſes among the officers of ſtate and relations. The fair ſex are here kept under a rigorous confinement. The Arabic word Haram, which ſignifies a ſacred or prohibited thing, is in its fulleſt ſenſe, uſed both of the women's habitation, and of the women themſelves. The ſeraglios are improperly termed harams, the word ſeraglio ſignifying no more than a palace. The nobility among the Turks are the military chief officers, judges, and eccleſiaſtics. The Turkiſh commonalty enjoy the greateſt liberty; and to the orders of the Porte, which muſt be anſwered with the head, thoſe only are expoſed who hold conſiderable poſts; or, as the phraſe is in Turkey, "eat the ſultan's bread." The Greeks, who are the ancient inhabitants of the country, live intermixed with the Turks, and in ſeveral places, particularly the iſlands, outnumber them. In Conſtantinople alone it is computed that there are no leſs than 400,000. They are accuſtomed to ſervitude, and prefer living under the Turkiſh exactions, to the ſpiritual tyranny of the pope: but they muſt be very cautious of not giving the leaſt colour for ſuſpicion of holding correſpondence with the enemies of the Ottoman porte, or of meditating a ſedition; in caſe alſo of a war with any of the Chriſtian powers, it is uſual, for the greater ſecurity, to diſarm them. All Greeks from the age of fourteen, pay annually, at the beginning of the Turkiſh feaſt of Beiram, a head money, in value about a ducat, and receive a note of it. The eccleſiaſtics are aſſeſſed higher: a deacon paying two ducats, and an archimandrite four; but the biſhops, archbiſhops and patriarchs pay large ſums, generally as much as the arbitrary avarice of the grand vizir and baſhas ſhall think proper to require. The duties on traders are eſtimated to the value and price of the commodities they import. The Turks every where lay hold of all opportunities of extorting money from the Greeks, but eſpecially from their clergy: in return for this tribute, they enjoy the protection of the Ottoman porte, and are maintained in the quiet poſſeſſion of their properties; inſomuch that no Turk is to inſult them, take any thing from them, or intrude themſelves into their houſes, againſt their will; and in caſe of any ſuch injuries, they are certain of expeditious juſtice againſt the delinquents. The Greek women are exempt from all taxes, as are likewiſe great numbers of other Greeks, who ſerve in the navy, or elſewhere. It ſometimes happens, indeed, that a Greek girl, of diſtinguiſhed beauty, is taken away, and carried to the ſeraglio; but Chriſtian children are not in general forced away from their parents to be brought up in Mahometaniſm; and when any thing of that kind is done, it muſt be in the provinces which are at a diſtance from Conſtantinople. The Turks are of the Mahometan religion, and appropriate to themſelves the name of *Moſlemim*, which has been ſtrangely corrupted into *Muſſelman*, ſignifying perſons profeſſing the doctrine of Mahomet, which he calls Iſlam. Drinking wine is manifeſtly prohibited in the Koran, yet the Turks make uſe of it occaſionally, without any ſcruple, though inſtead of it, they generally uſe ſherbet, a liquor made of honey, ſpices, and the juice of fruits. Polygamy is indeed permitted, but the Koran enjoins that no man ſhall have more than four wives and concubines; and to exceed that number, is the particular privilege of the prophet and his ſucceſſors: divorces are alſo allowed of, but no one may take back again the wife he has once repudiated, till ſhe has been married to another, and afterwards divorced from him. Friday is the day ſet apart for divine worſhip. The churches of the Turks are called moſches, and the ſmaller ones meſches. The chief eccleſiaſtic is the mufti, which ſignifies an expounder of the law, and his office is of ſuch dignity, that when he comes to court, the emperor himſelf riſes from his ſeat, and advances ſeven ſteps to meet him. He alone has the honour of kiſſing the ſultan's left ſhoulder; whereas the grand vizir, with a more profound inclination of body, kiſſes only the edge of the emperor's veſt, who advances only three ſteps to meet him. By the law, the mufti is to be conſulted on all emergencies, in thoſe more particularly relating to peace and war. As the mufti of the Turks may be compared to the pope; ſo a cadaliſkar, who is alſo a ſecular perſon, is not unlike a patriarch; a mola is an archbiſhop; a cadie is alſo a layman, may be accounted a biſhop; and an iman

a prieſt. The chief employment of the latter is praying. The Turks have alſo their convents and monks, under the general name of derviſes. The head of the Greek church in Turkey in Europe, is the patriarch of Conſtantinople, who is choſen by the neighbouring archbiſhops and metropolitans, and confirmed by the emperor, or grand vizir; he is a perſon of great dignity, being the principal of the Greek patriarchs, and head and director of the Eaſtern church. His income amounts to no leſs than 120,000 guilders, of which he pays the one-half, by way of annual tribute to the Ottoman porte, adding 6000 guilders beſides, by way of preſent, at the feaſt of Beiram. Subordinate to him are 70 archbiſhops and metropolitans, and a much greater number of biſhops. An archimandrite is the director of one or more convents, which are called mandren, and rank above an abbot, of which each convent has one. The monks, prieſts and ſtudents excepted, are obliged to follow ſome handicraft, and lead an auſtere life. The moſt celebrated are thoſe of Mount Athos. The Greeks have but few nunneries at preſent. The ſecular clergy are ſubject to no rules, as the regulars are, who perform divine worſhip. They are allowed to marry, but that only before ordination, and then only once, and that with a virgin. Theſe ſecular eccleſiaſtics never riſe higher than an archprieſt; the biſhops, metropolitans, archbiſhops, and patriarchs, being choſen from among the monks. The Armenians, the Roman Catholics, and Jews, have alſo the free exerciſe of their religion, and the Swedes have been permitted to build a Lutheran church, at Conſtantinople. The Turks are not without all kinds of learning, having ſome ſchools, colleges, and academies. And, in this century, a Turkiſh printing office was ſet up, at Conſtantinople, by Ibrahim Effendi, who, after great oppoſition, obtained leave to print all kinds of books, except on matters of religion; accordingly, among others, he publiſhed ſome maps and books of hiſtory and geography. The Turks are of Tartarian, or Scythian extraction, this appellation being firſt given them in the middle ages, as a proper name, it being a general title of honour to all the nations comprehended under the two principal branches of Tartar and Mogul, and therefore never uſed as a proper name of any Scythian or Tartarian people: nor do even the Turks appropriate it peculiarly to themſelves; the word Tur, as an adjective, ſignifying ſublime and pre-eminent, and, as an appellative, a governor. Turci, therefore, may import both the governor of a hord (ki, among the Tartars, ſignifying a hord or company) as well as the hord itſelf. The Scythian or Tartarian nation, to which the name of Turks has been particularly given, dwell betwixt the Black and Caſpian Seas, and became firſt known in the 7th century, when Heraclius, emperor of the Eaſt, took them into his ſervice, under whom they ſo diſtinguiſhed themſelves, by their fidelity and bravery, in the conqueſt of Perſia, that the Arabian and Saracen caliphs, not only had particular bodies of them for guards, but their armies were likewiſe filled with them. Thus they gradually got the power into their hands, and ſet up and dethroned caliphs at pleaſure. Some governors alſo of this nation, have wholly revolted from the dominions of the caliphs. This happened about the 9th century. By this ſtrict union of the Turks with the Saracens or Arabs, the former were brought to embrace the Mahometan religion; ſo that they are now become intermixed, and have jointly enlarged their conqueſts. The Turks, however, were ſuperior, and ſubdued the Saracens. Jenghis Khan, or Zengis-Chan, at the head of the Oguzinian hord, iſſued out of great Tartary, and made himſelf maſter of a great tract of land, near the Caſpian Sea, and even of all Perſia and Aſia the Leſſer. Incited by his example and ſucceſs, Schah Soliman, prince of the town of Nera, on the Caſpian Sea, in the year 1214, paſſed Mount Caucaſus, with 50,000 men; he made his way through Adirbeitzan, or Media, as far as the borders of Syria; and though ſtopped there in his career, by the Jenghizkan Tartars, yet in the year 1219, he penetrated a ſecond time into Aſia the Leſſer, as far as the Euphrates. The report of his conqueſts reaching the court of Perſia, Soliman and his people were ſpoken of as Turks, a name common to all the Scythians, who came out of Tartary, under the command of Jenghiz-khan. Othman, his grandſon, made himſelf maſter of ſeveral countries and places in Leſſer Aſia, belonging to the Grecian empire; and having, in the year 1300, at the city of Karahiſſar, taken upon him the title of emperor of the Othmans, called his people after his own name. His reſidence was fixed at Eſkiſhehr, and excluſive of many other towns, in the year 1326, he took Pruſa, in Bithynia, now called *Burſa*, which his ſon and ſucceſſor, Orchan, made the ſeat of his empire. Orchan ſent his two ſons, Solyman and Amurath, on an expedition into Europe: the former of whom reduced the city of Gallipoli, and the latter took Tyrilos. Amurath ſucceeding his father in the government, in the year 1360, conquered Ancyra, Adrianople, and Philippopolis. In the year 1362, he inſtituted the janizaries, over-run Servia, and fell upon Macedonia and Albania. His ſon and ſucceſſor, Bajazet, was ſucceſsful both in Europe and Aſia, defeating the Chriſtians, near Nicopolis; but, in the year 1401, he himſelf was routed and taken priſoner, by Tamerlane. His ſons diſagreed, but Mahomet I. held the ſovereignty, and his ſon Amurath II. diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral important enterprizes; and, particularly, in the year 1444, gained a ſignal victory over the Hungarians, near Varna. Mahomet II. and the greateſt of all the emperors, in the year 1453, made himſelf maſter of Conſtantinople, reducing the whole Grecian empire under his dominion. He ſubdued 12 kingdoms and 200 towns. Bajazet II. and Selim I. enlarged the Turkiſh empire in Europe, Aſia, and Africa. Soliman I. is not more famous for his victories over the Hungarians, than for his body of laws. The ſucceeding emperors were not ſo fortunate: Mahomet IV. in the year 1669, ſubdued Candia; and in 1683, laid ſiege to Vienna, but in Hungary met ill ſucceſs. In the reigns of Soliman II. Achmet II. and Muſtapha, the Hungarians and Venetians were ſo ſucceſsful againſt the Turks, that Muſtapha II. in the year 1699, was glad to come to a peace at Karlowitz. Achmet III. in 1718, concluded the treaty of Paſſarowitz, and Mahomet V. by the peace of Belgrade, in the year 1739, reannexed Servia, a part of Walachia, and Choczim, to the empire. In the ſucceſſion to the empire, no regard is paid to age or birthright, the Turks thinking it ſufficient, if, in their elections, they keep to the Ottoman family. Women are excluded from the throne. The government is indeed purely monarchical: but, if the emperor indulges not the humours of the people, and eſpecially of the mutinous janizaries, he is not only in danger of being depoſed, but alſo of being put to death. The emperor's council of ſtate is ſtiled *galibe Divan*, or *Divan galibe*, and meets twice a week in the emperor's palace, namely, on Sundays and Thurſdays. The grand vizir ſits as preſident, having the cadaliſkar of Romelia at his right hand, and that of Natolia at his left. The mufti alſo aſſiſts, when expreſsly ſummoned. All the others, lubbe vizirs, have likewiſe a ſeat here, and next to them ſtand on one ſide the teſterdar, or high treaſurer, the reis-effendi, ſecretary of ſtate, and other commiſſioners of the calem, or exchequer; but the military officers, ſuch as the aga of the janizaries, the aga of the ſpahis, the aga of the ſiluds, &c. ſit within the divan. The ſultan hears what paſſes from an adjoining chamber, which looks into the divan. When the ſultan convenes a general council, to which are ſummoned all the great perſons of the empire, the clergy, the military, and other officers, and even the old and experienced ſoldiers; ſuch a divan is called *Ajak Divani*; the whole aſſembly ſtanding. The higheſt officer, and next to the emperor is the grand vizir, whoſe income, without any breach of probity, may amount to 600,000 dollars a year, excluſive of preſents and other perquiſites. The high court of juſtice is held in a large hall of the grand vizir's palace, called *Divanchane*. The grand vizir being preſident, is obliged four times a week, namely on Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Wedneſday, to ſit in the divan, and adminiſter juſtice to the people; unleſs, which ſeldom happens, he be hindred by affairs of a very important nature. A Begler-beg is a viceroy, with ſeveral provinces under his command; the name itſelf ſignifying a prince of princes: under theſe are the baſhaws or governors, whoſe poſts are very conſiderable but precarious; and ſubordinate again to theſe are the ſangiacs, who may be termed deputy-governors. The janizaries, properly jengitſheri, a word compounded of *jengi* new, and *iſcheri* a ſoldier, are the flower of the Turkiſh land forces; they are all infantry, and were firſt formed out of captive Chriſtians by the emperor Amurath the Firſt: their number is generally 40,000, divided into 162 companies, or chambers, called *Odas*, in which they live together at Conſtantinople, as in a convent; the recruits are termed *yamagi*; the capis are alſo infantry; the ſpahis light-horſe; and the timar ſpahi, or the old and preferred ſpahis, inſtead of pay, have villages in ſeveral of the provinces, and are obliged, according to their income, to bring at leaſt three ſlaves with them into the field. The foot, under the command of a baſhaw, are ſtill called by the ancient name of *Segban*, and the horſe *Seraje*. The tributary princes, as the princes of Moldavia and Walachia, are obliged alſo to ſend auxiliaries. The whole Turkiſh army makes above 300,000 men. The janizaries and ſpahi have their aga, or general. A ſeraſkier, or commander in chief of the whole army, muſt be a baſhaw of two or three horſe-tails: theſe horſe-tails are the inſignia of grandeur in Turkey, and carried before the great men. It is only the principal baſhaws, and other perſons of the higheſt diſtinction, who are allowed three. The beglerbegs and ſangiacs have alſo their ſeveral commands. The Turkiſh navy is laid up at Conſtantinople near the arſenal, and conſiſts of about 40 large ſhips; but in time of war, when the fleet is put to ſea, the Turks receive auxiliary ſhips from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli: they buy up alſo or hire merchants' ſhips, and thoſe riſe a fleet of 150 ſail, excluſive of galleys of two, three, and four banks of oars: the admiral is ſtiled capudan or capitan-baſhaw.

**TURKIN**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Caſpian Sea: 140 miles S. Aſtracan. *Long*. 65. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 15. N.

**TURKY**, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: 60 miles N. Oakfuſkee.

**TURN**, a town of Walachia, at the conflux of the Alaut and Danube: 24 miles S. Brancovan, and 84 E. Orſova.

**TURNAU**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 14 miles NE. Jung Buntzel, and 44 NE. Prague.

**TURNDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 21 miles NNW. Amberg, and 32 NE. Noremburg.

**TURNEFF**, an iſland near the coaſt of America, in the Bay of Honduras, thirty miles in length, but in very unequal breadth, being unequally interſected by bays on the coaſt. *Long.* 88. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 15. N.

TURNHOUT, a town of the duchy of Brabant, built in the year 1212, by Henry IV. duke of Brabant. In the year 1545, the emperor Charles V. gave it to his ſiſter Mary, queen of Hungary, to enjoy during her life. In the year 1648, after the peace of Munſter, Philip IV. gave it to princeſs Amelia, widow of Frederic Henry of Naſſau, from whom it came to the houſe of Orange. In the year 1596, the comte de Varac, general of the Spaniſh artillery, was defeated near this town, by prince Maurice of Naſſau. The comte had 6000 horſe, and the prince only 800, yet notwithſtanding this great inequality, by an injudicious movement the victory was complete, and 2500 Spaniards killed, beſides their general. The quarter of Turnhout comprehends 15 villages: 25 miles SSW. Bois-le-Duc, and 18 SSE. Breda.

TURO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: 22 miles SSW. Converſano.

TUROE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt: 12 miles SW. from Aſſens, in the iſland of Funen.

TURPE, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Paderborn: 3 miles SE. Saltzkoden.

TURPNI, a mountain of Sileſia, in the principality of Teſchen: 4 miles E. Jablunkau.

TURREFF, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, on the borders of Banffſhire, on the river Devron, containing about 700 inhabitants: 26 miles NNW. Aberdeen, and 8 S. Banff.

TURRUNG, a river of Aſia, in the country of Candahar, which empties itſelf into a lake: 18 miles S. Candahar.

TURSI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Matera: 24 miles S. Matera, and 110 ESE. Naples.

TURSOSKA, a town of Hungary: 16 miles N. Boleſko.

TURTEREBES, a town of Hungary: 14 miles NNE. Zatmar.

TURTLE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 177. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 50. S.

TURTLE RIVER, a river of United America, in Georgia, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 81. 40. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 31. 12. N.

TURTLE POINT, a cape on the coaſt of Weſt Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 89. 4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 54. N.

TURTUCAIA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 34 miles SW. Driſtra.

TURUCHAN, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes from a lake, ſituated in *Long.* 102. *Lat.* 67. 42, and runs into the Eniſei, a little to the S. of Turuchanſk.

TURUCHANSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Eniſei, formerly called *Mangaſea.* According to an old tradition delivered down from father to ſon, a colony from Archangel built the old oſtrog of Mangaſea, before there was ſuch a thing as a Ruſſian town known in Siberia. It derives its name from a Samoiedean tribe, who inhabited this country, and call themſelves Mangaſe: for this people, by promiſing to pay tribute to the Ruſſians, gave occaſion to the building of this town. Old Mangaſea, which ſtood on the river Taz, gradually fell to decay; and in the year 1600, the preſent town was built, and the inhabitants of the old oſtrog were removed hither. This new oſtrog was alſo called *Mangaſea*: but as it lies at the mouth of the river Turukan, it had alſo the name of Turukanſk, which it retains to this day. As this oſtrog proved the means of ſeveral nations becoming tributary to the Ruſſians, it was probably on that account afterwards endowed with the privileges of a town. The houſes in this town are not contiguous, and at moſt do not exceed 100. The greateſt part of it is incloſed within a ſmall wooden fortification, with four pieces of cannon; and in this ſtands the houſe of the governor or prefect, and the principal church; and without it are two other churches. Moſt of the inhabitants have always been Coſacs; who were placed here, in order to ſubdue, or at leaſt to check, the Pagan nations of this country, particularly the Tunguſians and Samoiedes: 724 miles NE. Tobolſk, and 1800 ENE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 106. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

TURZEC, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: 24 miles E. Novogrodeck.

TUSA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona: 6 miles WNW. Miſtretta.

TUSCANY (*Duchy of*), a country of Italy, ſituated between the Mediterranean, the Tiber, and the Apennines: ſome parts of it are diſtributed among the territories of Modena, Lucca, and Genoa, which portions excepted, its extent from north to ſouth, is about 115 miles, and its breadth about 80. The face of the country is beautifully varied with hills and vallies, and the ſoil rich and fertile, producing corn in abundance, with excellent fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, and grapes. The air, in ſeveral parts, is rendered unwholeſome by fens and moraſſes: the ſalt-pits are rich. Manna is gathered in the marſhlands near the ſea; and the mountainous parts are rich in mines and minerals. In ſome places are found amethyſts, jaſpers, cornelians, cryſtal, lapis-lazuli, chalcedony, marble, ſlate, alabaſter, ſulphur, alum, and quickſilver. Several medicinal ſprings have been diſcovered beſides thoſe of Piſa. The principal rivers they Arno: Florence is the capital. This country was anciently called *Etruria*, and the inhabitants Etrurii, Tyrrheni, and Tuſcani, though the preſent does not include the whole of Etruria: after ſeveral revolutions and changes, it became a republic, called, from its chief city, the republic of Florence. In this republic, the Medici family obtained by commerce, the wealth and grandeur of princes; and Henry II. king of France, choſe his conſort, the famous Catharine, out of this family. The emperor Charles V. in the year 1531, at the ſolicitation of Clement VII. created Alexander Medici, duke of Florence; and afterwards gave him in marriage, Margaret, his natural daughter. His nephew and ſucceſſor, Coſmo I. was, in the year 1569, declared great duke, by pope Pius V. which title was at laſt ratified by the emperor Maximilian II. in the year 1575, on condition of his enjoying and holding it as a fief of the empire. In 1699, the emperor conferred on the great duke the title of royal highneſs, to which the pope and the court of France readily acquieſced. The great duke, John Gaſton, having no heirs, it was ſtipulated in the 5th article of the quadruple alliance, made in 1718, that the duchy ſhould, by all the contracting parties, be for ever acknowledged a male fief of the Roman empire; and that, with the conſent of the Germanic body, the emperor ſhould confer it as a fief on the king of Spain's eldeſt ſon by the ſecond marriage, from him to devolve to his male deſcendants, and on their failure to the younger brother and his heirs; but that Leghorn was always to remain a free port. This was not only confirmed in the treaty of Vienna, in 1725, but the great duke alſo, and his ſiſter, in 1731, concluded with the king of Spain a family treaty of like import, and the infant Don Carlos was accordingly brought up at the great duke's court at Florence. New differences ariſing, and, in 1733, breaking out into a war, in which the emperor, in 1734, loſt the kingdom of Naples and Sicily, Don Carlos cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed king, and, by the peace of 1736, retained the poſſeſſions of theſe kingdoms. On the other hand it was ſtipulated, that the great duchy of Tuſcany, after the demiſe of the poſſeſſor, ſhould eſcheate to the Houſe of Lorrain in lieu of that duchy, which was to be reſigned to king Staniſlaus. This took place in 1737, and by this means became annexed to the Houſe of Auſtria.

TUSCARORA, a town of United America, in North Carolina: 20 miles SE. Halifax.

TUSCHAMA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 28 miles NNW. Ilimſk.

TUSCHAMSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 100 miles NW. Ilimſk.

TUSCHGER SEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 11 miles N. Millſtatt.

TUSGEL, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 42 miles NW. Cogni.

TUSIO, a town of the Griſons, on the Rhine, in the road from Chiavenna to Coire: 15 miles S. Coire, and 20 N. Chiavenna.

TUSKAR, a ſmall iſland in St. George's Channel, 5 miles from the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Wexford. *Long.* 6. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 13. N.

TUSPA, or *Taſpa*, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Guaſteca: 36 leagues SSE. Panuco.

TUSPA, a river of North America, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, 43 leagues N. Vera Cruz.

TUSSEY, mountains of United America, in Pennſylvania: 10 miles N. Huntingdon.

TUSSLING, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 4 miles WSW. New Oetting.

TUTACORIN, or *Tutucorin*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic, where the Dutch have a factory: 25 miles E. Palamcotta, and 65 S. Madura.

TUTARY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 24 miles W. Wexio.

TUTBURY, or *Stuteſbury*, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, on the Dove, with a weekly market on Tueſday. Here was formerly a caſtle demoliſhed by Henry III.: 5 miles NW. Burton, and 134 NW. London.

TUTLING, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 10 miles N. Paſſau, and 10 NE. Vilſhofen.

TUTOVA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Birlat, 4 miles S. Birlat, in the province of Moldavia.

TUTTLINGEN, ſee *Duttlingen.*

TUTURA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 160 miles N. Irkutſk, and 200 SSW. Kirenſk. *Long.* 123. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

TUTURANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 6 miles SSE. Brindiſi.

TUUE, a lake of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand, 20 miles in circumference: 52 miles N. Chriſtianſand.

TUXFORD, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, with a weekly market on Monday: 15 miles N. Nottingham, and 137 N. London.

TUY, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, ſituated on a mountain, near the north ſide of the Minho, oppoſite Valença, in Portugal; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtella. In a war between Spain and

Portugal, this is one of the places of rendezvous for the Spaniſh troops: 40 miles SW. Orenſe, and 50 S. Compoſtella.

**TUYU**, a country of South America, in the country of Patagonia, to the ſouth of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres.

**TUZ-KURMA**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan: 50 miles SSW. Sherezur.

**TUZLA**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, ſituated at the weſtern extremity of a lake, to which it gives name. The lake is 36 miles in length, and about 4 in breadth: 28 miles N. Cogni.

**TWAGER**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 28 miles NNW. Halmſtad.

**TWARSIMIRKA**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 6 miles NE. Militſch.

**TWEDA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 42 miles NNW. Calmar.

**TWEDS**, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: 4 miles N. Chriſtianſand.

**TWEED**, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the ſouth part of Peebles-ſhire, about 6 miles north from Moffat, in the county of Dumfries, paſſes by or near to Peebles, Galaſhiels, Melroſe, Kelſoe, Coldſtream, from near which place it forms the boundary line between England and Scotland, and runs into the German Sea, at Berwick.

**TWELVE PINS**, a range of mountains of Ireland, in the county of Galway: 32 miles WNW. Galway.

**TWENTE**, a diſtrict of the ſtate of Overiſſel, of which Oldenzel is the capital.

**TWICKENHAM**, a village of England, in the county of Middleſex, on the ſide of the Thames: 11 miles WSW. London.

**TWIN** (*North*), an iſland in James's Bay, Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 80. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

**TWIN** (*South*), an iſland in James's Bay, Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 80. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

**TWISTE**, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Erpe, near Volckmarſan, in the duchy of Weſtphalia.

**TWO BROTHERS**, two ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the ſouth coaſt of Borneo. *Long.* 132. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 4. 10. S.

**TWO BROTHERS**, two ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, between the iſland of Borneo and the continent of Aſia. *Long.* 127. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 9. 10. N.

**TWOHEAD ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Kerry: 1 mile W. from Lamb's Head.

**TWYNT**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean; defended by a fort: 30 miles NW. Tremecen.

**TYACUL**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 10 miles S. Colar.

**TYBEE ISLAND**, an iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Georgia, in United America, at the mouth of the Savanna. *Long.* 81. W.Greenwich. *Lat.* 32.N.

**TYBEIN**, ſee *Duino*.

**TYGER**, a river of the United States of America, in South Carolina, which joins the Saluda, 5 miles NW. Columbia, and both together form the Cangaree.

**TYGERS' POINT**, a cape of Aſia, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the country of Ava, at the mouth of the Perſian Gulf. *Long.* 94. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

**TYKOCZYN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk: 28 miles NNW. Bielſk.

**TYLSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Dichme: 5 miles SW. Saltzwedel.

**TYNE**, ſee *Tine*.

**TYRA**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Kelm, one mile W. Kelbra, in the county of Schwartzburg.

**TYRAWLEY'S POINT**, the ſouth-weſt extremity of Trevanion's Iſland, in the South Pacific Ocean.

**TYRESIO**, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 9 miles SE. Stockholm.

**TYRI**, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 15 miles NW. Chriſtiania.

**TYRNITZ**, ſee *Dyrnitz*.

**TYROL**, a town and citadel of Germany, which gives name to the county: 40 miles N. Trent, and 62 E. Chur. *Long.* 27. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 37. N.

**TYROLESE**, or *Upper Auſtria*, a country of Germany, bounded on the north by Bavaria, on the eaſt by Salzburg and Carinthia, on the ſouth by the dominions of Venice, and on the weſt by Swabia and the Griſons: in this circle are included the county of Tyrol Proper, the biſhopric of Trent, and the biſhopric of Brixen. The biſhopric of Trent is ſituated to the ſouth; the biſhopric of Brixen occupies the north-eaſt part; and the county of Tyrol the centre. This country is mountainous, and capable of making a powerful ſtand againſt the invading enemy; but the Tyrolian mountains, though covered with ſnow to the very utmoſt ſummits of them, are alſo fertile; whence are found not only the fineſt woods, abounding in a variety of game, but alſo large and good corn-fields; or, where theſe mountains are barren, there are, for the moſt part, mine works, or excellent marble, of all colours. Corn thrives well in many, nay, in moſt places here; and in ſome places flax. On the eminences grow, alſo, all ſorts of the fine fruits which Italy yields, and likewiſe ſmall woods of cheſtnut-trees, together with fine vines. Among the wild beaſts here are chamois and wild goats. There are, likewiſe, in this county, ſeveral ſpecies of precious ſtones, as granates, rubies, amethyſts, and emeralds, a ſpecies of diamonds, agates, cornelians, chalcedonies, &c. Hot-baths and medicinal ſprings are found in ſeveral places; at Hall are profitable ſalt-pits. Not far from Schwatz is a mine of ſilver and copper; and ſome miles diſtant from the latter is alſo a mine-work, which yields a very ſoft and malleable copper. The copper contains in it ſome ſilver and gold. Good lead, together with fine mineral colours, alum, vitriol, and a fine ſilver ore, are alſo found here. The principal rivers in this county are the Ihn, or Inn, the Adige, the Leck, and the Iſer. In this country are twelve towns and ten villages, which have markets. The common people here, excluſive of the ſubſiſtence which the mines and ſalt-works yield them, have not much to earn; whence a great part of them ſeek for ſubſiſtence out of the country, either by trade or labour. Tyrol was formerly a part of Rhœtia, but, in the ſixth century, the greateſt part of it deſcended to the dukes of Bavaria, and this was afterwards reckoned in Noricum: but, over the ſouthern part, the Longobards, at the ſame time, extended their dominion. The dukes of Bavaria appointed marggraves here; but Henry the Lyon, duke of Bavaria and Saxony, being, in the year 1180, put under the ban of the empire, by the emperor Frederic I. this laſt diſmembered the preſent province of Tyrol from Bavaria, inveſting therewith the marggravate Berchtold, under the title of duke of Meran. Otto II. grandſon to this Berchtold, dying without male iſſue, in the year 1248, this country came to count Albrecht III. who reſided at the citadel of Tyrol, gave up the title of a duke of Meran, and ſtyled the whole country the county of Tyrol. Tyrol had, afterwards, frequently princes of its own, of the houſe of Auſtria; the laſt of whom, named Sigiſmund Francis, died in the year 1665, upon which the emperor Leopold received homage on that account, in perſon, at Inſpruck. The high ſovereign colleges over Tyrol are ſeated at Inſpruck; and, towards the maintenance of the military ſtate of the houſe of Auſtria, it contributes, yearly, 100,000 florins. In this county lies one regiment of foot, which from the country receives its name, Tyrol.

**TYRONE**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, bounded on the north-eaſt by Londonderry, on the eaſt by Lough Neagh, on the ſouth-eaſt by Armagh, on the ſouth by Monaghan, on the ſouth-weſt by Fermanagh, and on the weſt by Donegal. It contains 35 pariſhes, and about 28,700 inhabitants: about 43 miles in its greateſt length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and from 18 to 33 in breadth. The ſoil varies exceedingly; in ſome parts it is rich and fertile, in ſome rough and mountainous, but in general cultivated. The linen manufacture flouriſhes in many of the towns; and near Dungannon are ſome collieries. Ten members are returned to the Iriſh parliament by the county, the towns of Strabane, Dungannon, Augher, and Clogher, two each.

**TYRREL'S BAY**, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent: 2 miles E. Kingſtown.

**TYSTED**, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, ſituated on a river, which runs into the Lymford Gulf: 40 miles W. Aalborg. *Long.* 8. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 3. N.

**TZAGANUSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China: 48 miles SSW. Selenginſk.

**TZAREVAGOR**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Tobol: 28 miles SE. Okunevſk. *Long.* 82. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

**TZAREVOKOKCHAISK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan: 68 miles NW. Kazan. *Long.* 65. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

**TZAREVOSANGURSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 100 miles SW. Viatka. *Long.* 65. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 8. N.

**TZARITZIN**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: 180 miles S. Saratov, and 378 E. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 62. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat* 43. 35. N.

**TZEKINSKOI**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China: 100 miles WSW. Selenginſk.

**TZERNA**, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, near Tzernitz, in the province of Romania.

**TZERNITZ**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, near a river of the ſame name: 32 miles NNE. Adrianople.

**TZIGENO**, a town of Croatia: 10 miles SE. Creutz.

**TZIKIRSKOI**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, o the borders of China: 120 miles WSW. Selenginſk.

**TZIMLIANKA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, on th Don: 116 miles ENE. Azoph.

**TZIVILSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan: 56 mile W. Kazan. *Long.* 65. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

**TZNA**, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes 20 miles S. of Tambov, and run into the Mokſcha, 20 miles NW. Temnikov, in the government of Tambo

**TZURUCHATU** (*Staroi*), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Argunia, on the borders of China: 160 miles SE. Nertchinſ *Long.* 137. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

# V.

VAAGEN (*Eaſt*), an iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 30. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 40. N.

VAAGEN (*Weſt*), an iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 29. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

VAAS, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-du-Loir: 7 leagues S. le Mans, and 1½ WSW. Chateau-du Loir.

VABRES, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Afrique, at the union of two ſmall rivers, which ſoon after run into the Tarn. Before the revolution it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Alby: half a league SW. St. Afrique.

VABRES, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: 4 miles E. St. Flour.

VACARICA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 6 leagues SE. Bragança Nova, and 5 N. Coimbra.

VACCA (*La*), a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia: about 3 miles S. from the iſland of St. Antioco.

VACH, one of the ſmaller Lipari iſlands, in the Mediterranean.

VACHA, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe, on the Werra: 20 miles NE. Fulda, and 46 E. Marburg.

VACHE, or *Cow's Iſland*, a ſmall iſland in the Weſt Indies, of a triangular form, about 8 leagues in circumference, about 4 leagues from the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Domingo. *Long.* 56. 7. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 1. N.

VACHELUCE, one of the Lipari iſlands, in the Mediterranean: 3 miles S. Stromboli.

VACHIER, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire: 3 leagues S. le Puy-en-Velay.

VACIA, ſee *Waitzen.*

VACKALEER, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 27 miles ENE. Bangalore.

VACUP, a town of Boſnia: 32 miles SW. Serajo.

VADA, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, at the mouth of the river Cecina: 18 miles SW. Volterra, and 16 SSE. Leghorn.

VADAGARY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the province of Madura: 25 miles W. Coilpetta, and 64 SSW. Madura.

VADAMIA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac, on the Euphrates: 105 miles WNW. Baſſora.

VADIALCORA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 56 miles N. Medina.

VADIFATIMA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 60 miles NW. Mecca.

VADIN, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, on the Danube: 32 miles W. Nicopoli.

VADO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: 3 miles S. Savona.

VADOCONDES, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 25 miles WSW. Oſma.

VADO SAETTA a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 6 miles SE. Troia.

VADUTZ, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Lichtenſtein: 26 miles S. Lindau, and 34 SSE. Conſtance. *Long.* 27. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 7. N.

UBRAYE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane: 3 leagues NE. Caſtellane.

VAELUE, a river of the iſland of Ceylon, which runs into the ſea, near Mago.

VAENA, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 18 miles ESE. Cordova, and 33 WSW. Jaen.

VAG BESTER, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag: 6 miles NE. Boleſko.

VAGA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Poprovſkoe, in the government of Vologda, and runs into the Dwina, at Uſt Vagſkoi, in the government of Archangel.

VAGAI, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irtiſch: 8 miles SSE. Tobolſk.

VAGIOW, a town of the iſland of Celebes, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt.

VAGNEY, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Remiremont: 1½ league E. Remiremont, and 4 S. Bruyeres.

VAGOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the Atlantic coaſt: 2 leagues S. Bragança Nova.

VAGRAM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 2 leagues S. Salzburg.

VAGSKOI UST, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, at the union of the rivers Vaga and Dwina: 20 miles NNW. Schenkuiſk.

VAGUS, ſee *Waag.*

VAHARA, a town of Arabia Deſerta: 50 leagues W. Jamama.

VAHINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Enz: 11 miles NW. Stuttgart, and 15 SW. Heilbron. *Long.* 26. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 53. N.

VAIGAR, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean, on the north ſide of the Straits of Vaigatſkoi, about 24 miles in length, and about 8 broad. *Long.* 70. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 75. 30. N.

VAIGATSKOI PROLIV, ſtraits of Vaigatz, between Nova Zembla, and the continent of Ruſſia, ſo called.

VAIGE, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evron: 4 leagues E. Laval.

VAIHEND, or *Scanderie*, a town of Aſia, in the province of Sabliſtan: 50 leagues SE. Candahar.

VAILATA, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe: 18 miles E. Milan.

VAILLAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: 5 leagues N. Cahors, and 4 NW. Marſillac.

VAILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Soiſſons: 2½ leagues E. Soiſſons, and 3 NW. Fiſmes.

VAILLY, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aubigny: 3 leagues E. Aubigny, and 3 NW. Sancerre.

VAIRAC, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Ceré: 1½ league NE. Martel, and 3 NW. St. Ceré.

VAIRE, a river of France, which runs into the Var, about 3 miles NW. Glandeves.

VAISON, a town of France, in the county of Venaiſſin, on the Oueze. Before the revolution the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Avignon. The Old Town has long been in ruins: 22 miles NNE. Avignon, and 23 SE. Montelimart.

VAKUNAIKA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kirenga. *Long.* 126. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 16. N.

VAL, ſee *Laveld.*

VAL (*la*), a town of Savoy, in the county of Tarentaiſe: 20 miles E. Monſtier.

VAL (*le*), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brignolles: 1 league N. Brignolles.

VAL DI COMPARE, ſee *Teaki.*

VAL DE MOREA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 4 leagues E. Ponferrada.

VAL RICHER, or *Val de Richer*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: 4 leagues NW. Caen.

VAL ROTONDO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 15 miles SE. Sora.

VAL DE SALAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 22 miles S. Orenſe.

VAL TRAVERS, a diſtrict of Swiſſerland, in the principality of Neufchatel, about 6 leagues in circumference, and containing about 3500 inhabitants. It is ſituated between Pontarlier and Neufchatel.

VAL DE VACAS, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville: 10 miles from Lucena.

VAL DE UXO, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 17 miles SE. Segorba.

VALADARES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: 1½ league SW. Melgaſſo.

VALAGODE, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 60 miles S. Candi.

VALAIS, a country and independent republic in alliance with Swiſſerland, bounded on the north by the canton of Bern, and the lake of Geneva, on the eaſt by the Milaneſe, on the ſouth by the Milaneſe and Piedmont, and on the weſt by Savoy; about 100 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and from 20 to 25 in breadth from north to ſouth. It is watered by the Rhône, in its whole length. The whole country is one large vale, extending eaſt and weſt, and to the north and ſouth ſides environed by very high mountains. Among the ſouthern mountains the moſt remarkable is the Mont St. Bernard, anciently called *Mons Penninus*, a name given to the whole Appennine chain. The principal hill on the north ſide is the Gemmi, lying towards the frontiers of the canton of Bern, which in winter is impracticable, and its deſcent towards the Valais and Leuck, ſteep and narrow, and formerly dangerous. To remedy this inconvenience, in the year 1736, ſeveral rocks were blown up, the road in moſt places widened to the breadth of ſeven feet, and walls raiſed in the moſt ſteep and looſeſt parts, ſo that at preſent travelling is much more ſafe and commodious. The Valais is a country of extraordinary fertility. The harveſt begins in May, and holds till the latter end of October; the corn in the bottom of the chief vally being harveſted firſt, next that in the ſide vallies, and laſt of all, that on the hills, which yield grain at an uncommon height. The low lands excel the upper in winter products, and theſe again the former in ſummer fruits. Excluſive of the beſt kinds of grain, ſuch as wheat, barley, and rye, this country abounds alſo in good wine, particularly in a fine muſcadel, with plenty of apples, pears, plumbs, cherries, cheſtnuts, mulberries, ſmall-nuts, ſaffron, &c. and about Sion grow alſo almonds, figs, pomegranates, and other of the more delicate fruits. Both hills and vallies breed great numbers of cattle, and afford plenty of deer, hares, and other game. The mountains are ſuppoſed to contain lead, copper, and ſilver mines; but the produce would not anſwer the expence of working them. Here is likewiſe pit-coal. The Valais is noted for two hot baths of celebrated virtue, as namely thoſe of Brug, or Gleuſe, and Leuck, the latter of which is commonly known by the appellation of the Valais bath. Beſides theſe it has ſeveral other mineral waters. It is reckoned an uncommon thing to meet with a Valeſan, who is without a large wen. They are in general below the middle ſize, and moſt of them are carried off by an aſthma. The cauſe of theſe evils, is thought to be the clayiſh ſandy water. In the upper tythings, the prevailing language is the German, but the inhabitants of Sion, in the Upper Valais, with all in the Lower, ſpeak a corrupt French; though in both parts, eſpecially in the chief burgh, they apply themſelves to the German, French, Italian, and Latin; being all indiſpenſably neceſſary to them in their intercourſe with the cantons of Bern and Uri, Savoy, Piedmont, and the Milaneſe; therefore a ſtranger cannot but be ſurpriſed at the fluency with which the meaneſt people here ſpeak thoſe four tongues. The religion is the Roman Catholic. The ancient inhabitants of this country were the Lepontii, Viberi, with the Seduni, and Veragri, who ſold their liberty dear to Sergius Galba, general of Julius Cæſar. In the middle ages it came to be called *Valeſia*, and in 1032, under the emperor Conrad II. devolved to the German empire, as a part of the ſecond Burgundian kingdom. In the year 1035, that prince made over the Lower Valais, to the counts of Savoy. The inhabitants of the Upper Valais, reſolutely maintained their liberties, as well againſt the dukes of Zaringen, who in the year 1157, were by Frederick I. appointed guardians of the biſhopric of Sion as againſt the biſhops of that ſee, who aſſumed the title of counts of the Valais, and after that drove out the families of the Barons Tour and Raren, who had uſurped a dangerous authority among them. In 1475, the biſhop of Geneva fell on the Upper Valais with a body of 18,000 men, conſiſting of Lower Valeſians and Savoyards; but the Upper Valeſians being aſſiſted with 3000 troops by Bern, Friburg, and Solothurn, their allies, defeated the biſhop, and even made a conqueſt of the Lower Valais, which ever ſince that time has been ſubject to them. In the ſame year alſo, they formed a perpetual alliance with Bern, which was renewed in 1643; and in 1529, with the whole Helvetic body. In 1533, they entered into a more particular union with the ſeven popiſh cantons. The republic of the Upper Valais, conſiſts of ſeven parts, called *Zehnden* or *Zenten*, the ſame as tythings. In ſix of theſe the government is democratical, but that of the ſeventh, namely the city of Sion, is ariſtocratical. Each tything ſends a repreſentative to the general diet, called the Landrath, which aſſembles twice a year, viz. in May and December, in the Majoria houſe at Sion. The ſummons for it being iſſued by the Landeſhauptmann. This Landrath has the management of the public concerns, both civil and military, beſides appeal of proceſſes brought before the tythings, and gives audience to envoys, &c. Over each tything is a chief called a meyer or caſtellan, with a particular regency and juriſdiction; but the tything court is compoſed of the tything judge, aſſiſted by twelve aſſeſſors and judges, who act both in civil and criminal caſes. The military officers of each tything are under the direction of a banneret and captain. The Lower Valais is divided into diſtricts or bailiwicks, ſubject to the Upper Valais. Sion is the capital of the country.

VALBASE, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 15 miles WSW. Burgos.

VALCA, a river of Italy, in the Patrimonio, which runs into the Tiber, about 5 miles above Rome.

VALCALDA, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 10 miles N. Genoa.

VALCKENBURG, a town of Holland: 1 league NW. Leyden.

VALDAGNO, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin: 17 miles W. Vicenza.

VALDAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: 72 miles SE. Novgorod. *Long.* 51. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

VALDARACETE, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 22 miles SE. Madrid.

VALDASNES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes: 3 leagues ESE. Mirandela.

VALDEBURON, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 34 miles NNE. Leon.

VALDECONA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the borders of Valencia: 15 miles S. Tortoſa.

VALDEMANZANAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 8 miles SW. Aſtorga.

VALDEMORO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 13 miles S. Madrid.

VALDEMORO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 18 miles ENE. Cuença.

VALDEPENAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen: 8 miles SW. Jaen.

VALDEPENAS, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 22 miles SE. Ciudad Real.

VALDERAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 23 miles S. Leon.

VALDERIES, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: 2 leagues NNE. Alby.

VALDIGEM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the Duero: 1 league N. Lamego.

VALDIVIA, a river of South America, in Chili, which runs into the South Pacific Ocean, near the town of Valdivia.

VALDIVIA, or *Baldivia*, a ſeaport of South America, in the country of Chili, ſituated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, to which it gives name, built in the year 1552, by Peter Valdivia, who gave it his name. There are many gold mines here; and the Spaniards have erected ſeveral ſtrong forts, and leſſer batteries to defend its entrance, as it is ſuppoſed to be the key of the South Seas. It is encloſed with walls, built of earth, and defended by twelve pieces of cannon, which are ſixteen pounders. To the entrance of the harbour, there are at leaſt 100 pieces of cannon on each ſide. The whites of Peru and Chili, baniſhed for their crimes, are ſent hither to ſupport it. The Dutch made themſelves maſters of it, in 1643, but were obliged to abandon it, leaving all their cannon, thirty or forty pieces, baggage, and ſtores; on advice that ſuccours were arriving to oppoſe them from Peru. The viceroy ſends 30,000 crowns a year, to ſupport the garriſon. Valdivia has a military governor, nominated by the king. Here is alſo a good body of troops, both for garriſoning the place, and the forts built to defend the entrance of the river and harbours in it. This government has undergone ſome viciſſitudes in point of ſubordination, being ſometimes independent of the preſidents of Chili, and immediately ſubject to the viceroy of Lima: and at other times a part of the former. At laſt, on weighing the difficulties for providing for any ſudden exigence, or having a watchful eye over its neceſſary concerns at ſo great a diſtance as Lima, it was annexed to the juriſdiction of the preſident of Chili, as being nearer at hand to ſee that the forces are always on a good footing, and conſtantly in a proper poſture of defence. Valdivia receives from the treaſury of Lima, an annual ſupply of 70,000 dollars, 30,000 in ſpecie, the value of 30,000 in clothes for the ſoldiers, and 10,000 in ſpecie, which is paid to the king's officers at Santiago, in order to purchaſe flour, charqui, graſſa, and other neceſſaries for the garriſon at Valdivia. Theſe remittances are conveyed in ſhips, which ſail from Valparaiſo: 60 leagues S. Conception. *Long.* 55. 55. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 40. S.

VALDORF, or *Waldorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: 3 miles SW. Bielefeld.

VALDROME, a town of France, in the department of the Drome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Die: 6 leagues SSE. Die.

VALEDIA, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſituated on the coaſt of the Atlantic, in a ſtony plain: here is a very ſpacious natural baſon, ſurrounded by rocks, capable of containing above 1000 ſhips, but the entrance, which is entirely open to the weſt, is extremely difficult and dangerous. The coaſt is lined with rocks, near thirty feet in height, which anciently muſt have been waſhed by the ſea, the Moors living in the caverns, hollowed out by the water. At the bottom of the rocks, the ſands heaped up by time have formed a plain, laid out into gardens and cultivated. The town is little more than a circle of walls, containing but few inhabitants: 9 leagues SSW. Mazagan.

VALEGGIO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 14 miles SW. Verona. —This town is on the Mincio: it was taken by the French, June 1, 1796.

*Valença*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, on the ſouth ſide of the Minho, oppoſite Tuy in Spain, and ſaid to have been founded by the ſoldiers of Viratius. It contains two pariſh churches, an hoſpital, two convents, and about 900 inhabitants: 16 miles W. Oporto, and 30 WNW. Bragança. *Long.* 10. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. N.

*Valença de Alcantara*, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the borders of Portugal. In the year 1705, it was taken by the Portugueſe: 8 leagues SW. Alcantara.

*Valença de Duero*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſituated about half a league from the Duero: 4 leagues W. St. Joao de Peſqueira.

VALENCE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 4 leagues SE. Agen, and 7½ E. Nerac. *Long.* 18. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

VALENCE, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Drôme, on the left ſide of the Rhône. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, and capital of the principality called *Valentinois*. An univerſity was brought hither from Grenoble, in the year 1454: 16½ poſts N. Avignon, and 71 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 57. N.

VALENCE EN ALBIGEOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: 4 leagues NE. Alby, and 7 SSW. Rhodez.

VALENCE,

**VALENCIA**, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Aragon and Catalonia, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by the Mediterranean, on the ſouth-weſt by Murcia, and on the weſt by New Caſtile, about 220 miles in length from north to ſouth; the breadth is unequal, from 20 to 45. Valencia is, in proportion to its extent, one of the beſt peopled provinces of Spain: it contains 7 principal cities, 64 great towns, upwards of 1000 villages, and about 800,000 inhabitants; it has four ſeaports, the moſt conſiderable of which is that of Alicant; the ſoil is extremely fertile although divided by mountains. Theſe contain mines of Sinopica or blood-ſtone, iron, and alum. There are alſo found quarries of marble, jaſper, plaſter, lapis calaminaris, and potters clay, of which different kinds of earthen veſſels are made. This province annually produces nearly 1,000,000 weight of ſilk; 100,000 arrobas of hemp, 130,000 arrobas of oil, and 3,000,000 cantaros of wine; ſo that its active commerce with France, England, and Holland, is conſiderable; it is calculated at 10,000,000 of piaſtres per annum, which make about 40,000,000 of French livres; above 600,000l. ſterling. This eſtimate, however, appears to be rather exaggerated. Valencia is watered by 35 rivers, all of which run toward the eaſt. It was formerly inhabited by the Celtiberians, the Turdetani, the Luſoni, &c. &c. Valencia was erected into a kingdom, in the year 788, by Abdalla, governor of Valencia, who revolted from the king of Cordova, but was however obliged to pay an annual tribute of 17,000 maravedis. This kingdom continued till the 13th century, when the laſt king Zahen was diſpoſſeſſed of his capital, and compelled to leave his dominions with 50,000 Moors.

**VALENCIA**, a city of Spain, and capital of the province ſo called. Its ancient name is unknown; but it is ſaid to have been taken and fortified by Scipio, deſtroyed by Pompey, and rebuilt by Sertorius. It was taken from the Romans by the Goths, and from the latter by the Moors, who at twice, poſſeſſed it 230 years; for it was taken in 1094, by the famous Cid-Rui-Diaz-de-Vivar, and bore, during four years, the name of *Valencia of the Cid.* The Moors retook it, but it was finally conquered in 1238, by the king Don Jayme, and embelliſhed as well as enlarged by Don Pedro IV. king of Aragon. It is about half a league in circumference, and the walls are built for ornament rather than defence. Mariana the hiſtorian ſays, that in Valencia cheerfulneſs enters at the doors and windows: the deſcription he gives of this city is in many inſtances devoid of truth, and ſuch that the author proves himſelf more a poet than an hiſtorian. Several geographers who have had explicit faith in Mariana, have even exaggerated his account of Valencia, and ſaid the houſes here are all palaces, on which account the name of *Bella* was given to the city, an epithet difficult to reconcile with narrow, crooked, and unpaved ſtreets, impaſſable after rain; and in which there are but two or three houſes built with taſte, and a few churches diſtinguiſhed by their architecture. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and an univerſity, inſtituted in the year 1470. Here is a tribunal of inquiſition, with a royal audience, in which the governor, the captain-general of the province, and a royal agent, preſide: 170 miles ESE. Madrid. *Long.* 16. 18. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 27. N.

**VALENCIA**, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela: 6 miles W. Caraccas.

**VALENCIENNES**, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North, ſituated on the Scheldt, which runs through the town in ſeveral branches, and here becomes navigable. It is ſuppoſed to have derived its name from the emperor Valentinian I. who taken with the temperature of the climate, and charming ſituation of the place, laid the foundation of a town, about the year 367, endowing it with many privileges and immunities, and particularly of being an aſylum for debtors and criminals. This privilege, which extended over the greater part of the town, was called *banlieu*; but it has ſince been limited, to prevent abuſe from fraudulent bankrupts and aſſaſſins. Before the revolution, it belonged to Hainaut, and contained ſeveral churches and convents. The town-houſe is an ancient building of free-ſtone, founded in the 14th century; the ſquare or grand place is handſome, but the ſtreets are in general narrow, dark, and crooked. The form of its municipal government was conſidered ſo good as to ſerve for the model of ſeveral republics, particularly Venice and Nuremberg, which ſent deputies to collect the laws. Near the town is a coal-mine. Valenciennes was one of the firſt towns which revolted againſt Philip II. king of Spain; it took part with the States and the Proteſtant religion, and refuſed to relieve a garriſon ſent by Margaret of Parma; in conſequence of which it was beſieged, in the year 1567, by John de Noircames, baron of Selles, and at the end of three months ſurrendered at diſcretion: thirty-ſix of the principal ringleaders were puniſhed, and the town deprived of its privileges. It was afterwards ſeveral times taken and retaken, by the duke of Alba and the States-General. In the year 1656, it was beſieged by the French, under the command of marſhals Turenne and la Ferte, but they were compelled to raiſe the ſiege after the loſs of 4000 men killed and wounded, in ſeveral aſſaults. In the year 1677, it was beſieged by Louis XIV. in perſon, and after ſeventeen days, taken by aſſault. It remained to France by the peace of Nimmegen, which happened in the following year, when a new and handſome citadel was built, at the expence of the citizens, and other fortifications added. In the year 1793, Valenciennes was inveſted by the allies, under the conduct of the duke of York, and the governor Ferrand ſummoned to ſurrender, which he refuſed. During the beginning of June, a very briſk fire was kept up from the fortreſs; and on the 5th the French attacked the advanced poſts, but were repulſed. In the courſe of the ſiege a difference of opinion aroſe, between the Engliſh engineer, colonel Moncrief, and M. Ferraris, the chief engineer of the emperor. The Britiſh officer was for planting batteries immediately under the wall of the city, inſtead of approaching it by regular parallels. M. Ferraris, however, contended, that the work of the great Vauban was not to be treated with ſo little reſpect, and his opinion was adopted by the council of war. On the morning of the 14th of June, the trenches were opened. The Britiſh commander then ſummoned the garriſon; but receiving an unſatisfactory anſwer, the artillery began to play upon the town with great vigour, and in the courſe of the night above 500 red-hot balls were poured in upon it. Towards the beginning of July, the beſiegers were able to bring 200 pieces of heavy artillery to play without intermiſſion on the town, and the greater part of it was reduced to aſhes. The moſt ſingular fact in the hiſtory of this ſiege is, that a conſiderable part of the war was carried on under-ground, mines and counter-mines innumerable having been formed both by the beſiegers and beſieged. The principal of theſe, on the ſide of the former, were, one under the glacis, and one under the horn-work of the fortreſs; theſe mines were completed and charged on the 25th of July, and in the night between nine and ten o'clock were ſprung, with the moſt complete ſucceſs. The Engliſh and Auſtrians immediately embraced the opportunity to throw themſelves into the covered way, of which they made themſelves maſters. The die was now caſt, and on the 26th, the duke of York again ſummoned the place, which ſurrendered on capitulation the ſucceeding day; the duke of York taking poſſeſſion of it in behalf of the emperor of Germany. The following year, however, in conſequence of the ſucceſſes of the French arms, Valenciennes ſurrendered to the republicans, on capitulation, on the 26th of Auguſt. The garriſon were made priſoners of war, but to be conducted to the firſt poſt of the Imperial and Dutch armies, on condition that they were not to ſerve againſt the republic, till regularly exchanged. Conſiderable ſtores of every kind, with 200 pieces of cannon, 1,000,000 pounds of gunpowder, and 3,000,000 of florins in ſpecie, and 6,000,000 and a half of livres, were found in Valenciennes; 1000 head of horned cattle, and great quantities of oats and other corn were alſo included within the fortreſs. So earneſt indeed had the emperor been to retain this important place, that he is ſaid to have expended 3,000,000l. in repairing and improving the fortifications. What is moſt to be lamented is, that upwards of 1000 unhappy emigrants were ſurrendered on this occaſion, to the vengeance of their enraged countrymen. The principal manufactures are lace, cambrick, and woollen mitts, camlets, &c.: 4½ poſts E. Douay, and 120 NNE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 21. N.

**VALENGIN**, or *Vallengen*, or *Valangin*, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a lordſhip, in the county of Neufchâtel: 3 miles NNW. Neufchâtel.

**VALENRYD**, a river of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Traeth Bicha.

**VALENTANO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Caſtro: 14 miles SW. Orvieto.

**VALENTIA**, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, about five miles in length, and two in breadth, with a village of the ſame name, ſeparated from the county of Kerry, by a ſtrait ſcarcely a mile wide. It lies to the ſouth of Dingle Bay. *Long.* 10. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

**VALENTIA HARBOUR**, a bay of Ireland, on the eaſt ſide of Dingle Bay, between the iſle of Valentia and Dowlas Head.

**VALENTINE**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: half a league SW. St. Gaudens.

**VALENTINE'S BAY**, a bay of the South Atlantic Ocean, ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Terra del Fuego.

**VALENSOLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: 6 leagues S. Digne, and 8 W. Caſtellane.

**VALENZA**, a town of Italy, in the Lumellin, on the Po. This town was taken from the duchy of Milan by the forces of the king of Sardinia, in the year 1736. It has often been taken and retaken in the different wars of Italy: 6 miles N. Alexandria, and 22 S. Novara.—In the year 1657, this town was taken by the French.

**VALESTRA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 12 miles SW. Modena.

**VALETTA**, or *Citta Nuova*, a city of Malta, and capital of the iſland, which in the year 1566, was built by the grand-maſter Frederick John de Valetta, on a hill in form like a neck of land extending itſelf into the ſea, and was called by his name. Its walls are of large ſquare ſtones, dug out of the rock, and planted with ſeveral batteries. On the point towards the ſea, ſtands the caſtle of St. Elmo, a fortreſs which defends both the harbours: one of which, called *Marſa Maſcietto,* lies at the entrance from the ſea to the right of the town, and incloſes a ſmall iſland, on which ſtand both a fort and a lazaretta. The other harbour, on the left ſide, is ſimply called *Marſa,* or *The Great Harbour,* being the largeſt, ſafeſt, and moſt commodious in this iſland, and having ſome bays. Its entrance, beſides the caſtle of St. Elmo, is guarded by Fort Ricaſoli, which ſtands on the Punta del Orſa, to the left. The town of Valetta lies on its right, and on its left the towns il Borgo, or Vittorioſa, and Senglea. In Valetta is a handſome palace, where the grand maſter reſides, and before it is a ſpacious area for exerciſes. Each of the ſeven nations, or tongues of this order, has its peculiar hall. The principal church is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. The Jeſuits had a college here; beſides which are ſeveral convents and nunneries, a large hoſpital, and a building where Turkiſh ſlaves are kept. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about 2000.

VALETTE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angoulême: 4 leagues S. Angoulême, and 6 E. Barbezieux.

VALEY ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, ſeparated by a ſtrait called *Valey Sound,* from the ſouth-weſt of the iſland of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 15. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 15. N.

VALFERMOSO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 3 leagues NE. Levria.

VALFROICOUR, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirecourt: 2 leagues S. Mirecourt, and 4½ W. Epinal.

VALGOM, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 6 miles N. Candi.

VALGORGE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon: 3 leagues NW. Largentiere.

VALHERMOSO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 12 miles ESE. Guadalaxara.

VALIAM, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in Lake Ladoga: 92 miles N. Peterſburg.

VALIQUERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 2 leagues NNW. Caudebec.

VALK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga: 72 miles NE. Riga. *Long.* 43. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

VALKENBERG, ſee *Fauquemont.*

VALKI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: 16 miles SW. Charkov. *Long.* 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 36. N.

VALL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 28 miles ESE. Carlſtadt.

VALLABREGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône: 1 league N. Taraſcon, and 3 SW. Avignon.

VALLADOLID, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on a ſmall river called *Eſquava,* near the Piſuerga. The ſee of a biſhop, and an univerſity, founded in the year 1346. Several of the churches of Valladolid, thoſe eſpecially of the Dominicans and of San Benito, are elegant, agreeably to the Spaniſh taſte, that is handſome, and full of altars richly guilt. Valladolid is not wholly without manufactures, ſome ſtuffs and coarſe cloths are made there from the wool of the ſheep which are kept in the neighbourhood. There are alſo gold and ſilver-ſmiths; and one ſtreet is entirely inhabited by jewellers. This is very lively, and full of buſineſs, as are all the others, which terminate in the great ſquare. An academy of the Belles Lettres was eſtabliſhed here, in the year 1752: 84 miles NNW. Madrid. *Long.* 11. 57. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

VALLADOLID, or *Comayagua,* a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Honduras. The ſee of a biſhop, who takes the title of biſhop of Honduras. *Long.* 70. 33. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 30. N.

VALLADOLID, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Yucatan: 25 leagues E. Merida.

VALLADOLID, ſee *Mechoacan.*

VALLANCE, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Condom: 1½ league S. Condom, and 5½ N. Auch.

VALLARIOS, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 15 miles W. Balbaſtro.

VALLE, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: 16 miles SW. Chriſtianſand.

VALLE, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: 44 miles N. Chriſtianſand.

VALLE, a town of Iſtria: 6 miles SE. Rovigno.

VALLE RUSTIC, a town of the iſland of Corſica, in the diſtrict of la Porta.

VALLELONGA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 18 miles ENE. Nicotera.

*Vallençay,* a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châteauroux: 7 leagues N. Châteauroux, and 7½ E. Loches. *Long.* 19. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

VALLERAUQUE, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Vigan: 2 leagues N. Le Vigan, and 6½ W. Alais.

VALLERS, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 4 leagues WSW. Tours.

VALLET, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cliſſon: 4 leagues E. Nantes, and 1½ N. Cliſſon.

VALLETTE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 5 leagues SSE. Grenoble.

VALLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 12 miles ESE. Capua.

*Vallière,* a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aubuſſon: 2 leagues SW. Aubuſſon.

VALLIES (*Four, Diſtrict of*), otherwiſe called *The Diſtrict of Pignerol,* a province of Piedmont, bounded on the north by the marquiſate of Suſa, on the weſt by France, on the ſouth by the marquiſate of Saluzzo, and on the eaſt by Carmagnola: the four vallies are thoſe of Peruſia, Lucerna, St. Martin, and Angrogna. The length of the province is about 24 miles, and its breadth from 8 to 11. The principal towns are Pinerolo, Lucerna, Peruſia, St. Martin, and Feneſtrelle. Theſe vallies are watered by the Cluſon, and ſeveral other ſmaller rivers; they are all ſurrounded with mountains and ſharp rocks, in which are ſound white hares, foxes, pheaſants, partridges, wolves, and bears; and in the moſt lofty of the neighbouring Alps is found the marmottes, a creature ſomething larger than a rabbit, but more of the nature of the badger: the chamois and the bouquetin, an animal ſomething like a goat, or chamois, but more fleet than either. Among the tame animals is the jumart, produced by a bull and a mare, or a bull and a ſhe-aſs. The vallies are fertile in paſturage, and the mountains in fruit, particularly cheſtnuts. Theſe vallies are famous for the cruel perſecution of the inhabitants, who were called Waldenſes, on account of their religion, about the year 1665. But now they enjoy in peace the worſhip they embraced, though they have a Catholic church in each pariſh. The number of inhabitants is reckoned about 8000, of which 7000 are ſuppoſed to be Proteſtants.

VALLOIRE, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne: 9 miles SSE. St. Jean de Maurienne.

VALLON, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of le Mans: 3½ leagues W. le Mans, and 4 NE. Sablé.

VALLON, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tanargue: 3 leagues NW. Pont St. Eſprit, and 2½ SE. Joyeuſe.

VALLONISE, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briançon: 3 leagues SW. Briançon.

VALLS, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 9 miles N. Tarragona.

VALMAROSSA, a town of Iſtria: 8 miles ESE. Capo d'Iſtria.

VALMASEDA, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 13 miles SW. Bilbas.

VALMONT, or *Vallemont,* a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cany: leagues E. Fecamp, and 2 SW. Cany.

VALNDORF, a town of Hungary: 5 miles SW. Szeben.

VALOE, an iſland of Sweden, in the Bay of Chriſtiania: 7 miles SSE. Tonſberg.

VALOGNES, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Channel: 7½ poſts N. Coutances, and 37½ WNW. Paris. *Long.* 16. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 31. N.

VALONA, a ſea-port town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, on a gulf of the Adriatic, won by the Turks from the Chriſtians in the year 1464. In the year 1690, it was taken by the Venetians, bu retaken by the Turks the year following: 68 miles S. Durazzo. *Long.* 37. 12. E Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 36. N.

VALORSINE, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Chablais: 15 miles SE. Notre Dame d'Abondance.

VALOVEK, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia 52 miles N. Jaſſy.

VALPARAISO, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 15 miles S. Huet

VALPARAISO, a ſea-port town of South America, on the coaſt Chili, ſituated on a bay of the South Pacific Ocean. This town wa firſt very mean, conſiſting only of a few warehouſes, built by the inhab tants of St. Jago, for laying up their goods till ſhipped off for Calla the harbour of Valparaiſo being the neareſt port of that city, from whic it is only 20 leagues diſtant. The only inhabitants at that time were th few ſervants left by their reſpective maſters for taking care of the wa hou houſes, and managing their mercantile affairs. But in proceſs of time, the merchants themſelves, together with ſeveral other families, removed from St. Jago, in order to be more conveniently ſituated for trade; ſince which it has gradually increaſed, ſo that at preſent it is both large and populous; and would be ſtill larger, were it not for its inconvenient ſituation, ſtanding ſo near the foot of a mountain, that a great part of the houſes are built on its acclivity, or in its breaches. Valparaiſo, beſides its pariſh church, has a convent of Franciſcans, and another of Auguſtines; but very few religious, and the churches belonging to them ſmall and mean. It is inhabited by families of Spaniards, and caſts both of Mulattoes, and Meſtizos. Here is a military governor nominated by the king, who having the command of the garriſons in the ſeveral ports, and of the militia of the place and its dependencies, is to take care that they are properly diſciplined. The proximity of this port to St. Jago, has drawn hither all the commerce formerly carried on at that city. To this it owes its foundation, increaſe, and preſent proſperity. All the Callao ſhips which carry on the commerce between the two kingdoms, come hither. In this port they take in wheat, tallow, Cordovan-leather, cordage, and dried fruits, and with theſe return to Callao; and a ſhip has been known to make three voyages in one ſummer, between November and June. Valparaiſo is abundantly ſupplied with proviſions from St. Jago, and other places in its neighbourhood. Among the ſeveral kinds of game, there is here ſuch a plenty of partridges in their ſeaſon, which begins at March, and laſts ſeveral ſucceeding months, that the muleteers knock them down with their ſticks, without going out of the road, and bring great numbers of them to Valparaiſo. But few of theſe or any other birds are ſeen near the town. It is the ſame with regard to fiſh, very little being to be caught either in the harbour or along the coaſt, in compariſon of what may be taken in the other parts. The harbour is every where free from rocks and ſhoals, except to the north-eaſt of the Breach de los Angelos, where, about a cable's length or two from the land, is a rock, which muſt be the more carefully avoided, as it never appears above water, but ſometimes has not a depth ſufficient for a ſhip of any burden to paſs over it: 225 miles N. Conception, and 75 NW. St. Jago. *Long.* 72. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 3. S.

**VALPERGA**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont and county of Canaveſe: 11 miles SSW. Ivrea, and 16 N. Turin.

**VALPERSCHWEIL**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: 10 miles NW. Berne.

**VALPO**, ſee *Walpo*.

**VALPUESA**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 10 miles NNE. Frias.

**VALREAS**, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme: 6 leagues NNE. Orange, and 5 SE. Montelimart.

**VALS**, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, celebrated for ſeveral medicinal ſprings in the neighbourhood: 4 leagues SW. Privas, and 6 NW. Viviers.

**VALSECA**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 4 miles N. Segovia.

**VALSTAGNO**, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin: 16 miles NE. Vicentin.

**VALTANAS**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 15 miles E. Valencia.

**VALTESCHAND**, or *Walteſchand*, a town of the State of Overiſſel: 4 leagues NE. Covorden.

**VALTELINE**, a lordſhip of the Griſons, ſituated at the entrance of Italy, at the foot of the Alps; bounded on the north by the Griſons, on the eaſt by the county of Bormio and the Breſſan, on the ſouth by the Bergamaſco and the Milaneſe, and on the weſt by the county of Chiavenna and the Milaneſe: this country, which is called by the Griſons *Veltlin*, or *Veltlin*, and by the inhabitants *Valle Tellina*, is a vally incloſed between two chains of lofty mountains, about fifty miles in length, and from eight to twenty in breadth. It is exceedingly fruitful, and throughout its whole extent watered by the Adda, which, after receiving all the ſtreams iſſuing from the foreſt, diſcharges itſelf into the Como Lake. In ſome parts the heat is intenſe, but in others more moderate, and on the hills and the greateſt part of the adjacent vallies the air is moſtly cool. Of this variation in its temperature, the neceſſary conſequence is a variation in the products of the earth. The levels in this vally, through which the Adda purſues its courſe, and the breadth of which in ſome parts is not leſs than a mile, exhibit a delightful variety of corn-fields, meadows, vineyards, and orchards of cheſtnuts, and other fruits. The vineyards on the mountains towards the north produce the beſt wine in the whole country, and above them are corn-fields, meadows, and paſture-lands. The hills on the ſouth ſide are covered with fine woods of cheſnuts, fields, meadows, and rich paſtures, in which graze numerous herds of cattle. This country abounds alſo in excellent red wine, of a moſt delicious flavour, and of ſo good a body, that it will keep for a whole century, improving both in taſte and wholeſomeneſs, and gradually turning paler, till at length its redneſs totally diſappears. Great quantities of this wine are exported. The apples and pears in moſt places are not much eſteemed; but the peaches, apricots, figs, and melons, exquiſite. Here are likewiſe plenty of lemons, citrons, almonds, pomegranates, cheſtnuts, and other delicious fruits. Its ſoil alſo would produce all kinds of grain and pulſe; but the levels being interſperſed with ſwampy places, which have hitherto remained without culture, and the wine-trade chiefly engroſſing the attention of the inhabitants, it does not yield a ſufficiency for the inhabitants without importation. Some parts grow hemp, and in the levels, particularly on the higher grounds and the mountains, are fine paſtures. Bees and ſilk-worms are bred here in vaſt numbers. The Adda yields plenty of fiſh, and is noted for its trout, which often weigh from fifty to ſixty pounds. The whole of their mine-works here conſiſt in a few iron founderies. This country is without ſo much as one city, but has ſome conſiderable towns, with many thriving villages. Its language is a corrupt kind of Italian. The Roman Catholic is the only religion. Their clergy are under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Como. The whole country is divided into three diſtricts, or terzeros, called *Sopra*, *Mezzo*, and *Sotto*, or *Upper*, *Middle*, and *Lower*. Tirano is the capital of the firſt, Sondrio of the ſecond, and Morbegno of the laſt. The Valteline, together with the counties of Chiavenna and Bormio (which had long been the conſtant ſource of hoſtility between the biſhops of Como and Coire) came, in the year 1336, under the dominions of Azzo Viſconti, ſovereign of Milan, who quietly tranſmitted them to his ſucceſſors. Upon the death of John Viſconti, one of Azzo's ſucceſſors, his territories were divided between his nephews Galeazzo and Barnabas. Upon the demiſe of Galeazzo, his ſon, John Galeazzo, ſecured the perſon of his uncle Barnabas, and having confined him in the caſtle of Trevio until his death, which happened in 1395, annexed his dominions to his own, and became by this union the greateſt and moſt powerful prince in Italy. Maſtino, ſon of Barnabas, took ſhelter, upon his father's impriſonment, with Hartman, biſhop of Coire, and died in exile, without recovering any ſhare of his inheritance. Previous to his death, he formally ceded all his right and title over the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, to the biſhop of Coire, as a mark of gratitude for his protection. To this ceſſion, at that time of no avail, the Griſons owe the poſſeſſion of theſe provinces. The claim lay dormant for above half a century, until ſome diſcontents ariſing in the Valteline, in 1487, the Griſons made an irruption into that country, in ſupport of the biſhop's rights; but their arms not being at that time attended with ſucceſs, they purchaſed a peace by renouncing all pretenſions to the Valteline. They renewed, however, their claim in 1512, when Ludovico, called *the Moor*, duke of Milan, was taken priſoner by Louis XII. and the whole Milaneſe, compriſing the Valteline, occupied by that monarch. Upon this revolution, the Griſons, in conjunction with the biſhop of Coire, entered the Valteline, and having expelled the French troops, took poſſeſſion of the country; they were received with joy by the inhabitants, who did homage to their new ſovereigns, and in return obtained from them the confirmation of all their privileges. A compromiſe was immediately entered into between the biſhop of Coire and the three leagues, to ſhare between them the ſovereignty of this country. In the following year, Maximilian Sforza, raiſed to the ducal throne of Milan upon the expulſion of the French, ceded, in perpetuity, the poſſeſſion of the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, to the biſhop of Coire, and the Griſons; and this ceſſion was ratified by Francis I. in the treaty of peace which he concluded with the Swiſs and their allies, the Griſons, in 1516, when he obtained poſſeſſion of the Milaneſe. In 1530, the republic of the Griſons acquired the whole dominion of the Valteline, to the excluſion of the biſhop of Coire, under pretence that the latter had not furniſhed his quota of men and money in the war with James of Medici, in defence of theſe ceded countries: accordingly, they compelled the biſhop to ſell his ſhare of the ſovereignty over the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, for a yearly income of 575 florins, to be paid to the biſhop and his ſucceſſors out of the cuſtoms of Chiavenna. From that period theſe provinces were poſſeſſed by the Griſons without moleſtation, until the rival intereſts of France and Spain, the intrigues of the Pope, religious enthuſiaſm, the zeal of party, and the exactions of the Griſon governors, kindled an inſurrection, which commenced with a maſſacre of the Proteſtants, and raged for a ſeries of years with the moſt ſavage and unremitting fury.

**VALTIERRA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: 10 miles from Tudella.

**VALVA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: 18 miles SSW. Civita di Chieta, and 36 NW. Moliſe.

**VALVANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 6 miles N. Cangiano.

**VALVASONE**, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, on the Tajamento: 14 miles WSW. Udina.

**VALVERDE**, or *Val Verde*, a town of South America, in the vice-royalty of Peru, and audience of Lima, ſituated in a vally, from which it receives its name, on a river, with a harbour, about 5 leagues from the Pacific Ocean.

**VALVERDE**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 20 miles S. Cuença.

**VALVERDE DEL CAMINO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: 17 miles NE. Moguer.

**VALVERDE DE FRESNO**, a town of Spain, in the province of

Leon, on the borders of Portugal: 24 miles NNW. Coria, and 27 SSW. Civdad Rodrigo.

**VALUIKI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez: 108 miles SSW. Voronez. *Long.* 55. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

**VALUNTOWN**, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: 10 miles NNE. Norwich.

**VAMBA**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Anziko.

**VAM-KAOSE**, a ſmall iſland in the Chineſe Archipelago, where the celebrated St. F. Xavier was buried: 62 miles SW. Macao.

**VAN**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan, on a lake, to which it gives name. This town has often been taken and retaken, and was pillaged by Timur Bec; at preſent, it belongs to the grand ſignior, and is well fortified, and governed by a beglerbeg: the lake is 40 leagues in circumference, well ſupplied with fiſh: 42 miles SE. Betlis, and 150 E. Diarbek.

**VAN**, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 20 miles N. Chriſtiania.

**VAN**, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Briſtol Channel, about 5 miles below Cowbridge, in the county of Glamorgan.

**VAN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 50 miles SE. Ta.

**VAN CAMPENS**, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: 32 miles NW. Morriſtown.

**VAN CHEAU**, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long.* 110. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 50 N.

**VAN DIEMEN'S LAND**, the ſouth part of the iſland of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Taſman, in the year 1642. In the year 1773, it was viſited by Captain Furneaux, and afterwards by Captain Cook. *Long.* 148. to 150. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 50. to 42. 30. S.

**VAN DIEMEN'S ROAD**, an anchoring-place in the South Pacific Ocean, on the coaſt of Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Iſlands. *Long.* 185. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 4. S.

**VANDELEVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vezeliſe: 3 leagues NW. Mirecour, and 2 SW. Vezeliſe.

**VANDSIA**, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand: 43 miles W. Chriſtianſand.

**VANDYK**, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vouziers: 1 league N. Vouziers.

**VANDYKE'S ISLANDS**, two iſlands, Great and Little, in the Weſt Indies, ſituated to the north-weſt of Tortola.

**VANGEN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: 4 miles E. Soleure.

**VANG-TCHOUANG**, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the river Hoang: 15 miles WNW. Fong-yang.

**VANIAMBADDY**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 112 miles E. Seringapatam, and 105 SW. Madras. *Long.* 78. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 41. N.

**VANNE**, a river of France, which runs into the Yonne, near Sens.

**VANNEN**, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 37. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 10. N.

**VANNES**, a ſea-port town of France, and capital of the department of the Morbihan, at the union of two ſmall rivers, which form a harbour, in the lake Morbihan; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop. The principal commerce is in corn, bar-iron, and fiſh. It has two ſuburbs, one of which is larger than the town itſelf: 13 poſts NW. Nantes, and 56½ WSW. Paris. *Long.* 14. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47 39. N.

**VANNES** (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tanargue: 2 leagues SW. Joyeuſe, and 8 W. Pont St. Eſprit.

**VANS-LES-DAMES**, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-François: 4 leagues NE. Vitry.

**VAN-SUIEN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 27 miles N. Kiai.

**VAN-TCHIN**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1147 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 1. N.

**VAN TIEN**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1295 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 29. N.

**VANVEY**, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon: 2 leagues ESE. Châtillon-ſur-Seine, and 8½ W. Langny.

**VAR**, a department of France; bounded on the north by the department of the Lower Alps, on the eaſt by the county of Nice, on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt by the Mediterranean, and on the weſt by the department of the Mouths of the Rhône: about 60 miles in length, and from 25 to 36 in breadth. It is a part of what was, before the revolution, called *Provence*. Toulon is the capital.

**VAR**, a river which riſes in the department of the Lower Alps, about 10 miles ſouth from Barcelonette, croſſes the county of Nice, and, in part, ſeparates it from France, till it runs into the Mediterranean, 4 miles W. Nice. It gives name to the department.

**VARADEH**, a town of Egypt: 22 miles NE. Catieh.

**VARADES**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ancenis: 2 leagues NE. Ancenis.

**VARAGE**, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barjols: 1½ league NW. Barjols.

**VARAGGIO**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 5 miles NE. Savona, and 18 WSW. Genoa.

**VARALLO**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and capital of a diſtrict, in the vally of Seſia: 24 miles NNW. Novara, and 33 E. Aoſta.

**VARAMBON**, or *Varembon*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain: half a league SW. Pont-d'Ain, and 3½ SSE. Bourg-en-Breſſe.

**VARANGUEBEC**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: 10 miles W. Carenton.

**VARANO**, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, near the coaſt of the Adriatic: 13 miles NNW. Monte St. Angelo.

**VARANO DE MARCHESI**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: 12 miles WSW. Parma.

**VARASDIN**, a town of Croatia, on the ſouth ſide of the Drave, with a caſtle and citadel; near it is a warm-bath: 186 miles NW. Belgrade, and 110 S. Vienna. *Long.* 35. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 36. N.

**VARBRESIE**, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lyons: 3 leagues NW. Lyons, and 3½ S. Villefranche.

**VARCES**, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 2½ leagues S. Grenoble, and 5 E. St. Marcellin.

**VARDAR**, a river of European Turkey, which riſes near Kolumbatz, in Macedonia, and runs into the Gulf of Salonik: 16 miles WSW. Saloniki.

**VARDEGUS**, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean: 100 miles NNW. Kola. *Long* 48. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 25. N.

**VARDHUYS**, ſee *Wardhuys*.

**VAREILLES SOMMIERES**, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Civray: 2½ leagues NNE. Civray, and 6 S. Poitiers.

**VAREL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Oldenburg: 22 miles N. Oldenburg.

**VAREN**, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: 6 leagues NNW. Alby, and 10½ WSW. Rhodez.

**VARENA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the lake Como: 15 miles NNE. Como, and 35 N. Milan.

**VARENNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet: 3½ leagues N. Cuſſet, and 5½ S. Moulins.

**VARENNE**, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: 20 miles SE. Queenborough.

**VARENNE LE GRAND**, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons-ſur-Saône: 2 leagues S. Châlons.

**VARENNES**, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Meuſe. In this town, the king and queen of France, with the dauphin, the princeſs royal, and princeſs Elizabeth, were ſtopped, in their journey to Montmedy, when they attempted to eſcape, in the month of June, 1791: 2½ leagues N. Clermont-en-Argonne, and 4½ WNW. Verdun.

**VARENNES**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne-les-Bains: 2 leagues SW. Bourbonne.

**VARESA**, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: 13 miles NNW. Brugneto.

**VARESIO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: 24 miles NNW. Milan, and 10 WSW. Como.

**VARGAS**, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 11 miles SSW. Santander.

**VARGO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 14 miles N. Solſona.

**VARGULA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Erfurt: 11 miles WNW. Erfurt.

**VARHELY**, a town of Tranſylvania, built on the ruins of Sarmizagethuſa, the ancient capital of Dacia, afterwards named by Trajan *Ulpia Trajana*: 60 miles E. Temeſvar, and 40 S. Weiſenburg.

**VARIAM**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 60 leagues E. Amadan.

**VARILHES**, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirepoix: 5½ leagues WSW. Mirepoix, and 4 N. Taraſcon.

**VARLER**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 4 miles NNW. Coesfeld.

**VARMAT**, a town of Hungary: 12 miles NNW. Zatmar, and 21 S. Munkacz.

**VARMO**, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tajamento, 2 miles N. Laſtiſana, in the country of Friuli.

**VARNA**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, ſituated on a gulf or bay of the Black Sea, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Varna. The ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. In the year 1444, Ladiſlaus, king of Hungary, was defeated and ſlain by Amurath I. emperor of the Turks, near this town: 144 miles N. Conſtantinople, and 112 NNE. Adrianople. *Long.* 45. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 14. N.

**VARNAVIN**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom, on the Vetluga. *Long.* 63. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 16. N.

**VAROE**, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Laland. *Long.* 11. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 4. N.

**VARS**, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Angouleſme: 2 leagues N. Angouleſme.

**VARSETCH**, a town of Iſtria: 8 miles E. Pedena.

**VARSOVIA**, ſee *Warſaw*.

**VARY**, a town of Hungary: 10 miles S. Munkacz, and 21 N. Zatmar.

**VARZEA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3 leagues SSW. Lamego.

**VARZESKOI**, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 60 miles E. Mezen.

**VARZY**, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clamecy: 2½ leagues SSW. Clamecy, and 8 N. Nevers.

**VASARHELY**, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Maros: 28 miles WNW. Udvarhely.

**VASCHGERD**, a town of Aſia, in the country of Samarcand: 170 miles SE. Samarcand.

**VASIL**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Nizegorod, on the Volga: 60 miles E. Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 63. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 16. N.

**VASILKOV**, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiev: 28 miles SSW. Kiev.

**VASINA**, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 4 miles N. Baſtia.

**VASITH**, or *Waſith*, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris: 96 miles SE. Bagdad, and 185 NNW. Baſſora.

**VASKINA**, a gulf or bay of Ruſſia, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Kalguev.

**VASKOVNIA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov: 120 miles SSE. Pſkov, and 24 SW. Velikie-Luki.

**VASLUI**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: 32 miles S. Jaſſy.

**VASON**, a town and caſtle of Hungary: 20 miles WSW. Stulweiſenburg.

**VASPINGE**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, containing about 600 houſes: 3 leagues from Tauris.

**VASQUEZ**, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 66 miles NW. Villa del Principe.

**VASSEN**, or *Waeſſen*, a town of the duchy of Guelderland: 4 leagues S. Hattem.

**VASSY**, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vire: 2½ leagues E. Vire, and 7½ SSE. Caen.

**VASSY**, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Upper Marne. In the year 1562, a bloody perſecution againſt the Proteſtants began in this town: 3 leagues S. St. Dizier, and 8½ NNW. Chaumont en Baſſigny. *Long.* 22. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 31. N.

**VASTAN**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan: 58 miles SE. Betlis.

**VASTANFORS**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 32 miles NNW. Stroemſholm.

**VASUGAN**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby, *Long.* 98. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 59. N.

**VATAN**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoudun: 3½ leagues NW. Iſſoudun, and 5¼ NNE. Châteauroux. *Long.* 19. 28. E Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 4. N.

**VATHIA**, or *Berbathi*, anciently *Tyrinx*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 16 miles NE. Napoli di Romania.

**VATICA**, a ſea-port town of European Turkey, in the Morea, ſituated in a large bay, to which it gives name: 44 miles SE. Miſitra.

**VATIMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morhange: 2½ leagues WNW. Morhange, and 2 SW. Fauquemont.

**VAUBECOURT**, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: 3 leagues N. Bar-le-Duc, and 3 S. Clermont-en-Argonne.

**VAUCLAIN** (*Le*), a town of the iſland of Martinico, ſituated on the north-eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 43. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 36. N.

**VAUCLUSE**, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite: 2½ leagues SW. St. Hypolite.

**VAUCLUSE**, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, memorable for being the reſidence of Petrarch and Laura: 4 leagues W. Apt, and 5 E. Avignon.

**VAUCOULEURS**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe: 2½ leagues NE. Gondrecourt, and 11 SSE. Verdun. *Long.* 23. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

**VAUD**, a country of Swiſſerland, dependent on the canton of Berne, about 20 leagues in length, and almoſt as many in breadth; bounded on the north by the canton of Neufchâtel, on the eaſt by the canton of Friburg, on the ſouth by the Lake of Geneva and the river Rhône, and on the weſt by France. After the decline of the Roman empire, the Vaudois made a part of the kingdom of Burgundy, from which it fell to the empire of Germany, under which the dukes of Zaringen held it as a fief, and at the extinction of that family, it became annexed to the eſtates of the counts of Savoy: from Savoy it was conquered by the Swiſs. It includes the towns and bailiwicks of Lauſanne, Yverdun, Moudon, Avenche, Vevay, Morges, and ſeveral others.

**VAUDEMONT**, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vezelize: 1½ league S. Vezelize, and 2½ NNW. Mirecour.

**VAUDIER**, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni: 4½ miles SE. Demont.

**VAUDREVANGE**, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, on the Sarre; formerly a conſiderable town, but ruined by the wars in Lorrain: 3 miles N. Sar-Louis.

**VAUDREUIL**, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Louviers: 1¼ league N. Louviers.

**VAUGIRARD**, a town of France, in the department of Paris: half a league SW. Paris.

**VAUGNERAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Camp-de-Lyons: 2½ leagues WSW. Lyons.

**VAULT** (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avallon: 1 league W. Avallon.

**VAULX**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bapaume: 1½ league NE. Bapaume.

**VAUVENARGUES**, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix: 2 leagues ENE. Aix.

**VAUVERT**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niſmes: 3 leagues S. Niſmes, and 6 NE. Montpellier.

**VAUVILLE**, a ſmall ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Channel, on a bay to which it gives name: 3 leagues W. Cherburg, and 6 NW. Valognes.

**VAUVILLERS**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luxeuil: 4 leagues NW. Luxeuil, and 3 NE. Juſſey.

**VAUVINCOURT**, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: 1½ league N. Bar-le-Duc.

**VAUX**, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, on the Suſquehana: 12 miles NNW. Harriſburg.

**VAUXMILIEUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: 4 leagues NE. Vienne.

**VAYHINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Entz, with a caſtle. This town had formerly counts of its own: 11 miles NW. Stuttgart, and 28 SSE. Heidelberg.

**VAYLOOR**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 11 miles SSW. Coveriporum.

**VAYRES**, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: 1 league SW. Libourne.

**UBAYE**, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, near Embrun.

**UBEDA**, a city of Spain, in the province of Jaen, containing 10 pariſhes, 8 convents, and about 2900 inhabitants: 3 miles E. Jaen, and 47 N. Grenada.

**UBERLINGEN**, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on a rock, in a bay of the lake of Conſtance, which takes its name from it, and its moats are formed of ſo many ſtone-quarries. This town is divided into three parts; namely, into the Lower Town, the Upper Town, and the Gallenberg; in the laſt of which are vineyards. It contains in it a collegiate church, a houſe of the order of St. John, an imperial hoſpital, 3 convents, and 2 other churches. Near the town is a good mineral ſpring. Uberlingen was an imperial town ſo early as the time of the emperors of Swabia. Charles IV. and Wenceſlaus engaged to maintain it in its immediate independency on the empire. To the prefecturate of

Altorf it pays, as an annual acknowledgment, ten pounds of pfennings. Its aſſeſſment to the matricula of the empire and circle, is 139 florins. Its contingency to the chamber of Wetzlar is 157 rix-dollars, 24 kruitzers: 21 miles NW. Lindau, and 7 N. Conſtance. *Long.* 26. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

UBERSKO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 10 miles ENE. Chrudim.

UBI, or *Uby*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, in the Gulf of Siam, near the coaſt of Cambodia; about 7 leagues in circumference, with plenty of wood and good water. *Long.* 105. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat* 8. 26. N.

UBIGAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 6 miles NW. Liebenwerda, and 28 SE. Wittenberg. *Long.* 30. 58 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 34. N.

UBRAYE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane: 3 leagues NE. Caſtellane.

UCANHO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: ½ league N. Lamego.

UCAYAL, a river of South America, formed by the Apurimac and ſome other ſtreams. It runs into the river of the Amazons, in Peru, *Lat.* 4. 15. S.

UCHINCHIR, one of the ſmall Kurile Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 171. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

UCHKILISSA, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: 6 leagues NW. Erivan.

UCKER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which empties itſelf into the Friſche Haff, 1 mile N. Uckermunde, in Pomerania.

UCKER MARK, ſee *Brandenburg*.

UCKER SEE, a conſiderable lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated to the ſouth of Prenzlow.

UCKERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Anterior Pomerania, ſituated on the river Ucker, near its entrance into the Friſche Haff. This town was ſurrounded with walls in the year 1190. In the 17th century it ſuffered greatly by ſieges, and the viciſſitudes of war; and in the year 1713, was ſacked by the Ruſſians. It has good fiſheries, paſtures, and woods; 29 miles NNW. Old Stettin, and 15 SE. Anclam. *Long.* 31. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

UCLES, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 20 miles SW. Huete.

UCRIA, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: 8 miles WSW. Pati.

UDA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Velika, 12 miles NW. Onegka, in the government of Pſkov.

UDA, a river of Ruſſia, which joins the Tchima, *Long.* 117. 8. E. Ferro; *Lat* 55. 50. N.

UDA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Selenga, near Verch Udinſk.

UDA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Sea of Ochotz, *Long.* 154. 30. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

UDDEN, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. *Long.* 43. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 58. N.

UDDEVALLA, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the kingdom of Gothland, and province of Bahus, with a ſtrong fort and convenient harbour. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in iron, planks, and herrings; their number is about 9000: 205 miles WSW. Stockholm. *Long.* 11. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 21. N.

UDEDIBODE, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 60 miles S. Candi.

UDEM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: 7 miles SSE. Cleves.

UDI, a town of Egypt: 10 miles N. Atfieh.

UDIGHEREY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 43 miles NW. Nellore, and 28 NW. Cuddapa.

UDINA, a city of Italy, and capital of the country of Friuli; to which, on the decline of Aquileia, the patriarch removed his ſeat. This patriarchate was the occaſion of great diſputes between the Houſe of Auſtria and the State of Venice, which were ſettled, in the year 1751, by founding, inſtead thereof, two archbiſhoprics: one at Goritz; the other at Udina; the latter to be the metropolitan of all the biſhops which were in the Venetian dominions, under the patriarch. Udina contains ſeveral churches, convents, and hoſpitals, a college for the ſtudy of law, and a military academy: 35 miles NW. Trieſte, and 54 NNE. Venice. *Long.* 30. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

UDINSK (*Niznei*) a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, ſituated on the river Uda: 260 miles NW. Irkutſk, and 600 E. Kolivan. *Long.* 116. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat* 54. 15. N.

UDINSK (*Verchnei*), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Selenga: 88 miles E. Irkutſk, and 1028 E. Kolivan. *Long.* 125. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

UDINSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the conflux of the Uda and the Angara: 140 miles NNW. Irkutſk. *Long.* 121. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 12. N.

UDINSKA (*Nov*), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Uda: 24 miles SE. Udinſka.

UDRIGILL HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Roſs. *Long.* 2. 18. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 54. N.

UDSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Uda: 1100 miles ENE. Irkutſk, and 2140 ESE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 153. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

UDSTEIN, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Norway: 9 miles NW. Stavanger.

UDVAR, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 26 miles SSE. Columbo.

UDVARHELY, a town of Tranſylvania: 22 miles NE. Scheſburgh, and 58 E. Coloſvar. *Long.* 41. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat* 47. 4. N.

UDUMNAEVSKOI, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 88 miles miles SW. Nertchinſk.

VEA, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: 18 leagues N. Zareng.

VEAGUES, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sancerre: 2 leagues SW. Sancerre, and 6 NE. Bourges.

VEAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the Odier: 8 miles NNE. Gibraleon.

VEBRON, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Florac: 2 leagues S. Florac.

VECHT, a river of Germany, which riſes in the biſhopric of Munſter, about 6 miles NE. from Coesfeld, croſſes the county of Bentheim and State of Overiſſel, and runs into the Zuyder See at Gelmuyden.

VECHT, a river which paſſes by Utrecht, and runs into the Zuyder See at Muyden.

VECHTA, a town and fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter. In the year 1538, this town was burnt by the count of Oldenburg; and in 1541, it was taken and plundered by Maurice, duke of Saxony: 60 miles NE. Munſter. *Long.* 25. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 43. N.

VECKIANI, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 15 miles NNE. Ajazzo.

VEES, a town of Tranſylvania: 16 miles ESE. Biſtriz.

VEDENSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Irkut: 34 miles W. Irkutſk, and 60 NNE. Tunguſkoi.

VEDENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, on the Uſia: 56 miles ESE. Vielſk.

VEDENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Vokſcha: 200 miles ESE. Archangel. *Long.* 64. 30. NE. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 45. N.

VEDENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 36 miles SE. Tomſk.

VEERE, or *Vere*, or *Tervere*, a ſea-port town of the State of Zealand, ſituated on the northern coaſt of the Iſle of Walcheren, communicating with Middelburg, by means of a canal: the name given it ſignifies, in the language of the country, *Paſſage*; and was probably acquired by its being the place from whence they ordinarily paſs over to North Beveland: its ancient name was Kamp Vere. The place is regularly fortified towards the land with ſtrong baſtions, and a broad ditch; and towards the ſea with a ſtrong wall. The harbour is very good, but lies much expoſed to inundations. The arſenal is one of the beſt in Zealand, and furniſhed with all manner of ſtores for a conſiderable fleet. This is the third walled town in the Iſle of Walcheren, and has the ſixth place in the aſſembly of the States of Zealand. It has three gates towards the land, and one towards the ſea, where veſſels come from Dort, Ziriczee, and other places. This city was firſt encompaſſed with walls, in the year 1368; and in 1552, the emperor, Charles V. made it a marquiſate for Maximilian, earl of Boſſu, who ſold it to Philip II. king of Spain. In the year 1572, it was taken by the prince of Orange; and in the year 1581, it was given him by the States, or, as others ſay, it was purchaſed for 1,456,000 guilders. In this family it continued till the death of king William, when it fell to the prince of Orange. It was taken from the late prince by the States, and reſtored to him again upon the revolution in 1747, when he was declared ſtadtholder to the province. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the herring-fiſhery, which is their harveſt. There is little to be obſerved in the town but the ſtadthouſe, begun in the year 1704; and the great church, the ſteeple of which is low and unfiniſhed: 4 miles N. Middelburg. *Long.* 20. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51, 37. N.

VEERE CHANNEL, a channel between the Dutch iſlands of Walcheren and Schowen.

VEERST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 10 miles ENE. Rotenburg.

VEGA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias, near the North Coaſt: 34 miles NW. Oviedo.

VEGA (*La*), a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola: 24 miles SE. St. Jago de los Cavalleros.

VEGA (*La*), a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola: 62 miles N. St. Domingo.

VEGA (*La*), a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 40 miles WNW. Aſtorga.

VEGA (*La*), a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 18 miles NNE. Leon.

VEGAMAN, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 24 miles NNE. Leon.

VEGGIANI, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 12 miles NNW. Bonifacio.

VEGIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 12 miles S. Potenza.

VEGLENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the river Vim: 72 miles NNE. Yarenſk.

VEGLIA, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Morlachia, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel, about eighteen miles long, and three or four broad. The town of Veglia lies in the weſtern part of the iſland, has a harbour and caſtle, in which reſides the Venetian count or governor, and a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Zara. *Long.* 32. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

VEGLIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 15 miles S. Brindiſi.

VEGLIANA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Suza, near the Little Doria, where the French obtained a victory over the Piedmonteſe and Spaniards, in the year 1630: 11 miles N. Turin.

VEGLIONELLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 20 miles SSW. Turſi.

VEGRE, a river of France, which runs into the Eure, near Yvry.

VEICAMA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: 4 leagues from Toloſa.

VEJER, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: 9 miles S. Medina Sidonia.

VEILLY, or *Veſly*, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, on the Aiſne: 3 leagues E. Soiſſons, and 3½ S. Laon.

VEIRAS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 15 miles NNE. Eſtremos.

VEIRY, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva: 9 miles E. Seiſſel.

VEISENBERG, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Revel, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Finland: 56 miles E. Revel. *Long.* 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 22. N.

VEISENSHTEIN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Revel: 32 miles SE. Revel.

VEITSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Neuſtadt: 3 miles NE. Weyda.

VELACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, at the union of the Campach and Moll: 11 miles NNW. Saxenburg.

VELAINE, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nancy: 2 leagues ENE. Nancy, and 3 NW. Luneville.

VELASCO, a town of North America, in the province of Mexico.

VELAY, before the revolution, a country of France, in Languedoc, ſituated to the weſt of the Vivarais, and the eaſt of Auvergne. It is mountainous, but fertile; le Puy en Velay was the capital. It now conſtitutes the department of the Upper Loire.

VELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and territory of the imperial town of Hall: 7 miles E. Hall.

VELBERT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 5 miles NNE. Medman.

VELBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: 12 miles N. Dietfurt, and 22 NW. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 29. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

VELDEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 6 miles SSW. Landſhut, and 12 E. Aerding.

VELDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, on the Pregnitz: 21 miles NE. Nuremberg, and 18 NW. Amberg.

VELDENTZ, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name. This county is united with the Palatinate: the environs are celebrated for its excellent Moſelle wine: 17 miles ENE. Treves, and 38 SW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

VELEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 22 miles W. Munſter.

VELETRI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. This was a very ancient town, and conſiderable in the time of the firſt Roman kings. It was taken by Ancus Marcus, 4th king of the Romans, and retaken by the Volſcians, under the command of Coriolanus. The Romans took it again ſome time after, and, removing the inhabitants, filled it with a Roman colony. It is the ſee of a biſhop, united with Oſtia, who is called the biſhop of Oſtia, but his reſidence is at Veletri: 28 miles NNW. Terracina, and 18 SE. Rome.

VELEZ DE GOMERA, ſee *Gomera*.

VELEZ MALAGA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean. The chief article of trade is raiſins: 13 miles E. Malaga, and 40 SSW. Grenada. *Long.* 12. 30. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 28. N.

VELEZ EL RUBIO, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, near the Guadalentin. This town was, in the time of the Moors, a ſtrong place and furniſhed with a garriſon: 14 miles S. Hueſca.

VELEZAR, a river of Spain, formed by the union of the little rivers Burcia and Sil, on the confines of Leon, which, after receiving ſeveral other ſmall ſtreams, unites with the Minho, a little above Orenſe.

VELIKA, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Save, near Craliova Velika.

VELIKA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Viatka, 10 miles NE. Orlov, in the government of Viatka.

VELIKA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tchudſkoi Lake, near Pſkov.

VELIKIE LUKI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov, on the Lovat: 124 miles SE Pſkov. *Long.* 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 28. N.

VELIKOI, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the White Sea. *Long.* 50. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66 45. N.

VELINO, a river of Italy, which runs into the Nera, about 4 miles from Terni, in the duchy of Spoleto.

VELIZ, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk: 88 miles E. Polotſk. *Long.* 48. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

VELLA, or *Verra*, a river of Italy, in the Republic of Genoa, which runs into the Magra, a league above Sarzana.

VELLADY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 14 miles S. Damicotta.

VELLAS, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 44 miles WNW. Candi.

VELLATOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 5 miles E. Coimbetore.

VELLECHYPALEAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 13 miles N. Coimbetore.

VELLIAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 16 miles SE. Erroad.

VELLIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: 4 miles NNE. Polnow.

VELLO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 10 miles N. Verona.

VELLUM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 5 miles SW. Taujore, and 21 ESE. Trichinopoly.

VELMES, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mucidan: 5 leagues SW. Mucidan.

VELORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 14 miles W. Arcot, and 70 NW. Pondicherry.

VELOSO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4½ leagues S. St. Joao da Peſqueira.

VELPE, a river of Brabant, which joins the Demer, at Halen.

VELTHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: 2 miles NNE. Nienhuus.

VEMMETSTOSTE, or *Wemmelſloſte*, a town of Denmark, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Zealand: 6 miles SW. Heding.

VEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 25 miles S. Viai.

VENA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 9 miles NW. Squillace.

VENAFRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua: 14 miles N. Sezza.

VENAISSIN (*Comtat de*), [*County of Venaiſſin*], a country of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Drôme, on the eaſt by the department of the Lower Alps, on the ſouth by the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and on the weſt by the Rhône, which ſeparates it from the department of the Gard, about twelve leagues in length, and ſeven in breadth. It takes its name from Venaſque, the Vendanſca or Vendaſca of the ancients, and was poſſeſſed after the 11th century, by the counts of Toulouſe, but reaſſumed again in the 13th century, and held by count Raymond the Elder. The popes laid claim to the ſovereignty of this country from the time of count Raymond de St. Gilles, although it is certain that the emperors, as kings of Arles, had exerciſed that power. In the year 1234, the emperor Frederick II. transferred the imperial rights of the county of Venaiſſin to Raymond the younger; and the pope found himſelf compelled to relinquiſh them to him. From the deſcendants of Raymond, it came to Philip the Bold, king of France, who in the year 1273, reſtored it to pope Gregory X. as a fief of the ſee of Rome, and it has been governed under the popes, by officers called rectores. The ſoil is fertile, the climate mild, and the air pure; the productions are corn, olives, ſilk, ſaffron, and excellent wine. Carpentras is the capital.—This country is now united to France, and was formally ceded by the pope to the republic, on the 19th February, 1797.

VENASCA, or *Venaſque*, or *Benaſca*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the river Eſſora, in a vally to which it gives name, on the frontiers of France: 15 leagues N. Balbaſtro, and 14 NE. Jaca.

**VENASQUE**, a town of France, in the county of Venaiſſin, of which it was formerly the capital, on the Naſque: 14 miles ENE. Avignon, and 12 NW. Apt.

VENCATIGHERY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 51 miles E. Bangalore, and 54 W. Arcot. *Long*. 78. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 13. 1. N.

VENCE, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Graſſe. Before the revolution the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Embrun: 2 leagues NE. Graſſe, and 3 N. Antibes.

VEN-CHOUI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 17 miles NE. Fuen-tcheou.

*Vendée*, a river of France, which riſes about 8 miles NNE. from Fontenay le Comte, and runs into the Sevre Niortoiſe, about a mile E. from Marans.

*Vendée*, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Lower Loire, and Mayne and Loire, on the eaſt by the department of the Two Sevres, on the ſouth by the department of the Lower Charente, and on the ſouth-weſt and weſt by the Sea: about 60 miles in length; towards the weſt it is narrow, not more than 15 miles from north to ſouth; elſewhere about fifty. It is a part of what was before called *Poitou*. Fontenay le Comte is the capital.

VENDELOS, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 64 miles NE. Candi.

VENDEN, a mountain of Germany, in the Tyroleſe: 14 miles NNE. Brixen.

VENDEN, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, on the Aa. In the year 1577, Magnus duke of Holſtein was brought to this town by Ivan Vaſſilievitch II. czar of Ruſſia, to be made king of Livonia; but the new monarch was prevailed upon by his ſubjects, ever averſe to the Ruſſian yoke, to form a ſecret alliance with the king of Poland, and to counteract the czar's progreſs in Livonia. Ivan, ſoon apprized of this negociation, laid immediate ſiege to Venden, with ſo numerous an army, that the inhabitants, finding all oppoſition ineffectual, propoſed to capitulate. Magnus himſelf carried the terms of capitulation, and advancing to ſupplicate the incenſed monarch, threw himſelf at his feet, and interceded for the town. The czar, ſpurning at him with his foot, and ſtriking him in the face, loaded him with reproaches for his ingratitude, and ordered him to priſon; then entering the town, his troops committed every ſpecies of horror and devaſtation. Many of the principal inhabitants, retiring into the citadel, determined to defend it to the laſt extremity; but ſoon perceiving all reſiſtance to be fruitleſs, and expecting no quarter, they calmly aſſembled, received the ſacrament, and then deſtroyed themſelves, by blowing up the citadel: 36 miles NE. Riga. *Long*. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 57. 12. N.

VENDEVIL, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: 2½ leagues S. St. Quintin, and 1 N. la Feré.

VENDOEUVRES, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-ſur-Aube: 3½ leagues W. Bar-ſur-Aube, and 5 E. Troyes.

*Vendôme*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loir and Cher, on the Loir. This town was taken by the Proteſtants, in the year 1562. In the year 1586, the inhabitants declaring for the leaguers, and being ſummoned by Henry IV. to ſurrender, on their refuſal, it was taken and given up to the ſoldiers to pillage. Before the revolution it gave name to a country in Beauce: 7½ poſts NE. Tours, and 22 SSW. Paris. *Long*. 18. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 47. N.

VENDRELL, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 25 miles WSW. Barcelona.

VENDRE LE PORT, a ſmall ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, the harbour of which was begun to be repaired, in the year 1780, and finiſhed in the year 1788: 4 leagues SSE. Pergignan.

VENDRESS, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: 3 leagues S. Charleville.

VENEDITOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Amur: 8 miles ENE. Nertchinſk.

VENERIE (*La*), a royal palace of Piedmont, built by Emanuel II. duke of Savoy, for a hunting ſeat: with a town in which are carried on manufactures of wood and ſilk. The palace is magnificent, and the adjacent country abounds with game: 3 miles NNW. Turin.

VENEV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tula, on the Oſer: 40 miles NNE. Tula. *Long*. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 20. N.

VENEZUELA, a province of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, bounded on the north by the ſea, on the eaſt by New Andaluſia, on the ſouth by New Grenada, and on the weſt by the province of St. Martha and Popayan. It abounds in game, and wild beaſts, and produces corn, cotton, ſarſaparilla, ſugar, tobacco, fruit, and cacao. Venezuela is the capital.

VENEZUELA, or *Coro*, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and capital of the province of Venezuela, ſituated in a bay or gulf to which it gives name, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Mexico. *Long*. 68. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 10. 35. N.

VENGAMBOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 17 miles SE. Erroad.

VENGAPALEAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 11 miles NNW. Daraporum.

VENHI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 15 miles S. Kiang.

VENHUYSEN, a town of Holland: 4 miles SW. Enckhuyſen.

VENICE, a city of Italy, and capital of a republic. This city makes a very grand appearance at a diſtance, as ſeeming, from its being built on a multitude of iſlands, to float on the ſea; or rather, with its ſtately buildings and ſteeples, as it were, riſing out of it. The number of theſe iſlands is uncertain; ſome reckoning 60; others 72; and others again making them amount to 138; but the latter muſt comprehend, in their calculation, all thoſe places which have gradually been raiſed in the Laguna, and by driving piles in the ground, fitted for building on. The Laguna, or marſhy lake, which lies between the city and the continent, and five Italian miles in breadth, is too ſhallow for large ſhips; but, by the attention of the republic, is prevented from becoming part of the continent, and from being ever frozen, ſo as to bear an army. Towards the ſea, the acceſs to the city is alſo difficult; but the ſafe and navigable parts are indicated by piles; which, at the approach of an enemy's fleet, can be cut away. Beſides, as a conſiderable number of galleys and men of war may be fitted out very expeditiouſly for ſea from the docks, which contain vaſt quantities of naval ſtores, the city is ſtrong without fortifications. The fiſh, which are caught even at the very doors of the houſes, may be reputed a good preſervative againſt famine. The ſeveral canals, leading to the city among the ſand banks and marſhy ſhallows, are, though at a vaſt expence, kept clear of the mud and ſlime the flood brings with it. The return of the ſea is ſomething later here than every ſixth hour, and it generally riſes between four and five feet, keeping the water between the iſlands of the city in continual motion. Some of theſe canals being very narrow, the mud is not ſo effectually carried off as to prevent ill ſmells in hot weather. The great canal, which winds through the city, and divides it into two parts, is 1300 paces long. The beſt way of going up and down the city is in gondolas, which, indeed, ſtrike the eye with a mournful appearance, being all lined either with black cloth or ſerge, or painted black. Over the ſeveral canals, are laid 450 (ſome ſay upwards of 500) bridges, great and ſmall, and the better part of them ſtone: the higheſt and longeſt is the Rialto, which, in the midſt of the city, croſſes the great canal at its narroweſt part, where it is but 40 paces broad. This bridge conſiſts only of one ſingle arch, whoſe foundation takes up 90 feet, reſting on 12000 elm-piles, and every where incruſtated with marble. It is ſaid to have coſt the republic 250,000 ducats. In the upper part, it is 37 common paces broad, with two rows of ſhops, forming as it were three ſtreets, of which that in the middle is the wideſt. At each end is an aſcent of 56 ſteps. The city may, indeed, every where be traverſed on foot; but the ſtreets are very narrow, and the free-ſtone pavement very ſlippery in wet weather. The many ſmall bridges, with their ſteps, are alſo not a little troubleſome. The whole city is ſaid to be ſix Italian miles in circumference, and to make the tour of it in a gondola takes up ſomewhat more than two hours. Venice contains 70 pariſh churches, beſides others, 54 convents of monks, 26 nunneries, 17 rich hoſpitals, 18 oratories, 40 religious fraternities, with their chapels: among which are ſix called Scuole Grandi, 53 ſquares, 165 marble, and 23 half ſtatutes. The buildings, indeed, are all of ſtone; but the greater part make ſo mean a figure, that this city, in point of beauty and elegance, can in no wiſe ſtand the teſt with many others. St. Mark's ſquare, it is true, is very fine, and ſo are the ſeveral ſtately marble palaces that border upon the great canal, though moſt of them are of Gothic architecture. In the churches and convents, the moſt admirable part are the paintings; and indeed Venice, highly renowned for fine paintings, far ſurpaſſes, in this very reſpect, even Rome itſelf. Venice, from the fertility of its neighbourhood, and the facility of carriage, enjoys a conſtant plenty of all kinds of proviſions. The ſpring-water being very indifferent in moſt places, almoſt every houſe has a ciſtern into which the rain water is conveyed from the roof, and clarified by being filtrated through ſand. Water is alſo brought from the river Brenta, and preſerved in ciſterns. Among the diverſions of Venice, the carnival is accounted the chief. It uſually begins the ſecond day of Chriſtmas, and continues till Shrove-Tueſday; conſiſting chiefly of maſquerades and ridottos. The Venetians are paſſionately fond of maſquerades; during the carnival, St. Mark's place is the general rendezvous. The other diverſions are plays and operas; maſquerades are alſo permitted at other times, particularly about Aſcenſion-day, at which time there is a fair at St. Mark's place, which begins the Sunday before that feſtival, and laſts till Whitſuntide. Among the moſt rational and agreeable diverſions of this city, are the concerts. The trade in cloth, eſpecially ſcarlet, ſilk goods, and looking-glaſſes, is ſtill very conſiderable. Here alſo gold and ſilver-ſtuffs are manufactured; which, though not ſo beautiful as thoſe of France, have a very good ſale in the Levant. The Brocatellas, (a kind of ſtuff like brocade) made of coarſe ſilk, are much uſed for carpets. The invention of public banks is owing to the Venetians; theſe erected in the ſeveral ſtates of Europe being modelled after theirs. The bank of Venice belongs to the ſtate, and pays no intereſt for any funds lodged in it. Venice is divided into ſix parts, called *Seſtierie, Seſtieria.* S. Marco contains the piazzo di S. Marco, with the adjacent buildings. This ſquare, the pride of the city, forms a right angle, the ſhorteſt ſide of which, two hundred and forty paces long, and ſeventy-five broad, reaches along the ducal palace. The ducal palace, towards the water-ſide and St. Mark's place, is entirely Gothic; but on the ſide of the ſmall canal, and in the court, of modern architecture, and moſtly of marble. It not only ſerves for the reſidence of the Doge, but alſo for the meeting of the council. The fineſt ornaments of the council-chamber and other apartments, are the paintings of famous ancient maſters. In the palace, is a little arſenal, where a conſiderable number of loaded muſkets are always kept in readineſs, that, in caſe of an inſurrection of the people, the Doge and the nobility may have recourſe to this defence; and it is for this purpoſe, that the council-chamber has a communication through a door with this armoury: every three months the pieces are loaded afreſh. In one ſide of the palace, towards the canal, Rio di Palazzo, dark priſons, ſtrongly ſecured with iron grates, preſent themſelves to view. The lower gallery, or arched walk, on the ſide of St. Mark's ſquare, together with the oppoſite hall, is called Broglio. Here, at a certain hour of the day, the nobles take their walks, and, at this time, no Venetian, of an inferior rank, muſt be ſeen on it, though a foreigner, as ſuppoſed unacquainted with the cuſtom, is not deſired to quit the place. That part of St. Mark's ſquare, between theſe two buildings and the piazza, receives an additional ornament from two pillars of oriental granate, on one of which ſtands St. Mark's lion in braſs, and on the other, a marble ſtatue of St. Theodore. Between theſe is the place for the public execution of malefactors, through which no nobleman is ever ſeen to paſs. A galley completely rigged and armed, lies cloſe to the Broglio, for the defence of the ducal palace on any ſudden emergency. Contiguous to the north part of the Doge's palace, is St. Mark's church, which is alſo ſtiled the Doge's chapel. Its materials juſtly entitle it to be called magnificent, being, both on the out and inſide, covered with fine marble; but the architecture is entirely Gothic. The beſt part of it are the Moſaic paintings, and the four braſs horſes, formerly gilt, ſtanding over the great door, and ſaid to have been brought here from Conſtantinople. They are univerſally allowed to be maſter-pieces, which very few of the kind can equal. The church-treaſury is, for the greater part, old faſhioned, but very rich in gold and jewels. In it is kept a very famous manuſcript of the goſpel of St. Mark, pretended to be autographical; but the dampneſs of the place where it lies, has ſpoiled it to ſuch a degree, that no part of it is any longer legible, and it is not ſo much as certain whether it be written in Latin or Greek. In the Seſtieria di Caſtello, is the ſo much celebrated arſenal or dock, two Italian miles and a half in circuit, walled and moated in, with twelve towers along its walls; and within the incloſure a great variety of buildings, in which every thing requiſite for a land or ſea armament is kept in readineſs. Theſe buildings conſiſt of an armoury, ſtore-houſes for iron-work, oars, cordage, bullets, tar, canvaſs, guns, &c. a rope-houſe, a ſaltpetre-houſe, ſmith's forges, a foundery, baſons and ſlips for ſhip-building, &c. Within it lie the men of war, frigates, gallies, and other veſſels, with the Bucentauro, which is alſo laid up here. In the Seſtiera de Canale Regio is the theatre; and in this quarter the Jews live, to the amount of fifteen hundred. They muſt wear a ſcrap of red cloth in their hats, by way of diſtinction from Chriſtians. Seſtiera di S. Pavolo contains the exchange, the bank, &c. On the invaſion of Italy, in the fifth century, by the Huns, under their king Attila, and the general deſolation that every where appeared, great numbers of the people, who lived near the Adriatic, took ſhelter in thoſe iſlands where now ſtands the famous city of Venice; and which iſlands, about the year 421, particularly Rialto, had, in ſome meaſure, been built upon by the Paduans, for the advantage of commerce. Here having ſettled their ſmall places or ſtates, they were at firſt governed by conſuls; afterwards by tribunes, and formed a kind of republic, the council of which was repreſented by the perſons of theſe magiſtrates. Theſe iſlands became ſtill better inhabited on the ſucceeding incurſions of the Goths and Longobardi into Italy; multitudes from Rome and other large cities repairing thither, ſo that this ſtate became ſoon able to make ſome head againſt theſe bold invaders. At length the chiefs of the iſlands and the Longobardi came to an agreement, whereby the former were to remain unmoleſted. This was the commencement of the city and ſtate of Venice. About the beginning of the eighth or the end of the ſeventh century, the former government of theſe iſlands was aboliſhed, and an unlimited power conferred on Paulucio Anafeſto, with the title of duke. Under this ſovereignty the ſtate greatly increaſed, till the people, juſtly becoming weary of the ills of domeſtic deſpotiſm, choſe, in the year 1171, another duke, but curtailed his power, by aſſigning him a council of two hundred and forty perſons, compoſed of commons as well as nobles. Duke Ziani ſided with Pope Alexander III. againſt the emperor Frederick, and obtained over him ſuch a ſignal victory at ſea, that the Pope preſented him with a ring, which he was to drop into the Adriatic, as a ſign of his marriage with, and perpetual ſovereignty over it. The Venetians, who had already extended their dominions into Iſtria, Dalmatia, Syria, Lombardy, and other places, made a very conſiderable acquiſition, in the beginning of the 13th century, by poſſeſſing themſelves of the principal iſlands in the Archipelago and Mediterranean, particularly that of Candia. From this time they alone carried on, at an immenſe profit, the trade for Eaſt-India goods, which they imported from Alexandria in Egypt, to which place they were brought acroſs the Red Sea, and by the way of Suez. Under duke Marino Moroſini, was introduced the preſent form of electing the Doge; and it was at this juncture that jealouſy and envy fomented the war with Genoa, which, after continuing 130 years, was at laſt put an end to by a treaty, in 1381. During this war, duke Peter Gradonigo, in the year 1296, ordained that the nobility alone ſhould be capable of ſitting in the grand council. Thus the government became ariſtocratical. In the 14th century, the Venetians extended their poſſeſſions in Lombardy; and, in 1473, the laſt king of Cyprus appointed the ſtare of Venice his heir. Towards the end of the 15th century, the Venetian commerce, and, conſequently, power, began to decline, when the Portugueſe diſcovered a route by ſea to the Eaſt-Indies, which opened the trade to all nations. In the 16th century, the pope, the emperor, France and Spain, joining in a league againſt them, they were diſpoſſeſſed of all their towns and places in the kingdom of Naples, the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and the Milaneſe. They received another ſevere blow from the Turks, who drove them out of the kingdom of Cyprus. In the 17th century, a ſharp conteſt aroſe between the ſtate, the clergy and the pope, in which, however, they had the advantage. They were alſo long engaged in troubleſome wars with the Turks, loſing Candia, and gaining part of Dalmatia and all Morea; but even the greater part of theſe have been loſt in the wars of the preſent century. Thus has the republic of Venice continued now upwards of 1,300 years, amidſt many foreign wars and inteſtine commotions. Its grandeur was chiefly owing to trade and liberty; and ſince the decline of the former, its ſtrength of conſequence muſt have ſuffered a conſiderable diminution. The power is lodged in the hands of the nobility, who are ſaid to be near 2,000, including thoſe whom public employments in the provinces oblige to reſide out of Venice. On the birth of a nobleman's ſon, his name is entered in the golden book, otherwiſe he forfeits his nobility. Every noble is, indeed, a member of the ſenate; and, on this account, it is a received maxim, that they all are equal in dignity. But the difference, notwithſtanding, between the intereſt and authority of families, is very conſiderable. To the firſt claſs belong the ancient houſes, whoſe anceſtors choſe the firſt duke, and who, from thence, are called *Le Caſe Eletterali.* Theſe are the Contarini, Moroſini, Badovari, Tiepoli, Michieli, Sanudi, Gradenighi, Memmi, Falieri, Dandali, Polani, and Barozzi; and on them, preferable to others, are conferred the higher offices; the Giuſtinani, Cornari, Bragadini and Bembi, pretend to an equality with the foregoing, being very little inferior to them in point of antiquity. Next follow eight houſes almoſt as ancient; among which the moſt diſtinguiſhed are Quirini, Delfiri, Soranzi, Zorzi and Marcetti. The ſecond claſs has its origin from the Serrar del Conſiglio; duke Gradenigo having paſſed a law that the council ſhould perpetually conſiſt of the families which then compoſed it, and ſome others which he ennobled. This produced a ſecond claſs of nobility, who, accordingly, were then regiſtered in the golden book. It conſiſts of upwards of eighty families, and ſome of great wealth and reputation, as the Mocenighi, Capoli, Foſcarini, Foſcari, Grimani, Gritti, Goſſoni, Loredani, Donati, Malipierri, Nani, Piſani, Peſcari, Priuly, &c. with theſe are alſo included thoſe families that were raiſed to nobility after the Genoeſe war, on account of their large contributions towards carrying it on with vigour. Many of this degree are now extinct, and the principal among the ſurviving, are the Treviſani, Vandramini, Renieri, Giuſti and Paſqualighi. The third and laſt claſs is compoſed of the Cittadini, or citizens, whoſe nobility was purchaſed for 100,000 Venetian ducats, a reſource of the republic for raiſing money in neceſſitous times. Crowned heads, German and other princes, have not thought it any degradation to be made nobles of Venice. The habit of the nobility, whilſt at Venice, is a black furred gown reaching to their heels, with a belt about three inches broad, and plated with ſilver. Inſtead of hats they have long caps. The head of the republic is the doge, or duke, who, on the demiſe of the former, is choſen in the following manner: all the nobility above thirty years of age meet in the palace of St. Mark, where an equal number of balls to thoſe preſent are put into an urn. Thirty of theſe are gilded, and the others ſilvered over. Every noble, in his turn, takes out a ball; and they who have drawn the thirty gilt balls, retire into a chamber to continue the election. But that there may be but one perſon of a family among the electors, the relations of him who draws a golden ball immediately withdraw from the council; and the ſame number of white balls are taken out of the urn. The thirty electors again draw from another urn, in which are twenty-one ſilvered, and nine gilded balls: they who draw the gilded, chooſe forty other electors of quite different families, though they may nominate themſelves; and every one of the four firſt has a right of nominating five; but the five others can name only four each.

Theſe electors are again, by lots, reduced to 12, who name 25: the firſt nominating three, and each of the other, two. Theſe 25 draw lots a ſecond time to be reduced to nine; and of theſe nine each chooſes five others, and, from the total 45, 11 are ſeparated again by lot, who chooſe 41 others; the eight firſt nominating four, and the three laſt only three. Theſe 41 are, according to the form in all preceding elections, confirmed by the grand council; and, being ſhut up in a chamber of the ducal palace, there remain till they have choſen a new doge. To the due and legal election of a doge, it is required that out of the 41 he ſhould have 25 votes. His election is followed by a kind of coronation; the ducal cap, the forepart of which projects, as a mark of the unlimited power of the republic, being placed with great ceremony on his head. This is performed at his public entrance into St. Mark's church, where he is received, by the illuſtrious Signoria, on the great ſteps, called Laſcala de Giganti, and afterwards conducted to the upper ſtep, where the cap is placed on his head. The doge has been very juſtly defined to be, in habit and ſtate, a king; in authority, a counſellor; in the city, a priſoner; and out of it, a private perſon. He is not ſo much as to ſtir from the city without the council's permiſſion. At preſent his privileges conſiſt in the following principal particulars: That the coin be ſtamped with his name, but not his image. That all the credentials of the republic's miniſters to foreign courts, be made out in his name, though without either his ſignature or ſeal, and his family is not to be ſubject to any ſumptuary laws. His yearly income is 12,000 Venetian ducats. Of this ſum he muſt ſpend one half on the four grand entertainments which he is obliged to give every year; and, to live up to his dignity, he muſt alſo ſpend conſiderably of his own fortune. Among the reſtrictions, are the following: during his life, none of his children, or brethren, can hold any of the great honorary offices, nor be ſent on embaſſies. He is not ſo much as to aſk the Pope for any benefice, nor to accept of any when offered, the purple only excepted. He is not to marry the ſiſter or relation of a prince, without the conſent of the great council. He cannot reſign, but may be depoſed. He is not to receive any preſent whatever from a foreign prince. In ſtate affairs, he cannot tranſact the leaſt matter without the council. During his life, he is ſubject to the council of ten, who keep a watchful eye over his whole adminiſtration, and, at any time, can come and ſearch his moſt private apartments. In general, his authority, eſſentially conſidered, is no greater than that of a private perſon, unleſs he be of ſuch abilities as to influence the whole council; then, indeed, his authority bears the ſway; but it ſeldom happens that ſuch perſons are choſen. On his death, a formal enquiry is made, whether he has abuſed his power, whether, from a care of his own concerns, he neglected thoſe of the public; whether he lived agreeably to his dignity, &c. If found guilty of any thing alledged to his charge, his heirs are fined in proportion to the nature of the crime. However, the ducal dignity is ſolicited, and the perſon duly elected is not to decline it. On aſcenſion-day, the doge, or, in caſe of illneſs, the vice-doge, who is always one of the ſix conſiglieri, performs the annual frivolous ceremony of marrying the Adriatic Sea, in a barge pompouſly guilt, and carved, called the Bucentauro, on board of which are alſo the ſignoria and all foreign miniſters. The patriarch having poured into it a quantity of holy water, which is ſaid to prevent or allay any ſtorms, the doge, through an aperture near his ſeat, drops into the ſea a golden ring, of a few dollars' value, ſaying theſe words; *Deſponſamus te, mare, in ſignum veri perpetuique dominii*; That is, We eſpouſe thee, O ſea, in token of a real and perpetual dominion over thee. In the grand council, all nobles of the age of 25 years, may take their place, though ſome younger find means to obtain admittance. It uſually meets on Sundays and holidays, in the large hall of the ducal palace, and, when all the nobility are preſent, conſiſts of near 2000 perſons. The ſenate, or pregadi, are a committee of the grand council, by whom they are alſo choſen. This ſenate has the management of the moſt ſecret and important ſtate affairs, as the making alliances and peace, declaring war, ſending ambaſſadors, coining money, filling up offices, impoſing taxes, &c. Next is the collegium, in which all public inſtruments directed to the ſtate and doge, are read, audiences given to foreign miniſters, and other matters of importance tranſacted. It conſiſts of the doge, ſix counſellors, &c. the three Capidella quarantia criminale (or preſidents of the quarantia, or court of forty), the ſix ſavi-grandi (or the chief officers of ſtate), the five ſavi di terra firma (or the military officers), the five ſavi degli ordini, (who, though conductors of ſea affairs, are here little more than mute ſpectators). Of theſe three great aſſemblies, the preſidentſhip is lodged in the ſignoria, or il conſiglietto, compoſed of the doge and his ſix counſellors, who are, as it were, the wardens of the people, one being choſen from every Seſtieria, or ſixth part of the city. The procurators of St. Mark have not only the inſpection of the church of St. Mark, its library, and the records of the republic, but likewiſe manage all affairs relating to the poor, together with wills, guardianſhips, redemption of chriſtian ſlaves, and bringing over-rigid creditors to a reaſonable compoſition. Their number never exceeds nine: their office is of great authority and during life, and it is out of them that the doge is generally choſen. Titular, or extraordinary procurators of St. Mark, are more numerous; the republic gladly ſelling theſe titles in a public ſcarcity of money. Il conſiglio di dieci, is a high penal court, which conſiſts of ten counſellors, the doge, who is preſident, and his ſix conſiglieri. With regard to the ſtate of religion and the clergy in the countries of the republic, the eſtabliſhed religion is the Roman Catholic; but Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, are allowed the public exerciſe of their worſhip, and proteſtants, obſerving privacy, remain unmoleſted. At the head of the church-government is the patriarch of Venice, the chief eccleſiaſtic in the republic. He is always a noble Venetian, and choſen by the ſenate; and though confirmed by the Pope, muſt, in all other reſpects, be independent of the papal chair. The territories of the republic are under governors choſen out of the nobility, who are changed at the expiration of a certain term of years. The commander in chief of an intire province, is called proveditore generale, or governatore. In a large town is a podeſta and caſtellano; and the military affairs are managed by a capitano. Appeals from the inferior courts in the town are carried to the quarantia civile at Venice, or civil court of 40 perſons. The annual revenue of the republic is computed at 8,200,000 ducats, and is under the direction of three governatori dell'Entrate. In war-time, both the nobles and the other ſubjects, even the doge, contribute proportionably to their incomes towards defraying the public expences. The ſtates of Italy ſubject to the Venetians, are the Dogado, the Paduan, the Poleſine di Rovigo, the Veroneſe, the Vicentin, the Breſſan, the Bergamaſco, the Cremaſco, the Trevigiano, the Feltrin, the Belluneſe, the Cadorin, great part of Friuli and Iſtria; to theſe may be added a part of Dalmatia, the iſlands of Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Paxu, Antipaxu, and ſome others. The number of inhabitants in the city of Venice is eſtimated at 160.000, and, of the whole ſtate, at 2,500,000. Venice is ſituated 216 miles N. Rome. *Long.* 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

VENICE, *(Gulf of)*. See *Adriatic.*

VENIZY, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of St. Florentin: 1 league N. St. Florentin.

VENLO, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Meuſe, takes its name from the two Flemiſh words *Veenen* and *Loo*, which ſignify a low meadow. Before the year 1343, it was only a ſmall town, when Renand II. duke of Gueldres, fortified it, and gave it the title and privileges of a city. It has only one pariſh church, which is dedicated to St. John. In the year 1512, Margaret of Auſtria, aunt to the emperor Charles V. was conſtrained to raiſe the ſiege after fourteen weeks, by the brave reſiſtance of the citizens, who, with their governor Comte de Swartzenburg, ſupported the party of Charles d'Egmont, duke of Gueldres. Venlo ſoon after ſurrendered to the emperor upon honourable terms; but did not long continue under Spain, for the Hollanders ſeized it in the year 1568, at the beginning of their revolt. In the year 1586, the prince of Parma having taken Grave, came to inveſt Venlo, which ſurrendered on capitulation. The prince left a garriſon of Italians and Germans; but the citizens, hating the former, contrived with the latter to drive them away; and when they had done this, they drove away the Germans likewiſe. They continued nevertheleſs in obedience to Spain, particularly in 1597, againſt the troops of the Prince of Orange, who endeavoured to ſurpriſe the town by means of ſome boats filled with ſoldiers, which entered in the night, but were repulſed, with great loſs. The Dutch made themſelves maſters of it in 1632, and kept it till 1637, when it was retaken by the cardinal infant. This city was beſieged in 1702, by the army of the allies, under the command of the prince of Naſſau Sarbruck. Fort St. Michael, ſituated on the other ſide of the Meuſe, was carried, ſword in hand, the 18th of September, and the greater part of the French ſoldiers found there put to death. The city capitulated on the 23d, and the garriſon, which conſiſted of 1160 men, marched out by the breach, on the 26th, and was conducted to Antwerp. In the year 1715, it was ceded to the States-General, by the barrier treaty. In this town was made the firſt trial of bombs, about the year 1558; and they were firſt uſed by Alexander Farneſe, duke of Parma, at the ſiege of Watchtendonck not long after: 12 miles NNE. Ruremond, and 25 NW. Duſſeldorp. *Long.* 23. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51 27. N.

VENOSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Matera. It contains 7 churches, and 7 convents: 9 miles NNW. Acerenza, and 35 WNW. Matera. *Long.* 33. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

VENT, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the South Tyne.

VENTA CIBAY *(La)*, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, 2 leagues from Trevigno.

DVENTA DE CRUZ, a ſea-port town of America, on the Iſthmus of Darien, on the river Chagre, where the merchandize from Panama is put on oard barks to be conveyed to Porto Bello: 20 miles N. Panama.

VENTALDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 34 miles SE. Jonkioping.

VEN-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 10 miles SSW. Hoei-tcheou.

VENTES LES GRANDES, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 3 leagues NW. Neufchâtel, and 3½ SE. Dieppe.

VENTHIE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bethune: 3 leagues NE. Bethune, and 4 W. Lille.

VENTOLIENO, an iſland near the coaſt of Italy, in the Mediterranean: 17 miles W. Iſchia. *Long.* 31. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 53. N.

VENTRY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, with a harbour open to Dingle Bay: 5 miles SW. Dingle.

VENZONE, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuly, on the Tajamento: 18 miles WNW. Friuli, and 32 ENE. Belluno.

VER DU GARD, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzès: 2 leagues SE. Uzès.

VERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: 25 miles N. Pamplona.

VERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 34 miles NE. Almeria, and 80 E. Grenada. *Long.* 14. 43. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

VERA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Gulf of Salonichi, near the mouth of the Vardar.

VERA CRUZ, a ſeaport of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala, with a ſecure harbour, defended by a fort, upon a rock of a neighbouring iſland, called *St. John d'Alva*, in the Gulf of Mexico. This is a place of very great extent, and perhaps one of the moſt conſiderable in Spaniſh America for trade, it being the natural centre of the American treaſure, and the magazine of all the merchandize ſent from New Spain, or of that tranſported hither from Europe. It receives a prodigious quantity of Eaſt-India goods over land from Acapulco, brought from the Philippine Iſles. Upon the annual arrival of the flota here from Old Spain, a fair is opened, which laſts many weeks, when this place may be ſaid to be immenſely rich. Its ſituation is unhealthy, from the bogs round it, and the barrenneſs of the ſoil. Vera Cruz having been taken and plundered ſeveral times by the Buccaneers, the Spaniards have built forts, and placed centinels along the coaſt; their ordinary garriſon conſiſting only of 60 horſe and two companies of foot: 60 leagues ESE. Mexico, and 38 ESE. Pueblo de los Angelos. *Long.* 79. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 5. N.

VERA CRUZ (*Old*), a ſeaport of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala. This is the port where Cortez landed in the year 1518: 5 leagues N. Vera Cruz, and 35 E. Puebla de los Angelos.

VERA PAZ, a province of North America, in the government of Mexico, bounded on the north by the province of Chiapa, on the eaſt by the bay and province of Honduras, on the ſouth by Guatimala, and on the weſt by Soconuſco, about 40 leagues in length, and 24 in breadth. In one part of the country the air is healthy, in the other not. The country is ſubject to earthquakes, thunder, and nine months rain. The ſoil is mountainous, yielding little corn, but abounding in foreſts of cedar, &c. in which are many wild beaſts. The principal commodities are drugs, cocoa, cotton, wool, honey, &c.

VERA PAZ, or *Coban*, a town of North America, and capital of the province of Vera Paz, in the government of Mexico, ſituated on a river, which runs to the Bay of Honduras. *Long.* 73. 28. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

VERABADURGAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 8 miles WSW. Caveripatam.

VERAGUA, a province of North America, in the government of Mexico, bounded on the north by the gulf of Mexico, on the eaſt by the province of Darien, on the ſouth by the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by Coſta Rica. This coaſt was firſt diſcovered by Columbus, in the year 1503, to whom it was granted, with the title of duke. To the river now called *Veragua*, he gave the name of *Verdes-aguas*, on account of the green colour of its water; or, according to others, becauſe the Indians called it by that name, in their language. But however that may be, it is from this river that the province derives its name. In 1538, the captains Gaſper d'Eſpinoſa and Diego de Alvirez, renewed the diſcovery by land; but, being repulſed by prince Urraca, were obliged to content themſelves with a ſettlement in the neighbourhood; and even here the Spaniards were not able to maintain their ground againſt the frequent incurſions of the Indians; ſo that finding the abſolute neceſſity of a ſtronger ſettlement, they built the city Santa Fé, on the ſpot where it now ſtands.

VERAL, a river of Spain, which runs into the Aragon.

VERAMALLY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 18 miles S. Tritchinopoly.

VERAPATCHY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore: 20 miles WNW. Dindigul.

VERBAS, a river of Boſnia, which runs into the Save: 25 miles NNE. Banjaluka.

VERBELIET, a town of Hungary: 6 miles SW. Erlau.

VERBERIE, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſpy, near it is a medicinal ſpring: 3 leagues S. Compiegnre, and 3 NW. Creſpy.

VERBO, a town of Hungary: 16 miles NW. Leopolſtadt.

VERBOSANIA, a town of European Turkey, in Boſnia: 30 miles S. Serajo.

VERBOVETZ, a town of Croatia, at the conflux of the Cſernets and Glocovia: 7 miles NE. Ivanitz, and 28 S. Varaſdin.

VERBRO AA, a river of Denmark, in North Jutland, which runs into the ſea, 6 miles WNW. Hioring.

VERBROECK, a town of Flanders: 8 miles ESE. Hulſt.

VERCEL, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ornans: 3½ leagues NE. Ornans, and 5 E. Beſançon.

VERCELLI, a city of Italy, and capital of a conſiderable lordſhip, which had once its particular lords. It is ſituated in a place where the Seſſia receives the Cerva. Its ancient name was *Vercellæ*. After the decline of the Roman empire, it became a republic; from that ſtate it fell under dukes of Milan, and laſt of all was given as a marriage portion to Amadeus III. duke of Savoy. It was well fortified by Charles Emanuel II. and furniſhed with a ſtrong garriſon. In the year 1638, it was taken by the Spaniards, who kept it 22 years. In the year 1704, the garriſon ſallied out, and ſurpriſed the French, at Oleggio; but the ſame year was taken by the duke of Vendôme, after a brave defence. The duke of Savoy attempted to retake it, without ſucceſs, and the French deſtroyed the fortifications, before they reſtored it. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Milan. There are two churches which are called cathedral, and twelve others, two abbies, nineteen convents of both ſexes, three provoſtſhips, two priories, three poorhouſes, and five hoſpitals; the inhabitants are about 20,000: 30 miles SW. Milan, and 38 NE. Turin. *Long.* 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 17. N.

VERCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania: 6 miles SW. Demmin.

VERCHODVERSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 40 miles N. Viatka.

VERCHOIANSKOI, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Yana. *Long.* 148. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

VERCHOKIZILSKOI, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, at the union of the Kizil and Ural: 40 miles S. Verchouraſk.

VERCHOLENSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 228 miles SSW. Kirenſk, and 120 N. Irkutſk. *Long.* 123. 20. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

VERCHOTOMSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 32 miles NNW. Mungatzkoi.

VERCHOTURE, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, near the river Tura. This was the firſt town which the Ruſſians built in Siberia. It has four churches and two convents, beſides chapels; and is the ſee of a biſhop: 120 miles N. Ekaterinburg. *Long.* 78. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 45 N.

VERCHOVAGSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, on the Vaga: 48 miles S. Vielſk.

VERCHOURALSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 120 miles SE. Upha. *Long.* 77. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

VERDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, on the Allier, which divides itſelf here into two branches, the ſmaller of which lies near the town, and is at preſent only frequented by the ſhips going up and down the Allier. About the year 1210, Verden was ſurrounded with a rampart, and afterwards divided into the Old and South Town, each of which had a magiſtracy of its own; but, in the year 1667, this difference was wholly removed, and both parts united into one body, under the ſame magiſtracy. In the town are four churches and a Latin ſchool: 56 miles SSW. Hamburg, and 40 NW. Hanover. *Long.* 26. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat* 52. 58. N.

VERDEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north and weſt by the duchy of Bremen, and on the eaſt and ſouth by the duchy of Lunenburg; about 24 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. This duchy conſiſts for the moſt part of heath and high dry land, as alſo of foreſts: but on the rivers Weſer and Aller, is good marſhland. The Aller waters almoſt all of the ſoutherly, but the Weſer a part only of the weſterly boundaries of the country. Verden was formerly a biſhopric, founded by Charlemagne. Suitbert, the firſt biſhop thereof, was an Engliſhman; but John Frederick, the laſt biſhop, was of the royal houſe of Denmark, and afterwards, under the name of Frederick III. arrived to be king of Denmark and Norway. At the peace of Weſtphalia, in the year 1648, the crown of Sweden obtained the biſhopric as a duchy, at which time lieutenant general Patkul was alſo inveſted with the prefecturate of Verden, and count Konigſmark with that of Rotenburg. In the year 1712, the Danes invading the duchy of Bremen, the inhabitants of Brunſwick-Lunenburg poſſeſſed themſelves of the duchy of Verden, on account of the plague raging in the former; and, together with a part of the duchy of Bremen, it was brought within the line made againſt its farther ſpreading. In the year 1715, by virtue of the alliance concluded at Wiſmar, it was ceded, together with Bremen, by the king of Denmark, to the electoral houſe of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, ſuch ceſſion being alſo made again, in the year 1719, by the crown of Sweden. The rate of the empire is five horſe and fifteen foot, or monthly 120 florins, and to the chamber-court, for each term, 81 rixdollars 14½ kruitzers. This duchy has the ſame regency with the duchy of Bremen. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

VERDESE, a town of the iſland of Corſica, in the diſtrict of Cervionne.

VERDON, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: 60 miles S. Dantzig.

VERDON, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, at Pertuis, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône.

VERDUN, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meuſe. Before the revolution, the capital of a province, called *Verdunois*, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Treves. It is large, populous, and conſiſts of three parts, the Upper, Lower, and New Town. Excluſive of its fortifications, this place is farther defended by a fine citadel. The biſhop, before the city and diſtrict were annexed to the crown of France, was a prince of the empire, and afterwards ſtyled himſelf ſuch, as alſo the earl of Verdun. Excluſive of the cathedral in this city, are one collegiate and nine pariſh churches, ſix abbies, and one college. Verdun was formerly an imperial city. In the year 1552, it put itſelf under the protection of France, and in 1648, fell abſolutely under its power. The proper biſhopric of Verdun, or the diſtrict over which the biſhop had a juriſdiction, ſubordinate to France, was compoſed of 106 pariſhes. This town was ſummoned by the duke of Brunſwick, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1792, ſoon after the ſurrender of Longwy; M. Beaurepaire, the governor, was deſirous of defending the town to the laſt moment; but the municipal officers were determined in favour of a capitulation, and there was imminent danger that the ſoldiers would be attacked by an enemy within, as well as without. The governor, therefore, after much oppoſition, finding himſelf completely out-voted, drew a piſtol, and ſhot himſelf dead upon the ſpot. The conſequence was, that the garriſon capitulated, and the Pruſſian troops entered, on the 2d of September, but did not hold it long, for the garriſon placed there ſurrendered on capitulation, to general Dillon, on the 12th of October, in the ſame year: 11 leagues NW. Toul, and 8 N. Bar-le-Duc. *Long.* 23. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 9. N.

VERDUN, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: 2 leagues NE. Caſtlenaudary, and 5 WNW. Carcaſonne.

VERDUN, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: 15 miles W. Jaca.

VERDUN SUR GARONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenada: 4 leagues SSE. Caſtel-Saraſin, and 6 NNW. Toulouſe.

*Verdun ſur Saône*, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons-ſur-Saône, ſituated at the conflux of the Saône and the Doubs: 3 leagues NE. Chalons, and 3½ E. Chagny. *Long.* 22. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 54. N.

VERE, a river of England, in the county of Herts, which runs into the Coln: 2 miles SE. from St. Albans.

VERE, a county on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Jamaica.

VEREA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, the ſee of a Greek metropolitan: 115 miles E. Valona, and 48 W. Salonichi.

VERERIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow: 56 miles WSW. Moſcow. *Long.* 53. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 18. N.

VERES, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 80 miles NNW. Kola.

VERESMAN, a town of Hungary: 12 miles E. Munkacz.

VERFEIL, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulouſe: 3½ leagues ENE. Toulouſe, and 6½ NW. Revel.

VERGANTINAS, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 20 miles SW. Corunna.

VERGARA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: 7 miles S. Toloſa.

VERGES, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 10 miles E. Gerona.

VERGORAZ, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia: 20 miles E. Narentz.

VERGY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon: 10 miles SSW. Dijon.

VERIN, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 20 miles SE. Orenſe.

VERINA, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Cumana, ſituated on a gulf of the Atlantic, celebrated for its tobacco: 45 miles E. Cumana.

VERLANGA, or *Berlanga*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Duero, a little below Almazan.

VERMAND, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Quentin. Before the revolution, the capital of a diſtrict in Picardy, called *Vermandois*: 2 leagues W. St. Quentin, and 2¼ E. Péronne.

VERMANTES, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 2 leagues NW. Bourgeuil.

VERMANTON, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre: 4 leagues NW. Avalon, and 4 SE. Auxerre.

VERMEJO, a river of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, which runs into the Parana, at its conflux with the Paraguay.

VERMILLION LAKE, a lake of North America. *Long.* 93. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 40. N.

VERMILLION POINT, a peninſula in Lake Michigan, which ſeparates Green Bay from the other part of the lake: 23 leagues long, and from 1 to 3 wide.

VERMILLION SEA, ſee *California*.

VERMONT, one of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Canada, on the eaſt by New Hampſhire, from which it is the whole diſtance ſeparated by the river Connecticut, on the ſouth by Maſſachuſetts, and on the weſt by New York: 135 miles from north to ſouth, and from 30 to 65 in breadth from eaſt to weſt. The eaſt range of the Green Mountains, running north and ſouth, interſect it nearly in the centre. Early in the American war, the inhabitants claimed of congreſs, to be conſidered as an independent ſtate; and after ſome degree of oppoſition, their claim was allowed by an act of congreſs; and on the 4th of March, 1791, Vermont was acknowledged as the fourteenth ſtate. The climate is good, but the winters are generally long and cold, laſting from the beginning of November to the middle of April. It is watered by a great number of ſmall rivers, beſides the Connecticut and lake Champlain, which, towards the north, ſeparates it from the State of New York. The paſtures are excellent, and on the arable land are raiſed wheat, maize, barley, oats, flax, and hemp; and moſt of the trees found in New England, grow here. It is divided into ſeven counties: Bennington is one of the moſt conſiderable, at leaſt populous, towns. The number of inhabitants in the year 1790, was 85,539.

VERN, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perigueux: 10 miles S. Perigueux, and 14 NE. Bergerac.

VERN, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Segré: 2 leagues S. Segré, and 4 NW. Angers.

VERN, or *Vernde*, or *Werna*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 2 miles WNW. Salzkoden.

VERNAMO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 35 miles NW. Wexio.

VERNANTOIS, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons le Saunier: 1 league S. Lons le Saunier, and 2 N. Orgelet.

VERNASSA, a town of Italy, in the State of Genoa: 5 miles SW. Spezza.

VERNE, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaume les Dames: 1 league N. Beaume les Dames, and 2 W. Clerval.

VERNET, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Prades: 1½ league S. Prades.

VERNET LE BAS, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: 4½ leagues N. Digne.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure. This town was taken from John, king of England, by the French, and ceded to that kingdom by treaty, before the reſt of Normandy was taken, and continued for ſome time annexed to France. It again fell into the hands of the Engliſh, but was finally taken by the troops of Charles VIII. in the year 1449: 6 leagues W. Dreux, and 7 S. Evreux. *Long.* 18. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmarault: 5 leagues E. Montmarault, and 5 S. Moulins.

VERNI, a town of Italy, in the republic of Lucca: 12 miles N. Lucca.

VERNIO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 11 miles NW. Piſtoya.

VERNISSON, a river of France, which runs into the Loing, near Montargis.

VERNOIL, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: 4½ leagues SE. Baugé.

VERNON, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evreux, on the ſouth ſide of the Seine 5 leagues ENE. Evreux, and 5 ESE. Louviers.

VERNONBURG, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia 11 miles S. Savanna.

VERNOUX, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: 4½ leagues S. Tournon, and 3½ N. Privas.

VEROLI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, the ſee of a biſhop under the pope; it contains 8 churches, and 3 convents: 3 miles S. Alatri.

VERON, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sens: 5 miles SSE. Sens.

VERONA, a city of Italy, and capital of the Veroneſe, the ſee of a biſhop, ſituated on the Adige. It is fortified in the ancient manner, and defended by three caſtles; two of which, namely, St. Felix and St. Pietro, ſtand on a hill; and the third, called Il Caſtello Vecchio and a kind of citadel, lies in a plain along the river Adige, which runs through the city, and over which are four ſtone bridges; whereof the principal, near the laſt-mentioned caſtle, is 348 feet long. The city makes a better appearance by its delightful outlets than within, moſt of the ſtreets being narrow, crooked, and dirty, and the houſes but mean. The number of its inhabitants is now computed to amount to near 50,000, but formerly was much greater. The beſt ſtreet is that called the Corſo, which is pretty long. The cathedral is an old building. One of the fineſt churches is that of St. Georgio, belonging to the Benedictines. The palace in which the ſociety, or academy, of Philharmonics aſſemble, as all the ſociety of the Philati, in order to the revival and improvement of martial exerciſes, is remarkable, particularly on account of the great collection of all the ancient inſcriptions and monuments in the Hetrurian, Punic, Egyptian, Greek, and Latin languages, either found or brought here for a great many years paſt. The largeſt ſquare in the city is the *Piazza* d'Armi, in which is a marble ſtatue, repreſenting the city of Venice. In the *Palazzo* della Regione, or the Guildhall, are the ſtatues of five illuſtrious natives of Verona, namely, Catullus, Æmilius Marcus, Cornelius Nepos, the elder Pliny, and Vitruvius; but the moſt valuable piece of antiquity here, is the celebrated Roman amphitheatre, which ſo far exceeds all others, the ſteps, or ſeats, on which the people ſat, being ſtill entire; though, in reality, but little of it appears ancient, having been carefully repaired, from time to time, at the city's expence. The learned count Maffei computed, that it held 22,184 ſpectators: the outward wall and the upper ſtory are wanting. Near this city is a delightful place, called *Campus Martius*, at preſent uſed for the annual fair; it is conſtructed in a quadrangular form, with four gates, and in the centre, along the ſtands and booths, which are placed in a direct line, one may ſee all the four gates. The trade of this city is not improved as it might be, by ſupplying other countries with the medicinal plants growing on Monte Balbo, olives, oil, wine, and very good linen, ſewing ſilk, and woollen ſtuffs. The Scaligeri were lords of this city for 170 years; and one of them, for his greater ſecurity, and to keep the city in awe, built the Caſtello Vecchio, and the large ſtone bridge. In 1787, Galeaſſo Maria, firſt duke of Milan, drove out the Scaligeri, and uſurped the ſovereignty of this city; but in the year 1409, the Venetians became maſters of it: 60 miles W. Venice, and 18 NNE Mantua. *Long.* 28. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 24. N.—On the 3d of June, 1796, this city was taken by the French.

VERONESE, a province of Italy, ſo called from its capital, Verona, bounded on the north by the Trentin, on the eaſt by the Vicentin, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the Mantuan, and on the weſt by the lake of Garda; about 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. The ſoil is fertile, and produces plenty of ſilk, corn, wine, oil, and the moſt delicious fruits. The Veroneſe was anciently a Roman colony; afterwards it made a part of Lombardy. After divers revolutions, it became the property of the Houſe of Eſte, from whence it fell to the dukes of Milan; and in the year 1409 to the Venetians.

VEROVITZA, a town of Sclavonia: 36 miles SSE. Caniſcha, and 52 NW. Eſzek.

*Verpillière* (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 5 miles SE. Lyons, and 4½ NE. Vienne.

VERRANA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: 10 miles SSE. Oria.

VERREZ, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta, ſituated at the foot of a hill, on a ſtream of water, which divides into three branches, traverſing the town on both ſides, and the centre. The inhabitants have no other ramparts than the neighbouring mountains, and no other foſſes than the beds of the rivers, made by nature: the houſes are about 150 in number. In the moſt elevated part is a ſquare fortreſs, built on a ſharp rock, ſurrounded with a wall of ſtone, a parapet, and a good rampart, which ſurrounds the fortreſs and the gate of entrance, ſo that no one can arrive at this gate till they have paſſed the rampart and a drawbridge upon the foſſe. When the bridge is up, the fortreſs is ſuppoſed to be impregnable, being ſurrounded on all ſides with frightful precipices, while the acceſs is only by narrow paſſes in the vally, which a ſmall garriſon can obſtruct, and annoy the enemy far and near: 15 miles SSE. Aoſta, and 35 N. Turin.

VERRIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mont Morillon: 4½ leagues SE. Poitiers, and 4 W. Mont Morillon.

VERRIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Menehould: 1 league S. St. Menehould.

*Verrieres*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the principality of Neufchâtel, on the borders of France; the environs are celebrated for excellent cheeſe: 6 miles ENE. Fontarlier, and 20 WSW. Neufchâtel.

VERRO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga: 124 miles NE. Riga. *Long.* 45. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

VERRUA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on a high hill, near the Po, oppoſite Creſcentia: the fortifications were once very ſtrong, and the caſtle was called impregnable. It was taken by the Spaniards in the year 1539; but, it is ſuppoſed, through the treachery of the commander. It was retaken by ſurpriſe, in 1542, by the marquis of Pianeſſe. A French garriſon was placed here, through the influence of Chriſtina of France, the duke of Savoy's mother. But eleven years after, it was reſtored to Savoy. In the year 1734, this town was beſieged by the French, under the duke of Vendôme, and made a brave defence for ſix months, till the beginning of April, 1705; nor did the governor ſurrender before he had blown up moſt of the fortifications. The French loſt, it is ſuppoſed, near 20,000 men.

VERRUCOLA (*La*), a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 4 miles E. Piſa.

VERRUYE, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maixent: 2¼ leagues NNW. St. Maixent, and 2½ SSW. Partenay.

VERS-EN-MONTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arbois: 6 leagues NE. Lons le Saunier.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe. In the beginning of the laſt century, it was a ſmall village, when Louis XIII. built here a hunting ſeat, which Louis XIV. enlarged into a palace, in a foreſt ten leagues in circumference, which became a place of frequent reſidence of the royal family till the revolution. The palace is magnificent, with beautiful gardens, adorned with ſtatues, canals, fountains, &c. and a park, 5 miles in circumference, ſurrounded with a wall. Since the revolution, it has been erected into a biſhop's ſee: 3 poſts SW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

VERSAILLES, a town of the United States of America, in Kentucky: 10 miles SE. Frankfort.

VERSCHA, a town of Luſatia: 20 miles NNW. Vi Palanka.

VERSITZ, a town of Hungary: 20 miles NNW. Vi Palanka.

VERSMOLD, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſburg: 10 miles NW. Bielefeld.

VERSOIX, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the ſide of the lake of Geneva. In the year 1768, an attempt was made by the duke of Choiſeul to form a harbour, in oppoſition to Geneva, and great ſums expended for that purpoſe, but it was ſoon after neglected: 6 miles SE. Gex, and 5 N. Geneva.

VERSOIX (*La*), or *Verſoy*, a river which riſes in France, and runs into the Lake of Geneva at Verſoy.

VERSOU (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 2 leagues N. Grenoble.

VERSOY, a town of Savoy, in the county of Tarentaiſe: 4 miles N. St. Maurice.

VERT, a river of France, which runs into the Gave of Oleron.

VERT, a river of France, which runs into the Lot, near Cahors.

VERT ST. DENIS, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melun: 1 league NW. Melun.

VERTAISON, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Billom: 1½ league NW. Billom, and 3 E. Clermont.

VERTE BAY, a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, between Nova Scotia and New Brunſwick, on the North Coaſt. *Long.* 63. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. N.

VERTE BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

VERTEILLAC, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riberac: 2½ leagues N. Riberac.

VERTENEGGI, a town of Iſtria: 11 miles. S. Capo d'Iſtria.

VERTEUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ruffec: 1 league S. Ruffec, and 6½ N. Angouleſme.

VERTEUIL, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonneins: 2 leagues NNE. Tonneins, and 3½ E. Marmande.

VERTON, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cliſſon: 1½ league NE. Nantes.

VERTUS, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons ſur Marne: 5 leagues SW. Châlons, and 7½ S. Reims.

**VERUDA**, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Iſtria: 4 miles S. Pola.

**VERVIC**, ſee *Werwic*.

**VERVIERS**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the river Weze, in the marquiſate of Franchimont. It was anciently walled, but, when the French were maſters of Limburg, they compelled the inhabitants of Verviers to demoliſh the walls. Its court of juſtice is compoſed of a mayor and ſeven echevins, appointed by the biſhop of Liege. The magiſtrates are two burgomaſters regent, who govern the police; two old burgomaſters, ſeven commiſſaries, and four common-council, who are choſen under the influence of the biſhop. The body of citizens is repreſented by ſeven commiſſaries, appointed by the magiſtrates, whoſe office is for life, independent of the biſhop. The inhabitants carry on a very conſiderable traffic in cloth, which they export to Germany, the northern parts of Europe, Italy, and Turkey: 17 miles ESE. Liege. *Long.* 23. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 34. N.

**VERVINS**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aiſne. This place is known in hiſtory for a treaty of peace, concluded here in the year 1598, between Henry IV. king of France, and Philip II. king of Spain: 4 poſts NNE. Laon, and 20½ N. Paris. *Long.* 21. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 50. N.

**VERULAM**, ſee *St. Alban's*.

**VERZINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 3 miles SW. Umbriatico.

**VERZUOLO**, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, ſituated in a fruitful ſoil and ſalubrious air, near the Vratia. The country about it ſeems an agreeable garden, covered with fruit-trees, vines, pulſe, &c. It is ſurrounded with an ancient wall, and flanked with towers. It has two pariſh churches, beſides ſeveral chapels and religious houſes. It has alſo a caſtle, or palace: 2½ miles S. Saluzzo.

**VERZY**, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims: 3 leagues SE. Reims.

**VESCAVATO**, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 9 miles NE. La Porta.

**VESCONTE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 3 miles NW. St. Severina.

**VESCOVIO**, or *Veſcovio di Sabina*, a town of Italy, in the province of Sabina: 4 leagues S. Narni.

**VESCOVO** (*La*), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 14 miles WSW. Amalfi.

**VESIRE**, a river of France, which runs into the Lignon, near its union with the Loire.

**VESLE**, a river of France, which runs into the Aiſne, near Veilly.

**VESLE**, a river of France, which runs into the Saône, oppoſite Varenne le Grand.

**VESLY**, ſee *Veilly*.

**VESOUL**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Saône, ſituated on a mountain, called *Monte de Veſoul*: near it is a medicinal ſpring: 5½ poſts N. Beſançon, and 43 SE. Paris.

**VESPRIN**, a town of Hungary, the ſee of a biſhop. This town was taken by count Tekely in the year 1683, and retaken by count de Mercy the following year. The fortifications were razed in the year 1701: 16 miles SW. Stulweiſſenburg, and 32 SSE. Raab.

**VESSAUX**, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron: 3 leagues SW. Privas.

**VESSIEGONSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver: 48 miles NNE. Tver. *Long.* 55. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

**VESTINCH**, a town of Boſnia: 44 miles S. Bihacs, and 68 S. Novi.

**VESTITZA**, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 44 miles ENE. Chiarenza.

**VESUBIA**, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Var: 8 miles N. Nice.

**VESUVIUS**, a volcanic mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, remarkable for its eruptions, recorded both in ancient and modern hiſtory. One which happened in the ſeventy-ninth year of the Chriſtian æra, overwhelmed the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeia, when the elder Pliny loſt his life. The principal eruptions of modern times, which have been recorded, happened in the years 1538, 1631, 1707, 1717, 1737, 1760, 1761, 1766, 1767, 1779, and 1794; of theſe, the firſt in 79, and 1631, and the laſt in 1794, appear to have been the moſt tremendous. In the year 1794, the miſchief was conſiderable: the lava covered, and totally deſtroyed, 5000 acres of rich vineyards and cultivated land, and drove the inhabitants of Torre del Greco from the town, moſt of the houſes being either buried, or ſo injured, as to be uninhabitable: the damage done to the vineyards by the aſhes likewiſe was immenſe: 7 miles E. Naples.

**VETERNA**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 9 miles SW. Driſtra.

**VETERNITZA**, a river of Servia, which riſes in the Karadagh Mountain, and runs into the Morava.

**VETLIANSKOI**, a fort of Ruſſia, on the Volgo: 32 miles SE. Tchernoigar.

**VETLUGA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, near Kozmodemianſk, in the government of Kazan.

**VETLUGA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom, on a river of the ſame name: 140 miles E. Koſtrom. *Long.* 63. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. N.

**VETRALLA**, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio: 9 miles S. Viterbo.

**VETSCHA**, a town of Luſatia: 28 miles SW. Guben, and 48 N. Dreſden.

**VETTICUTTY**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 22 miles WNW. Tritchinopoly.

**VETTINGEN**, a town and abby of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baden: 1½ mile S. Baden.

**VEVAY**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, near the Lake of Geneva, and the moſt conſiderable town of the Vaudois. This town was taken from the Houſe of Savoy in the year 1474, but reſtored ſoon after. In the year 1536 it was again taken, and has, from that time, been attached to Bern. It has a college for the inſtruction of youth, and two churches, one for the French, and the other for the German, language. The principal manufacture is that of hats; beſides which, the inhabitants carry on a large trade in cheeſe: 10 miles E. Lauſanne. *Long.* 24. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 31. N.

**VENDRE** (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cerilly: 4½ leagues NW. Moulins, and 4 NE. Cerilly.

**VEULLES**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cany: 3 leagues NE. Cany, and 4 SW. Dieppe.

**VEUVY**, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune 4 leagues NW. Beaune.

**VEXIN**, before the revolution, a country of France, ſituated along the river Epte, which divided it into two parts, called *Vexin François*, and *Vexin Normand*. The principal towns of the former are Pontoiſe, Chaumont, and Magny, included in the department of the Oiſe. The capital of the latter was Giſors, in the department of the Eure.

**VEXOE**, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Laland. *Long.* 11. 41. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

**VEYNE**, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gap: 4 leagues W. Gap, and 4 NNE. Serres.

**VEZ DE MARBAN**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 8 miles N. Toro.

**VEZEDERINA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria: 36 miles SE. Viddin.

**VEZELAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avallon. In the year 1560, this town being in poſſeſſion of the Calviniſts, was beſieged by the troops of Charles IX. without ſucceſs, after the loſs of 1300 men. Theodore Bezawa, a native of Vezelay: 2 leagues and a half W. Avallon, and 3 E. Clamecy.

**VEZELIZE**, town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meurte: 4 leagues S. Nancy, and 4½ SE. Toul. *Long.* 23. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

**VEZENOBRE**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alais: 2 leagues SSE. Alais.

*Vezère* (*Le*), a river of France, which runs into the Dordogne, at Limeuil.

**VEZINES**, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonnerre: 1½ league N. Tonnerre.

**VEZINS**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet: 2½ leagues NE. Chollet, and 2 W. Vihiers.

**VEZINS**, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Severac le Château: 2 leagues SW. Severac.

**VEZOUZE**, a river of France, which runs into the Meurte, about a league below Luneville.

**VEZZANO PIETROSO**, a town of the iſland of Corſica: 13 miles SE. Corte.

**UFFENHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 18 miles SE. Wurzburg, and 22 NNE. Anſpach. *Long.* 27. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 27. N.

**UFFINIAC**, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts: 1 league SE. St. Brieuc, and 2 WNW. Lamballe.

**UFHOLZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine: 17 miles SSW. Colmar, and 13 NNW. Altkirch.

**UFNAU**, an iſland of Swiſſerland, in the Lake of Zurich; about a mile in circumference.

**UFTER GEFTEN**, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: 23 miles S. Thun.

UGENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto. It was anciently populous, and the ſee of a biſhop; but the frequent ravages of the corſairs have much diminiſhed the number of inhabitants: 7½ miles W. Aleſſano.

UGEST, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa: 6 miles SE. Rawa.

UGH, a town of Hungary, near the Theiſſe: 32 miles N. Zegedin, and 67 SW. Debreczin.

UGINE, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 20 miles ESE. Chambery.

UGIE, a river of Scotland, which runs into the German Sea, about a mile N. from Peterhead.

UGLIANI, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: 16 miles ESE. Aoſta, and 8½ N. Ivrea.

UGLICH, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl, on the Volga: the principal trade is in leather and ſoap: 60 miles W. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 56. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 30. N.

UGLUM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 16 miles S. Uddevalla.

UGOD, a town of Hungary: 14 miles NW. Stulweiſenburg.

UGOGNA, or *Vogogna*, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of Val d'Oſcello, on the river Toſa: 15 miles NNW. Arona, and 8 S. Domo d'Oſcello.

UGROCZ, a town and caſtle of Hungary: 16 miles N. Topoltzan.

VHERCE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: 64 miles SW. Lemberg.

UHLFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth: 19 miles NW. Nuremberg, and 16 S. Bamberg.

UI, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irtiſch, near Malanova, in the government of Tobolſk.

VIA REGGIO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the ſtate of Lucca, and the only port of the republic: 20 miles W. Lucca.

VIADANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 23 miles SSW. Mantua, and 10 SW. Guaſtella.

VIALA DU TARN (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Milhaud, near the Tarn: 3 leagues SW. Milhaud.

VIAMON, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Braſil, and juriſdiction of Rio de Janeiro.

VIAMON, a mountain of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 1 league S. Evora.

VIANA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 4 leagues S. Evora.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 30 miles ESE. Orenſe, and 55 SW. Aſtorga.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, on the Ebro: 16 miles SW. Eſtello, and 21 NW. Calahorra.

VIANA DE FOZ DE LIMA, a ſeaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, ſituated on the north ſide of the Lima, near its mouth, containing 2 pariſhes, an hoſpital, 7 convents, and about 7000 inhabitants: the harbour is choked up, and only capable of receiving ſmall veſſels: 3 leagues WSW. Ponte de Lima, and 11 N. Oporto. *Long.* 10. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 41. N.

VIANDEN, or *Wyanden*, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, called by the Germans *Vventhal*, ſituated on the river Uren, which divides it into New and Old Town, in the midſt of rocks and mountains. In the Old Town is a caſtle, ſituated on a rock of prodigious height, where a garriſon is kept. Vianden is a very ancient and illuſtrious comté, which comprehends 40 villages and hamlets, which belonged to the houſe of Naſſau. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in the manufacturing of cloth and the tanning of leather: 18 miles NNE. Luxemburg, and 16 NW. Treves.

UJANDINSKOE YASASCHNOE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Indigirda: 148 miles NNE. Zaſhiverſk. *Long.* 139. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 40. N.

VIANEN, or *Vyanen*, a town of Holland, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Leck. It belonged anciently to the comtes of Calemburg, from whom it paſſed to the houſe of Brederode, the heireſs of which brought it as a marriage-portion to the comte of Lippe, in the year 1666, by whom it was held as a ſovereignty, independent of the ſtates, till afterwards purchaſed by them. One of the privileges of being an aſylum for debtors it is ſaid ſtill to enjoy. It was taken by the French, in 1672, but abandoned two years after; but not before they had conſiderably damaged the fortifications: 7 miles S. Utrecht, and 30 ENE. Rotterdam.

VIANINA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: 20 miles S. Piacenza.

VIANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: 13 miles S. Piacenza.

VIANOS, a town of Spain, in the New Caſtile: 3 miles S. Alcaraz.

VIAREDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 1 mile N. Schwedt, and 48 NE. Berlin.

VIAS, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 2 leagues NW. Agde.

VIASDUM, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa: 16 miles W. Rawa.

VIATKA, a river of Ruſſia, which paſſes by Viatka, Orlov, Kotelnitch, &c. and runs into the Kama, 40 miles E. Kazan.

VIATKA, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of the government of Viatſkoe: 624 miles E. Peterſburg, and 440 ENE. Moſcow. *Long.* 68. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 25. N.

VIATSKOE, a government of Ruſſia; bounded on the north by the government of Vologda, on the eaſt by Permſkoe, on the ſouth by Uphinſkoe and Kazanſkoe, and on the weſt by Koſtromſkoi: 260 miles long, and from 80 to 180 broad. *Long.* 64. to 72. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 40. to 60. 25. N.

VIAZMA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk: 76 miles ENE. Smolenſk. *Long.* 52. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

VIAZNIKI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir, on the Kliazma: 52 miles E. Vladimir. *Long.* 59. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

VIAZOVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 36 miles ESE. Orenburg.

VIBORG, or *Wiborg*, a city of Denmark, capital of a dioceſe, and all North Jutland, ſituated near the centre of the province, on a lake, called *Aſmild*, which abounds in fiſh. It is one of the moſt ancient towns of the kingdom, and was formerly large and rich, containing, prior to the reformation, 12 churches, and 6 convents. At preſent, it is about 2 miles in circumference, and contains 3 pariſh churches. It is ſtill the reſidence of a governor, and the ſee of a biſhop; and a provincial court is held here every month for all North Jutland: in the year 1528, the reformation firſt began in this town: 62 leagues N. Hamburg, and 40 N. Sleſwick. *Long.* 9. 18. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 32. N.

VIBORG, a ſea-port town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, to which it gives name, in the Gulf of Finland; the ſee of a biſhop. This town was built in the year 1293, and was heretofore the capital of Carelia. Peter the Great having taken this town by capitulation, in the year 1710, improved its fortifications, which have ever ſince been kept in ſuch good condition, that Viborg may now be looked on as the bulwark of Ruſſia againſt Sweden. The principal exports are planks, tallow, pitch, and tar, for which the Engliſh are the greateſt cuſtomers: their imports are moſtly purchaſed from France and Holland, and are chiefly wine, ſpices, and ſalt: 360 miles SW. Archangel, and 68 NNW. Peterſburg. *Long.* 46. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

VIBORSKOI, a government of Ruſſia, of which Viborg is the capital; bounded on the north and weſt by Finland, on the ſouth by the Gulf of Finland and the government of Peterſburg, and on the eaſt by lake Ladoga and the government of Olonetz; its form is very irregular. Its extent from north to ſouth about 152 miles, where longeſt, in other places ſcarcely 60; its breadth from 60 to 100. *Long.* 44. to 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 15. to 62. 40. N.

VIBRAIS, or *Vibraye*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Calais: 3 leagues N. St. Calais, and 7 E. le Mans.

VIBRATO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra, which runs into the Adriatic, 2 miles NNE. Giulia Nova.

VIC, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Meurte: 5 leagues E. Nancy, and 4 N. Luneville.

VIC, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, on the Gartempe: 6 leagues N. Montmorrillon.

VIC BIGORRE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées: 6 leagues E. Pau, and 3½ N. Tarbe. *Long.* 17. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

VIC EN CARLADEZ, or *Vic ſur la Cére*, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aurillac, ſituated at the foot of the Cantal, with a medicinal ſpring: 7 leagues WSW. St. Flour, and 3 NE. Aurillac.

VIC LE COMTE, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Billom. About half a league from the town, is a medicinal ſpring, at the ſide of the Allier: 2 leagues SW. Billom, and 3½ SSE. Clermont.

VIC-DESSORS, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſçon: 2 leagues SW. Taraſçon, and 7 SE. St. Girons.

VIC FEZENSAC, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auch, 4 leagues S. Condom, and 4½ NW. Auch.

VIC, or *Vicq*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre: 6 leagues N. Châteauroux.

VICARELLO, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, near the Lake of Bracciano, celebrated for its baths: 3 miles NW. Bracciano, and 17 S. Viterbo.

VICARO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 9 miles SE. Volturara.

VICEGRAD, or *Viſſegrad*, a town of Hungary, near the Danube, where was formerly a caſtle, in which the crown of Hungary was kept: 9 miles SSE. Gran.

**VICENZA**, a city of Italy, and capital of the Vicentin, ſituated at the union of two ſmall rivers, in a plain, between two hills. The celebrated architect, Andrea Palladio, was born and lived here. Among the buildings, are ſeen ſeveral regular ſtately palaces, and other elegant edifices, particularly the council-houſe, the grandeur of which is heightened by two very lofty columns, with St. Mark's winged lion on one of them, and on the other the image of our Saviour. The Monta della Pieta is a ſtately fabric, and has a very fine library. Of the churches, which are 57 in number, 14 are parochial, and 29 conventual, with ſeveral good hoſpitals. The cathedral ſtrikes the eye with nothing particular. The great altar of the Dominican church is a moſt auguſt piece of Palladio's architecture, as is alſo the beautiful convenient theatre in the building where the Academia Olympicorum meets. The ſeats are diſpoſed in the manner of the ancient amphitheatre, and the perſpective is ſurpriſingly beautiful, chiefly by reaſon of the many ſtatues of Roman emperors, and ſome philoſophers. This academy is a ſociety of men of learning, who meet at ſtated times, for the improvement of the Italian language. Of the ſame ſkilful architect is likewiſe the copy of the triumphal arch of the Campo Martio, without the city, erected for the embelliſhment of the public walk. The church della Madonna di Monte, on a mountain, without the city, is much frequented by pilgrims, and has a fine frontiſpiece, with a convent built cloſe by. The Scaligeri were once for a conſiderable time lords of this city; afterwards it paſſed through ſeveral hands; and, in 1304, ſubmitted to the republic of Venice: 35 miles W. Venice, and 40 NE. Mantua. *Long.* 29. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 31. N.

**VICENTIN**, a country of Italy, bounded on the north by the Tyroleſe, on the eaſt by the Treviſan, and the Paduan, on the ſouth by the Paduan, and on the weſt by the Veroneſe and Tyroleſe: about 45 miles in length, and from 10 to 24 in breadth. This territory was formerly a part of Lombardy, and ſo fertile, that it may be called the garden and fleſh-market of Venice: Vicenza is the capital.

**VICH**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby. *Long.* 94. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 20. N.

**VICHEREY**, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchâteau: 3 leagues E. Neufchâteau, and 3 NW. Mirecourt.

**VICHY**, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet, on the Allier; near it are ſome medicinal ſprings: 1 league SW. Cuſſet.

**VICIOLA**, a river of Italy, which runs into the Trontino at Teramo, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra.

**VICK**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 37 miles N. Uddevalla.

**VICO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 14 miles SW. Vieſte.

**VICO**, a town of the iſland of Corſica, and capital of a diſtrict, as a French department. In it is the cathedral of the biſhop of Sagona: 30 miles S. Calvi, and 15 SW. Corte. *Long.* 26. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 5. N.

**VICO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Sorento. In the year 1694, this town was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake: 5 miles NW. Sorento.

**VICO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 17 miles SSE. Naples, and 14 SSW. Letteie.

**VICO DI PANTANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 12 miles SW. Capua.

**VICOVARO**, a town of Italy, in the Sabina: 20 miles ENE. Rome.

**VICQ**, ſee *Vic* and *Viq*.

**VICTOR**, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Peru, and juriſdiction of Arequipa.

**VIDDIN**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. In the year 1689, it was taken and pillaged by the Imperialiſts; the year following it was retaken by the Turks, in whoſe poſſeſſion it has remained ever ſince: 356 miles NW. Conſtantinople, and 104 ESE. Belgrade. *Long.* 40. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

**VIDIGAL**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve: 6 leagues N. Sagres.

**VIDIGUEIRA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 4 leagues NE. Beja, and 7 S. Evora.

**VIDOURLE**, a river of France, which runs into the Lake of Than, near Aigues Mortes.

**VIDRA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 12 miles N. Vique.

**VIDROPUSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver: 12 miles N. Torzok.

**VIE**, a river of France, in the department of the Vendée, which runs into the ſea, near St. Gilles.

**VIE**, a river of France, in the department of the Calvados, which runs into the Dive: 3 miles NW. Crevecœur.

**VIECHTACH**, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 13 miles SE. Cham, and 14 SSE. Furth.

**VIEDENBRUCK**, or *Videnbrugge*, ſee *Viedenbruek*.

**VIELLA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 38 miles WNW. Urgel.

**VIEILLE** *(La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pau: 7 leagues N. Pau.

**VIELMUR**, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres, on the Agout: 3 leagues W. Caſtres, and 4 SE. Lavaur.

**VIELSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, on the Vaga: 156 miles NNE. Vologda. *Long.* 59. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 40. N.

**VIENNA**, a city of Germany, capital of the archduchy of Auſtria, and ſee of an archbiſhop, ſituated on the right ſide of the Danube, where it receives a ſmall river, called *Vien*, which paſſes through the city and ſuburbs; near the place where ſtood the ancient Vindebona. The ſituation is pleaſant, for to the eaſt and north the country around is entirely level, but to the weſt and ſouth are ſeen a range of mountains, which are thick planted with trees and vines; and the Danube, which is here very wide, divides itſelf in that part of the town into ſeveral arms, forming many iſlands, which are ſtocked with wood. The circumference of that which is properly the fortified city of Vienna is not large, and only contains about 60,000 ſouls: but the ſuburbs are therefore the more ample; and, according to the eſtimate of a late traveller, the city and ſuburbs together contain 250,000 inhabitants. In the city itſelf there are numerous and beautiful palaces: but the ſtreets are not ſpacious, and are, in part, crooked. Thoſe people of faſhion who have no country ſeats, or who are prevented by their public employments from leaving Vienna, generally reſide in the ſuburbs during ſummer. The ſecond floor of all burghers' houſes is allotted for the reſidence of the officers of the imperial court, and the owners can only purchaſe an exemption by paying a ſum of money for the erection of barracks. It is divided into four quarters, which contain fifteen ſquares or public places, that of the court is large and beautiful; in it, between two fountains, is a ſuperb monument, built by the emperor Leopold; in the high market-place is a marble monument, repreſenting the marriage of Joſeph and the virgin, erected in the year 1732. Vienna contains 50 churches or chapels, and 21 convents: the metropolitan church is a dark Gothic building, richly adorned on the outſide with ſculpture, and within with 38 altars, moſtly of beautiful marble; a great number of relics, jewels, &c. and an ancient vault in which the archdukes are interred. Here is the mauſoleum of Frederick III. which coſt 40,000 ducats, and a monument in honour of prince Eugene of Savoy. Near it is the palace of the archbiſhop. In a chapel belonging to the Capuchins, the princes of the royal family are buried, without pomp, with hardly their names over their tombs. The univerſity of Vienna was inſtituted in the year 1365, from a college founded about a century before, and is divided into four faculties and four nations, Auſtrian, Saxon, Hungarian, and Rheniſh. The library is not very numerous; it is open two or three hours morning and afternoon. The imperial library contains about 5000 or 6000 volumes, printed in the 15th century, rare manuſcripts, and a very extenſive and valuable collection of prints, and is well furniſhed with uſeful modern books. It is open three or four hours every morning to the public. The imperial cabinet is very rich in medals, and ſtill more ſo in natural hiſtory. The ſuburbs are far larger than the city itſelf: they lie round it, but are removed to the diſtance of 500 or 600 common paces from the works of the fort. The line which encloſes them, and extends on both ſides to Leopoldſtadt, was, in the year 1794, thrown up againſt the Hungarian rebels, and afterward lined with bricks, the gates and entries to it being always kept by regular guards. Theſe ſuburbs ſtand, for the moſt part, under the juriſdiction of the town-council, to whom an appeal lies from the ſentence of the judge and his aſſeſſors, with which each ſuburb is provided. Of them Leopolſtadt is the largeſt and chiefeſt. It lies next the town, on an iſland in the Danube, being formerly called the *Jews-town*; but the emperor Leopold, in the year 1670, having driven that people from thence, it took its name from him. It contains one pariſh church, two cloyſters, the old imperial favorita, a citadel which, in the year 1683, was miſerably laid waſte by the Turks, and but a ſmall part of it repaired; together with the adjoining extenſive au-garden, and many conſiderable fine houſes and gardens. The garriſon of Vienna conſiſts of one regiment of foot. Proviſions are brought to Vienna from the different parts of Auſtria and other countries belonging to the emperor, in the greateſt plenty and variety. A modern traveller ſays, that he has ſeen a ſcore of wild hogs and a dozen ſtags in the game-market at the ſame time, and hares, literally, by cartloads, with abundance of pheaſants and partridges. Every kind of bird ſeems to be an article of food, and none rejected; hawks, jays, magpies, are brought to market, and even the bullfinch and robin are not ſpared. The livers of geeſe are eſteemed a great delicacy, and in the fiſh-market are found with ſturgeon, carp, pike, tench, and trout, tortoiſes, frogs, and ſnails. The manufactures of Vienna are numerous, and the trade extenſive. Vienna owes its firſt aggrandizement to Henry I. duke of Auſtria, who, about the year 1142, made it the place of his reſidence; it was then a town, and in the year 1158, was ſurrounded with walls. In the year 1198, it obtained its municipal privileges, and was better fortified. In the year 1477, it was beſieged, without ſucceſs, by the Hungarians, and in the year 1529 and 1683, by the Turks. In the year 1241, it was taken by Frederic II. duke of Auſtria; in the year 1277, by the emperor Rodolphus I.; and in the year 1485, by Matthias, king of Hungary: 175 miles S. Prague. *Long.* 34. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 13 N.

VIENNA, a town of the United States of America, in Kentucky: 124 miles WSW. Franckfort.

VIENNA, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland, on the Nanticoke: 85 miles S. Philadelphia.

VIENNE, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Iſere, ſituated on the left ſide of the Rhône, over which was formerly a ſtone bridge, built in the year 1265, now deſtroyed. A Roman colony was eſtabliſhed here. In the 5th century it was taken by the Burgundians, and the kings made it their place of reſidence. In the 9th century, it was the capital of the kingdom of Provence. It was afterwards erected into an archbiſhopric, and became the capital of a province called *Viennois*, in which ſtate it remained till the revolution: 10 poſts N. Valence, and 71 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

VIENNE, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, on the ſouth ſide of the Loire, oppoſite Blois.

VIENNE, a river of France, which riſes about three miles E. from Tarnac, on the borders of the departments of the Correze and the Creuſe, paſſes by or near to Tarnac, Aimoutier, St. Leonard, Limoges, Aix, St. Junien, Chabanois, Confolent, St. Germain ſur Vienne, Availle, Iſle Jourdain, Luſſac, Chavigny, Châtellerault, Iſle Bouchard, Chinon, &c. and joins the Loire, in the department of the Indre and Loire, about 5 miles above Saumur.

VIENNE, a department of France, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by the department of the Indre and Loire, on the eaſt by the department of the Indre, on the ſouth by the departments of the Charente and the Upper Vienne, and on the weſt by the department of the Two Sevres. The department of the Mayne and Loire joins it at a little to the north-weſt. This department is about 65 miles in length, the mean breadth 38, except towards the north, where the breadth is about 15. It was, before the revolution, a part of Poitou. Poitiers is the capital.

*Vienne le Château*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Menehould: 2 leagues N. St. Menehould, and 3 NW. Clermont.

VIENNE (*Upper*), a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Vienne and the Indre, on the eaſt by the department of the Creuſe, on the ſouth-eaſt by the department of the Creuſe, on the ſouth-weſt by the department of the Dordogne, and on the weſt by the department of the Charente; about 55 miles in length from north to ſouth, and from 25 to 45 in breadth. It is compoſed of the heretofore Limoſin. Limoges is the capital.

VIENENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: 7 miles S. Schladen, and 33 SE. Hildeſheim.

VIENS, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Apt: 2½ miles ENE. Apt.

VIEPREZ, a river of Poland, which riſes 16 miles W. Lublin, and runs into the Viſtula, near Stezicza, in the palatinate of Sandomirz.

VIERINGEN, or *Wieringen*, an iſland of Holland, in the Zuyder See, of an oval form; about 6 miles in length, and where wideſt, rather more than two in breadth: 8 miles NW. Medemblic, and 6 SE. from the Texel.

VIERRADEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, on the Welſe, near its union with the Oder. This town has been the occaſion of ſeveral diſputes between the princes of Brandenburg, and Pomerania, and has often ſuffered from wars: 24 miles SE. Prenzlow, and 30 NW. Cuſtrin.

VIERZON, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Cher, near the conflux of the Eure and Cher: 11 poſts S. Orleans, and 25½ S. Paris. *Long.* 19. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 13. N.

VIESCAS, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 10 miles from Jaca.

VIESCHORN, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, and bailiwick of Grindelwald.

UJEST, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: 14 miles WNW. Gleiwitz, and 24 SE. Oppeln.

VIESTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, on the coaſt of the Adriatic, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Manfredonia: 29 miles NNE. Manfredonia, and 120 NE. Naples. *Long.* 35. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 56. N.

VIETRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra. In the year 1694, this town was deſtroyed by an earthquake: 2 miles W. Salerno.

VIETRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: 2 miles NNE. Cangiano.

VIEUX MAISONS, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Château Thierry: 2 leagues W. Montmirail, and 3 S. Château Thierry.

*Vieux Marché*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſt, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lannion: 2½ leagues S. Lannion, and 4 WNW. Guingamp.

VIEVY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arnay-le-Duc: 2 leagues S. Arnay-le-Duc.

VIF, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 3 leagues S. Grenoble.

VIFALU, a town of Hungary: 16 miles SSE. Ketſkemet.

VIG, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz. *Long.* 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 30. N.

VIG, a river of Ruſſia, which paſſes through lake Vig, and runs into the White Sea, 20 miles S. Kemi.

VIGAN (*Le*), a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gard: 12 leagues WNW. Niſmes, and 7¼ SW. Alais. *Long.* 21. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 59. N.

VIGASIO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 10 miles S. Verona.

VIGENNE, a river of France, which runs into the Saône, at Talmey.

VIGEOIS, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzerches, on the Vezere: 1½ league S. Uzerches.

VIGER, an iſland in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway: 10 miles round. *Long.* 6. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 35. N.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and capital of a ſmall diſtrict lying between the Novareſe and the Lumelline, on the Teſin, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan: 13 miles SE. Novara, and 11 NE. Lumello.

VIGGIANO, a town of the iſland of Corſica, in the diſtrict of Tallano.

VIGLES, a town and caſtle of Hungary: 5 miles SSE. Altſol.

VIGNACOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: 3 leagues NW. Amiens.

VIGNAIS, or *Vinhaes*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: 5 leagues W. Bragança.

VIGNORY, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: 5 miles SSE. Potenza.

VIGNORY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: 3½ leagues S. Joinville, and 3½ N. Chaumont-en-Baſſigny.

VIGNOT, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Commercy, on the Meuſe: 5¼ leagues E. Bar-le-Duc, and 8 SSE. Verdun. *Long.* 23. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

VIGNUOLA, or *Vignola*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 15 miles SE. Modena.

VIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontoiſe: 2½ leagues W. Pontoiſe.

VIGO, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, ſituated on a bay of the Atlantic, defended by a fort on an eminence, but not capable of great reſiſtance. It has alſo an old caſtle, and ſtands in a very fruitful country. In the year 1702, the Engliſh and Dutch fleets forced their paſſage in, and made themſelves maſters of the Spaniſh plate-fleet, when juſt returned from America. In the year 1719, the Engliſh again got poſſeſſion of this place, but relinquiſhed it after raiſing contributions: 12 miles NNW. Tuy, and 38 WSW. Orenſe.

VIGOER, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: 25 miles E. Bergen.

VIGOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: 15 miles S. Piacenza.

VIGOLZANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: 8 miles S. Piacenza

VIGONE, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 14 miles SSW. Turin, and 6 W. Carmagnola.

VIGORETZKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 20 miles E. Povenetz.

VIGTEN, an iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 11. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 55. N.

VIGULONE, a town of Italy, in the Parmeſan: 15 miles SSW. Parma.

VIHELY, a town of Hungary: 10 miles NE. Patak.

VIHIERS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: 6¼ leagues S. Angers, and 6½ W. Saumur. *Long.* 17. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 8. N.

UJIBO, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of Guayaquil.

VILAINE, a river of France, which riſes near Ernée, in the department of the Mayenne, paſſes by Vitré, Châteaubourg, Rennes, Redon, Rieux, la Roche Bernard, &c. and runs into the Atlantic, 3 leagues below the laſt town.

VILAINES, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon ſur Seine.

VILASAR, a town of Spain, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the province of Catalonia: 2 miles W. Matara,

VILASK, a town of Hungary: 8 miles N. Libeten.

VILBEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Konigſtein: 4 miles N. Franckfort on the Maine, and 22 ENE. Mentz.

VILBEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau-Munzenburg, on the Nidda: 4 miles N. Franckfort on the Maine, and 8 WNW. Hanau.

VILBESTRE, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 43 miles S. Salamanca.

VILCAS CUAMAN, or *Bilcas*, a town of South America, and principal place of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, in the biſhopric of Guamanga. The air is temperate, and the ſoil produces corn and fruit, and feeds abundance of cattle. The Indians are induſtrious, and employed in manufactures of different kinds of ſtuffs.

VILEMERITZ, a town of Croatia: 6 miles S. Sluin.

VILLEPATTY, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 12 miles WNW. Trinkamaly.

VILILLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the left ſide of the Ebro: 9 leagues SE. Saragoſſa.

VILKIOT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 23 miles NW. Calmar.

VILLA (*La*), a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Veragua, ſituated on the river Veragua, with a harbour fit to receive veſſels of 40 tons.

VILLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 13 miles SSE. Pontremoli.

VILLA BELLA, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Braſil, and juriſdiction of Matto Groſſo.

VILLA BOIM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 1¼ league SW. Elvas.

VILLA BONA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, on the Orio: 2 leagues from Toloſa.

VILLA BOA, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Braſil, and juriſdiction of Govas. *Long.* 33. 34. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. S.

VILLACERF, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes: 2½ leagues NW. Troyes.

VILLA CHAM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3½ leagues E. Coimbra.

VILLA CHAN, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho: 1½ league NW. Barcelos.

VILLA CLARA, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 20 miles NW. Spiritu Santo.

VILLACO, a town of the iſland of Corſica, in the diſtrict of Corte.

VILLA DE CONDE, a ſea-port town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Aue: 3 leagues ESE. Barcelos, and 4½ N. Oporto. *Long.* 10. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 23. N.

VILLA DIEGO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Piſuerga: miles NNW. Burgos.

VILLA FALLET, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni: 5 miles NNW. Coni.

VILLA FERNANDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 4½ leagues E. Eſtremoz.

VILLA FLOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes: 4 leagues SE. Mirandela.

VILLA DE FRADES, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 4 miles N. Beja.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 13 miles N. Mantua, and 9 SW. Verona.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: 3 miles SE. Aoſta.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 16 miles SSW. Turin, and 9 SW. Carmagnola.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Tormes: 25 miles S. Avila, and 50 NW. Toledo.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 3 leagues S. Frias, and 10 W. Burgos.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 10 miles E. Burgos.

VILLA FRANCA, a ſeaport, and capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores Iſlands. It is the moſt ancient town in the whole iſland; and ſo called from its being at firſt a free port. Before its harbour lies an iſland, about a mile in circumference, and towards the ſea the town is defended by a fort and ſome other works. It conſiſts of 1813 hearths, has two pariſh churches and two convents.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 12 miles NW. Ponferrade, and 50 WSW. Leon.

VILLA FRANCA, a ſea-port town, in the county of Nice, with two caſtles. The harbour is ſheltered by ſome lofty hills, founded in the year 1295, by Charles II. king of Naples, who was earl of Provence: the citadel was built by duke Emanuel Philibert. In the year 1691, it was taken by the French, who kept it till the year 1696, when it was reſtored to Savoy. In the year 1705, it was again taken by the French, and the garriſon, after a brave defence and honourable capitulation, conducted to Saorgio. In the year 1792, it was again taken by the French: 1 league E. Nice.

VILLA FRANCA DE PANADES, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, and principal place of a viguery: 20 miles SW. Barcelona, and 24 NE. Tarragona.

VILLA FRANCA DE XIRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the north ſide of the Tagus: 5 leagues NE. Liſbon.

VILLA FRECHOS, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 7 miles WNW. Rioſeco.

VILLA GARCIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 4 miles N. Llerena.

VILLA HARTA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the left ſide of the Guadiana: 12 leagues W. Civdad Real, and 21 SSW. Toledo.

VILLA HERMOSA, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tabaſco: 15 leagues SW. Tabaſco.

VILLA HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 15 miles WSW. Alcaraz.

VILLA HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 24 miles N. Segorba.

VILLA DU HORTA, a ſea-port town of Fayal, one of the Azores Iſlands; it is ſituated on the weſt coaſt, and has the beſt harbour in the iſland. *Long.* 28. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 32. N.

VILLA D'IGLISIAS, or *Villa di Gleſia*, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, and ſee of a biſhop, in the year 1513 united to Cagliari: 36 miles SW. Cagliari, and 44 SSE. Oriſtagni.

VILLA IMPENTA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the Tione: 9 miles E. Mantua.

VILLA JOIOSA, or *Joyſa*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 6 leagues NNE. Alicant, and 8 S. Gandia.

VILLA DE LAGUNA, or *Lagoa*, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Braſil, and juriſdiction of Rio de Janeiro.

VILLA MAJOR, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the coaſt of the Atlantic: 27 miles SW. St. Jago.

VILLA MAJOR, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: 12 miles S. Saragoſſa.

VILLA MARTIN, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: 11 miles NE. Arcos.

VILLA MARTIN, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 21 miles E. Leon.

VILLA MAYOR, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 30 miles S. Leon.

VILLA DE LA MONCLOVA, or *Le Coagula*, a town of North America, in the government of New Mexico, and province of New Leon.

VILLA DE MOSE, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tabaſco, inhabited by Indians, on a river navigable for boats to Tabaſco.

VILLA DE MOTTA, a town of Iſtria: 5 miles S. Capo d'Iſtria.

VILLA NOVA, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Chieri: 12 miles W. Aſti, and 11 E. Turin.

VILLA NOVA, a town of Piedmont, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: 7 miles S. Vercelli.

VILLA NOVA, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta: 4 miles W. Aoſta.

VILLA NOVA D'ALVIO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 6 leagues N. Beja.

*Villa Nova d'Anços*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 1½ league S. Montemor o Velho.

VILLA NOVA D'ASTI, a town of Piedmont, ſo called becauſe it was built by the inhabitants of Aſti, from the ruins of ſome neighbouring villages; and when they underſtood the advantage of its ſituation, they ſurrounded it with walls, baſtions, ramparts, deep foſſes filled with water, half moons, and other works. It has beſides two ancient towers, and two churches: 11 miles E. Turin, and 11 W. Aſti.

VILLA NOVA DE BARCAROTA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 9 leagues S. Badajos.

VILLA NOVA DA CERVERA, a town of Portugal, on the ſouth ſide of the Minho, near its mouth, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho: 9 leagues NNW. Braga, and 15 N. Oporto. *Long.* 10. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

**VILLA NOVA DE FESSOA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4 leagues SE. St. Joao da Peſqueira.

**VILLA NOVA DE FICALHO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the confines of Spain: 8 leagues SE. Beja, and 14 SSE. Evora.

**VILLA NOVA DE MEYA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 13 miles NNE. Balaguer.

**VILLA NOVA DE MILFONTES**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 3½ leagues S. Sines.

**VILLA NOVA DE MONCORROS**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 4 leagues W. Montemor o Velho.

**VILLA NOVA DE PORTIMAO**, a ſea-port town, on the ſouth coaſt of Portugal, and province of Algarve. It is a fortified town, ſeated on a river, which forms a ſpacious and ſecure harbour, about half a mile in breadth, and 3 fathoms deep. It is defended by the forts of Santa Catharina and St. Joao; the ſand-banks in it render the entrance very dangerous without the aſſiſtance of a pilot. This town was built in the year 1463, and contains above 1600 inhabitants, one pariſh church, one caſa da miſericordia, one hoſpital, and one convent, beſides a college, in one of the ſuburbs: 3 leagues ENE. Lagos, and 14 W. Tavira. *Long.* 10. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat* 37. 5. N.

**VILLA NOVA DE PORTO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the left ſide of the Duero, oppoſite Oporto, built in the year 1255, and containing about 3000 inhabitants.

**VILLA NOVA DEL PRINCIPE**, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Braſil, and juriſdiction of Bahia.

**VILLE NOVA DEL RIO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, near the Guadalquivir: 6 leagues NNE. Seville.

**VILLA NUEVA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean. It has no harbour, but a good road: 8 leagues W. Barcelona.

**VILLA NUEVA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: 43 miles W. Oviedo.

**VILLA NUEVA DE GALLEGO**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, on the Gallego: 2 leagues from Saragoſſa.

**VILLA NUEVA DE JARO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 27 miles NNE. Cordova.

**VILLA NUEVA DE LOS INFANTES**, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 4 leagues S. Orenſe.

**VILLA NUEVA DE LA SERENA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 21 leagues N. Seville, and 20 E. Badajoz.

**VILLA NUOVA**, a town of Iſtria: 9 miles ESE. Umago.

**VILLA NUOVA**, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: 10 miles S. Algeri.

**VILLA OBLEDA**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 28 miles N. Alcaraz.

**VILLA OMBROSA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: 14 miles E. Florence.

**VILLA DEL OVO**, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Brazil, and juriſdiction of Matto Groſſo.

**VILLA DO PONTE TRAPPA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 6 leagues NE. Viſeu.

**VILLA DEL PRINCIPE**, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 145 miles NW. St. Jago, and 276 SE. Havannah. *Long.* 77. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 27. N.

**VILLA REAL**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, containing 2 churches, 2 hoſpitals, 3 convents, and about 2400 inhabitants: 3 leagues N. Lamego, and 7 SW. Mirandela.

**VILLA REAL**, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 20 miles E. Segorba.

**VILLA REAL**, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: 6 miles SSW. Placentia.

**VILLA DEL REY**, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the borders of Portugal, taken by the allies in the year 1706: 4 leagues N. Badajoz.

**VILLA DE REY**, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 22 miles SE. Orenſe.

**VILLA DE LA REYNA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 12 miles E. Llerena, and 40 SE. Merida.

**VILLA RICA**, or *Mariana*, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Braſil, and capital of the juriſdiction of Minas Geraes.

**VILLA RICA**, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and province of Paraguay.

**VILLA RODRIGO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 40 miles E. Leon.

**VILLA RUBIA**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 2 leagues E. Ocana.

**VILLA RUBIA DE LOS OJOS**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 4 leagues N. Calatrava.

**VILLA DE SUL**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 1½ league W. Viſeu.

**VILLA DEL VALLE**, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and province of Chiquitos.

**VILLA VECCHIA**, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: 12 miles N. Genoa.

**VILLA VEJA**, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and government of Bahia, at firſt called *St. Salvador*.

**VILLA VELHA DE RODAO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 5½ leagues SW. Caſtel Branco.

**VILLA VICIOSA**, or *Villa Viçoſa*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, containing 2 pariſh churches, 8 convents, and about 3700 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood is dug ſome beautiful green marble. Near it is a royal palace, with a park: 9 leagues NE. Evora, and 9 W. Badajos in Spain. *Long.* 11. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 39. N.

**VILLA VICIOSA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 25 miles NNW. Cordova.

**VILLA VICIOSA**, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias, ſituated at the bottom of a bay of the Atlantic: 30 miles NE. Oviedo, and 60 W. Santillana.

**VILLA VIEJA**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 34 miles E. Burgos, and 25 S. Miranda de Duero.

**VILLACANAS**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 32 miles ESE. Toledo.

**VILLACASTIN**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 18 miles WSW. Segovia.

**VILLA VICENETO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 30 miles S. Leon.

**VILLACH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the right ſide of the Drave. Near the town are ſome medicinal baths. In the year 1552, the emperor Charles V. found an aſylum here, when he fled to avoid Maurice Count Saxe, who thought to have ſurpriſed him at Innſpruck: 18 miles W. Clagenfurt, and 26 SSW. Muehrau. *Long.* 31. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat* 46. 43. N.—This town was taken by the French the latter end of March, 1797.

**VILLADA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 27 miles NW. Palencia, and 35 SE. Leon.

**VILLAFAFILA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 20 miles NNE. Zamora, and 18 N. Toro.

**VILLAFELICHE**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 3 miles N. Daroca, and 10 S. Calataiud.

**VILLAFRANCA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 34 miles WNW. Aſtorga.

**VILLAFRANCA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 12 miles NE. Cordova.

**VILLAFRANCA**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 13 miles E. Burgos.

**VILLAFREDDA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: 9 miles NNW. Sezza.

**VILLAFRIA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: 12 miles ESE. Trevigno.

**VILLAGRA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 17 miles N. Rio Seco.

**VILLAINE**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mayenne: 4 leagues ENE. Mayenne, and 8 NE. Laval.

**VILLALAN**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 12 miles NNW. Rioſeco.

**VILLALBA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 32 miles SE. Badajoz.

**VILLALBA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 18 miles SW. Mondonedo.

**VILLALON**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 25 miles WNW. Palencia.

**VILLALPANDA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 33 miles S. Leon.

**VILLALTA**, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 5 miles W. Udina.

**VILLALVA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 15 miles S. Mondonedo.

**VILLAMBEA**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 25 miles SSE. Madrid.

**VILLAMEDO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 4 leagues WSW. Talavera la Vieja.

**VILLAMIEL**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 43 miles S. Civdad Rodrigo.

**VILLANDRAUT**, or *Villandrade*, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bazas: 2½ leagues WNW. Bazas, and 4 S. Cadillac.

**VILLANDRY**, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 3 leagues WSW. Tours, and 8 ENE. Saumur.

**VILLAR**, a town of the duchy of Savoy: 9 miles W. Conflans.

**VILLARA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay: 13 miles S. Bilbao.

**VILLAR DE CANAS**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 25 miles S. Huete.

**VLLARCAYO**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 12 miles N. Frias.

**VILLARD DE LANS** (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 3½ leagues SSW. Grenoble, and 4 ESE. St. Marcelin.

**VILLARD ST. PANCRACE**, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briançon: 1 league S. Briançon.

**VILLAREJORUBIA**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 35 miles SE. Cuença.

**VILLARINO**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the eaſt ſide of the Duero, and confines of Portugal: 38 miles W. Salamanca.

**VILLARLUENGO**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 21 miles SW. Alcaniz.

**VILLAROYA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 15 miles NW. Calataiud.

**VILLARRAMIEL**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 16 miles W. Palencia.

**VILLARS**, a town of France, in the department of the Ain: 2¼ leagues SE. St. Trivier, and 3½ ENE. Trevoux.

**VILLASANDINO**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 20 miles NW. Burgos.

**VILLASECA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 6 miles W. Tarragona.

**VILLATTE**, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe: 10 miles NW. Gueret.

**VILLAVANEZ**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 12 miles S. Palencia.

**VILLAYER FERTANS**, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ornans: 1½ league SSW. Ornans, and 2½ E. Quingey.

**VILLAZIM**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 7½ leagues SSE. Viseu.

**VILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Benfelden: 2¼ leagues NW. Schlettſtatt, and 7 SSW. Straſburg.

**VILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims: 3 leagues SW. Reims.

**VILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Menehould: 3 leagues NNW. St. Menehould.

**VILLE-AUX CLERES** (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdoubleau: 3 leagues SE. Montdoubleau, and 8 NW. Blois.

**VILLE COMTAL**, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirande: 3½ leagues SW. Mirande, and 1 NE. Rabaſtein.

**VILLE COMTAL**, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Genies: 6 leagues W. St. Genies de Rivedolt, and 4 N. Rhodez.

**VILLEBERNIER**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saumur: 1 league E. Saumur, and 2½ W. Bourgueil.

**VILLEBOIS**, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Rambert: 2 leagues S. St. Rambert, and 1 SE. St. Sorbin.

**VILLEBOURG**, or *Ville Boureau*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 6 leagues NNW. Tours.

**VILLEBRUMIER**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Saraſin: 5 leagues SE. Caſtel Saraſin.

**VILLECROSE**, a town of France, in the department of the Var: 3 leagues NW. Draguignan.

**VILLE DIEU** (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers: 2½ leagues S. Poitiers, and 1½ NE. Vironne.

**VILLEDIEU**, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet: 3 leagues NW. Chollet.

**VILLEDIEU** (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers: 4 leagues SSE. Poitiers.

**VILLEDIEU**, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vendôme: 6 leagues W. Vendôme.

**VILLEDIEU**, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avranches: 3½ leagues NNE. Avranches, and 5 SSE. Coutances.

**VILLEFAGNAN**, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ruffec: 2 leagues SSW. Ruffec.

**VILLEFLEUR**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: half a league N. Cany, and 1½ SW. St. Valery en Caux.

**VILLEFORT**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lozere: 6½ leagues E. Mende, and 6½ N. Alais. *Long.* 21. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 27. N.

**VILLE FRANCHE DE PANAT**, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: 6 leagues W. Milhau, and 5½ S. Rhodez.

**VILLE FRANCHE**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aveiron: 8 leagues W. Rhodez, and 8½ N. Alby. *Long.* 19. 43. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 44. 21. N.

**VILLEFRANCHE**, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Jaloux: 2 leagues E. Caſtel Jaloux, and 6 NW. Agen.

**VILLEFRANCHE**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Garonne, on the Garonne: 6 leagues SE. Toulouſe, and 10 NW. Carcaſſonne.

**VILLEFRANCHE**, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, on the right bank of the Rhône. This town was founded in the twelfth century, and was a frontier town when Breſſe belonged to the Dukes of Savoy; it is ſurrounded with walls and ditches: 3½ poſts N. Lyons, and 58. SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. N.

**VILLEFRANCHE**, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmarault: 5 leagues SW. Moulins, and 2½ NE. Montmarault.

**VILLEFRANCHE**, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mucidan: 5 leagues SW. Mucidan, and 6. WNW. Bergerac.

**VILLEFRANCHE D'ALBIGEOIS**, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: 2½ leagues ESE. Alby, and 6½ N. Caſtres.

**VILLEFRANCHE DE CONFLANS**, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées; defended by a fort, erected in the reign of Louis XIV.: 9 leagues WSW. Perpignan, and 7½ ENE. Puycerda.

**VILLEFRANCHE DE PERIGORD**, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belvez: 12 leagues SSE. Perigueux, and 6 S. Sarlat.

**VILLEJUIF**, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg-la-Reine: 1 league S. Paris.

**VILLEL**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 17 miles NNW. Molina.

**VILLEL**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 15 miles S. Molina.

**VILLELOIN**, or *Villeloup*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: 3 leagues ENE. Loches.

**VILLEMAUR**, a town of France, in the department of the Aube; 14 miles WSW. Troyes, and 17 SSE. Nogent-ſur-Seine.

**VILLEMONTOIS**, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: 1½ leagues SW. Roanne.

**VILLEMUR**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulouſe: 5½ leagues N. Toulouſe, and 7 SE. Caſtel Saraſin.

**VILLENA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. In the neighbourhood is a moraſs, from which they manufacture ſalt: 41 miles NNE. Murcia, and 56 SSW. Valencia. *Long.* 15. 42. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

**VILLENEUVE**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, ſituated at the eaſtern extremity of the Lake of Geneva, about 3 miles from the mouth of the Rhône; celebrated for its trout fiſhery: 15 miles ESE. Lauſanne, and 38 SSW. Berne.

**VILLENEUVE** (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins: 2½ leagues NW. Moulins.

**VILLENEUVE**, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, on the Grand Canal: 1 league SE. Beziers.

**VILLENEUVE**, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: 2 leagues N. Villefranche, and 3 S. Figeac.

**VILLENEUVE**, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Corbeil: 3 leagues SE. Paris, and 2½ N. Corbeil.

**VILLENEUVE D'AGEN**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: 4 leagues N. Agen, and 7½ E. Marmande. *Long.* 18. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 24. N.

*Villeneuve l'Archévêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sens: 7 leagues WSW. Troyes, and 4 S. Sens.

**VILLENEUVE LES AVIGNON**, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaucaire, on the weſt ſide of the Rhône, oppoſite Avignon: 7 leagues NE. Niſmes.

**VILLENEUVE DE BERG**, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche: 4 leagues S. Privas, and 3½ W. Montelimart. *Long.* 22. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 33. N.

VILLENEUVE LA GARENNE, a town of France, in the department of Paris : 1 league N. Paris.

VILLENEUVE LA GUYARD, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sens : 5 leagues NNW. Sens, and 7 SE. Melun.

VILLENEUVE DE MARSAN, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mont de Marſan : 3 leagues E. Mont de Marſan, and 5 NW. Nogaro.

VILLENEUVE LE ROY, or *Villeneuve ſur Yonne*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joigny, on the Yonne : 2 poſts NNW. Joigny, and 15 S. Paris.

VILLENEUVE. ST. GEORGE, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, on the Yonne, oppoſite Villeneuve le Roy.

VILLENOCE, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent : 3½ leagues NE. Provins, and 2 N. Nogent-ſur-Seine.

VILLENOUVETTE, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, on the Orb ; anciently conſiderable, and ſurrounded with walls. In the year 718, it was taken and ſacked by the Moors, after a ſiege of 22 days. It at one time contained three pariſhes, now only one : 3 miles NW. Beziers.

VILLENTROIS, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon-ſur-Indre : 6 leagues NE. Chatillon.

VILLEPEYS, or *Villepais*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, on the coaſt of the Bay of Frejus : 1 league SSW. Frejus.

VILLEPINTE, a town of France, in the department of the Aude : 2 leagues SE. Caſtlenaudary, and 4 WNW. Carcaſſonne.

VILLEPREUX, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe : 5 miles W. Verſailles, and 5 W. Paris.

VILLEQUIER, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, on the right bank of the Seine : 1 league SW. Caudebec.

VILLEQUIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges : 6 leagues E. Bourges, and 5 WNW. Nevers.

VILLERS, a town of Brabant : 3 leagues E. Nivelle.

VILLERS BOCAGE, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens : 2½ leagues N. Amiens.

VILLERS LE BOCCAGE, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen : 4 leagues SW. Caen, and 4 S. Bayeux.

VILLERS SOUS CHALAMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontarlier : 4 leagues W. Ponterlier, and 4 S. Ornans.

VILLERS COTTERET, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Soiſſons : 4 leagues SW. Soiſſons, and 5½ NW. Château Thierry.

VILLERS FARLAY, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arbois : 2 leagues N. Arbois, and 2 NW. Salins.

VILLERS LA MONTAGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Longwy : 1 league SE. Longwy, and 5 NW. Thionville.

VILLERS SOUS PERNY, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont-à-Mouſon : 1 league NW. Pont-à-Mouſon, and 4 S. Metz.

VILLERSEYSEL, or *Villerſacey*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lure : 3 leagues S. Lure, and 4 ESE. Veſoul.

VILLETTE D'ANTON, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne, on the Rhône : 4 leagues E. Lyons.

VILLETTE D'ISLINS, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne.

VILLETERTRE, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont : 2 leagues SE. Chaumont.

VILLEVIEILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briançon : 4 leagues SE. Briançon.

VILLIE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche : 4 leagues N. Villefranche.

VILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon-ſur-Seine : 2 leagues NNW. Châtillon.

VILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vendôme : 1¼ league W. Vendôme.

VILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Château-Gontier : 2 leagues N. Château-Gontier.

VILLIERS EN DECEVRE, a town of France, in the department of the Eure : 5 leagues ESE. Evreux, and 3 S. Vernon.

VILLIERS ST. BENOIT, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joigny : 5 leagues W. Auxerre, and 5 S. Joigny.

VILLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, in the Briſgau. This place, by means of the mountains and narrow acceſſes leading to it, is extremely well ſecured, and alſo ſomewhat fortified by art ; for which reaſons, in the years 1633, and 1634, it was beſieged in vain by the French. They took it in the year 1688 ; and in the year 1703, they bombarded it without ſucceſs, but took it in the year following. It has always ſerved the Auſtrians as a magazine for theſe parts, as well for proviſions as military ſtores. In it is an abby of Benedictines ; and its neighbourhood contains a good bath. The town itſelf belonged formerly to the dukes of Zahringen ; on the extinction of whom it came to the counts of Furſtenberg, and afterwards to the Houſe of Auſtria : 52 miles SSW. Stuttgart, and 22 S. Freudenſtatt.

VILLOA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza : 10 miles S. Piacenza.

VILLONA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon : 13 miles E. Salamanca.

VILLOSTADA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile : 20 miles SE. Najera.

VILLURBANNE, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne 1¼ league E. Lyons.

VILMANSTRAND, or *Wilmanſtrand*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg, on the ſouth coaſt of the Lake Saima. On the 23d of Auguſt, 1741, an obſtinate battle was fought about an Engliſh mile from this town, between 3000 Swedes and 16,000 Ruſſians ; but at laſt the former were obliged to yield to ſuperiority of number. The Ruſſians having gained the victory, burned Vilmanſtrand, which was fortified with a moat and wall ; but it has ſince been rebuilt : 40 miles NNW. Viborg, and 100 NNW. Peterſburg. *Long.* 45. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 20. N.

VILMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves : 24 miles N. Mentz, and 80 ENE. Treves.

VILMNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the iſland of Rugen : 7 miles SE. Bergen.

VILOVATOSTANOVITSCHE, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the Frozen Ocean : 180 miles ESE. Kola. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 50. N.

VILS, a river of Germany, which paſſes by Vilſeck, Amberg, &c. and runs into the Nab, at Kalmunz, in the circle of Bavaria.

VILS BIBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria : 8 miles SE. Landſhut, and 36 NE. Munich.

VILS, or *Gros*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, at Vilzhofen.

VILSECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, on the Vils, inſulated in Bavaria : 20 miles SSE. Bayreuth, and 10 N. Amberg.

VILSHOFEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, at the conflux of the Vils with the Danube. This town was taken by the Imperialiſts in the year 1703 ; and in the year 1745, the Auſtrians took it by ſtorm : 11 miles W. Paſſau, and 72 ENE. Munich. *Long.* 30. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

VILUI, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena, at Uſt Viluiſkoe, *Long.* 144. E. Ferro ; *Lat.* 64. N.

VILUISKOI (*Niznei*), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Vilui. *Long.* 140. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 45. N.

VILUISKOI (*Uſt*), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the conflux of the Vilui and Lena : 128 miles NW. Yakutſk. *Long.* 144. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 50. N.

VILUISKOI (*Verchnei*), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 200 miles N. Oleminſk. *Long.* 138. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 44. N.

VILVORDE, or *Villeforte*, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the river Senne. It was formerly much more conſiderable than it is at preſent. In the year 1375, Wenceſlaus, duke of Brabant, built a caſtle, as a priſon for criminals of ſtate, in which our countryman, William Tyndal, was confined, in the year 1536 : 6 miles S. Malines, and 6 N. Bruſſels.

VIM, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the government of Archangel, and runs into the Vitchegda, near Lialſkoi, in the province of Uſtiug.

VIMERCATO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan : 13 miles NNE. Milan.

VIMIOSO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes : 5 leagues WNW. Miranda de Duero, and 5½ SE. Bragança. *Long.* 11. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 29. N.

VIMOUTIER, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan, on the Vie : 5 leagues NE. Argentan, and 5 E. Falaiſe.

VIMY, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arras : 5 miles N. Arras.

**VINAROZ**, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 5 miles N. Peniſcola.

**VINAY**, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: 1½ league S. St. Marcelin, and 4 W. Grenoble.

**VINCA**, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Prades: 1½ league ENE. Prades, and 5½ W. Perpignan.

**VINCELLES**, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons-le-Saunier: 2 leagues SSW. Lons-le-Saunier, and 2½ NW. Orgelet.

**VINCENNES**, a fort of United America, on the river Wabaſh, to guard the ſtate of Kentucky from the Indians.

**VINCENNES**, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg-la-Reine; in which was a royal palace, originally begun by Philip de Valois, but repaired and finiſhed by Louis XIV.; the ancient towers ſerved as a ſtate-priſon: 1 poſt E. Paris.

**VINCENT ISLAND**, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, at the entrance into Portlock's Harbour. *Long.* 136. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 48. N.

**VINEUIL**, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, on the Couſſon: 1 league E. Blois.

**VINFELD**, a place of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, near Horn.

**VINGARD SOUND**, a narrow ſea on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſlands of Martha's Vineyard, ſeparated from Buzzard's Bay by Elizabeth Iſlands, 3 miles wide.

**VINGER**, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 12 miles SSE. Berga.

**VINGORLA**, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Concan, where the Dutch have a ſettlement; about ten miles to the weſt-north-weſt, are ſome rocks, in the Indian Sea, called *Vingorla Rocks*. The town of Vingorla is ſituated near the mouth of a river: 22 miles NNW. Goa. *Long.* 73. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 53. N

**VINHAES**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes: 4 leagues W. Bragança.

**VINIE LAKE**, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 45 miles W. Conſberg.

**VINITZA**, a town of Croatia: 12 miles W. Varaſdin.

**VINNA**, a town of Hungary: 12 miles NW. Ungvar.

**VINNEBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 10 miles NE. Munſter.

**VINSOBRES**, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nions: 1½ league SE. Nions.

**VINTAIN**, or *Bintain*, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Fonia, on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Gambia. This town is much frequented by Europeans for the purchaſe of wax, ivory, and ſkins.

**VINTIMIGLIA**, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, defended by a caſtle. It is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Milan. In the beginning of the 13th century, it revolted from the republic, and did not return to obedience till the year 1222. In the year 1746, its caſtle, after a very obſtinate reſiſtance, was taken by the king of Sardinia's troops, but recovered, in 1747, by the Genoeſe, with the aſſiſtance of the French: 13 miles NE. Nice, and 18 SW. Oneglia. *Long.* 25. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

**VINUESA**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 13 miles NW. Soria.

**VIO**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 18 miles NW. Ainſa.

**VIOLA**, a river of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, which riſes in the mountains of Adrian, and runs into the ſea, at Cumaja.

**VIPALANKA**, or *Uj Palanka*, a town of Hungary: 28 miles E. Ziget, and 32 SSE. Symontornya.

**VIPAO**, a river of Germany, which riſes near Wipach, in the duchy of Carniola, and runs into the Liſonzo, near Luciniſſa, in the county of Goritz.

**VIPPACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Erfurt: 8 miles N. Erfurt.

**VIPPACH** (*Marck*), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: 7 miles NE. Erfurt.

**VIPULZAN**, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz: 6 miles W. Goritz.

**VIQUE**, or *Vicq*, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tarragona: 22 miles WSW. Gerona, and 31 N. Barcelona. *Long.* 18. 54. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 54. N.

**VIRANDJIK**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 16 miles W. Kiutaja.

**VIRANSHEHR**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 44 miles ENE. Boli.

**VIRE**, a river of France, which riſes near the town of the Calvados, and runs into the Engliſh Channel, to the north of Iſigny, between the departments of the Channel and Calvados.

**VIRE**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Calvados: 9 leagues SW. Caen, and 8½ W. Falaiſe. *Long.* 16. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 51. N.

**VIRE**, or *Matraca*, a cape of Arabia, on the coaſt of the Indian Sea: 16 miles NNE. Haſſek.

**VIRGIN GORDA**, or *Spaniſh Town*, one of the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies, which belongs to the Engliſh. *Long.* 63. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

**VIRGIN ISLANDS**, a cluſter of iſlands in the Weſt Indies, ſituated to the eaſt of Porto Rico; they are upwards of twenty in number, but for the moſt part deſert and barren, and extend 20 leagues in length, and upwards of 12 in breadth: but they are every way dangerous to navigators, though there is a baſon in the midſt of them of ſix or ſeven leagues in length, and three or four in breadth, in which ſhips may anchor, and be ſheltered and landlocked from all winds, and called *The Bay of Sir Francis Drake*, from his having paſſed through them to St. Domingo. The Engliſh and Danes divide moſt of them; but the Spaniards claim thoſe near Porto Rico. The iſland of Virgin Gorda, on which depend Anegada, Nicker, Prickly Pear, and Moſkito Iſlands, Cammanoes, Dog Iſlands, the Fallen City, with the Round Rock, Ginger Cooper's, Salt Iſland, Peter's Iſland, and Dead Cheſt, belongs to the Engliſh; and they have alſo Tortola, on which depend Joſt, Van Dyke's, Little Van Dyke's, Guano, Beef, and Thatch Iſlands. To the Danes belong St. Thomas's Iſland, on which Braſs, Little Saba, Buck Iſland, Great and Little St. James, and Bird Iſland, are dependent; with St. John, to which belong Lavango, Cam, and Witch Iſlands; and they have alſo Santa Iſland, or St. Croix. Theſe iſlands lie at about *Lat.* 18. 20. N. and the courſe through them, by due attention, is perfectly ſafe, at weſt-by-north, and weſt-north-weſt, as far as to the weſt end of the fourth iſland.

**VIRGINIA**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, ſeated on Lough Ramor, in which are ſeveral iſlands: 40 miles from Dublin.

**VIRGINIA**, one of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Pennſylvania and Maryland, on the eaſt by Maryland, the Cheſapeak, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth by North Carolina, on the weſt by Kentucky, and on the north-weſt by the river Ohio, which ſeparates it from the Indians; about 300 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 180 from north to ſouth: ſeveral ridges of mountains croſs this country from north to ſouth, a little inclining weſterly as they advance towards the ſouth; they extend from the ſtate of New York as far as Georgia, under different names: in Virginia, they are called the Blue Mountains, North Mountains, Warmſpring or Jackſon's Mountains, Allegany Mountains, and Laurel Mountains; the moſt eaſterly at leaſt one hundred miles from the Atlantic; the ſoil of the land, free from the mountains, is in general tolerably good, and capable of bearing the different kinds of corn and pulſe, cotton, flax, and hemp; and in the marſhy land rice has been lately cultivated. Before the revolution, the chief object was tobacco, but ſince that time corn has more engaged the attention of the Virginia farmers. In the ſouth-weſt parts of the ſtate, near the Kanhaway rivers, are mines of lead: mines of copper alſo have been found, and mines of iron; and in ſeveral places, coals. Marble is found in conſiderable quantities, and limeſtone; and many medicinal ſprings have been diſcovered in different parts. The principal rivers are James River, York, Potomack, Roanoke, and Kanhaway Great and Little. Virginia is divided into 82 counties. There are but few towns of conſequence in the ſtate, the principal are Williamſburgh, Norfolk, Alexandria, and Richmond. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, amounted to 747,610. By the declaration of rights, in May 1776, a free toleration of religious worſhip is allowed to all: the principal denominations of Chriſtians are epiſcopalians who are the moſt ancient ſettlers, preſbyterians, methodiſts, and baptiſts. Before the war with England, the Virginians imported almoſt the whole of their clothing, of which they now manufacture three-fourths; the manufacture of iron and lead are both very conſiderable, but agriculture ſeems to be the principal employment. In the year 1586, Sir Walter Raleigh procured ſeveral merchants and gentlemen to advance large ſums of money towards carrying on the deſign he had formed, of making farther diſcoveries in the Weſt Indies; and, in the year following, he obtained letters-patent from the queen, to poſſeſs, plant, and enjoy for himſelf and ſuch perſons as he ſhould nominate, themſelves, and their ſucceſſors, all ſuch lands, territories, &c. as they ſhould diſcover not in the poſſeſſion of any Chriſtian nation. In the April following, the merchants and gentlemen, by Sir Walter's directions, fitted out two ſmall veſſels, under the command of captain Philip Amidas, and captain Arthur Barlow, two of Sir Walter's ſervants, who knowing no better courſe, ſailed away to the Canaries; from thence to the Caribbee Iſlands, and croſſing the Gulf of Mexico, made the coaſt of Florida. They were ſo ignorant of navigation, that, by the computation of able ſeamen, they went above 1000 leagues out of their way. Their voyage, however, was proſperous, and they anchored in an inlet by the Roanoke. They landed upon certain iſlands on the coaſt, between Cape Fear and the Bay of Cheſapeak. They ſaw none of the natives till the third day after their landing, when they eſpied three in a canoe. One of them went aſhore, and waited without any ſigns of fear till the Engliſh rode to him. He ſpoke much to them in his own language, and then went boldly aboard their veſſels. They gave him a ſhirt, a hat, wine and meat, with which he was much pleaſed. Having attentively viewed every thing, he went away; and within half an hour, he had loaded his canoe with fiſh, which he brought and divided between the ſhip and the bark. The next day ſeveral canoes came, and in one of them the king's brother. His name was Granganameo; the king was called Wingina, and the country Wingandacoa. The king himſelf, at that time, lay at his chief town ill of the wounds which he had lately received in a battle. Granganameo, leaving his canoes at ſome diſtance, went to the point of land where the Engliſh had gone to the Indian the day before. Having ſpread a mat, he ſat down upon it; and when the Engliſh came to him well armed, he ſhowed no fear, but made ſigns to them to ſit down, ſtroaking his own head and breaſt, and then their's, to expreſs his love. The natives were a proper well-proportioned people, very civil in their behaviour, and highly reſpectful to Granganameo; for none of them ſat down, or ſpoke a word in his preſence, except four; on whom the Engliſh alſo beſtowed preſents. But Granganameo took them all from them, and made ſigns that every thing belonged to him. After ſome ſmall traffic, he went away, but returning in two days, he ate and drank very merrily with them. Not long after, he brought his wife and children on board. After this, there came down from all parts great numbers of people, with leather, coral, and divers kind of dyes. But when Granganameo was preſent, none durſt trade but himſelf, and thoſe who wore red copper on their heads, as he did. He would have given a bag of pearls for a ſuit of armour; but the Engliſh refuſed, as not regarding them, that they might thereby the better learn where they grew. He was very juſt to his promiſe, for they often truſted him, and he never failed to come within his day to the place which he promiſed. He commonly ſent the Engliſh every day a brace of bucks, rabbits, hares, and fiſh; and ſometimes melons, walnuts, cucumbers, peas, and divers kinds of roots. And the Engliſh, to try the ſtrength and goodneſs of the ſoil, put ſome of their peas into the ground, which grew wonderfully, and were found, in ten days' time, fourteen inches high. They returned to England about the middle of September, carrying with them two of the natives, Manteo and Wancheſe; and their diſcovery was ſo welcome there, that the queen herſelf named the country *Virginia*. The advantageous accounts which theſe firſt adventurers gave of the fertility, pleaſantneſs, and wholeſomneſs of the country, induced Sir Richard Grenvil himſelf to make a voyage thither the next year: and he accordingly ſet out from Plymouth, the 9th of April, with ſeven ſhips. Having made the uſual circuit of the Canaries and Weſt Indies, where they took two rich Spaniſh prizes, and forced a profitable trade, they fell in with the continent of America, near Cape Fear, and were in great danger of being loſt upon it. But having happily eſcaped, they came to an anchor off the iſland of Wococon, the 26th of May. They immediately ſent to the iſle of Roanoke to Wingina the king: and Mr. Arundel went to the main, with Manteo, who proved, throughout their whole ſtay, very faithful and uſeful to them. Soon after, the general, Sir Richard Grenvil, went himſelf to the main, with a ſelect body of men, and ranging about, diſovered ſeveral Indian towns. At one of them the Indians ſtole a ſilver cup, for which they burnt their town, and deſtroyed their corn, and ſo returned to their ſhips at Wococon. At Hatteras, whither they went ſoon after, Grauganameo, the king's brother, came aboard the admiral, with Manteo. This is the laſt viſit he made to the Engliſh, for ſome time this year he died, and in him they loſt a ſincere and hearty friend. Sir Richard Grenvil having only made that ſmall excurſion on the continent, returned to England: but he left behind him 108 perſons, as a colony, to keep poſſeſſion of, and inhabit the country. Of theſe he conſtituted Mr. Ralph Lane governor, a military man of note, who was afterwards knighted, and applying himſelf to the ſea-ſervice, was of eminent command in the Engliſh navy. With them remained captain Philip Amidas as admiral, one of the commanders-in-chief in the firſt adventure, Mr. Thomas Harriot, captain Stafford, Mr. Kendal, with ſeveral others of name in the expedition. This colony choſe Roanoke, an iſland at the mouth of Albemarle Sound, for the place of their habitation, and their chief employment was to reconnoitre and view the country. Their fartheſt diſcovery to the ſouthward, was Secotan, an Indian town, by their reckoning, 80 leagues from Roanoke, lying up between the rivers Pampticoe and Neus, in North Carolina. Diſputes with the Indians and other circumſtances induced Mr. Lane and the reſt to return to England, in the year 1586. Sir Walter Raleigh was not idle at home: he provided a ſhip of 100 tons, and loaded her with plenty of all things neceſſary for the ſettlement; but it being Eaſter before ſhe departed, Mr. Lane and his company had ſhipped themſelves for England in Sir Francis Drake's fleet, a few days before her arrival. Having, therefore, ſpent ſome time in ſeeking them up the country without effect, they returned that ſummer to England, with all their proviſion. About a fortnight after the departure of this ſhip, Sir Richard Grenvil arrived with three ſhips more, well provided; but he neither found that ſhip according to his expectation, nor could hear any news of the colony, which he, himſelf, had left there the year before. Therefore, after travelling up and down to ſeek them, finding their habitation abandoned, and being unwilling to loſe the poſſeſſion of the country, he landed 50 men on the iſland of Roanoke, plentifully furniſhed with all proviſions for two years, and ſo returned to England. The next year three ſhips were ſent, under the command of Mr. John White, who was appointed governor of the colony, with 12 aſſiſtants, as a council. To theſe Sir Walter Raleigh gave a charter, and incorporated them by the name of the governor and aſſiſtants of the city of Raleigh, in Virginia, with expreſs directions to ſettle at Cheſapeake; which, however uſeful and important, they, nevertheleſs, diſobeyed and neglected. Having taken the old route by the Weſt Indies, they had like to have been caſt away upon Cape Fear, through the error or deſign of Simon Ferdinando. He had been with the captain Amidas in the firſt expedition; and being made pilot in this, was ſuſpected of a deſign to ruin the whole voyage; but being prevented by the vigilance of captain Stafford, they arrived all ſafe at Hatteras the 22d of July. Soon after, there aroſe a diſpute between the governor and his aſſiſtants, or council, concerning a perſon to be ſent to England to ſolicit ſupplies: all refuſed, except one, who was thought very unequal to the buſineſs; at laſt they unanimouſly pitched upon the governor, as the fitteſt perſon; and having ſigned a paper, teſtifying his unwillingneſs to leave the colony, they at length prevailed upon him, with much importunity, to undertake it. Leaving, therefore, above a hundred perſons on one of the iſlands of Hatteras, to form a plantation, he departed, and after many croſſes and difficulties, got firſt to Ireland, and from thence went to England. At this time the nation was in great commotion, and apprehenſion of the Spaniſh invaſion; however, having laid a plan of operations, and made proper diſpoſitions for the defence of the nation, Sir Walter found leiſure to fit out a ſmall fleet for the relief of the colony, at Biddeford, early the next year, which was put under the command of Sir Richard Grenvil, and only waited for a fair wind; but the alarm of the vaſt and formidable armament, made by the king of Spain, entreating all ſhips of force, then in any readineſs, received orders from the ſtate, to ſtay in their harbours, for the defence of their own country; and Sir Richard Grenvil was perſonally commanded not to depart out of Cornwall; however governor White laboured ſo ſtrenuouſly with them, that he obtained two ſmall barks, and put to ſea from Biddeford, the 22d of April, 1588; but theſe veſſels, though of little force, being more intent on a gainful voyage, than the relief of the colony, ran in chaſe of prizes: till at laſt, one of them meeting with two ſhips of war, was, after a bloody fight, overcome, boarded, and rifled; in this maimed, ranſacked, and ragged condition, ſhe returned to England in a month's time; and in about three weeks after, the other alſo returned, without performing her intended voyage, to the diſtreſs, and, as it proved, the utter deſtruction of the colony in Virginia, and to the great diſpleaſure of their patron at home: theſe diſappointments gave much vexation to Sir Walter Raleigh, who had, by this time, expended, as we are authentically aſſured, no leſs then 40,000l. upon the enterpriſe, for which, and other reaſons, Sir Walter Raleigh made an aſſignment to Thomas Smith, with other merchants and adventures of London, and to governor White, and other gentlemen, for continuing the plantation of Virginia; but the new aſſignees were not ſo diligent and careful of the buſineſs, as they ought to have been; for it was a year after before any thing was undertaken by them for the relief of the colony: then Mr. White, with three ſhips, ſet ſail from Plymouth; and paſſing by the Weſt Indies, they ſtaid ſome time there, to perform ſome exploits, as they called them, which was to attack and plunder the Spaniards, among whom they got a conſiderable booty. Neither did the colony at all advance before the arrival of lord Delaware, in the year 1610, from which time it gradually began to flouriſh.

**VIRIEU**, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: 2 leagues SSE. la Tour du Pin, and 3½ N. Meirans.

**VIRIEU LE GRAND**, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belley: 2 leagues N. Belley, and 3 SE. St. Rambert.

**VIRIVILLE**, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcellin: 4 leagues NNW. St. Marcellin, and 6 SE. Vienne.

**VIRNENBURG**, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county, to which it gives name. Its aſſeſſment for the Roman month is 15 florins, and the tax to the Imperial chamber 35 rixdollars 35 kruitzers: 20 miles W. Coblentz. *Long*. 24. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 27. N.

**VIRPRINACH**, a town of Iſtria: 9 miles ENE. Pedena.

**VIRSBO**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 24 miles N. Stroemſholm.

**VIRTON**, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: 10 miles SW. Arlon, and 9 NE. Montmedy.

**VIRTZ**, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga, about 40 miles in circumference: 96 miles NNE. Riga.

**VIRUELA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 2 leagues from Tarraçona.

VISAGAPATAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole: 50 miles SW. Cicacole, and 100 NE. Rajamundry.

VISBECK, or *Fiſchbeck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schanenburg, with an imperial free Lutheran abby for ladies, ſituated on the Weſer: 8 miles E. Rinteln.

VISCHERA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kama, 16 miles N. Solikamſk, in the government of Perm.

VSCHERA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Vitchegda, 20 miles E. Nebdanſkoi, in the province of Uſtiug.

VISCHMA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 268 miles SW. Tobolſk. *Long*. 79. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 62. 36. N.

VISCHNEIVOLOGOK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver, on a canal, which forms a communication between the Myſta and the Tvertza: 60 miles NW. Tver. *Long*. 52. 40, E. Ferro. *Lat*. 57. 8. N.

VISEGLIA, ſee *Biſeglia*.

VISET, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Meuſe, in the marquiſate of Franchimont. It was ſurrounded with walls in the year 1338, by Adolphus de la Mark, biſhop of Liege. In the year 1376, when John d'Arckel was biſhop of Liege, he had a great quarrel with his chapter; the town of Viſet, which took part with the chapter, was attacked by the biſhop's people; but the citizens, aſſiſted by the Liegeois, repulſed them, took the biſhop's grand ſtandard, and obliged his troops to retire in confuſion. In the year 1396, it was taken, pillaged, and burned, by the Germans. John de Heinſberg, the fifty-ſecond biſhop, granted it many privileges, in the year 1429; among others the liberty of chooſing their own magiſtrates: 6 miles S. Maeſtricht, and 8 N. Liege.

VISEU, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. This town was founded by the Romans, and by them called *Viſontium*. It is the ſee of a biſhop, contains three pariſh churches, an hoſpital, and three convents: 9 leagues S. Lamego, and 14 NE. Coimbra. *Long*. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 40. 36. N.

VISIAPOOR, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of a country, to which it gives name: 306 miles N. Seringapatam, and 184 SE. Madras. *Long*. 75. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 28. N.

VISIGNANO, a town of Iſtria: 11 miles N. Rovigno.

VISINA, a town of Iſtria: 42 miles SE. Umago.

VISITZ, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

VISKAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 64 miles WSW. Tcheliabinſk.

UISKAIA (*Uſt*), a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, near the Tobol: 88 miles SE. Tcheliabinſk.

VISNIZA, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia: 30 miles N. Suczava.

VISO (*El*), a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 25 miles SSE. Civdadreal.

VISO, a mountain of Italy, in the north-weſt part of the marquiſate of Saluzza, ſuppoſed to be one of the higheſt parts of the Alps.

VISO MARSO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 13 miles WNW. Scalea.

VISOKICH, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: 8 miles NNW. Orlenga.

VISON, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat: 3 miles ESE. Acqui.

VISP, a town of Swiſſerland, and chief place of a dixain, or tything, in the Valais: 22 miles E. Sion.

VISSEHOVEDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 19 miles E. Verden.

UIST (*North*), one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about 20 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from 8 to 16 north to ſouth; 15 miles weſt from the iſland of Skye. The word *Uiſt* is ſaid to be taken from the Scandinavian word *viſt*, which ſignifies *weſt*, and was given by the Danes, when in poſſeſſion of theſe countries, on account of its weſterly ſituation. Along the whole of the weſt coaſt, and round the north end of this iſland (being almoſt the only parts of it that are cultivated) the country is low and level for the moſt of a mile and a half from the ſhore to the moor. In this part of the country the ſoil is ſandy, eſpecially near the ſhore, and at ſome diſtance from it, between that and the moor, is a thin black ground, covering either a hard gravel, or ſolid rock, interſperſed in ſome places with flats and meadows. The reſt of the country conſiſts of a barrēn, ſoft, deep moor ground, and mountains of no great height, covered with heath: the cultivated part of the country is extremely pleaſant and beautiful in ſummer and autumn, yielding, in favourable ſeaſons, the moſt luxuriant crops of barley, and the richeſt paſture of white and red clover; but though, in the warm ſeaſon of the year, no country in the highlands can exhibit a more delightful proſpect, yet, in the winter and ſpring, the ſcene is totally changed; the face of the country then is quite naked and bare, there being no trees nor high grounds to ſhelter it from the inclemency of the weather. The graſs is ſo ſoft and tender, that the winter rains and ſnow take away its ſubſtance; ſo that cattle, during theſe ſeaſons, feed partly upon corn and ſtraw, and partly upon the ſea-weed, thrown, in time of bad weather, in great quantities, upon the ſhore. That part of the coaſt waſhed by the Atlantic is inacceſſible to veſſels of any burden; and even to ſmall boats, but in very good weather, on account of the rocks, ſhoals, and breakers that ſurround it. In bad weather, when the wind blows upon this part of the coaſt, the ſea ſwells to a prodigious height, and rolls with inexpreſſible violence againſt the ſhores, exhibiting a proſpect awfully grand beyond deſcription. The coaſt on the eaſt ſide of the country is bold, except where it is interſected by inlets of the ſea, which form ſafe and commodious harbours. The harbour fartheſt to the northward is called Cheeſebay, of eaſy acceſs from the SE. where veſſels may ride with ſafety at all ſeaſons of the year. South of this lies the harbour of Lochmaddie, much frequented by ſhips trading from Ireland and the weſt of England and Scotland to the Baltic. It extends five or ſix miles into the country, and, on account of the great number of iſlands it contains, is ſubdivided into ſeveral harbours, which are all ſafe and commodious. Though there may be about 2000 cows, yet the number exported yearly, will not exceed 300, owing to the numbers that die of want and of diſtempers to which they are here more liable than in any part of the highlands. The number of horſes may amount, at leaſt, to 1600. There are no farms fit for ſheep; but every tenant endeavours to rear as many as will furniſh him with a little mutton, and wool for clothing; they never thrive ſo well as to enable the tenant to export any. The number of ſheep in the whole pariſh may amount to near 5000, of a very ſmall unmixed breed, covered with fine ſhort wool, of which about fifteen fleeces go to a ſtone. In no country can the climate be more variable than in this. There are many inſtances of froſt, ſnow, ſleet, and deluges of rain, in the courſe of the ſame day; high gales of wind are frequent throughout the year, but particularly the vernal and autumnal equinoxes are attended with ſtorms that ſometimes prove fatal in their effects upon cattle and corn. The number of inhabitants is about 2220; and in the whole iſland there are ſix places of public worſhip. *Long*. 4. 12. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 52 42. N.

UIST (*South*), one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about 20 miles from north to ſouth, and from 6 to 8 wide about 20 miles weſt from the iſland of Sky. This iſland is of an oblong form, ſeparated from the iſland of North Uiſt, to the eaſtward and northward, by an arm of the ſea, which ebbs at low water; it is alſo ſeparated from the iſland of Barra, to the ſouthward and weſtward, by a channel, or ſound, nearly eight or nine miles broad, which never ebbs; towards the weſt ſide, the ſoil is totally light and perfectly ſandy, and the moſt part of it rendered quite uſeleſs, by the ſeverity of the conſtant ſtorms that blow from the weſt, with the force of the ſea, during the winter and ſpring ſeaſons. Farther back there is one continued chain of ſwamp and lakes, abounding with the greateſt variety of the fineſt trouts; and ſtill to the eaſtward there are ſteep and lofty mountains, covered with heath and verdure, fit enough for paſturing black cattle, horſes, ſheep, and goats, during the ſummer and autumn months. As the ſoil to the weſt ſide is for the moſt part light and ſandy, it of courſe muſt be barren of itſelf, without the force of manure. There are delightful fields to be ſeen covered with the fineſt natural graſs in ſummer: yet, in the winter ſeaſon, many of theſe very ſpots are covered over with drifted ſand, in ſuch a manner that the leaſt trace of verdure cannot be ſeen for many months. Were it not for the immenſe quantity of floating ſea-ware that is thrown a-ſhore during the winter ſtorms, the inhabitants never could manure the ground, ſo as to raiſe a tolerable crop of any kind. Barley, oats, rye, and potatoes, with fiſh, are the chief productions for the ſupport of the inhabitants. It ought to be obſerved alſo, that the produce of the country does not more than ſerve the people for nine months in the year. Kelp is the ſtaple commodity, of which 1100 tons are, on an average, manufactured in the iſland. About 440 or 480 head of cows and young oxen are annually exported; the number of ſheep is about 7000; the horſes are ſmall, but full of ſpirit, and hardy; their number about 800. There are a few goats, ſome deer and rabbits, with abundance of game, and birds of the aquatic kind, and birds of prey, as eagles, hawks, and falcons. The coaſts abound with fiſh, and numbers of whales are ſeen at particular ſeaſons of the year. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 3450, of which 500 are Proteſtants, and the reſt Roman Catholics. *Long*. 4. 10. W. Edinburgh. *Lat*. 57. 15. N.

VISTER, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 44 miles SW. Iſmail.

VISTRITZA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Viſtriza, 16 miles ESE. Edeſſa, in the province of Macedonia.

VISTRIZA, a river of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, which runs into the Varder, 25 miles NW. Saloniki.

VISTULA, a river which riſes in the north-weſt part of Hungary, on the borders of Poland, paſſes by Cracow, Sandomirz, Zawichoſt, Warſaw, Wladiſlaw, Thorn, Culm, &c. and runs into the Baltic, at Dantzic.

VISZOLA, a town of Hungary: 12 miles N. Boleſko.

VITCHEGDA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the province of Uſtiug, and runs into the Dwina, near Sol Vitchegodſk.

VITEGRA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into Lake Oneзſkoi, near the town of Vitegra.

VITEGRA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, at the ſouth end of lake Onezſkoi : 88 miles E. Olonetz. *Long.* 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 55. N.

VITEPSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotſk, on the Duna, taken from Poland in the year 1654 : 56 miles ESE. Polotſk. *Long.* 48. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

VITERBO, a town of Italy, and capital of the Patrimonio, given by the empreſs Matilda to the Pope, in memory of which donation, an inſcription, on ſtone, is put up on the town-houſe. This city lies in a beautiful and fertile valley, is large, the ſtreets, for the greater part, broad and well paved, the houſes good, but thinly peopled, the number of the inhabitants being ſcarcely 1,500, though that of the churches, convents, and hoſpitals, is not leſs than 69. The biſhop is immediately under the Pope. Four Popes lie interred in the cathedral. Not far from the city is a warm mineral ſpring : 34 miles NNW. Rome, and 18 S. Orvieto. *Long.* 29. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 25. N.

VITETZ, a town of Boſnia : 14 miles S. Serajo.

VITIGUDINO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon : 31 miles WSW. Salamanca.

VITIMSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk. *Long.* 130. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 5. N.

VITOSCHA, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, on the borders of Romania, at the foot of which are ſome warm-baths.

*Vitré*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, on the Vilaine : 6½ leagues E. Rennes, and 6 W. Laval. *Long.* 16. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 9. N.

VITREY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Juſſey : 2 leagues W. Juſſey, and 5½ E. Langres.

VITRING, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, with an abby of Ciſtertians, on the Wordtſee : 4 miles SW. Clagenfurt.

VITRY, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arras : 3 leagues NE. Arras, and 1½ SW. Douay.

VITRY, a town of France, in the department of Paris : 1½ league SSE. Paris.

*Vitry le Brulé*, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-François. This town was in the 12th century, one of the principal places of the country when Thibaut, count of Chartres, who took arms againſt Louis the Young, took it by aſſault, and ſet it on fire, by which many perſons were burned, and great part of the town deſtroyed. It was on this account called *Brulé*. The Engliſh and Burgundians in the war with Charles VII. ſet fire to Vitry, with 60 villages, in the year 1422. It was a third time burned and ruined by the troops of the emperor Charles V. : 1 league NE. Vitry le François.

*Vitry le François*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Marne, on the Marne ; built by Francis I. after the deſtruction of Vitry le Brulé, by the emperor Charles V. : 5½ leagues SE. Châlons ſur Marne, and 5 WNW. St. Dizier. *Long.* 22. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 43. N.

VITRY AUX LOGES, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bois Commun : 6 leagues NE. Orleans.

VITTEAUX, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur : 3 leagues SE. Semur-en-Auxois, and 7 W. Dijon.

VITTEFLEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine : 20 miles N. Caudebec, and 19 WSW. Dieppe.

VITTEL, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirecourt : 3 leagues SW. Mirecourt, and 3½ NNE. Marche.

VITTORIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Alava. This town was built by Don Sancho, king of Navarre, in memory of a victory obtained over the Moors, on the ſpot. It contains 5 pariſhes, 4 convents, 3 hoſpitals, and a college. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable traffic in wool and wine ; but the principal article of commerce is in ſword-blades, of which they manufacture a great number : 42 miles SSW. St. Sebaſtian, and 40 W. Pamplona. *Long.* 14. 4. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 47. N.

VITTORIOSA, or *Citta Vittorioſo*, or *Il Borgo*, a fortified town of the iſland of Malta, ſituated on a narrow neck of land, to the left of Valetta ; on each ſide a broad natural canal runs up into the land, and ſurrounding the town, forms a fine harbour. This canal is on one ſide called *Porto della Renella*, and on the other *Porto delle Gallere*. The ſtrong caſtle of St. Angelo ſtands on a high rock, and has a communication with the town by a bridge. The number of inhabitants amounts to 3000 ; formerly the grand-maſter reſided here. The palace of the inquiſition, and the arſenal are reckoned among the principal buildings of this place.

VIU, a town of Piedmont, in the province of Turin, on the Stura : 14 miles NW. Turin.

VIVAR, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile : 2 leagues from Burgos.

VIVARAIS, before the revolution, a province of France, in Lower Languedoc, on the right ſide of the Rhône, of which Viviers was the capital ; now the department of the Ardeche.

VIVARIO, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 10 miles S. Corte.

VIVARO, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, a little to the eaſt of Iſchia.

VIVER, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia : 8 miles NW. Segorba.

VIVERO, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the river Vivero or Landrova : 18 miles NW. Mondonedo.

VIVERO, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which runs into the ſea, 12 miles E. Cape Ortegal.

VIVEROL, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ambert : 3 leagues SSW. Ambert, and 8 N. le Puy.

VIVIER (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dol : 1 league N. Dol, and 3 SE. St. Malo.

VIVIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron, on the right bank of the Rhône. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, and capital of a province, called *Vivarais*, now the department of the Ardeche : 5½ leagues SSE. Privas, and 5 SE. Aubinas. *Long.* 22. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

VIVOIN, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Frenay le Vicomte : 4½ leagues N. Le Mans.

VIVONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Luſignan : 2 leagues E. Luſignan, and 3 S. Poitiers.

VIX, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée : 2 leagues S. Fontenay le Comte, and 4½ ESE. Luçon.

VIZIAMANGALUM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore : 13 miles SW. Erroad.

VIZIANAGRAM, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole : 108 miles NE. Rajamundry, and 30 SW. Cicacole.

VIZIANAGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole : 33 miles WSW. Ganjam.

VIZILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble : 2½ leagues SSE. Grenoble.

UK, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Uda : 16 miles N. Udinſk.

UKDE, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen : 8 miles S. Abu-Ariſch.

UKELEY, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Rega, near Plate, in the New Mark of Brandenburg.

UKENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, at the conflux of the Irtiſch and the Oby : 196 miles N. Tobolſk. *Long.* 87. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 10. N.

UKIKITSCHA, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, which runs into the Olenek. *Long.* 135. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 20. N.

UKINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the peninſula of Kamtchatka : 80 miles N. Niznei Kamtchatſkoi. *Long.* 178. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 55. N.

UKINSKOI, a cape of Ruſſia, on the eaſtern coaſt of Kamtchatka : 60 miles NE. Udinſkoi. *Long.* 179. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 36. N.

UKLI KARAGAISKAIA, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha : 56 miles W. Troitzk.

UKRAINE, a name given to a very fertile country, ſituated on both ſides of the river Dnieper, and ſo fertile that by the Poles it was always called the *Land of Milk and Honey*. It forms now a part of the Ruſſian government of Ekaterinoſlav, ſee *Coſacs*.

UKSA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg : 44 miles N. Serdopol.

UKSA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lake Ladoga : 40 miles NW. Olonetz.

VLADIMIR, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the conflux of the Kliazma and the Nerl : 100 miles E. Moſkow, and 408 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 58. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

VLADIMIRSKOE, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by the government of Jaroſlavl and Koſtrom, on the eaſt by the government of Nizegorod, on the ſouth by the governments of Tambov and Riazan, on the weſt by Moſkovſkaia, and on the north-weſt by Tverſkoe ; about 160 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 80 from north to ſouth. *Long.* 55. 30. to 60. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. to 57. 10. N.

ULAK, a mountain of Boſnia : 20 miles SSW. Zwornick.

ULAMINSKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk : 48 miles ESE. Yalutorovſk.

VLARDINGEN, or *Vlaerdingen*, a town of Holland, formerly the ſeat of the counts, ſituated on the north ſide of the Meuſe : 2 miles W. Schiedam.

ULBAHC,

ULBACH, a river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which runs into the Eltzach: 4 miles NW. Eltzach.

ULCAMI, or *Oulcama*, a kingdom of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt, ſituated to the north of Ardra, and the weſt of Benin.

ULCHUNSKOI (*Nizneì*), a town and fort of Ruſſia, on the Amur: 56 miles SSW. Doroninſk.

ULCHUNSKOI (*Verchnei*), a fort of Ruſſia, on the Amur, on the borders of China: 100 miles SW. Doroninſk.

ULEA, or *Ulaborg*, a ſeaport of Sweden, in Eaſt Bothnia, ſituated on a peninſula, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Gulf of Bothnia. It was built in the year 1610, and is the largeſt town in all Eaſt Bothnia. It has very ſtraight and long ſtreets, a good ſchool, a commodious harbour, and a fine ſalmon fiſhery. In the year 1714, this town was demoliſhed by the Ruſſians. The caſtle which ſtands near it on a ſmall iſland, and is properly called *Ulaborg*, was built and fortified in the year 1590; but now lies in a ruinous condition: 320 miles N. Abo. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

ULEY (*La*), a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 10 miles W. Vera.

ULFEN, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Angermanland, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Bothnia: 25 miles NNE. Hernoſand.

ULIELAND, or *Flielant*, an iſland in the German Sea, at the entrance of the Zuyder ſea, about 8 miles long, and 3 in breadth: 5 miles N. from the Texel. *Long.* 22. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat* 53. 17. N.

ULIETEA, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. On the eaſt and weſt coaſts of this iſland, are ſome good harbours. The land is hilly, broken, and irregular, except on the ſea coaſt; yet the hills are green and pleaſant, and in many parts abound with wood: the productions and manners of the inhabitants are ſimilar to thoſe of Otaheite. The ſouth extremity of the iſland lies in *Long.* 181. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 55. S.

ULKANSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 60 miles S. Kirenſk.

ULLA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, 23 miles SSW. Compoſtello, in the province of Galicia.

ULLARED, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 30 miles N. Halmſtad.

ULLERSDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 2 miles NNE. Otmuchau.

ULLESWATER, a lake of England, ſituated partly in the county of Weſtmoreland, and partly in Cumberland, whoſe waters run into the Eden, by the river Eimot, 3 miles S. Penrith.

ULM, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Danube. This city is well fortified; the magiſtracy and principal part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. In the year 813, the emperor Charlemagne granted certain conſiderable privileges to the abby of Reichnau, near Conſtance, over Ulm, which in ancient records, is called *Villa Regia*: but notwithſtanding this, it ſtill continued immediately ſubject to the empire; and under the emperor Louis IV. it bought off this juriſdiction from the abbot, for a ſum of money; the ſaid emperor, in the year 1346, alſo permitting the city to chooſe a council for itſelf. The emperors Charles V. Wenceſlaus, and Frederick III. in conjunction with other emperors, confirmed and enlarged its privileges. In Ulm are kept the archives of the imperial towns in Swabia and Franconia; and the diet of Swabia is uſually held here. The cathedral is one of the largeſt, and, with reſpect to its Gothic tower, is eſteemed one of the loftieſt in Germany. This city was aſſeſſed by the matricula at 600 florins; and its contingent to the chamber at Wetzlar is 395 rix-dollars, 14 kruitzers. With reſpect to its hiſtory, it is to be obſerved, that in the year 1129, it was deſtroyed by the emperor Lotharius; and in 1348, conſumed by fire; that an agreement was made here in 1620, betwixt the united and leaguiſts; and that in the year 1702, it was ſurprized by the Elector of Bavaria: 36 miles W. Augſburg, 47 SE. Stutgard, 63 N. Munich, and 275 W. Vienna. *Long.* 27. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 22. N.—In the year 1704, this city was ſurrendered to the Imperialiſts.

ULME, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 3¼ leagues E. Santarem.

ULMEN, or *Thal Ulmen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 6 miles W. Kayſer Eſch, and 32 NNE. Treves.

ULMESFELD, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 18 miles E. Steyr.

ULOTHO, or *Vlothow*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg, with a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church; near it is a medicinal ſpring: 6 miles S. Minden, and 14 ENE. Herford. *Long.* 26. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 5. N.

ULRICHSKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles NE. Korn Neuburg, and 11 SW. Ziſterſtorf.

ULRICHSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 18 miles W. Fulda, and 28 E. Wetzlar.

ULRICSHAMN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland. This town was anciently called *Bogeſund*; the preſent name was given it in compliment to queen Ulricha Eleonora in the year 1741. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in cattle, proviſions, tobacco, &c: 47 miles E. Gothenburg, and 24 W. Jonkioping.

ULSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: 5 miles W. Nienhus.

ULSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire, with a ſalt ſpring: 9 miles ESE. Spire.

ULSTER, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Werra, near Vacha, in the principality of Heſſe.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland; bounded on the E. by the Iriſh Sea; on the N. by the Northern Ocean; on the W. by the Weſtern Ocean; on the S. by the province of Leinſter; and on the SW. by that of Connaught; being about 116 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Banne, the Loughfoyle, the Swilly, the Newry Water, and the Maine. It abounds with large lakes; the ſoil, in general, is fruitful in corn and graſs; and there are plenty of horſes, ſheep, and beeves. The rivers are deep, and yield plenty of fiſh, particularly ſalmon. The ſouthern parts of this province are rich, fertile, and well cultivated; but the northern are hilly and mountainous. It includes within itſelf by far the greateſt part of the linen manufactory; and contains the counties of Donegal, Derry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Cavan, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down.

ULTZEN, or *Veltzen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg, on the Ilmenau. It contains 3 churches, 3 hoſpitals, and about 330 houſes; the principal articles of trade are wool, brandy, and meal. It was at one time Anſeatic: 20 miles SSE. Luneburg, and 32 NE. Zell. *Long.* 28. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 2. N.

ULVA ISLAND, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about 7 miles in circumference, near the weſt coaſt of Mull. *Long.* 3. 9. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 28. N.

ULVERSTON, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated near the mouth of the Duddon. This place is memorable for being granted by Edward II. to John Copeland, a ſoldier whom he advanced to the dignity of banneret, for his bravery in taking David King of Scots priſoner, at the battle of Nevill's Croſs. It is a town of good trade, and fits out 70 coaſting veſſels; it has a weekly market on Thurſday: 16 miles SW. Kendal, and 267 NNW. London. *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

ULVISON, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Maler Lake.

UMAGO, a ſea-port town of Iſtria: 16 miles E. Venice, and 18 SSW. Trieſte. *Long.* 32. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 35. N.

UMATAG, or *Umatay*, a town of the iſland of Guam, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, where veſſels ſometimes ſtop to refit.

UMBA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the White Sea. *Long.* 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 45. N.

UMBO, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel. *Long.* 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 40. N.

UMBRIA, now *The Duchy of Spoleto*, ſee *Spoleto*.

UMBRIATICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of St. Severina: 57 miles E. Coſenza, and 101 NNE. Reggio. *Long.* 34. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 27. N.

UMEA, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, in the Gulf of Bothnia, built by Guſtavus Adolphus, with a good harbour. *Lat.* 64. 4. N.

UMELHEDEGI, a town of Africa, in the country of Tafilet.

UMELHEFEL, a town of Africa, in the country of Tafilet.

UMEMGIVEAIBE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez.

UMERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Coburg: 5 miles W. Coburg.

UMIAK, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Viatka, 20 miles S. Marmaliſch, in the government of Kazan.

UMMENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg: 24 miles W. Magdeburg.

UMREVISKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk, on the Oby: 88 miles SW. Tomſk.

UMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 10 miles E. Darmſtadt, and 30 N. Heidelberg.

UNALASHKA, ſee *Oonalaſhka*.

UNAMAK, ſee *Oonamak*.

UNBIAK, or *Semiſokoſchnoi*, one of the Fox Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about 72 miles in circumference. *Long.* 197. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 40 N.

UNCASTILLO, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Riguel: 4 leagues N. Exea, and 10 WSW. Jaca.

UNCKEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, on the right bank of the Rhine: 2 leagues NW. Lintz.

UNDENAS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 81 miles ENE. Uddevalla.

UNDERWALDEN, or *Unterwalden*, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the north by Lucern and Waldſtatter Lake, on the eaſt by mountains which ſeparate it from Uri, on the ſouth by Bern, and on the weſt by Lucern. It meaſares about 8 leagues each way, and is divided into two vallies, Upper and Lower, by a foreſt, called *Kernwald*, which croſſes the canton from north to ſouth. Theſe vallies are called in German *Unterwald ob dem Wald*, and *Unterwald nid dem Wald*; that is, *Underwald over the Foreſt*, and *Underwald under the Foreſt*. Each of them forms a ſeparate regency. The canton itſelf is ſmall, but abounds in fruit and cattle. The mountains are covered with rich paſtures, and the fields in the fertile vallies, in one year, yield ſeveral advantages: for in ſpring time, when the ſnow is off the ground, they are full of cattle; afterwards, the cattle being driven up the Alps, the herbage ſhoots again in ſuch a manner as often to be mowed twice in the ſummer, and in autumn the cattle on their return from the Alps, meet again with plenty of fodder in them, till the ſnow ſets in a-new. All the lower parts of the country produce an exuberance of very fine fruits, and with wood this canton is ſo well provided, that without any detriment to it, ſeveral ſpots might be aſſorted and improved into meadow or arable land. Of wheat it has little or none, and grows no wine. The Underwalders are univerſally Roman Catholics, and have ever enjoyed the like liberties with the people of Uri and Schweitz. In conjunction alſo with them, in the year 1308, they ſhook off the Auſtrian yoke: Arnald de Melchtal, a native of this canton, was one of the four heroes who firſt reared the ſtandard of Swiſs liberty; and in 1315, they entered into a perpetual alliance with the ſaid ſtates. Among the confederate body, they are reckoned the ſixth, but among the ſix landern or leſſer cantons, the third. The government of this canton is purely democratical, the landeſgemeine being the depoſitary of the whole ſupreme power, and in which all males above ſixteen have a right of admittance. As the country, however, conſiſts of two vales, each of them forming a ſeparate republic, ſo they have both their own particular landeſgemeine, and officers; but in the general affairs of the thirteen cantons they form only one. Of all the people of Swiſſerland, thoſe of Underwald are the moſt honoured and moſt loved by the other cantons: their courage and love of liberty, being joined by a ſtrict concord, and an amiable ſimplicity of manners. Sarnen is the principal place of the Upper Vale, and Stanz of the Lower and of the whole canton.

UNG, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the Carpathian Mountains, and runs into the Latorcza, 7 miles N. Zemplin.

UNG, one of the two ſmall ſtreams which form the river Laubach, in the duchy of Carniola.

UNGHA, a town and caſtle of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the eaſt coaſt, and ſurrounded with moraſſes, without a harbour or road: 76 miles S. Cairoan.

UNGVAR, a town and fort of Hungary, on the Ung: 22 miles N. Munkacz, and 46 E. Caſchau.

UNIEGOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenczicz: 18 miles SW. Lenczicz.

UNION, one of the Grenadine Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 61. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

UNION, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: 12 miles E. Tolland.

UNION, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: 210 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 79. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 53. N.

UNITED PROVINCES, a name given to the Seven Proteſtant States of the Netherlands, which threw off the yoke of Spain, and became independent: ſee *Holland* and *Netherlands*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The extenſive country poſſeſſed by the United States, is bounded on the north by Canada and New Brunſwick, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Atlantic, on the ſouth by Florida, and on the weſt by the Miſſiſippi. The States are at preſent fifteen in number, viz. New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Iſland, New York, New Jerſey, Maryland, Delaware, Pennſylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Beſides theſe, there are the diſtricts of Maine, the Tenaſſee government, and the territory north-weſt of the Ohio, which in proceſs of time may become States: the two firſt, in all probability, within a ſhort ſpace; the latter is inhabited by different nations of Indians. The whole country is computed to contain 640 millions of acres, 51 millions of which are ſuppoſed to be covered with water: and it may be juſtly obſerved that no quarter of the globe is ſo well ſupplied with rivers, great and ſmall ſprings and lakes, as the American States; and a communication by water from one extremity to the other is more eaſy than in Great Britain, France, or Spain, and a great multitude of bays and excellent harbours are found on the coaſt of every maritime ſtate. With little exception, theſe States were ſettled by colonies from Great Britain, and till the year 1776, they were ſtyled Britiſh Colonies, or Britiſh Provinces of America. On the 4th day of July, in that year, the people by their repreſentatives in congreſs aſſembled, made a ſolemn declaration of independence, and renounced all allegiance and ſubjection to the king of Great Britain; at the ſame time alſo, they publiſhed articles of confederation, and perpetual union, calling themſelves *The United States of America*.

UNKA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 85 miles N. Calmar.

UNKENACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Schwanaſtatt.

UNNA, a river which riſes in Boſnia, on the borders of Croatia: 28 miles S. Bihacs, and runs into the Save, 16 miles NW. Gradiſca.

UNNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark. This place is in rank the ſecond town of the county, and lies in a fine plain, on a rivulet named the Kottelbecke, being environed with walls and ditches. In it is a Lutheran pariſh church, and an hoſpital church, which the Calviniſts uſe for their worſhip, but in which alſo on Saturdays worſhip is performed by a Lutheran preacher; as alſo a nunnery, together with a chapel, and a Lutheran ſchool. This town is poſſeſſed of a very extenſive and profitable territory. Formerly it conſtituted one of the Hanſe-towns. So early as the year 1032, Unna was a conſiderable village, and, together with its extent of territory, belonged to the archbiſhop of Cologn. In the year 1250, it was environed with walls, and endowed with the immunities of a town: 23 miles S. Munſter, and 8 E. Dortmund.

UNNARY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 43 miles W. Wexio.

UNREST, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Java: 3 leagues W. Batavia.

UNS FRAU WIESTEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 11 miles W. Marburg.

UNS FRAU NAZARETH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles SW. Windiſch Gratz.

UNSER FRAU, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 mile N. Weitra.

UNST, the moſt northerly of the ſmaller Shetland Iſlands, about 8 miles long and 4 broad, in compariſon with the other Shetland iſles, is reckoned level, yet its ſurface is diverſified by ſeveral extenſive and moderately high hills. The ſea-coaſt being broken and indented by ſo many bays and creeks, its extent cannot be eaſily aſcertained, nor has any accurate meaſurement of it been yet attempted. Several iſlets are ſcattered here and there around it. All the ſhores expoſed to the main ocean, but eſpecially the lands, are conſiderably high and rocky. The higheſt of the head lands riſes to the height of 60 or 70 fathoms. The ſhores of the bays and harbours, again, are low, ſhelving, and ſandy. Unſt abounds in iron-ſtone, which, however, has not yet been applied to any uſeful purpoſe. It affords large veins of jaſper; ſome pieces of which are beautifully variegated with black and green ſhades and ſpots. Rock cryſtal, remarkable for its purity and hardneſs, has likewiſe been found here. Through the ſparry rocks, cubical bits of ſulphur, of a bright gold colour, are often found; a ſpecies of rough ſtone, of a long grain, a greyiſh colour, in appearance ſomewhat ſimilar to decayed wood, fit for building, and very ſuitable for lintels, is likewiſe found. Great plenty of white ſpar, or, perhaps, quartz, rounded by the action of the waves, is thrown up on the ſea-beach. Some ſpecimens of a greyiſh ſlate have been tried; but no quarries of it are wrought. Lime-ſtone abounds in the ſouth part of the iſland. Black oats, bere, potatoes, cabbages, and various garden-roots and greens, which grow in great perfection, are the moſt common vegetables in that iſland. Artichokes too, of a delicate taſte, are produced here, with ſome ſmall fruit, and moſt of the garden flowers that grow in the north of Scotland. There is little or no ſown graſs; but the meadows are rich in red and white clover; and, in the ſeaſons of vegetation, are enamelled with a beautiful profuſion of wild flowers. The paſture-grounds in the commons are generally covered with a ſhort, tender, flowering heath. Some curious and rare plants have been diſcovered in this iſland, by ſome gentlemen ſkilled in botany. The common people gather ſcurvy-graſs, trefoil, and ſome other plants that grow in the iſland, for their medical qualities. The roots of the tormentil are uſed in tanning hides. The quadrupeds of this iſland, which, indeed, are common through the reſt of the Shetland Iſles, are black cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, rabbits, dogs, cats, ſeals, and otters. The oxen weigh from 300 lb. to 500 lb. The whole number of cows and oxen in the iſland is not fewer than 2000; of theſe 1150 are milk cows. The horſes are well known for their ſmall ſize and hardineſs; They are called *Shelties*; their number is about 1000. The ſheep amount to about 6600. Rats, mice, frogs, toads, and adders, are unknown. The coaſt abounds with fiſh, and fiſhing is an important branch of buſineſs among the iſlanders, about 80 tons being taken, on an average, yearly. The manufacture of kelp was firſt attempted in the year 1780; but the bays are, in general, too ſhallow, and the ſhores too much expoſed to afford a large quantity of ſea-weeds for the purpoſe. The number of houſes is about 300, and, of inhabitants, about 1688. *Long.* 2. 5. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 61. 7. N.

UNSTRUT, a river of Germany, which riſes 4 miles W. Dingelſtadt, in the territory of Eichsfeld, and joins the Saal, 2 miles N. from Naumburg.

UNTERART, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schwitz, at the ſouthern extremity of the lake of Zug: 7 miles N. Schwitz, and 5 S. Zug.

UNTERBIRG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 1 mile S. Paura.

UNTERMDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles N. Aggſpach.

UNTERSEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 10 miles W. Welach.

UNTERSEEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein: 5 miles NW. Pinnenberg.

UNTERSEEN, a town of Swiſſerland, and principal place of a bailiwick, in the canton of Berne, purchaſed of the counts of Hohenzollern. This town is ſituated between the lakes of Brientz and Thun: 26 miles SE. Berne, and 23 SSW. Lucern.

UNUNGE, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 28 miles E. Upſal.

UNZA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom, and capital of a province, on a river of the ſame name: 92 miles ENE. Koſtrom. and 120 E. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 62. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 56. N.

UNZA, a province of Ruſſia, forming a part and the largeſt part of the government of Koſtrom, 160 miles in length, and from 80 to 112 in breadth; bounded on the north by the government of Vologda, on the eaſt by the government of Viatka, on the ſouth by the government of Nizeorod, and on the weſt by the province of Koſtrom.

UNZA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volga, near Jurev Povolſkoi, in the government of Koſtrom.

VOAM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 13 miles W. Pao-ting.

VOAM-TCHIM HOTUN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 642 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 147. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

VOAN-TSUSEN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 22 miles NNW. Suen-hoa.

VODABLE, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoire: 1½ league SW. Iſſoire, and 3 E. Beſſe.

VODERKAMP, a town of Germany in the duchy of Holſtein: 2½ miles E. Lutkenborg.

VODLA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs from Lake Vodlo, and enters Lake Onezſkoe, near Pudoga.

VODLITZA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into Lake Ladoga: 16 miles NW. Olonetz.

VODLO, a lake of Ruſſia, in the goverument of Olonetz: 16 miles N. Pudoga.

VOEGLARBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: 17 miles S. Fahlun.

VOEN, a river of China, which runs into the Hoai: 10 miles ENE. Ugan-tſieon, in the province of Chan-tong.

VOEN-CHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 20 miles NW. Yen-tcheou.

VOEN-GAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 15 miles S. Pa.

VOEN-TENG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 30 miles SE. Ngin-hai.

VOERDEN, ſee *Vorden.*

VOGEL, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Traun: 8 miles SW. Wels.

VOGHERA, a town of Italy, in the Paveſe: 12 miles S. Pavia.

VOGLABRUCK, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Vogel. This place enjoys the privilege of granting protection to all ſlaves, and its burghers and merchants, together with their wares, are toll-free throughout all the Auſtrian countries. It ſuffered ſeverely by two great fires, and was mortgaged for a long number of years, firſt to the elector of Bavaria, and afterwards to the counts of Salburg; but was again redeemed, and in 1718, a ſecond time obtained ſeat and voice in the province, from which it was excluded during the mortgage. Near it, in the year 1626, the rebellious Bavarians were defeated: 27 miles SSE. Paſſau, and 110 W. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 1. N.

VOGLAMARCK, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles SW. Voglabruck.

VOGOGNA, ſee *Ugogna.*

VOGTLAND, a country of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituated between the territory of Erzgeburg, Bohemia, the electorate of Saxony, and the principality of Culmbach. It is very hilly, and abounds in woods, but the former cannot be ſaid to be altogether unfruitful, as producing either trees and plants, or being improved by tillage. In ſome parts likewiſe they yield copper, iron, lead, and ſilver, with other minerals, ſuch as alum. Here is alſo no want of any kind of proviſions; the fields affording grain and eſculent herbs; the fine paſtures in the vallies, droves of excellent cattle, the woods plenty of veniſon and game, and the waters a variety of fiſh. The principal rivers are the Elſter and the Saal. The name of the Vogtland ſignifies the country poſſeſſed by the ancient advocates of the empire, who were predeceſſors to the preſent counts of Reuſſen. But the counts of Reuſſen at preſent enjoy only a part of it. The greateſt part of this country belongs to the electoral houſe of Saxony. The marggraves of Brandenburg Culmbach are poſſeſſed of the lordſhip of Hof, and the lordſhip of Ronneburg is veſted in the houſe of Saxe Gotha. What the name and dignity of a vogt imported in thoſe ancient vogts of the empire is not yet agreed among the learned. One of the moſt probable conjectures is, that this dignity of a vogt was an hereditary office belonging to the empire, and the vogts themſelves ſubordinate to the palatinate of the Rhine, as arch-vogt of the empire. No leſs uncertainty is concerning the epocha of this title, though it appears to have been uſed in the 11th century, the ancient ſtatutes of the town of Weyda having been given to it in 1027, by Henry, vogt of Weyda. Towards the middle of the 14th century, this title was diſcontinued.

VOHBOURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 10 miles E. Ingoldſtadt.

VOHEMARO BAY, a bay on the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 73. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 20. S.

VOHENSTRAUS, or *Fohenſtraus*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Sulzbach: 8 miles E. Weiden, and 42 N. Ratiſbon.

VOHL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: 5 miles W. Waldeck, and 22 W. Caſſel.

VOHLENBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Lauchart, 2 miles N. Voringen, in the principality of Hohen Zollern.

VOID, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Commercy: 3¼ leagues W. Toul, and 1½ S. Commercy.

VOIGTSBERG, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which gives name to a prefecturate, in the Vogtland. It belongs to the elector of Saxony: 1 mile N. Oelnitz.

VOIRE, a river of France, which runs into the Aube, near Chalette.

VOIRON, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 10 miles NW. Grenoble.

VOISEY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne les Bains: 2 leagues SE. Bourbonne.

VOISINNES, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: 2 leagues W. Langres.

VOITEUR, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lons-le-Saunier: 2 leagues N. Lons-le-Saunier.

VOITSBERG, or *Woitſsberg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Kainach: 20 miles WSW. Gratz, and 86 SSW. Vienna.

VOIVRE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Diey; 3 leagues E. Remberviller, and 1 N. St. Diev.

VOJUSSA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Adriatic, 7 miles N. Valona.

VOKSA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs from lake Saima, to lake Ladoga, in the government of Viborg.

VOKSCHA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the province of Uſtiug, and joins the Mezen, in the government of Archangel, 16 miles N. Olenſkoi.

VOLANO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, at the mouth of the ſouthern branch of the Po, which is called *Po di Volana*: 23 miles E. Ferrara.

VOLAR, a town of Tranſylvania: 4 miles S. Hunyad.

VOLCANO, one of the moſt conſiderable of the Lipari Iſlands, ſo called from its continual eruptions.

VOLCANO, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about 8 leagues N. from Egmont Iſland. *Long.* 164. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 17. S.

VOLCHOVA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Ilmen Lake, and runs into Lake Ladoga, at Nov Ladoga.

VOLCHOVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 32 miles E. Surgut.

VOLCKACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine: 11 miles NE. Wurzburg, and 12 S. Schweinfurt. *Long.* 27. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 48. N.

VOLCKERSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: 12 miles S. Fulda.

VOLCKMANNSDORF, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 6 miles E. Neiſſe.

VOLCONDA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 95 miles S. Arcot, and 65 SW. Pondicherry. *Long.* 79. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 20. N.

VOLENGO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: 23 miles W. Mantua.

VOLGA, a river of Ruſſia, formed by two ſtreams, one iſſuing from Lake Seliger, in the government of Tver, the other from a ſmaller lake, eight miles weſt from Lake Seliger, which unite together, *Long*. 51. 20. *Lat*. 56. 40. It then takes a ſouth-eaſt courſe to Zobtov; it then changes to north-eaſt, paſſes Staritza, Tver, and Mologa, near which laſt place it changes its courſe to ſouth-eaſt, paſſes Jaroſlavl, Koſtrom, Penza, and Kazan; after which its courſe is more ſouth, paſſing by Spaſk, Simbirſk, Samara, &c. At Samara it inclines a little to the weſt, paſſing by Slizan, Chvalinſk, Volſk, Curdom, Saratov, Kamliſchin, Tzaritzin, &c. at Tzaritzin it takes its courſe ſouth-eaſt, and paſſing by Tchernoiyar, and a number of other town, forts, &c. it enters the Caſpian Sea, at Aſtrachan. This is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt river in Europe, and a canal is made from it to the Neva, which opens a navigable communication between the Caſpian Sea and the Baltic.

VOLGANSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov, on the Donetz: 40 miles NE. Charkov.

VOLGIVOL, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Bachmut, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, and runs into the Dnieper, 12 miles above Ekaterinoſlav.

VOLHYNIA, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the north by the palatinate of Brzeſc, on the eaſt by Kiov, on the ſouth by the palatinate of Kaminiec, and on the weſt by the palatinates of Chelm and Belcz; about 180 miles in length, and from 80 to 120 in breadth. This country is ſo fertile as to ſupply the inhabitants with a large ſurplus of grain: roſemary, aſparagus, &c. grow wild in the woods, and can hardly be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe cultivated in the gardens. Volhynia was annexed to Poland in a diet held at Lublin in 1569. The Tartars, beſides a great booty, carried off 30,000 perſons out of this country, to be ſold as ſlaves, in the year 1618. It is now added to Ruſſia.

VOLKENMARCK, or *Volkel Markt*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the north ſide of the Drave: 12 miles E. Clagenfurt, and 10 SW. St. Andre. *Long*. 32. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 44. N.

VOLKERODE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: 6 miles NNE. Muhlhauſen.

VOLKMARSEN, or *Volmarſheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 28 miles SE. Paderborn, and 20 E. Brilon. *Long*. 26. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 18. N.

VOLL, a town of Norway, in the province of Agerhuus, on the Glomme: 50 miles NE. Chriſtiania.

VOLLENAY, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune: 1 league SW. Beaune.

VOLLENHOVEN, a town of Overiſſel, and capital of a diſtrict, ſituated near the Zuyder See, the capital of a country ſo called. It is not large, but carries on a conſiderable trade. Philip II. king of Spain, when maſter of the province of Overiſſel, eſtabliſhed a ſovereign council here for all the province, who were the judges of all cauſes, without appeal. Their juriſdiction was, nevertheleſs, very injurious, for they never pronounced ſentence without the intervention of the governor of the province, who generally reſided at Vollenhoven for that purpoſe. This town at its commencement belonged to Godfrey de Rhenen, biſhop of Utrecht, who in the year 1178, built a ſtrong caſtle to defend the country from the incurſions of the Friſons; this caſtle afterwards ſerved as a priſon of ſtate, for the dioceſe of Utrecht: 31 miles W. Covorden, and 28 N. Deventer. *Long*. 23. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 42. N.

VOLLORE, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thiers: 5 miles SSE. Thiers.

VOLMAR, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riga. This town received its name from Waldomar II. king of Denmark, who defeated the Livonians on the ſpot: 56 miles NNE. Riga. *Long*. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 57. 36. N.

VOLME, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which riſes about 8 miles ſouth from Lunſchede, in the county of Mark, and joins the Roer, 4 miles SW. Schwiert.

VOLMESTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 8 miles SW. Schwiert.

VOLMUNSTER, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bitche: 3 leagues E. Sarguemine, and 2 NNW. Bitche.

VOLO, a ſea-port town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly, ſituated in a gulf, to which it gives name: 38 miles NW. Lariſſa, and 52 NNE. Livadia. *Long*. 40. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 28. N.

VOLOGDA, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the river Sachona, near lake Kubenſkoe, the ſee of an archbiſhop. This city contains about 1700 houſes, and a great many churches. The principal trade is in hemp, matting, Ruſſia-leather, and tallow: 320 miles S. Archangel, and 308 E. Peterſburg. *Long*. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 59. 10. N

VOLOGINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 40 miles SW. Kirenſk.

VOLOGODSKOI, a government of Ruſſia, which includes the province of Uſtiug; bounded on the north by the government of Archangel, on the eaſt by the government of Tobolſk, on the ſouth by the governments of Perm, Viatka, Koſtrom, and Jaroſlavl, and on the weſt by the governments of Olonetz and Novgorod; rather more than 600 miles in length, and about 240 in breadth. *Long*. 57. to 77. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 58. 30. to 65. 20. N.

VOLOGZANOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 18 miles N. Ilminſk.

VOLONE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Siſteron: 2 leagues SSE. Siſteron, and 4 W. Digne.

VOLPIANO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 8½ miles NNE. Turin, and 4 WSW. Chivaſſo.

VOLSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: 76 miles NE. Saratov. *Long*. 63. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 15. N.

VOLTA, or *Rio Volta*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, about 8 leagues from Acra.

VOLTAGGIO, or *Ottagio*, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa. In the year 1625, this town was taken by the troops of Savoy: 15 miles N. Genoa.

VOLTANA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 5 miles NW. Ainſa.

VOLTERRA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany. This was one of the ancient twelve cities of Etruria, now a lonely, mean place, though it reckons 25 churches, chapels, and oratories, and about 20 convents and religious fraternities. It ſtands on a mountain, but the air is unwholeſome, entire villages in the neighbourhood lie in ruins, and uninhabited, and the country all round is overrun with weeds and buſhes, which unqueſtionably contributes to render the abode unhealthful. It has rich copper mines, but not worked: 29 miles ESE. Leghorn, and 29 SW. Florence. *Long*. 28. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 23. N.

VOLTOEGA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 5 miles W. Vique.

VOLTRI, a town of Italy, in the State of Genoa, near which the Auſtrians were defeated by the French on the 14th of April, 1796: 6 miles W. Genoa.

VOLTURARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 15 miles W. Conza.

VOLTURARA, or *Vulturara*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento: 38 miles WSW. Manfredonia, and 53 NE. Naples.

VOLTURENA, a town of the Griſons, on the lake of Como.

VOLTURNO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Gaeta.

VOLTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Reuſs, near Gera, where Henry IV. gained a victory over Rodolphus, duke of Swabia, in the year 1080.

VOLVIC, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Riom: 1 league SW. Riom, and 2 NNW. Clermont.

VOLVICARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: 9 miles ESE. Scalea.

VOLURA, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: 7 miles W. Turin, and 12 NW. Carmagnola.

VOLX, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Forcalquier: 2 leagues SE. Forcalquier.

VOLZANA, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Liſonzo: 12 miles SW. Feldes.

VOMANO, a river of Italy, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra, which runs into the Adriatic, 5 miles NNE. Atria.

VOMAS, a town of France, in the department of the Allier: 6 leagues ESE. Moulins.

VONC, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vouziers: 2 leagues N. Vouziers.

VONG-KIANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 12 miles W. Tching-lou.

VONITZA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: 62 miles NW. Lepanto.

VOORN, an iſland of Holland, ſituated at the mouth of the Meuſe; about 20 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. This iſland, with Goree and Overflakee, form the territory called *Vroonland*; which formerly belonged to Zealand; Briel is the capital.

VOORN, a ſmall iſland at the union of the Wabal and the Meuſe, with a fort belonging to the ſtate of Utrecht: 9 miles NNE. Bois-le-Duc, and 4 S. Thiel.

VOPOKAS, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Vitchegda. *Long*. 72. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 63. 10. N.

VORAU, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, with a college of regular canons: 7 miles NW. Hardberg.

VORCLUT, a cape of the iſland of Jerſey: 5 miles NE. from St. Helier.

**VORDEN**, or *Voerden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 17 miles ENE. Paderborn.

VORDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck. Both the Roman Catholics and Lutherans, have a church here in common. During the 30 years' war, the Swedes fortified this place with a ditch and rampart, but theſe afterwards fell to decay. This town has been twice burnt down ſince the year 1750: 10 miles NNE. Oſnabruck, and 10 S. Quackenbruck. *Long.* 25.27.E.Ferro. *Lat.* 52.29.N.

VORDENBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles N. Leobin.

VOREPPE, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: 2½ leagues NNW. Grenoble.

VORINGEN, or *Stadt Voringen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Hohen Zollern, on the Lauchart, formerly the chief place of a county now extinct: 10 miles SE. Hohen Zollern, and 24 E. Rothweil. *Long.* 26. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 8. N.

VORONEZ, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Don. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and a place of conſiderable trade: 256 miles S. Moſcow, 620 SE. Riga, and 596 SSE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 56. 60. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

VORONEZ, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Don at Voronez.

VORONEZSKOI, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north-eaſt by Tambovſkoe, on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt by the country of the Coſacks, on the north-weſt by Orlovſkoe, on the weſt by Kurſkoe, and Charkovſkoe: about 260 miles in length, and about 104 its mean breadth. *Long.* 54. 30. to 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 50. to 53. 16. N.

VORSE, a river of France, which runs into the Oiſe, near Noyon.

VORSKLA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dnieper, 20 miles E. Kreumengug.

VOSGES, a large chain of mountains in France, which formerly occupied the ſouth-eaſt part of Lorrain, and now gives name to a department of France. It was formerly covered with wood, and harboured abundance of game and wild beaſts, and has long been famous for mines of ſilver, copper, and lead.

VOSGES, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Meuſe, the Meurte, and the Lower Rhine, on the eaſt by the department of the Upper and Lower Rhine, on the ſouth by the department of the Upper Saône, and on the weſt by the department of the Upper Marne; about 65 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and 28 in its mean breadth. Epinal is the capital. It was before the revolution, a part of Lorrain.

VOSKRESENSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow: 32 miles NW. Moſcow. *Long.* 54. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. N.

VOSKRESENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov, on the Lovat: 20 miles N. Cholm.

VOSKRESENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg, on the eaſt coaſt of Lake Ladoga: 80 miles NE. Peterſburg.

VOSKRESENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 80 miles S. Upha.

VOSKRESENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the river Vitchegda: 28 miles SW. Yarenſk.

VOSPOR, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris: 112 miles ESE. Perekop. *Long.* 54. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 20. N.

VOSPRESENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda: 44 miles E. Totma.

VOTGINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Sula: 40 miles S. Uſt Siſolk.

VOU-CON, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 30 miles W. Si-ngan.

VOUDSE, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 140 miles NW. Medina.

VOVES, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Janville: 4 leagues WNW. Janville, and 4 SSE. Chartres.

VOUGA, a river of Portugal, which riſes about five leagues NE. from Viſeu, and runs into the Atlantic, five miles N. Aveiro, forming a large bay at its mouth, full of iſlands.

VOUGA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on a river of the ſame name: 10 miles ENE. Aveiro, and 26 N. Coimbra.

VOU-GAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 25 miles NW. Quoang-ping.

VOU-HOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 12 miles SW. Tai-ping.

VOU-HOUCI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 532 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 135. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 22. N.

*Vouillé*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers. In the year 507, near this town, Clovis king of France obtained a victory over the Viſigoths, in which their king Alaric was ſlain: 2½ leagues NW. Poitiers, and 4 N. Luſignan.

VOULTE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Coiron: 3½ leagues SSW. Valence, and 2¼ NE. Privas.

VOUNEUIL SUR VIENNE, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtellerault: 4 leagues NNE. Poitiers, and 2 S. Châtellerault.

VOURA, a river of European Turkey, which ſeparates the province of Theſſaly from Albania, and runs into the Gulf of Arta.

VOURLA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 20 miles W. Smyrna.

VOUSSI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 22 miles NW. Sou-tcheou.

VOU-SUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 30 miles WNW. Sin-tcheou.

VOU-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Yang-tſe river: 5 miles S. Hoang-tcheou.

VOU-TCHANG, ſee *Ou-tchang*.

VOU-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 25 miles SSW. Te.

VOUTE, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, on the right ſide of the Rhône: 6 leagues N. Viviers, and 6 S. Tournon.

VOUTE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brioude: 3 leagues S. Brioude.

VOUTEZAT, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: 3 leagues NW. Brive.

VOUTIN, a river of China, which riſes in Chineſe Tartary, and runs into the Hoang, 25 miles SE. Soui-te, in the province of Chen-ſi.

VOU-TING, or *Ou-kuen*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1145 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 34. N.

VOU-TING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 162 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 135. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

VOU-TSY, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Petche-li, on the Tae-ho river: 20 miles E. Tching-ting.

VOUVANT, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay-le-Comte: 2 leagues NNE. Fontenay-le-Comte, and 1¼ S. La Chataigneraye.

VOUVRAY, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tours: 1½ league E. Tours.

VOUX, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nemours: 3½ leagues E. Nemours.

VOU-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 40 miles SSW. Hiu.

VOU-YUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 50 miles SW. Hoei-tcheou.

VOUZAILLES, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers: 4 leagues NE. Poitiers, and 2 SSW. Mirabeau.

VOUZIERS, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Ardennes: 5 poſts SW. Stenay, and 27 NE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.

VOXTORP, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 29 miles NW. Wexio.

VOZ, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, about 60 miles in circumference. *Long.* 56. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 30. N.

VOZGA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, near Lake Voz: 48 miles NNE. Bielozerſk.

VOZIA, a town of European Turkey, on Beſſarabia, on the Black Sea: 26 miles W. Otchakov.

VOZNESENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, on the Angara: 20 miles NNW. Irkutſk.

UPA, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Epiphan, paſſes by Tula, and runs into the Oka, near Lichvin, in the government of Kaluga.

UPAIX, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps: 3½ leagues SE. Serres.

UPBO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: 20 miles SSE. Fahlun.

UPHA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Bielaia, at Upha.

UPHA, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, on the Bielaia: 452 miles WSW. Tobolſk, 632 miles ESE. Moſcow, and 892 ESE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 73. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 35. N.

UPHIMSKOI, a government of Ruſſia, of a triangular form, bounded on the north by the governments of Perm and Viatka, on the weſt by the governments of Caucaſus, Saratov, Simbirſk, and Kazan, the part immediately ſouth by the Caſpian Sea, and the part immediately eaſt by the government of Tobolſk; to the north it extends from eaſt to weſt about 440 miles, and to ſouth from eaſt to weſt only 64; weſtward from north to ſouth it meaſures about 520, eaſtward only 160. *Long*. 68. 40. to 81. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. to 56. N.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by the Gulf of Bothnia, on the eaſt by the Baltic, on the ſouth by the Malar Lake, and on the weſt by Weſtmanland; about 75 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and where wideſt, 55, from eaſt to weſt. It is fertile in corn, and the lakes and rivers abound in fiſh. Some of the beſt iron-mines of Sweden are found in this province. Stockholm is ſituated in Upland.

UPPER LAKE, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 4 miles from Lough-lane, with which it communicates by a river, which runs between Torc Mountain, and Gienga Mountain.

UPPINGHAM, a town of England, in the county of Rutland, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 36 miles S. Nottingham, and 90 N. London.

UPRIGHT BAY, a bay near the weſtern extremity of the Straits of Magellan. *Long*. 75. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 8. S.

UPSAL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, ſituated on the river Fyris, which divides it into two parts; that part which lies on the eaſt ſide of the river being properly the city, and that on the weſt being called *Fierding*. Upſal was anciently the chief ſeat of the ſovereigns of Sweden, where they held their ſupreme tribunal. The greateſt ſacrifices offered in all the northern provinces, were brought hither in the time of Paganiſm, and the moſt eminent Heathen prieſts reſided here. Upſal is the ſee of an archbiſhop. All the buildings are of wood, the cathedral and a few ſtone houſes excepted, and the roofs of them are nothing but the bark of birch trees, covered with turf. Here are three churches, among which the cathedral is the principal. The kings of Sweden are generally crowned here. A ſchool was firſt inſtituted at Upſal, in the year 1246, which was raiſed to an univerſity, in the year 1476; but in 1582, it was removed to Stockholm. However, the univerſity was eſtabliſhed a ſecond time at Upſal, in the year 1592; Guſtavus I. and Guſtavus Adolphus endowed this univerſity with ſome lands; it has alſo been enriched by conſiderable legacies of ſeveral private perſons, beſides the royal ſalaries. The edifice called *Academia Guſtaviana*, which is three ſtories high, was built by Guſtavus Adolphus, in the year 1622. It has a round tower, or rather cupola, at the top, in which is a curious anatomical theatre, founded in the ſame year, by profeſſor Rudbeck. It has alſo a very valuable library, containing near 1000 manuſcripts, amongſt which the moſt remarkable is the Codex Argenteus, ſuppoſed to be Ulphila's Gothic tranſlation of the four evangeliſts; but it ſeems rather to be written in the language of the ancient Francs. The aſtronomical obſervatory was planned by the celebrated Celſius; and the phyſic garden was laid out chiefly by the famous Linnæus. The royal academy of ſciences was inſtituted in the year 1728. The Swediſh geographers place their firſt meridian, from which they compute the longitude, at Upſal. About the cloſe of the 11th, or the beginning of the 12th century, a biſhop's ſee was eſtabliſhed here, which, at the deſire of Charles VII. was made archiepiſcopal, by pope Alexander III. Stephanus, who was conſecrated in the year 1162, was the firſt archbiſhop of Upſal: 35 miles N. Stockholm. *Long*. 17. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 59. 51. N.

UPSAL *(Old)*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 3 miles N. Upſal.

UPTON, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, ſituated on the Severn, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 10 miles S. Worceſter, and 111 WNW. London.

URABA, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, in the province and near the Gulf of Darien.

URAC, the moſt northerly of the Mariana Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about 3 leagues in circumference. *Lat*. 20. 45. N.

URACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg, with conſiderable manufactures of damaſk, and other linens: 21 miles SSE. Stuttgart, and 24 W. Ulm. *Long*. 27. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 27. N.

URAL, a chain of mountains of Ruſſia, which as far as they extend, form the boundaries between Ruſſia and Siberia, in which are vaſt iron works.

URAL, or *Jaik*, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes 24 miles N. Verchouralſk in *Long*. 71. 30. *Lat*. 54. and runs into the Caſpian Sea, near Guriev. *Long*. 70. E. Ferro; *Lat*. 47. 15. N.

URALSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: 328 miles NNE. Aſtracan, and 696 SW. Tobolſk. *Long*. 69. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 10. N.

URANA, a lake of European Turkey, in Dalmatia: 12 miles W. Scardona.

URANA, a town of Iſtria: 9 miles ESE. Pedena.

URANDUK, a town of Boſnia: 2 miles E. Seraja.

URANE, a river of Bulgaria, which runs into the Black Sea, at Varna.

URANUGRATZ, a town of Croatia: 18 miles NNW. Novi.

URASA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 16 miles S. Wexio.

URAZZA, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: 24 miles NE. Sophia.

URBANIA, or *Caſtel Durante*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino. This town owes its name to pope Urban VIII. who rebuilt it, and ſurrounded it with baſtions. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino: 7 miles SSW. Urbino.

URBANNA, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the Rappahanoc: 50 miles ENE. Richmond.

URBINO *(Duchy of)*, a province of Italy, bounded on the north by Romagna, on the north-eaſt by the Adriatic, on the ſouth eaſt by the marquiſate of Ancona, on the ſouth by the Perugiano, and on the weſt by Tuſcany and Romagna. The air is reckoned unwholeſome: one of the chief productions is ſilk; game and fiſh are plentiful. Urbino was formerly governed by its own dukes, of whom the laſt, Francis Maria, of Rovere, dying in the year 1631, without male iſſue, the Pope took poſſeſſion of his territory. The ſaid duke had by will in, 1626, confirmed the Pope's claims, and already, in effect, made over the country. Victoria, daughter of his ſon Ubaldi, and ſpouſe to Ferdinand II. great duke of Tuſcany, inherited the allodial eſtates: and hence it is that Poggio Imperiale, and other places in this country, belong to the duke of Tuſcany. In the year 1764, the Pope purchaſed the rights claimed by the duke of Tuſcany.

URBINO, a city of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, near the head of the Foglio, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and reſidence of a legate. It is ſituated on a hill, at the union of two rivers. The univerſity or academy is one of the moſt ancient in Italy. It contains a noble college, and 16 convents. The ducal palace, which at preſent belongs to the Pope, was built by duke Frederic, who furniſhed it with many ancient ſtatues of marble and bronze, excellent paintings, and a library of curious and rare books. The library was conveyed to Rome, by pope Alexander VII. In the churches are ſeen ſome works of the celebrated painters Raphael and Frederic Barocci; as likewiſe of Genga, Vincent St. Geminian, and Timotheus d'Urbino, pupils of Raphael. Raphael was a native of Urbino: 54 miles E. Florence, and 115 N. Rome. *Long*. 30. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. 48. N.

URBI SAGLIA, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona: 5 miles S. Macerata.

URCUNAZO, a river of Spain, which runs into the Orio, in the province of Guipuſcoa.

URDINGEN, ſee *Ordingen*.

URDASIM, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Ural, near fort Tanalitzkaia.

UARDASIMSKAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 128 miles E. Orenburg.

URE, or *Youre*, a river of England, in the county of York, which riſes and paſſes by Maſham, Rippon, Boroughbridge, &c. and about 2 miles below the laſt town, joins the Swale, and takes the name of Ouſe.

*Urécourt*, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Marche: 2 leagues NNW. la Marche.

VREDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 26 miles WNW. Munſter, and 26 SW. Bentheim.

UREGUR, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 60 miles NW. Trinkamaly.

VRESEN, a ſmall iſland in the Great Belt: 4 miles N. from the iſland of Langeland.

URGEL, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tarragona, taken by the French Republicans, in the year 1794: 65 miles NNW. Barcelona, and 60 NE. Balbaſtro.

URGHENTZ, or *Urgentz*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Charaſm, on a river which runs into the Lake of Aral. *Long*. 76. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 42. 24. N.

URI, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the north by Schwitz, on the eaſt by Glaris, on the ſouth by the Italian bailiwick; and on the weſt by Underwalden, about 60 miles in length, and 28 in breadth. It conſiſts almoſt every where of high mountains, and deep vallies; the ſummits of the former of which are perpetually covered with ice and ſnow. The loftieſt among them, and indeed the higheſt in Europe, is that of St. Gothard. On the Alps in this canton, during the ſummer, are fattened many thouſand heads of cattle; and the cheeſe is famed for its goodneſs. The vales between the high mountains here in ſummer are very hot and fertile, when not expoſed to the northern winds; among the mountains too, are found numbers of beautiful cryſtals; the greateſt part of which are bought up, and ſent off to Italy to be wrought. In this canton are only market-towns, villages, and ſcattered houſes; and the inhabitants being inured to a rough and hard way of living, are hardy, vigorous and brave, and ſtrenuous aſſertors of that liberty, which was ſo dearly purchaſed by their patriotic anceſtors. They are all Roman Catholics. They were once as a free people, immediately under the juriſdiction of the empire; but Albert I. aiming at their entire ſubjection, placed a ſevere vogt over them, on which they became refractory. This governor, whoſe name was Geſzler, among other irritating procedures at Altorf, ſet up a hat on a pole, with orders that the ſame tokens of regard ſhould be paid to it as to his own perſon. This mark of ſlavery, William Tell openly refuſing to comply with, the governor determined he ſhould feel all the weight of his indignation; the other however eſcaping by flight, gave riſe to an union between Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden, for throwing off the Auſtrian yoke, which union was effected, in the beginning of the year 1308; and in 1315, theſe three cantons entered into a perpetual alliance. At that time Uri held the firſt place among the confederates, but at preſent only the fourth, though among the ſix leſſer cantons it is ſtyled the firſt. Its government is democratical, and every male of 16 years of age intitled to a vote in it. Altorff is the capital.

**URIE WATER**, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Don, near Inverurie.

**URIGNY**, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pithiviers: 2 leagues S. Pithiviers.

**URISAL**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 6 miles N. Stockholm.

**URITZ**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ancenis: 4½ leagues NNE. Ancenis.

**URIUMKAN**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Arguna. *Long.* 139. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

**URK**, a ſmall iſland of Holland, in the Zuyder See: 11 miles E. Enkhuyſen.

**URLIUTIUPSKOI**, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the eaſt ſide of the Irtiſch. *Long.* 93. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

**URMUK**, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Arabia: 1 league SSW. Loheia.

**URMUND**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 10 miles NNE. Maeſtricht.

**URNASCHEN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Appenzel: 5 miles SW. Appenzel.

**UROTCHITSCHE TASCHTI**, a mountain of Ruſſia, on the north coaſt of the Sea of Aral. *Long.* 78. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 30. N.

**UROV**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Arguna, near Urovka.

**UROVKA**, a town of Ruſſia, on the Argunia, on the borders of China: 120 miles E. Stretenſk.

**URPHA**, ſee *Orpha.*

**URQUHART**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, ſituated on the Frith of Cromarly: 12 miles WSW Cromarly.

**URQUHART**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Murray: 6 miles E. Elgin.

**URRIN**, a river of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which runs into the Slaney, near Enniſcorthy.

**URRISBEG**, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Galway, near the ſea coaſt: 38 miles W. Galway.

**URRISHEAD**, a cape of Ireland, on the north coaſt of the county of Mayo, at the entrance of Broad Haven. *Long.* 9. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 19. N.

**URROLA**, a river of Spain, in Guipuſcoa, which runs into the ſea, tween the Orio and the Deva.

**URROZ**, a town of Spain, in Navarre: 12 miles SSE Pamplona.

**URSEL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Konigſtein. In the year 1640, this town was taken by the troops of the duke of Saxe Weymar, and a little after retaken by thoſe of the Elector of Mentz; and in the year 1645, the troops of Heſſe and Sweden took it, and ſet it on fire, by which the church and 200 or 300 houſes were burned down: 5 miles ENE. Konigſtein, and 18 ENE. Mentz.

**URSEREN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri, ſituated in a vally, to which it gives name, of the Reuſs: 17 miles SSE. Altorff.

**URSHULT**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 22 miles S. Wexio.

**URSKOG**, a town of Norway, on the Glanmen: 44 miles NNE. Frederickſtadt.

**URSPERG**, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated betwixt the rivers Kamblach and Mindel, near their conflux with the Danube. In the Matricula of the empire and circle, the abbot is aſſeſſed at 30 florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar he pays 32 rixdollars 42½ kruitzers: 16 miles WSW. Augſburg, and 22 ESE. Ulm.

**URTAMSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby: 52 miles W. Tomſk.

**URUGNAY**, a river of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, which riſes about *Lat.* 26. 30. S. and runs into the river Plata in *Lat.* 34. S.

**URUS**, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 48 miles N. Schenkurſk.

**URZUM**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 72 miles S. Viatka.

**VRY**, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulay: 2½ leagues NE. Metz.

**USAD**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: 16 miles S. Malmitch.

**USCHEAU**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 5 miles NW. Nimburg.

**USCHECH**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 10 miles SE. Chamir.

**USCUP**, ſee *Scopia.*

**USEDOM**, an iſland in the Baltic, ſeparated from the coaſt of Pomerania, partly by the river Peene, and partly by the Friſche Haff; about 30 miles in length, of a very irregular form, and in no part above 3 miles from the ſea. *Long.* 31. 27. to 32. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 58. to 54. 10. N.

**USEDOM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomeronia, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Uſedom, on the bay of the Friſche Haff: 8 miles E. Anclam, and 38 NNW. Old Stettin.

**USEVASKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Mezen: 64 miles NE. Pineg.

**USEU**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 37 miles N. Balaguer.

**USHANT**, ſee *Oueſſant.*

**USIA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Vaga, 8 miles S. Vielſk, in the government of Vologda.

**USIJES**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 12 miles NNW. Chamir.

**USINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg. It gives title to a branch of the houſe of Naſſau, and has a ſeat, which was once their reſidence: 12 miles SSE. Weilburg, and 22 NE. Mentz.

**USK**, a river of South Wales, which riſes in the ſouth-weſt part of the county of Brecknock, and runs into the Severn, below Newport, in Monmouthſhire.

**USK**, a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, on the river Uſk, with a weekly market on Monday. Here are the remains of an ancient caſtle: 12 miles SW. Monmouth, and 140 W. London.

**USKEI**, an iſland of Ruſſia, in Beering's Straits. *Long.* 207. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 38. N.

**USKOLOMSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Vitchegda: 80 miles ENE. Uſt Siſolſk.

**USKUBIA**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 3 miles NW. Boli.

**USLAR**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg. In the year 1575, duke Frederick ordered the name to be changed to Freudenthal: 17 miles WNW. Gottingen.

**USMAN**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov, on a river of the ſame name: 40 miles SW. Tambov. *Long.* 58, 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

**USOZA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Svopa, near Phatez, in the government of Kurſk.

**USPENSKOE**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſla 16 miles S. Donetzk.

**USPENSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug: 28 mile SW. Uſtiug.

**USPENSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 8 miles S. Kola.

**USSEL**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Correge: 10½ leagues ENE. Uzerches, and 10 NE. Tulle.

**USSES**, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Rhône, near Seiſſel.

**USSETA**, a town of United America, in Georgia: 165 miles WSW. Auguſta.

**USSITERNA**, a town of Servia: 24 miles W. Piſtrina.

**USSITZA**, a town of Servia: 32 miles WNW. Novibaſar.

**USSON**, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: leagues W. Amer, and 1¼ E. Iſſoire.

**USSON**, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne; and chie place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Civray: 4 leagues NE. Civray, an 2 NW. Iſle Jourdan.

**USSORA**, a river of Boſnia, which runs into the river Boſna: 32 mil N. Serajo.

**USTARITZ**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, i the department of the Lower Pyrennées: 16 leagues W. Pau, and 2 Bayonne.

**USTCHOTZKOI**, three iſlands on the weſt coaſt of Kamtchatk *Long.* 174 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 10. N.

**USTIA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavi on the Dnieſter: 88 miles E. Jaſſi.

**USTIAK**, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natoli 20 miles N. Kiutaja.

**USTIANO**, a town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the Oglio: 26 mi W. Mantua.

**USTICA**, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean: 25 miles from t coaſt of Sicily. *Long.* 31. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

**USTIUG**, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a province, in the gover ment of Vologda, ſituated on the Dwina, at the conflux of the Sukona and the Jug, the ſee of an archbiſhop: 200 miles NNW. Viatka, and 464 E. Peterſburg. *Long.* 63. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 56. N.

**USTIUG**, a province of Ruſſia, and by far the moſt conſiderable part of the government of Vologda, being 400 miles in length, and 240 in breadth.

**USTIUZNA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the river Mologa: 144 miles E. Novgorod.

**USTVIANSKOI**, an Oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Yana. *Long.* 149. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 30. N.

**USTURANTZKOI**, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China: 76 miles S. Selenginſk.

**USUM**, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, 4 miles SE. Aſſarli, in the province of Romania.

**USWAY**, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Coquet.

**UTAWAS**, or *Utwas*, a river of North America, in Canada, which joins the river St Laurence, near Lake St. Francis.

**UTSCHENYA**, a cape on the north coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 85. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 77. 20. N.

**UTHLEDE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Bremen: 23 miles NNW. Bremen.

**UTIEL**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtille: 48 miles SE. Cuença.

**UTILLO**, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 50 miles SSE. Havanna.

**UTKINSKAIA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Tchuſovaia: 36 miles NW. Ekaterinburg.

**UTKINSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Tchuſovaia: 56 miles NW. Ekaterinburg.

**UTNEMSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Vitchegda. *Long.* 72. E. Ferro. *Lat* 62. 56. N.

**UTON**, an iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Sweden, in the Baltic. *Long.* 18. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 57. N.

**UTPHA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Laubach, on the Horlof: 2 miles SW. Hungen, and 4 ENE. Muntzenburg.

**UTRACH**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles N. St. Wolfgang.

**UTRECHT**, one of the United Dutch States, which, excepting in one ſmall ſtrip of land to the northward, and bordering on the Zuyder Zee, is wholly environed by Holland and Guelderland: it enjoys a good air, and, in moſt parts, the ſoil is very fruitful; to the eaſtward, it is, indeed, a high and ſterile country, conſiſting either of ſandy hills, or ſmall eminences, which are, in general, over-run with woods; and weſtward the country perfectly reſembles Holland, being for the moſt part rich meadow, though in many parts full of turf grounds. In the ſtate of Utrecht, are 70 towns and villages. Its ſtates are compoſed of the clergy, the nobility, and the towns; of theſe the former are merely nominals. The ſecond claſs is compoſed of the nobility, who on account of their manors, are called to the aſſembly of the ſtates. The third claſs conſiſts of the deputies of the five towns of Utrecht, Amersſoort, Wyk, Rhenen, and Montfoort; but more particularly of the firſt; nay, in conſultations, that city even aſſerts that the other four towns have only one vote; and ſo far is certain, that Utrecht can control the ſentiments of the reſt; but the reſolutions taken by it, may not be traverſed by the others. This country, together with Overyſſel, once conſtituted the temporal dominion of the biſhop of Utrecht, the firſt of whom was Willibrord, who being collated at Rome in the year 696, by pope Sergius, founded the church of Wiltenburg or Utrecht: its prelate was elected by the five chapters of the latter, who were alſo not without ſome ſhare in the government; but Henry of Bavaria, the laſt biſhop, who held that office jointly with the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, being a man of a turbulent ſpirit, drew on him frequent tumults, and at length the principal of his ſubjects entered into a ſecret league with Charles duke of Guelderland, who marched out an armed force againſt him; and the latter being unable to withſtand the duke, in 1528, ſold his whole dioceſe or temporal dominion, together with the abſolute ſovereignty thereof, to the emperor Charles V. who annexed it as a lordſhip to the eſtates of the houſe of Auſtria, under which it continued till the reign of his ſon, Philip II. when, in 1579, by its alliance with the other Netherland provinces, who aſſerted their liberty, it became a free ſtate. The above-mentioned biſhop Henry of Bavaria, had three ſucceſſors as biſhop of Utrecht, of whom Frederick Baron Schenk of Tautenburg, was in 1559, by king Philip II. created archbiſhop, and the biſhops of Leiwarden, Deventer, Groningen, Haarlem, and Middleburg made his ſuffragans; but ſince the above, all the biſhops of Utrecht have forfeited all ſhare in the temporal government. The college of the deputies of this ſtate conſiſts of twelve members, each claſs of the ſtates ſending four; the chamber of accounts is under the direction of four commiſſioners; and the provincial court of juſtice is compoſed of a preſident, ſix ordinary and three extraordinary aſſeſſors; to the aſſembly of the States-General it ſends three deputies, that is to ſay, one from each claſs of its ſtates. The Calviniſt congregations are divided into three claſſes, namely, into thoſe of Utrecht, Amersſoort, and Rhenen, with Wyk, and the number of miniſters here, is ſeventy-nine; the ſynod is held once a year at Utrecht. The Roman Catholics have above thirty churches in this ſtate. The Lutherans, the Remonſtrants, and the Anabaptiſts, are but few.

**UTRECHT**, a city, and capital of a ſtate ſo called; in Latin, *Ultrajectum*, *Trajectum Inferius*, *Trajectum Utricenſium*, *Antonina Civitas*, which laſt name was given it from Antoninus, a Roman ſenator, by whom it was built, in the time of Nero; and Trajectum ad Rhenum, to diſtinguiſh it from Maeſtricht, which was called *Trajectum ad Moſam*. It is a handſome, large, and rich city, ſituated on the ancient Rhine. The Wiltes ruined it, and left nothing but the caſtle, which they called *Wiltenbourg*. In the year 718, Clotaire, king of France, rebuilt it, and firſt called it Utrecht, from the word *Trecht*, which ſignifies paſſage, becauſe it was the grand paſſage over the Rhine, before that river had changed its bed. It was enlarged, and ſurrounded with walls about the year 934, by Balderic de Cleves, the fifteenth biſhop. Its figure is oval, and is about 1¼ league in circumference, beſides four large fauxbourgs; but though fortified with ſome baſtions and half-moons, it is not ſtrong. The emperor Charles V. when he became maſter of the ſigniory and city of Utrecht, in the year 1529, built a château, which he called *Vrebourg*, or the *Château of Peace*; and in the year 1546, celebrated a chapter of the order of the Golden Fleece, in the cathedral church, when Maximilian king of Bohemia, and afterwards emperor, Coſmo duke of Florence, Albert duke of Bavaria, Emanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, and eighteen other lords, were inſtalled knights. The dôme, or the cathedral church, it is ſaid, was firſt built in the year 630, by king Dagobert I. and St. Willebrord made it an abby church, and ſoon after it became a cathedral. It was rebuilt by Adelbolde, the nineteenth biſhop, and by him conſecrated in the year 1024, in the preſence of the emperor, Henry II. the duke of Brabant, the comtes of Holland, Gueldres, Cleves, and Cuyck, and twelve biſhops. In the year 1224, it was again begun to be rebuilt by Henry de Vianen, the thirty-eighth biſhop, and finiſhed by his ſucceſſors. The height of the tower is 388 feet, and from the top, in a clear day, fifteen or ſixteen cities may be ſeen. The cathedral was at firſt dedicated to St. Thomas, afterwards to St. Martin. The church of Notre-Dame, commonly called *Buur-Kerck*, and Engliſh church, has a ſmall library, which contains ſome ancient manuſcripts; the other pariſhes are St. James, St. Nicholas, and St. Gertrude. It has likewiſe hoſpitals for orphans, foundlings, &c. Before the reformation it had many religious houſes. The magiſtracy is compoſed of a grand bailly, two burgomaſters, twelve echevins, a treaſurer, an intendant of buildings, a preſident, three commiſſioners of finances, and a ſenator, which are changed every year on the 12th of October, and hold their aſſemblies in the town-houſe, which is a handſome ſtructure. On the 13th of January, 1577, the troops of the States-General beſieged the Spaniards in the caſtle, and obliged them to ſurrender; the count de Boſſu, who was then in the intereſt of the Hollanders, ordered the caſtle to be razed, on the fourth of September, in the ſame year. In the year 1672, the French made themſelves maſters of it; and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty entered it in ſtate, in the month of July, accompanied by the duke of Orleans, and the duke of Monmouth; but on the 13th of November, the duke of Luxemburg, who had been appointed governor, abandoned the city and the whole province, after having compelled them to pay 450,000 livres. The principal ſtreets are cut through with canals, two of which run through the whole city, namely, the Vaert, and the new Gracht, over which there are 35 bridges. Theſe are the principal canals of the town, and the buildings on the banks of the new Gracht are magnificent. The market-place is very large, and the centre of ſeveral handſome ſtreets. The houſes are of brick, and many of them ſtately; they have in general good cellars, which they cannot have in the ſtate of Holland, the ground there being too marſhy. Without the town there are beautiful rows of trees, to which the Engliſh have given the name of the Mall, by reaſon of their having ſome reſemblance to St. James's Park. This place was the ſeat of an archbiſhop, before it fell into the Proteſtants' hands, and had four collegiate churches, two commanderies, and ſeveral abbies, which have been all ſecularized by the States, and applied to other uſes. As it ſtands in a very healthful air, it is frequented by perſons of diſtinction, who have very fine houſes in this city. The univerſity is very famous, and attracts a great number of foreigners, among the reſt ſome Engliſh, who reſort hither for their education. It was originally only a public ſchool, founded by David of Burgundy, biſhop of Utrecht; but, in the year 1636, it was converted into an univerſity by the States. The univerſity is ſubject to the magiſtrates of the city, and has not a great many privileges to boaſt of. The ſtudents wear their ordinary dreſs, and board in private houſes in the town, for there are ſcarcely any endowed colleges in Holland. Here the ſtates of the province aſſemble to take cognizance of the affairs of the whole province. There is a public library, well ſtocked with books in all branches of learning. The town-houſe is a very noble building. The painters' hall abounds with fine pieces: they have alſo a phyſic-garden, but of no great note. The town is famous for the treaty of union, ſigned in 1579, between the Seven Provinces, which laid the foundation of the republic; as likewiſe for the treaty of peace, ſigned here in 1713, between

France and the Grand Allies. Utrecht gave birth to pope Adrian VI. whoſe houſe they always ſhew to foreigners, and to the celebrated Ann Mary Schurman, ſo much admired in the laſt century for her learning: 18 miles SSE. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 6 N.—On the 12th of December, 1794, this city was taken by the French, after an obſtinate battle with the allies, in which the Britiſh guards and Heſſians ſuffered very much.

**UTRERA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. It contains two pariſhes, four hoſpitals, and eight convents; near it is a ſalt ſpring: 7 leagues S. Seville.

**USTAYANTHO**, a lake of North America, in the ſtate of New York, from which the river Delaware takes its riſe.

**UTTA**, a river of the iſland of Sardinia, which runs into the ſea, near Cagliari.

**UTTENDORF**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Mattig: 7 miles S. Brannau, and 12 E. Burkhauſen.

**UTTOXETER**, or *Utceſter*, a town of England, in the county of Stafford. This town is ſituated in the midſt of iron-forges, and conſiderable manufactures are carried on in the town. It is ſituated on the Dove, near the great inland canal: 17 miles N. Lichfield, and 136 NW. London.

**UTZNACH**, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, which belongs to the cantons of Glaris and Schwitz, formerly belonging to the counts of Toggenburg. In the year 1436, the widow of a count of Toggenburg ceded it to the canton of Zurich, which was oppoſed by the inhabitants, ſupported by the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris. In the year 1469, it was ſold to thoſe two cantons, who alternately appoint a bailiff, whoſe office continues two years. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics: 23 miles SE. Zurich. *Long.* 26. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 11. N.

**UVA**, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, about 28 miles in circumference, and 68 miles SE. Tobolſk.

**UVELEN**, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea: 12 miles N. Cape Tchukotſkoi. *Long.* 206. 30 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 25. N.

**UVELKA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tobol.

**UVELSKAIA**, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: 56 miles WSW. Tcheliabinſk.

**UVELSKAIA** (*Niznei*), a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Uvelka: 28 miles SSW. Tcheliabinſk.

**VUERTIER**, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Geneva: 10 miles SSE. Annecy.

**VUESCIKER**, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: 32 miles E. Chriſtiania.

**VUKA**, a river of Sclavonia, which runs into the Danube: 8 miles NW. Illok.

**VUKOLANY**, a fortreſs of China, in the province of Chen-ſi: 27 miles N. Han-tchong.

**VUKOVITZA**, a town of Sclavonia: 8 miles W. Verovitza.

**VULDEP**, a river of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, near Ratenburg in the Tyroleſe.

**VULKAN**, a mountain of Tranſylvania: 24 miles W. Weiſenburg.

**VURLA**, a ſea-port town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Gulf of Smyrna, in a bay to which it gives name, inhabited by Greeks and Turks: 21 miles W. Smyrna.

**VURNWEY**, a river of North Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn, on the borders of Shropſhire.

**VUSHOUG**, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: 20 leagues N. Iſpahan.

**UVSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 68 miles N. Tobolſk.

**VUTSHIM**, a town of Sclavonia: 18 miles N. Peſoega.

**UXBRIDGE**, a town of England, in the county of Middleſex, ſituated near the river Colne, and a navigable canal, which communicates with the Thames at Brentford. The river Colne, ſeparates it from Buckinghamſhire. The market which is very large, is held on Thurſday. This town is famous for a treaty entered into, between ſixteen commiſſioners of Parliament, and twelve of Charles I. in the year 1645: 8 miles W. Windſor, and 15 W. London.

**UXBRIDGE**, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 35 miles W. Boſton.

**UZEDA**, or *Uceda*, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Xarama: 30 miles N. Madrid, and 40 SW. Siguença.

**UZEL**, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudeac: 2 leagues NNW. Loudeac, and 4½ S. St. Brieuc.

**UZERCHE**, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Correze: 4½ leagues NW. Tulle, and 9 SW. Limoges.

*Uzrés*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gard. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop; near it is a medicinal ſpring, and a little below the biſhop's palace, is a ſpring which ſupplies the aqueduct of Niſmes: 4 leagues N. Niſmes, and 6 W. Avignon. *Long.* 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 1. N.

**UZETTE**, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde: 2 leagues W. Bazas, and 9 SSW. Bourdeaux.

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# W.

**W**A, or *Wahe*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 4 miles N. Chriſtianſtadt.

**WAACKHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, on a moor, near the river Hamme; the houſes are built of ſand, ſtone, and turf. On the Hamme's overflowing its banks, whole diſtricts on this moor, with the oaks growing thereon (though, to ſpeak more properly, their roots only run along the ſurface) the firs, elders, barns, and ovens, are raiſed by the water to the height of 10 or 12 feet: the trees, however, ſubſide again with the ſoil, but on the water's ebbing ſuddenly, frequently fall down: 12 miles N. Bremen.

**WAAG**, or *Vag*, a river of Hungary, which riſes in the north part, and runs into the Danube, 6 miles below Comorn.

**WAAREN**, ſee *Wahren*.

**WABASH**, a river of United America, which runs into the Ohio, on the borders of Kentucky, 60 miles above the mouth of the Cumberland River.

**WABEN**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: 2½ leagues SW. Montreuil.

**WACHEIN**, a river of Germany, which riſes in the lake of Wacheiner, and runs into the river Save, near Retmanſdorf, in the duchy of Carniola.

**WACHEINER**, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 10 miles W. Feldes.

**WACHENBUCHEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg: 1 mile NW. Hanau.

**WACHENHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 15 miles W. Manheim, and 31 E. Deux Ponts. *Long.* 25. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 21. N.

**WACHENROTH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 11 miles SSW. Bamberg.

**WACHOVIA**, a tract of land ſo called, in North Carolina, purchaſed by the Moravians, and by an act of Congreſs, formed into a pariſh. Salem is the principal town.

**WACHOWICZE**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 40 miles SE. Lucko.

**WACHTENDONK**, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, ſituated in a marſhy country, on the river Niers, whoſe waters fill the ditches. At the beginning of the revolution, Louis, comte of Naſſau, brother of William, prince of Orange, ſeized it in the depth of winter, making his approaches on the ice. In the year 1588, the comte de Manſfelt bombarded it for the king of Spain, and after a vigorous ſiege of three months, the governor capitulated at the very time ſome troops were advancing to his relief: 22 miles NW. Duſſeldorp, and 7 NE. Venlo.

**WACHTERSBACH**, or *Wæcterſbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a branch of the counts of Iſenburg, with a chateau, in which the counts of Iſenburg Wachterſbach reſide: 15 miles ENE. Hanau, and 44 E. Mentz.

**WADAN**, a town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli: 115 miles S. Mezurata, and 140 N. Mourzouk.

**WADDELL**, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 30 miles W. Exeter.

**WADEIJ**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 80 miles SSW. Saade, and 24 E. Abu-Ariſch.

**WADELS**, a river of England, which riſes in Radnorſhire, and runs into the Lug, in Shropſhire, about 3 miles E. Preſteign.

**WADERO**, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Sweden, in the North Sea. *Long.* 12. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 24. N.

**WADI ABBASSI**, a river of Arabia, which runs into the Red Sea, 10 miles SSE. Hodeida.

**WADHAM ISLANDS**, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands near the north-eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 56. N.

**WADI ELMAHAD**, a river of Arabia, which, in rainy ſeaſons, runs into the Red Sea, 25 miles SSE. Holdeida; at other times loſes itſelf in the ſands.

**WADI EL KHIR**, a river of Arabia, which, in rainy ſeaſons, runs into the ſea, near Mocha.

**WADI MEIDAM**, a river of Arabia, which runs into the ſea, 8 miles W. Aden.

**WADI SCHAB**, a river of Arabia, which loſes itſelf in the ſands, about 18 miles N. Hodeida.

**WADI SCHAN**, a river of Arabia, which, in rainy ſeaſons, runs into the Red Sea, 6 miles NNW. Hodeida; in dry ſeaſons it loſes itſelf in the ſands.

**WADI SURADSJ**, a river of Arabia, which, in rainy ſeaſons, runs into the Red Sea, about 18 miles SW. from Zebid.

**WADI ZEBID**, a river of Arabia, which paſſes by Zebid. This river, at a particular ſeaſon of the year, overflows and fertilizes the ſoil; it afterwards ſpreads itſelf into a ſhallow lake, and is loſt among the ſands.

**WADMELAW**, a river of the United States of America, in South Carolina, which ſeparates the iſland of St. John from the continent.

**WADREAG**, a diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sahara.

**WADSAOS**, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: 120 miles N. Drontheim.

**WADSTENA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, on the Wetter Lake, with a caſtle, built by Guſtavus Vaſa in the year 1545. In the year 1567, this town was burned by the Danes: 20 miles W. Linkioping.

**WAELHEM**, a town of Brabant: 1 league NW. Malines.

**WAELWYCK**, a town of the duchy of Brabant: 10 miles WNW. Bois le Duc.

**WAERDER**, a town of Holland: 2 leagues NE. Gouda.

**WAERFLIET**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Delmenhorſt: 8 miles N. Delmenhorſt.

**WAERTH**, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: 3 leagues SSW. Wiſſemburg, and 2 N. Haguenau.

**WAES**, a diſtrict of Flanders, ſo called, ſituated on the bank of the Scheldt, between Ghent and Yiendick.

**WAGENDRISE**, a town of Hungary: 5 miles S. Kapſdorf.

**WAGENINGEN**, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, ſituated in a marſhy country, on the north ſide of the river Leck, ſuppoſed to be the Vada of Tacitus, which was ſo ſtoutly defended by Julius Briganticus, againſt his uncle Civilis, the famous Batavian general. On one ſide there is a large barren heath, and on the other pleaſant meadows and arable lands. It is tolerably well built, and reckoned the third town of that part of Guelderland called the *Veluwe*. Its inhabitants have a pretty good trade in cattle and tobacco: 7 miles W. Arnheim, and 24 ESE. Utrecht.

**WAGENIZ**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 12 miles E. Konigingratz.

**WAGER STRAITS**, a river of North America, which empties itſelf into Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 87. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 65. 8. N.

**WAGGAMAW**, a lake of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 30 miles SW. Exeter.

**WAGGAMAW**, a river of the United States of America, which riſes in North Carolina, and runs into the Great Pedee, 15 miles S. Kingſton, in South Carolina.

**WAGING**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 17 miles NW. Salzburg, and 8 W. Lauffen.

**WAGNA**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Salm: 17 miles S. Graz.

**WAGRA**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SE. Mauttern.

**WAGRAIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, near the Groſs Arl: 6 miles W. Radſtadt, and 34 SSE. Salzburg.

**WAGRAM**, or *Deutſch Wagram*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles E. Korn Neuburg.

**WAGRAM**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles NE. Voglabruck.

**WAGRIA**, a diſtrict of Holſtein, ſituated in the north-eaſt part, between the Baltic and the Trave.

**WAGSTADT**, or *Bilowes*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau: 24 miles W. Teſchen, and 12 SSE. Troppau.

**WAGUOIT BAY**, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth coaſt of Maſſachuſetts. *Long.* 70. 28 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

**WAGUR** (*Little*), a diſtrict of Hindooſtan, on the north coaſt of the Gulf of Cutch.

**WAHAL**, a river which branches off from the Rhine at Schencken Schans, joins the Meuſe firſt at the ſmall iſland of Voorn, ſeparates from that river, and waſhes the north ſide of the iſland of Bommelwaert, and joins the Meuſe again at Worcum, where both rivers form one ſtream, ſometimes called *Merwe*, and ſometimes *Meuſe*.

**WAHE**, ſee *Wa*.

**WAHLSTADT**, i. e. *The Field of Battle*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Lignitz, near which, in the year 1241, a moſt bloody battle was fought between duke Henry II. and the Tartars, wherein the latter were victorious, and the duke ſlain. In memory of this event, the place was built; and the narrative of this engagement is annually read to the people from the pulpit, in the Lutheran church: 5 miles SE. Lignitz.

**WAHRBERG**, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtadt: 10 miles N. Dunckelſbuhl, and 8 WSW. Anſpach.

**WAHREN**, or *Waaren*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, ſituated near the Lake of Calpin: 22 miles SE. Guſtrow, and 21 NW. Strelitz.

**WAHREN SEE**, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 11 miles WNW. Prenzlow.

**WAHRENBRUCK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 2 miles NNW. Liebenwerda, and 14 E. Torgau.

**WAHRIEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Schwerin: 14 miles NE. Schwerin.

**WAIBLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg. This town was almoſt deſtroyed in the thirty years' war: 7 miles ENE. Stuttgart, and 8 W. Nordlingen. *Long.* 26. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat* 48. 47. N.

**WAIDENHOLZ**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles WNW. Efferding.

**WAIDERSFELDEN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles E Freyſtatt.

**WAIDHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 16 miles NNE. Nabburg, and 24 ENE. Amberg.

**WAIDHOVEN**, or *Bavarian Waidhoven*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Ips: 26 miles SSW. Ips, and 66 WSW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

**WAIDHOVEN**, or *Bohmiſch Waidhoven*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Taya: 40 miles W. Laab, and 56 NW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

**WAIL**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montreuil: 1½ league SE. Heſdin.

**WAINFLEET**, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, ſituated on a creek of the German Sea, which admits ſmall veſſels to come up to the town. It contains 2 churches, and has a weekly market on Saturday: 15 miles NE. Boſton, and 130 NE. London.

**WAISCHOWIZ**, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: 3 miles SSE. Proſnitz.

**WAITZEN**, or *Vaitz*, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the Danube. The ſee of a biſhop, founded in the year 1074. This town chiefly owes its proſperity to a large annual fair, and a good marker for cattle. In the year 1535, a peace was concluded here between king John and king Ferdinand. In the year 1543, it was taken by the Turks, who held it till 1595. In the year 1597, it was ſet on fire by the Imperialiſts; but theſe afterwards ſettled it again, and fortified it. In the year 1619, it fell again into the hands of the Turks; and though they were obliged, in the year 1684, to deliver it up to the Imperialiſts, theſe relinquiſhed it of themſelves; but, in the year 1685, took poſſeſſion of it again, after it had been burned by the Turks: 72 miles ESE. Preſburg, and 100 ESE. Vienna.

**WAITZENKIRCK**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles WNW. Efferding.

**WAKEFIELD**, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated on the Calder. On the bridge is an ancient chapel, ſaid to have been built by Edward IV. in memory of his father, Richard duke of York, who was ſlain here, with many of his friends, in a bloody battle fought between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians in the year 1459. The markets are Thurſday and Friday, the latter for the ſale of woollen cloth, of which great quantities are manufactured in the town and neighbourhood: 8 miles S. Leeds, and 184 N. London.

**WALA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: 26 miles N. Stramſholm.

**WALACHIA**, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Moldavia and Tranſylvania, on the eaſt by Beſſarabia, on the ſouth by Bulgaria, and on the weſt by the bannat of Temeſvar and Tranſylvania; about 280 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 150 from north to ſouth, where wideſt; but in ſome places hardly 60: by the inhabitants it is called *Romulia*, and by the Hungarians *Havaſalfoldgye*. The air is temperate, the ſoil very fruitful, particularly in grain, wine, and melons; graziery here, too, is very conſiderable; but its principal reputation is for excellent horſes. The country is watered by a conſiderable number of large and ſmall rivers, the greateſt part of which run from north to ſouth, diſcharging themſelves immediately into the Danube, or in conjunction with other rivers. The principal of theſe are the Alaut, which riſes in the mountains of Tranſylvania, and divides Walachia into two unequal parts, namely, the Weſt and Eaſt; the Jalonitz, which has alſo its ſource in the borders of Tranſylvania; and the Sereth or Strech, the boundary on the ſide of Moldavia. The Walachians, conſidered as inhabitants of the country, are deſcended from the old Roman colony ſettled here by the emperor Trajan. They profeſs the Eaſtern Greek religion; and as in writing they uſe the ſame letters with the Ruſſians, ſo they agree with them in all their religious ceremonies. The commonalty are moſt wretchedly ignorant; and even the higheſt attainments which the eccleſiaſtics themſelves aim at, ſeldom go beyond reading and ſinging well. Buchoreſt is a kind of univerſity to them, whither they go to learn a polite deportment, the elegancies of the Walachian language, and ceremonies of the church. The perſons of rank among the Walachians are ſo fond of the Italian language, that they apply themſelves to it more than their mother-tongue, and generally ſend their ſons to ſtudy at the univerſity of Padua. Great numbers of Mahometans live alſo intermixed with the Walachians. The Romans, after their deciſive victory over Decebalus, king of Dacia, made themſelves maſters of his kingdom. Trajan ſent hither ſeveral Roman colonies, who not only cultivated the land, but built them towns, which they embelliſhed with fine edifices. His ſucceſſor, however, in the empire, tranſplanted the greateſt part of them into Mæſia and Thracia, where, mingling with the Bulgarians, Thracians, Servians, and Ligurians, they came to ſpeak a new language or jargon. Theſe kingdoms, which lie on the Danube, afterwards conſtituted part of the dominions of the emperors of the Eaſt. In proceſs of time, the Walachians moved farther north, to the borders of Podolia and Ruſſia, where they applied themſelves to agriculure and the breeding of cattle. The converſion of the Bulgarians and their neighbours to Chriſtianity, was followed in the 19th century, by that of the Walachians, who embraced the Grecian doctrines. Towards the beginning of the 12th century, a numerous colony of Walachians, under the conduct of one Nigers or Negrovot, for the ſake of paſturage, religion, and other motives, quitting Burzeland, and the other parts of Tranſylvania, paſſed on towards the ſouth, and ſettled in the modern Walachia, founding the towns of Tergoviſto, Buchoreſt, Longenau, and Piteſto St. Georgi. They chooſe their own princes, whom they ſtyle waywodes or deſpots. The kings of Hungary, becoming powerful, made ſeveral attempts on the Walachians; and, in the 14th century, obliged them to pay tribute. But in the years 1391, and 1394, they were greatly haraſſed by the Turks, who, in the year 1415, alſo laid the whole country waſte with fire and ſword, compelling Dan, the waywode, to pay them an annual tribute. It was in the year 1608, before the Walachians could rid themſelves of this burden, when they put themſelves under the protection of the emperor of Germany. But the treaty of Carlowitz reſigned them up again to the Turkiſh dominion. In the beginning of the preſent century, they ſuffered various calamities by the plague, war, and the many revolutions among its princes. At the treaty of Paſſarowitz, in 1718, the weſtern part of Walachia, as far as the river Alaut, was ceded to the emperor, but loſt again in the year 1739. Walachia is governed by a waywode or prince. ſtyled alſo the hoſpodar, who is a vaſſal of the Ottoman Porte, and whoſe yearly tribute generally amounts to fifty-eight or ſixty thouſand ducats.

WALBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 23 miles SSW. Upſal.

WALCHEN SEE, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Atter See: 4 miles SW. Voglabruck.

WALCHEREN, the moſt weſterly and moſt conſiderable iſland of the ſtate of Zealand, about 13 miles from north to ſouth, and 8 from eaſt to weſt; ſituated in the German Sea, at the mouth of the Scheldt. Middleburg is the capital. *Long.* 20. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 34. N.

WALCKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles NW. Eggenburg.

WALCOUR, a town of the county of Namur, ſituated on the river Heure, on the confines of Liege. It had anciently its own particular lords, of whom the laſt were the comtes of Rochfort, one of whom ſold it, in the year 1363, to William, comte of Namur; however, it was not annexed to Namur, till the year 1438, when Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, ſettled ſome diſputes which had occurred in the ſale. It was ſurrounded with walls in the year 910. In 1615, it was entirely burned down, together with its ancient collegiate church. In the year 1689, when the army of the allies under prince Waldeck, and the French under mareſchal Humiers, were encamped between the Sambre and the Meuſe, the mareſchal was deſirous of celebrating the feaſt of St. Louis, by the capture of Walcour, but he was attacked by the prince of Waldeck, and obliged to retire, with great loſs: 21 miles WSW. Namur, and 9 S. Charleroy.

WALD, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles SSE St. Polten.

WALD NEUKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SW. Steyr.

WALDACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes near Schopfloch, 3 miles ESE. Dornſtett, and runs into the Nagold, about 2 miles S. from Nagold, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

WALDAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Lignitz. Near this place, in the year 1452, the people of Lignitz defeated duke John. In the year 1664, George III. duke of Brieg, parting here with his only daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth, conſort to Henry, prince of Naſſau Dillenburg, and the ſeparation drawing a flood of tears from the eyes of both, he cauſed an elegant ſtone pillar, with an inſcription, to be erected on the ſpot, to which alſo he gave the name of *Tranenthal*, or *The Vale of Tears*: 3 miles NW. Lignitz.

WALDAW, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Smaland: 8 miles E. Konigſberg.

WALDBURG, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a county, ſituated between the Iler and the Danube. The barons of Waldburg were at firſt hereditary ſtewards of the dukes of Swabia, but in the year 1518, obtained from the elector-palatine the ſurvivorſhir of the high office of hereditary ſteward of the empire, and, for the firſt time officiated as ſuch at the diet of the empire held at Ratiſbon in the year 1594. At length this title of their office, Erbtruchſe, or Truchſeſs, became alſo their proper name. The title of count was conferred on them by Ferdinand II. in the year 1618, or rather renewed, the lord-ſteward Gebhard having long before bore the title of count, but this his deſcendants dropped. James and George, ſons to the lord-ſteward John, in the 15th century, founded the two lines of Scheer and Wolffegg, which are ſtill exiſting. The aſſeſſment of the family of Truchſeſs, in the matricula of the empire, amounts to 312 florins. The family of Truchſeſs, together with their ſervants and vaſſals, are by charters of ſeveral emperors and kings, particularly of the emperor Frederick III. in the year 1464, exempted from being tried by a foreign court: 7 miles N. Wangen, and 35 SSW. Ulm.

WALDECK, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Paderborn, on the eaſt by Heſſe, and prefecturate of Fritzlar, in the electorate of Mentz, on the ſouth by Heſſe, and on the weſt by the duchy of Weſtphalia. The length is computed at 24 miles, and its breadth 20. The county abounds in grain and cattle, having alſo large woods, and the mountains in it contain lead, iron, and copper, and even ſome gold, which is eſteemed equal in value to that of Hungary. Of the gold which is gathered out of the Eder, the princes have cauſed medals to be ſtruck, and a magnificent ſideboard to be made. Some parts alſo afford marble, alabaſter, ſlate, and turf. This county contains 13 towns and a market village. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans, and the reſt Calviniſts, with ſome Roman Catholics intermixed. The manufactures are coarſe cloth, barragon, callimanco, dimity, ratine, and other ſtuffs; as alſo paper, and great quantities of iron ware, for exportation. The houſe of Waldeck is very ancient, being derived from the counts of Schwalenburg. It was formerly divided into the lines of Wildung and Eiſenberg, the latter of which, in the year 1682, was created a prince of the empire; but this title became extinct in the firſt prince, George Frederick, who dying without heirs in the year 1716, the emperor conferred it on count Frederick Anthony Ulrick, of the Wildung line, but the females continue only counteſſes. The prince of Waldeck has not yet obtained a ſeat and vote in the college of princes, The matricula aſſeſſment for Waldeck is 4 horſe and 18 foot, or 120 florins per month; and to the chamber at Wetzlar this county pays 67 rixdollars 74 kruitzers. The county of Waldeck is thought to bring in above 100,000 rixdollars per annum to the prince, and that not improbably, it being one of the moſt conſiderable counties in the whole empire, and preferable even to not a few principalities. The prince's circular contingency is two companies of foot, but he generally maintains three more.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſo called from an ancient caſtle, which has been repaired within the preſent century, and fitted up to receive a garriſon; part of the records of the principality are kept here, and it is likewiſe uſed as a priſon: 18 miles WSW. Caſſel, and 80 E. Cologn. *Long.* 26. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

WALDECK (*Hohen*), a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a lordſhip, formerly belonging to the princes of Waldeck, but which, in the year 1734, fell to the elector of Bavaria. The elector for the county of Hohen Waldeck is aſſeſſed 20 florins for a Roman month, and for each chamber term is rated 10 rixdollars 73 kruitzers: 30 miles SSE. Munich, and 27 S. Waſſerburg.

WALDEN, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, on the borders of Cambridgeſhire; it was formerly noted for its caſtle and abby, and attained the name of Saffron-Walden, from the great quantity of ſaffron formerly cultivated in the neighbourhood; the market is on Saturday: 26 miles NNW. Chelmsford, and 42 NNE. London.

WALDENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: 13 miles SE. Hildeſheim.

WALDENBUCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 8 miles S. Stuttgart, and 33 NE. Freudenſtadt.

WALDENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe: 6 miles E. Ohringen.

WALDENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg, on the Mulda. The old town of Waldenburg, which lies directly fronting Waldenburg, on the other ſide of the Mulda, is famous for its brown and white earthen ware, which conſiſts of veſſels for laboratories and apothecaries' ſhops, together with pots of ſeveral kinds, ſuch as pitchers, drinking-veſſels, &c. It is a lordſhip, inveſted,

inveſted in the houſe of Schonburg, called Schonburg-Waldenburg: 44 miles W. Dreſden, and 9 N. Zwickau. *Long.* 30.19.E.Ferro. *Lat.* 50.48.N.

WALDENBURG, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Bâle: 15 miles S. Bâle, and 15 NE. Soleure.

WALDENBURG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz: 5 miles SW. Schweidnitz, and 8 S. Jauer.

WALDENBURG, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 6 miles N. Olpe.

WALDENFELS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles NW. Freyſtatt.

WALDENFELS, or *Wallenfels*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 34 miles NE. Bamberg.

WALDERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 1 mile NNW. Freyberg.

WALDHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles ESE. Zwetl.

WALDHAUSER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 1 mile NW. Plauen.

WALDHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic, on the Zſchopa. Here was formerly an Auguſtine monaſtery, which was converted by the elector Chriſtian I. into a hunting ſeat; it was afterwards changed into an orphan houſe, and a houſe of correction: 5 miles SSW. Dobeln, and 8 ENE. Rochlitz.

WALDKIRCH, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, in the Briſgau, on the Elſach: 6 miles N. Friburg, and 30 SSE. Straſburg. *Long.* 25. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

WALDKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau: 10 miles NNE. Paſſau.

WALDKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles NW. Efferding.

WALDKAPPEL, ſee *Cappel.*

WALDMUNCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: 30 miles NE. Ratiſbon, and 28 ESE. Amberg.

WALDNEUKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles SW. Steyr.

WALDRAN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SW. Agen.

WALDREICHS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near the Kamp: 10 miles E. Zwetl.

WALDSAXEN, or *Waldſach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate, formerly imperial, but pillaged, and almoſt deſtroyed in the wars of the Huſſites and the Palatinate; ſince which it has never recovered it. Near it is a rich Ciſtertian abby, founded in the year 1133; the abbots of which were formerly princes of the empire, and the aſſeſſment in the matricula 120 florins; but the elector has exempted it from all impoſts: 4 miles SSW. Egra, and 25 E. Bayreuth.

WALDSCHACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 14 miles S. Gratz.

WALDSEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles E. Schlaming.

WALDSEE, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: 12 miles NNW. Ravenſpurg, and 19 NE. Iſny.

WALDSHUT, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, on the Rhine. In the year 1468 this town was beſieged by the Swiſs, without ſucceſs. In the year 1638 it was taken by duke Bernhard of Weimar: 19 miles W. Schaffhauſen, and 26 E. Bâle.

WALSTADT, i. e. *The Foreſt Towns*, a name given in Swiſſerland to the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden, probably on account of the quantity of foreſts found in them: ſee *Foreſt Towns.*

WALDSTADTERSEE, or *Lake of Lucern*, or *Lake of the Four Cantons*, one of the largeſt lakes of Swiſſerland, extending from Lucern to Aldorf, 20 miles in length. Its figure is very irregular, and it is for the moſt part ſurrounded with high mountains. The river Reuſs paſſes through it.

WALDSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles NW. Gratz.

WALDSTETTEN, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, and marquiſate of Burgau: 7 miles SW. Burgau.

WALDT, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 8 miles S. Neu Oetting.

WALDT AUS, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which riſes on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Danube, 8 miles below Steyregg.

WALDTHURN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and county of Sternſtein: 21 miles NE. Amberg, and 13 NNE. Nabburg.

WALDTNIEL, or *Niel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 1 mile E. Ruremond.

WALES (*Principality of*), a country conſtituting a part of Great Britain: is bounded on the north and weſt by the Iriſh Sea, on the eaſt by the Engliſh counties of Cheſter, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth, and on the ſouth by the river Severn and the Briſtol Channel; about 150 miles from north to ſouth, and from 50 to 80 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. The country is mountainous, but not barren, producing all the neceſſaries of life; the air is good, the cattle and ſheep are numerous, but ſmall: in the mountains are found ores of various metals, freeſtone, limeſtone, and coal. It is divided into North and South Wales, each containing ſix counties. To North Wales belong Angleſea, the counties of Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery. In South Wales are the counties of Brecknock, Caermarthen, Cardigan, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor. The county of Monmouth, which formerly belonged to Wales, was detached from the principality, and annexed to England, in the reign of Henry VIII. The preſent inhabitants are deſcendants from the ancient Britons, who were driven out of England by the Saxons, and they have preſerved their ancient language; and, in many inſtances, the manners of their anceſtors. Previous to the arrival of the Britons, Wales was inhabited by people named Demetes, Ordovices, and Silures. The Britons, indignant of the Saxon yoke, found an aſylum among the mountains of Wales, and forming themſelves into different ſtates, were long governed by independent kings, till in the reign of Edward I. the laſt prince Lewellin, being vanquiſhed and ſlain in the year 1283, it was united to England: the Welch, though unable to reſiſt the ſuperior force of Edward, ſubmitted to the Engliſh dominion with extreme reluctance; and it was not till ſome ages elapſed, that the animoſity which had long ſubſiſted between the two nations was totally extinguiſhed. To accelerate that period, and render the conqueſt more ſecure, Edward had recourſe to acts of barbarous, but not ineffectual policy. Senſible that nothing contributed to keep alive the enthuſiaſm for national honour ſo much as the bards of the country, whoſe employment it was to rehearſe at all feſtivals the glorious deeds of their anceſtors, Edward ordered them to be put to death. A ſubſequent expedient practiſed by him for the purpoſe of reconciling the Welch to his government, was of a nature far more conciliating. It is ſaid, that, aſſembling the natives of the country, he promiſed to give them for their prince a Welchman by birth, and one who could ſpeak no other language. This popular addreſs being received with acclamations of joy, he inveſted in the principality his ſecond ſon, Edward, then an infant, who had been born at Caernarvon. The death of his eldeſt ſon, Alphonſo, happening ſoon after, young Edward alſo became heir of the Engliſh monarchy, and united both nations under one government. Since that time, the eldeſt ſon of the king of England has always been created prince of Wales.

WALES (*New*), a name given to a part of North America, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt of Hudſon's Bay, and divided into North and South: the former name is loſt in the more general term of Labrador. New South Wales is ſituated to the north-weſt of Canada, and extends along the ſouth borders of Hudſon's Bay 150 leagues: from *Long.* 85. to *Long.* 95. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. to 58. N.

WALES (*New South*), a name given to the eaſtern part of New Holland, diſcovered by Captain Cook in the year 1770, who ſailed along the coaſt a courſe, if laid down in a ſtraight line, of no leſs than 27 degrees of latitude, amounting to near 2000 miles. New South Wales is of larger extent than any other country in the known world that does not bear the name of a continent, its ſquare ſurface being greater than that of Europe. To the ſouthward of 33° or 34° the land in general is low and level; farther northward it is hilly, but in no part can be called mountainous; and the hills and mountains, taken together, make but a ſmall part of the ſurface, in compariſon with the vallies and plains. It is, upon the whole, rather barren than fertile; yet the riſing ground is chequered by woods and lawns, and the plains and vallies are in many places covered with herbage: the ſoil, however, is frequently ſandy, and many of the lawns, or ſavannahs, are rocky and barren, eſpecially to the northward, where, in the beſt ſpots, vegetation was leſs vigorous than in the ſouthern parts of the country; the trees were not ſo tall, nor was the herbage ſo rich. The graſs in general is high, but thin, and the trees, where they are largeſt, are ſeldom leſs than forty feet aſunder; nor is the country inland, as far as could be examined, better clothed than the ſea-coaſt. The banks of the bays are covered with mangroves, to the diſtance of a mile within the beach, under which the ſoil is a rank mud, that is always overflowed by a ſpring-tide: farther in the country a bog was ſometimes met with, on which the graſs was very thick and luxuriant, and ſometimes with a vally, that was clothed with underwood: the ſoil in ſome parts ſemed to be capable of improvement, but the far greater part is ſuch as can admit of no cultivation. The coaſt, at leaſt that part of it which lies to the northward of 25° S. abounds with fine bays and harbours, where veſſels may lie in perfect ſecurity from all winds. Captain Cook ſays, " if we may judge by the appearance of the country while we were there, which was in the very height of the dry ſeaſon, it is well watered; we found innumerable ſmall brooks and ſprings, but no great rivers; theſe brooks, however, probably become large in the rainy ſeaſon. Thirſty Sound was the only place where freſh water was not to be procured for the ſhip, and even there one or two ſmall pools were found in the woods, though the face of the country was every where interſected by ſalt-creeks and mangrove land. Of trees there is no great variety. Of thoſe that could be called timber, there are but two ſorts; the largeſt is the gum tree, which grows all over the country; it has narrow leaves, not much unlike a willow, and the gum, or rather reſin, which it yields, is of a deep red, and reſembles the *ſanguis draconis*; poſſibly it may be the ſame, for this ſubſtance is known to be the produce of more than one plant. It is mentioned by Dampier, and is perhaps the ſame that Taſman found upon Diemen's Land, where he ſays he ſaw 'gum of the trees, and gum lac of the ground.' The other timber-tree is that which grows ſomewhat like our pines. The wood of both theſe trees is extremely hard and heavy. Beſides theſe, here are trees covered with a ſoft bark that is eaſily peeled off, and is the ſame that in the Eaſt-Indies is uſed for the caulking of ſhips. They found here the palm of three different ſorts. The firſt, which grows in great plenty to the ſouthward, has leaves that are plaited like a fan: the cabbage of theſe is ſmall, but exquiſitely ſweet; and the nuts, which it bears in great abundance, are very good food for hogs. The ſecond ſort bore a much greater reſemblance to the true cabbage-tree of the Weſt-Indies; its leaves were large and pinnated, like thoſe of the cocoa-nut; and theſe alſo produced a cabbage, which, though not ſo ſweet as the other, was much larger. The third ſort, which, like the ſecond, was found only in the northern parts, was ſeldom more than ten feet high, with ſmall pinnated leaves, reſembling thoſe of ſome kinds of fern: it bore no cabbage, but a plentiful crop of nuts, about the ſize of a large cheſnut, but rounder: we found the hulls of theſe ſcattered round the place where the Indians had made their fires, and took it for granted that they were fit to eat; thoſe, however, who made the experiment paid dear for their knowledge of the contrary; for they operated both as an emetic and cathartic with great violence. Still, however, there was no doubt but that they were eaten by the Indians; and judging that the conſtitution of the hogs might be as ſtrong as their's, though our own had proved to be ſo much inferior, we carried them to the ſtye; the hogs ate them, indeed, and for ſome time without ſuffering any inconvenience; but in about a week they were ſo much diſordered that two of them died, and the reſt were recovered with great difficulty. It is probable, however, that the poiſonous quality of theſe nuts may lie in the juice, like that of the caſſada of the Weſt Indies; and that the pulp, when dried, may be not only wholeſome but nutricious. Beſides theſe ſpecies of the palm and mangroves, there were ſeveral ſmall trees and ſhrubs altogether unknown in Europe; particularly one which produced a very poor kind of fig; another that bore what they called a plum, which it reſembled in colour, but not in ſhape, being flat on the ſides like a little cheeſe; and a third that bore a kind of apple, which, after it had been kept a few days, became eatable, and taſted like a damſon. Here is a great variety of plants to enrich the collection of a botaniſt, but very few of them are of the eſculent kind. A ſmall plant, with long, narrow, graſſy leaves, reſembling that kind of bulruſh which in England is called the cat's-tail, yields a reſin of a bright yellow colour, exactly reſembling gambooge, except that it does not ſtain; it has a ſweet ſmell, but its properties we had no opportunity to diſcover, any more than thoſe of many others with which the natives appear to be acquainted, as they have diſtinguiſhed them by names: the roots and leaves of a plant were found reſembling the coccos of the Weſt-Indies, and a kind of bean; to which may be added a ſort of parſley and purſlain, and two kinds of yams, one ſhaped like a radiſh, and the other round and covered with ſtringy fibres: both ſorts are ſmall, but ſweet; and we never could find the plants that produced them, though we often ſaw the places where they had been newly dug up; it is probable that the drought had deſtroyed the leaves, and we could not, like the Indians, diſcover the ſtalks. Of fruits, we found in the ſouthern parts of the country one reſembling a cherry, except that the ſtone was ſoft; and another not unlike a pine-apple in appearance, but of a very diſagreeable taſte, which is well known in the Eaſt Indies, and is called by the Dutch *pyn-appel boomen*. Of the quadrupeds the chief are the dog and kangaroo, and a ſpecies of the opoſſum. Of batts, which hold a middle place between the beaſts and the birds, we ſaw many kinds. The ſea and other water-fowl of this country are gulls, ſhaggs, ſoland geeſe, or gannets, of two ſorts; boobies, noddies, curlieus, pelicans of an enormous ſize, and many others. The land-birds are crows, parroquets, cockatoos, and other birds of the ſame kind, of exquiſite beauty; pigeons, doves, quails, buſtards, herons, cranes, hawks, and eagles. The pigeons flew in numerous flocks, ſo that, notwithſtanding their extreme ſhyneſs, our people frequently killed ten or twelve of them in a day: theſe birds are very beautiful, and creſted very differently from any we had ever ſeen before. Among the reptiles, here are ſerpents of various kinds, ſome noxious and ſome harmleſs; ſcorpions, centipedes, and lizards. The inſects are but few. The principal are the muſquito and the ant. Of the ant there are ſeveral ſorts; ſome are as green as a leaf, and live upon trees, where they build their neſts of various ſizes, between that of a man's head and his fiſt. Theſe neſts are of a very curious ſtructure; they are formed by bending down ſeveral of the leaves, each of which is as broad as a man's hand, and gluing the points of them together ſo as to form a purſe; the viſcus uſed for this purpoſe is an animal juice, which nature has enabled them to elaborate. Their method of firſt bending down the leaves, no opportunity preſented itſelf of obſerving; but thouſands were ſeen uniting all their ſtrength to hold them in this poſition, while other buſy multitudes were employed within, in applying the gluten that was to prevent their returning back. To ſatisfy ourſelves that the leaves were bent, and held down by the efforts of theſe diminutive artificers, we diſturbed them in their work, and as ſoon as they were driven from their ſtation, the leaves on which they were employed ſprung up with a force much greater than could be thought they were able to conquer by any combination of their ſtrength. But though our curioſity was gratified at their expence, the injury did not go unrevenged, for thouſands threw themſelves upon us, and gave us intolerable pain with their ſtings, eſpecially thoſe which took poſſeſſion of the necks and hair, from whence they were not eaſily driven: the ſting was ſcarcely leſs painful than that of a bee; but except it was repeated, the pain did not laſt more than a minute. Another ſort are quite black, and their operations and manner of life are not leſs extraordinary. Their habitations are the inſide of the branches of a tree, which they contrive to excavate by working out the pith almoſt to the extremity of the ſlendereſt twig; the tree at the ſame time flouriſhing, as if it had no ſuch inmate. A third kind we found neſted in the root of a plant, which grows on the bark of trees in the manner of miſtletoe, and which they had perforated for that uſe. This root is commonly as big as a large turnip, and ſometimes much bigger; when it was cut, it was found interſected by innumerable winding paſſages, all filled with theſe animals, by which, however, the vegetation of the plant did not appear to have ſuffered any injury. We never cut one of theſe roots that was not inhabited, though ſome were not bigger than a hazle-nut. The animals themſelves are very ſmall, not more than half as big as the common red ant in England. They had ſtings, but ſcarcely force enough to make them felt; they had, however, a power of tormenting in an equal, if not a greater degree; for the moment we handled the roots, they ſwarmed from innumerable holes, and running about thoſe parts of the body that were uncovered, produced a titillation more intolerable than pain, except it is increaſed to great violence. A fourth kind was likewiſe found, which were perfectly harmleſs, and almoſt exactly reſembled the white ants of the Eaſt-Indies. The architecture of theſe is ſtill more curious than that of the others. They have houſes of two ſorts; one is ſuſpended on the branches of trees, and the other erected upon the ground: thoſe upon the trees are about three or four times as big as a man's head, and are built of a brittle ſubſtance, which ſeems to conſiſt of ſmall parts of vegetables kneaded together with a glutinous matter, which their bodies probably ſupply; upon breaking this cruſt, innumerable cells, ſwarming with inhabitants, appear in a great variety of winding directions, all communicating with each other, and with ſeveral apertures that lead to other neſts upon the ſame tree; they have alſo one large avenue, or covered way, leading to the ground, and carried on under it to the other neſts or houſes that are conſtructed there. This houſe is generally at the root of a tree, but not of that upon which their other dwellings are conſtructed: it is formed like an irregular-ſided cone, and ſometimes is more than ſix feet high, and nearly as much in diameter. The ſea in this country is much more liberal of food to the inhabitants than the land; and though fiſh is not quite ſo plentiful here as they generally are in higher latitudes, yet we ſeldom hauled the ſeine without taking from fifty to two hundred weight. They are of various ſorts; but, except the mullet, and ſome of the ſhell-fiſh, none of them are known in Europe: moſt of them are palatable, and ſome are very delicious. Upon the ſhoals and reef there are incredible numbers of the fineſt green turtle, and oyſters of various kinds, particularly the rock-oyſter and pearl-oyſter, gigantic cockles, ſea cray-fiſh or lobſters, and crabs; of theſe, however, we ſaw only the ſhells. In the rivers and ſalt creeks there are alligators. The number of inhabitants in this country appears to be very ſmall in proportion to its extent. We never ſaw ſo many as 30 of them together but once, and that was at Botany Bay, men, women, and children, aſſembled upon a rock, to ſee the ſhip paſs by: when they manifeſtly formed a reſolution to engage us, they never could muſter above 14 or 15 fighting men; and we never ſaw a number of their ſheds or houſes together that could accommodate a larger party. It is true, indeed, that we ſaw only the ſea-coaſt on the eaſtern ſide; and that, between this and the weſtern ſhore, there is an immenſe tract of country, wholly unexplored: but there is great reaſon to believe that this immenſe tract is either wholly deſolate, or at leaſt ſtill more thinly inhabited than the parts we viſited. It is impoſſible that the inland country ſhould ſubſiſt inhabitants at all ſeaſons without cultivation; it is extremely improbable that the inhabitants of the coaſt ſhould be totally ignorant of arts of cultivation, which were practiſed inland; and it is equally improbable that, if they knew ſuch arts, there ſhould be no traces of them among them. It is certain that there was not ſeen one foot of ground in a ſtate of cultivation in the whole country; and therefore it may well be concluded, that where the ſea does not contribute to feed the inhabitants, the country is not inhabited. The only tribe with which Captain Cook had any intercourſe, was found where the ſhip was careened; it conſiſted of one and twenty perſons; 12

men, 7 women, 1 boy, and 1 girl; the women they never ſaw but at a diſtance; for when the men came over the river, they were always left behind. The men here, and in other places, were of a middle ſize, and in general well made, clean limbed, and remarkably vigorous, active, and nimble: their countenances were not altogether without expreſſion, and their voices were remarkably ſoft and effeminate. Their ſkins were ſo uniformly covered with dirt, that it was very difficult to aſcertain their true colour; we made ſeveral attempts, by wetting our fingers, and rubbing it to remove the incruſtation, but with very little effect. With the dirt they appear nearly as black as a negroe, and according to our beſt diſcoveries the ſkin itſelf is of the colour of wood ſoot, or what is commonly called a chocolate-colour. Their features are far from being diſagreeable, their noſes are not flat, nor are their lips thick; their teeth are white and even, and their hair naturally long and black, it is however univerſally cropped ſhort; in general it is ſtraight, but ſometimes it has a ſlight curl; we ſaw none that was not matted and filthy, though without oil or greaſe, and to our great aſtoniſhment free from lice. Their beards were of the ſame colour with their hair, buſhy and thick: they are not however ſuffered to grow long. A man whom we had ſeen one day with his beard ſomewhat longer than his companions, we ſaw the next with it ſomewhat ſhorter, and upon examination found the ends of the hairs burnt; from this incident, and our having never ſeen any ſharp inſtrument among them, we concluded that both the hair and the beard were kept ſhort by ſinging them. Both ſexes go ſtark naked, and ſeem to have no more ſenſe of indecency in diſcovering the whole body, than we have in diſcovering our hands and face. Their principal ornament is a bone which they thruſt through the cartilage that divides the noſtrils from each other: what perverſion of taſte could make them think this a decoration, or what could prompt them, before they had worn it or ſeen it worn, to ſuffer the pain and inconvenience that muſt of neceſſity attend it, is perhaps beyond the power of human ſagacity to determine: as this bone is as thick as a man's finger, and between five and ſix inches long, it reaches quite acroſs the face, and ſo effectually ſtops up both noſtrils, that they are forced to keep their mouths wide open for breath, and ſnuffle ſo when they attempt to ſpeak, that they are ſcarcely intelligible even to each other: Captain Cook's ſeamen, with ſome humour, called it their ſprit ſail-yard; and indeed it had ſo ludicrous an appearance, that till we were uſed to it, we found it difficult to refrain from laughter. Beſides this noſe-jewel, they had necklaces made of ſhells, very neatly cut and ſtrung together; bracelets of ſmall cord wound two or three times about the upper part of their arm, and a ſtring of plaited human hair, about as thick as a thread of yarn, tied round their waiſt; beſides theſe ſome of them had gorgets of ſhells hanging round the neck, ſo as to reach acroſs the breaſt. But though theſe people wear no clothes, their bodies have a covering beſides the dirt, for they paint them both white and red, the red is commonly laid on in broad patches upon the ſhoulders and breaſt; and the white in ſtripes, ſome narrow, and ſome broad; the narrow were drawn over the limbs, and the broad over the body, not without ſome degree of taſte. The white was alſo laid on in ſmall patches upon the face, and drawn in a circle round each eye; the red ſeemed to be ochre, but what the white was, we could not diſcover; it was cloſe grained, ſaponaceous to the touch, and almoſt as heavy as white-lead; poſſibly it might be a kind of *ſteatites*, but to their great regret they could not procure a bit of it to examine. They have holes in their ears, but we never ſaw any thing worn in them. Upon ſuch ornaments as they had, they ſet ſo great a value, that they would never part with the leaſt article for any thing we could offer; which was the more extraordinary, as the beads and ribbons were ornaments of the ſame kind, but more regular and of more ſhowy materials. They had indeed no idea of traffic, nor could we communicate any to them: they received the things that were given to them, but never appeared to underſtand the ſigns when a return was required. The ſame indifference which prevented them from buying what was offered, prevented them alſo from attempting to ſteal; if they had coveted more, they would have been leſs honeſt; for when we refuſed to give them a turtle, they were enraged, and attempted to take it by force, having nothing elſe upon which they ſet the leaſt value; for many of the things that were given them, were found left negligently about in the woods, like the playthings of children, which pleaſe only while they are new. Upon their bodies were ſeen no marks of diſeaſe or ſores, but large ſcars in irregular lines, which appear to be the remains of the wounds which they had inflicted on themſelves with ſome blunt inſtrument, and which we underſtood by ſigns to have been memorials of grief for the dead. They appeared to have no fixed habitations, for we ſaw nothing like a town or village in the whole country. Their houſes, if houſes they may be called, ſeemed to be formed with leſs art and induſtry than any we had ſeen, except the wretched hovels at Terra del Fuego, and in ſome reſpects they are inferior even to them. At Botany Bay, where they were beſt, they were juſt high enough for a man to ſit upright in, but not large enough for him to extend himſelf in his whole length in any direction: they are built with pliable rods about as thick as a man's finger, in the form of an oven, by ſticking the ends into the ground, and then covering them with palm-leaves, and broad pieces of bark; the door is nothing but a large hole at one end, oppoſite to which the fire is made, as we perceived by the aſhes. The only furniture belonging to theſe houſes is a kind of oblong veſſel, made of bark, by a ſimple contrivance of tying up the ends with a withy, which not being cut off, ſerves for a handle; theſe we imagined were uſed as buckets to fetch water from the ſpring, which we ſuppoſed to be at a conſiderable diſtance. They have however a ſmall bag, about the ſize of a moderate cabbage net, which is made by laying threads, loop within loop, ſomewhat in the manner of netting, uſed by our ladies to make purſes. Their fiſh-hooks are very neatly made, and ſome of them are exceedingly ſmall. For ſtriking turtle, they have a peg of wood, which is about a foot long, and very well bearded. Their lines are made from the thickneſs of a half-inch rope to the fineneſs of a hair, and are made of ſome vegetable ſubſtance, but what in particular we had no opportunity to learn. Their food is chiefly fiſh, though they ſometimes contrive to kill the kangaroo, and even birds of various kinds, notwithſtanding they are ſo ſhy that we found it difficult to get within reach of them with a fowling-piece. The only vegetable that can be conſidered as an article of food, is the yam; yet doubtleſs they eat the ſeveral fruits which have been mentioned among other productions of the country; and indeed we ſaw the ſhells and hulls of ſeveral of them lying about the places where they had kindled their fire. They produce fire with great facility, and ſpread it in a wonderful manner. To produce it, they take two pieces of dry ſoft wood, one is a ſtick about eight or nine inches long, the other piece is flat; the ſtick they ſhape into an obtuſe point at one end, and preſſing it upon the other, turn it nimbly by holding it between both their hands, as we do a chocolate-mill, often ſhifting their hands up, and moving them down upon it, to increaſe the preſſure as much as poſſible. By this method they get fire in leſs than two minutes, and from the ſmalleſt ſpark they increaſe it with great ſpeed and dexterity. The weapons of theſe people are ſpears or lances, and theſe are of different kinds: ſome that we ſaw upon the ſouthern part of the coaſt had four prongs, pointed with bone, and barbed, and the others with a ſingle point. The canoes of New Holland are as mean and rude as the houſes. Thoſe on the ſouthern part of the coaſt are nothing more than a piece of bark, about twelve feet long, tied together at the ends, and kept open in the middle by ſmall bows of wood: yet, in a veſſel of this conſtruction we once ſaw three people. In ſhallow water they are ſet forward by a pole, and in deeper by paddles, about 18 inches long, one of which the boatman holds in each hand, Mean as they are, they have many conveniencies; they draw but little water, and they are very light, ſo that they go upon mud banks to pick up ſhell-fiſh, the moſt important uſe to which they can be applied, better, perhaps, than veſſels of any other conſtruction. We obſerved, that in the middle of theſe canoes there was a heap of ſea-weed, and upon that a ſmall fire; probably that the fiſh may be broiled, and eaten the moment it is caught. The canoes that we ſaw when we advanced farther to the northward, are not made of bark, but of the trunk of a tree hollowed, perhaps, by fire. They are about 14 feet long, and being very narrow, are fitted with an outrigger to prevent their overſetting. Theſe are worked with paddles, that are ſo large as to require both hands to manage one of them. The only tools among them are an adze, wretchedly made of ſtone, ſome ſmall pieces of the ſame ſubſtance in form of a wedge, a wooden mallet, and ſome ſhells and fragments of coral. The utmoſt freight of theſe canoes is four people, and if more at any time wanted to come over the river, one of thoſe who came firſt was obliged to go back for the reſt. From latitude 32 deg. and ſomewhat higher, down to Sandy Cape, in latitude 24 deg. 46 min. we conſtantly found a current ſetting to the ſouthward, at the rate of about 10 or 15 miles a day, being more or leſs, according to our diſtance from the land, for it always ran with more force in ſhore than in the offing." Captain Cook obſerved only one high tide in 24 hours, which happened in the night. The difference between the perpendicular riſe of the water in the day and the night, when there is a ſpring-tide, is no leſs than three feet, which where the tides are ſo inconſiderable as they are here, is a great proportion of the whole difference between high and low water. *Lat.* 11. to 40. S.

WALHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, formerly an imperial palatine town: 3 miles WSW. Sangerhauſen.

WALHAUSEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne: 10 miles W. Lucerne.

WALHEIM, a town of Brabant. 4 miles N. Gemblours.

WALHOF, a town of the duchy of Courland. In the year 1626, the Poles were defeated near this town by Guſtavus, king of Sweden: 34 miles E. Mittaw.

WALHORN, a town of the duchy of Limburg: 3 leagues S. Aix-la-Chapelle.

WALILABO, a river of the iſland of St. Vincent, which runs into the ſea, 1 mile N. from Prince's Bay.

WALINCOURT, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cambray: 2½ leagues SSE. Cambray, and 2 NE. Le Caſtelet.

**WALKENRIED**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Clettenberg, with an abby, founded in the year 1127, by Adelheida, conſort to Volkmar, count of Klettenberg, and counteſs of Lotera. The doctrine of Luther was introduced in the year 1546; at the peace of Weſtphalia the abby was aſſigned to the duke of Brunſwick: 8 miles NW. Nordhauſen, and 44 NNW. Erfurt.

**WALKENSEE**, a town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Bavaria, ſituated by the ſide of a lake of the ſame name: 18 miles SSE. Weilhaim.

**WALKERTON**, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the Mattapony: 30 miles NE. Richmond.

**WALKERSPACH**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes north-weſt of a place of the ſame name, and runs into the Rems, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

**WALLE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 4 miles N. Verden.

**WALLEBERGA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 38 miles S. Chriſtianſtadt

**WALLENBURG**, or *Walenburg*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bâle, and capital of a bailiwick: 12 miles S. Bâle, and 15 NNE. Soleure.

**WALLENSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg: 15 miles SE. Hameln.

**WALLENSTADT**, a town of Swiſſerland, near the eaſt end of Wallenſtadt Lake, in the county of Sargans, and principal place of a bailiwick. This place has a Schultheiſe, and council of its own; the firſt of whom is nominated by the landvogt out of three Burghers, preſented for his approbation. It is a great thoroughfare for goods to and from Italy. It is the place likewiſe where the Switzers and Griſons hold their conciliatory meetings on all claims made by either party: 37 miles ESE. Zurich, and 8 W. Sargans.

**WALLACETOWN**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, founded above 35 years ſince, and now containing about 260 families: 1 mile NE. from Ayr.

**WALLENSTADT**, a lake of Swiſſerland, ſurrounded with mountains and ſharp rocks, which render the navigation dangerous: 9 miles long, and 2 wide: 9 miles S. Utznach.

**WALLERN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Inn: 4 miles S. Efferding.

**WALLER SEE**, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, of an oval form; 4 miles long, and 2 broad where wideſt: 4 miles N. Salzburg.

**WALLERSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, with a caſtle belonging to the counts of Oettingen, called *Oettingen Wallerſtein*: 4 miles N. Nordlingen, and 6 SW. Oettingen.

**WALLETZ SEE**, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 1 mile W. New Angermunde.

**WALLEY**, or *Wallia*, a town of Africa, with an European factory, in the kingdom of Yani.

**WALLINGFORD**, a town of England, in the county of Berks, ſituated on the ſide of the Thames, a place of conſiderable note in the time of the Saxons and Danes; by the latter of whom it is ſaid to have been deſtroyed in the beginning of the eleventh century. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, it was counted a borough, and had a caſtle. A peace was concluded between Stephen, and prince, afterwards king Henry, at this place. There were formerly 12 churches, though three were only remaining at the time of Richard II. Here are two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Friday. The principal trade is making of malt. It is ſeparated from Oxfordſhire only by the river, over which is a bridge 300 yards in length. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 12 miles SSE. Oxford, and 46 W. London.

**WALLIS'S BAY**, a bay, or harbour, in the Straits of Magellan: 2 leagues WSW. from Cape Shutup.

**WALLIS'S ISLAND**, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 177. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 18. S.

**WALLIS'S ISLANDS**, two ſmall iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north coaſt of New Holland, diſcovered, and ſo named, by captain Cook: 2 miles NW. Poſſeſſion Iſland.

**WALLKILL**, a town of the United States of America, in New York: 90 miles N. New York.

**WALLOE**, or *Valloe*, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: 3 miles S. Kioge.

**WALLOP'S ISLAND**, an iſland of the Atlantic, on the eaſt coaſt of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

**WALLSEY**, one of the Shetland Iſlands, on the North Atlantic Ocean, ſituated near the eaſt coaſt of Shetland; about 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. *Long.* 2. 8. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 35. N.

**WALMIRSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, on the Ohra: 10 miles N. Magdeburg.

**WALNEY**, a narrow iſland in the Iriſh Sea, ſeparated from the coaſt of the county of Lancaſter, by a narrow channel; about 9 miles in length, but hardly one in breadth. It has two or three ſmall villages and a chapel. The ſouth end is about 16 miles WNW. from the mouth of the Lune.

**WALO**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 30 miles NE. Upſal.

**WALPACK**, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: 25 miles WNW. Morriſtown.

**WALPERSDORFF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Traſen: 4 miles N. St. Polten.

**WALPING SEE**, a lake of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland; 4 miles SW. Allenſtein.

**WALPIT**, a town of Flanders: 3 miles NNE. Courtray.

**WALPO**, or *Walpon*, a town of Sclavonia, which gives name to a county, ſituated on a river which runs into the Drave, defended by an ancient caſtle. In the year 1543, it was taken by the Turks, who placed in it a garriſon of 1000 men. In the year 1687, it was attacked by the Imperialiſts, without ſucceſs, but ſurrendered to general Dunewal a few days after the battle of Mohacs, in the ſame year: 20 miles NW. Eſzek.

**WALPOLE**, a town of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire, on the Connecticut: 76 miles NW. Boſton, and 158 NNE. New York.

**WALPOLE**, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſets: 21 miles SW. Boſton.

**WALPUSCH**, a river of Poland, which runs into the Narew, near Pultuſk, in Maſovia.

**WALRABENSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg: 3 miles N. Idſtein.

**WALSALL**, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, ſituated on a river called *Walſall-water*, which ſoon afterwards runs into the Tame. In the neighbourhood are ſome iron-mines; and the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of ſpurs, ſtirrups, buckles, &c.: 9 miles SW. Lichfield, and 116 NW. London.

**WALSCHEID**, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarburg: 2 leagues SE. Sarburg, and 4 ENE. Blamont.

**WALSDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau: 3 miles NE. Idſtein.

**WALSEE**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: 14 miles E. Ens.

**WALSHAM**, or *North Walſham*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 14 miles NNE. Norwich, and 123 NNE. London.

**WALSINGHAM** (*New*), a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Friday, where are the ruins of a monaſtery, founded about 400 years before the Diſſolution, which had a ſhrine of the Virgin Mary, almoſt as much frequented, at one time, as Thomas à Becket's at Canterbury; and here are two wells ſtill called by her name. The preſent remains of this edifice are a handſome weſt gate, a lofty beautiful arch, forming the eaſt end of the chapel; the refectory, now a barn, with a handſome eaſt window, and ſtone pulpit; twelve arches of the old cloiſters; the abby wall, a mile in circuit; and two uncovered wells. The ſoil here is noted for producing good ſaffron. The banks near the town, towards the ſea ſide, are ſuppoſed to have been the burial place of the Danes and Saxons, after their many battles in the neighbourhood: 22 miles NE. Lynn, and 116 NNE. London.

**WALSMUHLEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg.

**WALSRODE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on the Bohme: 10 miles NE. Rethem, and 28 NW. Zell.

**WALSTORP**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 11 miles SW. Lutkenborg.

**WALTDORF**, or *Walterſdorf*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 5 miles NNE. Neiſſe.

**WALTENBUCH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg: 8 miles S. Stuttgart, and 8 W. Nurtingen.

**WALTER NIENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: 6 miles W. Zerbſt.

**WALTERSHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: 4 miles SSW. Gotha.

**WALTERSKIRCHEN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles NW. Ziſterſtorff.

**WALTERSDORFF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles E. Ziſterſtorff.

**WALTERSDORF**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 13 miles NE. Leutmiſchl.

**WALTHAM**, ſee *Biſhop's Waltham*.

**WALTHAM ABBY**, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, on the river Lee, which ſeparates it from Waltham Croſs. It takes its name from an abby, whoſe abbots were mitred. Here is a market on Thurſday: 12 miles N. London.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, with a weekly market on Thurſday : 18 miles SE. Nottingham, and 110 N. London.

WALTHAM (*Weſt*), or *Waltham Croſs*, a town of England, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Lee, partly in Middleſex and partly in Hertfordſhire. It takes its name from a croſs erected, by order of Edward I. in memory of its being one of the reſting places for the corpſe of his beloved queen, Eleanor, when brought from the north to be interred at Weſtminſter, and is richly adorned with Gothic ſculpture, ſeveral effigies, and many coats of arms, not only of England, but alſo of Caſtile, Leon, Poictou, &c. which are now greatly defaced. It formerly gave name to a part of the large foreſt of Eſſex, and is ſuppoſed to have had its riſe from a lodge fixed here by Edward the Confeſſor's ſtandard-bearer, who placed 66 men here to guard the abundance of deer with which its foreſt was ſtocked. Its market, which is on Tueſday, is but ſmall : 12 miles N. London, and 10 S. Ware.

WALTHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, with a convent : 4 miles NE. Grein.

WALTHURN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Mentz : 26 miles ENE. Heidelberg, and 9 SSE. Miltenberg.

WALTON ON THAMES, a village of England, in the county of Surry, with a bridge over the Thames : 18 miles WSW. London.

WALTON, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia : 60 miles SW. Richmond.

WALTWIESE, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sar Louis : 3½ leagues NW. Sar Louis, and 2 E. Sierck.

WALWARNE, a river of England, in the county of Cheſter, which runs into the Lee.

WAMBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 20 miles ESE. Konigingratz.

WAMPACH, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg : 2 leagues ENE. Honfalize.

WAMPU, a town of China, ſituated on the river between Macao and Canton : 2½ leagues S. Canton.

WAMPUL, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the mouth of the Eden.

WANDERSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg : 15 miles W. Kranichfeld, and 9 SW. Erfurt.

WANDESBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Holſtein : 3 miles NE. Hamburg.

WANDIWASH, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic : 38 miles NNW. Pondicherry, and 27 SSE. Arcot.—In the year 1760, this town was taken by the Britiſh troops, and the garriſon, conſiſting of French and natives, made priſoners.

WANDLACKEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen : 4 miles E. Gerdawen.

WANDLE, a river of England, in the county of Surry, which runs into the Thames, below Wandſworth.

WANDO RIVER, one of the branches of Cooper's River, in South Carolina.

WANDSWORTH, a village of England, in the county of Surry, between Batterſea and Putney : 5 miles SW. London.

WANGFRIED, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rhinfels, on the Werra : 13 miles W. Mulhauſen, and 30 SSE. Caſſel. *Long.* 27. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

WANG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Freyſing : 20 miles S. Weilhaim.

WANG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 12 miles S. Ips.

WANGA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland : 11 miles NNE. Linkioping.

WANGA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 46 miles E. Uddevalla.

WANGARA, or *Guangara*, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. *Long.* 33. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. N.

WANGEN, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Berne : 20 miles S. Berne, and 5 NE. Soleure.

WANGEN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine : 4 leagues W. Straſburg, and 3 SSE. Savern.

WANGEV, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Argen : the territory of which includes a few villages. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. In the matricula this town is aſſeſſed at 40 florins, and taxed to the chamber of Wetzlar at 36 rix-dollars 43 kruitzers : 22 miles W. Kempten, and 12 ESE. Ravenſpurg. *Long.* 27. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

WANGENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 8 miles SW. Gnaa.

WANGEROEG, an iſland in the German Ocean ; about 12 miles in circumference : 4 miles from the coaſt of Frieſland. *Long.* 25. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 51. N.

WANGEROW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania : 12 miles SE. New Stettin.

WANJEW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk, near the conflux of the Narew and the Wanjerow : 24 miles NNW. Bielſk.

WANJEWKA, a river of Poland, which runs into the Narew, near Wanjew, in the palatinate of Bielſk.

WANQUI, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt.

WANSBECK, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the German Sea, 6 miles below Morpeth.

WANSEN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg : 10 miles SSW: Ohlau, and 11 SW. Brieg.

WANTAGE, a town of England, in the county of Berks, the birthplace of the Great Alfred, and formerly a royal villa. It is ſaid to have been a Roman Station. It has a large weekly market on Saturday : 13 miles SSW. Oxford, and 60 W. London.

WANTSUM, a name given to the river Stour, which divides the Iſle of Thanet from the reſt of the county of Kent, and runs into the Downs, below Sandwich.

WANTZENAU· a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, which was taken by general Wurmſer, in October 1793 : 2 leagues N. Straſburg.

WANTZLAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg : 9 miles SSW. Brandenburg.

WANZLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg : 10 miles WSW. Magdeburg.

WAPITWAGAN ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 4. N.

WAPNO, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 14 miles SW. Konigingratz.

WAPPO, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coaſt.

WAPPOCOMO, a river of the United States of America, in Virginia, which runs into the Potomack, 9 miles ESE. Fort Cumberland.

WARANGOLE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda : 45 miles NNE. Hydrabad, and 220 E. Viſiapour. *Long.* 79. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 55. N.

WARBERG, or *Warburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn It contains two churches, two convents, and two caſtles. It was formerly imperial, and one of the Hanſe towns : 16 miles SSE. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.—In the year 1760, the French were defeated by the Britiſh and allies, under the hereditary prince of Brunſwick.

WARBERG, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Halland. It has a harbour on the North Sea, which, at preſent, has only depth enough for ſmall veſſels. Warberg carries on a conſiderable trade, and had ſtood on three different ſituations before the year 1666, when it was built a fourth time on the ſpot where it now ſtands. A very ancient fortified caſtle ſtands at the harbour's mouth, on a rock, ſurrounded with water, but at preſent it is of little ſervice : 32 miles NNW. Halmſtadt, and 34 S. Gotheborg. *Long.* 12. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 7. N.

WARD, a river of Denmark, in North Jutland, which runs into the North Sea, 15 miles NNW. Ripen.

WARD LAW, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Ayr : 16 miles E. Ayr.

WARDAN, or *Ras Wardan*, a cape on the coaſt of Arabia, in the Red Sea : 5 miles S. Maſtura.

WARDBRIDGE, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the Alan, over which is a bridge, ſome of whoſe arches are ſaid to be upon woolpacks, becauſe of the quickſands. It has a weekly market on Saturday : 5 miles NNW. Bodmin, and 241 WSW. London.

WARDE (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdidier : 4 miles WNW. Montdidier.

WARDE, or *Varde*, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the river Ward. It was formerly a conſiderable city, but as the depth of its river, which abounds in fiſh, particularly ſalmon, is ſo much decreaſed, as to be no longer navigable for ſhips of burthen, it is fallen to decay. It has two churches : 18 miles N. Ripen. *Long.* 8. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 35. N.

WARDEIN, ſee *Peter Wardein*.

WARDEIN (*Gros*), a town of Hungary, on the river Koros, ſurrounded with good fortifications : the ſee of a biſhop. The town itſelf is not large, but has three ſuburbs of very conſiderable extent. The adjoining fortreſs is a regular pentagon, well fortified, beſides a deep and broad moat. In the years 1566 and 1613, it was taken by the Tranſylvanians. In the year 1598, it held out a ſiege againſt the Turks ; but, in 1660, was taken by capitulation. They continued maſters of it alſo at the peace in the year 1664 ; but the Imperialiſts, in the year 1692, diſpoſſeſſed them. About a mile from the city is an excellent cold bath : 66 miles N.

Temeſvar, and 54 W. Coloſvar. *Long.* 44. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 46. N.

WARDENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Oldenburg : 6 miles N. Oldenburg.

WARDHUYS, or *Vardhuys*, a town of Norwegian Lapland, and chief place of a government, defended by a caſtle, in which a governor reſides, but without baſtions ; the town is chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen, and is ſituated on an iſland called *Wardoe*, the largeſt of three. *Long.* 31. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 70. 23. N.

WARE, a town of England, in the county of Herts, on the eaſt ſide of the river Lee ; a town of very conſiderable trade, eſpecially in malt, of which it is ſaid 5000 quarters have been ſometimes ſent in one week to London by the barges. It has a large corn market on Thurſday : 3 miles E. Hertford, and 21 N. London.

WAREHAM, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſituated near the mouth of the Frome, where it empties itſelf into Pool Harbour. This is a very ancient town, being the burial place of Brithric, a Saxon king, in the year 800, and in the year 875, was plundered by the Danes. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, it had 148 houſes, and two mints ; but under William the Conqueror, it had only ſeventy, which laſt prince built a ſtrong caſtle. It at one time contained eight churches, which are now reduced to three. During the civil wars between Stephen and the empreſs Maud, it ſuffered very much, as likewiſe in the laſt century. In the year 1762, 133 houſes were deſtroyed by fire. It is a corporation, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The mayor is by ancient preſcription coroner of the town, and of the iſland of Purbeck. Wareham is ſurrounded with high walls of earth, and contains within the walls about 230 houſes, and rather more than 1100 inhabitants : the market is on Saturday : 10 miles WSW. Pool, and 114 SW. London.

WAREHAM, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts : 35 miles SSE. Boſton.

WARENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter : 12 miles SE. Munſter. *Long.* 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

WARENDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein : 6 miles WSW. Ciſmar.

WARGEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland : 6 miles WNW. Konigſberg.

WARIANAGUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic : 16 miles S. Tiagur.

WARIGARI BAY, a bay of the iſland of St. Vincent, ſituated to the ſouth of Hungary Point.

WARING, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia : 15 miles ESE. Port Royal.

WARING'S-FORD, a village of Ireland, in the county of Down, on a branch of the river Lagan.

WARINGSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, where the linen manufacture is carried on to great advantage.

WARISE, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulay : 1½ league S. Boulay.

WARKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia : 16 miles S. Czerſk.

WARKALLEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 4 miles N. Gumbinnen.

WARKULLEN, a mountain of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, from which may be ſeen 23 lakes, great and ſmall.

WARKWORTH, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, on the river Coquet, about three quarters of a mile from the ſea, near which is a quarry of ſtones, ſo much eſteemed, that great quantities are ſent to London. The ſalmon fiſhery is very conſiderable ; the depth of the river at high water is 14 feet, and the little iſland of Coquet is ſituated a little to the ſouth, ſo as to form a fine bay : the neighbouring land abounds in excellent coal. It is governed by a mayor. The caſtle ſtands on a rock above the town ; the hermitage is about a mile above the town, on the river Coquet : 14 miles N. Morpeth, and 300 N. London.

WARMBRUNN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, celebrated for its warm-baths : 3 miles SSW. Hirſchberg.

WARMELAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Norway and the province of Dalecarlia, on the eaſt by Weſtmanland and Nericia, on the ſouth by the Wenner Lake, and on the weſt by Norway ; about 200 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and 130 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. This country is almoſt every where mountainous ; but the eaſt and ſouth parts are more level and fertile than the weſt and north parts. However, the woods, and mines of ſilver, lead, copper, and iron, with the forges, founderies, &c. belonging to them, furniſh the inhabitants of the latter with a great variety of employments. In the year 1726, ſome pure ſilver was found in an iron mine, not far from Philipſtadt, and the memory of this extraordinary circumſtance has been preſerved in ſome medals ſtruck on the occaſion. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is mining, ſmelting, &c. together with fiſhing, and a little agriculture. Their trade conſiſts moſtly in maſts, planks, timber, the bark of birch-trees, &c. The chief river in this province is the Clara, or Stor Elbe, in which there is a very profitable ſalmon-fiſhery. The principal lake, beſides the Wenner, is the Fryken, which is eight Swediſh miles in length, but narrow ; it has communication with the Wenner Lake.

WARMINSTER, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, long ſince famous for its corn-market on Saturday. The trade in wool, cheeſe, and malt, is likewiſe very conſiderable, and there is a manufacture of cloth : 22 miles WSW. Saliſbury, and 97 WSW. London.

WARMSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Cothen : 8 miles W. Bernberg.

WARMSTADT, or *Wormit*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland : 42 miles SSW. Konigſberg.

WARNA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland : 14 miles ESE. Linkioping.

WARNAMMA, or *Werinama*, a town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Ceram. *Long.* 147. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. 45. S.

WARNE, or *Warnow*, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, which paſſes by Roſtock, and runs into the Baltic, at Warnemunde.

WARNE, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, 4 miles S. from Holy Iſland.

WARNEMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, at the mouth of the Warne, where veſſels bound to Roſtock pay a toll, which formerly amounted to 80,000 rixdollars a year ; at preſent, to not more than 6000 : 9 miles N. Roſtock.

WARNENAS, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland : 11 miles SSW. Calmar.

WARNETON, a town of Flanders, on the Lis, with its territories, belonging to the prince of Naſſau Orange, ceded, in the year 1715 to the States-General, as a barrier-town : 2 poſts NW. Lille, and 2 SE. Ypres.

WARNITZ, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, remarkable for being the place where, in the year 1709, Charles XII. of Sweden broke up his camp, and continued till the year 1713, when the Turks were obliged to make uſe of force to get rid of him : near Bender.

WARO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland : 13 miles S. Koniſberg.

WAROLA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland : 66 miles E. Uddevalla.

WARP (*New*), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania : 22 miles NNW. Old Stettin, and 9 E. Uckermunde.

WARPEN, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia : 2 miles N. Fahlun.

WARRANAROU, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 22. N.

WARRAWARROW, a bay of the iſland of St. Vincent : 1 mile S. Kingſtown Bay.

WARRELL, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the arms of the Indus.

WARREN, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Iſland.

WARRINGTON, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated on the north ſide of the Merſey. Here is a large manufacture of ſail cloth and ſacking. Copper ſmelting furnaces have been ſome years erected ; here are likewiſe ſome glaſs-houſes, a manufacture of pins, &c. and lately the cotton manufactures have been gaining ground ; an academy for Diſſenters, on the plan of an univerſity, was attempted to be eſtabliſhed ſome few years ſince, but it did not flouriſh equal to the expectations of the founders. Large quantities of potatoes, the produce of this neighbourhood, are annually exported to the Mediterranean. Here is a bridge over the Merſey, built by the firſt earl of Derby, whoſe middle arches were broken down in the year 1745, to prevent the march of the rebels : 18 miles E. Liverpool, and 184 NNW. London.

WARRIORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic : 32 miles NNE. Tanjore, and 55 SSW. Pondicherry.

WARSAW, a city of Poland, and capital of the palatinate of Maſovia, ſituated on the Viſtula, almoſt in the centre of the kingdom. It is ſurrounded with a moat and double wall, and conſiſts of Old and New Town, and two ſuburbs, Kraga and Praga. The general diets of Poland were uſually held here, as well as the provincial aſſembly, and court of judicature. Here are ſeveral elegant ſtone buildings and palaces, a great number of beautiful churches and convents, an hoſpital, and an arſenal. King Sigiſmund III. was the firſt who made this city the royal reſidence, and his ſucceſſors have reſided here ever ſince. In the year 1569, in order to gratify the Lithuanians, the diet was removed to Warſaw. In the year 1655, this city had a Swediſh garriſon, who brought hither conſiderable booty from ſeveral parts of Poland ; and a great number of military and civil officers, with ſome ladies of diſtinction of that nation, reſided here. But the Poles laid ſiege to it in the year 1656, and, after a moſt vigorous defence, obliged the town to ſurrender. By the articles of capitulation, the Swedes were permitted to leave the place ; but the beſt part of the plunder they had amaſſed together, fell into the hands of the Poles. However, Charles Guſtavus approaching with an army to the relief of the town, king John Caſimir marched againſt him, and a battle was fought near the ſuburb of Praga, which laſted three days. At laſt the Poles were obliged to retreat, leaving behind them their baggage and artillery, upon which the Swedes placed a ſmall garriſon in the town, and deſtroyed the fortifications. In the year 1702, Charles XII. of Sweden, made himſelf maſter of Warſaw, which happened to be then without a garriſon, and fixed his head-quarters at Praga. In the month of June, 1794, the king of Pruſſia laid ſiege to Warſaw; but on a rumour of diſturbances in his own dominions, his forces were, after a fruitleſs attempt for two months, withdrawn. The Ruſſians afterwards ſummoned Warſaw to ſurrender, and on being refuſed, after the junction of the different corps under Ferſen, Denfeld, Deniſow, and Suwarrow, they proceeded, on the 4th of November, to attack the ſuburbs of Praga. In the mean time, the generals, Madalinſki and Dambrowſki, threw themſelves into Warſaw, and prepared for reſiſtance. The ſuburb of Praga was defended by more than a hundred pieces of cannon, diſpoſed upon 33 batteries. Little intimidated by ſo formidable a force, the ferocious Suwarrow commanded his ſoldiers to mount to the aſſault in the ſame manner they had done at Iſmael, by climbing over the dead and wounded bodies of their comrades, as well as of their enemies. His farther commands were, that they ſhould fight only with the ſabre and bayonet. The Ruſſians ſprung to the charge with almoſt inconceivable impetuoſity; they eagerly began to climb the works, and the ſix Ruſſian columns, by ſingular good fortune, preſented themſelves at the ſame moment before the lines of Praga. Thus ſurrounded, the Poliſh generals found themſelves unable to oppoſe with 10,000 ſoldiers, which was the whole of their force, the united attack of 50,000 men: and, to add to their diſtreſs, the fire which they immediately commenced, from the darkneſs of the night, was ſo ill directed, as to paſs over the heads of the aſſailants. The cry raiſed by the ſucceſsful columns penetrated to the entrenchments on the other ſide of the Viſtula, and added to the conſternation of the Poles engaged with the other part of the Ruſſian force; and they endeavoured to find ſafety by retiring into Warſaw, over a bridge. In their retreat they were met by another body of Ruſſians, and a dreadful carnage enſued, in which a great part of the garriſon of Praga was miſerably ſlaughtered. After a ſevere conflict of eight hours, the reſiſtance on the part of the Poles ceaſed; but the maſſacre laſted for two hours longer, and the pillage laſted till noon on the following day. Five thouſand Poles were computed to have been ſlain in the aſſault, the remainder were either impriſoned or diſperſed. The citizens were compelled to lay down their arms, and their houſes were plundered by the mercileſs Ruſſians; who, after the battle had ceaſed nearly ten hours, about nine o'clock at night ſet fire to the town, and again began to maſſacre the inhabitants; 9000 perſons, unarmed men, defenceleſs women, and harmleſs infants, periſhed either in the flames or by the ſword, and nearly the whole of the ſuburb was reduced to aſhes. In the whole of this ſiege, it is computed that not leſs than 30,000 of the Poles were inhumanly put to death. It has been ſince given up to Pruſſia: 100 miles S. Konigſberg, and 152 SE. Dantzick.

WARSIMOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 32 miles W. Brzeſc.

WARSOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 48 miles NE. Zytomirz.

WARSTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 3 miles SW. Rhuden, and 10 NNW. Brilon.

WARTA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Saradia, on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Oder: 14 miles NNE. Siradia.

WARTA, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 5 miles E. Neiſſe.

WARTA, a river of Poland, which riſes in the palatinate of Cracow, and runs into the Oder at Cuſtrin, in the marquiſate of Brandenburg.

WARTBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles NE. Steyregg.

WARTBURG, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Soleure: 16 miles NE. Soleure.

WARTEURG, or *Wartenburg*, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach, in which Martin Luther was impriſoned eleven months, near Eiſenach.

WARTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 4 miles NE. Nimes.

WARTENBERG, a lordſhip of Sileſia, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and ſurrounded by the principality of Oels, to which it once belonged, but was erected into a particular lordſhip in the year 1490; it has frequently changed proprietors, and lately belonged to the duke of Courland.

WARTENBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Strong: 4 miles SE. Moſpurg, and 24 NE. Munich.

WARTENBERG, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, containing ſcarcely above 100 houſes. It was formerly much larger; but, in the year 1444, 580 houſes were deſtroyed by fire. The circle was afterwards contracted, and the town ſurrounded with a rampart, wall, and moat. The Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, and the Calviniſts, have each a place of worſhip: 14 miles NE. Oels, and 28 NNE. Brieg.

WARTENBURG, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county, the lands of which are not united together, but lie in detached parts. It was made an imperial county in the year 1707. The Roman month is ſeven florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 18 rixdollars 70 kruitzers: the caſtle is ſituated 6 miles NE. Lautern.

WARTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 mile NW. Voglabruck.

WARTENBURG, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland: 54 miles S. Konigſberg, and 52 E. Elbing.

WARTHEBERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 13 miles SW. Steyr.

WARTHA, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Munſterberg, on the Neiſſe: 6 miles NE. Glatz, and 13 WSW. Munſterberg.

WARTENBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau: 18 miles NW. Gros Glogau, and 10 SE. Grunberg.

WARWICK, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, ſituated on the Avon, called by the Britons, Caer Guarvic and Caer Leon; all the ways leading to it, from the four cardinal points, are cut through a rock of free ſtone, on which it ſtands. The Romans had a fort here, which the Picts and Scots demoliſhed; and when repaired by Caractacus at the head of the Silures, it was taken and garriſoned by Oſtorius, after which it was again ruined; but Conſtantius, father of Uther Pendragon, rebuilt it. After this it ſuffered very much from the Saxons and Danes; but, in the year 911, Ethelfleda, a noble lady of the Mercians, reſtored it to the flouriſhing ſtate in which it was found by the Normans. That it was fortified with walls and a ditch, is manifeſt. It ſent members to parliament from the firſt; it is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, &c. On the 5th of September, 1694, this town was almoſt burned down, by an accidental fire, to the damage of near 100,000l. It was rebuilt with free-ſtone, dug on the ſpot. In its rocks are alſo made its wells and cellars, and the deſcent from it every way always keeps it clean. Its ſtreets, which are ſpacious and regular, all meet in the centre of the town, which is ſerved with water by pipes, from ſprings half a mile off. Though it is populous, it has but two pariſh churches; it had once ſix, and as many monaſteries. Here is a ſtrong caſtle, formerly the ſeat of the earls of Warwick. The rock it ſtands on is forty feet higher than the Avon, but on the north ſide it is even with the town. The markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday: 10 miles SSW. Coventry, and 93 NNW. London.

WARWICK, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Iſland: 7 miles S. Providence.

WARWICK, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 6 miles S. Richmond.

WARWICK, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, 65 miles ESE. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

WARWICKSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the north-eaſt by Leiceſterſhire, on the eaſt by Northamptonſhire, on the ſouth by Oxfordſhire and Glouceſterſhire, on the weſt by Worceſterſhire, and on the north-weſt by Staffordſhire: 50 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and 35 where wideſt, from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into five hundreds, which contain one city (Coventry), 13 towns and 160 pariſhes. It is ſituated near the centre of England; the air is healthy and mild; and ſome parts are eſteemed the moſt elevated in the kingdom. The ſoil is various; towards the ſouth-weſt, it is chiefly a fine red loam, with ſome ſand; and in ſome pariſhes a ſtiff clay. The ſouth-eaſt, bordering on Oxfordſhire and Northamptonſhire, conſiſts of a good ſtrong clay, with ſome rich paſtures, and ſome gravel. The north-eaſt contains good ſtrong clay and marl. To the north-weſt, the ſoil is marl and clay; coal-mines are found towards the north; and lime-ſtones in various parts. Mr. Wedge, in his view of the agriculture of this county, eſtimates the whole at 618,000 acres, of which but one-fourth, 154,530 acres, are conſtantly under a ſucceſſive round of tillage, and graſs ſeeds of different kinds. In every courſe of tillage, conſiſting of two, three, or four crops, a ſummer fallow for turnips or wheat, well manured, is generally made; of which 154,530 acres, about one-ſixth, 25,700 acres, may be every year wheat; about 30,000 acres every year fallow; of which 30,000 acres, about 15,000 acres may be turnips and vetches; about 41,500 acres every year barley, oats, beans, &c. and the remaining 57,330 acres of ſeeds, the greater part of which are grazed with cattle and ſheep; perhaps 45,000 acres grazed, and the remainder mowed. The remaining 463,470 acres, he ſuppoſes to conſiſt of gardens, meadows, paſture, wood, water, open fields, waſte lands, and roads. Of gardens (to about 24,000 houſes) about 4000 acres; of meadows, 82,000 acres; of paſture and feeding-land 150,000 acres; of woods, canals, and rivers, &c. 50,000 acres; of open field land 57,000 acres; and of waſte lands and roads 120,470 acres. Commerce and manufactures have been carried on to a great extent in this diſtrict; the toy and hardware trade, &c. of Birmingham and its vicinity; and the ribbon and tammy trade, &c. of Coventry and its neighbourhood, are well known. The canals that paſs through this county are, one from the Wedneſbury and Dudley coal and lime works to Birmingham, and from thence to Fazely and Fradley-Heath, to join the Staffordſhire grand trunk, from Fazeley to Atherſtone, Bedworth, and Coventry; one extending from that at Longford to Braunſton and Oxford; one from Birmingham to Worceſter; one branching out of the Worceſter, one way to Dudley, &c. and the other way to Stratford on Avon; and one from Birmingham to Warwick. There are large woods and much timber in the county of Warwick, particularly in what was formerly called the Foreſt of Arden, extending through a large portion of the middle part of it, which conſiſts of almoſt all the different kinds of foreſt-trees, but more eſpecially of oak. The principal rivers are the Avon and the Tame. The towns are Warwick, Alceſter, Atherſton, Birmingham, Coleſhill, Henley, Kineton, Nuneaton, Poleſworth, Rugby, Southam, Stratford upon Avon, and Sutton Colefield. Six members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. by the county, the city of Coventry, and the town of Warwick, two each. Warwick is the county town.

**WASA**, a ſeaport of Sweden, in Finland, on the eaſt coaſt of the Gulf of Bothnia: 150 miles N. Abo. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

**WARY**, ſee *Carlſbad.*

**WASARHELY**, a town of Hungary: 22 miles E. Caſchau.

**WASEN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SSW. St. Polten.

**WASERHITEN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 2 miles NW. Eberndorff.

**WASH-A-CUM-MOW**, or *Clearwater Lake*, a lake of North America, about 30 miles in length, and 5 to 10 in breadth. *Long.* 108. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. N.

**WASHBROKE**, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Wharf near Otley.

**WASHES** (*The*), lands on the coaſt of England, between the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln, which are paſſable at low water, but overflowen by every tide. They are dangerous to ſtrangers, who are unacquainted with the quick-ſands. The parts which run into the land have particular names; below Spalding it is called Foſdike Waſh; below Wiſbeach, at the mouth of the Nen, the immediate boundary between the two counties, it is called Croſs Keys Waſh.

**WASHILABO**, a river of the iſland of St. Vincent, which runs into Cumberland Bay.

**WASHINGTON**, a county of United America, in the State of New York.

**WASHINGTON**, a county of United America, in the State of Maryland.

**WASHINGTON**, a county of United America, in the State of Rhode Iſland.

**WASHINGTON**, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

**WASHINGTON**, a county of United America, in the State of South Carolina.

**WASHINGTON**, a county of United America, in the State of Georgia.

**WASHINGTON**, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, and conſiderable for a variety of manufactures: 20 miles SSW. Pitſburg. *Long.* 80. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 11. N.

**WASHINGTON**, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina, formerly called Bath, ſituated on the north ſide of Tar river, with a good harbour: 20 miles NNE. Newbern. *Long.* 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 31. N.

**WASHINGTON**, a town of North America, in Georgia, and county of Wilkes. 1½ mile from this town, is a medicinal ſpring, which riſes from a hollow tree, the inſide of which is covered with a coat of nitre, an inch thick; and the leaves around the ſprings are incruſted with a ſubſtance as white as ſnow. As the town has excellent accommodations, and is ſituated in a fine healthy part of the ſtate, it is thought that it will prove a pleaſant and ſalutary place of reſort for invalids; the ſpring having been found very beneficial in rheumatic caſes, and is ſaid to be ſo in all diſorders ariſing from humours in the blood: 13 miles SW. Peterſburg. *Long.* 82. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 83. 47. N.

**WASHINGTON**, a town of the United States of America, in Kentucky, on the Ohio: 66 miles ENE. Frankfort.

**WASHINGTON**, a city of North America, now building for the metropolis of the United States. It is ſeated at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eaſtern Branch, extending about four miles up each, including a tract of territory ſcarcely to be exceeded, in point of convenience, ſalubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. This territory, which is called Columbia, lies partly in the ſtate of Virginia, and partly in that of Maryland, and was ceded by thoſe two ſtates to the United States of America, and by them eſtabliſhed to be the ſeat of government, after the year 1800. The plan combines not only convenience, regularity, elegance of proſpect, and a free circulation of air, but every thing grand and beautiful that can be introduced into a city. It is divided into ſquares or grand diviſions, by ſtreets running due N. and S. and E. and W. which form the groundwork of the plan. However, from the capitol, the preſident's houſe, and ſome of the important areas in the city, run diagonal ſtreets, from one material object to another, which not only produce a variety of fine proſpects, but remove the inſipid ſameneſs which renders ſome other great cities unpleaſing. They were deviſed to connect the ſeparate and moſt diſtant objects with the principal, and to preſerve through the whole a reciprocity of ſight. Theſe great leading ſtreets are all 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet planted with trees on each ſide, which will leave 80 feet of paved ſtreet for carriages. The reſt of the ſtreets are, in general, 110 feet wide, with a few only 90 feet, except North, South, and Eaſt Capitol Streets, which are 160 feet. The diagonal ſtreets are named after the reſpective ſtates compoſing the Union, while thoſe running N. and S. are, from the capitol eaſtward, named Eaſt Firſt Street, Eaſt Second Street, &c. and thoſe W. of it are, in the ſame manner, called Weſt Firſt Street, Weſt Second Street, &c. Thoſe running E. and W. are from the capitol northward named North A Street, North B Street, &c. and thoſe S. of it are called South A Street, South B Street, &c. The ſquares or diviſions of the city, amount to 1150. The rectangular ſquares generally contain from 3 to 6 acres, and are divided into lots of from 40 to 80 feet in front, and their depth, from about 110 to 300 feet, according to the ſize of the ſquare. The irregular diviſions produced by the diagonal ſtreets are ſome of them ſmall, but generally in valuable ſituations. Their acute points are all to be cut off at 40 feet, ſo that no houſe in the city will have an acute corner. All the houſes muſt be of brick or ſtone. The area for the capitol (or houſe for the legiſlative bodies) is ſituated upon the moſt beautiful eminence in the city, about a mile from the Eaſtern Branch, and not much more from the Potomac, commanding a full view of the city, as well as a conſiderable extent of the country around. The preſident's houſe will ſtand upon a riſing ground, not far from the banks of the Potomac, affording a fine water proſpect, with a view of the capitol, and ſome other material parts of the city. Due S. from the preſident's houſe, and due W. from the capitol, run two great pleaſure-parks or malls, which interſect and terminate upon the banks of the Potomac, and are to be ornamented at the ſides by a variety of elegant buildings, houſes for foreign miniſters, &c. Interſperſed through the city, where the moſt material ſtreets croſs each other, are a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures, which in great cities are extremely uſeful and ornamental. Fifteen of the beſt of theſe areas are to be appropriated to the different ſtates compoſing the Union; not only to bear their reſpective names, but as proper places for them to erect ſtatues, obeliſks, or columns, to the memory of their favourite eminent men; for theſe infant republicans are not yet clear of the old ariſtocratic bagatelleries. Upon a ſmall eminence, where a line due W. from the capitol, and due S. from the preſident's houſe, would interſect, is to be erected an equeſtrian ſtatue of general Waſhington, late preſident of the United States. Places are marked out for other public buildings; as a marine hoſpital. with its gardens; a general exchange, and its public walks; a city-hall, churches, colleges, market-houſes, theatres, &c. The preſident of the United States, in locating the ſeat of the city, prevailed upon the proprietors of the ſoil to cede a certain portion of the lots in every ſituation, to be ſold by his direction, and the proceeds to be ſolely applied to the public buildings, and other works of public utility within the city. This grant will produce about 15,000 lots, and will be ſufficient, not only to erect the public buildings, but to dig a canal, conduct water through the city, and to ſweep and light the ſtreets, which will ſave a heavy tax that ariſes in other cities, and conſequently render the lots conſiderably more valuable. The eaſtern branch of the Potomac is one of the ſafeſt and moſt commodious harbours in America, being ſufficiently deep for the largeſt ſhips, for about four miles above its mouth; while the channel lies cloſe along the edge of the city, and is abundantly capacious. This river contains 30 and 35 feet to near the upper end of the city, where it is 18 and 20 feet deep. The city, being ſituated upon the great poſt road, exactly equidiſtant from the northern and ſouthern extremities of the Union, and nearly ſo from the Atlantic Ocean to the river Ohio, upon the beſt navigation, and in the midſt of the richeſt commercial territory in America, commanding the moſt extenſive internal reſources, is by far the moſt eligible ſituation for the reſidence of congreſs; and it is now preſſing forward, by the public-ſpirited enterpriſe, not only of the people of the United States, but alſo of foreigners. The inland navigation of the Potomac is ſo far advanced, that craft loaded with produce now come down that river and its ſeveral branches; from upwards of 180 miles to the great falls, which are within 14 miles of the city; and by the canals at the great and little falls, with their locks, the navigation becomes entirely opened between tide water and the head branches of the Potomac, which will produce a communication by water between the city of Waſhington and the interior parts of Virginia and Maryland, by means of the Potomac, the Shannandoah, the South Branch, Opecan, Cape Capon, Patterſon's Creek, Conoochegue, and Monocaſy, for upwards of 200 miles, through one of the moſt healthy, pleaſant, and fertile regions in America, producing, in vaſt abundance, tobacco, of ſuperior quality, hemp, Indian corn, wheat, and other ſmall grain, with fruit and vegetables peculiar to America, in vaſt abundance. The lands upon the Potomac, above the city of Waſhington, all around it, and for ſixty miles below, are high and dry, abounding with innumerable ſprings of excellent water, and well covered with large timber of various kinds. A few miles below the city, upon the banks of the Potomac, are inexhauſtible mountains of excellent freeſtone, of the white and red Portland kinds, of which the public edifices in the city are now building. Above the city alſo upon the banks of the river are immenſe quantities of excellent coal, limeſtone, and marble, with blue ſlate of the beſt quality. The Tyber, which is the principal ſtream that paſſes through the city, is to be collected in a grand reſervoir, beſide the capitol, whence it will be carried in pipes to different parts of the city; while its ſurplus water will fall down in beautiful caſcades, through the public gardens weſt of the capitol, into a canal. The plan of this city was formed by a Major L'Enfant: 100 miles SW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 77. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 57. N.

WASHINGTON (*Fort*), a fort of United America, on the north ſide of the Ohio: 10 miles W. Columbia.

WASHMISKER ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N.

WASIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rhetel: 3 leagues N. Rhetel.

WASMA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 7 miles SSW. Calmar.

WASS ISLAND, an iſland of the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main, in North America. *Long.* 67. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

WASSAB, or *Warſhabs*, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt; the ſoil is barren, but abounds in gold.

WASHAW ISLAND (*Great*), an iſland in the Atlantic, on the eaſt coaſt of Georgia, in North America, 16 miles in circumference. *Long.* 81. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 52. N.

WARSSAW ISLAND (*Little*), an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Georgia to the ſouth-weſt of Great Waſſau.

WASSAW SOUND, a bay of the Atlantic, on the eaſt coaſt of Georgia, between Great Waſſaw Iſland and Tybee Iſland.

WASSEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Uri: 13 miles S. Altorff.

WASSENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers, on the Ruhr: 9 miles ESE. Ruremond. *Long.* 23. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

WASSERBILLICH, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, at the union of the Sour and Moſeille: 5 leagues NE. Luxemburg, and 3 WSW. Treves.

WASSERBURG, a town and lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the family of Fugger, ſituated on a projected point of land, in the lake of Conſtance: 1 mile N. Buchorn.

WASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a caſtle and four churches; the chief trade is in ſalt: 38 miles WNW. Sulzburg, and 30 E. Munich. *Long.* 29. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

WASSERLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Wernigerode: 4 miles NW. Wernigerode.

WASSERNDORF, or *Wechſeldorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and lordſhip of Seinſheim: 3 miles SE. Mark Breit.

WASSERTRUDINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, on the Wernitz: 13 miles S. Anſpach, and 10 S. Dinkelſbuhl.

WASSIGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vervins: 5½ leagues NW. Vervins.

WASSLONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Straſburg: 4 leagues W. Straſburg.

WAST, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais: 3 leagues E. Boulogne.

WASUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, on the Werra: 3 miles N. Meinungen, and 4 SW. Schmalkalden.

WATAGAIAKI, a river of Labrador, which runs into the gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 60. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

WATCH POINT, a cape of the Atlantic, on the eaſt coaſt of Rhode Iſland, in United America. *Long.* 71. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 13. N.

WATCHET, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, on the Briſtol channel, containing about 140 houſes. It was formerly a place of conſiderable trade, and there was a large herring fiſhery; but now very few veſſels belong to the port, and thoſe are employed in the freightage of coal, kelp, alabaſter, and limeſtone. In the time of queen Elizabeth, the harbour was cleaned out, and a pier built at the expence of the Wyndham family and the Luttrels, at that time joint lords of the manor. This pier was, in the beginning of the preſent century, repaired by the care of Sir William Wyndham, and a duty granted, by two acts of Parliament, on all goods imported here, has been applied to making good the expence of its farther reparations. The coaſt is rocky, and the clifts, two miles weſtward from the town, abound with very fine alabaſter; and great plenty of the Lichen-marinus, ſea-liverwort, or laver, is gathered on them at low water, by the inhabitants, and ſent to diſtant parts of the country. A market is held here on Saturday: 20 miles NW. Taunton, and 153 W. London. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

WATEEHOO, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about ſix miles long, and four broad, diſcovered by Captain Cook in the year 1777, it is a beautiful ſpot, with the ſurface varied by hills and plains, and covered with verdure. Some gentlemen, who landed from captain Cook's company, found the ſoil where they paſſed the day to be light and ſandy. But farther up the country, where a different ſort perhaps prevails, was ſeen from the ſhip, by the help of glaſſes, a reddiſh caſt upon the riſing grounds. There the inhabitants have their houſes; for they could perceive two or three which were long and ſpacious. It appears that Wateehoo can be of little uſe to any ſhip that wants refreſhment, unleſs in a caſe of the moſt abſolute neceſſity. The natives, knowing now the value of ſome of our commodities, might be induced to bring off fruits and hogs, to a ſhip ſtanding off and on, or to boats lying off the reef. It is doubtful, however, if any freſh water could be procured. For, though ſome was brought in cocoa-nut ſhells to the gentlemen, they were told, that it was at a conſiderable diſtance, and probably, it is only to be met with in ſome ſtagnant pool, as no running ſtream was any where ſeen. The manners of theſe iſlanders, their method of treating ſtrangers, and their general habits of life, appear to be much like thoſe that prevail at Otaheite, and its neighbouring iſles. Their religious ceremonies and opinions are alſo nearly the ſame. The language ſpoken at Wateehoo was equally well underſtood by Omai, and by two New Zealanders. What its peculiarities may be, when compared with the other dialects, Captain Cook was not able to point out; for, though Mr. Anderſon had taken care to note down a ſpecimen of it, the natives, who made no diſtinction of the objects of their theft, ſtole the memorandum-book. *Long.* 158. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 1. S.

WATER SOUND, a ſtrait of the North ſea, between South Ronaldſha, and Barra, two of the Orkney Iſlands.

WATERBURG, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: 20 miles WSW. Hartford.

WATEREE, a river of the United States of America, in South Carolina, which joins the Cangaree, 5 miles N. Amelia.

WATERFORD, a city, and ſeaport of Ireland: it ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the Suir, a broad and rapid river, and about four miles and a half from its junction with the Nore and Barrow, all which are here united; and over which, there has been erected an elegant wooden bridge, connecting the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny; it is 832 feet long, and 40 feet broad, with ſtone abutments, and forty ſets of oak piers, with a portcullis for ſhipping to paſs up the river, at 1s. 1d. per maſt; the depth of water at ebb tides is thirty-ſeven feet; the expence of the bridge, and purchaſe of the ferry, was £30,000; it was built by Lemuel Cox, a Boſtonian; and has on it this inſcription, in ſtone: "In 1793, a year rendered ſacred to national proſperity, by the extinction of religious diſtinctions and prejudices, the foundation of this bridge was laid at the expence of aſſociated individuals, unaided by parliamentary grants. Sir John Newport, chairman." This bridge, with a number of new houſes lately built, add much to the beauty of the town. This city is diſtant about eight miles from the ſea, and is a moſt convenient port for foreign traffic; the harbour runs almoſt twelve miles up the country, nearly in a ſtraight line, all the way deep and clear. Waterford was originally built in 879, but deſtroyed in 981; it was conſiderably enlarged by Strongbow in 1171, and ſtill further in the reign of Henry VII. who granted conſiderable privileges to the citizens. Richard II. landed and was crowned here in 1399. In 1690, James II. embarked from hence for France, after the battle of the Boyne; and William III. reſided here twice, and confirmed its privileges. This city is governed by a mayor, and other magiſtrates, and ſends two members to parliament; electors freemen and freeholders. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who has here a fine palace, built of hewn ſtone with two fronts. To this biſhopric that of Liſmore was united in 1363; the cathedral is extenſive and elegant, beſides which there are three churches, (one of which is extremely beautiful and ſpacious) four Roman Catholic chapels, one of which lately built, is by much the grandeſt in the kingdom, the roof is ſupported by twelve pillars, and has a beautiful architectural front of hewn ſtone. There are alſo places of worſhip for French Proteſtants, Preſbyterians, Quakers, and Anabaptiſts. The court-houſe, exchange, cuſtom-houſe and barracks, are handſome buildings; and the new theatre and aſſembly-rooms are fitted up in a very fine taſte. There are ſeveral charity-ſchools and humane foundations well ſupported; the private dwellings are generally modern, and with the other improvements of the city, keep pace with the improvement of its trade. The white glaſs, and other manufactures of Waterford are in a flouriſhing ſtate; and its exports of beef, butter, hides, tallow, pork, corn, &c. are conſiderable; to which the extenſive inland navigation it has by means of the Nore, Suir, and Barrow, greatly contributes: as they alſo do to the import trade, from the

**demand for foreign commodities in the ſeveral rich counties and flouriſhing towns through which theſe rivers flow. The trade it carries on with Newfoundland, and of which it enjoys the principal ſhare, is of the utmoſt importance, as upwards of 70 ſail of ſhipping are employed in the ſupply of the banks with proviſions, &c. and return from thence and the Weſt-Indies with fiſh, rum, ſugar, and cotton, &c. Some idea of the proviſion trade here may be formed by the vaſt number of large hogs killed, which amounts to upwards of 3000 per week, for many weeks together; and of butter there have been exported from hence, from 60 to 80,000 caſks per year. The lat. of Waterford is 52. 18. N. and its lon. from London 6. 54. W. The difference of time between theſe two cities, being 29 minutes, 40 ſeconds, i. e. when it is 12 o'clock, or any other hour by the ſun at London, it wants 29 minutes and 40 ſeconds of that hour at Waterford. The ancient name given to this city by the Iriſh, was Cuan-na-Grioth, i. e. The harbour of the ſun; a ſecond name it was known by was Gleann-na-Gleodh, i. e. The vally of lamentation, from a bloody battle between the Iriſh and Danes, in which the former gained a complete victory, and burned the city to the ground. Several towers and caſtles have been erected here; of which Reginald's tower ſtill remains: the founder of which is ſaid to have been ſon to Ivorus, king of the Danes. Strongbow made uſe of it as a priſon for the chiefs of the Iriſh and Danes. It came at laſt into the poſſeſſion of the ſtore-keeper of the fort of Duncannon, and ſince 1663, was applied to the keeping of the king's ſtores. Where the barrack now ſtands was anciently a ſquare fort, mounted with great guns, and partly encompaſſed by a moat. The quay of this city, which is above half a mile in length, and of conſiderable breadth, is not inferior to, but rather exceeds the moſt celebrated in Europe. To it the largeſt veſſels may conveniently come up, both to load and unload, and at a ſmall diſtance oppoſite to it, may lie conſtantly afloat.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter; bounded on the north by Kilkenny and Tipperary, on the eaſt by Wexford, on the ſouth by the ſea, and on the weſt by Cork; 42 miles from eaſt to weſt, and from 8 to 22 broad, from north to ſouth. It contains 34 pariſhes, about 18,796 houſes, and 110,000 inhabitants. The country is in general mountainous; in ſome parts 720 yards above the level of the ſea; on the ſides of this chain are ſome frightful rocks and precipices, and on the ſummits of moſt of the mountains, are large heaps of ſtones of great ſize, ſuppoſed to have been the ruins of ſome buildings, but without the intervention of mortar or cement. Among the mountains are four conſiderable loughs or lakes, in which are found trout, and char. The ſoil is, however, fertile, and even on the ſides of the mountains are found good feeding for cattle. Ten members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. by the county, and city of Waterford, and the towns of Dungarvan, Liſmore, and Tallow, two each.

WATERLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 144. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 45. S.

WATERSAY, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, about one mile ſouth from South Uiſt, from which it is ſeparated by a channel, called *Chiſamul Bay.* This iſland is about 3 miles long, and 1 broad. *Long.* 4. 19. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 54. N.

WATERVLIET, a town of Flanders: 4 leagues E. Sluys.

WATFORD, a town of England, in the county of Herts, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 21 miles SW. Hertford, and 14 NW. London.

WATHULT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 47 miles WNW. Wexio.

WATLAND ISLAND, one of the Bahama Iſlands. *Long.* 73. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 2. N.

WATLING-STREET, a road or highway, thrown up by the Romans, which extends through England, from Dover to Cardigan in Wales: many parts of which remain at this time.

WATLINGTON, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a weekly market on Saturday; 25 miles SE. Oxford, and 46 W. London.

WATOLMA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 10 miles N. Upſal.

WATSCH, or *Vatſche*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 16 miles SE. Stein, and 14 E. Laybach.

WATSON, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 35 miles SW. Richmond.

WATTEN, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergues, on the Aa: 1½ league N. St. Omer, and 4½ SSW. Dunkirk.

WATTENSCHIED, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 5 miles SW. Bockum.

WATTON, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 21 miles W. Norwich, and 90 NNE. London.

WATTS, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia. *Long.* 86. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 22. N.

WATWEILLER, or *Watterweiler*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine; near it is a medicinal ſpring: 5½ leagues S. Colmar, and 6 NNE. Befort.

WAVENEY, a river of England, in the county of Suffolk, which joins the Yare, at its mouth.

WAVEREN, a town of the duchy of Brabant, on the Dyle. This town at one time contained 2000 houſes, but by war and accidental fires, it is much decayed: 4 leagues S. Louvain.

WAVIGNIES, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: 10 miles N. Clermont.

WAWASINK, a town of the United States of America, in New York: 20 miles SSW. Kingſton.

WAXENBURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles W. Freyſtadt.

WAXHOLM, a fortreſs on the coaſt of Sweden, in the Baltic; ſituated on a ſmall iſland at the entrance of the channel of the Malar Lake, and built in the year 1649. It has ſince been greatly improved and enlarged, ſo that it has the appearance of a little town. Here all homeward-bound ſhips are ſearched. On this iſland, which is called *Waxon*, beſides this fort, are a church, a ſchool, and a cuſtom houſe. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is fiſhing: 16 miles E. Stockholm.

WAY, ſee *Pulo Way.*

WAYBORN HOPE, a creek and point of land, on the north coaſt of the county of Norfolk, which takes its name from a village, about 5 miles from Holt.

WAYNE, a county of United America, in the State of North Carolina.

WAYNSBOROUGH, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: 20 miles SW. Auguſta. *Long.* 82. 46. W. Greenwich *Lat.* 33. 45. N.

WEAR, ſee *Were.*

WEADINGSTEDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 7 miles E. Weſlingburen.

WEARY BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, to the ſouth of Endeavour River.

WEATHERSFIELD, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: 5 miles S. Hartford.

WEAUME, a river of France, which runs into the ſea, near Marſeilles.

WECHSELBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg: 4 miles NNE. Penig, and 3 S. Rochlitz.

WECHSTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 12 miles SE. Verden.

WECHTERBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg: 7 miles SE. Budingen, and 15 E. Hanau.

WECKHOLM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 22 miles SW. Upſal.

WEDEKINSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Minden: 3 miles SW. Minden.

WED-EL-KIBEER, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 6. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 57. N.

WEDEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 11 miles E. Reetz.

WEDENSCHWEIL, a town of Swiſſerland, and principal place of a bailiwick, in the canton of Zurich, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Lake Zurich. In the year 1646, the inhabitants revolted, and being ſubdued, had a part of their privileges taken away: 9 miles S. Zurich, and 10 NE. Zug.

WEDNESBURY, or *Wedgbury*, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, ſituated in the midſt of mines of coal, with manufactures of nails, hammers, axes, &c.: 8 miles NW. Birmingham, and 118 NW. London.

WEEDEL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 7 miles SSW. Pinneburg.

WEELS, a river of Germany, which riſes near the Huckebrugge, in the duchy of Oldenburg, and joining the Ochte, a little to the north of Haſbergen, in the county of Delmenhorſt, falls into the Weſer, 8 miles NW. Bremen, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

WEEN, ſee *Huen.*

WEERDT, or *Werdt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, on the Iſſel: 40 miles WSW. Munſter. *Long.* 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 51. N.

WEERT, or *Wert*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege. This town has been much damaged by war; particularly in the year 1702, when the allies beſieged it and deſtroyed the caſtle. It was taken by the French, under Miranda, in the year 1792: 10 miles W. Ruremond. *Long.* 23. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 17. N.

WEESENSTEIN, or *Weſenſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 5 miles SW. Pirna.

WEEVER, ſee *Wever.*

WEGELEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and county of Halberſtadt: 5 miles N. Quedlingburg, and 4 E. Halberſtadt.

WEGGIS, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne, and capital of a bailiwick, ſituated on the north ſide of the Lake of Lucerne: 7 miles E. Lucerne.

WEGG'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 90. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 20. N.

**WEGG'S LAKE**, a lake of North America. *Long*. 93. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 25, N.

**WEGSTADEL**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 10 miles SE. Leitmeritz.

**WEGSTAID**, or *Vegſtaid*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau, inſulated in Auſtria, 12 miles E. Paſſau.

**WEHEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau, Saarbruck, Uſſingen: 10 miles NNW. Mentz, and 5 WSW. Idſtein.

**WEHLEN**, or *Wehlau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Saxony, and Marggravate of Meiſſen: 5 miles E. Pirna.

**WEHNDA**, or *Wollerſhauſen*, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichfeld, where the Lutherans of the town of Duderſtadt aſſemble to worſhip: 2 miles SE. Duderſtadt.

**WEHNER**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland: 13 miles S. Embden.

**WEERE**, a river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which runs into the Rhine, 4 miles W. Seckingen.

**WEHRENDORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: 5 miles WSW. Vlothow.

**WEHRENSEC**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles N. Luttenberg.

**WEHRHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg: 18 miles SSW. Dillenburg.

**WEIBSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: 19 miles E. Spire, and 28 ESE. Manheim. *Long*. 26. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 11. N.

**WEICHMAR**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: 4 miles N. Ohrdruff.

**WEICHSELBURG**, or *Weixelburg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 28 miles W. Landitrafs, and 9 ESE. Laybach. *Long*. 33. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 8. N.

**WEICHSELMUNDE**, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: 4 miles NE. Dantzig.

**WEICHTERSBAOH**, or *Wechterbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg, on the Kinzig: 23 miles E. Franckfort on the Maine, and 20 SE. Gieſſen.

**WEICKERSBERG**, or *Weikerſperg*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles W. Efferding.

**WEICKERSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe, on the Tauber: 23 miles NNE. Ohringen.

**WEIDA**, a river of Sileſia, which riſes on the confines of Poland, and joins the Oder, near Braſlaw.

**WEIDEMBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 7 miles ESE. Bayreuth.

**WEIDEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Sulſbach: 17 miles NE. Sulſbach, and 42 N. Ratiſbon. *Long*. 29. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 36. N.

**WEIDERAU**, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg: 4 miles NE. Penig.

**WEIERN**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 23 miles SSE. Munich.

**WEIGELSDORF**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koningingratz: 4 miles W. Trautenau.

**WEIGERSTORFF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles S. Wells.

**WEIGHTON**, or *Market-Weighton*, a town of England, in the county of York: 18 miles ESE. York, and 191 N. London.

**WEIGSDORF**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 8 miles NNE. Krottau.

**WEIGSTOTTEN**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles NW. Steyr.

**WEIKENDORFF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles S. Zitterſdorff, and 16 NE. Vienna.

**WEIKERSTORF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SW. Sonneberg: and 22 WNW. Vienna.

**WEIKARTSCHLAG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles W. Droſendorf.

**WEIL**, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Wirm, called alſo *Weilerſtadt*, *Stadtweil*, or *Weil-die-Stadt*; the territory is ſurrounded by the duchy of Wurtemberg. The aſſeſſment to the Matricula, is 30 florins, and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar, 45 rixdollars 10 kruitzers. In the year 1648, the French took this town by ſtorm: 10 miles WSW. Stuttgart, and 40 NE. Fryburg. *Long*. 26. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 42. N.

**WEILACH**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which runs into the Par, near Schrobenhauſen.

**WEILBACH**, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Lahn, 2 miles S. Weilburg.

**WEILBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county belonging to the Houſe of Naſſau, hence called *Naſſau Weilburg*, ſituated on an eminence on the Lahn, over which it has a bridge of ſtone. The prince's palace here contains ſome very elegant apartments, with a fine garden belonging to it, and a chapel anſwerable to the whole. All the roads near the town lie in a direct line, and are planted on each ſide with a row of trees. In the neighbourhood is a large menagerie: 9 miles W. Wetzlar, and 29 N. Mentz. *Long*. 25. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 26. N.

**WEILE**, or *Wedel*, a ſea-port town of Denmark, in North Jutland, ſituated on a bay in the Little Belt: 38 miles NE. Ripen, and 35 SSW. Aarhuus. *Long*. 9. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 55. 45. N.

**WEILHAIM**, or *Weilheim*, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 26 miles SW. Munich, and 38 SSE. Augſburg. *Long*. 28. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 46. N.

**WEILHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Lauter: 20 miles NE. Ulm, and 20 SE. Stuttgart. *Long*. 27. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 33. N.

**WEILMUNSTER**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg: 5 miles S. Weilburg, and 24 N. Mentz.

**WEILNAU**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg: 13 miles S. Weilburg, and 18 NE. Mentz.

**WEILTINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg, on the Warnitz: 40 miles SW Nuremberg, and 54 ENE. Stuttgart. *Long*. 28. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 58. N.

**WEIMAR**, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituated in Thuringia, on the ſides of the Ilm; about 24 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, but conſiderable tracts are detached from the main body. The duke of Saxe Weimar, by virtue of this principality, is poſſeſſed of two votes, both in the diet of the empire, and likewiſe in that of Lower Saxony: the aſſeſſment, for a Roman month, is 219 rixdollars 20 kruitzers, and tax to the Imperial chamber, 58 rixdollars 17 kruitzers.

**WEIMAR**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a palace of the prince, in which the duke has a valuable library, a cabinet of medals, a muſeum, and a gallery of paintings; and where are kept the archives of the Erneſtine line of the dukes of Saxony: 94 miles W. Dreſden, and 46 SW. Leipſic. *Long*. 28. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 53. N.

**WEINBERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SE. Freyſtadt.

**WEINFELDEN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, and principal place of a bailiwick, in the Thurgau: 4 miles SW. Conſtance, and 25 NE. Zurich.

**WEINGARTEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 13 miles SSE. Spire, and 21 SSE. Manheim. *Long*. 26. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 3. N.

**WEINGARTEN**, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, in the town of Altorf. The contingency of the abbot in the matricula of the empire and the circle is 105 florins, and to the Imperial chamber he pays 135 rixdollars 23 kruitzers; beſides 12 rixdollars 15½ kruitzers, for the lordſhip of Blumenegg.

**WEINGE**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: 12 miles SE. Halmſtadt.

**WEINHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneberg Zell: 6 miles from Zell.

**WEINHEIM**, a town of Germany in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, ſituated in the Bergſtraſſe, and famous for its wine. The Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, and the Calviniſts, have each a church: 9 miles N. Heidelberg, and 8 NE. Manheim.

**WEINITZ**, or *Viniza*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Kulp: 10 miles ENE. Gotſchee.

**WEINSBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg; a part of this town is built on a round hill, on which alſo ſtands a ruined caſtle: the other part lies in a vally. In it is a ſpecial ſuperintendency. This place is ſaid to have been beſieged in the year 1140, by the emperor Conrad. In the year 1400, it belonged to the lords of Weinſberg, from whom it devolved to the pfalzgraves of the Rhine. In the year 1504, Ulrich, duke of Wurtemberg, made himſelf maſter of it, and the conqueſt thereof was confirmed by the emperor, Maximilian I. Afterwards, in the peaſants' war, this place ſiding with the rebellious Boors, it was entirely laid in aſhes by the Swabian confederacy. In the year, 1707, the greateſt part of it was alſo deſtroyed by fire. The vally in which it lies, is famous for wine: 5 miles NE. Heilbronn.

**WEINSTEIG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles N. Korn-Neuburg.

**WEINZIERL**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SE. Ips.

**WEIS SEE**, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 10 miles NW. Velach.

WEISA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 3 miles SSW. Wolkenſtein.

WEISCHE OPPA, a river of Sileſia, which runs north-eaſt into the Schwartze Oppa.

WEISCHENFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 18 miles ESE. Bamberg.

WEISENBAD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgeburg: 3 miles SSE. Wolkenſtein.

WEISENBERG, a town of Luſatia: 8 miles E. Budiſſen.

WEISENBURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles SSW. St. Polten.

WEISENBURG, or *Fejervar*, or *Alba Julia*, or *Farisburg*, a town of Tranſylvania, on the river Maros; the ſee of a biſhop: 14 miles NE. Belgrade, and 116 NW. Bucchoreſt. *Long.* 40. 20. E Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

WEISENHORN, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, ſituated in a county to which it gives name, on the Roth: 11 miles SE. Ulm, and 28 W. Augſburg. *Long.* 27. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

WEISENKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 11 miles SW. Tuln.

WEISKIRCH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 3 miles SSE. Krottau.

WEISMAYN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 20 miles NE. Bamberg, and 7 W. Culmbach.

WEISSEBERG, a mountain of Bohemia, celebrated for the defeat of the elector-palatine: about a league from Prague.

WEISSELMUNDE, a fortreſs of Pruſſia, at the mouth of the Viſtula, to defend the city of Dantzick.

WEISSEMBURG, ſee *Wiſſemburg*.

WEISSEMBURG, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, called *Weiſſemburg on the Nordgau*. It contains two churches and a medicinal ſpring. In the year 1262, it was taken and burned down to the ground, by the emperor Louis. It is aſſeſſed 34 florins to the Roman month, and pays to each chamber-term, 33 rix-dollars 75 kruitzers: 28 miles SSW. Nuremberg, and 48 W. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 28. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 56. N.

WEISSEN SEE, a lake of Pruſſia: 12 miles W. Lick.

WEISSEN SEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and territory of Augſburg: 2 miles SW. Fueſſen.

WEISSEN SEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 6 miles S. Saxenburg.

WEISSENAU, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. It is ſaid to have been originally the ſeat of ſome hermit, which, in the year 990, was raiſed to a convent; in 1145, created a præmonſtratenſian priory; and, in the year 1257, an abby. In the year 1164, the emperor, Frederick I. took the convent under his own particular protection, and that of the empire. The dukes of Swabia, of the Houſe of Hohenſtauffen, endowed it with ſeveral villages, hamlets, manors, and lands, and granted to it many privileges, which were confirmed, not only by king Rudolph, in the year 1280, but alſo by ſucceeding kings and emperors. In the year 1376, in particular, the emperor Charles IV. took the convent into the patronage of the empire, exempting it from the juriſdiction of the provincial procurators of Upper Swabia, to whom, however, it ſtill pays, annually, 20 buſhels of peas, 1 tun of wine, and 1 pound of pepper, as protection money. The aſſeſſment of the abby, in the imperial matricula, is 25 florins. Its rate to the chamber at Wetzlar, is 81 rixdollars 14½ kruitzers: 2 miles S. Ravenſburg.

WEISSENBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles N. Grein.

WEISSENBACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles W. Freyſtatt.

WEISSENBORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 3 miles SSE. Freyburg.

WEISSENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 5 miles SSW. Zwickau, and 48 WSW. Dreſden.

WEISSENBURG, a village of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, celebrated for its medicinal baths: 18 miles S. Berne.

WEISSENFELS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 28 miles WNW. Crainburg, and 20 W. Rermanſdorf.

WEISSENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. It gives title to a branch of the houſe of Saxony, called *Saxe Weiſſenfels*, who ordinarily reſide in a citadel above the town, called *Auguſtuſberg*. In the year 1756, the arſenal was ſtripped by Pruſſians: 18 miles WSW. Leipſic, and 6 NE. Naumburg. *Long.* 29. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

WEISSENHORN, a town and citadel, which gives name to a county of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, belonging to the lords of Fugger: 8 miles SE. Ulm.

WEISSENPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NW. Bohmiſch Waidhoven.

WEISSENSEE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſituated in the centre of Thuringia, near what formerly conſtituted an inland lake, which was divided into the Great and Leſs, or into the Upper and Lower, between both which it lay; but the former being drained in the year 1705, and converted into arable and meadow-grounds, a ſmall part of it only being left then; and this alſo has been ſince dried up. On account of its fidelity to its ſovereigns, in the time of the great inſurrection of the peaſants, in the year 1525, it obtained of duke George letters of freedom, by virtue of which it is only to pay one-half of the ſeveral cuſtomary provincial grants, evaluations, taxes, and tenths; whence it ſtill pays but one-half of the tax upon liquor: 14 miles N. Erfurt, and 17 NW. Weimar. *Long.* 28. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

WEISSENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth, on the Egra, where it forms a large pond or lake, abounding in fiſh: 6 miles NNW. Wonſiedel, and 15 NE. Bayreuth.

WEISSENTHURN, a town of Sclavonia: 18 miles NNW. Verovitza.

WEISSENTHURN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 3 miles ESE. Judenburg.

WEISSESTEIN, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 10 miles NNE. Deckendorp, and 20 E. Straubing.

WEISSNITZ, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes in two branches, the Wilde and Rothe, which unite 2 miles E. Tharand, and afterwards run into the Elbe, near Dreſden.

WEISTRA, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles E. Steyr.

WEISWASSER, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 6 miles NW. Jung Buntzel.

WEISWASSER, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 3½ miles SW. Patſchkau.

WEISZBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 5 miles NNW. Wolkenſtein.

WEITENFELDS, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 2 miles WSW. Gurck.

WEITENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: 2 miles SSE. Griefswalde.

WEITENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles SE. Windiſch Gratz.

WEITRA, or *Weitrach*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 36 miles NW. Crems, and 68 WNW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

WEITRASILD, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles S. Hardegg.

WEITTENEG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: 18 miles above Crems.

WEITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 11 miles NE. Gratz.

WEITZSBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles NE. Gratz.

WEIXELBURG, ſee *Weichſelburg*.

WEIZLPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 22 miles WSW. St. Polten.

WEKLSDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 7 miles NW. Branau.

WELACH, ſee *Velach*.

WELAU, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Smaland: this town is chiefly remarkable in hiſtory for the treaty concluded here with Poland, on the 29th of September, 1657, when the elector, Frederick William, was inveſted with the ſovereignty of Ducal Pruſſia; and this inveſtiture was alſo ratified at Bidgoſt, or Bromberg, in Poland: 22 miles ENE. Konigſberg.

WELCHPOOL, ſee *Welſhpool*.

WELCOME BAY, a bay at the weſt end of the iſland of Java.

WELDEREN, or *Marienburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 3 miles NE. Dulman.

WELDON (*Great*), a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: 28 miles NE. Northampton, and 84 N. London.

WELDS, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the Connecticut, in the ſtate of Vermont.

WELIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 12 miles NE. Chrudim.

WELLAND, a river of England, which paſſes by Stamford, Market Deeping, Spalding, &c. and empties itſelf into the German Sea, in what is called *The Waſh*, between the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk.

WELLAND, a river of Canada, which runs into the river Niagara, between lake Erie and lake Ontario.

WELLES, ſee *Wells*.

WELLESMITZA, a town of Servia, on the Danube: 10 miles SE. Orſova.

WELLFLEET BAY, a bay of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, on the eaſt ſide of Cape Cod Bay.

WELLIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 16 miles SW. Biezow.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. It is ſaid to take its name from a number of wells or ſprings, ſome of which are medicinal. It is an ancient town, having been deſtroyed by the Danes. In the year 1738, 800 houſes were deſtroyed by fire, ſince which time it has been rebuilt, principally with ſtone; its chief trade is in corn, with a manufacture of lace: 11 miles NE. Northampton, and 68 N. London.

WELLINGTON, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Thurſday It was at this place Charles I. aſſembled his army, in his road to Shrewſbury, and iſſued his firſt proclamation and orders: 11 miles E. Shrewſbury, and 143 NW. London.

WELLINGTON, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, with a weekly market on Thurſday, and a conſiderable manufacture of ſerges and druggets, &c.: 7 miles SW. Taunton, and 147 WSW. London.

WELLINKOVEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 6 miles W. Schwiert.

WELLOE (*The*), a rock in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of Cornwall: 9 miles SE. Penzance.

WELLS, a city of England, in the county of Somerſet. It receives its name from a remarkable ſpring, called *St. Andrew's Well*, vulgarly *Bottomleſs Well*, which riſes near the epiſcopal palace, and emitting a copious ſtream, ſurrounds that ſtructure with its waters, and thence tranſmits them through the ſouth-weſt parts of the town. Its ancient appellations were *Tethiſcine*, *Tudington*, *Tidington*, *Theodorodunum*, *Welwe*, *Wielea*, and *Fonticuli*, moſt of them alluding to its fountain. The city is ſmall and compact, in general well built, and neatly paved. It is divided into four verderies, in the manner of wards. The market-place is on the eaſt ſide of the city, and is wide and airy. In it there ſtood till lately a curious market-croſs, built in the year 1542, by biſhop Knight and dean Woolman for the accommodation of poor people. Near the ſite of this croſs ſtands the city conduit, the water of which is derived by leaden pipes, from an aqueduct, built by biſhop Beckington, near the ſource of St. Andrew's Well, between the cathedral and the palace. This city was firſt incorporated by Reginald Fitz Joceline, in the time of Richard I. and afterwards the charter was confirmed by king John, who, in the eighth year of his reign, erected the city into a free borough, and granted the citizens a free market on Sundays. It was then ſtyled The Maſter and Commonalty of the Borough of Wells; but the 19th of July, 31 of Elizabeth, it was incorporated by the name of Mayor, Maſters, and Burgeſſes, of the city of Wells, and was to conſiſt of a mayor, recorder, &c. From the 26th year of Edward I. the city has ſent members to parliament, who, in the reign of Henry V. were choſen in the county-court; but in the reign of Edward IV. by the mayor and commonalty. This city is indebted for its origin to the religious zeal of Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, who, in the year of our Lord 704, founded here a collegiate church, which he dedicated to the honour of St. Andrew the Apoſtle, whoſe ſacred ſtream invited him to this ſpot of ſolitude and retirement. Sixty-two years after, that is, in the year 766, Kineulf, ſucceſſor to Segebert, in the Weſt Saxon territories, gave, for the ſupport and maintenance of the clergy here eſtabliſhed, who at firſt were only four in number, 11 manſes, or farms, ſituated near the river Welwe, and contiguous to the vally of Aſancomb: in which ſtate this little ſeminary ſubſiſted till the year 905, when ſeveral biſhops, having been conſecrated by Plegmund, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in purſuance of an edict iſſued by king Edward the Elder, one of them was appointed over king Ina's college at Wells, and the province of Somerſet was aſſigned him for his dioceſe and ſeat of juriſdiction. In the year 1087, John de Villula, a native of Tours, in France, ſucceeded to the biſhopric. This prelate being ſtrongly attached to the city of Bath, whence he derived his infant fortune in the practice of phyſic, without any intimation of his clergy, determined to fix his pontifical ſeat there. In this deſign he was encouraged by the monks of Bath, who petitioned him to unite the abby and biſhopric together, and gave him 500 marks, with which he purchaſed the whole city; and then renouncing Wells, took upon himſelf the title of biſhop of Bath. He afterwards rebuilt the monaſtery there, and appointed a prior over it; by which means the monks of Bath, after having had abbots over them for upwards one hundred years, became ſubordinate to the priors, and ſubject to the biſhops of the dioceſe: after this, great contentions aroſe betwixt the people of Bath and Wells, which of thoſe cities ſhould be honoured with the epiſcopal ſeat; and the matter being referred, by compromiſe, to the biſhop's arbitration, he ordained, that the biſhops of this dioceſe ſhould not be called biſhops of Wells, as they had been of old, nor of Bath, as they were of late; but that taking their name from both churches, they ſhould, for the future, be called biſhops of Bath and Wells; that each of the churches, when the ſee was vacant, ſhould appoint an equal number of delegates, by whoſe votes the biſhop ſhould be choſen, and that he ſhould be inſtalled both at Bath and Wells. The cathedral, the greater part of which, as it now ſtands, was built in the year 1239, by biſhop Joceline de Wells, in the form of a croſs, being in length, from eaſt to weſt, 380 feet, and from north to ſouth, 130 feet. The number of houſes is about 600, and the inhabitants about 4000. The ſummer aſſizes for the county are held here alternately with Taunton and Bridgewater: the markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday: 19 miles SW. Bath, and 120 W. London.

WELLS, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Norfolk, ſituated on a ſmall river not far from the German Sea: 30 miles NE. Lynn, and 121 NNE. London. *Long.* 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 57. N.

WELLS, a town of Weſt Florida, ſituated on the weſt ſide of St. Andrew's Bay. *Long.* 85. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 25. N.

WELLS, a town of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main, at the bottom of a bay to which it gives name: 20 miles SW. Portland. *Long.* 70. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

WELLS, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Traun: 11 miles SSW. Lintz, and 96 W. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

WELMICH, or *Welmenach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Rhine. This place was taken by the imperial general Bonninghauſen, in the year 1635: 1 mile from St. Goar.

WELMINA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 5 miles W. Leitmeritz.

WELOVAR, a town of Croatia: 16 miles SE. Creutz.

WELPSHOLTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld, memorable on account of a victory which Lothario, duke of Saxony, obtained over Henry V. in the year 1115.

WELSBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Unſtrutt, near Thomaſbruck, in Thuringia.

WELSCHBILLIG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 18 miles NNE. Luxemburg, and 6 NNW. Treves.

WELSHPOOL, a town of North Wales, in the county of Montgomery, ſituated near the Severn, with a weekly market on Monday. It has a good town-hall, where the aſſizes for the county are held. Great quantities of flannel, made in the neighbourhood, are ſent from hence to Shrewſbury. The Severn begins to be navigable about three quarters of a mile from the town. Near Welſhpool ſtands Powis Caſtle, built in the beginning of the 12th century: 18 miles WSW. Shrewſbury, and 169 WNW. London.

WELSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm: 7 miles ESE. Creutznach.

WELSUN, a town of the duchy of Guelderland: 2 leagues W. Hattem.

WELTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the right ſide of the Danube: 20 miles ENE. Ingoldſtadt, and 11 SW. Ratiſbon.

WELTERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Leiningen: 1 mile S. Weſterburg, and 21 ENE. Coblentz.

WELTZENEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 5 miles N. Werl.

WELWARN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan: 8 miles NE. Schlan.

WELWIN, a village of England, in the county of Herts, where the general maſſacre of the Danes is ſaid to have begun in the year 1012. In this place, Dr. Young, who was the rector, wrote his celebrated Night Thoughts. Here is a chalybeate ſpring: 25 miles S. Bedford, and 25 N. London.

WELZHEIM, or *Welzen*, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordſhip to which it gives name, belonging to the circle of Franconia, but ſituated in the duchy of Wurtemburg, on the Lein: 20 miles E. Stuttgart, and 5 SE. Schorndorf.

WEM, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 10½ miles N. Shrewſbury, and 164 NW. London.

WEMBDINGEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 10 miles E. Nordlingen, and 31 W. Ingoldſtadt. *Long.* 28. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

WEMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and landgraviate of Leuchtenberg: 6 miles SW. Leuchtenberg, and 3 N. Preimt.

WEMMERBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 50 miles N. Calmar.

WEMYS (*Weſt*), a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, with ſome conſiderable ſalt-works: 4 miles NE. Kirkcaldy.

WEMYS (*Eaſt*), a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife: 5 miles NE. Kirkcaldy.

WENDEL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: 15 miles N. Upſal.

WENDELSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 8 miles S. Nuremberg.

WENDELSTEIN, a town and ruined citadel of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 6 miles SW. Querfurt, and 3 NE. Wiehe.

WENDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 4 miles S. Olpe.

WENDLING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles W. Tauffkirchen.

WENDLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the river Neckar: 12 miles SE. Stuttgart, and 28 NW. Ulm. *Long.* 27 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

WENDOVER, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, with a weekly market on Thurſday. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 5½ miles SE. Ayleſbury, and 35 NW. London.

WENG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 10 miles NNE. Rottenmann.

WENGIA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 32 miles ENE. Gothenburg.

WENHOFDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles NW. Schwannaſtatt.

WENIGZELL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 11 miles WSW. Fridberg.

WENINGS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg: 4 miles NW. Birſtein, and 24 ENE. Francfort on the Maine.

WENLOCK, or *Much Wenlock*, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Monday. Here was formerly a nunnery; the remains of the abby church, which was built in the year 1080, ſhow it to have been very magnificent. In the reign of Richard II. here was a copper-mine: it is now principally noted for limeſtone and tobacco pipe clay. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 12½ miles SE. Shrewſbury, and 147 NW. London.

WENNER LAKE, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland; 80 miles long, and from 20 to 30 wide. This lake is ſtored with great plenty of fiſh. Four-and-twenty rivers empty themſelves into the Wenner Lake, yet none flows out of it but the large river, called *Gotha Elbe*, by which outlet it diſcharges itſelf into the ſea. There are ſeveral iſlands in this lake. In the year 1744, the diet reſolved to make the paſſage, from the Wenner Lake and the Gotha Elbe to Gothenburg, and from thence to Orebro, navigable.

WENNERSBORG, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, at the ſouth-weſt extremity of Wenner Lake. This town was once a fortreſs, but at preſent an open town. It is the ſtaple for all the iron ſent from the province of Warmland to Gotheburg: 15 miles E. Uddevalla.

WENOOAETTE, ſee *Otakootaia*.

WENSCHEN SEE, a lake of Pruſſia: 9 miles E. Rhein.

WENSYSSEL, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, anciently the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Aalborg: 6 leagues NW. Aalborg.

WENT, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Don.

WENTHUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: 5 miles E. Hildeſheim, and 18 WSW. Wolfenbuttel.

WENTSUM, a river of England, in the county of Norfolk, which runs into the Yare below Norwich.

WEOBLY, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, with a weekly market on Tueſday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 11½ miles NW. Hereford, and 141 WNW. London.

WERAY, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, 7 miles S. Aberyſtwith.

WERBEKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 36 miles S. Braclaw.

WERBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, at the conflux of the Havel and the Elbe: 33 miles NNW. Brandenburg, and 53 WNW. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 44 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

WERBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: 4 miles SSE. Colbatch.

WERBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: 12 miles SSE. Fulda.

WERD, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on a lake to which it gives name: 8 miles W. Clagenfurt.

WERDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 6 miles NE. Oelnitz.

WERDAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgeburg: 6 miles W. Zwickau.

WERDEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 18 miles NNW. Tilſit.

WERDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, on the Roer. In this town is a princely abby, founded in the year 778, which is aſſeſſed at 48 florins, and pays for each chamber-term 81 rix-dollars, 24½ kruitzers. This foundation enjoys a revenue of above 20,000 rixdollars. The king of Pruſſia, as count of Mark, has not only the right of advocacy over this foundation, but alſo brings it under his ſupreme territorial power: 11 miles NNE. Duſſeldorp. *Long.* 24. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 25. N.

WERDENBERG, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Glarus, which was formerly governed by counts of its own, who were at one time very powerful. In the year 1485, it was purchaſed by the canton of Lucerne; and, after changing owners, in the years 1493, and 1498, was purchaſed by the canton of Glarus, in the year 1519, and has remained ever ſince annexed to that canton, though the inhabitants have ſeveral times been mutinous and revolted; eſpecially in the year 1525, and again, in the year 1719, and required ſome conſiderable force to reduce them to ſubjection. The town is fortified: 11 miles SSE. Appenzell, and 25 ENE. Glarus.

WERDENFELS, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which gives name to a county in the biſhopric of Freyſing: 20 miles S. Weilhaim.

WERDER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on an iſland formed by the Havel: 4 miles W. Potzdam.

WERDING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles NNW. Schwannaſtadt.

WERDO L., a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 31 miles NE. Cologn. *Long.* 25. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

WERE, or *Wear*, a river of England, which riſes on the borders of Northumberland, croſſes the county of Durham, and runs into the German ſea, at Sunderland.

WEREN, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Maine, 6 miles below Caroliſtadt, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg.

WERFEN, a town and fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the Salza, with a caſtle, memorable for having been the retreat of the archbiſhop of Salzburg, whom the duke of Bavaria had driven from his capital for having married: 15 miles NW. Radſtadt, and 14 SSW. Hallein.

WERGELA, or *Wurghlah*, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara: 370 miles SW. Mourzouk, and 600 NE. Tombuctou.

WERING, or *Woringen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: 2 miles S. Zons, and 11 NNW. Cologn.

WERL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 13 miles WSW. Lippſtadt, and 52 NE. Cologn. *Long.* 25. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

WERM, or *Worm*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Roer, near Waſſemberg, in the duchy of Juliers.

WERMSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: 56 miles NW. Dreſden, and 23 S. Leipſic.

WERNBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 3 miles NE. Rahnis.

WERNE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 19 miles S. Munſter. *Long.* 25. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

WERNECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Weren: 5 miles SW. Schweinfurt, and 17 N. Wurzburg.

WERNEUCHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 6 miles ESE. Bernau, and 16 NNE. Berlin.

WERNFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtadt: 4 miles NW. Spalt, and 20 N. Aichſtadt.

WERNIGERODE, a county of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the north by the principality of Halberſtadt, on the eaſt and ſouth by the principality of Blankenburg, and on the weſt by the Harz Foreſt; about 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. One part is mountainous, and the other level. Amongſt the mountains, the moſt diſtinguiſhed of all is the Great Brocken, or Blocksberg, which is one of the higheſt, or, according to ſome, the very higheſt mountain in all Germany. On its ſummit ſcarce any ſmall ſhrubs grow, much leſs trees; and the ſnow remains frequently there till midſummer, and in ſome of the northern parts even yet longer. The levels are very fertile in all kinds of grain, pulſe, turnips, flax, culinary herbs, and other vegetables and fruits. The mountains afford very valuable plants, with berries of various kinds, particularly crown-berries, of which great quantities are preſerved; game and wild fowl are plentiful. The reſearches after ſilver and copper mines in this country, have for ſome time been given over, but it abounds in marl, clay for bricks and pots, together with limeſtone, freeſtone, turf, cobalt, lead, and iron: no part of the country can be called barren. The principal exports, are oatmeal, corn, berries, timber, and bruſh-wood, as alſo deals, oil-cakes, oxen, hogs, veniſon, fiſh, chalk, ſalt-petre, gunpowder, caſt and wrought iron, manufactured copper, paper, cloth, ſtuffs, &c. Formerly, the county had counts of its own, to whom it gave title; but in the year 1268, Conrad, count of Wernigerode, reſigned his ſeat and town of Wernigerode, as a fief to John Otho and Conrad, marggraves of Brandenburg, and their deſcendants. Count Henry, the laſt of his name, dying in the year 1429, without heirs, the county, purſuant to an agreement, devolved to count Botho VI. of Stolberg; and, in the 17th century, on a partition of their patrimony, between the ſons of Chriſtopher, count of Stolberg, Count Henry Erneſt obtained this county, which was ſettled on his eldeſt ſon, count Chriſtian Erneſt: thus the county of Wernigerode is a fief of the king of Pruſſia, as marggrave of Brandenburg, and is under his ſovereignty. In the year 1714, an agreement was entered into betwixt king Frederick William, and count Chriſtian Erneſt, for ſettling of their reſpective rights. The king, as ſovereign of the county, levies the exciſe in the town of Wernigerode, one-tenth of which goes to the count, taxes the county, raiſes ſoldiers, but never quarters any upon it, and appeals lie from the count's regency to the revenue court, at Berlin. The revenues of this county are very conſiderable, being reckoned at no leſs than 50,000 rix-dollars per annum. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

WERNIGERODE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſituated on a ſmall river, and conſiſting of three parts: *The Old Town*, containing two churches, and about 430 houſes, with a houſe belonging to the county; *The New Town*, containing one church and about 200 houſes; and the ſuburbs, called *Noſchenrode*, which contains one church, and 150 houſes. On a high mountain, directly above the town, is the caſtle, in which the counts' family archives are kept. The principal buſineſs of the town conſiſts in agriculture, brewing, diſtilling, and manufactures of cloth and ſtuffs: 10 miles SW. Halberſtadt, and 27 SSE. Wolfenbuttle. *Long*. 28. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 49. N.

WERNITZ, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes in Franconia, about 5 miles S. from Rotenburg, paſſes by Dinkelſbuhl, Waſſertrudingen, Oettingen, Donauwert, &c. and runs into the Danube, near the laſt town.

WERNSTADT, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 10 miles W. Leypa.

WERO, an iſland near the coaſt of Norway. *Long*. 9. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 67. 43. N.

WERRA, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Savony, which riſes three miles NE. Eisfeldt, in the principality of Coburg, paſſes by Eisfeld, Hildburghauſen, Meinungen, Saltzungen, Vach, Bercka, Gerſtungen, Creutzberg, Trefurt, Wanfried, Allendorf, &c. and joins the Fulda at Munden, where the united ſtreams form the Weſer.

WERREAR, a diſtrict of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere.

WERSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Tecklenburg: 8 miles NE. Tecklenburg.

WERT (*Nieder*), a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 2 miles NNE. Weert.

WERTACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Lach, a little below Augſburg.

WERTER SEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 2 miles W. Clagenfurt.

WERTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Ratiſbon: 11 miles NW. Straubing, and 12 E. Ratiſbon.

WERTHEIM, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated between the electorate of Mentz, and the biſhopric of Wurzburg, watered by the Maine, which here receives the Tauber. The ancient counts became afterwards extinct in the year 1556. It was divided among ſeveral princes; among others the prince of Lowenſtein had a part, and took the title of Lowenſtein Wertheim, and are divided into two branches, Vinneburg, and Rochefort; each of which pays for a Roman month, 26 florins 30 kruitzers, and to the Imperial chamber 43 rixdollars 25 kruitzers. The biſhop of Wurzburg, and the count of Caſtel alſo poſſeſs a part, beſides ſeveral fiefs of the empire, Bohemia, Wurzburg, and Fulda.

WERTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and a capital of a county to which it gives name, at the conflux of the Maine and Tauber. The magiſtrates are principally of Calviniſts, but the Roman Catholics and Lutherans have a church in common: 42 miles ENE. Manheim, and 20 W. Wurzburg. *Long*. 27. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 41. N.

WERTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 22 miles E. Frankfort on the Main.

WERTHER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: 5 miles NNW. Bielefeld.

WERTINGEN, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia: 14 miles NNW. Augſburg, and 30 NE. Ulm.

WERVICK, or *Warwick*, or *Verwick*, a town of Flanders, on the Lis: 3 miles SW. Menin.

WESE, a river of the Netherlands, which runs into the Ourt, a little above Chiny, in the duchy of Luxemburg.

WESEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, on the Rhine. This town was formerly Imperial, and governed by its own laws under the protection of the elector of Brandenburg. In the year 1614, it was taken by the Spaniards, and in the year 1672 by the French, and by the latter again in the year 1757: 17 miles ESE. Cleves, and 15 NE. Gueldres. *Long*. 24. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 43. N.

WESEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves. This town was immediately dependent on the empire, from Frederick to Henry VII.; the latter of whom, wanting money to carry on an expedition to Italy, ſold it to the archbiſhop of Treves. In the year 1639, it was taken by the Swedes, and in the year 1689 by the French: 20 miles S. Coblentz, and 46 ENE. Treves.

WESELICH, or *Weiſling*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 7 miles SSE. Cologn.

WESEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Gaſter: 7 miles S. Utznach.

WESEN, a town of the duchy of Guelderland: 4 miles S. Hattem.

WESENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 42 miles N. Spandau.

WESEP, a town of Holland, on the Vecht, and being well fortified towards the eaſt, the great buſineſs of the inhabitants, is to carry freſh water from hence out of the Vecht to Amſterdam, for brewing and other uſes, for which traffic they have a particular kind of barges. In the year 1356, this town was ſacked and burned by the Utrechters; and in the year 1506 taken by the duke of Guelderland: 4 miles SE. Amſterdam.

WESER, a river of Germany, formed by the union of the Werra and Fulda, paſſes by Hameln, Rinteln, Minden, Niemburg, Hoya, Bremen, &c. and runs into the German Sea, about *Lat*. 53. 48. N.

WESLINGBUHREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, ſituated near the coaſt of the North Sea: 55 miles NW. Hamburg, and 30 SW. Sleſwick.

WESOWKA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 60 miles NNE. Zytomiers.

WESSELY, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch: 5 miles NNE. Straſnitz.

WESSEM, or *Weſſum*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, taken by the French under Miranda, in December 1792: 4 miles SSW. Ruremond.

WEISSEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles NW. Efferding.

WEST BAY, a bay of the South Pacific Ocean, in Cook's Straits, between the two iſlands of New Zealand.

WEST BAY, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of the counties of Dorſet and Devon, of vaſt extent. It begins weſt of Portland, and ends at Berry Point, near Torbay, according to ſome; according to others, from Portland to Lyme or Exmouth. The tide is current here nine hours; high water at ten o'clock at new and full moon; an eaſt-ſouth-eaſt moon makes full ſea. The ſea off the coaſt is reckoned the moſt dangerous part of the Channel, eſpecially on the weſt, where ſhips, not aware of the currents, are embayed and driven aſhore on the beach. When ſhips are ſo deeply embayed, that there is no poſſibility of getting off, eſpecially at the beginning of the ebb, they may run boldly on the beach, and the mariners are to remain aboard for five or ſix ſeas; they may then ſtop on ſhore with ſafety; but if they leave the ſhip inſtantly it is dangerous and fatal: light-houſes have been ſerviceable for preventing theſe accidents. Where ſhips that come from the weſt, neglect to keep a good offing, or are taken ſhort by contrary winds, and cannot weather the highland at Portland, but are driven between the iſland and the main-land, they periſh without remedy; and it has been obſerved, that more Dutch veſſels are loſt here than any other, almoſt every year, eſpecially in winter, which is thought to be owing to an obſtinate adherence to old charts, and not allowing for the true variation of the compaſs. When the variation is weſt, the true Channel courſe is weſt-by-ſouth from Dungeneſs to the Caſkets; Portland Bill and the Caſkets are fifteen leagues aſunder nearly in a meridian. Dr. Halley obſerves, that the navigation up and down the Channel is an eaſt variation: weſt-ſouth-weſt is the true courſe. The Channel between Portland and the Caſkets is forty fathoms deep, and in fair weather, one may ſee in that depth, the land on both ſides: the nearer England the ſhoalier, the nearer the Caſket the deeper.

WEST BAY, a bay in Lake Superior. *Long*. 91. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 46. 45. N.

WEST BAY, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of Virgin-Gorda, in the Weſt Indies. *Long*. 62. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 23. N.

WEST GOTHLAND, or *Weſtrogothia*, ſee *Gothland*.

WEST HARBOUR, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, formed by a peninſula, called *Portland Ridge*. *Long*. 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 17. 48. N.

WEST POINT, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the York River: 35 miles E. Richmond. *Long*. 76. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 37. 30. N.

WESTBOROUGH, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 33 miles W. Boſton.

WESTBURY, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, firſt incorporated by king Henry IV. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here is a manufacture of broadcloth, and a weekly market on Friday: 26 miles WNW. Saliſbury, and 101 W. London.

WESTENSEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 8 miles E. Rendſburg.

WESTENSEE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, on the ſide of the lake of the ſame name: 8 miles SE. Rendſburg.

WESTERAHS, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Weſtmanland, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Malar Lake, the ſee of a biſhop, and the reſidence of the governor of the province. In this town is a caſtle, and a weighing houſe for metals, from whence a vaſt quantity of iron, copper, and braſs is exported every year to Stockholm. The cathedral is a ſpacious and magnificent ſtructure, but is particularly remarkable for the architecture of its tower, and for being the burial place of king Erick XIV. The trade carried on at Weſterahs is very conſiderable. This city has often ſuffered very much by fire, particularly in the year 1714: 36 miles WSW. Upſal, and 48 WNW. Stockholm.

WESTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a lordſhip, ſituated in the Weſterwald. The lords of Weſterburg, ſucceeded the counts of Leiningen. They are counts of Leiningen and lords of Weſterburg: 16 miles WNW. Weilburg, and 34 N. Mentz.

WESTERBY, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Iſland: 30 miles SSW. Providence.

WESTERHAM, or *Weſtram*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, the native place of the brave general Wolf, and where he lies buried; it has a weekly market on Saturday: 20 miles WSW. Maidſtone, and 22 S. London.

WESTERHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Halberſtadt: 3 miles E. Regenſtein.

WESTERN, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 20 miles W. Worceſter.

WESTERN ISLANDS, ſee *Azores*.

WESTERN ISLANDS, or *Hebrides*, a name given to a great number of iſlands, ſituated in the North Atlantic Ocean, to the weſt of Scotland. Pliny, who reckoned the number to be thirty, is conſidered to be pretty near the truth. The principal are Lewis, North and South Uiſt, Skye, Benbecula, Mull, and Jura. Theſe iſlands were anciently called *Ebudæ*, and afterwards *Hebrides*. The inhabitants had probably, for ſome ages, their own governors: one little king to each iſland, or to each group, as neceſſity required. It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that their government was as much divided as that of Great Britain, which, it is well known, was under the direction of numbers of petty princes, before it was reduced under the power of the Romans. In the year 1089, is an evident proof of the independency of the iſlanders on Norway: for, on the death of Lagman, one of their monarchs, they ſent a deputation to O'Brian, king of Ireland, to requeſt a regent of royal blood to govern them during the minority of their young prince. They probably might in turn compliment in ſome other reſpects their Scottiſh neighbours: the iſlanders muſt have given them ſome pretence to ſovereignty, for, in the year 1093, Donaldbane, king of Scotland, called in Magnus the Barefooted, king of Norway, and bribed him by a promiſe of all the iſlands; Magnus accepted the terms, but, at the ſame time, boaſted, that he did not come to invade the territories of others, but to reſume the ancient rights of Norway. His conqueſts were rapid and complete, for beſides the iſlands, by an ingenious fraud, he added Kintyre to his dominions. In the 13th century, however, they were ceded to Scotland, but Scotland ſeems to have received no real acquiſition of ſtrength: the iſlands ſtill remained governed by powerful chieftains, the deſcendants of Somerled, thane of Heregaidel or Argyle, who, marrying the daughter of Olave, king of Man, left a divided dominion to his ſons Dugal and Reginald: from the firſt were deſcended the Mac-dougals of Lorn, from the laſt powerful clan of the Macdonalds. The lordſhip of Argyle, with Mull, and the iſlands north of it, fell to the ſhare of the firſt; Hay, Kintyre, and the ſouthern iſles, were the portion of the laſt: a diviſion that formed the diſtinction of the Sudereys and Nordereys. Theſe chieftains were the ſcourges of the kingdom; they are known in hiſtory, but as the devaſtations of a tempeſt: for their paths were marked with the moſt barbarous deſolation. Encouraged by their diſtance from the ſeat of royalty, and the turbulence of the times, which gave their monarchs full employ, they exerciſed a regal power, and often aſſumed the title; but are more generally known in hiſtory by the ſtyle of the lords of the iſles, or the earls of Roſs; and ſometimes by that of the Macdonalds. Hiſtorians are ſilent about their proceedings, from the retreat of the Danes, in the year 1263, till that of 1335, when John, lord of the iſles, withdrew his allegiance. In the beginning of the next century, his ſucceſſors were ſo independent, that Henry IV. entered into a formal alliance with the brothers, Donald and John; this encouraged them to commit freſh hoſtilities againſt their natural prince. Donald, under pretence of a claim to the earldom of Roſs, invaded and made a conqueſt of that country; but penetrating as far as the ſhire of Aberdeen, after a fierce but undeciſive battle with the royal party, thought proper to retire, and in a little time to ſwear allegiance to his monarch, James I. But he was permitted to retain the county of Roſs, and aſſume the title of earl. His ſucceſſor, Alexander, at the head of ten thouſand men, attacked and burned Inverneſs; at length, terrified with the preparations made againſt him, he fell at the royal feet, and obtained pardon as to life, but was committed to ſtrict confinement. His kinſman and deputy, Donald Ballock, reſenting the impriſonment of his chieftain, excited another rebellion, and deſtroyed the country with fire and ſword: but on his flight was taken and put to death by an Iriſh chieftain, with whom he ſought protection. In the reign of James II. in the year 1461, Donald, another petty tyrant, an earl of Roſs, and lord of the iſles, renewed the pretence of independence, ſurpriſed the caſtle of Inverneſs, forced his way as far as Athol, obliged the earl and counteſs, with the principal inhabitants, to ſeek refuge in the church of St. Bridget, in hopes of finding ſecurity from his cruelty by the ſanctity of the place; but the barbarian and his followers ſet fire to the church, put the eccleſiaſtics to the ſword, and, with a great booty, carried the earl and counteſs priſoners to his caſtle of Claig, in the iſland of Ilay. In a ſecond expedition, immediately following the firſt, he ſuffered the penalty of his impiety: a tempeſt overtook him, and overwhelmed moſt of his aſſociates; and he, eſcaping to Inverneſs, periſhed by the hands of an Iriſh harper; his ſurviving followers returned to Ilay, conveyed the earl and counteſs of Athol to the ſanctuary they had violated, and expiated their crime by reſtoring the plunder, and making donations to the ſhrine of the offended ſaint. John, ſucceſſor to the laſt earl of Roſs, entered into alliance with Edward IV. ſent ambaſſadors to the court of England, where Edward empowered the biſhop of Durham and earl of Wincheſter to conclude a treaty with him, another Donald Balloch, and his ſon and heir John. They agreed to ſerve the king with all their power, and to become his ſubjects: the earl was to have a hundred marks ſterling for life, in time of peace, and two hundred pounds in time of war; and theſe iſland allies, in caſe of the conqueſt of Scotland, were to have confirmed to them all the poſſeſſions north of the Scottiſh Sea; and in caſe of a truce with the Scottiſh monarch, they were to be included in it. But about the year 1476, Edward, from a change of politics, courted the alliance of James III. and dropped his new allies. James, determined to ſubdue this rebellious race, ſent againſt them a powerful army, under the earl of Athol, and took leave of him with this good wiſh, *Furth, fortune, and fill the fetters*; as much as to ſay, *go forth, be fortunate, and bring home many captives*: which the family of Athol have uſed ever ſince for their motto. Roſs was terrified into a ſubmiſſion; obtained his pardon, but was deprived of his earldom, which, by act of parliament, was then declared unalienably annexed to the crown; at the ſame time the king reſtored to him Knapdale and Kintyre, which the earl had reſigned, and inveſted him anew with the lordſhip of the iſles, to hold them of the king by ſervice and relief. Thus the great power of the iſles was broken; yet, for a conſiderable time after, the petty chieftains were continually breaking out into ſmall rebellions, or haraſſed each other in private wars, and tyranny ſeems but to have been multiplied. James V. found it neceſſary to make the voyage of the iſles in perſon, in the year 1536; ſeized and brought away with him ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable leaders, and obliged them to find ſecurity for their own good behaviour, and that of their vaſſals. He examined the titles of their holdings, and finding ſeveral to have been uſurped, reunited their lands to the crown. In the ſame voyage he had the glory of cauſing a ſurvey to be taken of the coaſts of Scotland and of the iſlands, by his pilot, Alexander Lindeſay, which were publiſhed in the year 1583, at Paris, by Nicholas Nicholay, geographer to the French monarch. The troubles that ſucceeded the death of James, occaſioned a neglect of theſe inſulated parts of the Scottiſh dominions, and left them in a ſtate of anarchy: in the year 1614, the Macdonalds made a formidable inſurrection, oppoſing the royal grant of Kintyre to the earl of Argyle and his relations. The petty chieftains continued in a ſort of rebellion, and the ſword of the greater, as uſual in weak governments, was employed againſt them: the encouragement and protection given by them to pirates, employed the power of the Campbels during the reign of James VI. and the beginning of that of Charles I. An act of parliament paſſed in the year 1748, to aboliſh heritable juriſdictions, &c. has deprived the chieftains of the power of doing ſo much miſchief in future. They are now quiet and good ſubjects. See *Lewis*, *Skye*, *Mull*, *Jura*, *St. Kilda*, &c.

WESTERNACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Mindel, 2 miles N. Mindelſheim.

WESTERMO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 62 miles W. Stockholm.

WESTERWALD, a diſtrict of Germany, in the north part of Wetteraw, or Wetteravia.

WESTERWYCK, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, ſituated in a bay of the Baltic. This bay is called *Spareſund*; and near it is a cuſtom-houſe, where all homeward and outward bound ſhips are ſearched. Weſterwick formerly ſtood two Swediſh miles higher up in the country, on the ſpot where the market-town of Gammelly now ſtands.

It has a good harbour, a commodious quay, and a cloth manufacture; and carries a briſk trade in ſhip-timber, and all ſorts of naval ſtores: 68 miles N. Calmar. *Long*. 16. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 57. 45. N.

WESTFIELD, a river of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, which runs into the Connecticut, 4 miles S. Springfeld.

WESTGATE BAY, a bay of the river Thames, on the north coaſt of the county of Kent, ſituated to the weſt of Margate.

WESTHAM, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 4 miles NW. Richmond.

WESTHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 5 miles NNW. Worms, and 20 NNW. Manheim.

WESTHOFEN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, 4 leagues W. Straſburg, and 3 SSE. Savern.

WESTHOVEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 4 miles SW. Schwiert.

WESTMAES, a town of the iſland of Beyerland: 4 miles SE. Beyerland.

WESTMAN, or *Weſtmonia*, an iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Iceland. *Long*. 20. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 63. 20. N.

WESTMANNLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Dalecarlia, on the eaſt by Upland, on the ſouth by Sudermanland, Nericia, and the Malar Lake, and on the weſt by Warmeland; about 110 miles in length, and 80 in breadth where wideſt. The ſoil is fertile, and conſiſts moſtly of arable lands, with meadows, paſtures, and very fine woods in proportion; and it is reckoned the moſt famous province in the kingdom for mines. The iron trade carried on by the inhabitants of Weſtmannland, is the moſt conſiderable in all Sweden: the quantity of iron exported annually from Weſterahs, Arboga, and Kioping is very large. The ſouth part of the province chiefly conſiſts of arable and meadow lands, and ſupplies the inhabitants of the mine-diſtricts with corn; and the northern parts abound in mine-works and fine woods. Weſtmannland is well watered both with rivers and lakes, which yield a vaſt plenty of fiſh; and the Malar lake is a great advantage to its commerce, as it opens a paſſage, from this province to Stockholm. The chief ſubſiſtance of the inhabitants is derived from agriculture and the mines, breeding of cattle and fiſhing: the wood, hammer-mills, &c. alſo employ a great many hands.

WESTMEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north by Cavan, on the north-eaſt and eaſt by Meath, on the ſouth by King's County, and on the weſt by Roſcommon, and north-weſt by Longford; about 33 miles from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and 24 broad from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt. It contains 62 pariſhes, about 13,700 houſes, and 69,000 inhabitants. No part of this country is encumbered with mountains, but conſiderable tracts of land are rendered unproductive, by large lakes and bogs; yet the convenience of turf for fuel, is in ſome degree a compenſation. The ſoil is in general light, but in ſome parts rich and deep; and though there is a greater proportion of graſs-land, yet more corn is raiſed than ſerves for the conſumption of the inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Inny, and Broſna. Ten members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. for the county, for the town of Athlone, Kilbeggan, and Mullingar, and the village of Fore, two each.

WESTMINSTER, a city of England, on the left bank of the Thames, and ſo united to London, as to appear one city. It is ſaid to take its name from the abby or minſter, ſituated to the weſt of St. Paul's, or the city of London. In early times, this noble part of the great metropolis of the kingdom was a little, mean, unhealthy place, with nothing worthy notice but its minſter or abby, ſituated in a marſhy iſland, called *Thorny*, ſurrounded on one ſide by the Thames, and on the other by a branch of the river, called *Long-ditch*. In this ſituation was the abby, minſter, or monaſtery founded; for the convenience of which a few houſes were probably firſt erected, and theſe, at length, grew into a ſmall town, in ancient books, called the town of Weſtminſter. It was thus, for many ages, a place entirely diſtinct from London, and there was a large ſpace between them. The Strand was the road which led from London to that town, and it was open on either ſide to the Thames and to the fields. In the year 1385, we find that this road was paved as far as the Savoy; and many years after Sir Robert Cecil building a houſe at Ivy-bridge, his intereſt brought the pavement of the road to be extended thither, and many of the houſes of the nobility were erected in the Strand. Weſtminſter owed its moſt diſtinguiſhed privileges to Henry VIII.; for, in the 37th year of his reign, an act was paſſed to authorize him, by either letters patent or proclamations, to make it an honour, a title of diſtinction, which he was impowered by the ſame act to confer upon Kingſton-upon-Hull, St. Oſyth's in Eſſex, and Donnington in Berkſhire; and after the diſſolution of the monaſtery, he converted it into a biſhopric, in the year 1541, with a dean and 12 prebendaries, and appointed the whole county of Middleſex, except Fulham, which was ſtill to belong to the biſhopric of London, as its dioceſe; upon this occaſion Weſtminſter became a city, for the making of which, according to the lord chief juſtice Coke, nothing more is required than the appellation of a biſhop's ſee; it had many years before been the ſeat of the royal palace, the high court of parliament, and of our law tribunals; moſt of our ſovereigns had been crowned, and had their ſepulchres in the abby church, and the ancient palace, being almoſt deſtroyed by fire, the laſt mentioned prince had here his palace of Whitehall, which he purchaſed of Cardinal Wolſey; he alſo built the palace of St. James, and incloſed a fine ſpot of ground, which he converted into a park, for the accommodation of both palaces; and this was no ſooner finiſhed, than he erected the ſtately gate near the banqueting houſe, and added to it a magnificent gallery for the accommodation of the royal family, the nobility and gentry to ſit in, in order to ſee the juſtlings and other military exerciſes in the tilt-yard; and ſoon after the ſame prince erected a tennis-court, cock-pit, and places for bowling. From that time the building began to extend every way, but the palace was burned down ſoon after. It never had but one biſhop, the ſee being tranſlated to Norwich, by Edward VI. in the year 1550; though, by courteſy, it has ſtill retained the title of city. It contains two pariſhes, St. Margaret's and St. John's, and ſeven others within its liberties, viz. St. Martin's-in-the-fields, St. James's, St. Ann's, St. Clement's Danes, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. George's, Hanover Square, and St. Paul's, Covent Garden, with the precinct of the Savoy; each of which contains ſo great a number of inhabitants that a moiety of them could not attend divine ſervice, if there were were not likewiſe many chapels of eaſe and other places of worſhip. The government of both city and liberties are under the juriſdiction of the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, in civil as well as eccleſiaſtical affairs, and their authority extends to the precinct of St. Martin's-le-Grand, near Newgate-ſtreet, in the city of London, and in ſome places in Eſſex, that are exempted from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London and the archbiſhop of Canterbury; but the management of the civil part has, ever ſince the reformation, been in the hands of laymen, elected from time to time, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. Of theſe magiſtrates, the principal is the high ſteward, who is uſually a nobleman: this great officer is choſen by the dean and chapter; his poſt is not unlike that of chancellor of an univerſity, and he holds it during life; but, upon his death or reſignation, a chapter is called for the election of another, in which the dean ſits as high ſteward, till the election be over. The next great officer is the deputy ſteward, who is choſen by the high ſteward, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. This officer, who alſo holds his poſt during life, ſupplies the place of a ſheriff, for he keeps the court-leet with the other magiſtrates, and is always chairman at the quarter-ſeſſions. The high-bailiff, who is the next in rank, is nominated by the dean, and confirmed by the high ſteward; he likewiſe holds his office for life, and has the chief management in the election of members of parliament for Weſtminſter, and all the other bailiffs are ſubordinate to him. He ſummons juries, and, in the court-leet, ſits next to the deputy ſteward. To him all fines, forfeitures, and ſtrays belong, which renders his place very beneficial; but it is commonly executed by a deputy, well verſed in the laws. There are alſo ſixteen burgeſſes and their aſſiſtants, whoſe office, in all reſpects, reſembles that of aldermens' deputies of the city of London, each having his proper ward under his juriſdiction; and out of theſe are elected two head burgeſſes; one for the city, and the other for the liberties, who take place in the court-leet next to the head bailiff. There is alſo a high conſtable who is alſo choſen by the court-leet, and has all the other conſtables under his direction. Thus the government of Weſtminſter has but a little reſemblance to that of an opulent and noble city; it being much more like that of a little country borough, ſince its repreſentatives are choſen by its houſeholders, and it has not the power of making freemen, has no trading companies, nor any other courts, beſides thoſe of the leet, the ſeſſions, and a court of requeſts. Two members are returned to the Britiſh parliament.

WESTMINSTER HALL, an iſland in the Straits of Magellan, ſituated to the north eaſt of Cape Pillar.

WESTMORELAND, a county of United America, in the State of Virginia.

WESTMORELAND, a county of United America, in the State of Pennſylvania.

WESTMORELAND, a county of England, bounded on the north and north-weſt by Cumberland, on the eaſt by Yorkſhire, and, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by Lancaſhire; about 40 miles in length and 24 in breadth; is divided into 4 wards, which contain 11 towns, 32 pariſhes, and about 70,000 houſes. The air is cold, but wholeſome; the hills are generally barren and moory, chiefly affording paſture for ſheep; the vallies are fertile in corn. Camden ſuppoſes the name to be derived from its lying entirely among high mountains, and, for the greater part, waſte; deſerts, tracts capable of little improvement from cultivation, being called in the north of England *Mores*; and Weſtmoreland meaning nothing more, with us, than a waſte country to the weſt. But his judicious continuator thinks Mr. Camden's deſcription of the country anſwers only to that part from Lancaſter through the barony of Kendal to Workington in Cumberland, which is a mountainous tract. Whereas the barony of Weſtmoreland, commonly called, from its low ſituation, the

Bottom of Weſtmoreland, is a large, open, champaign country, not leſs than 20 miles long, and about 14 broad, affording great plenty of arable land and corn. Nor do Mores in the north parts ſignify wild barren mountains, but generally commons or paſture, in oppoſition to fells or mountains; ſo that in Kendal barony, where there are moſt mountains, there are few or no mores, their commons being generally called fells: and in the bottom of Weſtmoreland there are few mountains (except that ridge which binds the country like a rampire or bulwark); but many more that have ridges that ſtill appear and ſhow to have been formerly ploughed, having probably been deſerted for ſituations more favourable to agriculture. Dr. Burn, correcting Mr. Camden's etymology, denies that the name of this county was derived from moors, it being univerſally written in old records Weſtmerland: he does not ſeem to have been aware, that it might imply the land or county of the weſtern mere or boundary between England and Scotland. Though mountains, or, as they are called in the language of the country, fells, compoſe a large part of it, they are not altogether unprofitable. They feed large flocks of ſheep, produce plenty of grouſe, or moor-game, abound with rivulets, which water the vallies beneath, and yield a great fund of minerals, lead and coal, copper and oker, and *ſilverband* fell ſilver; and, in the weſtern fells, is found fine blue ſlate, which ſupplies ſeveral parts of the kingdom, not to mention the ſpars and imitations of diamonds, coralloids, foſſils, and marble. The rivers of this county are but ſmall, and only three that can properly be called rivers carry their name to the ſea, Eden, Lure, and Ken. In the hollows among the mountains are found divers large lakes, having ſmall rivulets running through them, which preſerve the water clear, the lakes having commonly a pebbly or rocky bottom; all which bodies of water abound with divers ſpecies of fiſh, as trout, eel, baſs, perch, tench, roach, pike, char, and divers others. The towns are Appleby, Ambleſide, Brough, Burton, Kirkby Lonſdale, Kirkby Stephen, Milthorp, Orton, Sedbergh, and Shap. Four members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. for the county and town of Appleby, two each.

WESTON, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 12 miles W. Boſton.

WESTPHALIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the north by the Dutch States, on the weſt by the Netherlands, and elſewhere by the circles of the Rhine, Upper and Lower. The ancient Saxons were divided into Weſtphalians, Angrians, and Eaſtphalians. The people inhabiting between the Weſer and the Rhine, were called *Weſtphalians*, and the tract of country inhabited by them, has from thence been called *Weſtphalia*. The duchy of that name, in the electoral circle of the Rhine, conſtituted a part of this country; but the circle of Weſtphalia compriſes alſo, under it, other countries which never belonged to the above-mentioned Weſtphalia. And thus we muſt carefully diſtinguiſh from each other the three denominations, which are, the circle of Weſtphalia, Weſtphalia itſelf, and the duchy of that name. Formerly, not only certain ſtates were reckoned in this circle, which at preſent no longer belong to it, as Utrecht, Guelderland, Zutphen, and biſhopric and city of Cambray; but in other reſpects, alſo, the ancient and the modern liſts of the countries of the Weſtphalian circle differ greatly from each. The following appear to be ſtates of the Weſtphalian circle, viz. The biſhoprics of Paderborn, Munſter, Liege, and Oſnabruck; the duchy of Verden; the principality of Minden; the abbies of Corvey, Stablo, Werden, Cornelius Munſter, Eſſen, Thorn, and Hervorden; the duchy of Cleves, with the county of Mark; the duchies of Juliers and Berg, Naſſau Siegen, and Naſſau Dillenburg; the principalities of Eaſt Frieſland and Meurs; the counties of Sayn, Wied-Runkel, Schauenburg, Oldenburg, Delmenhorſt, Lippe, Bentheim, Tecklenburg, Hoya, Virnenburg, Diepholz, Spiegelberg, Rietberg, Pyrmont, Gronsfeld, Reckheim; the ſignories of Anholt, and Winneburg; the county of Holzapfel; the ſignories of Witten, Blankenheim, Geroldſteim, Gehmen, Gymborn and Neuſtadt, Wickerad, Mylendonk, and Reichenſtein; the county of Kerpen and Lommerſum; the ſignory of Schleiden, and the county of Hallermund, to which in the matricula are reckoned moreover to belong the ſignories of Dyck, Severn, Kniphauſen, Keyl, Mechernick, Eyſs, Schlenacken, Wylre, Richold, Dreyz, and Schonau, together with the cities of Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Dortmund. The ſummoning princes, and directors of the circle, are the biſhop of Munſter, and with him alternately the electors of Brandenburg and Palatine, as dukes of Cleves and Juliers, both of whom in this directory enjoy together but one voice. The diets of the circle are uſually appointed at Cologne. The archives belonging to it are kept at Duſſeldorf. The contribution of this circle in men and money, to the aids of the empire, has been hitherto made equal to the contributions of the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, Burgundy, and Swabia, and rated at ſomewhat more than the ninth, but leſs than the tenth part of the whole ſum granted by the empire. With reſpect to religion, this circle is one of the mixed. Indeed the Catholic ſtates are to nominate two, and the Proteſtant alſo the like number of aſſeſſors, to aſſiſt at the Imperial and chamber-court of the empire.

WESTPHALIA (*Duchy of*), a country of Germany, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Munſter and county of Lippe, on the eaſt by Paderborn, Waldeck and Heſſe, on the ſouth by Witgenſtein, Naſſau, and Berg, and on the weſt by Berg and Mark, about 40 miles in extent, from north to ſouth, and 32 from eaſt to weſt. Agreeable to its natural ſituation, this county is divided into three parts. The firſt of theſe, called the *Hellwege*, is low, and produces plenty of corn and other neceſſaries, with a ſufficient breed of cattle and ſalt-ſprings. The ſecond is the *Haarſtrank*, which ſtands ſomewhat higher, between *Hellwege* and the *Suderland*, and has indeed a good, but not ſo fruitful a ſoil as the *Hellwege*. The third is the *Sunderland*, commonly called the *Surland*, or *Saurland*, which conſiſts of hills and vales. This tract indeed, is neither of great, nor even a ſufficient fertility in corn, but, on the other hand, it has fine woods and meadows, together with a good breed of cattle, game and fiſh, in particular trout, as alſo, plenty of iron-ore, calamy, lead, copper, ſilver, and gold. The principal rivers are the Ruhr, the Lenne, the Dimel, and the Lippe. The duchy of Weſtphalia contains in it 35 towns. Henry, duke of Bavaria and Saxony, being put under the ban by the emperor Frederick I. in the year 1180, the latter made a donation of the duchy of Weſtphalia, as alſo of a part of the duchy of Engern, which belonged to the former, to the archbiſhopric of Cologn, and inveſted therewith the archbiſhop Philip; concerning which donation, in the ſame year, a record, or inſtrument, was executed at Gelnhauſen, and the ſaid donation confirmed afterwards, in the year 1200, by the emperor Otho IV. as alſo in the year 1204, by the emperor Philip. In the year 1368, Godfrey, the laſt duke of Arenſberg, and his conſort Anne, ceded the county of Arenſberg to the archbiſhopric of Cologne; and, in the year 1371, the emperor Charles IV. inveſted the archbiſhop Frederick therewith. The county was afterwards added to the ſhare of the duchy of Engern. The archbiſhops and electors of Cologn governed this duchy, till the year 1442, by marſhals, but at preſent, it is under the direction of an electoral bailiff: Brilon is the capital.

WESTPORT, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, at the mouth of a ſmall river, whoſe mouth forms a fine bay within Clew-Bay: 8 miles W. Caſtlebar. *Long.* 9. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 48. N.

WESTRA, one of the Orkney Iſlands, about 8 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad; 9 miles NNE. from the iſland of Pamona. There are two ſloops of ſeventy or eighty tons' burthen, belonging to this iſland, chiefly employed in carrying kelp to market. There is a good harbour on the north-weſt coaſt, but only capable of admitting ſmall veſſels. The number of inhabitants is about 1300. *Long.* 0. 20. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 69. 8. N.

WESTRITZ, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the Laffrity, near Furſtenfeld.

WETA, a river of the duchy of Courland, which runs into the Baltic, a little below Windaw.

WETERFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate, on the Regen: 21 miles NE. Ratiſbon, and 6 W. Cham.

WETHERBY, or *Weatherby*, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 13 miles W. York, and 191 N. London.

WETTENHAUSEN, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded in the 10th century. Its aſſeſſment is 20 florins, and tax to the chamber of Wetzlar, 54 rixdollars 8½ kruitzers: 20 miles W. Augſburg, and 18 E. Ulm.

WETTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 6 miles SW. Schwiert.

WETTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: 6 miles NW. Marburg, and 34 SW. Caſſel. *Long.* 26. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

WETTER, a river of Germany, which riſes in the county of Solms, and runs into the Nidda at Aſſenheim.

WETTER LAKE, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, 65 miles long, and from 10 to 16 wide. This lake has but one outlet by the river Motala, though above forty little ſtreams diſcharge themſelves into it. This lake lies much higher than either the Baltic, or the North Sea, and is deep and clear, but very boiſterous in winter. It is ſuppoſed certainly to prognoſticate the approach of ſtormy weather.

WETTERAW, or *Wetteravia*, a country of Germany, ſituated between the county of Heſſe and the river Maine, which takes its name from the river Wetter. It contains the counties of Siegen, Schuamburg, Dillenburg, Dietz, Hadamar, Weilburg, Idſtein, Hanau, Solms, Weſterburg, Iſenburg, Sayn, Witgenſtein, Hohenſtein, Cronberg and Waldeck, the lordſhips of Wied, and the Imperial towns of Wetzlar, Eriedberg, and Gelnhauſen: the northern part is called *Weſterwald*.

WETTERINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 7 miles SW. Rheine.

WETTING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, on the Saale, the principal place of a bailiwick, which was formerly a county, in the year 1288 granted to the cathedral of Magdeburg. In the neighbourhood are ſome coal-mines: 34 miles S. Magdeburg.

WETTINGEN, a town of Swiſſerland, and principal place of a bailiwick,

liwick, in the county of Baden, on the Limmat, with a celebrated wooden bridge of one arch over the river, executed by the ſame perſon who built the bridge over the Rhine, at Schaffhauſen: 1 mile S. Baden.

WETZ, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Lahn, near Wetzlar.

WETZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels: 5 miles S. Wetzlar.

WETZLAR, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſituated on the Lahn. The Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, and the Calviniſts, have each a church. In the town-houſe are held the meetings of the Imperial chamber, which in the year 1693, were removed hither from Spire. In the year 1714, a motion was made for its removal from Wetzlar to ſome other place, but was over-ruled; and in the year 1751 the chamber itſelf repreſented to the Diet at Ratiſbon, the impoſſibility of its continuance here, and at the ſame time ſignified that Franckfort on the Maine was, of all others, the moſt proper and commodious place for its reſidence; notwithſtanding which, this alſo has produced no alteration. Wetzlar was an Imperial town ſo early as the days of the emperor Frederick I. and has ever ſince continued ſuch in the diet. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire is 32 florins; but it no longer pays any thing to the chamber. Near Wetzlar ſtands the caſtle of Carlſmund, or Talſchmitt. Heſſe-Darmſtadt, as a protector of the city, keeps a company of ſoldiers here, and has a repreſentative in the council; the magiſtrates are chiefly Lutherans: 45 miles E. Coblentz, and 32 NNE. Mentz. *Long*. 26. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 25. N.

WEVELSBURG, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn. In the year 1646, this town was laid waſte by the Swedes, but afterwards repaired: 8 miles S. Paderborn.

WEVER, a river of England, in the county of Cheſter, which runs into the Dee, 7 miles N. Cheſter.

WEVER, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Columton, near Bradninch.

WEVERY, a river of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Wye, near Bealt.

WEWER, or *Wever*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 2 miles SSW. Paderborn.

WEWURTZE, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Minnic, 3 miles S. Proeculs.

WEXEL, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles NW. Fridberg.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north by Wicklow, on the eaſt and ſouth by the ſea, on the weſt by Waterford and Kilkenny, and on the north-weſt by Carlow. This county cannot be called hilly or mountainous, except on the borders of Carlow and Wicklow; yet it contains a large proportion of coarſe cold land, and ſtiff clay: ſome parts, however, are of a lighter ſoil, and better adapted to cultivation. The principal rivers are the Barrow, which ſeparates this county from Kilkenny, and the Stancy. Eighteen members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. by the county, the towns of Wexford, Bannow, Clonmines, Ennis-corthy, Feathard, Newborough or Gorey, New-Roſs and Taghmon, two each.

WEXFORD HAVEN, a bay of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter; it runs weſt and by north, with its innermoſt part wholly northward; juſt before the haven, lie two great ſhelves by the ſide of each other, of which that on the ſouth ſide is called Hanman's path; and the other, the north grounds; there is a channel between Hanman's path, and the land on the ſouth ſide of the haven; and another between the north ſide and the north grounds; but this laſt has only ſix feet of water at full flood, and the other eight feet at the uſual tides, and ten at ſpring-tides. The chief channel is between the two ſands, being four or five fathoms deep. Beſides theſe ſands there is another ſhelf in the mouth of the harbour; which kind of ſandy banks lying acroſs the mouths of harbours and rivers, are uſually called bars, and the havens which have them barred-havens; with a high flood there are about 16 feet of water; being paſſed the bar, there are 3 fathoms of water, 3½, and 4; but afterwards for a great way, but 10 feet and 10½, with a high flood; though under the caſtle, where the veſſels come to an anchor, there are 4 fathoms, and before the town 3. On account however of the ſhallows before noticed, no veſſels can go to Wexford, that draw above ten feet water, but muſt lade and unlade in a creek near the mouth of the haven, on the ſouth ſide, about three miles from the town, where there is ſufficiency of water, but no ſhelter from the ſouth-weſt winds; at the extremity of each of the two narrow necks of land, which defend the entrance of the harbour, there is a fort; that towards Dublin is called Fort Marget, the other Fort Roſelair.

WEXFORD TOWN, a town of Ireland, and capital of the county of that name, in the province of Leinſter. It is the ſhire and aſſizes town for that county; alſo a market, poſt, and fair town. Adjoining it is the barony of Forth; the inhabitants of which, deſcendants of an ancient Britiſh colony, retain their native language, manners, and many of their cuſtoms till this day. Wexford is ſituated near the ſea, upon the river Slaney, which empties itſelf into the ocean here; over which there ha been an elegant wooden bridge built, by much the largeſt, as well as the handſomeſt in the kingdom, begun in June 1794, and finiſhed in February, 1795; the length 1554 feet, or near one-third of an Engliſh mile; the breadth 34 feet. It conſiſts of 75 piers of oak, drove into the ground, ſix timbers in each pier, with a portcullis for the admiſſion of ſhipping up the river; at low ebb tides there are 16 feet of water underneath: it is elegantly adorned with Chineſe railing from end to end, and two beautiful orcheſtras in the centre; with receſſes or roomy ſeats underneath, as ſhelter from wet, and reſting places for perſons who walk there for pleaſure. This, with many additional new houſes, lately built, has added much to the beauty of the town; the principal part of the inhabitants being greatly ſuperior to thoſe of moſt of the other towns in the kingdom, with reſpect to general information, neatneſs of manner, and hoſpitality. It is governed by a mayor, and other magiſtrates, and ſends two members to parliament. The haven is very large, and the entrance is defended by two narrow necks of land, each forming an iſthmus that ſtretch forward to meet each other, leaving an opening of about half a mile. It was called by the Danes who built it, Weisford, and was formerly a place of more ſtrength and trade than at preſent. The firſt forces from England that attempted the conqueſt of this kingdom landed here, (encouraged by king Dermot) a year before the earl of Pembroke. They were led by Robert Fitzſtephens and Maurice Fitzgerald: the former built a caſtle two miles from the town, called Carrick, which he fortified with the utmoſt art of thoſe times; but the people of Wexford not brooking ſuch a neighbour, got him into their power by a ſtratagem, then confined him and moſt of his followers in priſon, till the arrival of king Henry II. when the inhabitants brought Fitzſtephens to Waterford, where they delivered him to that monarch, and were the firſt who ſubmitted as ſubjects of England. Fitzſtephens was appointed governor of the town, and the diſtrict round it, which in a few years increaſed ſo much with Engliſh inhabitants daily arriving here, that in ſome time they ſpread all over the country, where they ſtill remain, and are famed for the beſt improvements in the kingdom. From this town king Henry embarked for England, after receiving homage from moſt of the kings and princes of this nation. Here was the ceremony of the firſt Engliſh marriage performed, between Raymond (afterwards viceroy of Ireland) and the lady Baſil, ſiſter to Strongbow, earl of Pembroke; and this was the ſecond town which Cromwell beſieged, or that had the courage to oppoſe him. It is ſeated in a bottom, though where the caſtle ſtands is a rocky high hill, which overlooks the ſea, and commands the port and town. There are ſeveral parts of the walls ſtanding, which are very thick, and it contains ſome handſome buildings. At the end of the town are barracks for ſoldiers, formed out of the old caſtle, and which have a fine proſpect of the harbour: moſt of the old buildings are made of a ſtone of a reddiſh colour: the church is in the main ſtreet, of modern taſte, though partly built on the old foundation. The town conſiſts of one long ſtreet, with ſome lanes on each ſide; there are ſeveral ruins of ancient abbeys and religious houſes interſperſed; the market-houſe and cuſtom-houſe are handſome modern ſtructures. The quay is in a ſtate of improvement, and, when finiſhed, will be very uſeful, and have a beautiful appearance. Their chief export is corn, particularly barley and malt, of which they export vaſt quantities; proviſions of all kinds are plentiful and cheap here, and there is very fine wild-fowl to be had from the month of November to May, which contribute much to its increaſe in genteel inhabitants; many perſons going thither from Dublin and elſewhere, for the purpoſe of living cheap and well. This town will alſo be remarkable in hiſtory, from having been the head quarters of the rebel army, in the year 1798, when a rebellion then raged in Ireland. The rebellion commenced in the counties of Dublin and Kildare, on the 23d of May in the above year. On the 28th of the ſame month, we find by lord Camden's diſpatches, who was then lord lieutenant, to the duke of Portland, ſecretary of ſtate in England, that the rebellion had extended to the county of Wexford. that the rebels had riſen to the number of 11,000, and cut off a detachment of the North-Cork militia, who were ſent againſt them. By the bulletins publiſhed at the time, it appears that they after defeated a detachment under the command of major-general Fawcet, between Taghmon and Wexford; and that the general fortunately effected his retreat to Duncannon fort. The next account was of colonel Walpole having inconſiderately attacked a party of rebels poſted advantageouſly near Slievebuy mountain; that the colonel loſt his life by his raſhneſs, and his troops were forced to retire to Arklow. At the commencement of their riſing they had entered the town of Wexford, opened the jail, and liberated ſeveral perſons confined on ſuſpicion of high treaſon; among whom was the unfortunate B. B. Harvey, a gentleman of conſiderable fortune and of an ancient family. He was prevailed upon to accept a command among the rebels, and was the perſon who led their unſucceſsful attack on New Roſs, from which they were repulſed, after having nearly at one time carried their point. Much praiſe is due to general Johnſton for his intrepidity on that occaſion, to whoſe talents and example the ſucceſs of the day may be chiefly aſcribed. The rebels were defeated at Arklow, and the victories of the royal army at Vinegar-hill, under general Lake, and at Fookes's mills under general Moore, produced the ſurrender of Wexford. The day after the battle general Moore was met at Taghmon, by an officer of the North-Cork militia, with a letter from the inhabitants of Wexford offering to capitulate: to which he gave no anſwer, but proceeded directly to Wexford. The rebels who continued in arms evacuated the town on his approach. The terms propoſed were, to deliver up the town, give up their arms, take the oath of allegiance, and to perſuade thoſe who were in arms to ſurrender, on condition of being guaranteed as to their perſon and property by the commanding-officer. General Lake, like a loyal general, refuſed to make any terms with rebels; and in a ſubſequent diſpatch from the general we find, that he had the rebel leaders in his hands without negociation, Keugh, Roach, Colclough, and a Mr. Grogan, a man of large fortune, who had acted in ſome civil department among the rebels. Keugh had been commander-in-chief, in his name all orders had been iſſued; he had ſerved with reputation in America the laſt war, and had raiſed himſelf by his merit from the ſtation of a private ſoldier to the rank of captain. No adequate reaſon has ever been aſſigned for his embracing the cauſe. He had been employed with ſeveral of the loyal inhabitants in providing for the defence of the town, previous to the entrance of the rebels, and before that period had been conſidered a loyal man. Keugh, Roach, Colclough, and Grogan, were in a few days tried by a court martial and executed. Bagnal Harvey, who had been diſcovered in his hiding place, experienced the ſame fate. A party who had abandoned Wexford on the entry of the king's troops, were a few days after defeated by ſir Charles Aſgill, and the rebellion was at an end. There is nothing more remarkable than that the ſeveral generals, during the whole of the rebellion, in their official diſpatches repeatedly returned thanks to the officers under their command, for their able and ſpirited conduct, from which it might be inferred that the ſervice was one of difficulty and danger, if the returns of the killed and wounded did not ſtrongly impreſs a contrary opinion. Ten or twelve men of the royal army to about 500 or 600 rebels, is the proportion generally found in the bulletins, reſembling much more the flight of an Aſiatic multitude than the conflict of European forces. The town contains above 9000 inhabitants: 25 miles WNW. Waterford, and 60 S. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 29. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

WEXIO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, ſituated on the Helga Lake. The ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of the provincial governor. In the year 1570, it was burned by the Danes: 46 miles NNW. Carlſcrona. *Long.* 14. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 52. N.

WEY, a river of England, in the county of Surry, which runs into the Thames at Weybridge. This river is made navigable to Guildford and Godalmin, and a canal has lately been made from it to Baſingſtoke, in Hampſhire.

WEY, a river of England, in the county of Dorſet, which runs into the ſea, at Weymouth.

WEYBER, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: 3 miles WNW. Kempten.

WEYBRIDGE, a town of England, in the county of Surry, ſituated at the conflux of the Wey and the Thames: 9 miles SW. Kingſton, and 20 SW. London.

WEYDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt, on the Elſter: 11 miles ENE. Neuſtadt, and 70 WSW. Dreſden.

WEYDA, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elſter, 2 miles N. Weyda.

WEYDEN, ſee *Weiden.*

WEYDENAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau: 8 miles SW. Neiſſe, and 16 SSE. Munſterberg.

WEYDENEN, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: 3 miles WSW. Pilkallen.

WEYER, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 mile NE. Gmunden.

WEYER, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles S. Pruck.

WEYEREN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Gmunden.

WEYERS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: 8 miles ESE. Fulda.

WEYERSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. In the year 1635, a numerous body of Imperial troops took their quarters in this place and neighbourhood, and left above 500 men expoſed to the air, who died of diſeaſe and famine: 2 leagues S. Haguenau, and 3 N. Straſburg.

WEYHER, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Bavarian Waidhoven.

WEYHILL, a village of England, in the county of Hants, celebrated for its great annual fair held here for the ſale of ſheep, hops, &c.: 3 miles W. Andover, and 68 WSW. London.

WEYL, or *Wyl*, a town of Swiſſerland, belonging to the abby of St. Gal, and principal place of a bailiwick: 14 miles SSW. Conſtance, and 14 W. St. Gal.

WEYMOUTH, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſituated at the mouth of the Wey, which ſeparates it from Melcomb Regis, and the communication between the towns is by means of a draw-bridge, which is opened for the admiſſion of veſſels. It is a well-frequented port, and is defended by two caſtles, Sandford and Portland. The harbour is a tide-harbour, but the road has good anchorage in four or five fathoms. The merchants principally trade to Portugal and Newfoundland. The public aſſembly-rooms were begun in the year 1777, by ſubſcription, and a few years promiſed unfavourably; but for ſome years paſt it has become one of the moſt faſhionable places of reſort for ſea-bathing in the kingdom, and has been honoured with ſeveral viſits of the royal family. Weymouth ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament; the markets are on Wedneſday and Friday: 9 miles S. Dorcheſter, and 129 WSW. London. *Lat.* 50. 33. N.

WEYMOUTH, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 5 miles S. Boſton.

WEYMOUTH BAY, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, to the north-weſt of Cape Weymouth.

WEYS, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, a little to the eaſt of Ips, in the archduchy of Auſtria.

WEZE, a river of Germany, which runs into the Meuſe at Liege.

WHALE BANK, a fiſhing bank, 20 leagues long, and 7 wide: 30 leagues S. Cape Mary, on the coaſt of Newfoundland.

WHALE COVE, a bay of the Atlantic, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Manan, near the coaſt of Main.

WHALE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea. *Long.* 134. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 69. 14. N.

WHARFE, or *Wherſe*, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Ouſe, 7 miles below York.

WHATOGA, a town of the United States of America, in the Tennaſee government: 40 miles S. Knoxville.

WHEELER, a river of Wales, in the county of Denbigh, which runs into the Clyde, 2½ miles N. Denbigh.

WHEELOCK, a river of England, in the county of Cheſter, which runs into the Dane.

WHEELWRIGHT GUT, a creek on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St, Chriſtopher's.

WHELDY AHAD LAKE, a lake of North America. *Long.* 105. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 40. N.

WHIDAH, a kingdom of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt: extending about ten miles along the coaſt, and about ſeven miles into the land. Europeans who have been in Whidah, ſpeak of the country with rapture, and extol it as one of the moſt beautiful in the world. The trees are ſtraight, tall, and diſpoſed in the moſt regular order, which preſent to the eye fine long groves and avenues, clear of all bruſh-wood and weeds. The verdure of the meadows, the richneſs of the fields, clothed with three different kinds of corn, beans, roots, and fruits, and the multitude of houſes, form a moſt delightful proſpect. A perpetual ſpring and autumn ſucceed each other; for no ſooner has the huſbandman cut his corn, than he again ploughs and ſows the ground; yet it is not worn out; the next crop puts forth with the ſame vigour as the former, as if nature here were inexhauſtible. Certain it is, the kingdom of Whidah is ſo populous, that one ſingle village contains as many inhabitants as ſeveral entire kingdoms on the coaſt of Guinea; and yet they ſtand ſo cloſe, that one is amazed how the moſt fertile land on earth can ſupply the number of people contained in ſo ſmall a compaſs. One may compare the whole kingdom to a great city, divided by gardens, lawns, and groves, inſtead of ſtreets, the villages in Whidah not being a muſket-ſhot diſtant from each other. Some are the king's, ſome the viceroy's villages, and others are built and peopled by particular private families. The former are the largeſt and beſt built; but the latter the beſt cultivated, if there be any difference in a country ſo uniformly rich and beautiful. Notwithſtanding the ſmall extent of this kingdom, it is divided into twenty-ſix provinces, which take their names from the capital towns. Thoſe ſmall ſtates are diſtributed among the chief lords of the kingdom, and become hereditary in their families. The king of Whidah, who is only their chief, preſides particularly in the province of Sabi, or Xabier, which is the principal province of the kingdom, as the city of the ſame name is the capital of the whole. *Bujis*, which the French by corruption call *Bauges*, paſs frequently for money at their fairs in the country: this is a ſmall white ſhell, of the ſize and ſhape of an olive. In the kingdom of Whidah and Ardra, theſe bujis ſerve equally for dreſs and money, for ornament and uſe. They pierce each ſhell with an iron made for that purpoſe; forty of them they ſtring upon a cord, which they call *ſenſee*, and the Portugueſe *toquos*. Five of theſe ſtrings compoſe what the Portugueſe call a *gallinha*, and the Negroes a *fora*. By theſe the exchange of gold duſt is rated, and the price of ſlaves determined. The Europeans, the nobility of Whidah, and all the rich negroes, are carried, when they go abroad, in hammocks or palanquins on the ſhoulders of ſlaves. The natives of Whidah are in general tall, well made, ſtraight, and robuſt. Their complexion is black, but not ſo gloſſy as that of the people on the Gold Coaſt, and ſtill leſs than thoſe of Senegal, and the river Gambia. They excel all other negroes in induſtry and vigilance. Idleneſs is the favourite vice of the Africans in general; here, on the contrary, both ſexes are ſo laborious and diligent, that they never deſiſt till they have finiſhed their undertaking; carrying the ſame ſpirit of perſeverance into every action of their life: beſides agriculture, from which none but the king and a few perſons of the firſt diſtinction are exempted, they employ themſelves in ſeveral kinds of manufactures: they ſpin cotton yarn, weave fine cotton cloths, make calabaſſes, wooden veſſels, plates, and diſhes; likewiſe aſſagayes, and ſmiths' work in greater perfection, than any other people on the coaſt. Whilſt the men are thus employed, the women brew pito, and dreſs proviſions, which, with their huſbands' merchandize, they carry for ſale to market; as to religion, Boſman is of opinion, that the piety of this country is founded upon no other principles, than thoſe of intereſt and ſuperſtition. In the latter they exceed all other nations; for allowing (ſays he) the ancient heathens, to value themſelves upon 30,000 deities, I dare venture to affirm, that the natives of Whidah may lay juſt claim to four times that number. However, he believes, that they have a faint idea of the one true God, to whom they attribute omnipotence and ubiquity. One of their principal fetiches, or deities, is the ſnake, which they invoke in extreme wet, dry, or barren ſeaſons, on all occaſions relating to their government, civil policy, and cattle: in a word, on all the great difficulties and occurrences of life. This ſnake has a large round head, beautiful, piercing eyes, a ſhort pointed tongue, reſembling a dart; its pace ſlow and ſolemn, except when it ſeizes on its prey, then quick and rapid; its tail ſharp and ſhort; its ſkin of an elegant ſmoothneſs, adorned with beautiful colours, upon a light-grey ground. It is amazingly tame and familiar, permitting itſelf to be approached, and even handled: they have a mortal antipathy to all venomous ſerpents. They attack them wherever they find them, as if they had pleaſure in delivering mankind from their poiſon. The Europeans find no difficulty in familiarizing themſelves to theſe inoffenſive animals, with which they play without any dread or apprehenſion of danger. There is no fear of miſtaking them for the poiſonous ſerpents, the colour and ſize ſufficiently diſtinguiſhing them. The negroes entertain a notion that the firſt progenitor of this race of ſnakes is ſtill living, and growing to an enormous bulk. When the Engliſh firſt ſettled at Whidah, the captain having unſhipped his goods on ſhore, the ſailors found at night one of thoſe ſnakes in their magazine, which they ignorantly killed, and threw upon the bank, without dreaming of any bad conſequences. The Negroes, who ſoon diſcovered the ſacrilege, and had it confirmed by the acknowledgment of the Engliſh, were not long in avenging the horrid impiety, by a method no leſs horrible. All the inhabitants of the province aſſembled; they attacked the Engliſh, maſſacred them all to a man, and conſumed their bodies and goods in the fire they had ſet to the warehouſe. Animals of all kinds are puniſhed with death, for injuring a ſnake. In 1697, a hog having had the preſumption to deſtroy one of theſe deities, an order was iſſued for a general ſlaughter of ſwine throughout the kingdom, and the deſtruction of the whole race was hardly prevented by the interpoſition of the king.

WHIDDY, an iſland on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, of a triangular form, about 7 miles in circumference, in the north part of Bantry Bay: 2 miles W. Bantry.

WHITBY, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of York, ſituated at the mouth of the Eſk, on the German Sea. It is a tide-haven, and almoſt dry at low water. The harbour is convenient, and in the reign of queen Anne the pier was rebuilt, and repaired by act of parliament. Above 100 veſſels of 100 tons, or more, belong to this port; and ſome of the beſt and ſtrongeſt veſſels employed in the coal trade, are built here: ſeveral veſſels are employed in the Greenland fiſhery. In the neighbourhood are ſome large alum works. In the month of December, 1787, an eſplanade, 300 yards in length, on which a row of houſes had been built, gave way, and moſt of the houſes were deſtroyed. When all the alum-works at Whitby were worked, near 6000 tons were annually made, at preſent about 3000, of which 400 or 500 are ſent to foreign markets. The other exports are, coals from Sunderland and Newcaſtle, canvas, butter, tallow, hams, bacon, and fiſh. The market is on Saturday: 46 miles NNE, York, and 243 N. London. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

WHITCHURCH, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Friday. It is a borough town, and ſends 2 members to the Britiſh parliament: 25 miles E, Saliſbury, and 58 WSW. London.

WHITCHURCH, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a weekly market on Friday: 20 miles N. Shrewſbury, and 161 NW. London.

WHITE BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

WHITE BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Kerguelen's Land, ſituated to the ſouth of Point Pringle.

WHITE CLIFF, a cliff on the eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, forming the north boundary of Sandown Bay.

WHITE FLAG BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher: 1½ mile N. Sandy Point.

WHITE HEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the coaſt of Antrim, at the N. ſide of the entrance into Belfaſt Lough, a little to the ſouth of Black Head.

WHITE HILLS, mountains of the United States, in New Hampſhire, 9000 feet above the level of the ſea: 110 miles N. Boſton.

WHITE HORSES, cliffs on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica: 20 miles ESE. Kingſton.

WHITE HOUSE BAY, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, a little to the north of Guana Point.

WHITE ISLAND, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of New Zealand, north of Cape Run-away.

WHITE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 61. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, mountains of United America, in the State of New Hampſhire, peculiarly applied to the higheſt part of a ridge, which extends north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt: the whole circumference at leaſt fifty miles. The height of theſe mountains, above an adjacent meadow is reckoned, from obſervation made by the rev. Mr. Cotler, of Ipſwich, in 1784, to be about 5500 feet, and the meadow 3500 feet above the level of the ſea. The ſnow and ice cover them nine or ten months in the year, during which time they exhibit that bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. From this ſummit in clear weather, is exhibited a view, extending 60 or 70 miles in every direction: although they are more than 70 miles within land, they are ſeen many leagues off at ſea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. Theſe immenſe heights being copiouſly repleniſhed with water, afford a variety of caſcades. Three of the largeſt rivers in New England, receive a great part of their waters from theſe mountains. Amanooſuck and Iſrael Rivers, two principal branches of Connecticut, fall from their weſtern ſides. Peabody River, a branch of the Amariſcogen, falls from the north-eaſt ſide, and almoſt the whole of the Saco deſcends from the ſouthern ſide. The higheſt ſummit of theſe mountains is in about *Lat.* 44. N.

WHITE PLAINS, a place of United America, in the State of New York, where the Americans were defeated by the Britiſh troops, under the command of general Howe, in the year 1776: 30 miles N. New York.

WHITE RIVER, a river of the United States of America, in Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut, 4 miles E. Norwich.

WHITE RIVER, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, 4 miles W. Morant Bay.

WHITE SEA, a large gulf of the North Frozen Sea, on the north coaſt of Ruſſia, bounded on the north-eaſt and ſouth by the government of Archangel, and on the weſt by the government of Olonets. *Long.* 49. to 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 30. to 67. 20. N.

WHITE WATER, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Eſk, in the county of Forfar.

WHITEHAVEN, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated on a bay of the Iriſh Sea. This town in the year 1566, had only ſix houſes. It has a good artificial harbour, with a long pier. The coal-mines here are the moſt extraordinary in the world, being ſunk to the depth of 130 fathoms, and extended under the ſea. Here are copperas-works, which yield conſiderable profit. Its chief trade is furniſhing Ireland, and part of Scotland, with ſalt and coal, as it did the latter alſo, with ſalt and ſugars, before the union. Here are ſeveral officers of the cuſtoms, it being the moſt conſiderable port in England, next to Newcaſtle, for the coal-trade, inſomuch, that in time of war, or after croſs winds, it is common to ſee 200 ſail of ſhips go off from hence at once for Dublin, laden with coals, beſides thoſe bound with goods to Cheſter, Briſtol, and other ports. The ſhipping and trade here, is ſo much increaſed lately by acts of parliament for improving its harbour, and repairing the roads to it, that it now contains 16,000 inhabitants, and employs near 300 ſhips. It has a market on Thurſday: 40 miles SW. Carliſle, and 303 NNW. London.—In the year 1778, an American privateer made an attempt on this town, and ſet fire to one of the veſſels in the harbour, but by the exertions of the inhabitants, farther miſchief was prevented.

WHITEHEAD, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Main. *Long.* 67. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 43. N.

WHITEHORN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Wigton. This is a town of great antiquity, having been a Roman ſtation, and the capital of a Britiſh people, called *Novantes*; and it is ſaid to have been the firſt biſhop's ſee in Scotland. It is now a royal burgh, governed by a provoſt, bailies, and counſellors; the number of inhabitants is about 1890, of which 756 live in the town, the remainder in the country part of this pariſh: 8 miles S. Wigton.

WHITEHORN, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Wigton. *Long.* 1. 14. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 54. 46. N.

WHITEKIRK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington: 4 miles SE. North Berwick.

WHITELICK, a town of the United States of America, in Kentucky: 13 miles E. Stamford.

**WHITESAND BAY**, a bay on the weſt coaſt of England, in the county of Cornwall, a little to the north of the Land's End.

**WHITESAND BAY**, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Wales : 1 mile NW. St. David's.

**WHITEWOOD ISLAND**, an iſland of Canada, in Lake Huron. *Long.* 84. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 27. N.

**WHITEWOOD LAKE**, a lake of North America. *Long.* 93. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. N.

**WHITFIELD**, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina : 40 miles W. Newbern.

**WHITING BAY**, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, a little to the eaſt of Youghal Bay.

**WHITSTABLE**, a village and ſeaport of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated near the mouth of the Swale; trading veſſels ſail from hence to London . 7 miles N. Canterbury, and 58 E. London.

**WHITSUN ISLAND**, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, about 10 miles in circumference, ſurrounded by breakers. *Long.* 137. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 26. S.

**WHITSUN**, or *Whitſuntide*, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. *Long.* 168. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 44. S.

**WHITSUNDAY'S PASSAGE**, a ſtrait between Cumberland Iſland, and the coaſt of New Holland.

**WHITTLEBURY FOREST**, a foreſt of England, in the ſouth part of Northamptonſhire, about 9 miles long, and 3 broad.

**WHITTLESAY MERE**, a lake of England, in the county of Huntingdon, formed by a branch of the river Nen, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of Peterborough.

**WHOLDYACHUCK**, a lake of North America. *Long.* 109. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

**WIAMPA**, or *Winipa*, or *Sinpa*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the diſtrict of Agouna.

**WIBLINGEN**, town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, with a Benedictine abby for men, near the conflux of the Iler with the Danube : 3 miles SSW. Ulm.

**WIBURG**, ſee *Viborg*.

**WIBY**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia : 18 miles SW. Orebro.

**WICCAKAW**, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia : 22 miles NNW. Oakfuſkee.

**WICHRA**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes three miles N. Waldenburg, and runs into the Pleiſs, 2 miles N. Borna.

**WICHTRACH**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne; 12 miles SSE. Berne.

**WICK**, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which forms a bay in the Northern Ocean. The coaſt of this pariſh conſiſts principally of high rocks, diverſified by various creeks, where fiſhing-boats can harbour. The fiſhermen, on this part of the coaſt, to get to their boats, deſcend a huge precipice by winding ſteps in the face of the rock, by which ſome lives have been loſt. To ſecure their boats from being daſhed againſt the rocks, particularly in ſtorms and ſtream tides, the fiſhermen hang up their yauls by ropes, on hooks fixed in the rock, above the level of the water, where they are ſafely ſuſpended, till the weather is fit for going to ſea; underneath theſe rocks are many coves, extending up a conſiderable way, and acceſſible only by water in boats. In theſe hideous caverns, as viſitors advance, the light of the ſun is gradually excluded, till at laſt, they are involved in utter darkneſs, and recourſe muſt be had to torches, before they reach the ſtrand. Along the ſhelving ſides of the coves, many cormorants neſtle and reſt ; and the report of a gun fired in them reſounds with a moſt tremendous noiſe. In the ſeaſon for ſeal-catching, fiſhermen, as ſilently as poſſible, land in boats at the head of the coves, on the beach, where they find numbers of ſeals, which they kill with bludgeons, for their oil. Along that part of the coaſt of this pariſh where the beach is flat and level, the ſea, particularly in winter and ſpring, after a ſtorm, throws in great quantities of ſea-ware, which afford abundance of manure, for the land. The ware is ſometimes put into large heaps, and allowed to rot; it then becomes a very ſtrong manure, diſſolving into a fat ſaponaceous ſubſtance, producing myriads of animalculæ; ſometimes it is mixed up in dung-hills, with cods-heads, herring garbage, and brine; ſome of it is cut at ebb tide, with corn hooks from the ſtones, and burnt into kelp. As about half the coaſt of this pariſh is ſteep and rocky, the quantity of kelp made in it is inconſiderable, not exceeding at an average, from 40 to 50 tons. The fiſheries along the ſhore of this pariſh, form an object of conſiderable importance. The coaſt is of very great extent, and abounds with a vaſt variety of fiſh, which, beſides what are annually exported, furniſh the inhabitants with a liberal ſupply, during every ſeaſon of the year, of ſalmon, trout, herring, and many other ſorts. The number of inhabitants is about 1000. It is a royal burgh, and with five others, ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament : 13 miles S. Duncanſby Head, and 16 SE. Thurſo. *Long.* 9. 13. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 21. N.

**WICK**, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Northern Ocean, at Wick, in the county of Caithneſs.

**WICKERAD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which gives name to a lordſhip, ſurrounded by the duchy of Juliers; the lordſhip is aſſeſſed at 16 florins : 3 miles NE. Erkelens, and 12 NE. Juliers.

**WICKHAM MARKET**, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk : 12 miles NE. Ipſwich, and 81 NNE. London.

**WICKLOW**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north by Dublin, on the eaſt by the Iriſh Sea, on the ſouth by Wexford, and on the weſt by Kildare and Carlow; about 32 miles from north to ſouth, and from 15 to 26 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. It contains 58 pariſhes, about 11,550 houſes, and 58,000 inhabitants. The mountainous parts of it afford the moſt beautiful and romantic views, the lower lands are fertile and well cultivated; in the hills rich veins of copper and other minerals are found, and lately conſiderable quantities of gold have been diſcovered. The rivers Liffey and Slaney, with ſome others, have their ſources in this county. Ten members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. by the county, the town of Wicklow, and the boroughs of Baltinglaſs, Bleſſington, and Carysfort, which laſt is not even a village.

**WICKLOW**, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of that name, ſituated on the ſea ſide, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim. This town is improving, having ſeveral good houſes lately built. It is remarkable for having the beſt ale in the kingdom, which, with other proviſions ſent to Dublin, forms the principal part of its trade. About a mile and a half to the SE. is Wicklow Head. It ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament : 41 miles N. Wexford, and 22 S. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 59. N.

**WICKWARE**, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Monday : 23 miles S. Glouceſter, and 111 W. London.

**WICOMICO**, a river of the United States of America, in Maryland, which runs into the Potomack, 16 miles below Tobacco Point.

**WICZENIECZ**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia : 60 miles NW. Kaminiec.

**WIDDAU**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which joins the Rodau, at Rotenburg, in the county of Verden.

**WIDE MOUTH BAY**, a bay of England, on the north-weſt coaſt of Cornwall. *Long.* 5. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

**WIDERDRIESS**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 2 miles S. Windiſch Gratz.

**WIDMINNEN**, a town of Pruſſia : 14 miles NW. Lick.

**WIED**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated to the north of Treves, in the year 1560, divided into two parts : the Lower County, or New Wied, or Wied New Wied ; and the Upper County, or Wied Runkel. Both have ſeats in the college of Weſtphalia counts. Their aſſeſſment in the matricula, is 96 florins monthly, and to the chamber term, each pays 32 rixdollars 40 kruitzers.

**WIED** *(New)*, ſee *New Wied*.

**WIED**, or *Old Wied*, town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of New Wied : 9 miles N. Coblentz.

**WIEDENBRUCK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck : 32 miles SSE. Oſnabruck. *Long.* 25. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

**WIEDERSBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland : 8 miles WSW. Oelſnitz.

**WIEGSTÆDTEL**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau : 7 miles SW. Graz, and 7 SSW. Troppau.

**WIEHE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia : 26 miles NNE. Erfurt, and 19 N. Weimar.

**WIELDEMAN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Harz Foreſt : 9 miles W. Goſlar.

**WIELICZA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, celebrated for its ſalt-mines, which produce a great revenue to the Emperor, to whoſe lot, it fell in the year 1773. The inhabitants reſide chiefly in the mines, and the church is under ground : 8 miles S. Cracow.

**WIELONA**, a town of Samogitia : 20 miles S. Roſienne.

**WIELUN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia. This town was deſtroyed by the Swedes in the year 1656, but has been ſince rebuilt : 16 miles S. Siradia.

**WIENNERHORBEG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, : 12 miles W. Brugg, and 9 SE. Vienna.

**WIENNERWALD**, or *The Foreſt of Vienna*, the ſouth part of the archduchy of Auſtria, bordering on Hungary.

**WIEPERZ**, or *Wieprz*, a river of Poland, which runs into the Viſtula, near Stericza, in the palatinate of Sandomirz.

**WIERINGEN**, ſee *Vieringen*.

**WIERNITZ**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 8 miles N. Korn-Neuburg.

WIESE, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Grotkau : 1½ mile NE. Weydenau.

WIESENBACHE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Weiſſnitz : 4 miles N. Dippoldiſwalda.

WIESENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgeburg : 5 miles S. Zwickau.

WIESENSTEIG, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated between the territories of Ulm, and the duchy of Wurtemberg, about 8 miles long, and nearly as much in breadth. It deſcended from the dukes of Teck to the counts of Helfenſtein, and has given name to a peculiar line. On the failure of the counts of this houſe, in the year 1627, in the perſon of count Rudolph, one-third of this lordſhip devolved to the houſe of Furſtenberg, but the other two-thirds were purchaſed by the elector of Bavaria, of the two elder daughters of the laſt count; to this the dukes of Wurtemberg indeed would not give their conſent, and, in the year 1704, took poſſeſſion of the lordſhip, but by virtue of the peace of Baden, concluded in the year 1714, were obliged to reſtore it to the elector of Bavaria. It is aſſeſſed by the Imperial matricula, at 24 florins, and to a chamber-term pays 10 rixdollars 73 kruitzers.

WIESENSTEIG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name : 25 miles SE. Stuttgart, and 16 NW. Ulm.

WIESENTHAL (*Ober*), or *Neuſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg : 11 miles SE. Schwartzenberg.

WIESENTHAL (*Unter*), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and county of Erzgeburg : 10 miles SE. Schwartzenberg.

WIESENTHEID, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated between the biſhopric of Wurzburg, the county of Caſtell, and the marggraviate of Anſpach. It takes its name from a citadel belonging to the counts of Schonburg. It pays 4 florins for a Roman month.

WIESTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Halberſtadt : 7 miles NE. Oſterwick.

WIETLISBACH, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne : 20 miles N. Berne, and 5 NE. Soleure.

WIETMARSEN, or *Wittmarſchen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim : 4 miles N. Northorn.

WIGAN, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, conſiderable for its manufacture of checks, linen, and cotton. That ſpecies of coal called *Cannel*, is found in great plenty in the neighbourhood. It is ſo ſoft before it is brought out into the air, that they make ſnuff-boxes and other toys of it. In this neighbourhood Arthur is ſaid to have routed the Saxons; and in the year 1640, there was an engagement here, between the forces of King Charles I. and thoſe of the parliament, wherein the latter were victorious, the earl of Derby, who commanded the former, being then taken priſoner, and afterwards beheaded. Wigan is ſituated on a ſmall ſtream called *Douglas*, which is made navigable to the Ribble, and joins to a canal from Liverpool. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Monday and Friday : 39 miles S. Lancaſter, and 196 NNW. London.

WIGHT, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt, and forming a part of the county of Hants. Its form, an irregular ſquare, or as it has been fancifully ſuppoſed, like a bird with expanded wings; about 21 miles in length, and 13 in breadth, containing 5 towns, 30 pariſhes, and about 18,000 inhabitants. It is nearly divided into two parts, by the river Medina, which riſes near the ſouth coaſt, and runs into the ſea, on the north ſide of the iſland, near Cowes; and a ridge of hills traverſes the iſland from eaſt to weſt; to the north of which the land is chiefly meadow and paſture, to the ſouth chiefly arable land; the hills themſelves affording paſture for a great number of ſheep. The ſouth coaſt is bounded with ſteep rocks of chalk and free-ſtone, and on the weſt are thoſe rocks called the *Needles*. The air is healthy, and thr inhabitants are in general long-lived, the ſoil is fertile, and the production of corn in one year is ſaid to be equal to the conſumption of eight; conſequently, conſiderable quantities are ſent to different ports of England : tobacco-pipe clay is found, and large quantities exported, as likewiſe of a fine white ſand, uſed in the manufacture of glaſs. This iſland was known to the Romans by the name of *Vectis*, or *Vecta*; and by Britons called *Guith*. Veſpaſian is ſaid to have brought it under the ſubjection of the Romans. In the 6th century, it was reduced by Cerdic, the Saxon, who drove away, or ſlaughtered the remaining Britiſh inhabitants. In the year 1066, it was invaded by Toſti, brother of king Harold, with a piratical fleet of Flemings, who laid the inhabitants under contribution. It was afterwards conquered by William Fitz Oſborn, Marſhal to William the Conqueror, who was the firſt lord of the iſland. In the year 1377, it was ravaged by the French, who made a ſecond attempt in the year 1403, but were then beaten off. Fitz Oſborn's ſon being baniſhed, Henry I. granted the iſland to Rivers, earl of Devon, but in the reign of Edward I. it was ſurrendered to the crown. Henry Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was by Henry VI. crowned king of Wight, but this new and extraordinary title died with him. It has a governor and lieutenant-governor appointed by the crown. The principal towns are Newport, New-town, Yarmouth, Cowes, and Ride. The three firſt are boroughs, and ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament.

WIGSTADT, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : 6 miles NE. Geyerſberg.

WIGTON, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, with a weekly market on Tueſday : 11 miles SW. Carliſle, and 304 NNW. London.

WIGTON, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in a large bay on the eaſt coaſt of the county, to which it gives name. Two ſmall manufactures have lately been introduced into this town, of woollen and cotton; the former chiefly of plaids and flannel. The number of inhabitants in the town, is rather more than 1000, with the addition of about 320 in the country part of the pariſh : 32 miles WSW. Dumfries, and 35 S. Ayr. *Long*. 1. 17. W. Edinburg. *Lat*. 54. 57. N.

WIGTON BAY, a bay of the Iriſh Sea, on the ſouth coaſt of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Cree, between the counties of Wigton and Kircudbright.

WIGTONSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the county of Ayr and the ſea, on the eaſt by the county of Kircudbright and Wigton Bay, and on the ſouth and weſt by the Iriſh ſea; about 30 miles from north to ſouth, and 25 from eaſt to weſt; but much indented by Loch Ryan on the north, and Luce Bay on the ſouth. This county is ſometimes called *Upper Galloway*, or *Weſt Galloway*. It is hilly, particularly in the north part, and better adapted for paſture than corn; and great numbers of cattle are bred here. The principal towns are Wigton and Stranrawer.

WIHACS, or *Wihats*, ſee *Bihacs*.

WIHR, or *Weyer*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine : 2 leagues W. Colmar.

WILBURG, a citadel of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 8 miles ESE. Ips.

WILD ALBEN, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 7 miles NNW. Muertzenſchlag.

WILDAN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the weſt ſide of the Muehr : 12 miles S. Graz.

WILDBAD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg, celebrated for its warm baths : 30 miles NE. Straſburg, and 24 W. Stuttgard. *Long*. 26. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 43. N.

WILDBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Nagold : 3 miles N. Nagold, and 19 SW. Stuttgart. *Long*. 26. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 33. N.

WILDBERGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg : 4 miles E. Wuſterhauſen.

WILDE, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Ruſſe.

WILDEMAN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Grubenhagen, near which are ſome mines of ſilver and lead : 6 miles SW. Goſlar, and 24 NNE. Grubenhagen.

WILDENBERG, or *Wildenborg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg : 10 miles E. Homberg.

WILBENBRUCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania : 5 miles S. Balm.

WILDENBERG, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine : 10 miles W. Kirn.

WILDENECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Carniola : 10 miles SE. Stein.

WILDENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg : 5 miles SE. Zwickau.

WILDENSCHWERT, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim : 9 miles E. Hohenmaut.

WILDENTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg : 7 miles SSW. Schwartzenberg.

WILDERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ou the Zeya : 8 miles WNW. Ziſtertorf.

WILDESHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, with a diſtrict formerly belonging to the archbiſhopric and duchy of Bremen, at preſent belonging to the duchy of Brunſwick, and not annexed to the duchy of Bremen. It is ſituated on the Hunte, and contains about 310 houſes. The inhabitants are partly Roman Catholics; in the bailiwick are 30 villages : 20 miles SSW. Bremen, and 74 SW. Hamburg. *Long*. 25. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 52. N.

WILDFAUBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 6 miles below Dreſden.

WILDSEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria : 8 miles E. Neumarck.

WILDSHUT, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Upper Bavaria : 5 miles NNW. Lauffen, and 4 SSE. Dittmaning.

WILDUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck : 7 miles SSE. Waldeck, and 82 E. Cologn. *Long*. 26. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 55. N.

WILFERSDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles W. Brugg, and 17 SE. Vienna.

WILHEMSHOF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Bernburg, near Hartzgerode.

WILHELMSPURG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles S. St. Polten.

WILHELMSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 7 miles SW. Juliers.

WILHELMSTHAL, or *Neuſtadt*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glatz: 15 miles SE. Glatz.

WILIA, a river of Lithuania, which runs into the Niemen, near Kowno, in the palatinate of Troki.

WILINGO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 7 miles N. Helſingborg.

WILKES, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia.

WILKESBOROUGH, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, on the Suſquehana: 84 miles NNW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 13. N.

WILKOMIERS, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, on the Swienta, near its union with the Wilna: 44 miles NNW. Wilna, and 224 NNE. Warſaw.

WILL COVE, a creek on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſopher, to the ſouth-weſt of Muddy Point.

WILLACH, ſee *Villach.*

WILLAFANS, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ornans: 1 league SE. Ornans, and 3½ NW. Pontarlier.

WILLBASAN, or *Willebadeſſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: 8 miles SE. Dringenberg.

WILLEL'S BAY, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, about a mile to the ſouth-weſt of Dieppe Bay.

WILLEMSTADT, or *Williamſtadt*, a ſtrong town of Holland, ſituated upon the part of the Meuſe called *Buttervliet*, built in the year 1584, by William I. prince of Orange, from whom it receives its name. This fortreſs is one of the keys of Holland, and defended with ſeven baſtions and double foſſe; it has alſo a good harbour, but which it is ſometimes dangerous for veſſels to enter at certain times of the year. It was beſieged by the French in the beginning of the year 1793, but by the brave reſiſtance of the governor and garriſon, aſſiſted, by the Engliſh, with gun-boats, &c. the beſiegers were compelled to retire with great loſs: 12 miles SW. Dort, and 14 WNW. Breda. *Long.* 21. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 41. N.

WILLENBERG, or *Wildenberg*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: 80 miles S. Konigſberg.

WILLERING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: 4 miles W. Lintz.

WILLIAM'S PORT, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland: 5 miles SW. Hagar's-town.

WILLIAMSBURG, a county of United America, in the State of South Carolina.

WILLIAMSBURG, a county of United America, in the State of Virginia.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 50 miles ESE. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 13. N.

WILLINGHAUSEN, a village of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, where the French were defeated by the Hanoverians, in the year 1761: 10 miles W. Lippſtadt.

WILLIS, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: 33 miles SE. Burlington.

WILLIS, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean, near the north-weſt coaſt of South Georgia. *Long.* 38. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. S.

WILLISA, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Lucerne: 15 miles W. Lucerne, and 21 NE. Berne.

WILLOBECKE, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Swale.

WILLOUGHBY, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, ſituated on a navigable canal, on the borders of Northamptonſhire: 14 miles SE. Coventry, and 77 NW. London.

WILLOUGHBY BAY, a bay on the ſouth eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

WILLSTADT, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 50 miles W. Wexio.

WILLSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Lichtenberg: 7 miles SE. Straſburg, and 20 NW. Freudenſtadt.

WILLY, a river of England, in the county of Wilts, which runs into the Avon, near Saliſbury.

WILLYKA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 60 miles E. Wilna.

WILMINGTON, a town of the United States of America, in New York: 53 miles N. New York.

WILMINGTON, a town of the United States of America, in Delaware: 22 miles SW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

WILMINGTON, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 76 miles SSW. Newbern. *Long.* 78. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 11. N.—On the 27th of January, 1781, this town was taken by the Britiſh troops.

WILMINGTON, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Georgia, at the ſouth ſide of the mouth of the Savanna. *Long.* 81. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. N.

WILNA, a city and capital of the duchy of Lithuania, on the Wilia, founded in the year 1305. This city lies in a mountainous country, on ſeveral little eminences. It is very large, and has two conſiderable ſuburbs called *Antokolla* and *Rudaiſzka*. In the old ruinous royal palace, is the arſenal, and the hall where the court of juſtice is held; and over againſt it is the magnificent church belonging to the caſtle, which was built in the year 1386. The treaſury belonging to this church is very rich; and it is alſo remarkable for the elegant marble chapel of St. Caſimir, whoſe ſilver ſhrine is ſaid to weigh thirty quintals. There are upwards of 40 churches in this city, and among theſe are one Lutheran and one Calviniſt church, a Jewiſh ſynagogue, a Tartarian church, and a Greek church; but all the reſt are Popiſh churches. Not to mention the devaſtation which Wilna formerly ſuffered from the Ruſſians, in the years 1610, and 1655, and from fire in the year 1737, it was deſtroyed by a dreadful conflagration in the year 1748, when 13 churches, the Jewiſh ſynagogue, 25 palaces, 469 ſtone edifices, conſiſting of private houſes, hoſpitals, inns, baths, convents, and mills, with 146 tradeſmens' ſhops and diſpenſaries, beſides a great number of granaries and warehouſes, were conſumed to aſhes. In the year 1749, another fire happened by lightning, which conſumed ſix churches, the council-houſe, eight palaces, and 277 other ſtone buildings. The chapel of St. Caſimir was alſo burned, and the loſs ſuſtained by the deſtruction of this edifice only, amounted to a vaſt ſum. The churches have been ſince rebuilt at a very great expence, and ſome of them in a more elegant manner than before; but the city has not recovered its former grandeur. Wilna is the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the year 1387. The univerſity was founded in the year 1570. It gives name to a palatinate. In the year 1794, it was taken by the Ruſſians, and with its territory annexed to that empire: 168 miles E. Konigſberg, and 216 NE. Warſaw.

WILRE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Limburg: 4 miles E. Fauquemont.

WILS, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the borders of Swabia: 5 miles NNW. Reutten.

WILSCOU, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which empties itſelf into a lake, which communicates with the Rega: 4 miles S. Treptow, in the New Mark of Brandenburg.

WILSDRUF, or *Wilſdorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 9 miles W. Dreſden, and 9 S. Meiſſen. *Long.* 31. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

WILSELMAUR, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles W. Brugg.

WILSNACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz. This town was anciently famous, there being no leſs than three hoſts worſhipped at this place, which hoſts, they ſay, in the year 1383, remained untouched in the church when it was burned down, and upon each of them was ſeen a drop of blood. To theſe hoſts, numerous pilgrimages were made from the remoteſt countries; by which means this place aroſe from a village to a ſmall town. At length the hoſts were burned in the year 1552, by the Lutheran preacher, Joachim Ellefeldt: 8 miles S. Perleberg, and 56 WNW. Berlin.

WILSON, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: 15 miles SW. Queenborough.

WILSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, on the river of the ſame name: 8 miles N. Gluckſtadt, and 34 NW. Hamburg.

WILSUM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: 11 miles WNW. Nienbus.

WILTEN, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe, on the Inn, one league above Inſpruck.

WILTON, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on the Willy, formerly the chief town of the county: it was anciently called *Ellandum.* At this place, Egbert, king of the Weſt Saxons, fought a ſucceſsful battle, in the year 821, againſt Beorwvulf, the Mercian, but with ſo much ſlaughter on both ſides, that the river ran with the blood of the ſlain. Here likewiſe, in the year 872, Alfred fought the Danes, and was at firſt victorious, but ſoon after, by the uncertain fortune of war, worſted, and obliged to retreat. In the Saxon times, it was very populous, and king Edgar, according to the Chronicles, embelliſhed it with a nunnery, over which he appointed his daughter, Edith, abbeſs. But it appears to have been of older date, from the ancient charter of Edgar, in the year 974, in which we find this paſſage, "the houſe founded by my great grandfather, king Edward, in a famous place, well known among the inhabitants by the name of Wilton." Its monaſtery owed its origin to Weoxſtan, or Wulſtan, the famous earl or duke of Wiltſhire, who, about the year 773, repaired an old church of St. Mary here, for a college or chantry of ſecular prieſts. After his death, in the year 800, his relict, Alburga, ſiſter to king Egbert, changed it to a nunnery, which foundation is ſometimes aſcribed to her brother. Wilton, though much reduced, is ſtill the county town, a corporation, and borough; ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. Leland ſays, it had once 12 or more pariſh churches, which the learned continuator of Camden thinks is mere popular tradition. Wilton is one of the principal objects in a hiſtory of the arts and belles-lettres. The earl of Pembroke's magnificent houſe here was begun on the ſite of the nunnery, in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, after his advancement to that title by Edward VI. 1551. He dying in the year 1569, his ſon, Henry, finiſhed it, and died in the year 1630. Holbein and Inigo Jones planned the buildings. Here Sir Philip Sidney wrote his Arcadia, for his ſiſter, third wife of earl Henry. Vandyke drew many of the race. Thomas, the ſeventh earl, completed the collection of pictures, and aſſembled the throng of ſtatues; and a late earl, Henry, has ſhewn, by a bridge deſigned by himſelf, that had Jones never lived, Wilton might have been a villa worthy of ancient Rome. The celebrated collection of antiques in this villa contains the whole collection of the cardinals Richlieu and Mazarine, and the greateſt part of the earl of Arundel's: 3 miles W. Saliſbury, and 85 WSW. London.

**WILTOWN**, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: 21 miles WSW. Dorcheſter.

**WILTPERG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SW. Freyſtadt.

**WILTSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded on the north by Glouceſterſhire, on the eaſt by Berkſhire and Hampſhire, on the ſouth by Hampſhire and Dorſetſhire, and on the weſt by Somerſetſhire and Glouceſterſhire; about 54 miles in length, and 34 in its greateſt breadth. It is divided into 29 hundreds, which contain one city (Saliſbury) 24 towns, and 304 pariſhes. There is a very ſtriking difference in the external appearance in the ſouth-eaſt and north-weſt ſides of this county, the former being compoſed of a broken maſs of chalk hills, which enter the county from Berkſhire, Hampſhire, and Dorſetſhire, and terminate in an irregular line of bold breaks and disjointed maſſes, running from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt ſide of the county; and the latter being chiefly compoſed of a rich tract of vale land, ſtretching north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt through the county, under the foot of thoſe hills, but riſing gradually north-weſt till it joins the high lands of Glouceſterſhire. In ſpeaking of this county, it is uſual to ſeparate it into two diſtricts, viz. "South Wiltſhire," and "North Wiltſhire," and the diviſion is generally made, by ſuppoſing an eaſt and weſt line paſſing through the county at or near Devizes, thereby leaving Marlborough Downs, in North Wiltſhire: but a gentleman of great knowledge and abilities, who tranſmitted the general view to the Board of Agriculture, from which this account is principally taken, thinks it will make a more natural diviſion to draw an irregular line round the foot of the chalk hills, from their entrance into the north-eaſt part of the county, from Berkſhire, to their ſouth-weſt termination at Maiden Bradley, thus comprehending the whole of Wiltſhire Downs, with their interſecting vallies and ſurrounding edges, under the name of South Wiltſhire, or, perhaps, more properly South-Eaſt Wiltſhire, and calling the other part of the county North Wiltſhire, or more properly North-Weſt Wiltſhire: and ſays, the natural appearance, as well as the agricultural application of the two parts of the county, well warrant this diviſion into South-Eaſt and North-Weſt Wiltſhire, the firſt comprehending the chalk hills, uſually called *Wiltſhire Downs*, whoſe general application is to corn-huſbandry and ſheep-walks; and the latter being remarkable for its rich paſture-land on the banks of the Lower Avon and the Thames, ſo famous for the feeding of cattle, and ſtill more ſo for the production of one of the moſt excellent kinds of cheeſe this iſland can boaſt. The diſtrict uſually called *South Wiltſhire*, but more properly *South-Eaſt Wiltſhire*, comprehending that part of the county called *Wiltſhire Downs*, is divided into two principal ſubdiviſions, called *Saliſbury Plain*, and *Marlborough Downs*, and contains in all about 780 ſquare miles, or nearly 500,000 acres. The diſtant appearance of the whole is that of a large elevated plain, but the ſurface is broken into numberleſs inequalities, and interſected by ſeveral deep vallies, formed by brooks or rivulets, chiefly riſing within this diſtrict, and on which the villages, with very few exceptions, are ſituated. The ſoil of this diſtrict, though various, is in a certain degree uniform. The hills are chalk, with its uſual accompaniment of flint. The land on the ſides of the hills from which the flints have been waſhed, is uſually a chalky loam, or rather a diſſolved chalk (provincially called white-land) the flatter parts are generally a flinty loam, and the centre of the vallies, next the rivulets, is uſually a bed of broken flints, covered with the black earth waſhed from the hills above; and in ſome of theſe, there are veins of peat, formed by the black earth, without any mixture of flints: and it neceſſarily follows, that thoſe parts near the ſource of the rivulets where the hills are the ſteepeſt, abound moſtly with the white-land ſoil, and thoſe near the junction of the rivulets, where the country is of courſe flatteſt, abound moſtly with the flinty loam. The ſides of the hills which have been the moſt waſhed, are the thinneſt and weakeſt ſoil, and the level tops, which have been very little waſhed, or not waſhed at all, frequently the deepeſt and ſtrongeſt: but there are ſome very ſingular ſand veins, running through a large portion of this diſtrict, and there are ſome inſtances of ſtrong clays and clayey loams on the ſkirts. The climate of Wiltſhire Downs is ſo well known for its coldneſs and keenneſs, as to be almoſt proverbial. The ſoil of the north-weſt diſtrict, though not ſo uniform as South Wilts, may, nevertheleſs, be reduced to a few leading features: the underſoil, of a large proportion of it, viz. in a direction from Cirenceſter to Bradford, is a looſe irregular maſs of that kind of flat broken ſtones, called in Wiltſhire, corn-grate, the ſtones being, in ſome places, thin enough for ſlates to cover houſes; in others, lying in large flat beds, fit for pavement, and in ſome, aſſuming the ſhape and qualities of free-ſtone; but, in general, lying in thoſe looſe, flat, broken pieces, ſo well adapted to the building the dry fence-walls in common uſe on Glouceſterſhire hills, and in many parts of this diſtrict, and lying uſually in horizontal beds, mixed with earth. The top ſoil of this rock, or rather maſs of ſtones, is chiefly that kind of reddiſh, calcareous loam, mixed with irregular, flat, broken ſtones, uſually called "ſtone braſh." The goodneſs of this ſoil varies very much, according to its comparative depth to the rock, and according to the abſence or preſence of an intervening vein of old, blue clay. This clay is of a marley appearance; but, in general, not ſufficiently calcareous to be valuable as manure, and its preſence is obvious to every traveller, by its natural and ſpontaneous production of oak trees: while its total abſence, or, at leaſt, its lying very deep, is as ſtrongly denoted by the ſpontaneous and plentiful production of beautiful elms. The north weſt verge of the county may be truly called the Cotſwold part of Wiltſhire. Its external appearance, and internal component parts, are nearly the ſame with the Cotſwold hills of Glouceſterſhire, except where the vein of clay lies ſo near the ſurface, as to make it colder. This part is on account of the thinneſs and looſeneſs of its ſoil, uſually, and, in many inſtances neceſſarily, kept in an arable ſtate; while the adjoining land, viz. about Chippenham, and from thence ſouthward, through Melkſham and Trowbridge, which happens to have a great depth of ſoil, and has a pure warm rock, without the intervening vein of cold clay, is capable of grazing the largeſt oxen, and is, perhaps, one of the moſt fertile parts of the county, unleſs, poſſibly, the vein of gravel, next deſcribed, may be excepted. There is a vein of gravel, of a moſt excellent ſmall pebbly, ſhelly kind, and, in general, covered with a good depth of rich loam. There are two veins of ſand in this diſtrict. They are, in general, red, and of a ſharp, looſe, gravelly texture, and, of courſe, not ſo fertile as the tough, cloſe ſands of South Wiltſhire. The greateſt part of the reſidue of the ſoil of this diſtrict lies on a hard, cloſe rock, of a rough, irregular, ruſtic kind of baſtard limeſtome, of very little uſe but for the roads. The ſoil over this kind of ſtone is various, but generally cold, owing to its retentive nature, and to the frequent intervention of a vein of clay. The climate of this diſtrict is various, and though, in general, milder than that of the high lands in the ſouth-eaſt diſtrict, is, nevertheleſs, cold, and, in general, unfavourable to the purpoſes of early ſpring vegetation, owing to the cold retentive nature of the under ſoil of great part of this diſtrict. The county of Wilts was once a well-wooded county, and till within the memory of man, wood made the principal part of the fuel in the farm-houſes and country villages. The general introduction of pit-coal has very much leſſened the conſumption of wood for fuel. And this has in ſome degree leſſened the attention to its preſervation. The ſorts of timber moſt natural to the county, are oak, aſh, and elm. The manufactures of the county are conſiderable, but the woollen is by far the moſt general; few towns are without a manufacture. The towns are Bedwin, Caln, Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Downton, Heyteſbury, Hindon, Ludgerſhal, Malmeſbury, Marlborough, Weſtbury, Wilton, Wotton-Baſſet, Auburn, Ambreſbury, Bradford, Corſham, Highworth, Melkſham, Mere, Swindon, Trowbridge, and Warminſter; of theſe the fourteen firſt are boroughs, and ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament, as do likewiſe the county, the city of Saliſbury, and the deſerted borough of Old Sarum; 34 in the whole.

**WILZ**, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: 2 leagues NW. Dicrich.

**WILZBURG**, a fort of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 23 miles SE. Anſpach.

**WIMBLEDON**, a village of England, in the county of Surry. In the year 568, Ethelbert, king of Kent, was defeated on this ſpot by Ceaulin, king of the Weſt Saxons: 10 miles SW. London.

**WIMES**, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer: 3 leagues SSW. St. Omer.

**WIMMERBY**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 62 miles N. Calmar.

**WIMMIS**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, on the Sibuen: 18 miles S. Bern.

**WIMPFEN**, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Neckar, near which it is joined by the Jaxt. This place conſiſts properly of two towns, the moſt conſiderable of which is called *Wimpffen-auſdem-Berg*, or *Wimpffen on the Hill*, and the other *Wimpffen-in-thal*, or *Wimpffen in the Vale*. In the former of theſe is a Lutheran pariſh church, and a grammar-ſchool, as alſo, a Roman Catholic hoſpital; but in the latter is a Roman Catholic abby, with a convent of monks. The magiſtracy here are wholly Lutherans. The Huns are ſaid to have ravaged this town; but an inſtrument of donation by king Henry VII. bearing date in the year 1228, ſhews it to have entirely recovered that calamity. On the failure of the dukes of Swabia, it gradually procured its freedom, and the emperors Charles IV. and Wenceſlaus promiſed to maintain it in its immediate dependency on the empire. Its aſſeſſment to the matricula of the empire is 22 florins. To the chamber of Wetzlar its quota is 51 rixdollars 75½ kruitzers. In the years 1539, and 1540, an Imperial chamber was held here; and in 1626 a ſharp action happened here betwixt count Tilly and the marggrave of Baden Durlach. In the years 1645 and 1688, it was taken by the French: 8 miles N. Heilbronn, and 28 ESE. Manheim. *Long*. 26. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 49. 11. N.

WINANDER MERE, or *Winder Mere*, a lake of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, in which is an iſland, with a village. This is one of the largeſt lakes in England, being 15 miles long, and near one broad, and from 90 to 200 feet deep, well furniſhed with fiſh of ſeveral ſorts, but eſpecially char: 17 miles SSE. Keſwick, and 270 NNW. London.

WINBORN MINSTER, a town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſituated on the river Stour, which takes its name from an ancient monaſtery, in which the Saxon king Etheldred was buried. The church is built in the form of a cathedral, and was formerly collegiate: it has a weekly market on Friday: 7 miles N. Poll, and 102 SW. London.

WINCAUNTON, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. In this town was ſhed the firſt blood in the revolution of 1688, when the prince of Orange, paſſing through it in his way from Torbay, attacked a party of the king's dragoons, and put ſeveral to the ſword: 30 miles S. Bath, and 108 W. London.

WINCHCOMBE, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Saturday. It was anciently a county or ſheriffdom by itſelf, till the grant of it, in the reign of king Etheldred, laid it to Glouceſter; it was a borough in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor. It had an abby, whoſe abbot was mitred, and ſat in parliament. The inhabitants planted tobacco here, to very good account, till they were reſtrained in the 12th of Charles II. after which the town decayed: 16 miles NE. Glouceſter, and 93 W. London.

WINCHELSEA, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, and one of the Cinque-Ports, ſaid to have been built in the reign of Edward I. about two miles from the place where a more ancient town of the ſame name had been ſwallowed up by the ſea. The new town was endowed with the ſame privileges as the old, namely thoſe of the Cinque Ports to which it belongs, as one of the ancient towns; but the ſea, which had before ſwallowed up the old town, left the new before it was finiſhed. It ſtill ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, though the electors are but few: the market and trade loſt, and little more than the ſkeleton of a regular and handſome town remains. The ſtreets ſtand all at right angles, and are divided into thirty-two quarters, as they are called. The ſtonework of three gates is yet ſtanding, and a number of fine vaults, formerly uſed for warehouſes, lately for a cambric manufacture, which did not ſucceed. The chancel of St. Thomas's church is now the only pariſh church in the town. On the level relinquiſhed by the ſea, which is kept out by expenſive works, two miles north-weſt of the town, and half a mile weſt of the ſea, appears a caſtle, called *Camber*, built by Henry VIII. in the year 1539, or 1540, at the expence of 23,000l. It is circular, and faced with ſquare ſtones, on a plan of others built in the ſame reign, with one large round tower, ſerving as a keep, ſurrounded by an aſſemblage of ſmaller, of the ſame figure, connected by ſhort curtains: 8 miles NE. Haſtings, and 67 SW. London.

WINCHELSEA ISLAND, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean: 10 leagues SE. from Sir Charles Hardy's Iſland.

WINCHENDON, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 48 miles NW. Boſton.

WINCHESTER, a city of England, in the county of Hants, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Aire, called, by Ptolemy and Antoninus, *Venta Belgarum*, and by the Britons, *Caer Gwent*. It was very conſiderable in the time of the Romans, and it is aſſerted that Conſtans the monk lived here, who was firſt appointed Cæſar, and afterwards emperor, by his father Conſtantine. Under the Saxon heptarchy, this city, though pillaged more than once, recovered itſelf, became the reſidence of the Saxon kings, and was erected into a biſhopric, in the year 660, the ſee being removed from Dorcheſter. During the Norman times, it encreaſed, and became the depoſitory of the archives, or public records. It ſuffered conſiderably in the wars between Stephen and the empreſs Matilda, the latter being beſieged in it by the former, and, to eſcape being taken, was carried out in a coffin. This caſtle is by tradition aſcribed to king Arthur. In this caſtle William II. ſirnamed Rufus, was crowned. In the civil wars of the laſt century, it was taken from Charles I. by Sir William Waller, and was afterwards demoliſhed, except the old hall, a magnificent building, in which the aſſizes are held. In this alſo hangs Arthur's round table. Near the ſite of this caſtle (whoſe keep, with foundation of flint walls, ſtill remains) Charles II. in the year 1683, laid the foundations of a palace, of which only the ſhell was finiſhed. A cupola was deſigned, thirty feet above the roof, which would have been ſeen at ſea, and a ſtreet was to have led from the front to the cathedral. The length of the whole is 328 feet: a park of ten miles in circumference was intended. The beſt materials have ſince been diſpoſed of, and the whole was converted into a priſon ſome years ſince. The cathedral is ſaid to have been founded on an ancient monaſtery; the preſent edifice was begun in the 11th century, by Biſhop Walkeſyn, who built the tower, choir, tranſepts, and probably the weſt end. Biſhop Edinton undertook to repair the nave, but biſhop Wickham entirely rebuilt it, in the year 1394. The choir under the tower was vaulted in the reign of Charles I.; the altar-ſcreen is ſaid to have been the nobleſt in England: ſide-walls, roof of the preſbytery, and its aiſles, were built by biſhop Fox, in the year 1525; the ſcreen at the entrance of the choir, was the work of Inigo Jones. Beſides thirteen Saxon kings, whoſe bones are as much diſperſed as their monuments, having been tumbled out of the cheſts, in which biſhop Fox lodged many of them, and reſtored without diſtinction after the reſtoration; here were buried the kings Lucius, Canute, Hardicanute, and William Rufus; queen Emma, and Richard, third ſon of the Conqueror. The tomb of Rufus in the choir was opened in the civil war, and a gold ring, ſet with rubies, found on his thumb, ſaid to be worth 500l.; his bones were put into one of biſhop Fox's cheſts. All that remains of the monaſtic buildings is the prior's hall, now made into different apartments for the deanery, and a piece of a prebendal-houſe. A noble college was founded here by William of Wickham, biſhop of the city, who laid the firſt ſtone, in the year 1387, and finiſhed it in the year 1393, with endowments for a warden, ſeventy ſcholars, ten fellows, &c. with exhibitions to New College Oxford, which was founded and endowed by the ſame benefactor. Through the intereſt of this biſhop, the ſtaple for wool was, by Edward III. fixed at Wincheſter, though afterwards removed to Calais; he procured ſeveral privileges for his ſee, particularly that the biſhops ſhould always be prelates of the Order of the Garter, and chancellors of the archbiſhops of Canterbury. The city of Wincheſter is about 1½ mile in circumference within the walls. It is governed by a mayor, high ſteward, aldermen, recorder, &c. has two markets weekly, Wedneſday and Saturday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. About three quarters of a mile ſouth from the town, ſtands an hoſpital, called *St. Croſs*, founded in the year 1136, by biſhop Blois, for a maſter and penſioners; the income is ſaid to be very great: 61 miles ESE. Bath, and 63 SW. London.

WINCHESTER, a town of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire: 13 miles SE. Cheſterfield.

WINCHESTER, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: 22 miles NW. Hartford.

WINCHESTER, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 56 miles WNW. Waſhington. *Long*. 78. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 39. 15. N.

WIND, a river of the United States of America, in Connecticut, which runs into the Connecticut at Windſor.

WINDALL, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont: 22 miles SSW. Windſor.

WINDAW, a ſea-port town of the duchy of Courland, near the mouth of the Weta, on the Baltic: 8 miles NNW. Piltyn.

WINDECK, a town of Flanders: 3 leagues SSE. Ghent.

WINDECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 21 miles E. Bonn.

WINDECKEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenburg: 4 miles N. Hanau, and 9 ENE. Francfort on the Maine.

WINDHAM, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut, on the Thames: 63 miles SW. Boſton, and 100 NE. New York.

WINDHAM, or *Wymondham*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Friday. The chief trade of the place is making wooden-ware: 9 miles WSW. Norwich, and 103 N. London.

WINDHAM, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont.

WINDISCH FEISTRITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Pluſcka: 40 miles S. Graz, and 110 SSW. Vienna. *Long*. 33. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 30. N.

WINDISCH GRATZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 18 miles NNW. Cilley, and 112 SSW. Vienna.

WINDISCH LANDSBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles E. Cilley, and 12 S. Windiſch Feiſtritz.

WINDISCH MATRAY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 54 miles SSW. Salzburg, and 40 ENE. Inſpruck. *Long*. 30. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 46. 59. N.

WINDISH, a village of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, in which are found the ruins of the ancient city of *Vindoniſſa*, which the Romans made a place of arms to ſtop the eruption of the Germans, and is ſaid to have been the ſee of a biſhop. It was deſtroyed in the 7th century: 3 miles W. Baden.

WINDISHGARTEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 16 miles SW. Bavarian Waidthoven, and 20 S. Steyr.

WINDO, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 85 miles N. Colmar.

WINDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau: 10 miles W. Paſſau, and 2 E. Vilzholen.

WINDRUSH, a river of England, in the county of Oxford, which runs into the Thames, 5 miles SSE. Witney.

WINDSBACH, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach: 10 miles SE. Anſpach, and 20 SW. Nuremberg.

WINDSHEIM, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. Its aſſeſſment to the Roman month is 29 florins, and tax to each chamber term, 36 rixdollars 8 kruitzers: 28 miles SW. Wurtzburg, and 36 SSW. Bamberg. *Long.* 28. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

WINDSOR, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont.

WINDSOR, a town of England, in the county of Berks, ſituated on the right bank of the Thames, which ſeparates it from Buckinghamſhire. Windſor is built on the ſide of a hill, and conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets. The caſtle is ſaid to have been built before the Conqueſt. This caſtle the Conqueror rebuilt, and Henry I. repaired. In the treaty of peace between Henry II. and Stephen, it is called *Mola de Windſor*; and when Richard I. went to the Holy Land, and left the government to the biſhops of Ely and Durham, the former taking up his reſidence in the Tower of London, the latter occupied this place, as the next ſtrongeſt hold in the kingdom. Eleanor, queen of Edward I. took great delight in it, and was here delivered of four of her children. Her grandſon, Edward III. his ſon William, and Henry VI. were alſo born here. It owes moſt of its preſent magnificence to the attachment of Edward III. to the place of his birth. He built the royal palace, with its chapel, and built St. George's-hall, the lodgings on the eaſt and ſouth ſide of the inner court, the tower on the keep, the chapel of St. George, and the apartments for the dean and canons, with all the walls, towers, and gates, as they now ſtand. St. George's Chapel was rebuilt by Edward IV. Henry VII. added the ſtately fabric adjoining to the king's lodgings. The prebendal houſes were erected in form of a fetter-lock, by Henry VIII. who alſo built the great gate to the outer court; as did Edward VI. and Mary, a curious fountain for ſupplying the whole caſtle with water from Blackmore-Park, near Wingfield. Elizabeth made the terrace. Charles II. gave the armory, beſides repairing and furniſhing the whole caſtle; and James II. and William III. farther adorned the apartment with paintings. In ſome late repairs, the ditch has been filled up. The caſtle covers ſomewhat more than 12 acres, and is divided into three wards, called the outer and inner ſquare, and the tower. In the middle of the ſecond is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Charles II. St. George's hall, where the inſtallation dinners are held, is painted with the triumphs of Edward III. and the Black Prince, by Verrio. As to the origin of the Order of the Garter, Polydore Vergil is the firſt that derived it from a lady's garter, which lady ſucceeding hiſtorians have made countеſs of Saliſbury. The truth ſeems to be, that Edward III. having inſtituted a round table, in imitation of king Arthur, and invited all foreigners to a ſolemn juſt, and tournament, held here, in the year 1344, finding the king of France had copied his example, and that ſuch inſtitution was too general, and having given his own garter for a ſignal at the battle of Creſſy, ordained it afterwards the badge or ſymbol of a particular order. In reference to this, the motto ſeems to retort ſhame and defiance on him who ſhould dare to think ill of the enterpriſe which he had undertaken in ſupport of his claim to the crown of France. It was the age of mottos, and Aſhmole gives one or two more on this very prince's clothes. With this order have been honoured 9 emperors of Germany, 5 kings of Denmark, 3 of Sweden, 5 of Portugal, 2 of Naples, 1 of Aragon, and 5 of France, (30 ſovereigns); 16 electors of the empire, 13 other ſovereign princes, 6 princes of Orange, beſides many peers of France, Spain, &c. The firſt Scotchman admitted into the order was James earl of Douglas, by Edward IV.; and the firſt Scotch king, James V. by Henry VIII. The officers belonging to this order are the prelate, biſhop of Wincheſter, the chancellor, biſhop of Saliſbury, the regiſter, dean of Windſor, garter king at arms, and the black rod. At a meeting of the order, to fill up the vacant ſtalls, the chancellor collects the votes; for though the ſovereign properly elects, the knights have a liberty of nomination, except the perſon be a foreigner. Each knight may nominate nine perſons, out of whom the ſovereign chooſes one. Garter is then ſent out of the chapter to announce it to the perſon elected, and conduct him to the preſence of the ſovereign, who in perſon, or by deputy, inveſts him with the enſigns of the order of the garter, which is buckled round his left leg, and the George hung round his neck by a ſky coloured ribband. The habit and other ornaments are not put on till he is inſtalled in the chapel at Windſor. St. George's Chapel is a moſt beautiful Gothic building, and has within a few years undergone a complete repair; a beautiful painted window, by Mr. Picket, after a deſign of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, has been lately put up by his majeſty's directions. On each ſide are the ſtalls of the ſovereign and knights of the garter, with the inſignia over each ſtall. A new altar-piece, painted by Weſt, was put up in the year 1788. Windſor has been the principal country reſidence of our preſent king and royal family, in a palace purchaſed in the year 1779, of the duke of St. Alban's: it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The market is on Saturday. Adjoining to the town are two royal parks, one, called the Little Park, about 3 miles in circumference; the other, called the Great Park, is ſaid to be 20: both are well ſtocked with deer, and ſome part of the latter has been turned into a corn farm. Windſor is ſometimes called *New*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Old Windſor*, a village about a mile from it: 38 miles ESE. Oxford, and 22 W. London.

WINDSOR, a town of Nova Scotia: 25 miles NW. Halifax.

WINDSOR, a town of the United States of America, in Vermont: 92 miles NW. Boſton. *Long.* 72. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

WINDSOR, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut, on the weſt ſide of the Connecticut River: 3 miles N. Harford.

WINDSOR (*Eaſt*), a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut, on the eaſt ſide of the Connecticut, oppoſite Windſor.

WINDSOR (*New*), a town of the United States of America, in New York: 47 miles N. New York.

WINDSOR FOREST, an extenſive tract of country, not leſs than 50 miles in circumference, with a large range of heath-land for deer. It includes ſeveral villages, and one town, Wokingham, where a court is held every 40 days in ſummer, to take cogniſance of all miſdemeanors and offences againſt the laws of the Foreſt.

WINDTBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 4 miles SSE. Meldorp.

WINDTHAAG, or *Windthag*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles E. Bavarian Waidthoven.

WINDWARD ISLANDS. In oppoſition to Leeward. Theſe iſlands in the Weſt Indies, extend from Martinico to Tobago.

WINDWARD PASSAGE, a name given to a courſe from the ſouth-eaſt angle of the iſland of Jamaica, in the Weſt Indies, and extending from 160 leagues to the north ſide of Crooked Iſland, in the Bahamas. Ships have often ſailed through this channel, from the north part of it to the iſland of Cuba, or the Gulf of Mexico, notwithſtanding the common opinion, on account of the current which is againſt it, that they keep the Bahama ſhore on board, and that they meet the wind in ſummer for the moſt part of the channel eaſterly, which, with a counter current on ſhore, puſhes them eaſily through it.

WINDWARD POINT, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 62. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 23. N.

WINEBAGO, a lake of North America. *Long.* 87. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

WINEBAGOES CASTLE, a ſettlement of North America, near Winebago Lake.

WINERSTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 18 miles NW. Linkoping.

WING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: 40 miles E. Gothenberg.

WINGER, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: 2 miles S. Kongſwinger.

WININGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the north ſide of the Moſelle: 5 miles W. Coblentz, and 7 S. Andernach.

WINKEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 14 miles W. Mentz.

WINNENBURG, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which gives name to a lordſhip within the archbiſhopric of Treves: 1 mile NW. Cocheim.

WINNENDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg. In the year 1693, this town was laid in aſhes by the French: 12 miles ENE. Stuttgart, and 7 SE. Marpach. *Long.* 27. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

WINNICZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. In the year 1650, the Coſacs were completely routed near this town: 32 miles NNW. Braclaw.

WINNINGE, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Lune, 6 miles NE. Lancaſter.

WINNINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Halberſtadt: 4 miles N. Aſcherſleben.

WINNIPEG, a lake of North America, 240 miles in length, and from 56 to 106 in breadth, though in ſome places hardly five. *Long.* 97. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

**WINNIPEG** (*Little*), a lake of North America, 80 miles long, and 15 wide. *Long*. 100. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 52. 10. N.

**WINNIPISSIOKEE**, a lake of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire, 80 miles N. Boſton.

**WINNSBROUGH**, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: 30 miles N. Columbia. *Long*. 81. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 34. 28. N.

**WINSCHOTE**, or *Winſchotten*, a town of Groningen, near which the Spaniards were defeated by Louis, brother to the prince of Orange, on the 24th of May, 1568. The Spaniards loſt 2500 men, all their baggage, and ſix pieces of cannon. This was the firſt battle fought on account of the revolution, and gave the prince a happy preſage of ſucceſs: 19 miles E. Groningen, and 25 N. Covorden.

**WINSDER**, a river of England, in the county of Norfolk, which runs into the Yare, 12 miles WNW Norwich.

**WINSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on the Aller: 6 miles below Zell.

**WINSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on an iſland formed by the Luhe: 12 miles SE. Hamburg, and 22 NW. Luneburg.

**WINSLOW**, a town of England, in the county of Berks, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 7 miles SE. Buckingham, and 50 NW. London.

**WINSTER**, a town of England, in the county of Derby, ſituated among rich lead mines: 26 miles N. Derby, and 152 N. London.

**WINSTER**, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Ken, at its mouth.

**WINTENAU**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 2 miles S. Marburg.

**WINTERBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 37 miles S. Paderborn, and 60 E. Cologn. *Long*. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat* 51. 4. N.

**WINTERBERG**, or *Winberg*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz: 10 miles W. Prachatitz, and 26 NW. Crumau.

**WINTERBURG**, a town, with a caſtle, of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: 10 miles WNW. Creutznach, and 40 N. Deux Ponts.

**WINTERINGHAM**, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, near the Humber: 33 miles N. Lincoln, and 166 N. London.

**WINTERTHUR**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich. This was formerly an imperial town. In the year 1467, it was mortgaged to the canton of Zurich, and by ſubſequent treaties entirely ceded, ſince which Winterthur has acknowledged Zurich for its ſovereign. It is governed, however, by a magiſtracy and policy of its own. In all caſes reſpecting the burghers, appeals may be carried from the town-court to the council of magiſtracy, and no farther; but if either of the parties be a foreigner, an appeal lies from the council to Zurich. A bailiff from this latter place likewiſe reſides here, but without any authority over the town, excepting that of aſſiſting at the ceremony of an annual homage paid to Zurich by the burghers on St. Alban's day. In caſe of a war, Winterthur furniſhes Zurich with 200 men, either burghers or dependents, but to ſerve under its own colours. The earthen-ware made here, particularly the white, together with its painted ſtoves, are in great repute for their beauty and durableneſs: 14 miles NE. Zurich, and 21 NW. Conſtance.

**WINTERTON**, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, near the coaſt; the market is diſcontinued: 7 miles N. Yarmouth.

**WINTERTON NESS**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Norfolk, on which is a light-houſe: 10 miles N. Yarmouth.

**WINTHAG**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles NE. Freyſtadt.

**WINTON**, a county of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

**WINTZENBERG**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 5 miles SE. Grotkau.

**WINTZENHEIM**, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: 1 league W. Colmar, and 2½ N. Ruffach.

**WINTZIG**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Wohlau: 9 miles ENE. Steinau, and 8. N. Wohlau.

**WINWEILER**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Falkenſtein: 24 miles NE. Deux Ponts, and 15 SE. Lautereck.

**WINYAH**, a county of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

**WINZER**, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Danube: 9 miles SSE. Deckendorf, and 2 E. Oſterhofen.

**WIOGRODEK**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 14 miles ESE. Kreminiek.

**WIPACH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: 5 miles S. Hydria.

**WIPE**, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: 28 miles NE. Konigſberg.

**WIPE**, a river of Pruſſia, which runs into the Curiſh Haffe, 10 miles ENE. Labiau.

**WIPPELSPACH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 17 miles SW. Voitſberg.

**WIPPER**, a river of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, which runs into the Baltic, below Rugenwalde.

**WIPPER**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs into the county of Mark, about 6 miles SSW. Lunſchede, paſſes by Wipperfurt, Elberfeld, Solengen, &c. and runs into the Rhine, between Cologn and Zons.

**WIPPER**, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which riſes two miles N. Dingelſtadt, and runs into the Unſtrutt, 4 miles NE. from Kindelbrucken.

**WIPPERFURT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 27 miles SE. Duſſeldorf. *Long*. 24. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 7. N.

**WIPPINGEN**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Friburg: 12 miles SSW. Friburg.

**WIPPRA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld, on the Wipper: 10 miles WNW. Eizleben, and 20 E. Nordhauſen. *Long*. 28. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 30. N.

**WIRBEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the left ſide of the Elbe: 12 miles N. Stendal, and 13 S. Perleberg.

**WIRRAL**, or *Wirehall*, a ſtrip of land in the county of Cheſter, extending from the city of Cheſter to the ſea, between the rivers Dee and Merſey.

**WIRE**, one of the ſmaller Orkney Iſlands, ſeparated from Rowſa by a ſtrait, called *Wire Sound*, about three quarters of a mile in breadth.

**WIRE**, ſee *Wyre*.

**WIREDY**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 16 miles NE. Jonkioping.

**WIRESTA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 25 miles SW. Wexio.

**WIRKOWENES**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: 44 miles WNW. Bialacerkiew.

**WIRKSWORTH**, a town of England, in the county of Derby, ſituated in the midſt of mountains, abounding in lead-ore, with furnaces for melting it. Here is a ſtrong medicinal water, and moſt of the ſtreams or ſprings in theſe parts paſs through, and are tainted by lead-mines. It is a large market-town, with a handſome church, a free-ſchool, and alms-houſe. Here the Barmoot court is held by a maſter and 24 jurors, who determine diſputes relative to the mines. There is evidence that the Wirkſworth mines were wrought early in the eighth century by the Saxons, when Eadburga, daughter of Adulf, king of the Eaſt Angles, and abbeſs of Repton, in this county, ſent St. Guthlac a leaden coffin and ſhroud, in which he was buried; and, in 835, Kenwara, another abbeſs, gave lead here to the amount of 300 ſhillings to Chriſt-church at Canterbury. The king claims the thirteenth penny on the mines round Wirkſworth, for which the owners compound at 1000l. per annum, and the tythe is ſaid to have produced as much formerly; the market is on Tueſday: 13 miles N. Derby, and 106 N. London.

**WIRSRUM**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 46 miles NNW. Calmar.

**WIRSTBERGHOTZEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hilderſheim: 8 miles S. Hilderſheim.

**WISEADEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen. This town was known to the Romans, and the *Heideniſche Maur*, or *Heathen Wall*, which runs through the preſent town of Wiſbaden, appears to be a work of that nation; and a part of the boundaries of this town are derived from the lined trenches thrown up by Druſus, oppoſite Mentz, for the covering of the Rhine. In the days of the kings of the Franks, in this town was a royal court. In the year 1318, it held out a vigorous ſiege againſt the combined forces of the emperor Louis of Bavaria, and Baldwin archbiſhop of Treves, who were obliged to decamp from before it. In the year 1547, it was burned down; and it ſuffered greatly in the wars of the 17th century, particularly in the year 1644: 5 miles NW. Mentz, and 30 SW. Wetzlar. *Long*. 25. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 3. N.

**WISBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: 8 miles E. Culmbach.

**WISBICH**, or *Wiſbeach*, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, with a weekly market on Saturday. William the conqueror built a caſtle here, which, in the reign of Elizabeth, was made a priſon for Romiſh prieſts and Jeſuits. Its ſituation is among the fens, on a river navigable for barges. In the years 1236, 1613, and 1614, the ſea broke in, and inundated the whole town. It is a well-built town, and a place of conſiderable trade, eſpecially in corn and ſeed oil: 17 miles SW. Lynn, and 19 N. London.

**WISBY**, a town of Sweden, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Gothland. This is a very ancient ſtaple, and in former times one of the Hanſe Towns. When Wineta, a place of great trade, in the iſland of Uſedom, near the coaſt of Pomerania, was deſtroyed by an inundation, ſeveral of its wealthieſt inhabitants removed to Wiſby. It was likewiſe frequented by Swedes, Goths, Danes, Normans, French, Engliſh, Saxons, Livonians, Spaniards, Ruſſians, Greeks, and other nations. The maritime laws of Wiſby were famous in all parts, and adopted along the coaſt of the Baltic. The wall of Wiſby, and the towers with which it is flanked, were built in the year 1289. This town continued in a flouriſhing condition till the year 1361, when the Danes almoſt totally deſtroyed it. The harbour is ſafe and commodious, but not very large. *Long.* 18.18.E.Greenwich. *Lat.* 57.38.N.

WISCASSET, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

WISCHBACH, or *Fiſchbach*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 5 miles S. Muertzenſchlag.

WISCHKOWA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: 5 miles NNE. Saatz.

WISCHITEN, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 70 miles W. Troki.

WISDIM, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 14 miles WNW. Jung Buntzel.

WISELL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles NE. Rein.

WISEN, a river of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, which runs into the Rhine near Bâle.

WISENT, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, near Forcheim, in the biſhopric of Bamberg.

WISEPPE, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Stenay: 1 league S. Stenay, and 1½ N. Dun.

WISFTARDA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 22 miles N. Carlſcrona.

WISHART'S ISLAND, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean: *Long.* 150. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 20. S.

WISK, or *Wirſk*, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Swale.

WISKA, a river of Sweden, which runs into the ſea, 3 miles S. Waro, in the province of Weſt Gothland.

WISKAU, or *Wiſkow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: 18 miles SSW. Olmutz, and 62 SE. Chrudim.

WISLAUFF, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Rems, NE. Schorndorff, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

WISLITZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. In the year 1136, this place was taken by the Ruſſians, ſacked, and pillaged: 48 miles WSW. Sandomirz.

WISLOCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine. In the year 1689, this town was ſet on fire by the French: 14 miles E. Spire, and 18 SE. Manheim. *Long.* 26. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 13. N.

WISMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and north part of the duchy of Mecklenburg, ſituated in a bay of the Baltic, with a good harbour; large, well fortified, and defended by a citadel. This is one of the beſt and largeſt places in the country; as, beſides ſix churches, it has alſo a particular conſiſtory of its own, with a grammar-ſchool, under the direction of eight maſters, and is the ſeat of a Swediſh court of juſtice, erected in the year 1653, both for the diſtrict, and Swediſh Anterior Pomerania. This court conſiſts of a preſident, a vice-preſident, and four aſſeſſors. It was formerly a Hanſe town, and poſſeſſed of the privilege of coining: the firſt origin is not known with any degree of certainty. In the year 1238, it was enlarged; and in the year 1266, obtained the Lubeck rights. In the year 1261, it was annexed to the duchy of Schwerin; in the year 1627, the Imperialiſts got poſſeſſion of it; but, in the year 1632, were driven out by the Swedes, to whom it was abſolutely ceded, at the peace of Weſtphalia, in 1648. In the year 1675, the Danes took it, but in 1680 reſtored it; whereupon, between the years 1681 and 1711, its fortifications were increaſed. At the end of the year 1711, it was bombarded by the Danes. In the year 1715, it was blockaded; and in 1716, taken by the northern confederates, who, from the winter of the year 1717 to 1718, blew up and razed the fortifications. In the year 1758, the Pruſſians raiſed large contributions here: 33 miles E. Lubeck, and 32 WSW. Roſtock. *Long.* 29. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

WISMATH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles S. Ebenfurth.

WISNUM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: 25 miles ESE. Carlſtadt.

WISSANT, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais: 3½ leagues N. Boulogne, and 3½ SW. Calais.

WISSEMBURG, or *Weiſſemburg*, or *Korn Weiſſemburg*, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the Lauter, at the foot of the Voſges. In this town was a princely provoſtſhip, united to the biſhopric of Spire, from which the biſhop was aſſeſſed 80 florins. This town was formerly imperial, and was ceded to France by the peace of Ryſwick. The fortifications were deſtroyed by Louis XIV.; but ſtrong lines of defence are fixed from this town to the Rhine, a little to the eaſt of Lauterburg, on the ſouth ſide of the Lauter. In the year 1744, the Auſtrians were driven from theſe lines: in the year 1793, they were paſſed, and the town itſelf, by the Pruſſians, but ſoon after regained by the French: 9 leagues N. Straſburg, and 4 SSW. Landau. *Long.* 25. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 2. N.

WIST, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: 6 miles SSE. Linkioping.

WISTE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: 10 miles SW. Bremen.

WISTON, a town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, with a weekly market on Saturday: 8 miles E. Haverfordweſt, and 235 W. London.

WISZOGROD, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: 52 miles NW. Warſaw.

WITCH ISLAND, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands: 6 miles E. St. John.

WITCHENAU, a town of Luſatia: 13 miles NNW. Budiſſen, and 30 NE. Dreſden.

WITGENSTEIN, a county of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſituated between the principalities of Heſſe Darmſtadt, Naſſau Dillenburg, and the duchy of Weſtphalia: about 18 miles long, and 12 broad. Some parts are mountainous and woody, and contain mines of ſilver, copper, and iron; the paſtures are good, but the arable land inconſiderable. The principal rivers are the Lahn and the Eder. It is united to the county of Sayn, and that princely houſe is divided into two branches, Sayn Witgenſtein of Witgenſtein, and Sayn Witgenſtein of Berleburg, each of which has a diſtinct vote in the Imperial college, and in the diet of the Upper Rhine. The matricula aſſeſſment is 28 florins. The county takes its name from a ſeat, the reſidence of the counts, which is ſituated on a mountain, 1 mile N. Laaſphe.

WITHAM, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a good weekly market on Tueſday, with a medicinal ſpring: 14 miles SW. Colcheſter, and 38 NE. London.

WITHAM, a river of England, in the county of Lincoln, which riſes in the ſouth part of Lincolnſhire, on the borders of Leiceſterſhire, paſſes by Grantham to Lincoln, where it becomes navigable: from thence it paſſes by Tatterſall, Boſton, &c. and runs into the German Sea, 5 miles below Boſton, in what are called *The Waſhes*.

WITLAGE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 11 miles ENE. Vorden.

WITLAH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 2½ miles SE. Verden.

WITLOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 16 miles NNE. Gitſchin.

WITMARSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 7 miles W. Lingen.

WITNEY, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a conſiderable manufacture of rugs and blankets. The town contains about 570 houſes, and 4200 inhabitants: the market is on Thurſday: 10 miles WNW. Oxford, and 64 WNW. London.

WITRY, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Reims: 2 leagues NE. Reims.

WITSIO, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: 28 miles NNW. Chriſtianſtadt.

WITTELM, a ſmall iſland of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, in Steinhuder Lake, with a fort: 3 miles N. Hagenburg.

WITTELOHE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 10 miles SE. Verden.

WITTEM, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which gives name to a lordſhip, wholly ſurrounded by the duchy of Limburg. It is aſſeſſed in the matricula at 14 florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar pays four rixdollars: 6 miles E. Aix-la Chapelle.

WITTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: 7 miles SE. Bockum.

WITTEN SEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: 10 miles SSE. Bremen.

WITTENBERGEN, a town of Sweden, in the duchy of Holſtein: 8 miles SW. Lutkenborg.

WITTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a circle, or diſtrict, in the electorate of Saxony, ſituated on the ſide of the Elbe, over which is a ferry; it is the head town of the electoral circle, the ſeat of an aulic judicature, of the aſſize, as alſo a conſiſtory, together with that of the general ſuperintendency of the electoral circle, a ſpiritual inſpection, the circle-amt, and a famous univerſity, founded in the year 1502, at which, in 1517, the Reformation took its riſe, by means of Martin Luther. This town is not large, but fortified. The old citadel here was formerly the electoral reſidence: near it ſtands an arſenal. In the large round tower are kept the common archives of the electoral and princely houſes. The univerſity library is kept in what was formerly an Auguſtine cloiſter. The firſt founder of the town of Wittenberg, was Bernhard, duke of Saxony. In the year 1547, it was taken by the emperor Charles V.; in the year 1756, it was poſſeſſed by the Pruſſians, who alſo broke down a baſtion of the fortifications: 14 miles E. Deſſau, and 38 SE. Magdeburg. *Long.* 30. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

WITTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lauenburg, on the Elbe: 8 miles W. Lauenburg.

WITTENBERGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mark of Prignitz: 6 miles SSW. Perleberg, and 60 NW. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 2. N.

WITTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 17 miles W. Schwerin.

WITTENHUSEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 5 miles W. Oldeburg.

WITTGENAU, or *Trſebon*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on the river Lauſnicz: 12 miles E. Budweiſs.

WITTICHSTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 7 miles S. Schwarzenberg.

WITTINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: 27 miles E. Zell.

WITTLESEE MERE, a lake of England, in the county of Huntingdon: 4 miles S. Peterborough.

WITTLICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: 16 miles NE. Treves, and 38 SW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

WITTMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland, on the Harle: 7 miles SE. Eſens, and 25 NE. Emden.

WITTON, a town of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire: 30 miles E. Cheſterfield.

WITTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 10 miles SSE. Rotenburg.

WITTSTOCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mark of Prignitz: 47 miles NNW. Berlin, and 43 N. Brandenburg. *Long.* 30. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

WITZELSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SE. Hoffmarckt.

WITZENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim: 6 miles SE. Alfeld.

WITZENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rhinfels: 13 miles E. Caſſel, and 32 WNW. Mulhauſen. *Long.* 27. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

WIVELSCOMBE, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, with a weekly market on Tueſday, on the river Tone. A conſiderable woollen manufacture has, for more than two centuries, been carried on in this town, and ſtill flouriſhes. The goods moſtly made are blankettings, knap-coatings, kerſeys, and other coarſe cloths; ſhrouds, ermine, and baize. Many of theſe are ſent to London, Briſtol, and Exeter, for home conſumption, and for exportation to Spain and Guernſey; 11 miles W. Taunton, and 154 W. London.

WIVENHOE, a village of England, in the county of Eſſex, ſituated on the river Coln; here is the harbour of Colcheſter, and here is a cuſtom-houſe. The oyſters, called Colcheſter oyſters, are barrelled in this place.

WIZE, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the Wever.

WINZA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: 88 miles NE. Warſaw.

WLADISLAW, or *Inowroſlaw*, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, on the Viſtula. The ſee of the biſhop of Cujavia, removed from Kruſwica, in the year 1173: 84 miles NW. Warſaw, and 84 S. Dantzig.

WLODZIMIERZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, on the Bog. The ſee of a Greek biſhop, united to the church of Rome: 40 miles WSW. Luckow, and 124 SE. Warſaw.

WOAHOO, or *Oahoo*, one of the Sandwich Iſlands; as far as could be judged from the appearance of the north-eaſt and north-weſt parts, it is much the fineſt iſland of the whole group. Nothing can exceed the verdure of the hills, the variety of wood and lawn, and rich cultivated vallies, which the whole face of the country diſplayed. The road is formed by the north and weſt extremities. Should the ground tackling of a ſhip be weak, and the wind blow ſtrong from the north, to which quarter the road is entirely open, this circumſtance might be attended with ſome danger; but with good cables there would be little riſk, as the ground from the anchoring-place, which is oppoſite to the vally through which the river runs to the north point, is a fine ſand. This iſland is ſuppoſed to contain 60,200 inhabitants. *Long.* of the anchoring-place 202. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 43. N.

WOBBEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: 6 miles ENE. Horn.

WOBURN, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, with a weekly market on Friday. Near it was a celebrated abby, founded in the 12th century; the laſt abbot of which was hanged at Woburn, in the year 1547. This abby is now the ſeat of the duke of Bedford: 9 miles NW. Dunſtable, and 42 NW. London.

WOBURN, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 15 miles NW. Boſton.

WODNIAN, or *Wodnany*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz: 10 miles S. Piſek, and 58 S. Prague.

WOEL, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Mihel: 4 leagues NE. St. Mihel, and 5 SE. Verdun.

WOERDEN, or *Worden*, a town of Holland, built by Godfrey de Rhenen, the 28th biſhop of Utrecht, on the river Rhine, about the year 1160, to keep the citizens of Utrecht in ſubjection, and maintain his authority. It had a caſtle, which was formerly ſuppoſed to be impregnable; but, when the French took the city, in 1672, they entirely demoliſhed it, before that time falling to decay. This city had its own particular lords till the year 1296, when Herman de Woerden forfeited it, having been convicted of being a party in the murder of Florent V. comte of Holland, who was aſſaſſinated by a gentleman, named Gerard de Velſen, whoſe wife he had raviſhed. It was afterwards ſold by Philip II. king of Spain, to Eric, duke of Brunſwick, from whom it came, in the year 1581, under the dominion of the States-General. In the year 1672, the French having made themſelves maſters of this place, the Dutch came to beſiege it, under the prince of Orange and the comte de Zuyleſtein. The comte de Marck, who commanded in the city, began to be much preſſed, when the duke of Luxemburg arrived, with 9000 men. He paſſed the moraſs by a way which was ſuppoſed to be inacceſſible, forced the entrenchments, and put the enemy to flight. The Dutch loſt 2000 men, killed and wounded, among the former of whom was the comte of Zuyleſtein, and the French about 1000: 8 miles W. Utrecht, and 15 S. Amſterdam.

WOGGT, a river of Germany, which runs into the Ager, near Voglabruck, in the archduchy of Auſtria.

WOGSHAID, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 7 miles SW. Aigen.

WOHLAU, a principality of Sileſia, bounded on the north by the principalities of Glogau, on the eaſt by Poland and the principality of Oels, on the ſouth by the principalities of Breſlaw and Lignitz, and on the weſt by the principalities of Lignitz and Glogau, ſituated on both ſides of the Oder. The ſoil is in ſome parts dry, in others marſhy, or overrun with woods and buſhes, though ſeveral tracts alſo yield good corn.

WHOLAU, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a principality, on all ſides ſurrounded with marſhes, which are a kind of natural defence. It has two ſuburbs, a Roman Catholic and a Lutheran church. In the year 1640, it was taken by the Swedes; in the year 1642, ſurpriſed by the Imperialiſts, but ſoon retaken by the Swedes; and in 1644, recovered by the Imperialiſts: 20 miles NW. Breſlau, and 29 SE. Gros Glogau.

WOHRA, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which runs into the Werra, 2 miles NW. Eſchwegen, in the principality of Heſſe.

WOHRD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, near Nuremberg.

WOITSBACH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 8 miles E. Krottau.

WOITSBERG, ſee *Voitsberg*.

WOKING, a town of England, in the county of Surry: 8 miles N. Guildford, and 27 SW. London.

WOKINGHAM, or *Oakingham*, a town of England, in the county of Berks, with a weekly market on Tueſday. The church, with a ſmall part of the town and pariſh, is ſituated in Wiltſhire. Here is a ſmall manufacture of denims, and mills for throwing ſilk. Wokingham is the only town in Windſor foreſt, and here all the foreſt courts are held. The number of inhabitants is about 1200: 7 miles ESE. Reading, and 32 W. London.

WOKSCHITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 2 miles W. Gitſchin.

WOLBECK, or *Waldbeck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: 7 miles SSE. Munſter. *Long.* 25. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

WOLBORZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia: 48 miles S. Siradia.

WOLCKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, belonging to the archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 6 miles WNW. Rottenmann.

WOLCKERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Ruſbach: 8 miles ENE. Korn Neuburg.

WOLDEGGE, or *Woldeck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: 13 miles SE. New Brandenburg.

WOLDENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 9 miles NE. Friedburg, and 92 ENE. Berlin. *Long.* 33. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

WOLF ISLAND, an iſland in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long*. 55. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 53. 55. N.

WOLF ISLAND, an iſland at the north-eaſt end of Lake Ontario. *Long*. 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 44. N.

WOLF ISLAND, an iſland in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long*. 60. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 2. N.

WOLF ROCK, a rock near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador, and not far from the iſland, called *Wolf Iſland*.

WOLF ROCK, a rock at the entrance of the Engliſh Channel: 10 miles S. from the Land's End, and 18 W. from the Lizard Point. *Long*. 5. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 49. 58. N.

WOLFDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: 7 miles N. Kamnitz.

WOLFENBUTTEL, a principality of Germany, which conſtitutes a part of the duchy of Brunſwick, divided into two parts by the principality of Halberſtadt, and the dioceſe of Hildeſheim. The north part is ſurrounded on the north by the principality of Luneburg and the marquiſate of Brandenburg, on the eaſt by the duchy of Magdeburg, on the ſouth by the principality of Halberſtadt, and on the weſt by the dioceſe of Hildeſheim. The ſouth part is bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Hildeſheim and the principality of Calenberg, on the eaſt by the dioceſe of Hildeſheim and the Harz Foreſt, on the ſouth by the principality of Grubenhagen and Calenberg, and on the weſt by the territories of the abby of Corvey and Calenberg. The eaſtern half contains under it a part of the Harz Foreſt, the mines and ſalt-works which the prince holds in common with the elector of Brunſwick Luneburg. In the weſtern half of this ſouthern part is a part of the foreſt of Sollinger, conſiſting of oak and beech, with a chain of mountains, covered with woods. Thus the ſouthern part of the principality conſiſts chiefly of hills and woods, with little arable land; but, on the other hand, has a great plenty of timber, iron, and glaſs-houſes, the manufactures of which are greatly admired, particularly thoſe of looking-glaſs, with a fine porcelaine manufacture, and the very rich mine and ſalt-works in the Harz Foreſt. The north part of the principality is more level, and produces abundance of grain, flax, and hemp, together with various kinds of pulſe and fruit. Their graſiery here turns to very good account, beſides which it has a ſalt-work. The culture of ſilk is now followed, and premiums are aſſigned by the prince for the encouragement of it. The Weſer, the Leine, the Inner See, and the Ocker, are the principal rivers. In this principality are 18 towns, 386 villages, and 17 ſees and convents. The eſtabliſhed religion here is Lutheraniſm. The country of Brunſwick was anciently under lords of its own, who poſſeſſed it as their abſolute and hereditary property, and derived their lineage from Ludolphus, duke of Saxony; and, conſequently, by his grandmother Haſala, or Giſela, from duke Wittkind, whoſe daughter ſhe was. From King Henry I. grandſon of this Ludolphus, was deſcended his ſon, Henry, duke of Bavaria, among whoſe iſſue was count Bruno, on whom the emperor Otho conferred a tract of land in Saxony, near Brunſwick, namely, Melverode and Hohenwart. Count Bruno, his ſon, enlarged Brunſwick; and his ſon, count Ludolphus, on the demiſe of the emperor, Henry II. was the firſt that obtained the full ſovereignty over Brunſwick and Tankwarderode, and died in the year 1038. His ſon, Egbert I. became marggrave of Thuringia and Miſnia, and his ſon Egbert II. likewiſe attained to thoſe dignities. This laſt prince being killed in battle, in the year 1091, his ſiſter Gertrude, ſucceeded to the country of Brunſwick, which country ſhe brought to her ſecond huſband, Henry the Fat, count of Nordheim; and by their daughter, Richenza, it came to her huſband, Lothario, count of Supplinburg, and afterwards emperor. By his daughter, Gertrude, it deſcended to her huſband, Henry the Magnanimous, duke of Bavaria and Saxony, and thus to the Houſe of Welpho. The principality of Wolfenbuttel is poſſeſſed of a vote among the princes, both in the college of the princes of the empire, and likewiſe in the diet of Lower Saxony, in each of which, by virtue of an agreement concluded in the year 1706, when the ſeniority lies in the Houſe of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel, it precedes thoſe of the elector of Brunſwick and Luneburg, for Zell, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, but otherwiſe comes after them; farther, the Houſe of Wolfenbuttel, when ſenior, obtains the joint-directory of the circle of Lower Saxony. The taxation of this principality, in the matricula of the empire and circle, is 22½ horſe, and 105 foot, or 1734 florins; and the tax to the Imperial chamber, 178 rixdollars 36 kruitzers: he has the ſame right as the elector of Brunſwick, to diſpute an aſſeſſor in the revenue court.

WOLFENBUTTEL, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, ſituated in a low marſhy ſoil, on the Ocker: it is well built and fortified. In it is a château, a long time the reſidence of the dukes, in which is a noble library, containing 120,000 volumes of printed books and manuſcripts. The principal church contains the ſepulchral monument of the dukes. Wolfenbuttel very probably owes its name to the firſt builder of the palace, called *Wolf*, or *Wolfer*, or *Wolfhand*. The Imperialiſts were in poſſeſſion of it from the year 1626 to the year 1643. In the year 1757, it was taken by the French, who abandoned it the year following. This city was again taken by the French in the year 1761: 24 miles E. Hildeſheim, and 45 W. Magdeburg. *Long*. 28. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. 13. N.

WOLFERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 4 miles SW. Weyda.

WOLFERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 6 miles ENE. Weyda.

WOLFERSDYCK, a ſmall iſland of Zealand, between the iſlands of North and South Beveland.

WOLFERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels: 12 miles SSE. Wetzlar, and 16 SE. Braunfels.

WOLFERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles SE. Laab.

WOLFERZHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: 12 miles NE. Weilhaim, and 15 SSW. Munich.

WOLFESTAAL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles E. Hainburg.

WOLFFACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and lordſhip of Furſtenberg: 4 miles SSE. Hazlach, and 12 SSW. Freudenſtatt. *Long*. 25. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 48. 13. N.

WOLFFEG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles NW. Schwanaſtadt.

WOLFFEGG, or *Wolffeck*, a château and village of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives title of count to a noble family, divided into ſeveral branches, viz. Wolffegg Zeil, Wolffegg Zeil Wurzach, WolffeggWolffegg, and WolffeggWaldſee: 10 miles W. Leutkirch, and 8 E. Ravenſperg.

WOLFFPASSING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles S. Ips.

WOLFFSHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz: 6 miles W. Pritzwalk.

WOLFSBACH, a river of Sileſia, which runs north into the Bober, near Loewenberg.

WOLFSBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the river Lavant, with a citadel: 10 miles NNW. Lavamunt, and 22 ENE. Clagenfurt.

WOLSDORF, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: 5 miles SW. Weyda.

WOLFSHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel, on the Erpe: 15 miles W. Caſſel, and 10 N. Waldeck. *Long*. 26. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 10. N.

WOLFSPACH, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles E. Steyr.

WOLFSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: 43 miles WNW. Manheim, and 19 N. Deux Ponts.

WOLFGAST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania, on the Pena, about a league from the Baltic. It was anciently a conſiderable fortreſs, and reſidence of the dukes: 30 miles SE. Stralſund, and 50 NW. Stettin. *Long*. 31. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 3. N.

WOLIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 10 miles SSW. Brandenburg.

WOLKART, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 8 miles NE. Milſtatt.

WOLKENMARCK, ſee *Volkenmark*.

WOLKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, with a citadel, ſituated on a rock, near the Zſchopa; about half a league from the town, are ſome warm medicinal baths: 13 miles SSE. Chemnitz, and 36 SW. Dreſden. *Long*. 30. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 36. N.

WOLKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 3 miles W. Lientz.

WOLKOWYSK, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 54 miles WSW. Novogrodek.

WOLLACOMB BAY, a bay of England, on the weſt coaſt of Devonſhire, ſituated to the north of Barnſtable Bay.

WOLLER, or *Wooller*, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, on the river Till, near the Cheviot Hills, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 32 miles N. Morpeth, and 318 N. London.—In a plain near this town the Scots, under the command of earl Douglas, were defeated by lord Percy and earl March, on Holyrood day, 1402. The battle was ſo bloody, that it gave the name of *Redriggs*, to the place where it was fought.

WOLLERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles WNW. Newſtatt.

WOLLIEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: 10 miles ESE. Prenzlow.

WOLLIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland ſo called, ſeparated from the continent of Pomerania, by the river Direnow, over which is a bridge, at which all travellers pay a toll. In this town is a ſeat and prefecturate. It ſtands on the ſide of the ancient city of Julin, which was formerly ſo famous for its commerce, though its origin is very obſcure. The firſt mention of this city in hiſtory, occurs immediately after the time of Charlemagne, and in the 11th century its proſperity was ſuch, that Adam von Bremen ſpeaks of it as the largeſt city, at that time in Europe. So early as the records of the 12th century, it is called *Wolin*. In the year 1127, it was ſet on fire by lightning, and being built of wood, was entirely conſumed. The Pomeranian biſhopric, which had been erected there but two years before, was tranſlated upon that to Uſedom, but on the rebuilding of the city, was reſtored to it. In the year 1170, being taken by Waldemar I. king of Denmark, and Jaromar I. prince of Rugen, it was ſacked and burned; and after retrieving this calamity, was in the year 1175, again ſet on fire, and utterly deſtroyed, inſomuch, that, in the very ſame year the duke of Pomerania removed the biſhopric to Cammin. It was indeed rebuilt again, but never recovered its former greatneſs: 25 miles N. Old Steffiny. *Long*. 32. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 47. N.

WOLLIN, an iſland formed at the mouth of the Oder, between the Baltic and the Friſche Haff; the form of an irregular triangle, about 30 miles in circumference. This iſland is frequently in danger of being overflowed, and the ſea-winds hurt it conſiderably, by throwing up drifts of ſand. It produces excellent cattle, with plenty of game and fiſh, and one part of it, called the *Pritier*, is remarkable for the great quantity of eels taken there. Beſides the town of Wollin, it contains ſeveral villages.

WOLLO, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt.

WOLMERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg. In the year 1642, this town was ſet on fire by the Imperial troops: 10 miles N. Magdeburg.

WOLMSDORF, or *Wonsdorf*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: 24 miles SE. Konigſberg.

WOLNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eiſenach: 2 miles S. Jena.

WOLNZACH, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: 6 miles NNE. Pfaffenhofen, and 12 SE. Ingoldſtadt.

WOLPA, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: 54 miles W. Novogrodek.

WOLPAFFING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles SSE. Weikerſdorf.

WOLSDORFF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: 5 miles S. from Carlſtadt.

WOLSINGHAM, a town of England, in the county of Durham. The country round abounds in mines of lead and coal: 13 miles W. Durham, and 295 N. London.

WOLTA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 2 miles N. Trautenau.

WOLTERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: 30 miles E. Rotenburg.

WOLTERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 2 miles SW. Zahna.

WOLTIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania: 2 miles SE. Greiffenhagen.

WOLTZTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles NNW. Weikerſtorf.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, long celebrated for its manufacture of locks; and, of late years, of japanned goods. It has a weekly market on Wedneſday: 14½ miles SW. Lichfield, and 124 NW. London.

WOLVEY, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. It was at this place that Edward IV. was ſurpriſed and taken priſoner by Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick: 10 miles NE. Coventry, and 96 NW. London.

WOMB, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen: 12 miles E. Lund.

WOMBINELLORE, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 86 miles ESE. Seringapatam, and 108 SW. Pondicherry.

WOMELDORF, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: 15 miles W. Reading.

WONTAMITTA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 45 miles E. Chinna-Balaram.

WOODBRIDGE, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Wedneſday, ſituated on the river Deben. Here is a very good haven, but has a difficult and uncertain bar, on which is no more than three or four feet depth at low water, and the ſand often ſhifting. Pilots are always in readineſs at the cliff; and from hence it is eight or nine miles up to the quay, and very ſafe and deep water: 7½ miles ENE. Ipſwich, and 76 NNE. London.

WOODBURY, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: 30 miles SW. Hartford.

WOODBURY, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey, on the eaſt ſide of the Delaware; 9 miles S. Philadelphia.

WOODEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 52 miles N. Lublin.

WOODIOUR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Coimbetore country: 10 miles N. Daraporum.

WOOD'S BAY, a bay on the coaſt of South America, in the Straits of Magellan: about 5 leagues W. Cape Froward.

WOOD'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long*. 76. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 12. N.

WOODSTOCK, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, anciently a royal ſeat. King Ethelred is ſaid to have held a council here, and enacted laws. King Henry I. is ſaid to have walled the park round; and Henry II. built here a labyrinth, to ſecrete his miſtreſs, the fair Roſamond Clifford. It is now much more famous for the parliamentary ſettlement of the honour and manor of the town and hundred on the duke of Marlborough, and his deſcendants, as a reward for his victories, in the year 1704, over the French and Bavarians, at Schellemberg, &c. particularly at Blenheim; to perpetuate the memory of which battle, a ſtately palace, by the name of *Blenheim-Houſe*, was erected here, at the public charge. The duke's deſcendants are obliged, by way of homage for the tenure of it, to preſent a ſtandard to the ſovereign, yearly, on the ſecond of Auguſt, on which the battle at Blenheim was fought. Woodſtock has a weekly market on Tueſday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 8 miles N. Oxford, and 62 NW. London.

WOODSTOCK, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: 57 miles SW. Boſton, and 24 N. Norwich.

WOODY HEAD, a high cape on the coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Lat*. 37. 42. S.

WOODY ISLAND, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. *Long*. 106. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 1. 46. N.

WOODY POINT, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long*. 128. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. N.

WOOLLEY WOOLLEY, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani.

WOOLLY, or *Ouly*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated on the north ſide of the Gambia.

WOOLPIT, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk: 8 miles E. Bury St. Edmond's, and 80 NNE. London.

WOOLWICH, a town of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated on the right bank of the Thames. It was formerly only a ſmall village, inhabited by a few fiſhermen; but, for upwards of two centuries, there has been a royal dock-yard at this place, in which are employed about the ſame number of workmen as at at Deptford; and it is, like Deptford, under the immediate direction of the navy-board. This is ſaid to be the moſt ancient naval arſenal in England; or, as the learned Camden ſays, to have a right, by ſeniority, to have the title of *Mother Dock* to all the king's-yards. As a proof of it, he mentions the ſhip *Harry Grâce de Dieu*, having been built here as early as the third of Henry VIII. in the year 1539. On the eaſtern, or lower part of the town, is the Gun Park, in which are great quantities of cannon and mortars, of every ſize and dimenſion; and ſo diſtinguiſhed is this arſenal, that there has been depoſited here, at one time, between 7000 and 8000 pieces of ordnance, beſides mortars and ſhells almoſt innumerable. The ordnance forms a conſiderable part of the buſineſs tranſacted for government at this place. Under the military branch is the Warren, where artillery, of all kinds and dimenſions, are caſt, and frequently proved before the principal engineers and officers of the board of ordnance, at which many of the nobility and gentry often attend. The gunpowder, purchaſed by contract, is here proved, as to its ſtrength and goodneſs. Here is alſo a laboratory, where the matroſſes are employed in the compoſition of fire-works and cartridges, and in charging bombs, carcaſes, grenadoes, &c. for public ſervice. A royal academy is here eſtabliſhed, under the board of ordnance, for the inſtruction and qualifying of young gentlemen, intended as candidates for the office of engineer in the military branch of that office: theſe are called cadets, and are appointed by that board. They are taught in the principles and art of fortification, and every branch of military ſcience relating thereto, with the French and Latin languages, writing, fencing, and drawing. They are under the immediate direction of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and maſters in each reſpective branch of literature. A part of the pariſh of Woolwich lies on the Eſſex ſhore. The cauſe of this diviſion cannot be aſcertained; but that the river might be diverted out of its ancient channel after a flood, is no improbable ſuppoſition. In the ſeventeenth of Edward II. a commiſſion of ſewers was iſſued for repairing a very great breach made by the overflowing of the Thames into the marſhes between Woolwich and Greenwich; but, if it was an inundation that occaſioned the ſeparation of the land abovementioned, there is ſufficient reaſon to conclude it was of an earlier date. Harris relates his having ſeen an old MS. which ſet the number of acres at 500, and noticed a few houſes, and a chapel of eaſe. At high-water, the Thames is about a mile broad at Woolwich, and the water brackiſh. As the channel lies direct eaſt and weſt for about three miles, the tide is ſtrong, and the river being free from ſhoals and ſands, and ſeven or eight fathoms deep, the largeſt ſhips may at all hours ride here with ſafety. Here is a market on Friday: 10 miles E. London.

WORBIS, or *Stadt Worbis*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld, on the Wipper: 8 miles SSE. Duderſtadt, and 38 NE. Erfurt.

WORBIS (*Breiten*), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld: 9 miles SE. Duderſtadt.

WORBIS (*Kirch*), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld: 8 miles SSE. Duderſtadt.

WORBITZ SEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 28 miles NNE. Berlin, and near Joachimſthal.

WORBSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Salm: 10 miles SSW. Mentz, and 14 E. Creutznach.

WORCESTER, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland.

WORCESTER, a city of England, capital of a county to which it gives name, and ſee of a biſhop, ſituated on the river Severn, over which a new bridge has been built within about thirty years. The judicious continuator of Camden thinks Worceſter had no ſhare in Roman tranſactions, but that it was called *Caer Guarongon* by the Britons. It was erected into a biſhopric, in the year 680. In the year 1041, it was ſacked and burned by Hardicanute the Dane, who put all the inhabitants to the ſword, except thoſe who ſaved themſelves in an iſland in the Severn, becauſe the citizens had killed the officer appointed to collect the tax called Danegelt: it however ſoon after recovered, and in Edward the Confeſſor's reign, had many burgeſſes, and a mint. In the year 1113, an accidental fire conſumed the caſtle, and much damaged the cathedral. In the wars which happened in the reign of Stephen, it was more than once ſet on fire, but chiefly ſuffered when taken by Stephen from the earl of Mellent. In the cathedral, is the tomb of king John, ſuppoſed to be the oldeſt royal monument remaining in England; he was buried in the choir, between two biſhops. Near this city, in the year 1651, a battle was fought between Charles II. and Cromwell, which proved a deciſive blow to royalty. Charles, after beholding the ruin of his cauſe, and giving many proofs of perſonal valour, was obliged to have recourſe to flight. The duke of Hamilton, who made a deſperate reſiſtance, was mortally wounded, and the Scots were almoſt all either killed or taken. The priſoners, to the number of 8000, were ſold as ſlaves to the American planters. The principal manufacture of Worceſter is that of gloves, with one of elegant China-ware. Worceſter is large, populous, and well built. Beſides the cathedral, it contains nine pariſh churches, about 2000 houſes, and a public infirmary. It is a county of itſelf, and by a charter of James I. is governed by a mayor, ſix aldermen, ſheriff, recorder, &c. Here are three markets weekly, on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, and two members are returned to the Britiſh parliament: 59 miles N. Briſtol, and 120 WNW. London.

WORCESTER, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 34 miles W. Boſton, and 135 NE. New York.

WORCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the north by Staffordſhire and Shropſhire, on the eaſt by Warwickſhire, on the ſouth by Glouceſterſhire, and on the weſt by Herefordſhire and Shropſhire. Its figure is very irregular; and it is remarkable for having ſeveral detached portions ſprinkled about the neighbouring counties; a conſequence, probably, of its having no natural boundaries. Its meaſurements, on this account, can ſcarcely be ſtated, but the greateſt length may be about 30 miles, and breadth about 20. It is divided into ſix hundreds, which contain one city (Worceſter), ten towns, and 152 pariſhes: the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 70,000. The principal rivers are the Severn, which paſſes through a rich vale in its whole length, the Teme, the Avon, the Stour, and the Arrow. Beſides the vale in which the Severn flows, is another, called *The Vale of Eveſham*, on the banks of the Avon, which flows along the ſouth eaſtern parts of the county in its courſe to meet the Severn. Beſides the uſual objects of agriculture, great quantities of garden-ſtuff are here grown, and ſent to the towns around, to a conſiderable diſtance. In this vale, fell Simon de Montfort, with many of his party, under the arms of prince Edward, ſon of Henry III. in the barons' war againſt that king. The products of Worceſterſhire, beſides the common ones of corn and cattle, are fine wool, hops, cyder, and perry; the latter, eſpecially, is in great reputation. A large quantity of the whiteſt ſalt is made from the brine-ſprings at Droitwich, and ſent to Briſtol and other places. The Severn in this county and Glouceſterſhire abounds with lampreys, which by ſome are much valued as a delicacy. In the Malvern Hills, a ſpring riſes of uncommon purity, which is much reſorted to in ſcrophulous and ſcorbutic caſes. After the Britons were driven out by the Saxons, they retired beyond the Severn, and defended their new territories againſt the encroaching conquerors; ſo that this county, with the others through which that large river runs, were for a long time the frontiers between the two people, and, indeed, it has been ſuppoſed, that moſt of the great cities on the eaſt ſide of the Severn and Dee were built by the Romans or Saxons, or both, againſt the Britons. The towns are Bewdley, Droitwich, Dudley, Eveſham, Kidderminſter, Perſhore, Shipſton, Stout bridge, Tenbury, and Upton: the city of Worceſter, and the county with the towns of Droitwich and Eveſham, each ſend two members to th Britiſh parliament; Bewdley returns one.

WORCUM, a town of Holland, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Wahal, firſt ſurrounded with walls, in 1460, and defended with four baſtions. This city belonged to the comtes of Horne; but Philip de Montmorency, comte of Horne, having been beheaded at Bruſſels, in the year 1568, without leaving any children, his widow ſold it to the States-General for 90,000 florins: 13 miles ENE. Dort, and 16 NNE. Breda.

WORCUM, a ſea-port town of Friezeland, ſituated in a fertile country, but ſubject to inundations of the ſea, eſpecially, when the wind blows from the eaſt. The harbour is blocked up with ſand, but it carries on a conſiderable trade by means of its canals: 18 miles SW. Lewarden. *Long.* 22. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

WORDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, on the right ſide of the Elbe: 10 miles NW. Gluckſtadt.

WORDEN (*Groſſen*), a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: 10 miles NNW. from Stade.

WORDENBERG, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles SSE. Eiſenhartz.

WORDINGBERG, a ſeaport of Denmark, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Zealand, oppoſite the iſland of Falſter. In the year 1066, Waldemar I. built a ſtrong caſtle here, which is now gone to decay. Waldemar III. who was exceedingly fond of this place, reſided here for the moſt part, and in deriſion of the Hanſe towns, built the well-known tower, which, from a golden gooſe erected on the top of it, he called *Gans*, that is, *The Gooſe*. In this tower he purpoſed to confine the priſoners of the Hanſe towns that ſhould fall into the hands in the war he intended to carry on againſt them. As the old caſtle gradually fell to decay, prince George, who was brother to Chriſtian V. and married to Ann, queen of England, built here an entire new caſtle, which Frederick IV. afterwards enlarged; but that edifice has been pulled down. The uſual paſſage to the iſlands, Falſter and Laaland, is from this place. In the year 1240, at a famous diet held here, the Old Juſtiſche Low-buck, or Codex Legum Juticarum, was compiled and promulgated: this body of laws is ſtill in force in South Jutland. In the year 1256, another diet was held here; and, in the year 1658, preliminaries for a peace between Denmark and Sweden were treated of in this town: 43 miles SW. Copenhagen, and 13 SSE. Neſtved. *Long.* 11. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

WORE, ſee *Wyre*.

WORKINGTON, a village of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated near the coaſt of the Iriſh Sea. The harbour admits veſſels of conſiderable burthen, and large quantities of coals are exported; near 100 veſſels are employed: 7 miles N. Whitehaven, and 307 NNW. London. *Lat.* 54. 35. N.

WORKSBORN, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the North Tine.

WORLITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: 5 miles E. Deſſau.

WORKSOP, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, with a weekly market on Wedneſday, near a canal, which runs from Cheſterfield to the Trent: 18 miles S. Sheffield, and 146 N. London.

WORMS, a biſhopric of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſurrounded by the Lower Palatinate, the county of Katzenelnbogen, and the electorate of Mentz; about ten miles in length along the borders of the Rhine. In ancient times, the Vangiones inhabited this diſtrict. In the middle ages, it was called *Wormbſveld*, *Wormatzfeld*, or *Wormſergau*, and one of the biſhops, named Victor, is ſaid to have aſſiſted at a council at Cologn, in the year 347. Of the ancient biſhops here, however, we have little certainty. The ſeries of the prelates of Worms, which may be moſt depended on, begins with Erembert, who was appointed biſhop thereof about the year 770. The biſhop of Worms is ſubject to the archbiſhopric of Mentz. In the circle of the Upper Rhine, he is the ſummoning prince and director. In the council of the princes of the empire, he exchanges place on the ſpiritual bench with the elector of Wurzburg. His matricular evaluation is two horſe and thirteen foot, or 76 florins, and to one chamber-term he gives 50 rix-dollars 64 kruitzers.

WORMS, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, anciently the capital of the Vangiones. It is ſituated nearly in the centre of the dioceſe to which it gives name, not far from the Rhine, and near the place where the Eiſbach and Gieſſenbach fall into it. This city has undergone many misfortunes, for, to omit its fires, earthquakes, and other calamities, in the year 407, it was deſtroyed by the Vandals; in the years 451 and 938 by the Huns; in 891, by the Normans; and, in 1689, by the French. The magiſtracy here is Lutheran, and the city itſelf is accounted one of the free Lutheran imperial cities, with toleration and freedom of worſhip to the Catholics. The Calviniſts have alſo a church here. To the Catholics belong not only the cathedral, which, ſince its deſtruction by the

French, has been rebuilt, but likewiſe four collegiate, and the like number of pariſh-churches in or near the city, a college, a gymnaſium, three convents, and three nunneries. The biſhop's palace here was built quite new, in the year 1719, at the expence of biſhop Francis Louis. The kings of the Francs appointed counts and dukes over it. From time immemorial it has been termed a free imperial city, and is ſo ſtyled in ſome records of the emperor Charles IV. bearing date in the years 1355 and 1356, and in the regiſter of the cities of 1386, and was alſo acknowledged ſuch in the year 1479, in the diet at Nurenberg; and by the emperor Maximilian I. in formal inſtruments of the years 1507 and 1508. Its matricular aſſeſſment to the empire is 75 florins, and to the chamber at Wetzlar it pays 118 florins 34 kruitzers. In the years 1495, 1521, 1545, and 1578, diets were held here, and this was the place in which the reformation began, in the year 1525. In the year 1743, a treaty was concluded here betwixt his Britannic majeſty, the queen of Hungary, and the king of Sardinia. In the year 1792, Worms ſurrendered to a detachment of the French republican army, and was laid under a heavy contribution by Cuſtine, but evacuated after the loſs of Mentz. It was again taken in the year 1794: 25 miles S. Mentz, and 82 ESE. Treves. *Long.* 25. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 36 N.

WORMS, ſee *Bormio.*

WORM'S HEAD, or *Penrhyn Gwyr*, a rock on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, ſituated to the ſouth of Roſilly Bay.

WOROFIDOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 26 miles NE. Braclaw.

WORP, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Wumme, 7 miles NE. Bremen.

WORSBOROUGH, a village of England, in the county of York, with a medicinal ſpring: 3 miles S. Barneſley, and 171 N. London.

WORSE, a river of England, in the county of Salop, which runs into the Severn, near Bridgenorth.

WORSTED, or *Wurſted*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturday. This place is remarkable for the invention or firſt twiſting of that ſort of woollen yarn or thread, which is from hence called *worſted*: 11½ miles N. Norwich, and 120 NNE. London.

WORTH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 20 miles ESE. Darmſtadt.

WORTH BARROW BAY, a bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Dorſet: 11 miles E. Weymouth.

WORTOWA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 14 miles S. Chrudim.

WOSCHNICK, or *Wozniczki*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: 14 miles NNE. Beuthen, and 43 E. Oppeln.

WOSTOCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 11 miles SSE. Berlin.

WOTRALLY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 8 miles NE. Allumbaddy.

WOTTEN BASSET, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Friday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 18 miles SW. Farringdon, and 89 W. London.

WOTTON UNDER EDGE, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Friday, conſiderable for its woollen manufacture: 18 miles S. Glouceſter, and 108 W. London.

WOTYECHOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: 12 miles WSW. Lublin.

WOTZLERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles W. Zitterſdorf.

WOUNICS, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: 32 miles ESE. Cracow.

WOYTZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 1½ mile E. Ottmuchau.

WRA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 48 miles WSW. Wexio.

WRAGBY, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 11 miles NE. Lincoln, and 144 N. London.

WRAM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: 13 miles WSW. Chriſtianſtadt.

WRBOWALNOL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 16 miles SW. Biezow.

WREKIN, a mountain of England, in the county of Salop, about 5 miles E. Shrewſbury.

WREME, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: 5 miles NNW. Carelſtat.

WRENTHAM, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: 23 miles SW. Boſton.

WRETESTA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: 36 miles NW. Nykoping.

WRETSTORP, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: 16 miles SW. Orebro.

WREXHAM, a town of North Wales, in the county of Denbigh. This is the largeſt town in North Wales. It was formerly celebrated for making bucklers; at preſent there is a large cannon foundery, which ſupplies many parts of Europe with what Mr. Pennant calls *ratio ultima regum.* The markets are on Monday and Thurſday: 11½ miles SSW. Cheſter, and 178 NW. London.

WRINGTON, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, with a weekly market on Tueſday; containing about 163 houſes, and 850 inhabitants: 11 miles S. Briſtol, and 125 W. London.

WRITZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on a branch of the Oder: 18 miles NW. Cuſtrin, and 33 ENE. Berlin.

WROTHAM, or *Wortham*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 10½ miles WNW. Maidſtone, and 24 SE. London.

WROXETER, a town of England, in the county of Salop, ſituated on the Severn: 5 miles SE. Shrewſbury, and 155 NW. London.

WULFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 8 miles ENE. Oſnabruck.

WULFRADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 3 miles NE. Medman.

WULFSDORP, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 11 miles NNW. Lubeck.

WULFSFELDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: 12 miles NW. Lubeck.

WULFTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: 2 miles SW. Oſnabruck.

WULLED, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 46 miles SE. Loheia.

WULLERSDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles SE. Gunderſtorff.

WULPERODE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Halberſtat: 4 miles W. Oſterwick.

WULTZESHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 mile SW. Laab.

WUMME, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, which runs into the Wezer, about 6 miles NW. Bremen.

WUNNENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn, which received its name from a victory which Charlemagne gained in the year 974 over the Saxons: 14 miles S. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

WUNSCHELBERG, or *Hradeck*, a town of Sileſia, in the county of Glatz: 10 miles NW. Glatx, and 20 S. Schweidnitz.

WUNSCHUECH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles S. Graz.

WUNSEES, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth: 13 miles W. Bayreuth.

WUNSIEDEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth, on the Fichtelberg; near it are mines of copper and iron, and quarries of marble: 34 miles E. Bayreuth, and 16 W. Eger in Bohemia.

WUNSTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, the chief place of a county which became extinct in the year 1533: 10 miles WNW. Hanover.

WURBEN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz: 4 miles N. Schweidnitz.

WURBENTHAL, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau: 13 miles W. Jagerndorf, and 22 NW. Troppau.

WURGLAH, or *Gnergala*, ſee *Wergela.*

WURMBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles NW. Pettau.

WURMSEE, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Bavaria: 13 miles SW. Munich.

WURTEMBERG (*Duchy of*), a principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Spire, the palatinate of the Rhine, the county of Hohenlohe, and territories of the city of Hall, in Swabia, on the eaſt by the county of Limburg, the territories of the Imperial towns Gemund and Ulm, and the county of Oettingen, on the ſouth by Auſtrian Swabia, the territories of Furſtenberg, Zwifalten, Rothweil, and the Briſgau, and on the weſt by the marquiſates of Baden Baden, and Baden Durlach: about 64 miles from north to ſouth, and about as much from eaſt to weſt. This dukedom conſiſts of a great number of counties and lordſhips, ſome of which were purchaſed, ſome devolved to it by marriage, and others were acquired by conqueſt. It is beyond diſpute the moſt conſiderable and fertile part of the circle of Swabia, and, may indeed, be ſaid, to be one of the beſt countries in all Germany. From its natural diſpoſition, the country conſiſts of three tracts, which are all remarkably different. Of theſe the loweſt and warmeſt is the north, called *Unterland*, reaching from Heilbronn to Stuttgard. This duchy abounds ſo in grain, that it exports conſiderable quantities; but this grain is chiefly ſpelt; rye and wheat being much leſs cultivated here. Of all the other ſorts of grain, however, here is alſo a ſufficiency. Flax and hemp are alſo cultivated, and the former of theſe thrives beſt in the cold parts. The vallies, ſome of which are 7 or 8 miles in length, are covered as it were with foreſts of fruit-trees, of which there is no ſcarcity in the other parts of this country, cider and perry being the liquors drank in common by the country people, when wine happens to be dear. This duchy abounds likewiſe in very rich, palatable, and wholeſome wines, called by the general name of Neckar wines, though each has a particular title of its own, which it receives from the parts where it grows. The grapes alſo, which yield the beſt wines, bear the appellation of the countries, whence the ſets were firſt brought, as the Chiavenna, Valteline, Tyroleſe, and Hungarian. The vineyards of the duchy of Wurtemberg have been greatly improved by ſhoots from France, Italy, Greece, Hungary, Cyprus, and even Schiras, in Perſia. The cultivation of ſilk was revived under duke Charles. The foreſts of this country are conſiderably leſſened. The conſumption of oak, in particular, has been very large. Moſt parts of the country abound in game, near Frudenſtadt, and near Konigſwart, are mines of ſilver and copper. Of minerals, the *Terra ſigillata*, which is reckoned preferable to that of Malta, and a fine clay for earthenware, as alſo porcelain, which is worked at Calw; fine variegated marbles, ſome of which are equal to thoſe of Italy, and remarkably tranſparent alabaſter, agate, cryſtalline pebbles, black amber, fine mill-ſtones, &c. Among the baths in Wurtemburg, the moſt celebrated is that of the Wildbad. The principal rivers are the Neckar, the Enz, and the Nagold. The number of inhabitants in this duchy, is known to preciſion, an exact enquiry being made every year, by the general ſuperintendants, and reported to the annual ſynod. In the year 1754, were numbered 477,115 ſouls, and they have hitherto been obſerved to increaſe. In the duchy are 68 cities and towns, with about 1200 boroughs, market-towns, villages, and hamlets. The eſtabliſhed religion of this country is Lutheraniſm, and though duke Charles Alexander embraced the Roman, yet in the years 1729, 1732, and 1733, he gave aſſurances to the States, in formal inſtruments, that no change or innovation ſhould be made in the Lutheran religion, in any part of the whole duchy, and that in all the churches and ſchools throughout the duchy, and the countries thereto belonging, no other religion than that of Lutheraniſm ſhould be taught; that no new Catholic churches, chapels, altars, or images, ſhould be erected or ſet up, nor any ſuch as were decayed or forſaken again uſed. The Calviniſts only are tolerated here, and their place of worſhip at Stuttgard is a private houſe. In this duchy are alſo ſome Waldenſes, who are either huſbandmen or farmers, and live in the Italian villages, as they are called, ſome few towns alone excepted; where they have eſtabliſhed manufactures of hats and ſtockings, and are allowed the public exerciſe of their religion. The toleration of the Jews here, was aboliſhed by an edict of duke Chriſtopher, that of two or three families at Stuttgard excepted, under the particular protection of the court. The origin of the princely houſe, is ſomewhat obſcure and uncertain. It is certain however, that there were counts of Wurtemberg, at the beginning of the 12th century. The Wurtemberg inheritance had frequently been divided, but the laſt diviſion of it, was in the year 1442, betwixt the counts Lewis and Ulrich. In the year 1473, the ſeveral counts of Wurtemberg then living, entered into a compact, for eſtabliſhing the rights of primogenitureſhip, and indiviſibility of the Wurtemberg territories. This compact was ratified, in the year 1482, by the convention at Munzingen, as the fundamental law of Wurtemberg; and in the year 1484, received the ſanction of the emperor Frederick III. In the years 1485, 1486, and 1489, it was confirmed by new compacts, and particularly, in the year 1490, by the ratification of the ſtates of the country, and the Swabian confederacy. In the year 1495, the emperor Maximilian conferred on his ſucceſſor count Eberhard I. the title of duke; and again ratified the indiviſibility of the country, and the right of primogenitureſhip in it. By the convention of Prague, in the year 1599, the reverſion of the duchy of Wurtemberg was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria, who, by virtue of this ceſſion, aſſumed its title and arms; but the ducal houſe of Wurtemberg maintains, that this reverſion became void in the year 1740, by the deceaſe of the emperor Charles VI. The dukes are hereditary ſtandard-bearers, and alſo grand huntſmen of the empire; and, in alluſion to the laſt honour, duke Eberhard Louis, in the year 1702, founded the order of hunting; and in the year 1719, renewed and increaſed its ſtatutes, the reigning duke of Wurtemberg being always grand maſter. The aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire is 1828 florins; to the Imperial chamber at Wetzlar, the duchy pays 953 rixdollars 53½ kruitzers. Stuttgart is the capital; the caſtle of Wurtemberg, which gives name to the duchy, is ſituated 4 miles E. from Stuttgart.

WURTZEN, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 8 miles S. Villach.

WURWAY, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Vurney: 3 miles S. Llanvilling, in the county of Montgomery.

WURZACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Waldburg, on the Aitrach: 26 miles NW. Kempten, and 17 N. Wangen. *Long.* 27. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 1. N.

WURZBACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Klein Enz, near Culmbach, in the marggraviate of Baden.

WURZBURG, a princely biſhopric of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, bounded on the north by the county of Henneberg and principality of Coburg, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Bamberg, the marggraviate of Anſpach, and the county of Caſtel; on the ſouth by the county of Hohenlohe, and on the weſt by the maſterſhip of Mergentheim, county of Wertheim, electorate of Mentz, and the biſhopric of Fulda; about 80 miles in length, and 64 in breadth. The biſhopric of Wurzburg is fertile in corn, paſtures, and divers ſorts of fruits and plants, as alſo in wine, the very beſt Franconian vines growing in it. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic; but there are alſo Lutheran and Calviniſt churches within the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction and territory of Wurzburg, which from time to time, prefer to the diets of the empire grievous complaints of oppreſſion and injuſtice. In the 16th century, this biſhopric abounded with Proteſtant inhabitants. Biſhop Kilian came, about the year 686, for the firſt time, to Wurzburg, where at that time reſided Gozbert, duke of Thuringia, whom he baptized in the year 687; but the biſhopric was not founded here till the year 741. The biſhops of Wurzburg began, towards the middle of the 15th century, to ſtyle themſelves dukes of Frankenland; and it is generally held that biſhop Godfrey was the firſt who made uſe of that title, and ſucceeding biſhops have retained it. The biſhops of Wurzburg cauſed a naked ſword to be carried before them. In the year 1752, pope Benedict XIV. granted them the privileges of bearing the archiepiſcopal pall and croſs; but in other reſpects they are ſuffragans to the archbiſhops of Mentz. The Imperial matricular evaluation of this biſhopric amounts to 850 florins; to the chamber-term it pays 826 rixdollars. The epiſcopal revenues are eſtimated at 400,000 or 500,000 guldens. This prince and biſhop maintains five regiments of foot and horſe, military affairs being ſubject to the aulic council of war.

WURZBURG, a city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name, and reſidence of the biſhop. It is ſituated on the Maine, well fortified, and defended by a fortreſs, ſituated on a rock without the town; in which fortreſs is an epiſcopal palace, and a church, ſuppoſed to be the oldeſt in Franconia. The town is divided into four quarters and four ſuburbs, in which are, a new epiſcopal palace, built in the beginning of the preſent century, a cathedral, ſeveral collegiate and pariſh churches, colleges, abbies, and convents. The univerſity was founded in the year 1403; and, after falling to decay, reſtored again in the year 1582. The foundation of the town is uncertain; it was anciently the reſidence of certain dukes of Thuringia. In the year 1631, it was taken by the Swedes: 50 miles ESE. Frankfort on the Maine, and 66 ENE. Mentz. *Long.* 27. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.—In the month of Auguſt, 1796, this city was taken by the French, and retaken by the Auſtrians in the beginning of the following month.

WURZEN, or *Wurtzen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipſic; the bailiwick of which extends over 76 villages, and 22 noble eſtates; anciently the ſee of a biſhop, but in the year 1661, the eſtates of the foundation were annexed to the Leipſic circle. The town is ſituated on the Mulda; though not large itſelf, is much increaſed by its fauxbourgs, which contain the citadel and cathedral. The beer brewed here is the chief article of trade, and is exported in great quantities: 14 miles E. Leipſic, and 44 NW. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 11 miles SSE. Berlin.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Doſſe: 36 miles NW. Berlin, and 27 N. Brandenburg. *Long.* 30. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

WUSTERSDORF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 9 miles SW. Laab.

WUSTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: 4 miles N. Rothenbach.

WUSTRO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, on the Jetze and the Dumme: 40 miles SE. Luneburg, and 54 NE. Zell.

WUTACH, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which croſſes the county of Stuhlingen, and runs into the Rhine, 10 miles below Lauffenburg.

WYANDOT, a town of North America, belonging to the United States: 6 miles S. Sanduſky.

WYCK, a part of the city of Maeſtricht, on the eaſt ſide of the Meuſe, ſtrongly fortified, ſee *Maeſtricht*.

WYCK, a ſmall ſeaport of Ruſſia, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Eſel.

WYCK TE DUERSTEDE, a town of the ſtate of Utrecht, ſuppoſed to be mentioned by Tacitus, by the name of *Batavodurum*, and ſaid to have been built by Battus, prince of the Catti. It was granted, with its territory, to Rixfride, the ſeventh biſhop of Utrecht, and his ſucceſſor for the zeal he had ſhown in converting the infidels. Trithemus relates, that it was anciently 3 leagues in circumference, and had 55 pariſh churches, and that it had been deſtroyed by the Normans and Danes three ſeveral times: 13 miles SE. Utrecht, and 21 W. Arnheim.

**WYCOMB** (*High*), or *Chipping Wycomb*, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, with a weekly market on Friday. Here was formerly a monaſtery of Black canons: it contains between three and four hundred houſes, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: 25 miles ESE. Oxford, and 29 WNW. London.

**WYDAW**, a river of Denmark, which runs into the North Sea, near Tondern, in the duchy of Sleſwick.

**WYE**, a river of Wales, which riſes from Plimlimmon Mountain, in the ſouth part of the county of Montgomery, ſoon after which it croſſes a ſmall part of the county of Radnor, then taking a ſouth-eaſt courſe, after ſeparating the county of Radnor from the county of Brecknock, it enters Herefordſhire, paſſing by the town of Hay; and, after a courſe of a few miles north, it runs eaſt to Hereford, a few miles below which it is joined by the Lug; it then inclines to the ſouth, paſſes by Roſs and Monmouth, and ſeparating the county of Monmouth from the county of Glouceſter, it runs into the Severn, below Chepſtow. This river is navigable almoſt to Hay, and a canal is made to form a communication between it and the Severn, from Hereford to Glouceſter.

**WYE**, a town of England, in the county of Kent, with a weekly market on Thurſday: 12 miles SW. Canterbury, and 56 ESE. London.

**WYE**, a river of England, in the county of Derby, which runs into the Derwent, near Bakewell.

**WYENOKE**, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia.

**WYHONIEC**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: 20 miles NNE. Pinſk.

**WYK**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: 65 miles NNW. Calmar.

**WYKA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: 14 miles SE. Fahlun.

**WYL**, ſee *Weil*.

**WYLSTER**, ſee *Wilſter*.

**WYMOA BAY**, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Atooi, one of the Sandwich Iſlands. *Long.* 200. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 57. N.

**WYMONDHAM**, ſee *Windham*.

**WYNSBACH**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles E. Schwannaſtatt.

**WYNSTER**, ſee *Winſter*.

**WYRE**, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, 9 miles W. Garſtang.

**WYRE**, a river of the duchy of Luxemburg, which joins the Semoy, 1 league E. from Chiny.

**WYSOCK**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſk: 44 miles SE. Pinſk.

**WYSOKIE**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſk: 16 miles N. Brzeſk.

**WYSTIEZE**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſk: 8 miles NE. Brzeſk.

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# X.

**XABEA**, a ſeaport of Spain, in the province of Valencia, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 38 miles NNE. Alicant, and 54 SSW. Valentia.

**XACA**, ſee *Jaca*.

**XACCA**, ſee *Saca*.

**XACRE**, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Candia: 18 miles SE. Settia.

**XAGUA BAY**, a large bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. This is one of the beſt ports in the Weſt Indies, and is five leagues in circumference, ſurrounded with mountains, which break off the force of the winds. *Long.* 81. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 10. N.

**XAINTES** (*Santos*), or *All Saints' Iſlands*, as having been diſcovered on that holyday, by the Spaniards. Three ſmall iſlands of the Weſt Indies, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of Guadalupe. The moſt weſterly of them is called *Terra de Bas*, or the *Low Iſland*, and the moſt eaſterly, *Terra de Haut*, or the High Iſland. The third, which lies exactly in the middle, between the other two, ſeems to be nothing more than a large barren rock, but is of uſe in aſſiſting to form a very good harbour. The iſland of Terra de Bas is about three leagues in circumference, but the other is larger. Theſe iſlands have conſtantly a freſh breeze, let the wind blow from what quarter it may; and on the Terra de Bas is a neat wooden church, with two very convenient creeks, both for anchorage and landing. They are about two leagues' diſtance from Guadalupe, and five from Mariegalante. *Long.* 61. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 56. N.

**XALAPA**, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala, the ſee of a biſhop, and containing about 2000 inhabitants. This town is ſaid to give name to the purgative root, called, *jalap* or *xalap*: 21 leagues E. Puebla de los Angelos.

**XALISCO**, a province of North America, in the government of Mexico, and audience of Guadalajara. It is waſhed by the South Pacific Ocean, on the ſouth and weſt; bounded on the eaſt by Guadalajara Proper and Mechoacan, and ſeparated from Chiametlan, on the north, by a narrow ſlip of land belonging to Guadalajara, and running out into the ſea. It is not above fifty leagues in extent either way. It abounds with Indian wheat and ſilver-mines, but has very few cattle of any ſort. From this province is brought the oil of the infernal fig-tree, as the Spaniards call it, much uſed in medicine.

**XALISCO**, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, which gives name to a province: 3 leagues NW. Compoſtella Nuova.

**XALON**, a river of Spain, in Old Caſtile, which riſes in a mountain near Medina Celi, and runs into the Ebro, about two leagues above Saragoſſa.

**XAMACA**, a river of North America, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico: 6 leagues from Vera Cruz.

**XAMBRINA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 2 miles SE. Tordeſillas.

**XANTEN**, or *Santen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, near the Rhine: 7 miles NE. Gueldres, and 12 SE. Cleves.

**XANTON**, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay-le-Comte: 1½ league E. Fontenay-le-Comte, and 3½ S. La Chataigneraye.

**XARAMA**, a river of Spain, in New Caſtle, which riſes in the borders of Old Caſtile, and runs into the Tagus, a little below Aranjuez.

**XARAYES**, or *Laguna de Los*, a lake of South America, in Braſil, formed by the river Paraguay: about 36 leagues in length, and 7 in breadth.

**XATIVA**, now *St. Félipe*, ſee *St. Félipe*.

**XAVIER**, a town of Spain, in Navarre, the native place of the celebrated miſſionary of that name: 1 league E. Sangueſa.

**XAUXA**, ſee *Atun Xauxa*.

**XAUXA**, a river of South America, which riſes in the Andes, about 25 leagues N. from Atun Xauxa, and uniting with the Apurimac, forms the Ucayal.

**XAUXAVA**, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on a river, and at the foot of a mountain, both of the ſame name: 5 leagues N. from Morocco.

**XELVA**, ſee *Chelva*.

**XENIL**, a river of Spain, which riſes in Grenada, and joins the Guadalquiver, about a league below Ecija.

**XENOXUA**, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: 36 miles SE. Akrida.

**XERES**, ſee *Chuluteca*.

**XERES DE BADAJOS**, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: 10 miles S. Badajos.

**XERES DE LOS CABALLEROS**, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: 51 miles SW. Merida, and 72 NNW. Seville. *Long.* 9. 53. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 17. N.

**XERES DE LA FRONTERA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the Guadalete; near which a battle was fought between the Moors and Goths, in the year 712, in which Roderic, the laſt king of the Goths, loſt his life. The environs are celebrated for that excellent wine, corruptly called, *Sherry*: 15 miles NNE. Cadiz, and 32 S. Seville. *Long.* 10. 30. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 41. N.

**XERES DE LA FRONTERA**, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Zacatecas, with a garriſon of Spaniards to protect the mines.

**XERES DE GUADIANA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, near the frontiers of Portugal: 74 miles W. Seville.

**XERES** (*Nova*), a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela.

*Xeriça*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 7 miles NW. Segorba.

**XERITE**, a ſmall river of Spain, in the province of Aragon, which runs into the Aragon.

**XERTE**, a river of Spain, in the province of Leon, which paſſes by Placentia, and runs into the Alagon.

**XERTIGNY**, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Epinal: 2½ leagues S. Epinal, and 1½ N. Plembieres.

**XERUMENHA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: 12 leagues E. Evora, and 6 SW. Badajos, in Spain. *Long.* 11. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

**XERUMENHA**, ſee *Gerumenha*.

**XIAMETLA**, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan.

**XICOCO**, an iſland of Japan, about thirty leagues in length, and nearly as many in breadth, divided into ſeveral provinces, ſituated near the ſouth-weſt extremity of Niphon, from which it is ſeparated by a ſtrait, full of ſmall iſlands, and to the north-eaſt of Ximo. It has ſeveral convenient harbours, and many towns within the country.

**XICONA**, ſee *Xixona*.

**XILCA**, ſee *Chilca*.

**XILOCA**, a river of Spain, which riſes in the ſouth part of the province of Aragon; 7 miles NE. from Albarazin, and at Calataiud, changes its name to Xalon.

**XIMENA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: 24 miles E. Medina Sidonia.

**XIMENES**, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 10 miles S. Aſtorga.

**XIMO**, an iſland of Japan, and ſecond in ſize and eminence, ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of Niphom, from which it is divided by a narrow channel. Its circumference is ſuppoſed to be upwards of 300 miles, excluſive of the bays and creeks. It has conſiderable numbers of cities and towns, with ſome good harbours.

**XIQUENA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: 15 miles WNW. Lorca.

**XIVRY LE FRANC**, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Longwy: 3 leagues S. Longwy.

**XIXONA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: 13 miles N. Alicant, and 54 S. Valencia. *Long.* 16. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 32. N.

**XIZABRAS**, mountains of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela.

**XOLA**, ſee *Sooloo*.

**XUCAR**, a river of Spain, which riſes in New Caſtile, and runs into the ſea, 8 leagues to the ſouth of Valencia.

**XULI**, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Peru, and juriſdiction of Arequipa. *Lat.* 17. 30. S.

**XUQUI**, ſee *Jugui*.

# Y.

**Y**, A town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 27 miles WNW. Koei-tcheou.

**Y**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 63 miles SE. Yen-tcheou.

**Y**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 317 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

**Y**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 55 miles SSW. Peking, and 30 N. Pao-ting. *Long.* 133. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

**YA**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the borders of Thibet: 840 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 9. N.

**YABAQUE**, one of the Bahama Iſlands, ſituated in *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

**YABARGULSKAIA**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 120 miles E. Tobolſk.

**YA-CHAN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 65 miles W. Ngan-ki.

**YACHTA**, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China: 48 miles SSW. Selenginſk.

**YACONG TALA**, a number of ſmall lakes of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, ſituated near each other. *Long.* 96. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

**YADI**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Obſkaia Gulf, *Long.* 90. 24. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 68. 25. N.

**YADI**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Obſkaia Gulf, *Long.* 90. 4. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 67. 25. N.

**YADKIN**, a river of the United States of America, in North Carolina, which runs into the Great Pedee, 9 miles SW. Salem.

**YADRIN**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kazan: 112 miles W. Kazan. *Long.* 63. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

**YAGARCHOCA**, a lake of South America, in the juriſdiction of St. Miguel de Ibarra. It is famous for having been the ſepulchre of the inhabitants of Otabalo: upon this place being taken by Huana Capac, the 12th ynca, who, inſtead of ſhowing any clemency to them on account of their magnanimity, being exaſperated at the noble reſiſtance which they made againſt his army, ordered them all to be beheaded; both thoſe who had quietly ſurrendered, as well as thoſe taken in arms, and ordered their bodies to be thrown into the lake: ſo that from the waters of the lake being tinged of a bloody colour, it acquired its preſent name, which ſignifies "a lake of blood."

**YAGUABS**, a town of the iſland of Cuba: 22 miles S. Bayamo.

**YAGUACHE**, or *St. Jacinto de Yaguache*, a town of South America, and principal place of a lieutenancy, in the province of Guayaquil.

**YAHANGA**, a ſmall iſland in the Sea of Japan. *Long.* 149. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 8. N.

**YAITCHNEI**, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the Penzinſkoi Sea. *Long.* 178. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 30. N.

**YAIVA**, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kama, 16 miles S. Solikamſk, in the government of Perm.

**YAKE DSAKE**, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet, about 12 leagues in circumference. *Long.* 108. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 40. N.

**YAKIMVAR**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg, on the north-weſt coaſt of Lake Ladoga: 8 miles S. Serdopol.

**YAKUTSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena. This town is the capital of a province, to which it gives name; it contains between 500 and 600 houſes, and is defended by a wooden fort: 960 miles NE. Irkutſk. *Long.* 147. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. 5. N.

**YALE**, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: 56 miles SSE. Candi.

**YALEPUL**, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the eaſt coaſt: 96 miles SE. Candi.

**YALLAH'S BAY**, a bay of the iſland of Jamaica, on the ſouth coaſt, ſituated to the eaſt of Yallah's Point.

**YALLAH'S POINT**, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica: 12 miles SE. Kingſton. *Long.* 76. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 53. N.

**YALLAH'S RIVER**, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, a little to the eaſt of Yallah's Point.

**YALMAL**, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Ruſſia, in the Karſkoe Sea. *Long.* 86. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. N.

**YALME**, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Engliſh Channel, 7 miles SE. Plymouth.

**YALUTOROVSK**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the river Tobol: 108 miles SW. Tobolſk, and 520 WNW. Kolivan. *Long.* 84. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 8. N.

**YAMAMAK**, ſee *Jamama*.

**YAMANCHALINSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: 20 miles N. Guriev.

**YAMBURG**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Peterſburg, on the Luga: 20 miles E. Narva. *Long.* 46. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

**YAMIMKA**, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Lake Indrei, and runs into the Irtiſch: 14 miles SSW. Kozlovo.

**YAMINA**, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of the river Gambia, with a capital of the ſame name.

**YAMYA KONDA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani.

**YAMSCHEVSKAIA**, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch. *Long.* 95. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

**YAMSKAIA**, a gulf of Ruſſia, in the Penzinſkoi Sea, between Cape Piliatchin and the continent. *Long.* 172. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

**YAMSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, near the Gulf of Yamſkaia: 2500 miles E. Tobolſk, and 1664 ENE. Irkutſk. *Long.* 171. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 12. N.

**YAMYAMA KUNDA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tomani.

**YANA**, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in a lake, ſituated in *Long.* 149. *Lat.* 63. 40. and running due north, empties itſelf in the Frozen Sea, *Long.* 149. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 71. 25. N.

**YANDINSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Angara: 160 miles NNW. Irkutſk. *Long.* 121. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

**YANFONG**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 40 miles ESE. Ou-tchuen.

YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, near the river Han : 30 miles ENE. Kan-tchong.

YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan : 12 miles NNE. Tching-kiang.

YANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 13 miles E. King-ki-tao.

YANG-HO, a river of China, which joins the San-cam-ho, *Long.* 130. 35. E. Ferro ; *Lat.* 40. 23. N.

YAN-KANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang : 22 miles SE. Kin-hao.

YANG-TCHUEN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 35 miles WSW. King-ki-tao.

YANG-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong : 25 miles SSE. Tien.

YANG-CONG, a river of China, which runs into the Kincha River, near Lo-choui-tong.

YANG-KIAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong : 55 miles E. Kao-tcheou.

YANG-KIN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 15 miles SE. King-ki-tao.

YANG-LI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi : 1157 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 54. N.

YANG-OU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan : 22 miles SSW. Oue-kiu.

YANG-SIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong : 12 miles N. Vou-ting.

YANG-SO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi : 8 miles NE. Ping-lo.

YANG-TCHEN, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Tchuſin : 155 miles SSW. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 143. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 19. N.

YANG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, ſituated on the bank of the Royal Canal, which extends from the Ta-kiang northwards to the river Hoang-ho, or the Yellow River : it carries on a great trade in all manner of Chineſe works, and is rendered extremely populous, chiefly by the ſale and diſtribution of the ſalt that is made on the ſea coaſts of this juriſdiction and parts adjoining, and which is afterwards carried along ſmall canals made for this purpoſe, which end in communication with the great canal : 485 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 26. N.

YANG-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan : 40 miles SE. Koue-te.

YANG-TCHUN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong : 47 miles ENE. Kao-tcheou.

*Yang-té*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 84 miles E. Han-tcheou.

YANG-TSE, a river of China, which riſes in the mountains of Thibet, and after croſſing the empire of China, from weſt to eaſt, empties itſelf into the ſea, 120 miles E. from Nan-king. This river changes its name almoſt in every province through which it paſſes. See *Kincha*.

YANG-TSI, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 30 miles S. King-ki-tao.

YANI, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to the eaſt of Burſali, and divided into Upper and Lower, on the north ſide of the river Gambia.

YANIMAREW, a town of Africa, in the Lower Yani.

YAN-KO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong : 25 miles S. Tong-tchang.

YANTAC, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet : 28 miles SW. Harachar.

YAN-TCHIN, or *Van-tchin*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi : 1147 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 1. N.

YAN-TINCOU, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet : 25 leagues ENE. Pa.

YAO, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi : 485 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 54. N.

YAO-NGAN, or *Yao gan*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan. The territory of this city is conſiderable, although it contains but two towns, one of the ſecond order, and the other of the third. It is intermixed with mountains, which are covered with fine foreſts and fruitful vallies, and produces abundance of muſk : near the city there is a well of ſalt-water, from which they make very white ſalt : 1175 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 33. N.

YAO-TCHEOU, a town in Chineſe Tartary : 280 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 140. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 43. N.

YAO-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi, ſituated on the north ſide of the lake Po-yang. It has ſeven towns of the third rank in its juriſdiction : 670 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. N.

YAO-YAM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li : 17 miles NNE. Ching.

YAO-YAM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li : 17 miles SW. Ho-kien.

YAPIZLAGA, a province of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, of great extent, ſituated to the ſouth of the Vermego river.

YAPOC, a river of South America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Orange.

YARANSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka : 72 miles SW. Viatka. *Long.* 66. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55 36. N.

YARE, a river of England, in the county of Norfolk, which riſes about five miles N. from New Buckenham, paſſes by the city of Norwich, and runs into the German Ocean at Yarmouth.

YARECCA, a place of Arabia Deſerta, near which the Turks were defeated by the Mamelukes : 3 leagues NE. Palmyra.

YARENSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Vitchegda : 92 miles NE. Uſtiug. *Long.* 35. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 62. N.

YARKAN, or *Irken*, or *Yarkien*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Kaſhgar, or Little Bukharia, where the grand khan of the Eluth Tartars chiefly reſides. The town is large, and well built of bricks, dried in the ſun. The environs are fertile, and the palace of the khan large, but not handſome : 90 miles SE. Kaſchgar. *Long.* 96. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 13. N.

YARMOUTH, or *Great Yarmouth*, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Norfolk, ſituated at the mouth of the Yare, ſuppoſed by Camden, to have riſen from the ruins of Garianomum ; built by the Saxons at ſome diſtance from that town. In the reign of William I. it had ſeventy burgeſſes. It was ſurrounded with walls in the year 1340 ; and in a little time became ſo powerful at ſea, as frequently to attack their neighbours of Loweſtoff and the Cinque-ports, with great loſs on both ſides. The royal authority was at laſt exerted to put a ſtop to this turbulent ſpirit : and a plague, which carried of 7000 people in one year, ſo humbled their ſpirit, that they applied themſelves to trade inſtead of warfare, and fitted out veſſels for the herring fiſhery ; which now employs about 150 veſſels, of 40 to 50 tons ; the fiſhing ſeaſon begins at Michaelmas, and continues to the end of October, during which time, all the veſſels that come to fiſh for the merchants of any part of England, are allowed to ſell their fiſh duty free, and 50,000 barrels of herrings are generally taken and cured in one year. The quay is handſome and convenient. The roads eaſt of the town, within the dangerous ſands and banks of the offing, are much frequented, though ſhips are frequently caſt away there : large ſums of money are expended yearly, to clear the harbour from the accumulating ſand and mud : the ſea-coaſt is for two miles each way, nearly a level common, about 8 feet above high-water mark : the tides do not riſe above 6 feet. The harbour is convenient, but will not admit large veſſels : 22 miles E. Norwich, and 125 NNE. London. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

YARMOUTH, a ſea-port town, on the north coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, near the weſt end, where veſſels frequently anchor in ſeven fathoms water, about a mile from the ſhore, when the weather will not permit them to paſs by the Needles. It had at one time three churches, but is now a ſmall place. It is, however, defended by a caſtle with a garriſon ; has a weekly market on Friday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament : 11 miles W. Newport, and 99 SW. London. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

YARMOUTH, a town on the weſt coaſt of Nova Scotia : 35 miles W. Shelburn.

YARMOUTH, a town of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main : 9 miles NE. Portland. *Long.* 70. 8 NW. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

YARMUCK, or *Yarun*, a town of Paleſtine, in the diſtrict of Saphet, on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Lake of Tiberias, chiefly inhabited by Chriſtians : 24 miles SE. Saphet.

YARNALLS, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania : 20 miles E. Sunbury.

YAROVOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch : 52 miles N. Tobolſk.

YARROW, a river of Scotland, which riſes in a mountain called *Yarrow Cleugh*, in the county of Selkirk, forms two locks, St. Mary's, and Lows-its-in-couſe, and runs into the Tweed, about two miles below Selkirk.

YARUM, a town of England, in the county of York, on the river Tees : 4 miles SSW. Stockton, and 240 N. London,

YARUQUI, a plain four leagues NE. from the city of Quito. This ſpot was pitched upon, as the baſe of the whole operations for meaſuring the length of an arch of the meridian, by Ulloa, &c.. Near it is a village of the ſame name.

YASASCHNA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Kitoi : 68 miles NW. Irkutſk.

YASASCHNAIA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kolima, at Verchnei Kovimſkoi.

YASCHAMBOU, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan : 66 leagues SW. Tauris.

YA-TCHI, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles SW. Ou-tcheou.

YA-TCHING, a town of China, in the province of Fokien: 15 miles NE. Fou-nhing.

YATHKIED, a lake of North America. *Long.* 98. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 63. 10. N.

YAVARI, a river of South America, in the audience of Quito.

YAXLEY, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, with a weekly market on Tueſday: 15 miles N. Huntingdon, and 74 N. London.

YAXT, ſee *Jaxt.*

YAYYOS, or *Yanzos*, a juriſdiction of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Lima: it begins about 16 leagues ſouth-eaſt from Lima, and extends about 25 leagues in length along the Andes. It abounds in fruit, maize, wheat, barley, &c. and the paſtures feed a great number of cattle, for the markets of Lima.

YAZOO, a river of the United States of America, in Georgia, which runs into the Miſſiſippi, *Long.* 91. 10 W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 32. 38. N.

YAZVA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into Viſchera: 8 miles E. Gerdin, in the government of Perm.

YBAGUE, a town of South America, in the kingdom of New Grenada.

*Yboiçabal*, a river of Spain, which riſes in the ſouth part of the province of Biſcay, and runs into the ſea a little below Bilbao.

*Yça*, ſee *Iça.*

YCHAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 13 miles S. Hetſin.

Y-CHI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 12 miles NNE. Kiai.

Y-CHOUI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 15 miles NW. Lu.

YDALA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen: 10 miles SSE. Kongſback.

*Ydiaçabal*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Orio, in the province of Guipuſcoa.

YE, or *Wye*, a river of Holland, which paſſes by Amſterdam, and runs into the Zuyder See, about 2 leagues below.

YE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 42 miles SW. Hiu-tcheou.

YEA-WATER, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Nith, 2 miles E. Lochmaben.

YECATY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 20 miles N. Seringapatam.

YEDAPADY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: 8 miles N. Sankeridurgam.

YEDAPILLY, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 2 miles NW. Vencatighery.

YEDIACOTTA, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 15 miles N. Dindigul.

YEGUE HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 418 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 142. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. N.

YELDOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 12 miles NE. Colar.

YELFOLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 18 miles N. Santiago.

YELL ISLAND, one of the Shetland Iſlands: 20 miles long, and about 7 broad, but interſected by a number of bays, by the inhabitants called Voes, which afford good harbours. The principal part of the arable land is confined to the neighbourhood of the coaſt: the inland parts are mountainous, and covered with peat moſs: there is but little heath, but abundance of a rough ſort of graſs called *lubbo*, which grows naturally, and affords tolerable paſture for ſheep, horſes, and black cattle. Though the crops raiſed, are not ſufficient for above eight months' conſumption, yet the inhabitants, by the advantage of having plenty of fuel, and catching immenſe quantities of ſmall fiſh, live comfortably, and as well as the generality of the peaſants of Scotland. *Long.* 1. 50. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 56. N.

YELLOOR, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 6 miles NNW. Namcul.

YELLOW RIVER, a river of Ireland, in the King's county, which runs into the Boyne, 4 miles S. Kinnegad.

YELLOW RIVER, ſee *Hoang.*

YELLOW SEA, ſee *Leao-tong.*

YEMEN, a province of Arabia, comprehending the fineſt and moſt fertile part of Arabia, is ſurrounded by the Red Sea, and by the provinces of Hadramaut, Nejed, and Hedjas. Yemen is naturally divided into two parts, differing greatly in ſoil and climate: that bordering on the Red Sea is a dry and ſandy plain, nearly two days' journey in breadth, and is ſcorched by the moſt torrid heats; the other, extending immediately beyond this, is a high-lying country, full of precipitous, yet fertile hills, and enjoying a much more temperate air. Yemen is, like the reſt of Arabia, parcelled out among a number of different ſovereigns, in unequal portions. Some of them are princes of conſiderable power; but many are petty ſchiechs, who are, however, perfectly independent: the moſt conſiderable of thoſe princes is the imam, who reſides at Sana. There are ſeveral other independent ſtates, as Aden, Kaukeban, Kobail, or Haſchid-u-Bekil, Abu Ariſch, a large diſtrict between Abu-Ariſch and Hedjas, inhabited by free Bedouins; Khaulan, Sahan, comprehending the principality of Saade, Nedsjerau; Kachtau, Nehhm, Eaſt Khautan, Jafa, and ſeveral others. The ſame intermixture of fertile and barren territory, and the ſame productions, appear every where through the whole province: the imam, however, ſeems to be maſter of the richeſt, the moſt agreeable, and the moſt intereſting part of this tract of country. It would not be eaſy to explain, diſtinctly, the extent and limits of this ſovereign's territories, as they are ſo interſected by the domains of a number of petty princes. The general diviſion of Yemen into Tehama, the Lowlands, and Djebar, the Highlands, obtains in the imam's dominions, as well as elſewhere. Upon this grand diviſion depends the ſubdiviſion of the kingdom of Sana into 30 governments or countries. Tehama contains ſix of theſe governments, and the Highland country 24: theſe ſmall governments are not all alike populous, or remarkable. There are in the territory of the imam many ſchiechs diſperſed among the mountains, who acknowledge not his authority, and are but in a very ſlight degree dependent upon him. From the expulſion of the Turks, in the year 1630, the reign of the imams began: their great anceſtor Khaſſem Abu Mahomed, was the chief author of that revolution. The throne of Yemen is hereditary; if generally approved of by the ſubjects, the eldeſt legitimate ſon of an imam is his rightful ſucceſſor. But in the deſpotic governments of the eaſt, indeed no order can be cloſely obſerved, becauſe there are no fundamental laws. The imam is an abſolute prince, and the more ſo by uniting in his own perſon ſupreme authority, both ſpiritual and temporal, over his ſubjects. His juriſdiction in eccleſiaſtical matters, however, extends not over the dominions of other ſovereigns of the ſame ſect: theſe ſtates have each a mufti, or cadi, for its ſpiritual uſe. Although the imam be abſolute, he is checked in the exerciſe of his authority by the ſupreme tribunal of Sana, of which he is only preſident: this tribunal, conſiſting of a certain number of kadis, poſſeſſes the ſole power of life and death. The imam may not order any of his ſubjects for execution, but ſuch as have been condemned in conſequence of a criminal proſecution before this court. The kadis are generally eſteemed to be perſons of incorruptible integrity, of blameleſs lives, and devoted to the faithful diſcharge of their duties: they are not changed here ſo often as in Turkey, but hold their offices uſually for life. Every petty diſtrict in the dominions of the imam has its governor, if not a prince, of one of the higher nobility; this governor is called wali and dola, or ſometimes emir, when he happens to be a perſon of low birth. In every little town, a ſub-dola, with a ſmall garriſon, conſiſting ſometimes of only five or ſix ſoldiers, reſides, to maintain order. The chief of a large village is a ſchiech; he of a ſmall one, a hakin. Every city in which a dola reſides, has alſo a kadi, dependent on the chief kadi of Sana; the kadi is ſole judge in civil and eccleſiaſtical affairs, nor may the dola interfere to contradict his ſentences, or render them inefficacious. The kadis in the provinces, no leſs than in the capital, are in high reputation for wiſdom and integrity. The manufactures of a people of ſo little induſtry, cannot but be very trifling: no ſabres are manufactured in Yemen, nor any edged weapon, except a kind of crooked knives, called jambea. The making of match firelocks has been here attempted within theſe few years; it ſucceeds but indifferently. It is only of late that glaſs-works have been eſtabliſhed at Mocha; ſome coarſe cloth is manufactured here, but not ſo much as is required for the uſe of the country: broad cloths are neither made nor worn here. The Engliſh brought ſome goods of this ſort to Mocha, but were obliged to carry them back to India unſold. A country which affords ſo few articles for ſale, cannot have a great trade. Coffee is almoſt the ſole article exported from Yemen; a valuable commodity, in exchange for which many of thoſe things which this country needs from abroad, may well be obtained. All the commerce of Yemen is carried on by Mocha, except only that ſome ſmall quantities of coffee are exported by Loheia and Hodeida.

YEN, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang, 17 miles SE. Yen-tchang.

YEN-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 22 miles SE. Tſang.

YEN-CHI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 37 miles W. Ho-nan.

YEN-TCHIN-TCHING, a town of China, in the province of Chan-tong: 45 miles ESE. Tci-nan.

YENDON, a river of England, in the county of Stafford, which runs into the Churnet.

YENGHI IMAN, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan: 70 miles SE. Kerkuk.

YENGI, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles NE. Kang.

YEN-KING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 52 miles NNW. Peking. *Long.* 133. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 30. N.

YEN-LI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 25 miles N. Yo-tcheou.

YEN-LIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 20 miles ENE. Hiu.

YENNE, a town of Savoy, near the Rhône: 14 miles NW. Chambery.

YEN-NGAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Yen: 390 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 126. 35. E. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 36. 44. N.

YEN-PING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 820 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 135. 40 E. Ferro. *Lat*. 26. 40. N.

YEN-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 30 miles E. Yen-ngan.

YEN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. Near this town are mines of copper, and trees that yield varniſh, which give a value to the cabinet-work ſo much eſteemed in Europe; when this varniſh is once dry, it never melts again, and will bear boiling water. The paper manufacture of this place is in equal eſteem, and for which they have a great demand. Six towns of the third order are under its juriſdiction: 650 miles SSE. Peking. *Long*. 137. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 29. 38. N.

YEN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chan-tong. The territory depending upon this capital is incloſed between two conſiderable rivers which abound with fiſh, and make the ſoil very fruitful. The country is very well cultivated, and the mountains are covered with woods, and the air is mild and temperate. There are 27 towns within the juriſdiction of this capital; 4 of the ſecond order, and 23 of the third: 267 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 134. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. 44. N.

YEN-TCHUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the Tſin-kien river: 37 miles ENE. Yen-ngan.

YEN-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 40 miles ESE. Hoai-ngan.

YEN-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 27 miles S. Hiu.

YEN-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 115 miles S. Tcin-tcheou.

YEN-TCHING, a town of China, in the province of Chan-tong, where a peculiar ſpecies of glaſs is manufactured, of ſo delicate a nature, that it will not endure the inclemencies of the air: 45 miles SE. Tci-nan.

YEN-TING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 15 miles NE. Tong-tchouen.

YEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 40 miles ENE. Heng-tche.

YEOVERIN HILL, a mountain of England, in the county of Northumberland, about 2000 feet in height, ſituated to the weſt of Wooller.

YEOVIL, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the Ivel, and containing many good houſes. Near the town is a pool, the water of which is green, and ſuppoſed to receive that tincture from ſome latent veins of vitriol; there is alſo a chalybeate ſpring, which is reckoned to contain more ſteel than moſt others of like nature. The town abounds with fine ſprings, and in the centre is a common pump, from which a great part of the inhabitants are ſupplied with water. In the year 1449, 117 houſes in this town were deſtroyed by fire. The market here is kept on Friday, and is very large, for corn, cattle, and pigs; for bacon, cheeſe, butter, flax, and hemp: in the two laſt articles, there is frequently from 600l. to 1000l. returned on a market day. There was formerly a large manufacture of woollen cloth; but now the principal one is of leather gloves, in which a great number of hands are conſtantly employed: 4 miles S. Ilcheſter, and 123 WSW. London.

YEOU-NHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 15 miles WSW. Hoei-tcheou.

YEOU-TUN-OUEI, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long*. 139. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 41. 8. N.

YEOU-YU, one of the ſmall iſlands, in the Chineſe Archipelago: 62 miles SW. Macao.

YEPES, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 17 miles E. Toledo.

YERCO, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 30 leagues SE. Laſſa.

YERE, a river of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, which runs into the Engliſh channel at Eu.

YERG-HIEN, ſee *Yarkan*.

YERVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: 4 leagues NNE. Caudebec, and 5 NNW. Rouen.

YESD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, on the borders of Segeſtan and Kerman, ſituated in a fertile country: the environs produce excellent pomegranates and grapes. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of ſtuffs and carpets: 68 leagues E. Iſpahan, and 56 N. Sirgian.

YESD, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: 14 leagues N. Lar.

YESDECAL, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac. In the environs is produced the beſt wheat in Perſia, which is reſerved for the uſe of the king: 23 leagues S. Iſpahan.

YESID, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 6 leagues N. Suſa.

YE-TCHI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 10 miles NW. Kouang-ngan.

YETHAN, a river of Scotland, which runs into the German Sea, 10 miles N. Aberdeen.

YETHOLM, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh: 16 miles SSW. Berwick, and 32 SE. Edinburgh.

YEVERING, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, near which the Scots were defeated, in the year 1415, by ſir Robert Humphrevil and the earl of Weſtmoreland: 6 miles WNW. Wooller.

*Yevre le Château*, a town of France in the department of the Loiret: 2 leagues SE. Pithiviers.

YFFINIAC, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Brieuc: 2 leagues SE. St. Brieuc.

Y-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan, on the river Hoang: 30 miles E. Kai-fong.

YGEA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 12 miles S. Calahorra.

YGIN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 28 miles SSW. Haimen.

YGUALADA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 28 miles NW. Barcelona, and 30 NNE. Tarragona.

Y-HING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 25 miles S. Tchan-tcheou.

Y-HO, a river of China, which riſes in the province of Chan-tong, and runs into the Hoang, near Sou-tcheou, in the province of Kiang-nan.

YIAN-CHAN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 28 miles E. Hetſin, or Etſin.

YICHKENISH, one of the ſmaller Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland: 1 mile N. Benbecula.

YIXONTON, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: 10 miles E. Hartford. *Long*. 76. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 36. 12. N.

YLAY, ſee *Ila*.

YLEANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 20 miles NNE. Tching-kiang.

Y-LIN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 617 miles SSW. Peking. *Long*. 128. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 30. 52. N.

YLO, or *Ilo*, a ſea-port town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Moquegna, ſituated near the mouth of a freſh water river of the ſame name, which is dry from the beginning of October to January. *Lat*. 18. S.

Y-LONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 22 miles E. Pao-king.

Y-MEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 25 miles SW. Gan-ning.

YN-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 20 miles NE. Tchan-tcheou.

YN-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 25 miles N. Te-ngang.

YNG, or *Yn*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi. *Long*. 130. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 39. 40. N.

YNGIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 15 miles NW. Kouei-ling.

YNIESTA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 20 miles SE. Alarcon.

Y-NING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 33 miles ENE. Tſin-tcheou.

YN-PING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 38 miles SW. Koang-tcheou.

YN-TCHENG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 25 miles E. Ou-tchuen.

YN-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 20 miles SSW. Te-ngan.

YNTE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong, on the Pe river: 45 miles S. Chao-tcheou.

YN-YUEI, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1300 miles SW. Peking. *Long*. 116. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 25. 58. N.

YO-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 20 miles SW. Yun-hing.

YO-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 50 miles SW. Liu-tcheou.

YO-CHIN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 10 miles NE. Han-tcheou.

YOINGT, or *Joingt*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: 7 miles E. Roanne, and 2 WSW. Ville-franche.

YOITSBACH, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Queis, near Friedberg.

YO-KEOU, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 38 miles S. Haimen.

YO-KIEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 17 miles SW. Cheou.

YOLOTOU HOTIEN, a town of Thibet, in the country of Hami: 85 miles NNW. Hami.

YOM-NIM-KIEN HOTUN, a town of Chineſe Tartary, on the eaſt coaſt of the Gulf of Leao-tong: 263 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 139. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. N.

YOM-TA-HOTUM, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 648 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 147. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 55. N.

YOM-TCHIM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 22 miles NE. Pao-ling.

YOM-TCIM, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 12 miles NNE. Pa.

YON, a river of France, in the department of the Vendée, which paſſes by La Roche ſur Yon.

YONG-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 15 miles ENE. Kouang-ſin.

YONG-FOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 30 miles SW. Fou-tcheou.

YONG-GIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 17 miles SSW. Tou-tcheou.

YONGHELAHE, a river of the iſland of Madagaſcar, which runs into the ſea, on the weſt ſide of the iſland. *Long.* 64. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

YONG-HING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Lai: 25 miles NE. Koue-yang.

YONG-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 15 miles NW. Si.

YONG-LI, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles SE. Koang-tcheou.

YONG-MING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 20 miles SSW. Tao.

YONG-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 62 miles ENE. Ting-tcheou.

YONG-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 57 miles NE. Hoei-tcheou.

YONG-NING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan, on the borders of Thibet; a little to the eaſt of the town is a lake: 1095 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 50. N.

YONG-NGAO, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the province of Quang-tong: 20 miles SSE. Macao.

YONG-NGAN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1027 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. N.

YONG-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 50 miles NW. King-tcheou.

YONG-NHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 55 miles WNW. Ki-ngan.

YONG-NHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 42 miles SW. Ho-nan.

YONG-NING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 977 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 6. N.

YONG-NING, or *Yung-ning*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 1027 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 55. N.

YONG-PE, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1150 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 42. N.

YONG-PING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, on a river which runs into the Gulf of Leao-tong. This city is advantageouſly ſituated, but its juriſdiction is not very extenſive; it contains but one city of the ſecond order, and five of the third. It is environed by the ſea, by rivers, and by mountains, covered for the moſt part with fine trees: this makes the country leſs fertile, but the neighbouring bay ſupplies its want, with great plenty of all the neceſſaries of life. Not far from this city, ſtands a fort named *Chun-hai*, which is the key of the province of Leao-tongo. This fort is near the beginning of the great wall, which is built, for a league together, in a boggy marſh, from the bulwark in the ſea: 115 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 136. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 55. N.

YONG-SIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 45 miles WSW. Ki-ngan.

YONG-SING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 113 miles E. Han-tcheou.

YONG-TCHANG, or *Yung-tchang*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan. This city is large and populous, and is built in the midſt of high mountains, on the borders of the province, in the neighbourhood of a ſavage people, whoſe genius and manners the inhabitants of this country partake of. The country produces gold, honey, wax, amber, and a vaſt quantity of fine ſilk. It has within its diſtricts, one town of the ſecond order, and two of the third: 270 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 116. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 6. N.

YONG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang; 882 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 10. N.

YONG-TCHOUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 37 miles WSW. Tchong-king.

YONG-TING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 57 miles ENE. Tchang-tcheou.

YONG-TONG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 40 miles E. Het-ſin.

YONG-TSE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 37 miles ESE. Hoai-king.

YONG-TSONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 32 miles SSE. Tchi-huen.

YONG-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 30 miles SE. Hoai-king.

YONNE, a river of France, which riſes about four miles ſouth from Chateau-Chinon, in the department of the Nyevre, paſſes by or near to Monceaux, Clamecy, Coulanges, Cravant, Auxerre, Joigny, Villeneuve, Sens, Pont-ſur-Yonne, &c. and joins the Seine at Montereau.

YONNE, a department of France, bounded on the north-eaſt by the department of the Aube, on the ſouth-eaſt by the department of the Côte-d'Or, on the ſouth by the department of the Nyevre, on the weſt by the department of the Loiret, and on the north-weſt by the department of the Seine and Marne; about 70 miles in length, and from 30 to 40 in breadth. The river Yonne, from which it receives its name, croſſes it from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt. It is formed of the Auxerrois, heretofore a part of Burgundy. Auxerre is the capital.

YO-PING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 53 miles SW. King-ki-tao.

YO-PING, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 28 miles SSE. Tſin.

YORK, a city of England, and ſee of an archbiſhop, ſituated on the river Ouſe, in the weſt-riding, near the centre of the county to which it gives name. It has always been conſidered as the capital of the north part of England, and the ſecond in rank. The origin of this city is not well known; certain it is, however, that it was the ſtation of the ſixth legion, called Victrix, which Adrian brought out of Germany, and a Roman colony. The emperor Conſtantius Chlorus, is ſaid to have died here, and his ſon, Conſtantine the Great, being in England at the time of his father's death, to have been proclaimed emperor. This city, under the Saxon government, was for a conſiderable time in a very flouriſhing ſtate, till the Daniſh ſtorm, burſting on it from the north, waſted it in a dreadful manner with fire and ſword. And in the next century it felt greater and more terrible calamities in the Daniſh ravages. In the year 867, the walls had ſuffered ſo much from the aſſaults of war, that Oſbright and Ella, kings of Northumberland, purſuing the Danes, got the city without any difficulty; and being ſlain in a bloody battle in the middle of the city, left the victory to the Danes who had retired into it. Hence Malmſbury obſerves, that York was always firſt expoſed to the fury of the northern nations, received the barbarous ſhocks of the Danes, and groaned under repeated devaſtations: but, as the ſame author aſſerts, our Athelſtan wreſted it from the Danes, and levelled with the ground the ſtrong caſtle which they had erected there. It was not, however, altogether free from wars in ſucceeding years, that whole century being remarkable for the ruin of cities: but the Normans, as they put a ſtop to theſe calamities, ſo they almoſt utterly deſtroyed York; for the ſons of Swain arriving with a fleet of 240 Daniſh ſhips in the neighbourhood, the Norman garriſon that held two caſtles in the city, fearing leſt the houſes in the ſuburbs might favour the enemy in filling up the ditch, ſet them on fire; but the wind blowing ſtrong, ſpread the flames over the whole city, ſo that it was all in a blaze, when the Danes broke in and made a dreadful maſſacre of the inhabitants, putting the Normans to the ſword, reſerving only William Mallet and Gilbert Gant, principal officers of diſtinction, to be decimated with the ſoldiers. For they ſet apart every tenth man of the Normans by lot for execution. This ſo provoked William I. that he extirpated the inhabitants, as if they had taken part with the Danes, and burned the city a ſecond time, and, according to Malmſbury's account, ſo deſolated the neighbouring villages, and ſo exhauſted this fruitful province by his devaſtations, that the ground lay uncultivated for 60 miles together. Peace ſucceeding theſe turbulent times, York recovered itſelf, though often devoted to deſtruction by the Scots and ſeditious. In the reign of Stephen, it ſuffered by an accidental fire, which conſumed the cathedral, St. Mary's abby, and other religious houſes, together, as is generally thought, with a well-furniſhed library, founded by archbiſhop Egelred. St. Mary's abby ſoon recovered its former magnificence by a new building, but the cathedral lay neglected till the time of Edward I. when John Roman, treaſurer of the church, laid the foundation of the new work, which his ſon John, William Melton, and John Thoreſby, all archbiſhops, gradually brought to perfection by the aſſiſtance of the neighbouring nobility. About the ſame time alſo, the citizens fortified the city with new walls, and a number of towers, thick ſet, and planned a body of excellent laws for their government. King Richard II. made it a county, corporate by itſelf, and Richard III. began the caſtle anew: and Henry VIII. eſtabliſhed here a council or ſenate-houſe, not unlike the French parliaments, to try and determine the cauſes of this part of the kingdom, conſiſting of a preſident and council, whoſe numbers depended on the king's pleaſure, a ſecretary, and other officers. Before William the Conqueror burned York, authors do not ſcruple to compare it to Rome. It was the chief emporium in the north of England, and fifty years after the terrible fire in king Stephen's time, in the year 1186, this city had ſo raiſed its head, as to bear half proportion to London. A woollen manufacture was held here to the reign of Henry VIII. But the navigation of the Ouſe was neglected till the reign of George I. when an act of parliament was obtained for its improvement, but not effectually carried into execution at that time. The walls of this ancient city are all entire, being repaired every year if there is occaſion. Thoſe on the ſouth and eaſt from Fiſhergate to the Red Tower, and thence to Walmgate, were rebuilt in the years 1487 and 1673; and in the former of theſe diviſions is a walk. The city is divided into four wards, Micklegate, Botham, Monk, and Walmgate, and has four principal gates, and ſix poſterns. The latter of theſe gates is ſuppoſed to derive its name by corruption from Watling-ſtreet. In the reign of Henry V. it had 44 pariſh churches, beſides 17 chapels, 16 hoſpitals, and 9 religious houſes. At the reformation, theſe were reduced to little more than half the number of pariſh churches, eighteen of them being united to the reſt, three hoſpitals, and one or two chapels. Clifford's Tower, a round ſhell, is beautifully ſituated on an artificial mount, commanding an extenſive view over the river. It is ſaid to be as old as the Conqueſt, and might have been raiſed by the Conqueror, or, as its mount exactly correſponds with the old bank on the weſt ſide of the river, it may have been Roman work. It was uſed as a garriſon in the civil war, and till the year 1683, when the magazine blowing up, reduced it to its preſent form. The bridge over the Ouſe conſiſts of five arches, the middlemoſt 81 feet, or 27 yards wide, and 17 high. It was built about the year 1566, after the old one had been broken down by a ſudden thaw. On its north ſide is an old chapel, with Saxon zigzag, probably built by the citizens, in the year 1628, in memory of certain Scots then ſlain in an affray on the bridge: it was turned into an exchange. The cathedral, alike venerable for ſize, ſtile, and ornaments, was two centuries in building, from the year 1227, when archbiſhop Grey began the ſouth croſs, to 1426, when the grants of the dean and chapter call it *new built*. The whole length, from eaſt to weſt, is 524 feet, the breadth 109, length of the croſs-aiſle and the height of the lantern ſteeple 180. The eaſt window is ſaid hardly to have its equal for tracery, painting, and preſervation, and was the work of John Thornton, a glazier, of Coventry, in the year 1405. The archiepiſcopal ſee of York was inſtituted in form, though not in ſubſtance, by pope Gregory, in his letter to Auguſtine, in the year 602, but in ſubſtance by pope Honorius, who ſent to Paulinus, in the year 634. By a charter of Richard I. it was governed by a mayor, to which the title of lord was prefixed by Richard II. Other members of the corporation are aldermen, aſſiſtants, town-clerks, common-council, &c. The guild-hall was built in the year 1446; the lord-mayor's houſe in the year 1726; and an elegant aſſembly-room in the year 1736, from a deſign of the earl of Burlington. Manufactures have not ſucceeded in York. The diſtrict ſituated to the ſouth and ſouth-weſt of the city is called the *Ainſtey of York*. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has four markets weekly, Tueſday, Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday: 197 miles N. London, and 191 S. Edinburgh.

YORK, a town of Canada, formerly called Torento, ſituated on the north-weſt coaſt of Lake Ontario. *Long.* 79. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

YORK, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: 72 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 58. N.

YORK, a river of the United States of America, in Virginia, formed by the union of the North Anna and South Anna, which runs into the Cheſapeak, near its mouth.

YORK, a town of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main: 50 miles NNE. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 7. N.

YORK, a river of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into the ſea, a little below York.

YORK, a county of Virginia.

YORK BAY, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent: 1½ mile NW. from Kingſtown Bay.

YORK ISLAND, a ſmall iſland, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua: about half a mile NNE. from Frier's Head.

YORK FORT, a fortreſs at the mouth of Nelſon's River, in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 92. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 2. N.

YORK ISLANDS, three ſmall iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean, near York Cape, on the north coaſt of New Holland.

YORK POINT, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 39. S.

YORK ROAD, a bay in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 39. S.

YORK (*New*), a ſtate of United America, bounded on the north by the 45th degree of latitude, which ſeparates it from Canada, on the eaſt by Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts, and Vermont, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Atlantic, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by New Jerſey and Pennſylvania, and on the north-weſt by the river St. Lawrence, and the lakes Erie and Ontario: containing in the whole 44,000 ſquare miles, or about 28 millions of acres. The ſtate, to ſpeak generally, is interſected by ridges of mountains, running in a north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt direction. Beyond the Allegany Mountains, however, the country is a dead level, of a fine rich ſoil; covered, in its natural ſtate, with maple, beach, birch, cherry, black walnut, locuſt, hickery, and ſome mulberry trees. On the banks of lake Erie, are a few cheſtnut and oak ridges. Hemlock ſwamps are interſperſed thinly through the country. All the creeks that empty into lake Erie, have falls, which afford many excellent mill-ſeats. Eaſt of the Allegany Mountains, the country is broken into hills, with rich intervening vallies; the hills are cloathed thick with timber, and when cleared, afford fine paſture; the vallies, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, graſs, oats, and Indian corn: beſides the trees already mentioned, there are, in various parts of the ſtate, the ſeveral kinds of oak, ſuch as white, red, yellow, black, and cheſtnut, oak; white, yellow, ſpruce, and pitch, pines; cedar, balſam, or fir-tree; butternot, poplar, white-wood, which in Pennſylvania is called poplar, and in Europe, the tulip-tree; ſugar and rock maple, the linden-tree, which, with the white-wood, grows on the low rich ground; the button-wood, or ſycamore, ſhrub cranberry, the fruit of which hangs in cluſters, like grapes, as large as cherries; this ſhrub, too, grows on low ground. Beſides theſe is the ſumach, which bears cluſters of red berries; the Indians chew the leaves inſtead of tobacco; the berries are uſed in dyes. Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the ſtaple, of which immenſe quantities are raiſed and exported. Indian corn, and peas, are likewiſe raiſed for exportation; and rye, oats, barley, &c. for home conſumption. In ſome parts of the ſtate, large dairies are kept, which furniſh for the market, butter and cheeſe. The beſt lands in this ſtate, which lie along the Mohawk River, and weſt of the Allegany Mountains, are yet in a ſtate of nature, or are juſt beginning to be ſettled. This ſtate, agreeably to an act of their legiſlature, paſſed in March, 1788, is divided into 16 counties; which, by another act paſſed at the ſame time, were divided into townſhips. In the above-mentioned acts, the limits of the counties and townſhips are defined. Theſe townſhips, are corporations, inveſted with certain privileges. The act directs, that the freeholders in the ſeveral townſhips, ſhall aſſemble in town meetings, on the firſt Tueſday in April, annually, and chooſe their town-officers. The number of inhabitants in this ſtate, in 1786, was 238,897; of which 18,889 were negroes. In 1756, there were 83,233 whites, and 13,542 blacks; 96,775 in the whole. In 1771, there were 148,124 whites, and 19,883 blacks; total 168,007. The population for every ſquare mile, including the whole ſtate, is only five, ſo that this ſtate is but a ninth part as populous as Connecticut. But it is to be conſidered, that Connecticut has no waſte lands, and not half the ſtate of New York is ſettled. The ſtate of Connecticut, however, throughout, is at leaſt three times as thickly populated, as the ſettled parts of New York. This ſtate contains vaſt quantities of iron ore. There is a ſilver mine at Philipſburg, which produces virgin ſilver, ſpar, zink, or ſpelter, a ſemi-metal, magnez, uſed in glazings, peritus, of a golden hue; various kinds of copper ore, and lead and coal mines, are found in this ſtate: alſo petrified wood, plaſter of Paris, iſinglaſs in ſheets, talcs, and cryſtal of various kinds and colours, aſbeſtos, and ſeveral other foſſils. A ſmall black ſtone had alſo been found, which vitrifies with a ſmall heat, and makes excellent glaſs. The principal rivers are, Hudſon, Qnondago, Mohawks, Delaware, Suſquehanna, Allegany, Tyoga, &c. The conſtitution of this ſtate, provides for the free exerciſe of religious profeſſion and worſhip, without diſcrimination or preference, within the ſtate, for all mankind; provided the liberty for conſcience hereby granted ſhall not be ſo conſtrued as to excuſe acts of licentiouſneſs, or juſtify practices inconſiſtent with the peace and ſafety of the ſtate. The miniſters of every denomination in the ſtate, are ſupported by the voluntary contributions of the people, raiſed generally by ſubſcription, or by a tax upon the pews, except the Dutch churches in New York, Albany, Skenectady, and Kingſton, which have, except the two laſt, large eſtates confirmed by a charter. The epiſcopal church, alſo, in New York, poſſeſs a very large eſtate in and near the city. The ſupreme legiſlative powers of the ſtate, are veſted in two branches, a ſenate and aſſembly. The members of the ſenate, are elected by the freeholders of the ſtates, who poſſeſs freehold eſtates to the value of 100l. clear of debts. For the purpoſe of electing ſenators, the ſtate is divided into four great diſtricts, each of which chooſes a certain number. The ſenators are divided by lot into four claſſes, ſix in each claſs, and numbered, firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth. The ſeats of the firſt claſs, are vacated at the expiration of one year; the ſecond at the expiration of the next, &c. and their places filled by new elections. Thus a ſmall change is made in the ſenate every year; but three-fourths of the members remaining, preſerve a knowledge of the buſineſs of the former ſeſſion. A majority of the ſenate is neceſſary to do buſineſs; and each branch of the legiſlature, has a negative upon the other. The legiſlature can at any time alter this diviſion of the ſtate, for the choice of ſenators ; and an increaſe of electors in any diſtrict, to the amount of one twenty-fourth of the electors in the whole ſtate, entitles the diſtrict to another ſenator. But the number of ſenators can never exceed 100. The aſſembly of the ſtate, is compoſed of repreſentatives, from the ſeveral counties, choſen annually in May. By the conſtitution, however, it is ordered, that at the end of ſeven years, after the termination of the late war, a cenſus of the electors and inhabitants ſhall be taken, and the repreſentation apportioned, according to the number of electors in each county. The ſupreme executive power of the ſtate is veſted in a governor (in whoſe abſence, a deputy-governor is appointed to ſerve) choſen once in three years, by the freemen of the ſtate. The lieutenant-governor is, by his office, preſident of the ſenate ; and, upon an equal diviſion of voices, has a caſting vote ; but has no voice on other occaſions. The governor has not a ſeat in the legiſlature ; but, as a member of the council of reviſion, and council of appointment, he has a vaſt influence in the ſtate. Hudſon's River was firſt diſcovered in 1608, by Henry Hudſon, an Engliſhman, who ſold his claim to the Dutch. In 1614, the States-General granted a patent to ſeveral merchants, for an excluſive trade on the river Hudſon. The ſame year this company built a fort on the weſt ſide of the river, near Albany, and named it Fort Orange. In 1614, captain Argall, under ſir Thomas Dale, governor of Virginia, viſited the Dutch on Hudſon's River, who being unable to reſiſt him, prudently ſubmitted, for the preſent, to the king of England, and, under him, to the governor of Virginia. Determined upon the ſettlement of a colony, the States-General, in 1621, granted the country to the Weſt-India company ; and, in the year 1629, Wouter Van Twiller arrived at Fort Amſterdam, and took upon himſelf the government. On Auguſt 27, 1664, governor Stuveſant ſurrendered the colony to colonel Nicolls, who had arrived in the bay a few days before, with three or four ſhips and about 300 ſoldiers, having a commiſſion from king Charles II. to reduce the place, which was then called *New Amſterdam*, but was changed to New York, as was Fort Orange to Albany, in honour of his royal highneſs James, duke of York and Albany. Very few of the inhabitants thought proper to remove out of the country ; and their numerous deſcendants are ſtill in many parts of this ſtate and New Jerſey. In 1667, at the peace of Breda, New York was confirmed to the Engliſh, who, in exchange, ceded Surinam to the Dutch. The Engliſh kept peaceable poſſeſſion of the country until the year 1673, when the Dutch, with whom they were then at war, ſent a ſmall ſquadron, which arrived at Staten Iſland on the 30th of July. John Manning, a captain of an independent company, who had, at that time, the command of the fort, ſent a meſſenger down to the commodore, and treacherouſly made his terms with him. On the ſame day the ſhips came up, moored under the fort, landed their men, and entered the garriſon, without giving or receiving a ſhot. All the magiſtrates and conſtables from Eaſt Jerſey, Long Iſland, Æſopus, and Albany, were ſummoned to New York, and the major part of them ſwore allegiance to the States-General and the prince of Orange. The conquerors, however, did not long enjoy the fruits of their ſucceſs, for, on the 9th of February, the year following, a treaty of peace between England and Holland was ſigned at Weſtminſter ; by the ſixth article of which, this province was reſtored to the Engliſh, in whoſe hands it remained until the late revolution. While New York remained in poſſeſſion of the Dutch, it was called *New Belgium*, or *New Netherlands*, and governed by an eſcout, burgomaſters, and echevins. From its ſurrender to the Engliſh, in 1664 to 1683, the province was ruled by governors, appointed and commiſſioned by the duke of York, and their council, whoſe rules and orders had the force of laws. From the laſt-named period, the people were admitted to a ſhare of the legiſlative authority. The confederated cantons of Indians, before the incorporation of the Tuſcaroras, a people driven by the Carolinians from the frontiers of Virginia, conſiſted of five nations, viz. the Mohawks, Oneidas, Senecas, Onondagas, and Cayugas. The alliance and trade of theſe ſix nations, inhabiting the territory weſt of Albany, to the diſtance of more than 200 miles, though much courted by the French of Canada, have been almoſt uninterruptedly enjoyed by the Engliſh. The chief towns are New York, Albany, and Hudſon.

YORK (*New*), a city of America, and capital of a ſtate of the ſame name, ſituated at the ſouth-weſt point of an iſland, at the confluence of the Hudſon and Eaſt River. The principal part of the city lies on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, although the buildings extend from one river to the other. The length of the city on Eaſt River is about two miles, but falls much ſhort of that diſtance on the banks of the Hudſon : its breadth, on an average, is nearly three-fourths of a mile, and its circumference may be four miles. The plan of this city is not perfectly regular, but is laid out agreeably to the ſituation of the ground. The principal ſtreets are nearly parallel with the rivers : theſe are interſected, though not at right angles, by ſtreets running from river to river : the width of the ſtreets is various. The houſes are generally built of brick, and the roofs tiled : there are remaining a few houſes built after the old Dutch manner, but the Engliſh taſte has prevailed almoſt a century. Upon the ſouth-weſt point of the land ſtands the fort, which is a ſquare, with four baſtions ; within the walls of which the governors uſed formerly to reſide. Below the fort, near the water, there is a line of fortifications of conſiderable extent, deſigned to command the entrance into both rivers. But it is queſtionable, whether any number of cannon would prevent ſhips from paſſing with a favourable wind and tide ; and, indeed, whether New York is capable of defence, by land, againſt a powerful marine force. The city hall is a brick building, more ſtrong than elegant ; it is three ſtories in height, with wings at each end. There are three houſes of public worſhip, belonging to the reformed Proteſtant Dutch church, four Preſbyterian, and three Epiſcopal churches, with nine places of worſhip for other Chriſtians, and a ſynagogue for the Jews. The government of the city (which was incorporated in 1696) is now in the hands of a mayor, aldermen, and common-council. The city is divided into ſeven wards, in each of which there is choſen annually, by the people, an alderman and aſſiſtant, who, together with the mayor and recorder, form the common-council : the mayor and recorder are appointed, annually, by the council of appointment. This city is eſteemed the moſt eligible ſituation for commerce in the United States ; it almoſt neceſſarily commands the trade of one-half of New Jerſey, moſt of that of Connecticut, and part of that of Maſſachuſetts, beſides the whole fertile interior country, which is penetrated by one of the largeſt rivers in America. This city imports moſt of the goods conſumed between a line of 30 miles eaſt of Connecticut River, and 20 miles weſt of the Hudſon, which is 130 miles ; and between the ocean and the confines of Canada, about 250 miles : a conſiderable portion of which is the beſt peopled of any part of the United States, and the whole territory contains at leaſt half a million of people. In times of peace, New York will command more commercial buſineſs than any town in the United States. In time of war it will be inſecure without a marine force ; but a ſmall number of ſhips will be able to defend it from the moſt formidable attacks by ſea. A want of good water is a great inconvenience to the citizens, there being few wells in the city : moſt of the people are ſupplied every day with freſh water, conveyed to their doors in caſks, from a pump, which receives it from a ſpring almoſt a mile from the city. It is found, by a memorandum in one of the old regiſters, that the total number of inhabitants in the city, taken by order of the king, in the year 1697, was 4302. The number of inhabitants in the city and county of New York, in 1756, was 10,881 ; in 1771, 21,863 ; and in the year 1786, 23,614 : 70 miles NNE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

YORKSHIRE, a county of England, and by far the largeſt in the kingdom, is bounded on the north by Durham, from which it is ſeparated by the Tees, on the eaſt and north-eaſt by the German Sea, on the ſouth by Lincolnſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Derbyſhire, on the ſouth-weſt by Cheſhire and Lancaſhire, and on the north-weſt by Weſtmoreland ; about 80 miles from north to ſouth, and 100 from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into three ridings, called, from their reſpective ſituation, north, eaſt, and weſt ridings, which are again ſubdivided into wapontakes ; the north-riding containing 12, the eaſt 7, and the weſt 12. The north-riding is bounded by the county of Durham on the north, the German Sea on the north-eaſt, the eaſt riding on the ſouth-eaſt, the weſt riding on the ſouth, and the county of Weſtmoreland on the weſt. The length of the riding, from eaſt to weſt, is 83 miles, the breadth, from north to ſouth, 47 miles, and it contains about 2048 ſquare miles, or 1,311,187 acres. The whole riding may be divided into the following diſtricts, viz. the Coaſt, Cleveland, the vale of York, with Howardian Hills, &c. ; Ryedale, with Eaſt and Weſt Marſhes, and the Eaſtern and Weſtern Moorlands. The diſtrict deſcribed by the term Coaſt, comprehends the land lying between the Eaſtern Moors and the Ocean. It is hilly, bold, and bleak ; but in ſome of the vales, which are ſheltered both from the weſterly winds and the ſea air, corn ripens well. The ſoils are a browniſh clay, a clayey loam, a loam upon a ſtrong clay, a lightiſh ſoil upon an alum ſhale, a loam upon a free-ſtone, or, as it is here called, a greet ſtone, and in ſome vallies weſt of Whitby, a deep rich loam. The hills along the coaſt abound with alum ſhale, and works for procuring this mineral are carried on in ſeveral parts of it ; no other minerals have been found. The fertile diſtrict of Cleveland lies on the north-weſt ſide of the Eaſtern Moors ; from theſe it is divided by a range of cliffs, from which, probably, it derives its name : It is lightly featured with hills, and has few fields, except near the ſea, which have not a gentle ſlope. The climate of it, from its ſituation betwixt the Eaſtern Moorlands and the ſea, and from lying open to the weſtern winds, form an extenſive, uncultivated, and mountainous country ; is cold ; but the ſoil, dry and ſtiff, by a long ſtate of culture, and the frequent uſe of lime, bakes with the heat of the ſun, and haſtens harveſt to the time of warmer climates : the ſoil is generally a fertile clay, with ſome clayey loam, and fine red ſandy ſoil. The vale of York is extenſive, and has the Moorlands on each ſide, except where it opens into Cleveland, or is ſeparated from Ryedale by a range of hills ; the ſoil and fertility are here extremely variable. The Howardian Hills runs from weſt to eaſt, dividing the vale of York from Ryedale ; this tract is high and bold ; the climate, particularly of the weſt end, from its vicinity to the Moors and greater elevation, is cold, and the corn, conſequently, rather late in ripening. The ſoil, on the weſt end of this tract, is moſtly a ſtrong loam, upon a clay mixed with cobble-ſtones; but on the ſouthern ſide of theſe hills, a good clay and loamy ſoil prevails; ſome pits have been here ſunk for coals, but the quantity has proved ſo ordinary, and the ſeams ſo thin, as not to encourage a farther ſearch. The ſurface of the lower parts of Ryedale is very flat, and a large proportion of it liable to be flooded. The climate is mild and favourable to the production of crops in an extraordinary degree. The ſoil, at the foot of the northern margin, conſiſts chiefly of an hazle loam upon a clay bottom; this ſoil is of extraordinary fertility: ſome cold clay, and yellow loamy ſoil, of leſs fertility than the laſt, are in ſome places to be met with. The Eaſtern Moorlands are a wild and extenſive tract of mountains, which occupy a ſpace of about thirty miles by fifteen, or upwards, penetrated by a number of fertile cultivated dales. The great elevation of theſe Moors, renders the climate extremely cold and bleak, which will always be a bar to their improvement. The ſurface of ſome of the higher hills is entirely covered with large free-ſtones; on others, large beds of peat (which in many places are very deep, frequently not to be paſſed, and never without danger) extend themſelves to a great diſtance. The minerals are coals and alum: the firſt of but an ordinary quality, and thin in the ſeam; the laſt of great thickneſs and inexhauſtible. The climate is colder than in the country ſurrounding this diſtrict, yet corn will ripen very well, where ſown in pretty good aſpect. Moſt of the dales partake more or leſs of a black moory earth upon a clay, a loam upon a clay, a ſandy ſoil in ſome places, intermixed with large greet-ſtones upon a ſhale, and a light loam upon a greet-rock. On the eaſtern part of the Moors we find, in ſome inſtances, on the hill ſides, a rather ſtiff loam upon lime-ſtone, and a deep ſandy loam upon a whin-ſtone; and in the bottoms, a light loam upon gravel, or free-ſtone. The Weſtern Moorlands are a part of the long range of mountains which extend northward from Staffordſhire, through Derbyſhire, Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire, Weſtmoreland, and Cumberland, into Scotland: that part of it which lies within the north-riding, differs materially from the Eaſtern Moorlands; inſtead of black heath, we find many of the mountains covered with a fine ſweet graſs, others with extenſive tracts of bent; ſome produce heath, but it is moſtly mixed with a large portion of graſs bent, or ruſhes. In the lower part of theſe Moors is ſome fine loamy ſoil, in many places a ſtiff loam upon blue lime-ſtone. The hills, covered with graſs, conſiſt, with ſcarce any exception, of lime-ſtone. There are many lead mines upon theſe Moors, ſome of which have been, and are ſtill, very valuable. Coals are alſo got, but they are not good. The quantity of woodland in this part of the county is eſtimated at 25,500 acres. Yorkſhire contains the city of York and 19 towns, viz. Aſkrigg, Bedale, Eaſingwould, Giſborough, Hawes, Helmſley-blackmoor, Kirby-moorſide, *Malton*, Maſham, Middleham, *Northallerton*, Pickering, Reethe, *Richmond*, *Scarborough*, Stokeſley, *Thirſk*, Whitby, and Yarm, and about 450 villages. The principal rivers are the Ouſe, Derwent, Swale, Foſs, and Eſk. The eaſt-riding is bounded on the north by the river Derwent, which ſeparates it from the north-riding, on the eaſt by the German Ocean, on the ſouth by the Humber and Ouſe, and on the weſt by the weſt-riding. Almoſt every variety of ſoil is found here; that part adjoining the ſea is much expoſed to the eaſterly winds, which generally blow a conſiderable length of time in the ſpring. The ſhore is for the moſt part low, except round Flamborough-Head, which is high; behind which lie what are called *The Yorkſhire Wolds*: a diſtrict particularly adapted for the feeding of ſheep. Wood is ſcarce. The country is well watered by ſmall ſtreams which run almoſt through every village: the country, extending from the Ouſe to the Wolds, and ſouthward to the Humber, is flat, and the ſoil loamy, or clayey, with a ſpringy bottom. That part which is ſituated to the eaſt of the river Hull, is called *Holderneſs*. The produce of wheat in this part of the county is greater than the conſumption, as the manufactures are not extenſive; the exports conſiſt of grain, bacon, butter, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, and potatoes, chiefly to London. The coals uſed in this riding are chiefly imported from Newcaſtle, or ſupplied from the weſt-riding: the towns are *Beverley*, Bridlington, Cave, Driffield, *Headon*, Howden, *Hull*, Hunmanby, Hornſea, Kilham, Patrington, Pocklington, and Weighton. The weſt-riding is bounded on the north by the north-riding, on the eaſt by the Ouſe, on the ſouth by the counties of Nottingham and Derby, and on the weſt by Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and Weſtmoreland. The weſt-riding is ſituated nearly in the centre of the kingdom, and, though an inland diſtrict, is watered by numerous rivers and navigable canals; it is about 95 miles in length, and 48 in breadth. The face of the country is irregular; towards the weſt and north it is mountainous, interſected with vallies; the other parts are level. The ſoil is various; the tracts near the great towns are made rich by cultivation and manure, however barren they might otherwiſe have been. The principal rivers are, the Ouſe, the Don, the Calder, the Aire, and the Wharfe. The principal riches ariſing to this part of the county, ariſe from the extenſive woollen and other manufactures carried on in many of the towns, for which no places can be more conveniently ſituated, the raw materials being each way abundant, and coals, that neceſſary article, being plentiful and cheap; and conſiderable tracts of woodland, which ſupply oak and aſh to the manufacturing towns, and for exportation. This riding contains 28 towns: *Aldborough*, Barneſley, Bawtry, *Boroughbridge*, Bradford, Doncaſter, Giſburn, Halifax, Huddersfield, Keighley, *Knareſborough*, Leeds, Otley, *Pontefract*, Ripley, *Ripon*, Rotherham, Selby, Settle, Sheffield, Sherburn, Skipton, Snaith, Tadcaſter, Thorn, Tickhill, Wakefield, and Wetherby. Thirty members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. for the county, the city of York, and the thirteen borough towns printed in *Italic*.

YO-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang, ſituated on the Yang-tſe River, and on the Tong-ting Lake. This lake, which reſembles a ſea, is remarkable for the greatneſs of its circuit, which is more than 70 leagues; for the quantity of its water, eſpecially in certain ſeaſons, in which the two great rivers of the province, ſwelled with rains, diſcharge themſelves into it, paſſing out on the other ſide inſenſibly diminiſhed; and for the aſtoniſhing quantity of fine fiſh which are caught therein. The great number of barks and merchandizes which are brought thither, render it one of the richeſt cities in the empire; its diſtricts contain one town of the ſecond order, and ſeven of the third; ſome on the eaſt ſide of the lake, and others on the weſt. The country round is every where extremely fruitful, and full of different kinds of orange and lemon trees: 675 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 130. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 23. N.

YOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 20 miles ENE. Kin-hoa.

YOUAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 25 miles W. Keen-tchang.

YOUGHAL, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is a market, fair, and poſt town, pretty large, and ſituated under a high hill, cloſe to the water's edge, on the river Blackwater, near the mouth of the bay. It is governed by a mayor and other magiſtrates, being an ancient corporation; the original inhabitants were a colony from Briſtol, who ſtill retain much of the old Engliſh dialect. This town has increaſed vaſtly within a few years, having a number of corn-ſtores built, with whole back-ſtreets of private houſes; alſo a new Roman Catholic chapel, very elegant, and of great extent; there is a very great market of freſh fiſh here, but their principal mart is the exportation of oats, in which it exceeds any port in the kingdom. It has a barrack, and returns two members to parliament. Here is a manufacture of earthen-ware, which is in a thriving ſtate; there is a bar at the entrance of the port which makes it troubleſome, and often dangerous, but ſhips when they are once in, lie very ſafely, and it is equally convenient and capacious: ſome time ago the ſtrand here was eſteemed proper for a horſe-race, but now the ſea has worn ſo many deep holes in it, that it is utterly ſpoiled of that diverſion. The town conſiſts chiefly of one large ſtreet, with a few outlets; the cuſtom-houſe is pretty enough; this place held out for the crown againſt the Deſmond rebellion; in the reign of queen Elizabeth the earl beſieged it, and for want of promiſed aſſiſtance, the town yielded, but the mayor was hanged by order of this victorious malecontent, in the year 1579.—Youghal ſubmitted to Cromwell, notwithſtanding in the year 1648, the corporation had proclaimed Charles II. king of England, &c. At this port Cromwell embarked for England, after his incredible ſucceſſes in this kingdom. Here are the ruins of two abbeys, one at the north, and the other at the ſouth end of the town, and ſome remains of the college or abbey which was dedicated to St. Mary: ſome of the apartments are kept in repair, they are the remains of a ſpacious building; here are alſo the ruins of a Franciſcan houſe, built by an earl of Kildare, in 1232. In the gardens of Youghal, the potatoe, it is ſaid, was firſt planted in this kingdom, being firſt introduced, as it is ſaid, by Sir Walter Raleigh, which is not improbable, ſince this was part of his eſtate, which he ſold to the earl of Cork: 31 miles SW. Waterford, 25 E. Cork, and 115 SW. Dublin.

YOUGHIOGENI, a river of the United States of America, which riſes in the north part of Virginia, and runs into the Allegany, at Pittsburg, in Pennſylvania.

YOUNG POINT, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent *Long.* 61. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 12. N.

YOUNG'S ISLAND, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent: 1½ mile SE. from Kingſtown Bay.

YOUNGOULE, a ſea-port town, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 64. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

YOURE, ſee *Ure*.

YO-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 27 miles NE. Pin-yang.

YPRES, or *Ipres*, a city of Flanders, ſituated on the river Yperlee, from whence it takes its name. Before the year 800, it was only a château, which was ſacked and ruined by the Normans. Baldwin III. comte of Flanders, repaired the château, and built a town, about the year 960, which was afterwards enlarged by Thierry, comte of Flanders, and Ferrand, the ſon of Sanchez, king of Portugal, who had eſpouſed Jane, the daughter of Baldwin IX, eighteenth comte of Flanders. In the year

1128, it was taken by Louis VI. king of France; and more than half of it pillaged and burned. Philip Auguſtus, king of France, took it in the year 1213. In the year 1240, great part of it was burned by accident. In the year 1297, the Fauxbourgs were taken by the troops of Philip the Fair, king of France. In the year 1325, the inhabitants revolted with moſt part of the neighbouring towns againſt Louis de Nevers, comte of Flanders, and pulled down the old wall to build a new one, in which they incloſed the Fauxbourgs, which had become ſo extremely populous, from weavers and other tradeſpeople, that, in the year 1242, the number of perſons amounted to 200,000. In the 14th century the inhabitants of Ypres, for the moſt part weavers, were exceedingly troubleſome to their neighbours, being unwilling that any people ſhould carry on trade beſides themſelves. In the year 1383, the rebels of Ghent, aſſiſted by the Engliſh, under the command of the biſhop of Norwich, beſieged this town with great vigour for ſix weeks, but were compelled to retire; and the Engliſh being obliged to quit Flanders, Philip the Hardy, duke of Burgundy, having become maſter by a marriage with the heireſs of the late comte Louis, enlarged it, and ſurrounded it with walls. It was erected into a biſhopric, under the archbiſhop of Malines, by pope Paul IV. in the year 1559. The prince of Iſenghein is lord of the town, which is governed by an advocate, twelve echevins, four or five council, and a greffier, whoſe juriſdiction extends over the city and precincts, which are of no great extent. The town-houſe is a very large building, forming a ſquare, and is ſaid to have been built by the Engliſh, 600 feet in front; it has a very handſome tower, in which are kept their public archives from the year 1342. Beſides the cathedral, it has ſeveral other churches, and ſome religious houſes. The inhabitants carried on formerly a great trade in woollen cloth, but by the ſeverity of the duke of Alva, the principal manufacturers were driven to England, from which time, that branch of trade declined. At this time they carry on a conſiderable manufacture of linen, of excellent fabric. Ypres has ſuſtained ſeveral remarkable ſieges. In 1577, it declared with the reſt of the country, againſt the Spaniards. In 1648, the prince of Condé took it for the French king, but it was retaken the next year by archduke Leopold, governor of the Low Countries. In 1658, it was taken by Mareſchal Turenne, and reſtored to Spain by the treaty of the Pyrennees. In 1678, Louis XIV. took it in perſon, and added it to his dominions. By the treaty of Utrecht, it was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria, as one of the Dutch barriers, in whoſe poſſeſſion it remained till 1744, when the French laid ſiege to it, and took it in a few days; but they reſtored it at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. On the 20th of June, 1792, this city ſurrendered to the French; on the 8th of November following, it was retaken by the Auſtrians; and on the 16th of June, 1794, it was again taken by the French. It was blockaded on the 5th of June, and an army of obſervation advantageouſly poſted, which general Clairfait attacked on the 13th, and was at firſt ſucceſsful in driving back the right wing: but the French ſoon recovered, and the Auſtrians were compelled to fall back, in their turn: the conteſt was ſevere, and many men were killed. This battle not only decided the fate of Ypres, but likewiſe of all Weſt Flanders. The garriſon having learned the defeat of Clairfait, capitulated on the 17th. Although between 6000 and 7000 men, they were compelled to accept of the enemy's terms. They ſurrendered all the cannon, ammunition, and baggage, laid down their arms, and were made priſoners of war. The châteleny of Ypres contains about 30 villages, and ſends deputies to the ſtates of Flanders: 5½ poſts S. Oſtend, and 4 NW. Liſle. *Long.* 20. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

**YRAME**, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 100 miles NNE. Aden.

**YROUER**, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonnerre: 1½ leagues S. Tonnerre.

**YRSEE ABBY**, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded in the year 1182. The territory includes the village of Yrſee and 7 others. The aſſeſſment to the empire is 43 florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar the abbot pays 81 rixdollars 14½ kruitzers: 3 miles NW. Kaufbeuren, and 25 SW. Augſburg.

**YRVILLAC**, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Landerneau: 1 league S. Landerneau, and 4 N. Châteaulin.

**YRUN**, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: 2 miles S. Fontarabia.

**YRVON**, a river of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Wye, at Bealt.

**YSCHE**, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Dyle, 2 leagues S. Louvain.

**YSENDYCK**, or *Iſendyck*, a town and fortreſs of Flanders, ſituated on the ſide or arm of the Scheldt, called the *Blie*; it was built near a town called *Gaſterneſſe*, ſwallowed up by an inundation of the ſea ſome centuries ago, whoſe inhabitants came to eſtabliſh themſelves at this place. The Dutch made themſelves maſters of it in the year 1604, and ſince that time it has been ſtrongly fortified, which is much aſſiſted by its ſituation, being ſurrounded by moraſſes, which they can lay under water at pleaſure: 8 miles E. Sluys, and 17 NW. Ghent. *Long.* 21. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

**YSNI**, ſee *Iſny*.

**YSSEL**, ſee *Iſſel*.

**YSSENGEAUX**, ſee *Iſſengeaux*.

**YSTAD**, or *Ydſtad*, a ſea port town of Sweden, on the ſouth coaſt of the province of Schonen, from whence a packet ſails to Stralſund. It was formerly well fortified, and contained two churches. The harbour is neither large nor ſafe: 26 miles SE. Lund. *Long.* 13. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 22. N.

**YSTLA**, a town of North America, in the government and province of Mexico.

**YSTWITH**, ſee *Iſtwith*.

**Y-TCHANG**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 35 miles WNW. Kang-tcheou.

**Y-TCHANG**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 20 miles S. Tching.

**Y-TCHIN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 30 miles S. Pin-yang.

**Y-TCHING**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 20 miles S. Siang-yang.

**Y-TCHING**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 12 miles SW. Yang-tcheou.

**Y-TCHUEN**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 15 miles SSW. Ou-tcheou.

**YE-TCHUEN**, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 55 miles N. King-ki-tao.

**YTHER**, a river of Wales, in the county of Radnor, which runs into the Wye: 3 miles N. Bealt.

**Y-TON**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Yang-tſe: 40 miles W. King-tcheou.

**YU**, a river of China, which riſes in the province of Ho-nan, 12 miles N. Pi-yang, and joins the Hoai, 20 miles ESE. Sin-tſai.

**YU**, a river of China, which riſes about 25 miles weſt from Ngan-ſou, in the province of Kiang-ſi, and runs into the Kan-kiang, 7 miles NNE. Lin-kiang.

**YU**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 35 miles ESE. Hin.

**YU**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 87 miles W. Peking. *Long.* 132. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 52. N.

**YU**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 442 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 130. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 22. N.

**YU**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 377 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 131. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 16. N.

**YUCATAN**, a province of North America, in the government of Mexico: it is a peninſula, ſurrounded on the weſt and north by the gulf of Mexico, between the Bay of Campeachy on the ſouth-weſt, and that of Honduras on the ſouth-eaſt, having the little province of Tabaſco on the ſouth-weſt, and that of Vera Paz, in the audience of Guatimala on the ſouth, where it is joined on the continent by an iſthmus not 40 leagues broad. The climate is pretty warm in ſummer, which begins about April, and ends in September. It rarely rains here during the winter ſeaſon, though the weather is tolerably cool, except in January and February, which are almoſt as hot as in the middle of ſummer. It is, however, a very healthy country, eſpecially a large mountainous tract, extending from Salamanca on the weſt, to the eaſtern boundary, and where the natives live to a great age. The ſouth ſide of this ridge is ill peopled, and worſe cultivated, for want of water; but the north part is very populous, being rendered pleaſant by gentle breezes; though the ſun is very hot. The days and nights are nearly equal all the year. The ſoil, when properly cultivated, produces great quantities of corn, cotton, and indigo. All ſorts of cattle, wild beaſts, honey, wax, and fowl, are here in great plenty; and on the coaſts are found large pieces of amber: but as no mines were ever diſcovered in this country, the Spaniards are not fond of making ſettlements here; ſo that it abounds moſtly with Indians, ſubject to the Spaniards, who employ them in making ſalt, in the bay of Campeachy. This peninſula has but very few rivers, but wells without number; and whereſoever they dig up land, abundance of ſhells are found, which, with the lowneſs of the country, and ſhallowneſs of the ſea about it, has induced many to think, that the greateſt part of it was once under water. The capital of Yucatan is Campeachy, in the bay of which, and of Honduras, the former lying on the weſt, and the latter on the eaſt ſide of this province, the Engliſh cut their logwood.

**YU-CHAN**, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 25 miles NE. Kouang-ſin.

**YUE**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yunnan: 1105 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

**YUEN**, a river of China, which runs into the lake Tong-ting, 17 miles E. Tchang-te.

**YUEN**, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 850 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 23. N.

YUEN-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 15 miles SW. Kouang-ſin.

YUEN-CHE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 22 miles S. Tching-ting.

YUEN-KIANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan, on the Ho-ti river: 1250 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 119. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 37. N.

YUEN-MEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 37 miles ENE. Yao-ngan.

YUEN-OU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 27 miles SSW. Oue-kiun.

YUEN-SI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 22 miles WNW. Yuen-yang.

YUEN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 750 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 131. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 50. N.

YUEN-YANG, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Han: 517 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 50. N.

YVERDUN, or *Iſferten*, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Vaudois, and capital of a bailiwick in the canton of Berne, ſituated on the lake of Neufchâtel, otherwiſe called the lake of Yverdun, at the mouth of the river Orb, which divides into two branches, forming a good port and an iſland, on which the town is ſituated. The two fauxbourgs communicate with the town by bridges. It is ancient, and in the Theodoſian table called *Caſtrum Ebredunenſe*, and *Ebrodunenſe*, by which it is underſtood to have been a place of ſtrength. The Romans maintained here a *præfectus barcariorum*, and there yet exiſts a ſociety of boatmen, of ancient ſtanding, and numerous, who have a particular police, privileges, and laws of navigation. From the Romans it paſſed to the kings of Burgundy, and afterwards to the dukes of Zahringen. In the year 1259, it was taken by Peter of Savoy, who reduced it by famine, and it continued in that family till the year 1536. In the 15th century, it underwent great calamities from a fire, and an inundation of the river, which deſtroyed many buildings, and amongſt the reſt the town-houſe. In the year 1475, it was beſieged and taken by the Swiſs, on account of the affinity which then appeared between the duke of Burgundy and the houſe of Savoy. In the year 1476, the count of Romont ſurpriſed the town, but not being able to take the citadel, he was obliged to retire: however, the town, with the reſt of the Vaudois, was reſtored to Savoy, by the peace of Friburg, the ſame year. By an act publiſhed by the duke of Savoy, in the year 1480, it appears, that this unfortunate town ſuffered during this war, being plundered by both parties, whether friends or enemies: the greater part of the inhabitants had fled in the utmoſt diſtreſs, and wandered without houſe or property. The prince, affected by their misfortunes, recalled them, and granted them conſiderable privileges. In the year 1536, the troops of Berne, when they had reduced the reſt of the Vaudois, laid ſiege to this town, and after a few days, became maſters, ſince which time Yverdun has been ſubject to Berne. The police is adminiſtered by a great and little council, compoſed of 36 members, the preſident of whom has the title of *banneret*. It has a large and ſtrong caſtle, flanked with four towers, built in the 12th century, by Conrad, duke of Zahringen: other public buildings are, a college for the inſtruction of youth, an hoſpital, divers magazines, &c. and in the town-houſe is a library, formed not long ſince by contribution. The environs were formerly a moraſs, which has been drained, and is now become good and fertile land. Near the town is a ſulphurous medicinal ſpring, and in the year 1730, a building, for the purpoſe of bathing, was erected by the magiſtrates. In the middle of the laſt century, a company was formed, for the purpoſe of making a navigable canal from the Lake of Yverdun to the Lake of Geneva, but it was never finiſhed. The bailiwick is one of the moſt conſiderable in the canton of Berne, containing about 25 pariſhes, and 20 lordſhips, and is about 5 leagues in length. The fertility is moderate; the wine is not of the beſt quality: 34 miles SW. Berne, and 16 N. Lauſanne. *Long.* 24. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 48. N.

YVETOT, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caudebec: 6 leagues NW. Rouen, and 2 N. Caudebec.

YVIAS, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontrieu: 1¼ league ENE. Pontrieu, and 2½ SE. Treguier.

*Yviça*, ſee *Iviça*.

YU-KANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 20 miles S. Yao-tcheou.

YU-KAO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ki-ang-nan: 55 miles E. Yang-tcheou.

YU-KING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 32 miles WNW. Tchi-yuen.

YU-LOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 25 miles NNE. Tſing.

YUMA, or *Yumba*, or *Long Iſland*, one of the Bahama Iſlands: about 50 miles in length, of very unequal breadth. *Long.* 74. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 8. N.

YUMBA BAY, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, ſouth of Cape Spada.

YUMETOS, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, among the Bahama Iſlands: about 20 miles SW. from Yuma.

YUMFONG, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern ſea: about one league from the iſland of Tſeng-ming. *Long.* 139. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 42. N.

YUN, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yunnan: 1162 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 32. N.

YUN, or *Yong-pe*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1135 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 44. N.

YUNG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 25 miles NE. Ouei-ling.

YUNG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 47 miles N. Lieou-tcheou.

YUNG-FOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 25 miles SW. Kouei-ling.

YUNG-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi, near the river Hoang: 30 miles NNW. Kiai.

YUNG-KANG, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1140 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 56. N.

YUNG NGAN-POU, a fortreſs of China, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the borders of Tartary: 110 miles N. Ling-tao.

YUNG-NING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 50 miles NNE. Tching-hiang.

YUNG-NING, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 300 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 28. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

YUNG-PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 37 miles SW. Ta-li.

YUNG-TCHUN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 30 miles E. Nan-ning.

YUNG-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kincha river: 25 miles WSW. Koei-tcheou.

YUN-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 25 miles SW. Tchu-tcheou.

YUN-HING, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Honan. The country within its diſtrict is very large, and is partly flat and partly mountainous, eſpecially to the north and ſouth; it is watered with ſeveral rivers, which renders the ſoil very fruitful. There are two towns of the ſecond rank, and 12 of the third, under its juriſdiction: 430 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 131. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. N.

YUN-MONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Heu-quang: 15 miles S. Te-ngan.

YUN-NAN, a province of China, bounded on the north by Se-tchien and Thibet, on the eaſt by Quang-ſi and Koei-tcheou, on the ſouth by Laos, and on the weſt by Ava and Pegu; about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth. This province is reckoned one of the moſt fertile and opulent in China; its inhabitants are brave, robuſt, affable, and fond of the ſciences, which they cultivate with ſucceſs; its rivers, gold, copper, and tin mines, its amber, rubies, ſapphires, agates, pearls, precious ſtones, marble, muſk, ſilk, elephants, horſes, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it a reputation, which renders it reſpectable to the Chineſe. Its commerce is immenſe, as well as its riches, which are ſaid to be inexhauſtible. This province contains 21 cities of the firſt claſs, and 55 of the ſecond and third.

YUN-NAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 17 miles NE. Mong-hoa.

YUN-NAN, a city of China, of the firſt rank, and capital of the province of Yun-nan, ſituated at the north extremity of a lake. It was formerly celebrated for its extent, and the beauty of its public edifices. Here were ſeen magnificent buildings, vaſt gardens, tombs, triumphal arches, and elegant ſquares; but the Tartars, in their different invaſions, deſtroyed all theſe monuments; and the city at preſent contains nothing remarkable: it is, however, the reſidence of the governor of the province. It comprehends in its diſtrict four towns of the ſecond claſs, and ſeven of the third: 1152 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 6. N.

YUNTAI, an iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea; 30 miles in circumference: about 2½ miles from the continent. *Long.* 137. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 35. N.

YUN-TCHUN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: 30 miles NW. Siuen-tcheou.

YUN-TOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 27 miles ENE. Kan-cheou.

YURCUP, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 125 miles NE. Cogni, and 270 E. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 52. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

*Yvre l'Evêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, on the Huiſne : 3 miles E. le Mans.

YVRY, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evreux : 3½ leagues N. Dreux, and 5 ESE. Evreux.

YU-TAI, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong : 25 miles S. Tci-ngin.

YU-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan : 17 miles NE. Koue-te.

YU-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong : 22 miles NW. Tci-nan.

YU-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan : 32 miles SSW. Liu-tcheou.

YU-TIEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li : 17 miles SSW. Tſun-hoa.

YU-TSE, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi : 15 miles SE. Tai-yuen.

YU-TSIEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang : 37 miles N. Yen-tcheou.

YU-YANG, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea : 15 miles S. Kang.

Y-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan : 17 miles W. Ho-nan.

Y-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan : 30 miles S. Ho-nan.

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# Z.

ZAAB, or *Zeb*, a diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sahara, belonging to the Algerines. It was anciently a part of the Mauritania Sitiſenſis, and is a narrow tract of land lying immediately under the Atlas. *Lat*. between 34. 30. and 35. N.

ZAARA, ſee *Sahara*.

ZAB, a town of the Arabian Irac, on the Euphrates : 65 miles WSW. Bagdad.

ZABACHA SEA, ſee *Azoph*.

ZABELTITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 4 miles N. Groſſen Hayn, and 12 N. Meiſſen.

ZABER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Neckar, near Lauffen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

ZABERN, ſee *Bergzabern*, and *Sabern*.

ZABLOWICZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Bizeſc : 86 miles ESE. Pinſk.

ZABOLA, a town of Tranſylvania : 10 miles N. Cronſtadt.

ZABORE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 36 miles SSW. Kirenſk.

ZABULISTAN, ſee *Sableſtan*.

ZACA, a town of Egypt : 55 miles ENE. Catieh.

ZACATECAS, a province of North America, in the government of Mexico ; bounded on the north by New Biſcay, on the eaſt by Guaſteca, on the ſouth by the provinces of Mechoacan, Guadalajara, and Chiametlan, and on the weſt by Chiametlan and Culiacan. It is well inhabited, and abounds with large villages. Part of it lies in the temperate, and part in the torrid zone ; it is about 100 leagues in length, and 45 in breadth. The weſtern part of it is an arid tract, and would not be inhabited were it not for the mines, which are reckoned the richeſt in America ; but the eaſtern part abounds with corn, and fruits of various kinds, and its foreſts are full of deer.

ZACATECAS, ſee *St. Louis de Zacatecas*.

ZACATULA, ſee *Sacatula*.

ZACHAN, or *Soeban*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomerania : 14 miles E. Stargard, and 52 S. Colberg. *Long*. 33. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 18. N.

ZACHAREVSKAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Konſkija : 28 miles W. Mariupol.

ZACHAROVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 32 miles NNE. Kirenſk.

ZACHAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg : 10 miles E. Brandenburg.

ZADAON, a river of Portugal, which riſes in the ſouth part of the province of Alentejo, on the borders of Algarve, and runs into the Atlantic, near Setuval.

ZADONSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez, on the Don : 92 miles N. Voronez. *Long*. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 53. 4. N.

ZAEZAR, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia : 22 miles NW. Murcia.

ZAFARANBOLI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia : 28 miles S. Amaſieh.

ZAFRA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura : 22 miles E. Xeres de los Caballeros.

ZAGALA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura : 25 miles S. Alcantara.

ZAGAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac : 4 leagues SW. Amadan.

ZAGARA, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia, known to the ancients by the name of *Helicon*.

ZAGHARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bornou.

ZAGING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 3 miles N. St. Polten.

ZAGLIA, a town of the iſland of Corſica : 8 miles SE. Calvi.

ZAGORA, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania : 12 miles SW. Burgas.

ZAGRAB, ſee *Agram*.

ZAHARA, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville : 45 miles SE. Seville, and 40 NW. Malaga.

ZAHARA, ſee *Sahara*.

ZAHNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony : 8 miles NE. Wittenberg, and 34 SSW. Potzdam. *Long*. 30. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 53. N.

ZAHRINGEN, an ancient citadel of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gave the title of duke to a noble family, which became extinct in the beginning of the 13th century : 1 mile N. Friburg, in the Briſgau.

ZAINE, or *Wadel Berber*, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, which runs into the Mediterranean. *Long*. 9. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 36. 54. N.

ZAIRA KAKONGO, an iſland in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Zaire.

ZAIRE, or *Saire*, a river of Africa, which paſſes through the kingdom of Congo, and diſcharges itſelf into the Atlantic, between the 6th and 7th degrees of ſouth latitude, about 60 miles S. Congo.

ZAKROCZYM, or *Sakrotſchim*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia : 40 miles NW. Warſaw.

ZAL ALEKSANDROVSKOI, a bay of the Caſpian Sea : 260 miles SSE. Aſtrachan. *Long*. 69. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 43. N.

ZALA, a town of Africa, in the deſert of Berdoa : 350 miles E. Mourzouk.

ZALAKNA, a town of Tranſylvania : 14 miles W. Weiſenburg.

ZALAMEA, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville : 38 miles WNW. Seville, and 12 N. Niebla.

ZALANTZ, a town of Hungary : 10 miles SE. Caſchau.

ZALESCE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg : 32 miles S. Lemberg.

ZALGIN, a town of the iſland of Cuba : 47 miles N. St. Jago.

ZALLANT, ſee *Sallant*.

ZALSSING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 5 miles NW. Aggſpach.

ZAMBESE, or *Cumana*, a river of Africa, which riſes in the interior parts of Monomotapa, and runs into the Eaſtern Sea, about *Lat*. 18. S.

ZAMBROKRI, a town of Hungary : 14 miles SW. Roſenberg.

ZAMBROW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia : 80 miles NE. Warſaw.

ZAMFARA, or *Zanfara*, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name : 170 miles ENE. Wangara. *Long*. 36. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 17. N.

ZAMIANSK, a fort of Ruſſia, on the Volga : 20 miles NW. Aſtrachan.

ZAMIN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Samarcand : 50 miles NE. Samarcand.

ZAMORA, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Duero ; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Compoſtella. 120 miles NW. Madrid, and 50 SSW. Leon. *Long*. 10. 47. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat*. 41. 48. N.

ZAMORA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, founded in honour of a Mahometan ſaint. Here is a ſmall garriſon.

ZAMORA, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara : 10 leagues SE. Guadalajara.

ZAMORA, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the river of the Amazons. In the neighbourhood are ſeveral gold-mines : 60 leagues SSW. Quito.

ZAMOSCIE, or *Samoſtzie*, a town and fortreſs of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz, built by the famous great chancellor John Zamoyſki. It has a ſtately cathedral, and ſeveral other churches, a decayed univerſity, of which the biſhop of Chelm was perpetual chancellor, a charitable foundation, called Mons Pietatis, and ſeveral valuable privileges ; but the fortifications are now in a bad condition. The proprietor of this town, &c. ſtyled himſelf prince Zamoſcie. In the year 1656, Charles Guſtavus, king of Sweden, made a fruitleſs attempt upon this place : but on the 29th of December, 1715, it was ſurpriſed by the Saxons. It now belong to Auſtria : 60 miles NW. Lemberg, and 40 SSW. Chelm.

ZANE, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia : 9 miles SSE. Wincheſter.

ZANFARA, ſee *Zamfara*.

ZANGARISA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra : 6 miles NE. St. Severina.

ZANGUEBAR, a name given to a large territory of Africa, bordering on the Eaſtern Sea, including many kingdoms ; the name is ſaid to import " the coaſt of the negroes," all the inhabitants being blacks, with curled woolly hair ; extending from 2 degrees north to the 21ſt degree of ſouth latitude. The principal kingdoms on the coaſt have been ſeparately ſpoken of and deſcribed. Of the country in general, we are much unacquainted : the whole tract is repreſented as barren and unhealthy, the lands lying low, and interſected with rivers, lakes, thick woods, foreſts, and marſhy grounds. The fruits of it are very unwholeſome, their rivers, for the moſt part, covered or choked up with weeds, buſhes, and thickets ; all which ſo ſtagnate the air, and corrupt the products of the earth, and render the inhabitants ſo ſickly and indolent, that they receive little or no benefit from its produce. The Bedouin Arabs are the only people who make advantage of it, by breeding multitudes of cattle, and living moſtly upon their fleſh and milk ; whilſt the negroes, or Zanges, content themſelves with feeding upon wild beaſts and fowl, which ſwarm all over thoſe parts. To ſupply the want of corn, pulſe, roots, and other wholeſome food, of which they are deſtitute, the Divine Providence hath interſperſed that whole country with mines of gold, eaſily got, by the help of which they can purchaſe all the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life from other parts : but this is the very circumſtance that makes them ſo extremely jealous of letting ſtrangers penetrate into the inland ; more eſpecially ſince the Portugueſe have made themſelves maſters of ſuch a number of places along this coaſt. They are in their nature fierce and ſtout, ignorant and brutiſh, without religion, eſpecially the negroes ; upon which laſt account they have the name of Caffers. As for the Bedouins, they have ſome kind of religion, or rather obſerve a variety of ſuperſtitious rites, but are no leſs ignorant and uncivilized than the Caffers ; yet they chiefly herd among themſelves, and live at a great diſtance from the coaſts, and by the ſides of lakes and rivers, for the convenience of paſture for their numerous herds. They go all naked, both Caffers and Arabs, excepting that they wrap a piece of cotton cloth round their middle, which deſcends a little below the knee ; but thoſe who live along the coaſts are ſomewhat more civilized, affect a little more finery in their dreſs, and inſtead of cotton cloth, cover themſelves with the ſkins of wild beaſts, more or leſs rich, according to their rank, with the tails of animals trailing behind on the ground : they likewiſe adorn their necks, arms, and legs, with variety of beads, bugles, and other trinkets, of amber, jett, glaſs, and other materials, which they purchaſe from the merchants with their gold, furs, ivory, and other commodities. There are among theſe coaſters a great number of Mahometans, but a much greater number ſtill among the iſlanders along the coaſt ; they being, for the moſt part, deſcended from thoſe Arabs who were baniſhed out of their country. The countries are Melinda, Mongala, Jubo, Moſambique, and ſome others.

ZANHAGA, or *Zanzaga*, or *Zenhaga*, a province of Africa, in the country of Sahara, bordering on the Atlantic.

ZANONA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean : 2 miles NE. from Ponza.

ZANOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania : 6 miles ENE. Coſslin, and 28 N. New Stettin.

ZANTE, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of the Morea, about 12 miles in length and 6 in breadth, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, under the Venetians, who appoint a governor, called proveditor, and two counſellors. The Greeks have 40 churches, beſides convents, and a biſhop ; the Roman Catholics have 3 convents, and a biſhop. The iſland produces excellent wine, and that ſpecies of grapes called currants, olives, figs, melons, peaches, and other choice fruits : towards the coaſts, the iſland is is in general mountainous, but level in the interior parts. It is much ſubject to earthquakes. Zante, the capital of the iſland, is ſituated on the eaſt coaſt, about 7 leagues SSW. from Chiarenza, in the Morea. *Long*. 38. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 55. N.

ZANTOCH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg : 8 miles E. Landſberg.

ZANZIBAR, or *Zangibar*, an iſland of Africa, in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Zanguebar, governed by a king, tributary to the Portugueſe. *Long*. 56. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 6. 15. S.

ZAOZERSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the Sula : 28 miles W. Tcherepovetz.

ZARA, a ſeaport, the capital of Venetian Dalmatia, and ſee of an archbiſhop, ſituated in a diſtrict, called *The County of Zara*, which was purchaſed of the king of Naples, in the year 1409, by the Venetians, in whoſe hands it has hitherto continued. Zara is ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, ſaving that it has a communication eaſtward with the continent, by means of a draw-bridge, commanded by a fort. It is reckoned one of the beſt fortifications in Dalmatia, and deemed almoſt impregnable. The citadel is divided from the town by a very deep ditch, hewn out of a rock. The harbour, which lies to the north, is capacious, ſafe, and well guarded. The rain is carefully preſerved in ciſterns, to ſupply the want of freſh water. In the caſtle reſides the governor or proveditor of Dalmatia, whoſe office is only triennial : 28 miles NW. Scardona. *Long*. 33. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 44. 22. N.

ZARA VECCHIA, or *Old Zara*, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, now little better than a village ; in the time of the Romans, it was a place of conſiderable figure, and received a new ſet of inhabitants by a numerous colony of that people. In the middle ages, it was called *Belgrad*, or *Alba Maris*. Here was alſo a biſhop's ſee, which, on the demolition of the town, was removed to Scardona ; at preſent deſolate, and its inhabitants conſiſting only of a few peaſants : 18 miles SE. Zara.

ZARAISK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan, on the Oſer : 24 miles SW. Riazan. *Long*. 56. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 30. N.

ZARCHAS, or *Tcharkas*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan : 50 leagues N. Herat.

ZARE, a lake of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan : 20 leagues N. Zareng.

ZARENG, or *Segeſtan*, a town of Perſia, and capital of the province of Segeſtan. This town is celebrated for its beautiful pottery. It was anciently called *Prophthaſia* : 74 leagues W. Candahar, and 162 E. Iſpahan.

ZARIK, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea : 22 miles E. Miſitra.

ZARN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg : 4 miles E. Duiſburg.

ZARNATA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea : 10 miles SW. Miſitra.

ZARNAW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz : 32 miles N. Sandomirz, and 64 ESE. Siradia.

ZARUBINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 60 miles NW. Ilimſk.

ZARUMA, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito.

ZARZA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura : 22 miles SW. Plaſencia.

ZARZINA, ſee *Sarſina*.

ZARZEDO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura : 20 miles NE. Caſtel Branco.

ZASHIVERSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 1320 miles NNE. Irkutſk, and 1732 ENE. Kolivan. *Long*. 156. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 67. 25. N.

ZASLAW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 24 miles N. Conſtantinow.

ZATHAG, a town and caſtle of Aſia, in Paleſtine : 172 miles SSE. Jeruſalem.

ZATMAR, a town of Hungary. This is properly two towns ; namely, Zatmar, on an iſland in the river Samos ; and Nemethi, oppoſite to it, on an arm of the river ; but in the year 1715, both were erected into one town : the firſt of which is fortified. In 1334, or 1335, it was taken, pillaged, and laid in aſhes, by the troops of the emperor, Ferdinand the Firſt. In 1562, it was beſieged by the Turks, and ſet on fire, but not taken. In 1564, king John took it ; in 1605, Stephen Botſkay ; in 1660, Barſkay, prince of Tranſylvania, made himſelf maſter of it ; and in 1662, the Imperialiſts. In 1681, the malcontents laid ſiege to this place ; and the reformed held a national ſynod here in 1646 : 56 miles NNW. Coloſvar, and 170 E. Preſburg. *Long*. 39. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 47. 43. N.

ZATOR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow : 24 miles SW. Cracow.

ZATSCHIT KABANOVSKAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan : 20 miles S. Biiſk.

ZATUENEBO, a town of the iſland of Cuba : 65 miles SSE. Havannah.

ZATURCE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia : 20 miles WSW. Lucko.

ZAV BIRUILEVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Argunia : 121 miles NE. Stretenſk.

ZAV DUTCHARSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 88 miles SE. Stretenſk.

ZAV GAZIMURSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 44 miles SSE. Stretenſk.

**ZAV IRBINSKOI**, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 40 miles E. Abakanſk.

ZAV KUTAMARSKOI, a town of Ruſſia: 100 miles ESE. Nertchinſk.

ZAV LANINA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the weſt coaſt of Baikal Lake: 80 miles NE. Irkutſk.

ZAV MIDNOI KURUZULAEVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 32 miles S. Nertchinſk.

ZAV NIZNEI SUZUISKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 32 miles SSE. Kolivan.

ZAV NOVOPAVLOVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 80 miles SSE. Kolivan.

ZAV POPOVO, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan. *Long.* 113. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 31. N.

ZAV SIBIRIA KOVA, a town of Ruſſia, on the Argunia: 100 miles ESE. Stretenſk.

ZAV TISOVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the river Poim: 124 miles NNW. Niz Udinſk.

ZAV VERCHOTUROVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Argunia: 132 miles N. Stretenſk.

ZAVARA, ſee *Aſinara.*

ZAUDNITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau: 9 miles NNE. Troppau, and 14 ESE. Jagerndorf.

ZAVELSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg; near which is a medicinal ſpring: 2 miles N. Bulach.

ZAVIDEI, an iſland of Ruſſia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Tchaunſkaia, in the Frozen Sea; about 60 miles in circumference. *Long.* 184. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 50. to 72. 20. N.

ZAURGATCH, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 80 miles ESE. Tobolſk.

ZAWEH, a town of Perſia, and capital of a diſtrict, in the province of Choraſan, on the river Tedjen, about ſix leagues from the Caſpian Sea: 27 leagues N. Meſchid, and 45 NNE. Aſterabat.

ZAWICHOST, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. In the year 1205, the Ruſſians were defeated near this town: 8 miles N. Sandomirz.

ZAWILA, or *Zueela*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan, ſituated in a fertile country; the remains of ancient buildings in this town, the number and ſize of the ciſterns, and the conſtructions of the vaulted caves, intended, perhaps, as repoſitories for corn, exhibit ſuch veſtiges of ancient ſplendour, as will probably attract, and may highly reward, the attention of the future traveller: 60 miles ENE. Mourzouk.

ZAZIMOWICZE, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſk: 32 miles NE. Brzeſk.

ZAZIVNOI, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 68 miles W. Orenburg.

ZBANITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 5 miles E. Hohenmant.

ZBARAS, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 12 leagues N. Braclaw.

ZBORRI, a town of Hungary: 16 miles NNE. Szeben.

ZBORROW, a town of Poland, in the new kingdom of Galicia, near which an obſtinate battle was fought between the Poles on one ſide, commanded by their king, John Caſimir, and the combined army of the Coſaks and Tartars on the other. In this engagement the latter were defeated, and left 10,000 men dead on the ſpot; but the day after, a treaty of peace was concluded on terms diſadvantageous to Poland: 21 leagues E. Lemberg, and 26 NW. Braclaw.

ZDANICHA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Chatanga. *Long.* 116. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 40. N.

ZDZIECOL, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: 12 miles W. Novogrodeck.

ZEALAND, or *Zeeland*, or *Seeland*, the largeſt iſland belonging to the kingdom of Denmark, bounded on the north by the Scaggerac, on the eaſt by the Sound, on the ſouth by the Baltic, and on the weſt by the Great Belt; about 65 miles in length from north to ſouth, and where wideſt, 60 from eaſt to weſt, though in ſome parts ſcarcely 30, and in no part above 20 miles from the ſea. The coaſt is much interſected by large bays; and within the country are ſeveral lakes, which, as well as the rivers, abound in fiſh. The ſoil is generally fertile, and produces corn more than ſufficient for the inhabitants, with excellent paſtures, and in moſt parts is plenty of wood, except towards the centre of the iſland, where the inhabitants generally uſe turf for fuel. Copenhagen is the capital. *Long.* 10. 58. to 12. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 2. to 56. 6. N.

ZEALAND (*State of*), one of the United Dutch States. It conſiſts of iſlands which are formed by thoſe branches and outlets of the Scheldt, called *Zeeuwſche Stromen*, or *Sea Streams*; on the north it is bounded by Holland, eaſtward by Brabant, ſouthward by Flanders, and weſtward by the North Sea; its name ſufficiently indicates its natural poſition and ſituation. The iſlands of Walcheren and Schouwen, on the weſtern coaſt, are defended againſt the violence of the ſea, by downs, or ſand hills, and on the other ſides, like the reſt of the iſlands of Zeeland, by vaſt dykes, which, at the bottom, have a breadth of 25 German ells, and at the top are ſo wide, that two carriages may paſs abreaſt: the height is alſo proportioned to their thickneſs; notwithſtanding which, in high tides and ſtormy weather, the waves, in many places, force a paſſage, or even flow over them: the firſt formation of theſe dykes muſt have been attended with immenſe expence, the very repair and maintenance of them requiring large ſums. Emanuel van Meteren, in the ſixteenth book of his Commentaries, ſays, and confirms it by the atteſtations of the workmen employed in them, that the dykes, in this province alone, if placed in one direction, would form a length of forty miles, each mile to be reckoned at 1400 rods, and that the expence of one rod with another was a pound Flemiſh, or ſix Dutch guilders. Thus the charge of the ſeveral outward dykes taken, amount to 340,000l. ſterling. Though the inhabitants of the other provinces, and foreigners in general, complain of the air here, as being heavy, diſagreeable, and unhealthy, yet no people look better, or enjoy a more confirmed ſtate of health, than the natives who are born and bred up in it. The ſoil too is very fruitful, and famed for its excellent wheat, as likewiſe for madder, the cultivation of which furniſhes out great employment to the inhabitants of Zealand; it abounds alſo in good fruits, and its rich paſtures are covered with flocks of fine ſheep. The waters around the iſlands ſupply them with plenty of fiſh, particularly with oyſters, lobſters, and muſcles, of an uncommon ſize and goodneſs. Zealand enjoys likewiſe an affluence of all kinds of proviſions, but fuel is very ſcarce there, eſpecially turf, which, being brought from the other provinces, bears a high price: great quantities too of Engliſh coals are uſed here. In the whole province are 121 towns and villages, ſome of which are very large. The inhabitants are reckoned the moſt wealthy in all the Netherlands, which is, in a great meaſure, owing to their traffic by ſea, and for this, indeed, they have every conveniency that can be deſired. Zealand was anciently a county, but inſtead of particular counts of its own, thoſe of Holland were likewiſe counts of Zealand, and in the year 1436, the two provinces devolved together to the Houſe of Burgundy. The aſſembly of the ſtates of Zealand conſiſts of ſeven members, the preſident of which is the firſt nobleman of the province: this dignity was annexed to the marquiſate of Vliſſingen, or Fluſhing and Veere, belonging to the prince of Naſſau Orange. On the death of king William III. it was aboliſhed: but in 1747, the ſtates of the province unanimouſly confirmed it to the ſtadtholder William IV. Since that time, a clauſe has been added to the inveſtiture, that the dignity ſhall not be annexed to any particular ſtate, rank, or family. The other members or ſtates of this province, are deputies of the voting towns, which are, Middleburg, Ziriczee, Goes, Tolen, Fluſhing, and Veere: this aſſembly, as well as that of the deputriten Rathe, or deputed counſellors, hold their meetings at Middleburg, as being the capital of the province. Zealand has two high courts of juſtice in common with Holland, viz. the high council, and the provincial court. To the aſſembly of the States-General it ſends four deputies, who hold their office during life, and are alternately choſen from among the magiſtrates of the ſeveral voting towns, excepting that Middleburg always ſends one. The right branch of the Scheldt, called the *Eaſt Scheldt*, dividing this province into two quarters, viz. into that on the eaſt and that on the weſt of the ſaid river. The quarter on the Weſt Scheldt is compoſed of five iſlands, viz. Walcheren, South Beveland, North Beveland, Wolferſdyk, and St. Jooſtland. The quarter of the Eaſt Scheldt contains four iſlands, viz. Schouwen, Duiveland, Tholen, and St. Philip's Land.

ZEALAND (*New*), two iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, firſt diſcovered by Taſman. In the year 1642, he traverſed the eaſtern coaſt from *Lat.* 34. to 43. and entered the ſtrait called *Cook's Strait*; he was attacked by the natives, ſoon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of *Murderer's Bay*, and never went on ſhore: he gave the country the name of *Staaten Land*, in honour of the States-General, and it is now generally diſtinguiſhed in our maps and charts, by the name of *New Zealand.* As the whole of this country, except that part of the coaſt which was ſeen by Taſman from on board his ſhip, had from his time, to the voyage of the Endeavour in the year 1770, remained altogether unknown; it was by many ſuppoſed to be part of a ſouthern continent. It is, however, now known to conſiſt of two large iſlands, divided from each other by a ſtrait or paſſage, which is about four or five leagues broad. The northermoſt of theſe iſlands, is by the natives *Eaheinomauwe*; and the ſouthermoſt *Tovy* or *Tavai Poenammoo*; yet it is uncertain whether the name *Tovy Poenammoo* comprehends the whole ſouthern iſland, or only part of it. *Tovy Poenammoo* is for the moſt part a mountainous, and to all appearance, a barren country and thinly peopled. *Eaheinomauwe* has a much better appearance; it is indeed, not only hilly, but mountainous, yet even the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every vally has a rivulet of water; the ſoil in theſe vallies, and in the plains, of which there are many that are not over-grown with wood, is in general light, but fertile, and fit for every kind of European grain, plants, and fruit. From the vegetables that were found here, there is reaſon to conclude

clude the winters are milder than in England, and the ſummer not hotter, though it was more equally warm: dogs and rats are the only quadrupeds that were ſeen, and of the latter only a few. The inhabitants breed the dogs for the ſole purpoſe of eating them. There are ſeals and whales on the coaſt, and they once ſaw a ſea-lion. The birds are hawks, owls, quails: and there are ſong-birds, whoſe note is wonderfully melodious, There are ducks and ſhags of ſeveral ſorts, not unlike thoſe of Europe; and the gannet, which is exactly the ſame. The ſea-coaſt is viſited by albatroſſes, ſheerwaters, pintados, and penguins. The inſects are fleſh-flies, beetles, butterflies, ſand flies, and muſquitos; and the neighbouring ſea abounds with fiſh, which are equally delicate and wholeſome food: captain Cook ſeldom came to anchor, but they catched enough, with hook and line only, to ſupply the whole ſhip's crew; and, when they fiſhed with nets, every meſs in the ſhip, except thoſe who were too indolent, ſalted as much as ſupplied them when at ſea ſome time after. The fiſh was not leſs various in kind than plentiful in quantity; there were many ſorts they had never before ſeen, but the ſailors readily gave names to all of them. This country abounds with foreſts filled with very large, ſtraight, and clean timber. There is one tree about the ſize of an oak, which was diſtinguiſhed by a ſcarlet flower, that appeared to be compoſed of ſeveral fibres; and another which grows in ſwampy ground, very ſtraight and tall, bearing ſmall bunches of berries, and a leaf reſembling that of the yew-tree; about 400 ſpecies of plants were found, all of which are unknown in England, except garden nightſhade, ſow-thiſtle, two or three kinds of fern, and one or two ſorts of graſs. They found wild celery, and a kind of creſſes, in great abundance on the ſea ſhore, and of eatable plants raiſed by cultivation, only cocoas, yams, and ſweet potatoes. There are plantations of many acres of theſe yams and potatoes. The inhabitants likewiſe cultivate the gourd; and the Chineſe paper mulberry-tree is to be found, but in no abundance. There is only one ſhrub or tree in this country which produces fruit, and that is a kind of berry almoſt taſteleſs: but they have a plant which anſwers all the uſes of hemp and flax. There are two kinds of this plant, the leaves of one of which are yellow, and the other deep red, and both of them reſemble the leaves of flags; of theſe leaves they make lines and cordage, and much ſtronger than any thing of the kind in Europe. Theſe leaves they likewiſe ſplit into breadths, and dying the ſlips together form their fiſhing-nets. Their common apparel by a ſimple proceſs is made from leaves, and their finer by another preparation, is made from the fibres. This plant is found both on high and low ground, in dry mould, and deep bogs; but as it grows largeſt in the latter, that ſeems to be its proper ſoil. The men of this country are as large as the largeſt Europeans. Their complexion is brown, but little more ſo than that of a Spaniard. They are full of fleſh, but not lazy or luxurious, and are ſtout and well ſhaped. The women poſſeſs not that delicacy which diſtinguiſhes the European ladies, but their voice is ſingularly ſoft, which, as the dreſs of both ſexes is ſimilar, chiefly diſtinguiſhes them from the men. The men are active of a high degree, their hair is black, and their teeth are white and even. The features in both ſexes are regular; they enjoy perfect health, and live to a very advanced age; they are of the gentleſt diſpoſitions, and treat each other with the utmoſt kindneſs, but they are perpetually at war, every little diſtrict being at enmity with all the reſt. They have neither black cattle, ſheep, hogs, nor goats; ſo that their chief food being fiſh, and that not at all times to be obtained, they are in danger of dying through hunger; they have a few, and but a very few dogs; and when no fiſh is to be got, they have only vegetables, ſuch as yams and potatoes to feed on, and if, by any accident theſe fail them, their ſituation muſt be deplorable. This will account for their ſhocking cuſtom of eating the bodies which are ſlain in battle, for he who fights through mere hunger, will not ſcruple to eat the adverſary he has killed. The inhabitants of New Zealand are modeſt and reſerved in their behaviour and converſation. The women, indeed were not dead to the ſofter impreſſions; but their mode of conſent was, in their idea, as harmleſs as the conſent to marriage with us, and equally binding for the ſtipulated time. If any of the Engliſh addreſſed one of their women, he was informed, that the conſent of her friends muſt be obtained, which uſually followed, on his making a preſent. This done, he was obliged to treat his temporary wife, at leaſt as delicately as we do in England. They anoint their hair with oil, melted from the fat of fiſh or birds. The poorer people uſe that which is rancid, ſo that the ſmell is very diſagreeable: but thoſe of ſuperior rank, make uſe of that which is freſh. They wear combs both of bone and wood, which is conſidered as an ornament, when ſtuck upright in the hair. The men tie their hair in a bunch on the crown of the head, and adorn it with the feathers of birds, which they likewiſe, ſometimes, place on each ſide of the temples. They commonly wear ſhort beards; the hair of the women ſometimes flows over the ſhoulders, and ſometimes is cut ſhort. Both ſexes, but the men more than the women, mark their bodies with black ſtains, called *Amoco*; in general, the women ſtain only the lips, but ſometimes mark other parts with black patches; the men, on the contrary put on additional marks from year to year, ſo that thoſe who are very ancient, are almoſt covered; excluſive of the Amoco, they mark themſelves with furrows: theſe furrows make a hideous appearance, the edges being indented, and the whole quite black. The ornaments of the face are drawn in the ſpiral form, with equal elegance and correctneſs, both cheeks being marked exactly alike, while the painting on their bodies, reſemble fillagree work, and the foliage in old chaſed ornaments, but no two faces or bodies are painted exactly after the ſame model. Theſe Indians likewiſe paint their bodies, by rubbing them with red oker, either dry or mixed with oil. Their dreſs is formed of the leaves of the flag, ſplit into ſlips, which are interwoven, and made into a kind of matting, the ends, which are ſeven or eight inches in length, hanging out on the upper ſide. One piece of this matting being tied over the ſhoulders, reaches to the knees: the other piece being wrapped round the waiſt, falls almoſt to the ground. Theſe two pieces are faſtened to a ſtring, which by means of a bodkin of bone, is paſſed through, and tacks them together. The men wear the lower garment only, at particular times. What they conſider as the moſt ornamental part of their dreſs, is the fur of dogs, which they cut into ſtripes, and ſew on different parts of their apparel. As dogs are not plenty, they diſpoſe theſe ſtripes with great œconomy. They have a few dreſſes, ornamented with feathers; and one man was ſeen covered wholly with thoſe of the red parrot. The women never tie their hair on the top of their head, nor adorn it with feathers; and are leſs anxious about dreſs than the men. Their lower garment is bound tight round them, except when they go a fiſhing, and then they are careful that the men ſhall not ſee them. The ears of both ſexes are bored, and the holes ſtretched ſo as to admit a man's finger. The ornaments of their ears are feathers, cloth, bones, and ſometimes bits of wood: a great many of them uſe nails, which were given them by the Engliſh, for this purpoſe, and the women ſometimes adorn their ears with the white down of the albatroſs, which they ſpread before and behind the hole, in a large bunch. They likewiſe hang to their ears by ſtrings, chiſſels, bodkins, the teeth of dogs, and the teeth and nails of their deceaſed friends. The arms and ancles of the women, are adorned with ſhells and bones, or any thing elſe, through which they can paſs a ſtring. The men wear a piece of green talc, or whalebone, with the reſemblance of a man carved on it, hanging to a ſtring round the neck. The houſes are from 16 to 24 feet long, 10 or 12 wide, and 6 or 8 in height. The frame is of ſlight ſticks of wood, and the walls and roof, are made of dry graſs, pretty firmly compacted. Some of them are lined with bark of trees, and the ridge of the houſe is formed by a pole, which runs from one end to the other. The door is only high enough, to admit a perſon crawling on hands and knees; and the roof is ſloping. There is a ſquare hole near the door, ſerving both for window and chimney, near which is the fire place. A plank is placed near the door, adorned with a ſort of carving, and this they conſider as an ornamental piece of furniture. The ſide walls, and roof, projecting two or three feet beyond the walls at each end, form a ſort of portico, where benches are placed to ſit on. The fire is made in the middle of a hollow ſquare, in the floor, which is encloſed with wood or ſtone. They ſleep near the walls, where the ground is covered with ſtraw for their beds. Beſides the fern root, which ſerves them for bread, they feed on albatroſſes, penguins, and ſome other birds. Whatever they eat is either roaſted or baked, as they have no veſſels in which water can be boiled. They ſaw no plantations of coacos, potatoes, and yams, to the ſouthward, though there were many in the northern parts. The natives drink no other liquor than water, and enjoy perfect and uninterrupted health. When wounded in battle, the wound heals in a very ſhort time, without the application of medicine; and the very old people carry no other marks of decay about them, than the loſs of their hair and teeth, and a failure of their muſcular ſtrength; but enjoy an equal ſhare of health and cheerfulneſs with the youngeſt. The canoes of this country are not unlike the whale boats of New England, being long and narrow. The larger ſort ſeem to be built for war, and will hold from 30 to 100 men; one of theſe meaſured near 70 feet in length, 6 in width, and 4 in depth. It was ſharp at the bottom, and conſiſted of 3 lengths, about 2 or 3 inches thick, and tied firmly together with ſtrong plaiting: each ſide was formed of one entire plank, about 12 inches broad, and about 1½ inch thick, which were fitted to the bottom part, with equal ſtrength and ingenuity. Several thwarts were laid from one ſide to the other, to which they were ſecurely faſtened, in order to ſtrengthen the canoes. Theſe veſſels are rowed with a kind of paddles, between five and ſix feet in length, the blade of which is a long oval, gradually decreaſing till it reaches the handle; and the velocity with which they row with theſe paddles, is really ſurpriſing; their ſails are compoſed of a kind of mat or netting, which is extended between two upright poles, one of which is fixed on each ſide. Two ropes faſtened to the top of each pole, ſerve inſtead of ſheets. The veſſels are ſteered by two men, having each a paddle, and ſitting in the ſtern; but they can only ſail before the wind, in which direction, they move with conſiderable ſwiftneſs. Theſe Indians uſe axes, adzes, and chiſſels, with which laſt they likewiſe bore holes. The chiſſels are made of jaſper, or of the bone of a man's arm; and their axes, and adzes, of a hard black ſtone. Their tillage of the ground is excellent, owing to the neceſſity they are under of cultivating, or running the riſk of ſtarving. A long narrow ſtake, ſharpened to an edge at bottom, with a piece fixed acroſs, a little above it, for the convenience of driving it into the ground with the foot, ſupplies the place both of plough and ſpade. The ſoil being light, their work is not very laborious, and with this inſtrument alone they will turn up ground of ſix or ſeven acres in extent. Their fiſh-hooks are of ſhell or bone; and they have baſkets of wicker-work to hold the fiſh. Their warlike weapons are ſpears, darts, battle-axes, and the patoo-patoo. The ſpear, which is pointed at each end, is about ſixteen feet in length, and they hold in the middle, ſo that it is difficult to parry a puſh from it. Whether they fight in boats or on ſhore, the battle is hand to hand, their conteſts muſt be bloody. The employment of the men, is ſuppoſed to conſiſt in cultivating the ground, making nets, catching birds, and fiſhing; while the women are engaged in weaving cloth, procuring fern-roots, and ſhell-fiſh, and dreſſing food. With regard to religion, they acknowledge one ſuperior being, and ſeveral ſubordinate. Their mode of worſhip could not be learned, nor was any place proper for that purpoſe ſeen. There was indeed a ſmall ſquare area, encompaſſed with ſtones, in the middle of which, hung a baſket of fern-roots on one of their ſpades. This they ſaid was offered to the gods, in hope of a plentiful crop of proviſion. The inhabitants of the ſouthern diſtrict, ſaid they diſpoſed of their dead by throwing them into the ſea, but thoſe of the north ſaid they buried them in the ground; captain Cook's crew, however, ſaw not the leaſt ſign of any grave, or monument; but the body of almoſt every inhabitant bore the marks of wounds which they had given themſelves, in token of grief for the loſs of their friends and relations. Some of theſe ſcars were newly made, which is a proof that their friends had died while the ſhip's crew were there, yet no one ſaw any thing like a funeral, as theſe iſlanders conceal every thing reſpecting the dead, with the utmoſt caution. A great ſimilitude was obſerved between the dreſs, furniture, boats, and nets of the New Zealanders, and thoſe of the inhabitants of the South Sea Iſlands, which furniſh a ſtrong proof that the common anceſtors of both were natives of the ſame country. *Long.* 181. to 194. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. to 38. S.

ZEBAIDE, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: 27 leagues E. Schiras.

ZEBEE, a river of Africa, which riſes in Abyſſinia, and runs into the Indian Sea. The courſe is unknown.

ZEBID, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. Zebid was once the place of a ſovereign's reſidence, and the moſt commercial city in all Tehama; but, ſince the harbour of Ghalefka was choked up, its trade has been transferred to Beit el Fakih and Mocha, and this city now retains nothing but the ſhadow of its former ſplendour. Viewed from a diſtance, it appears to ſome advantage, by means of the moſques and kubbets, of which it is full. Several of thoſe moſques were erected by different pachas, who reſided here during the ſhort period, while this part of Arabia was in the poſſeſſion of the Ottoman porte. Zebid had once eight gates; of theſe only five are now ſtanding, and the river is gradually breaking down a part of them. The walls of the old city are demoliſhed, and the very ruins are ſold by poor people, who gather out the ſtones, and ſell them for building new houſes: the preſent buildings occupy about one-half of the ancient extent of the city. Zebid is ſtill diſtinguiſhed for an academy, in which the youth of Tehama, and a part of Yemen, ſtudy ſuch ſciences as are cultivated among the Muſſulmans. This is beſides the ſeat of a dola, a mafti, and three cadis: 52 miles N. Mocha. *Long.* 43. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 13. N.

ZEBIO, a mountain of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, which ſometimes emits flames: 6 miles S. Modena.

ZEDIC, a town of Africa, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the country of Tripoli, on a bay of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name: 60 leagues ESE. Tripoli.

ZEEDLITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 3 miles N. Ottmuchau.

ZEGEDIN, or *Szeged*, a town of Hungary, near the conflux of the rivers Maros and Theiſſe. It is ſtrong, and a place of ſome trade, particularly in cattle. In the year 1503, all its defence was a moat and a rampart; but falling, ſome time after, into the hands of the Turks, they erected a brick fort. In 1686, the Imperialiſts diſpoſſeſſed the Turks of it: 68 miles N. Belgrade, and 60 NW. Temeſvar. *Long.* 37. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 9. N.

ZEGZEG, or *Zezeg*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated to the weſt of Zamfara.

ZEHDENICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, on the Havel. In it is a convent for ladies of noble deſcent, conſiſting of a domina and ſix ſiſters. It carries on a large trade in wood and corn: in the paſtures, near the town, iron ore is met with in great abundance, and accordingly there is a mill here for that purpoſe, which is driven by the Havel. At this place, likewiſe, is a foundry, where bombs, grenadoes, bullets, mortars, pots, weights, and even ſmall cannon are caſt: 12 miles W. Joachimſthal, and 28 N. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 1. N.

ZEHDIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 4 miles E. Oderberg, and 23 NNW. Cuſtrin.

ZEHISTA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 3 miles S. Pirna.

ZEHRENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 3 miles S. Zoſſen.

ZEIL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: 12 miles WNW. Bamberg, and 16 E. Schweinfurt.

ZEIL, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a county: 4 miles N. Leutkirch.

ZEILA, or *Zella*, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel, ſituated on the coaſt of the Arabian Sea. *Long.* 61. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 9. N.

ZEISELMAN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles E. Tuln.

ZEISPERG, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles ENE. Crems.

ZEITHAYN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, famous for a pleaſure camp which king Auguſtus II. made there, in the year 1730, at the expence of five millions of rix-dollars. On the ſpot which is uſed for this camp, and the exerciſing of the army, are erected ſix large pyramids; and medals have likewiſe been ſtruck upon it, and a grand repreſentation thereof engraved in copper: 8 miles WNW. Groſſenhayn.

ZEITLOSS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurſburg, on the river Sinn: 10 miles N. Gmunden, and 27 NW. Wurſburg.

ZEITON, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly, on a gulf to which it gives name. Here are about 400 Chriſtian families, but the greater part of the inhabitants are Turks: 48 miles SSE. Lariſſa, and 62 N. Corinth. *Long.* 40. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 6. N.

ZEITON, a gulf or bay of the Egean Sea, on the eaſt coaſt of Theſſaly, NW. of the iſland of Negroponte.

ZEITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and foundation of Naumburg, anciently the ſee of a biſhop, founded by the emperor Otho I. afterwards transferred to Naumburg, after this town had been ſacked and almoſt deſtroyed by the Vandals, in the year 982: 15 miles ESE. Naumburg, and 64 W. Dreſden. *Long.* 29. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

ZEKELHEIB, a town of Hungary: 8 miles NNW. St. Job.

ZELANICA, a cape on the north-eaſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 95. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 78. N.

ZELAN, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 20 miles NE. Trent.

ZELATE, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: 10 leagues NE. Candahar.

ZELENIN, a ſmall iſland in the Frozen Ocean, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 74. 10.. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 50. N.

ZELENOIKOLOK, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: 44 miles N. Guriev.

ZELEZENSKAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the eaſt ſide of the Irtiſch. *Long.* 93. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 25. N.

ZELL, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 14 miles NNW. St. Wolfgang.

ZELL-IM-HAM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Moſel: 25 miles NE. Treves, and 29 SW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

ZELL IN THE PINZGAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the Zeller See: 30 miles SSW. Salzburg, and 28 W. Radſtadt.

ZELL IN ZILLERTHAL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, on the Ziller: 50 miles SW. Salzburg, and 24 E. Inſpruck.

ZELL AM HAMMERSBACH, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated in the vale of Hammerſbach: the town is aſſeſſed 21 florins. By an imperial order in the year 1711, the vale of Hammerſbach was nominated a ſtate of the empire, and is included in the ſame matricular aſſeſſment with the town: 9 miles W. Freudenſtadt, and 26 NW. Bothweil. *Long.* 25. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 23. N.

ZELL, ſee *Liebenzell*.

ZELLE, or *Altenzelle*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 2 miles W. Noſſen.

ZELLE, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg. This is a fortified and well-built town, ſituated on the Aller, which is here navigable, and behind the New Town is joined by the Fuhſe. The town itſelf, in conjunction with the ſuburb of Fritzenwieſe, conſiſts of 564 houſes; but, including the other ſuburbs, ſummer-houſes, and buildings without the gates, the number of them amounts to about 1400. At this place are held the high court of appeals for the ſeveral territories of the electoral Houſe of Brunſwick-Luneburg, together with the chancery, and chief tribunal of the principality of Luneburg. Here alſo ſtands the provincial houſe for the diets of the principality, together with one of its ſuperintendencies, and a ſpecial ſuperintendency which is adminiſtered by the general ſuperintendent, who is always firſt miniſter of the town church. The other public edifices in it are the Guildhall, the riding-houſe, the mews, and the armoury. The magiſtracy is poſſeſſed of the lower juriſdiction in the town, and likewiſe in ſome parts of the ſuburbs. At this place, too are manufacturers and artificers in various branches, particularly in gold and ſilver. The prince's ſeat, near the town, is walled and moated in, and was the reſidence of the Zell line of Brunſwick Luneburg, which failed in 1705. It was built by duke Henry, in the year 1485, and afterwards improved: 40 miles S. Luneburg, and 128 W. Berlin. *Long.* 27. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

ZELLERFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Harz Foreſt; ſilver, to the value of 20,000 imperial crowns, is annually coined in this town: 6 miles SSW. Goſlar.

ZELLERNDORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles SE. Schrattentaal.

ZELLER SEE, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 28 miles SSW. Salzburg.

ZELLHOFEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 10 miles NW. Grein.

ZELLIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburgh: 13 miles NW. Cuſtrin.

ZELLITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 8 miles W. Marburg.

ZELON, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 13 leagues S. Laſſa.

ZELTURINSKOI, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: 72 miles SSE. Tunginſkoi.

ZEM, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Moraca, 12 miles W. Cittaro, in the province of Albania.

ZEMBLA, ſee *Nova Zembla.*

ZEMME, a town of Aſia, in the country of Bukharia: 26 leagues SSE. Bukharia.

ZEMENIE, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: 16 miles SW. Gallipoli.

ZEMLIANSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez: 44 miles NNW. Voronez. *Long.* 56. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

ZEMLIN, or *Semlin*, a fortreſs of Sclavonia, at the union of the Save and the Danube, oppoſite Belgrade.

ZEMORGET, or *Zermogete*, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, 30 miles from the coaſt of Egypt. This iſland was called by the ancients *Ophiodes*, from the abundance of ſerpents, and the Iſland of Topazes from the number of thoſe precious ſtones found there. *Long.* 53. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 25. N.

ZEMPLIN, a town of Hungary: 16 miles NE. Patak, and 25 SE. Caſchau.

ZENDEROUD, a river of Perſia, which paſſes by Iſpahan, and loſes itſelf in a lake, about 5 leagues SW. from Lauriſtan.

ZENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 12 miles E. Landſperg.

ZENGAN, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, containing about 2000 inhabitants: 27 leagues NNE. Amadan.

ZENGH, ſee *Segna.*

ZENGUIA, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Aleppo, on the Euphrates: 55 miles NNE. Aleppo, and 90 E. Alexandretta.

ZENKILMENDAIK, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 8 miles N. Eregri.

ZENKOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov: 140 miles SE. Tchernigov. *Long.* 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

ZENSON, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan: 9 miles ENE. Trevigio.

ZENTA, a town of Hungary, in the river Theys; memorable for a ſignal victory obtained, in the year 1697, by prince Eugene, over the Turks, commanded by the emperor Muſtapha II. in perſon; 20,000 Turks were killed, 10,000 wounded, and 3000 taken priſoners: 52 miles N. Belgrade, and 52 W. Temeſvar.

ZENTA, a diſtrict of Dalmatia, on the confines of Albania.

ZERA, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 7 miles S. Verona.

ZERBST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt. It is the reſidence of the prince, and the largeſt and handſomeſt town in the whole principality of Anhalt. The reſidence-houſe here is remarkably grand. In the town are two Lutheran churches, one of which is uſed by the Calviniſts, together with an univerſity, common to all the princes of Anhalt, and founded in 1582, out of a ſchool. It has a rector, with three Calviniſt, and one Lutheran, profeſſors. The principal trade is in beer, with manufactures of gold and ſilver: 8 miles NNW. Deſſau, and 44 SW. Potzdam. *Long.* 29. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 57. N.

ZEREA, a town and fortreſs of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: this place was taken by the troops of Timur Bec, with a great ſlaughter: 6 leagues NNE. Schiras.

ZERKWITZ, a town of Luſatia: 2 miles W. Libenaw.

ZERNA, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: 3 miles NW. Milſtatt.

ZERNEMBL, or *Tſchernembl*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on a ſmall river which runs into the Kulpa: 4 miles SSW. Rudolfswerth, and 12 E. Gottſchee. *Long.* 32. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 55. N.

ZERO, a river of Italy, in the Treviſan, which runs into the Gulf of Venice, 7 miles N. Venice.

ZESEMITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 8 miles N. Chrudim.

ZETIN, a town of Croatia: 28 miles WNW. Novi.

ZEVEN, ſee *Cloſter-Seven.*

ZEUF, or *Gaur*, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Balk: 100 miles SE. Balk.

ZEVICO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 10 miles SE. Palencia.

ZEVIO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: 10 miles SSE. Verona.

ZEULEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, on the Rotach: 21 miles NNE. Bamberg.

ZEULENRODA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reuſſen, containing two churches and 350 houſes. Here is a manufacture of ſtuffs, and a conſiderable one of ſtockings: 10 miles W. Greitz, and 17 NNW. Lobenſtein.

ZEYA, a river of Germany, which riſes near Ehrnſprung, and runs into the Marſch, 6 miles E. Ziſterſtorf, in the archduchy of Auſtria.

ZEYRING, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 6 miles NW. Judenburg.

ZEZARE, a river of Portugal, which riſes in the eaſt part of the province of Eſtremadura, and runs into the Tagus, at Tancos.

ZFOKEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 8 miles NW. Grunhayn.

ZIA, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called *Ceos* and *Hydraſſa*, about 16 leagues in circumference. The inhabitants are Greeks, who have a biſhop. The ſoil is fertile, and they have a good breed of cattle, with plenty of wild fowl, eſpecially partridges and pigeons. The chief manufactures are ſilk, camblets, and a ſort of cloaks made of goat's hair. Among the productions of the iſland may be reckoned the velani, a ſpecies of acorn much eſteemed. Of four conſiderable towns or cities in this iſland, the only one at preſent remaining is Carthea, or Zeia, containing about 2500 houſes, with a harbour, capable of receiving veſſels of conſiderable burdens: 10 miles E. Cape Colonni. *Long.* 42. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 28. N.

ZIBATSKOI, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch. *Long.* 92. 20. *Lat.* 54. 44. N.

ZIBER, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube: 24 miles SSE. Viddin.

ZIBREIRA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 10 leagues S. Alfayates, and 4 NNW. Alcantara, in Spain.

ZIBRITZ, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube, near Ziber, in Bulgaria.

ZIBU, ſee *Sibu.*

ZIEGENHALS, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: this place is famous for its manufactures of beautiful glaſſes. In the year 1428, it was deſtroyed by the Huſſites; and, in 1445, by William, duke of Troppau; beſides which, it was alſo entirely demoliſhed by a fire, in the year 1560. Here are ſome iron works: 10 miles S. Neiſſe, and 20 NW. Jagerndorf.

ZIEGENHAYN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a county of the ſame name, in the principality of Heſſe. It is ſituated in a moraſs, and can be occaſionally inundated. In this place are kept the archives of the ſovereign families of Heſſe. The counts of Ziegenhayn are extinct: 15 miles S. Fritziar, and 26 S. Caſſel. *Long.* 26. 52. E Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

ZIEGENRUCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt, on the Saale: 10 miles S. Neuſtadt, and 11 E. Saalfeld.

ZIELENZIG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 8 miles N. Sternberg.

ZIENWALD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: 4 miles SSW. Lanenſtein.

ZIERCKOWITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles ESE. Windiſch Feiſtritz.

ZIERENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Caſſel: 11 miles NW. Caſſel, and 10 NNW. Naumburg.—In the year 1760, the Engliſh and German troops made an attack on the French, who then had poſſeſſion of the town, and took upwards of 400 priſoners.

ZIESAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburgh: 18 miles SW. Brandenburg.

ZIETZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 10 miles SW. Brandenburg.

ZIGALOVKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 16 miles NW. Tutura.

ZIGANSK, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena : 1472 miles E. Tobolſk, and 1340 NE. Kolivan. *Long.* 138. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. N.

ZIGET, a town of Hungary, ſituated between the ſtreams of a ſmall river, which unite below the town, and ſoon after run into the Drave. It is on every ſide ſurrounded by a moraſs, and defended by moats, walls, and baſtions. In the year 1556, it was beſieged, in vain, by the Turks. In 1566, Soliman made a ſecond attempt, and, though he died during the ſiege, the Turks made themſelves maſters of the town. The brave governor, count Nicholas Zring, or Serinie, with the ſmall remains of his garriſon, made a ſally from the citadel, and died ſword in hand. In the year 1664, the Imperialiſts were obliged to draw off their troops from before it; but in 1689, took it by ſurrender : 44 miles SE. Caniſcha, and 130 SSE. Vienna. *Long.* 35. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 21. N.

ZILA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, 30 miles SE. Jaſſy, in Moldavia.

ZILGA, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oka. *Long.* 119. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 4. N.

ZILLEBA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen : 35 miles E. Loheia.

ZIMOVE TCHISKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 16 miles SW. Vitimſkoi.

ZIMOVE ZAMINSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, near lake Baikal : 76 miles SE. Vercholenſk.

ZIMBADE, a town of Africa, in the country of Sofala : 60 miles NW. Sofala.

ZIMOVE, a village of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, where is a cuſtom-houſe : 52 miles SE. Barguzinſk.

ZIMOVE YASASCHNOE, a winter habitation of Ruſſia, on the north coaſt of Baikal Lake, in the government of Irkuaſk. *Long.* 127. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

ZIMOVSKAIA, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Choper : 48 miles W. Arkadinſkaia.

ZINARI, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 59. N.

ZINDINSKAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, on the confines of China, in the government of Irkutſk : 80 miles S. Selenginſk.

ZINGANE-IS-KELESI, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania : 6 miles S. Burgas.

ZINNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg : 48 miles E. Magdeburg, and 18 N. Wittenberg.

ZINTEN, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, near which the Poles were defeated, in the year 1520 : 20 miles SW. Konigſberg.

ZINTI, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and juriſdiction of Pilaya and Paſpaya.

ZINWALD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : 18 miles NW. Leitmeritz.

ZINZIG, or *Sinzig*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers : 18 miles NNW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

ZINZOACZA, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan, anciently the reſidence of a cacique.

ZIOLO, a town of Italy, in the Paduan : 10 miles SE. Padua.

ZIPSERSCHLOSS, a town of Hungary : 6 miles E. Leutſch.

ZIRIANKA, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſei, near its mouth.

ZIRIANKA, a town of Ruſſia, on the Niz Tunguſka. *Long.* 124. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 16. N.

ZIRICZEE, one of the moſt ancient towns of Zealand, and capital of the iſland of Schouwen, built and ſurrounded with walls in the year 859, by one named Ziringus, from whom it is called. It was the ancient reſidence of the comtes of Zealand, and was at that time a place of much more conſequence than it is at preſent, the port being filled with ſand. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in grain, ſalt, and fiſh : the town is large and populous, and has ſeveral good buildings; the church, called the *Munſter*, dedicated to St. Levinus, is a handſome ſtructure. The Flemings having again attacked the city, in the year 1303, without ſucceſs, under the command of Guy de Dampierre, comte of Flanders, they were beat the following year by the Hollanders, ſupported by the French fleet, under the command of Roger de Lauria; the greater part of them were ſlain, and the comte taken priſoner. In the year 1576, it was taken by Louis de Requeſens, governor-general of the Netherlands, after a ſiege of ſeven months, ſuſtained by Arend Vander Dorp, the commander. The Spaniards, under the conduct of the marquis de Cetone, and Chriſtopher de Mondragon, the brave defender of Middleburg, performed a very gallant action; in the night of the 28th of September, 1575, they paſſed on foot the channels of the ſea which ſeparate the Iſle of Schouwen from Duyveland, and notwithſtanding the waters generally came up to their ſhoulders, and their enemies diſputed their paſſage, they victoriouſly made good their landing; Louis de Boiſot, admiral of Zealand, loſt his life. *Long.* 20. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

ZIRL, or *Cirl*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, ſituated on the Inn : 7 miles W. Innſpruck.

ZIRNOE, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov : 32 miles SW. Saratov.

ZIRO (*La*), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra : 9 miles E. Umbriatico.

ZIROVAIA, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Penzinſkaia Gulf, 32 miles SW. Oklanſk.

ZIRWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels : 2½ miles E. Trebnitz.

ZIRZING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria : 6 miles E. Steyregg.

ZIS, a river of Africa, which riſes in the Atlas, paſſes by Sugulmeſſa, and loſes itſelf in the ſands, in the country of Tafilet.

ZISTERSTORFF, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, with a citadel. In the year 1704, this town was miſerably laid waſte by the Hungarian rebels : 20 miles NE. Vienna, and 28 NW. Preſburg. *Long.* 34. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

ZITTAU, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Saal, 4 miles SSE. Bernberg.

ZITTAU, a town of Luſatia, on the river Neiſſe. This town is conſidered as one of the beſt in Luſatia, and fortified in the ancient manner; it contains two churches within the walls, and three without, with three hoſpitals and an orphan-houſe : 17 miles S. Gorlitz, and 52 NNE. Prague. —In the year 1757, this town, where the Pruſſians had large magazines, and a garriſon of ſix battalions, was attacked by the Auſtrians, and bombarded with ſuch fury, that moſt of the garriſon finding themſelves unable to reſiſt, made their eſcape, and carried off as much as they could of the magazines, leaving only 300 or 400 men in the town, under colonel Diricke, to hold it out as long as poſſible; which he accordingly did : the whole place was almoſt deſtroyed. The cannonading began on the 23d of July, at eleven o'clock in the morning, and laſted till five in the evening. In this ſpace of time 4000 balls, many of them red hot, were fired into this unfortunate city, with ſo little intermiſſion, that it was ſoon ſet on fire in ſeveral places. In the confuſion which the conflagration produced, the Auſtrians entered the town. The Pandours and Sclavonians, who ruſhed in with the regular troops, made no diſtinction between the Pruſſians and the inhabitants of Zittau : inſtead of helping to quench the flames, they began to plunder the warehouſes, which the fire had not reached; ſo that all the valuable goods they contained, particularly linens, were either carried off or reduced to aſhes. Upwards of 600 houſes, and almoſt all the public buildings were entirely deſtroyed, and more than 400 citizens were killed in this aſſault. Of the whole town there was left ſtanding only 138 houſes, two churches, the council-houſe, and the ſalt-work.

ZITWA, a river of Lithuania, which runs into the Niemen, 20 miles SE. Lida, in the palatinate of Wilna.

ZIUF, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis.

ZIZDRA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga : 60 miles SW. Kaluga. *Long.* 52. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 43. N.

ZIZERS, a town of the Griſons, in the Cadee league : 6 miles N. Coire.

ZIZEVON, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan : 23 miles ESE. Schiras.

ZLABINGS, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau : 28 miles W. Znaym, and 26 S. Iglau.

ZLATOUSTOVSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha : 60 miles W. Tcheliabinſk.

ZMEINGORSKAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, on the river Porobalika : 200 miles S. Kolivan. *Long.* 99. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

ZNAMENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch : 28 miles NNW. Tara.

ZNAYM, a town of Moravia, in a circle of the ſame name, near the river Teya. This town was built about the year 1222, at a little diſtance from another town, laid waſte by the Bohemians. It contains a citadel, four cloiſters, and a college : the circle borders on Auſtria : 58 miles SW. Olmutz, and 35 NW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

ZNENDEI, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kaperga. *Long.* 133. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

ZNONIGRAD, a town of Croatia : 36 miles S. Bihacs.

ZOAGLI, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa : 20 miles E. Genoa.

ZOARA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Tripoli. *Long.* 11. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32 35. N.

ZOBEJR, a town of Arabia Deſerta : 6 miles S. Baſſora.

ZOBERA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen : 36 miles SE. Chamir

ZOBERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland : 6 miles W. Oelnitz.

ZOBBING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margraviate of Meiſſen: 15 miles S. Deſſau, and 21 N. Leipſick.

ZOBIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Oettingen Wallerſtein: 6 miles WNW. Nordlingen, and 10 W. Oettingen.

ZOBING, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles N. Crems.

ZOBLITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgeburg. This place conſiſts of 110 houſes, and the inhabitants ſubſiſt principally by working the ſerpent-ſtone, which is found here, into pitchers, bowls, tea and coffee diſhes, mortars, cups, &c. The ſerpent-ſtone is dug juſt above the town, and farther on, to the eaſt of it, is found a red ſpecies, which is reckoned among the fineſt, and for that reaſon, is alſo conſidered by the ſovereign as his property, together with a yellow, green, grey, and black ſort. In the electoral red quarry, is alſo found aſbeſtos of divers colours, and granates: 17 miles S. Freyburg.

ZOBTEN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. This town has frequently ſuffered by fires, the laſt of which was in 1741, when 2000 Tolpatſches, and Pandours, headed by colonel Trenk, having been routed by two companies of Pruſſian grenadiers, in revenge, pillaged and ſet fire to the town, ſo that the greateſt part of it was conſumed: 9 miles ENE. Schweidnitz, and 11 NNE. Reichenbach.

ZOCELAR, a town of Croatia: 2 miles SW. Bihacs.

ZODZISZKI, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 52 miles E. Wilna.

ZOFALA, ſee *Sofala*.

ZOFFINGEN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, on the Wigger. It was at one time Imperial, after which it put itſelf under the count of Habſburg. In the 13th century, it was ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, from which it was taken by the Bernois, in the year 1415, and is the principal place of a bailiwick, with conſiderable privileges: 26 miles NNE. Berne, and 24 NNW. Lucerne.

ZOGOR, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 30 leagues S. Zuenga.

ZOIKA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the mouth of the Petchora: 160 miles NE. Mezen.

ZOKOL, a town of Servia: 16 miles S. from Sabatz.

ZOLDO, a town of Italy, in the Belluneſe: 18 miles NW. Belluno, and 15 N. Feltri.

ZOLDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 6 miles WNW. Jung Buntzel.

ZOLERI, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 8 miles SSE. Trent, and 19 E. Riva.

ZOLLERN, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on a mountain, in the principality of Hohenzollern, to which it gives name: 10 miles S. Tubingen.

ZOLLICOFEN, a town of Swiſſerland, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the canton of Berne: 2 miles NW. Berne.

ZOLNOK, a town of Hungary, on the river Theyſe. In the year 1554, this town was taken by the Turks; and retaken by the Imperialiſts, in the year 1685: 48 miles WSW. Debriczin.

ZOLOGEV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: 24 miles NNW. Charkov. *Long.* 55. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

ZOLOTITZA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the eaſt coaſt of the White Sea: 60 miles N. Archangel.

ZOLOTONOSCHA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiev: 72 miles SSE. Kiev. *Long.* 49. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

ZOLOTONOSCHA, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dnieper, near Zolotonoſcha, in the government of Kiev.

ZONCHIO, a cape of European Turkey, on the coaſt of the Morea: 12 miles NNW. Navarin.

ZONCHIO, a ſea-port town of European Turkey, in the Morea: the harbour is large, but not commodious: 8 miles N. Navarin.

ZONDAGS, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Ocean, *Long.* 26. 42. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 31. 20. S.

ZONDORO, a town of Hungary: 26 miles SW. Caſchau.

ZONGO, or *Morena*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, near old Benguela.

ZONS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn, ſituated on the Rhine, with a caſtle; at this place, a river-toll is paid: 13 miles NNW. Cologn, and 56 NE. Liege. *Long.* 24. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

ZOPPOLA, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 13 miles NNW. Concordia.

ZOQUES, a diſtrict of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa, bordering on Tabaſco.

ZORBIG, or *Little Zerbſt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipzic, with a citadel: 15 miles S. Deſſau, and 22 NNW. Leipzic. *Long.* 29. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

ZORGE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, belonging to the abby of Walkenried: 6 miles NE. Walkenried.

ZORITA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 12 miles NW. Huete.

ZORLESCA, a town of Italy, in the Lodeſan: 8 miles SSE. Lodi.

ZORNDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg, where the king of Pruſſia defeated the Ruſſians, in the year 1758, near Cuſtrin.

ZORVI, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: 22 miles E. Ana.

ZOSSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 13 miles SE. Potzdam, and 16 S. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

ZOTENBERG, a mountain of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, on which is a celebrated chapel: 20 miles W. Breſlaw.

ZOU-KEOU-KIAOU, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli: 5 miles SW. Peking.

ZOUR-EL-HAMMAN, or *Iſland of Pidgeons*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Algiers. *Long.* 1. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 26. N.

ZOWMOURE, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the north-eaſt coaſt of Tunis: 40 miles NE. Tunis. *Long.* 11. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

ZOWAREEN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: 21 leagues SW. Tunis.

ZOW-WAN, or *Zagwan*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. It is a ſmall flouriſhing town, built upon the north-eaſt extremity of a conſpicuous mountain of the ſame name. It is in great repute for the dying of ſcarlet caps, and the bleaching of linen; great quantities of both being daily brought thither for that purpoſe from Tunis, Suſa, and other places. The ſtream which is employed at preſent for this uſe, was formerly, together with the river of Zungler, conveyed to Carthage; and over the fountains of it there was a temple erected; the ruins of which continue likewiſe to this day: upon an ancient gate which regards the ſouth-eaſt, there is a ram's head, armed, in baſſo relievo, with AUXILIO, in large letters below it. This may, perhaps, inſtruct us, that Zowan, or whatever was its former name, was under the immediate influence and protection of Jupiter Ammon: 12 leagues SW. Tunis.

ZRIN, a town of Croatia, on the river Unna. In the year 1540, it was beſieged in vain by the Turks, but was taken in 1576. The Hungarians, in the year 1579, recovered it; but ſoon after loſt it a ſecond time: 40 miles NNE. Bihacs, and 28 WSW. Gradiſca.

ZSCHORLAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 10 miles SSE. Zwickau.

ZUBETH, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: 35 leagues NW. Suſter.

ZUBIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: 4 miles SE. Grenada.

ZUBTZOV, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver, on the Volga: 68 miles SW. Tver. *Long.* 52. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 46. N.

ZUCARELLO, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: 7 miles NNW. Albenga.

ZUCCORA, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Morava, near Niſſa.

UCHOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 32 miles E. Lucko.

ZUCKMANDEL, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe, the ſee of a biſhop. In the year 1741, it was burned by the Pruſſians; and in the peace of 1742, it was reſtored to the empire: 17 miles NNW. Jagerndorf, and 10 S. Neiſſe.

ZUCCO, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: 5 miles NW. Friuli.

ZUDA, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: 12 miles W. Chamir.

ZUEELA, a town of Africa, in the country of Fezzan, ſituated in a fertile country, with conſiderable remains of ancient buildings, fountains, ciſterns, and vaulted caves, ſo as to indicate its once magnificence: 60 miles E. Mourzouk.

ZUENGA, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: 168 miles WSW. Laſſa, and 188 NE. Catmandu. *Long.* 88. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 40. N.

ZVENIGOROD, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow, on the Moſkva: 28 miles W. Moſcow. *Long.* 53. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

ZUENIZGA, a deſert diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Sahara, ſituated to the ſouth of Tafilet.

ZVERINOGOLOVSKAIA, a fort of Ruſſia, on the Tobol: 52 miles S. Okunevſk.

ZUEVA, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, at the union of the Kotoi and the Angara: 60 miles NNW. Irkutſk.

ZUF, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: 17 leagues NW. Candahar.

ZUF-FOONE, or *Mers el Fulom*, a ſea-port of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: 12 leagues WNW. Boujeiah.

**ZUG**, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the north and eaſt by Zuric, on the ſouth by Schweitz, and on the weſt by Lucern; only about 10 miles long, and nearly as much in breadth. The paſtures here are excellent, and it produces alſo a ſufficiency of grain, with plenty of fruit, and ſome wine; on one ſide of the Zug Lake, the country is covered with cheſtnut-trees, which form a very profitable branch of trade, by the ſale of the nuts to the neighbouring countries. This diſtrict, on the extinction of the counts of Lenzburg, devolved to thoſe of Kyburg, which latter alſo failing, it came to the counts of Habſburg, and in them to the houſe of Auſtria, towards which it always manifeſted an inviolable attachment; but in the year 1352, the town of Zug being beſieged by the Helvetian confederacy, and not only neglected by the archduke, but even recommended by him to ſurrender, it followed his advice, and was admitted into the confederacy, to which its territory had previouſly acceded. This canton is the ſeventh in rank, and among the leſſer ones the fifth, beſides which, it is in a particular manner connected with Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, commonly called the five territorial confederates. The government of this canton is entirely democratical; the ſupreme council being lodged in the landegemeine, which meets annually in the town of Zug. In this council, every male of ſixteen years of age is poſſeſſed of a vote, and here alſo all public poſts are conferred. It is compoſed of deputies from the ſeveral quarters of the canton. The chief perſon here is the amman, who is elected alternately from the town and the territory, though with this difference, that the town amman continues in office three years, but the country amman two; this officer muſt always reſide in the town; next to him is the ſtatthalter, who has the keeping of the provincial ſeal. The people of this canton are reckoned the moſt reſtleſs of Swiſſerland: their general aſſemblies are often tempeſtuous, though ſeldom attended with bloodſhed.

**ZUG**, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a canton of the ſame name, at the north-eaſt extremity of a lake. It contains two churches, a convent, a town-houſe, arſenal, corn-magazine, a college, hoſpital, &c.: 15 miles S. Zurich, and 12 NNE. Lucerne. *Long.* 26. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 8. N.

**ZUG**, a lake of Swiſſerland, eight miles long, and two wide, abounding in fiſh; it receives its name from the town on its coaſt.

**ZUGARI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: 6 miles N. Nicotera.

**ZUIA**, a river of Spain, which riſes in, and runs into the Guadiana, a little above Medellin, in the province of Eſtremadura.

**ZULIANA**, a town of the republic of Raguſa: 30 miles WNW. Raguſa.

**ZULAUF**, or *Sulau*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: 4½ miles S. Militſch.

**ZULLICHAU**, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, formerly in the duchy of Croſſen. This town is the capital of a diſtrict, or circle, and the ſeat of an eccleſiaſtical inſpection, ſituated in a low plain, half a German mile diſtance from the Oder, and about the ſame diſtance from the Ober. The town itſelf conſiſts only of 250 houſes, one pariſh church, and a grammar-ſchool; but it has four large ſuburbs: without the walls is a ſeat belonging to the king of Pruſſia, fortified with walls and moats, which ſerves for the reſidence of the king's receiver of the prefecturate: in this part alſo ſtands the Calviniſt church. Zullichau contains a good woollen manufacture: 37 miles SE. Francfort on the Oder, and 17 E. Croſſen.—In the year 1759, the Pruſſians were defeated by the Ruſſians, near this town.

**ZULPHA**, ſee *Julfa*.

**ZULPHA**, or *Julfa*, a town of Perſian Armenia, on the Aras, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Arriammene. This town was taken and deſtroyed by Abbas I. who removed the inhabitants to Iſpahan, where they built a fauxbourg, called *Zulfa*, containing 4000 houſes; ſome families, nevertheleſs, returned back to their native place, and took up their reſidence among the ruins: 60 miles N. Tauris, and 110 SE. Erivan.

**ZULPICH**, or *Zulch*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn. This town contains three churches, and ſeveral cloiſters. In the year 496, Klodwig, king of the Franks, overcame the Alemanni near this place: 18 miles SW. Cologn, and 43 E. Liege. *Long.* 28. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

**ZULTZ**, or *Biala*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln, the capital of a circle: 20 miles SSW. Oppeln, and 14 ESE. Neiſſe.

**ZULUCK**, a ſmall river of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacks, which runs into the Kardai, near Baberezovſkaia.

**ZULZ**, a town of the Griſons, in Upper Engadine, on the Inn: 31 miles NNE. Chiavenna, and 25 SE. Coire.

**ZUM BOIRS**, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz, on the river Bregentz: 18 miles SSE. Bregentz.

**ZUM CLOSTERLIN**, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz, on the river Alfens: 9 miles E. Pludentz.

**ZUM HOFLS**, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz, on the river Bregentz: 15 miles SSE. Bregentz.

**ZUM STEIN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: 3 miles NE. Blankenberg.

**ZUM VOGELSANG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 2 miles SE. Juliers.

**ZUM ZONTAGS**, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: 24 miles SSE. Bregentz.

**ZUMAIA**, or *Cumaia*, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, near the coaſt of the Bay of Biſcay: 14 miles W. St. Sebaſtian. *Long.* 14. 27. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 17. N.

**ZUNCOLO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 17 miles S. Conza.

**ZUNDEL**, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: 5 miles SSE. Grotkau.

**ZUNG-GAR**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, where are the ruins of a temple, and an aqueduct erected for the purpoſe of conveying water to Carthage: 16 leagues SW. Tunis.

**ZUPANA**, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic. *Long.* 35. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 7. N.

**ZUR OSA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Bremen: 5 miles SSW. Bremervorde.

**ZURARA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, on the ſouth ſide of the mouth of the Ave, oppoſite Villa de Conde.

**ZURIC**, or *Zurich*, a canton of Swiſſerland, and firſt in rank, bounded on the north by Swabia and the canton of Schaffhauſen, on the eaſt by the Thurgau and the county of Toggenburg, on the ſouth by the cantons of Schweitz and Zug, and on the weſt by the county of Baden. This canton is not unaptly called an epitome of all Swiſſerland, as containing in it hills, vallies, plains, corn-lands, vineyards, lakes, rivers, vegetables of all kinds, and whatever elſe is neceſſary to the ſupport of life. Grain is cultivated all over the country; but it ripens later in the mountainous parts, where the air is coldeſt, than in the levels or ſunny vallies. The hilly grounds in the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth borders, afford a ſpecimen of the fertile Alps, as abounding in cattle, milk, butter, and cheeſe; at firſt the wines have a tartneſs attending them, yet they improve by keeping; and, after lying ſome years in the caſk, become ſmooth, pleaſant, and wholeſome. Fruits alſo are every where found in great plenty, and very good. The moſt remarkable minerals and foſſils are chalk, potters' earth of ſeveral ſorts and colours, ſulphur, and pit-coal; ſome mineral ſprings are likewiſe found. The proportion of grain to the other productions of the earth, will appear from the following calculation: there are 217,424 acres laid out in grain, 14,466 in vines, 94,553 in meadows, 42,549 in paſturage, and 103,772 in foreſts. As ſufficient corn is not produced for the interior conſumption, the deficiency is chiefly ſupplied from Swabia. In order to prevent a ſcarcity of this material article, a public granary is maintained, at the expence of government, for grain at the common price; but, in ſeaſons of ſcarcity, it is ſold conſiderably cheaper than it can be purchaſed at the market. The canton contained, in 1784, 174,572 ſouls, including 10,500 in the capital: this large population, in proportion to the ſize of the canton, is owing to the trade of Zuric; as, at leaſt, two thirds of the inhabitants derive their livelihood by ſpinning thread and ſilk, and making linen for the manufactures of the town. The ſovereign power reſides excluſively in the burgeſſes of the town, conſiſting of about 2000. The reformation was begun by Zuinglius, in the year 1517, in the town of Zurich; and in 1524, gained footing in the whole canton.

**ZURICH**, a city of Swiſſerland, and capital of a canton of the ſame name, ſituated on a large lake, where the river Limmat is diſcharged, which divides it into two parts, ſuppoſed to have been built on the ſite of the ancient Tigurum, which was deſtroyed by the Allemanni. Zurich was formerly an imperial city, and obtained, from the emperor Frederic II. very conſiderable privileges, which were acknowledged and augmented by ſeveral of his ſucceſſors. The civil war between the magiſtrates and the people, in the year 1335, nearly reduced the city to ruins; but the former being baniſhed, the citizens, in 1337, eſtabliſhed a new form of government, which was confirmed by the emperor Louis of Bavaria. The exiles, after ſeveral fruitleſs attempts, were at length re-admitted; but engaging in a conſpiracy againſt the city, were diſcovered, and put to death. In conſequence of this tranſaction, the nobles in the neighbourhood took up arms; and Zuric, after having ineffectually applied for aſſiſtance to the emperor Charles IV. formed an alliance with Lucerne, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their confederacy: this event happened in the year 1351. The four cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zuric; a privilege it enjoys at preſent; being the firſt canton in rank, and the moſt conſiderable in extent, both of territory and power, next to Berne. In the ſame year, Zuric was aſſiſted by the four cantons againſt Albert, duke of Auſtria, who beſieged the town, and was repulſed with great loſs. Zuric was the firſt town in Swiſſerland that ſeparated from the church of Rome, being converted by the arguments of Zuinglius. The town is divided into two parts; the old part, ſurrounded with the ſame ancient battlements and towers which exiſted in the 13th century; and the ſuburbs, which are ſtrengthened by fortifications in the modern ſtyle, but too extenſive. The ditches, inſtead of being filled with ſtagnant water, are moſtly ſupplied with running ſtreams. The inhabitants are very induſtrious, and carry on with ſucceſs ſeveral manufactures: the principal are thoſe of linens and cottons, muſlins and ſilk handkerchiefs. The manufacturers do not, in general, dwell within the walls; but the materials are moſtly prepared, and the work is completed in the adjacent diſtricts: for this reaſon, Zuric does not exhibit the activity and numbers of a great commercial city: the environs, on the contrary, are ſo extremely populous, that, perhaps, few diſtricts in the neighbourhood of a town, whoſe population ſcarcely exceeds 10,500 inhabitants, contain, within ſo ſmall a compaſs, ſo many ſouls. The ſtreets are moſtly narrow; the houſes and public buildings accord more with plainneſs and convenience, than with the elegance and ſplendor of a capital. The town contained, in 1780, 10,559 ſouls. Among their ſumptuary laws, the uſe of a carriage in the town is prohibited to all ſorts of perſons, except ſtrangers. The militia of the canton amounted, in 1781, to 25,718 infantry, 1025 artillery, 886 dragoons, and 406 chaſſeurs; in all, 28,235 effective men. The arſenal is well ſupplied with cannon, arms, and ammunition, and contains a reſerve of muſkets for 30,000 men: 41 miles SE. Bâle, and 36 SW. Conſtance. *Long.* 26. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

**ZURICH**, a lake of Swiſſerland, in a canton to which it gives name; 22 miles long, and 2 wide. It is divided into Upper and Lower.

**ZURITA**, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the left bank of the Tagus: 48 miles NE. Toledo, and 30 SE. Madrid.

**ZURZ**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the league of the Griſons, on the Inn: 20 miles NNW. Bormio.

**ZURZACH**, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baden: 25 miles E. Bâle, and 9 N. Baden.

**ZUSCHEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck: 4 miles NW. Fritzlar, and 9 SSW. Caſſel.

**ZUSCHEN**, or *Zuſchenau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: 5 miles SW. Medebach.

**ZUSNIN**, a town of Iſtria: 11 miles NNE. Pedena.

**ZUTPHEN**, a city of the United Dutch States, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Berckel, which paſſes through the middle of it, fills its ditches, and immediately joins the Iſſel. It takes its name from the two Flemiſh words *Zudt Vunen*, which ſignify Southern Meadows. The States-General of the United Provinces, having ſeized it at the beginning of the revolution, it was retaken by aſſault, in the year 1572, by the Spaniards, under the command of Frederic de Toledo, ſon of the duke of Alva, who pillaged and ſacked the town, and maſſacred the greater part of the inhabitants, as a puniſhment for their rebellion; which treatment, obliged the other cities of Guelderland to open their gates to the Spaniards. In the year 1583, the prince of Parma placed in it a numerous garriſon, and built ſeveral forts in the environs, to render the acceſs more difficult. The States beſieged it twice, in 1584, and in 1586, without ſucceſs; at length it was taken by Maurice, prince of Orange, in the year 1591, having firſt ſurpriſed the fort of Zutphen, nine days before, by means of ſome ſoldiers, dreſſed as peaſants. It remained with the Hollanders till the year 1672, when the French, under the conduct of Philip, duke of Orléans, the only brother of Louis XIV. made themſelves maſters of it in a few days, although it was well provided, and defended by a garriſon of 2500 foot, and four companies of horſe, beſides the inhabitants. In the year 1672, the French deſtroyed the fortifications, and abandoned the place; the fortifications have been ſince repaired. The principal buildings are the church of St. Walburge, the town-houſe, the college of the deputies of the compté, and an ancient building, which they call *s'Graven-Hof*, or Palace of the Comte. Otho I. of Naſſau, acquired this county in the 11th century, by his marriage with the heireſs of Gerlach, count of Zutphen, ſince which it has ever been annexed to Guelderland: 7 miles S. Deventer, and 40 E. Utrecht. *Long.* 23. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 11. N.

**ZUYDER-ZEE**, or *Zuider-Sea*, a great gulph or bay of the German Ocean, which extends from ſouth to north, in the United Provinces, between Frieſland, Overiſſel, Guelderland, and Holland. It is ſo called from its ſituation towards the ſouth, and is ſaid formerly to have been a lake, and that the land is ſwallowed up, that united North Holland with Frieſland.

**ZUZON**, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 22 miles NE. Siguença.

**ZWAMMERDAM**, or *Zwadenburgerdam*, a town of Holland, on the Rhine, which was pillaged and burned by the French, in the year 1672: 6 miles N. Gouda, and 10 ESE. Leyden.

**ZWENCKAU**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and foundation of Merſeburg. In the year 1429, this town was burned by the Huſſites: 5 miles S. Leipſic, and 18 ESE. Merſeburg.

**ZWENTENDORFF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Tuln.

**ZWERCHBACHLEIN**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Nagold, near the town of Nagold, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

**ZWERNTLDORFF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles E. Weikendorff.

**ZWETL**, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which riſes about four miles weſt from Weitra, and runs into the Drnube, 10 miles ESE. Crems.

**ZWETL**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, at the conflux of the Zwetl and the Kamp: 26 miles WNW. Crems, and 56 WNW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

**ZWETZEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: 3 miles N. Jena.

**ZWETZEY**, a town of Croatia, on the river Mreſnitza: 12 miles S. Sluin.

**ZWICKAU**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, on the Mulda. It has a citadel, three churches, and a Latin ſchool, in which is a good library: here is a manufacture of cloth, and another of cards, for the uſe of woolcombers; with a conſiderable inland trade: 38 miles SSE. Leipſic, and 40 SE. Naumburg. *Long.* 30. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

**ZWIFALTEN**, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded in the year 1089; the matricular aſſeſſment is 20 florins, and the tax 40 rixdollars: 58 miles W. Augſburg, and 33 SSE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 27. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 14. N.

**ZWIKAW**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: 4 miles W. Gabel.

**ZWINGENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt, ſituated on the Bergſtraſſe. In the year 1693, the greater part of this town was deſtroyed by the French, ſince which it has been rebuilt in a better manner: 10 miles S. Darmſtadt, and 20 N. Manheim.

**ZWINGENDORFF**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 2 miles S. Laab.

**ZWISEL**, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Regen: 42 miles E. Ratiſbon.

**ZWITTAU**, or *Zwittawy*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: 30 miles NW. Olmutz, and 84 E. Prague.

**ZWITTAU**, a river of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, which riſes in the ſouth-eaſt part of Bohemia, and joins the Swarta, near Brunn.

**ZWOLFAING**, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SSE. Vienna.

**ZWOL**, or *Swol*, a town of Overiſſel, ſituated on the river Aa, between the Iſſel and the Vecht, in the country of Zallant. It is a ſtrong place, well fortified, and ſurrounded with a double ditch, filled with the waters of the Aa. Its ſituation is very advantageous, on an eminence which commands the country, and is the ordinary paſſage from Holland to the provinces of Frieſland, Groningen, and Overiſſel. It was formerly a free and imperial city, and ranked among the Hanſe towns. The magiſtracy is compoſed of eight echevins and eight common-council. It was taken by the French, in 1672, who razed the fortifications before they abandoned it. The celebrated Thomas a Kempis, otherwiſe called Hamerken, was a regular canon in the priory of Auguſtines in this place, and died here, in the year 1471, at the age of 91: 28 miles SW. Covorden, and 15 N. Deventer. *Long.* 23. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 32. N.

**ZWONIGRAD**, a town of Imperial Dalmatia, and capital of a diſtrict: 60 miles SE. Segna, and 36 S. Bihacs.

**ZWONITZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: 4 miles NNW. Grubenhayn.

**ZWORNICK**, a town of Boſnia: 68 miles SW. Belgrade, and 60 E. Serajo. *Long.* 36. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 24. N.

**ZYGER**, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Kyros, 5 miles W. from Boros Jeno.

**ZYTOMIERS**, a town and fortreſs of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 33 miles E. Lucko, and 77 ESE. Warſaw.

THE END.

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